

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019-20

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

PREFACE



The Government of Andhra Pradesh is bringing out 'Socio Economic Survey' report every year and places it in both Houses of the State Legislature along with the budget documents like the way Government of India does.

The Ministry of Finance, Government of India every year presents the Economic Survey in both houses of the Parliament, just before the presentation of Union Budget. This document portrays the ministry's view on the annual economic development of the country. The National 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 near future. Some of the prescriptions of the document find a place in the Union Budget, which is usually presented a day later.

The present Socio Economic Survey report is a unique volume that captures the socio-economic changes took place in the state since the beginning of the financial year. The report presents the growth performance of the state economy under key macroeconomic aggregates. It also lays emphasis on improved human development measures, as observed through the changes in physical outcomes because of implementation of various welfare programmes/ schemes under "Navaratnalu" during the year 2019-20.

The Socio Economic Survey 2019-20 is an outcome of the collective effort of all the stakeholders including the government departments, consultations made with experts from research bodies, suggestions from Hon'ble Minister for Finance & Planning, Government of Andhra Pradesh and a host of interested readers who have offered their valuable advice.

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CHAPTER

1

GENERAL
REVIEW

Geographic, Demographic and Socio- Economic profile of Andhra Pradesh

With 13 districts and with a geographical area of 1,62,970 SqKm, 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. In terms of population, Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country accounting for 4.10% of the total population of the country, as per 2011 Census. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88% during 1961-71 to 21.13% 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% during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.70 percent.

The density of population for Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 Census is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 382 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.

The literacy rate of the State is 67.35 percent in 2011 as compared to 62.07 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate of 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 37.12% of the state geographical areas is under net area sown (60.49 lakh hectares), 22.63% under forest (36.88 lakh hectares), 8.87% under current fallow lands (14.46 lakh hectares), 12.63% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.58 lakh hectares), 8.25 % under barren and uncultivable land (13.45 lakh hectares) and remaining 8.27% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands (13.48 lakh hectares) and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown which is around 2.23%(3.63 lakh hectares).

Macro-Economic Aggregates - Current Scenario

The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices for the year 2019-20 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.9,72,782 crores as against Rs.8,62,957 crores for 2018-19. As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2019-20 is estimated at Rs.6,72,018 crores as against Rs.6,21,301 crores for 2018-19 (FRE) indicating a growth of 8.16% in comparison with the All India GDP growth rate of 5.0% for 2019-20 as per Advance estimates.

The sectoral growth rates of GVA of Andhra Pradesh for 2019-20 at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture: 8.60%, Industry: 5.67% and Services sector: 9.11%. The Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices has registered a growth of 12.14 percent as it increased from Rs.1,51,173 in 2018-19 (FRE) to Rs.1,69,519 in 2019-20, as compared to the Per Capita Income of All India which has increased from Rs. 1,26,521 in 2018-19 to Rs. 1,34,432 (AE) in 2019-20.

Public Finance

The revenue composition of the state in FY 2018-19 indicate that Rs.58107 crores accrued from Own Tax sources, Rs.4396 crores from Own Non-Tax sources and Rs.53003 crores of Central Transfers.

As per the Revised Estimates of FY 2019-20, the total Own Tax Revenue is Rs.57619 crores- down from Rs. 58107 crores in 2018-19. The Sales Tax accounted for 37 percent and GST at 35% for 2019-20 RE. The State's Own Non Tax

Revenue in FY 2019-20 (RE) is Rs.3324 and Resource flow from the Centre is Rs. 50,957 crores in FY 2019-20 (RE).

The Total Expenditure by the State (excluding ways and means advance) has increased from Rs.1,50,390 crores in the FY 2018-19 to Rs.1,55,796 crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). Of this, the revenue expenditure was Rs.1,28,570 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and was Rs.1,37,595 crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). The Total Debt of the State at the end of the FY 2018-19 was Rs.2,61,989 crores and has increased to Rs.3,07,485 crores at the end of FY 2019-20 (RE). In the FY 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.13,899 crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.35,441 crores. In 2019-20 (RE), the Revenue Deficit is Rs.26,549 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs.40,396 crores.

Prices

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers grew by 6.73% and 7.69% in the state and All India level respectively during the period April to Feb 2020 over the corresponding period of previous year. WPI (Base Year 2004-05) for All Commodities is same 121.1 in April, 2019 and in March, 2020.

Public Distribution

At present, approximately 90% cardholders are availing Essential Commodities every month. At present 29,784 Fair Price Shops are functioning and on an average each FP Shop serves 495 cards/families. There is one FP Shop for every 1417 persons in the state. On September 6th 2019, government has launched a program in Srikakulam on pilot basis to supply rice in packed form under PDS at the doorsteps of the eligible households through village/ward volunteers to ensure good quality and quantity and to arrest diversion of stocks. This scheme will be extended to all districts from April, 2020. The village/ward volunteers recruited by the state government for every 50 household clusters have started speedy and efficient delivery of all government services at the doorstep of citizens in all villages and municipalities.

At present a quantity of 2.31 lakh MTs of Rice is being allotted every month under National Food Security Act, 2013 for distribution at subsidized rates @ Rs.1/- per kg to cater the needs of 1.47 crore Below Poverty Line families. In 2019-20, 72,75,060 Tonnes of Paddy value of Rs.13244.41 crores was procured benefitting 634386 farmers.

Seasonal conditions

532.9 mm. of rainfall was received during the South West Monsoon period for 2019-20 as against the normal rainfall of 556.0 mm, recording a deficit of (-) 4.2 %. The deficit is higher(17%) in the North East monsoon period of 2019-20, as the rainfall during this season was 245.8 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296.0 mm.

The annual rainfall received during the year 2019-20 (June to March 2020) is 814.6 mm against the normal rainfall of 878.8 mm recording a deficit of (-) 7%.

Agriculture

As per the Third Advance Estimates for the year 2019-20, the area and production of food grains are estimated to show an increase in comparison with the previous year achievements viz, 2018-19. While the area under food grains is estimated 40.91 lakh hectares in 2019-20 compared to 40.23 lakh hectares in 2018-19, an increase of 1.69%, the production of food grains in 2019-20 is estimated at 171.37 lakh tones as compared to 149.56 lakh tonnes in 2018-19, an increase of 14.58%.

The State Government has taken several landmark decisions to support the farmers. Some of these are - Extending financial assistance of Rs.13,500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs.6000/- from PM-KISAN) under Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa- PM KISAN as an investment support to the farmers, covering 46.69 lakh farmer families including 1.58 lakh landless tenant SC, ST, BC and Minority farmer families who were provided with a benefit of Rs.6534.07 crores during 2019-20,

Schemes like free crop insurance to all farmers to reduce financial burden on the farmers, activities such as providing interest free crop loans, 9 hours free power during day time are encouraging the farming community to continue the occupation.

Keeping in view the land owner - tenant farmer problems, the state government has brought "Andhra Pradesh Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019" to provide all facilities including banking, insurance and other Govt. benefits to tenant farmers without effecting the rights of the owner of the land. The tenant farmers are also made eligible for Navaratnalu, i.e., Crop Insurance, Interest Free Loans, 9 Hours free power, guaranteed support price to the produce.

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Established a policy making & advisory body “Andhra Pradesh State Agriculture Mission” to overcome the challenges in delivering quality and timely services to the farming community.

Dr.YSR Agri Testing Labs are being established to test the Agri inputs like Seed, Fertilizer & Pesticides to ensure the availability of quality agricultural inputs to the Farmers.

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs): Govt. is establishing 10641 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) in every Village Secretariat to provide latest production technologies and quality inputs to the farmers at their village itself.

Polambadi: Govt. is organizing 4576 Polamabadi programmes (FFS) to empower farmers for taking right decision in planning and execution for increasing production and productivity.

As a part of the credit plan, Rs.99,007 crores (86%) was disbursed up to April 2020 under Agriculture Credit.

Horticulture & Sericulture

In the state, Horticulture crops are grown in an area of 17.40 Lakh Hectares with a production of 305.20 Lakh MTs. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of Fruits & Spices in the Country. The State ranks 1st in the productivity of Oil palm, Papaya, Lime, Cocoa, Tomato and Chillies, 2nd in Mango, Sweet Orange & Turmeric in India. Andhra Pradesh is emerged as fruit bowl of South and the largest producer of Spices in the country.

The state has implemented micro irrigation in 120908 Ha and is the third leading state in the country. The State stood 2nd in implementation of Micro-Irrigation at national level in area coverage.

Andhra Pradesh is the Second largest producer of silk in India next to Karnataka. An area of 6730 acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation and an extent of 4710 acres of Mulberry gardens were covered with Drip irrigation system. 7957.02 MTs of Raw Silk (BV+CB) was produced in the State with a growth rate of 6.43 % over the corresponding period of 2018-19.

Livestock and Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh has some of the richest livestock resources in the country and is one of the most advanced states in Livestock sector. 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. Milk is the single largest commodity contributing highest economy to the State.

As per the latest Livestock Census 2019, the Livestock resources in the state include 46.00 lakh Cattle, 62.19 lakh Buffaloes, 176.27 lakh Sheep, 55.22 lakh Goats, 0.92 lakh pigs, 0.07 lakh other Livestock, 340.67 lakh total Livestock & 1075.11 lakh poultry. The State stands 1st in Egg Production (2036.94 Crores), 4th in Meat production (8.03 Lakh MTs) and 4th in Milk production (150.44 Lakh MTs) in the country during 2018-19. YSR Pasu Nashta parihara Padhakam will be implemented with an initial Corpus fund of Rs.100 crores to compensate the farmers in the event of death of cattle/sheep as per eligibility.

For the welfare and development of Fishers, the Government is implementing “Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa”, a unique kind of scheme in the country providing relief to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period by enhancing the relief from Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/-. An amount of Rs.102.33 Crores was spent to benefit 102332 fishermen families.

The Government enhanced HSD oil subsidy to fishing boats from Rs.6.03 ps to Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 19,796 boats. Such subsidy is transferred at source (front end) through smart cards. All the registered Mechanized and Motorized crafts are made eligible for to avail HSD oil subsidy irrespective of registration date. The Government enhanced the financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs. Power tariff concession was provided to aquaculture by reducing the unit rate from Rs.3.86 to Rs.1.50 to benefit 53,500 aqua farmers.

Forests

As per Indian State Forest Report 2019, Andhra Pradesh state has a forest cover area of 37392.24 SqKms, which amounts to 22.94% of the total geographical area. Out of this, Very Dense Forest is 1994.22 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 13938.36 Sq. Kms, Open Forest is 13204.82 Sq. Kms, Scrub Forest is 8254.84 Kms.

Government has started Eco-tourism initiatives by taking up creation of new community based Eco-Tourism Centers and strengthening the existing eco-tourism centers by involving local tribes in implementation and

management by CBETs/EDCs duly empowering their economic status. Andhra Pradesh has 13 wild life sanctuaries and 3 National Parks covering an area of 8139.89 Sqkm which is 21.87% of the States forest area and 4.99% of the States Geographical area.

Agriculture Marketing

There are 1033 agriculture market godowns are exists with a capacity of 933138 MTs in the state. Under Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, Rs.18.26 crore loans have been provided to 1818 farmers during 2019-20. Andhra Pradesh state stood 1st place in the country in terms of the total value of trade done on e-NAM, Guntur Market Yard with total Trade Value of Rs.11344.93 crores.

Government has established a fund of Rs.3000 crores under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for Agriculture crops to support market intervention of Agriculture & Horticulture crops from 2019-2020 to 2023-2024. Government has released an amount of Rs.333.00 Crores to Agricultural Marketing Department for cash subvention to Bengal gram farmers @ Rs.1500/- per quintal which was stored in cold storages/warehouses. An amount of Rs.96.12 Crores has been transferred into 29,262 farmers' bank accounts directly through RTGS.

Industrial Development

The government is striving towards creation of quality infrastructure coupled with congenial industrial environment in the state to make AP as an attractive destination for both domestic and foreign investors. A new Industrial policy is under preparation and will be announced by government shortly. During 2019-20, 44 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs.22282.16 crores providing employment to 18385 persons, 10019 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established, with an investment of Rs.2979.86 crores providing employment to 76,716 persons.

To support and nurture the growth of MSMEs, the government has decided to support and monitor the implementation of MSME loans scheme under an umbrella program "Dr Y.S.R Navodayam" which creates a new ecosystem for MSMEs ensuring that all the eligible MSME units are covered for One Time Restructuring of accounts upto 31-03-2020.

For providing 75% jobs to local people, Government has enacted "The Andhra Pradesh Employment of Local Candidates in the Industries / Factories Act, 2019" making it mandatory for existing and upcoming industries to provide 75% of jobs in their industry to local people. The state government proposed to establish Skill University & 25 World Class Multi Skill Centres in 25 Parliamentary constituencies in two phases as YSR Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDC).

Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), is a key part of the East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), India's first coastal corridor. VCIC is aligned with the Golden Quadrilateral and is poised to play a critical role in driving India's Act East Policy and Make in India campaign. The corridor traverses nine districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. VCIC intends to complement the ongoing efforts of the Government to enhance industrial growth and create high quality jobs. It is estimated that the VCIC attracts about Rs.1,00,000 Crores additional investments and generates additional employment to the tune of 110 Lakh persons.

The Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC) proposes to address the infrastructure bottlenecks through a holistic approach while benefiting from the inherent strengths and competitiveness of each of the CBIC states. Accordingly, high impact/ market driven nodes are proposed to be developed, at strategic locations within the corridor to provide transparent and investment friendly facility regimes. CBIC Region covers parts of three States, referred as CBIC states, (viz. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh). CBIC Region comprises of a combined population of about 47.5 Million constituting approximately 3.7% of total population of the country. An extent of 13,919.67 Acres is proposed for development under Krishnapatnam Node in two Blocks Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District -- 12,315.81 Acres, Thatiparthi (V), Sri Kalahasti (M), Chittoor District -- 1,603.86 acres.

Industrial Infrastructure

Out of 19 operational SEZs, 3 were IT/ITES SEZs, 5 Multi Product SEZs, 4 Pharmaceuticals SEZs, 2 Textile, 2 Leather Products, 1 Building Products, 1 Port based SEZ and 1 Food Processing SEZ. 3 MSE - CDP ID Projects, one New Indl. Park at Koparthy, YSR Kadapa Dist., one Textile & Readymade garments (New estate) at Gandrajupalli,

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Chittoor Dist, one Traditional Food (New Estate) at Peddapuram, East Godavari District have been sanctioned by Gol during 2019. In addition, 23 new proposals for development of infrastructure under MSE-CDP has been submitted to Government of India.

Mines and Geology

Minerals are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh and is a major contributor for 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 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.

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs.18837.75 Crore of mineral revenue to the state exchequer during 2019-20.

New Sand Policy 2019 was launched on 05.09.2019. 194 Open sand reaches are made available by obtaining necessary statutory clearances. 1.06 Crores tons of sand has been dispatched and Rs. 380 Crores of revenue has been realized from the sale of sand as on 31.03.2020.

Commerce and Exports

The Exports (Products) from the state for the year 2019-20 (upto Sept.2019) have recorded Rs.49221.62 crores. The Major exports from the State are Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Marine, Agriculture and Agro based products, Handicrafts, Engineering products. Value of the Exports in the state.

Andhra Pradesh was awarded Bronze Medal for the Display of products and the programmes of the State among all the States in India.

The State has participated in a big way in the Defence Expo 2020 at Lucknow, as well as in the Auto Expo in Delhi and Greater Noida in the First week of February and presented the advantages and opportunities the state of Andhra Pradesh offers to the investors. More than 50 companies who have evinced interest to invest in the state and the potential investment amount is about INR 15,000 crores.

Water Resources

The apportionment of waters of river Godavari between two successor states is yet to be finalized. Under Godavari river basin, the State of A.P is utilizing 308.703 TMC under existing projects and 468.688 TMC is planned for utilization under ongoing projects; and under Krishna river basin, 512.040 TMC under existing projects and 150.500 TMC is planned for utilization under ongoing projects. 105.66 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created up to March 2020 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.

Irrigation Projects taken up under Jalayagnam Programme are under progress and programmed to be completed on priority for providing irrigation to cultivable lands, drinking water and industrial water. Out of 54 Jalayagnam Irrigation Projects in the divided state of Andhra Pradesh, 14 Projects are completed and Phase-I completed in 2 Projects. The other Jalayagnam Projects are also prioritized based on their progress, balance funds required and the benefits that will be accrued. Action plan is chalked out for completion of these projects in phased manner in the next 4 years.

To attract more competition among the bidders and to effect savings to the Government exchequer, government has introduced reverse tendering system, as most of the tenders are being received with excess amount over the estimated cost. In the 6 projects reverse tendering was processed resulting in savings of Rs.1095.62 Crores to Government. Government have formed Judicial Preview Committee in order to fast track infrastructure development in state through transparent processes. The average ground water level for the state in March 2020 is 12.59 m., where as it was 15.24 m. during the same period in the previous year and observed a net rise of 2.65 m from the pervious year water level. Net fall of 2.19 m. is observed from November 2019 average water level and 3.60 m. rise from May 2019 water level.

Power

The Government is providing free power of 9 hours per a day and is now extending to agricultural consumers in the state to all non-corporate farmers irrespective of the extent of their land holdings, type of lands and number

of connections and concessional tariff of Rs. 1.50 per unit for Aquaculture farmers. Free power to SC/ST domestic consumers upto 200 units per month. Transmission losses decreased to 3.02%(Provisional) during the year 2019-20.

The State is promoting energy conservation and efficiency measures in a big way. Under these schemes, 2.32 crores LED bulbs have been distributed to households as a replacement for incandescent bulbs, 6.20 lakh street lights have been replaced in urban local bodies with energy efficient lights. In Gram panchayats 27.1 lakh street lights have been replaced with energy efficient lights, and 3.23 lakh energy efficient fans and 1.48 lakh energy efficient tube lights have been distributed to the households.

State government has given top priority for promotion of Renewable Energy Power Projects in particular solar power projects in line with the Policies of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India. The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8193.768 MW. Out of this, 3521.99 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4079.37 from Wind Power Projects, 102.59 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 489.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.

State government has established Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Ltd., to develop 10,000 MW capacity solar power projects in the state to provide free power supply to the Agriculture sector and lift irrigation schemes and to ensure nine hours day time free power supply to the Agriculture sector on a sustainable basis.

Roads

The total R & B road network (excluding NH roads) in the state in 2019-2020 was 46,211.69 KMs comprising 13500.445 Kms of State Highways, 32711.245 Kms of Major district road and Rural roads. There are 36 National Highways in the state covering a length of 6859.66 km. The density of National Highways is 13.72 km per lakh population (2011) in the State as against all India average of 10.89 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 41.46 km is available for every 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 40.00 km/1,000Sq.km.

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department in the state as on 01.04.2019 is

79,344 Kms. During the year 2019-20, 950 Km length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.1126.00 Crores.

Transport

There are 1.31 Crore registered Motor Vehicles in the State of which 1.14 Cr are non-transport vehicles used for personalized purposes. Out of 1.14 Crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.02 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.16%, 8.28 Lakhs are cars which constitute 7.22%, and 0.11 Lakhs are Jeeps which constitute 0.09% of the Non-Transport segment. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has released a budget of Rs.50 crores during 2019-20 for Road Safety Fund, as a revolving fund to be replenished at regular intervals every year.

APSRTC (13 Districts) has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 128 Depots with a total fleet strength of 11834 buses and 51930 employees on rolls as on March, 2020. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 351 KMs and the Corporation achieved 99.55% fleet utilization 2019-20.

Fulfilling a long pending demand, government have issued an official notification merging Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation (RTC) into the state government. The government has set up a new 'Public Transport Department' under the administrative control of the Transport, Roads and Buildings Department. All employees of APSRTC have been absorbed into Government service w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in terms of Act 36 of 2019.

Airports & Sea Ports

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities. Passenger traffic of 32.14 lakh recorded between April 2019 and October 2019. Airport at Vorvakallu, Kurnool district is soon going to become operation. Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of about 974 KMs with one Major Port at Visakhapatnam under the administrative control of Government of India and 14 notified Ports under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 5 are functional Ports. Another Non-Major Port at Ramayapatnam is under consideration by Government as notified Port.

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Tourism

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded priority to Tourism and has recognised its potential as a growth engine that can aid overall economic development of the state. The government has been working towards developing Andhra Pradesh as a preferred destination for both international and domestic tourists. APTDC runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food for tourists at important locations. The corporation has recently ventured into new tourism related fields like heritage, pilgrimage and eco-tourism

Information Technology

The state government has identified four cities namely Vishakhapatnam, Amaravati, Anantapur and Tirupati as major technology hubs. The ITE&C department, has been successful in engaging with 343 leads with committed investment of INR 49,347.58 Cr. and committed employment of 21,81,207 jobs across the State. For IT, government is actively pursuing 215 leads, with a committed investment of INR 18,691.42 Cr. and committed employment of 1,10,343. For Electronics 128 leads, with a committed investment of INR 30,656.16 Cr. and committed employment of 1,07,864. Concrete plans are prepared for grounding these proposals in the coming five years.

Through SAPNET Channels, Prestigious NAVARATNALU Schemes, Audio Video Programmes of Grama / Ward sachivalayas programmes, special stories created on Grama Volunteers awareness Programmes, AMMA VODI Programmes and awareness programmes etc were captured and telecasted. MANA TV Subscription reached to 92,504 in YOUTUBE, total viewership of channel in life time has reached to 6.1 M and AP PRIME TV subscribers are 37,880, Total viewership of AP Prime from Oct 2019 has reached to 22.1 M.

School Education

Steps are being taken up to ensure 100% access in Education. Strengthening existing schools, introducing of English Medium Education from 2020-21, Implementing the Jagananna Ammavodi, Student Kit, Naadu Nedu and other type of educational facilities in small and un-served habitations are some of the

strategies implemented for Universalization of Elementary Education.

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2019-20 was 72.74 Lakhs, of which 37.95 Lakhs (52.17 %) are in I-V classes, 21.37 Lakhs (29.38%) in VI-VIII classes and 13.42 Lakhs (18.45%) in IX-X classes.

Under Jagananna Amma Vodi scheme, as on 27-01-2020, 42.33 lakh mothers/ guardians have been identified as eligible and bills processed for transfer of amount to all their bank accounts. An amount of Rs. 6,336.45 Crore has been transferred to the bank accounts of 42,24,302 eligible mothers/ guardian, and transfer failed in 8796 accounts.

36.88 lakh children are covered under Mid-Day Meal scheme during 2019-20, out of which 18.14 lakh are in Primary including NCLP, 11.48 lakh in Upper Primary and 7.26 lakh children in High schools in the state. The new menu introduced by the government in Mid-Day Meal from 21.01.2020 for school children.

Government have issued orders for converting all classes from I to VI in Primary, Upper Primary, High Schools in to English Medium from the academic year 2020-21 and gradually increasing each further class from the next consequent academic years. 21.96 lakhs of students from Class I to VI in Govt. managed schools including aided schools will move into the fold of English Medium education during 2020-21.

The Govt. has planned to strengthen the infrastructure and transform the existing infrastructure of the schools in a mission mode and in a phased manner over a period of three years from 2019-20. In the first year, 15715 schools shall be taken up. The Priority of Facilities to be taken up under Mana Badi Naadu-Nedu are toilets with running water, electrification with fans and tube lights, drinking water supply, furniture for students and staff, painting to school, major and minor repairs, green chalk boards, English labs and compound walls.

427 Trained Graduate Teachers and 200 Post Graduate Teachers have been appointed through the DSC-2018

SSA

352 KGBVs are functioning in the 13 districts of the state out of which 18 KGBVs are for Minorities, 96 for SCs and 34 STs. The total enrolment for the year 2019-20 is 75,655. In

In addition to the 31 KGBVs upgraded earlier in 2018-19, the PAB has permitted to upgrade 140 KGBVs to intermediate level during 2019-20. The SSC Pass percentage of KGBVs is 98.17% in 2018-19 securing 5th place at State Level. 161 students got 10 GPA and 162 Students have got PRATIBHA AWRDS during 2019.

Intermediate Education

There are 471 Government Junior Colleges and 176 Aided Junior Colleges and Composite colleges, 2106 Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges and 549 Other Government Junior Colleges functioning under the administrative control of Secretary, Board of Intermediate Education. Government have distributed 14.76 lakh Intermediate text books free of cost to the students studying in the Government and Aided Junior Colleges in the state for the year 2019-20 to benefit 1,50,715 students.

Collegiate Education

There are 151 Government degree colleges and 137 Private aided colleges with 2,10,032 students (91,086 - GDCs+ 1,18,946 Pvt. Aided Colleges) functioning in the state offering UG & PG courses. Government introduced market oriented courses through the UGC scheme of restructuring to help students find immediate employment after graduation.

Technical Education

There are 84 Government Polytechnics, 2 Aided Polytechnics and 209 private Polytechnics are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 70634. High Speed Internet Connectivity is established in 79 Govt. Polytechnics. Virtual Class rooms are provided in 84 Govt. Polytechnics. 500 Digital Class rooms are established in 84 Govt. Polytechnics and facilitated uninterrupted access to Learning Management System (LMS) and to access other online courses like SWAYAM MOOCS. Biometric Attendance system is arranged in 84 Govt. Polytechnics. One Polytechnic in each District will developed as Centre of Excellence Polytechnic in future.

Jagananna Vidyadeevena scheme benefited to 95,776 students and Jagananna Vasathi Deevna scheme benefited 91,289 students most of the marginalized and vulnerable students in the State.

Health and Family Welfare

Ensuring access to health facilities is one of the top agenda item for the State. Government provides key health services such as maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through the Family Welfare department. These services are provided by 7458 Sub-centers, 1145 Primary Health Centers, 196 Community Health Centers, 28 Area Hospitals, 14 District Hospitals, 10 Other Health facilities (3 MCHs, 4 MPLs, 2 FRUs and 1 ESI) and 12 Teaching hospitals. Apart from these, 59 Urban Family Welfare Centers, 44 Post-Partum Units, 243 e-UPHCs and 8 UHCs are facilitating health access to the people of the state.

Over the years, there has been a significant improvement in various health parameters. The estimated Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state stand at 16.2, 6.7 and 29 respectively as compared to 20.0, 6.2 and 32 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, bulletin - May, 2019). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births reported, stands at 74 for Andhra Pradesh welcomingly much lower than All-India's 122, as per the latest Sample Registration System (2015-17).

During 2019-20, 94.08 % of Children below 1 Year are covered under full Immunization and 93.45 % of children of 1 to 5 Yrs are covered under Complete Immunization.

Dr. YSR Aarogyasri is a flagship scheme of all health initiatives of the government to achieve Universal Health Coverage in the State. As per eligibility criteria issued by government, families with an annual income up to 5 lakhs are eligible. All the dependent family members existing in the health card are also eligible. Nearly 67,00,000 Health Cards have been delivered to the districts for distribution across the state. No premium is collected from the beneficiaries. Govt. will bear the entire expenditure of treatment as per the scheme guidelines. 1529 Network Hospitals are empanelled and 2059 procedures in West Godavari and 1259 procedures in remaining 12 districts are covered under the scheme. Government has decided to provide financial assistance to the patients who undergo surgeries under this scheme for the post-op recovery period @ Rs.225/- per day subject to a maximum of Rs.5000/- per month to the patients who undergo surgery (836 procedures) under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri. During 2019-20 (Dec, 2019 to March,

GENERAL REVIEW

2020), 1,05,702 patients have received Post-op sustenance allowance amount of Rs.72.93cr

State government has initiated a unique Special innovative Programme “Dr.YSR Kanti Velugu” - Mass Eye Screening to provide comprehensive Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Eye care services to the population at free of cost, to be implemented in 6 Phases over a period of 3 years on a mission mode from 10.10.2019 to 31.01.2022. The programme has been launched on 10.10.2019 on the occasion of World Sight Day. Primary Basic Eye screening of all school children both Government and Private sector successfully completed covering 60,406 schools and 65,90,271 children under phase -I. 4,35,240 Children are identified with Eye Defects, spectacles prescribed to 1,52,785 and spectacles delivered to 1,26,989 children.

Women Development and Child Welfare

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is one of the prime services rendered under ICDS and implemented in 257 ICDS Projects covering 55607 Main and Mini Anganwadi centres in Andhra Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Spot feeding of Pregnant and Lactating Women at AWC with one full meal with egg and 200 ml of milk for 25 days in a month @ a cost of Rs.22.50/-per woman is provided under the YSR Amrutha Hastham (One Full Meal) scheme.

The state government has approved to provide additional Nutrition Supplementation (irrespective of Nutritional Status) to all Children (6 months to 6 years), Pregnant & Lactating mothers enrolled in 77 Scheduled and Tribal Sub Plan mandals spread over 7 Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA's) and Eight Districts (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam and Kurnool) in the State under YSR Sampurna poshana.

Government has enacted Disha Act which is a landmark legislation that help create a safe society for women and children in Andhra Pradesh by providing speedy justice. This act for the first time in the country provides for completion of investigation within 7 days and trial within 14 days in cases of heinous offences of rape where substantial conclusive evidence is available.

Welfare of Disabled

Towards Social Security, subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned to Differently Abled persons under economic

rehabilitation scheme and an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 1000 beneficiaries during 2019-20. Incentive Award for marriages between Differently Abled and normal persons will be enhanced from Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.1,50,000 w.e.f. 02.04.2020. An amount of Rs.3026.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 3026 beneficiaries for the year 2019-20.

Under Jagananna Vidhya Deevana / Vasathi Deevana, Government provides reimbursement of fee for the differently abled students studying ITI and above classes @ Rs 10,000/- to ITI, Rs 15,000/- to Polytechnic and Rs 20,000/- to Degree and above courses per annum.

BC Welfare

At present, there are 761 Govt. B.C. hostels, (584 hostels for boys and 177 hostels for girls). A total of 82,607 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2019-20. All eligible BC students having family income up to Rs.1.00 Lakh per annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships on saturation basis and the family income limit has been increased from Rs.1.00 to Rs.2.50 lakh per annum for MTF & RTF under Jagananna Vasathi Deevana and Jagananna Vidya Deevana. These schemes benefit BCs, EBCs and Kapus. During 2019-20, 8.33 Lakh BC, EBCs and Kapu students were benefitted with Rs.1073.39 crores under Jagananna Vasathi Deevana (MTF). Reimbursed Rs. 2090.82 Cr under Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF) benefiting all the eligible BC students.

The Government have issued orders for sanctioning of financial assistance to Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors belonging to all communities. The financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum who are living on the profession of Washing of Clothes, Barber and Tailoring shops.

Government has passed the Act No. 19 of 2019 for Establishment of AP State Commission for Backward Classes on permanent basis. Government proposed to provide financial assistance to BC Women who have crossed 45 years of age under YSR Cheyutha through establishment of community specific Corporations. 16 Lakh BC Women are expected to fall under this category to be covered by YSR Cheyutha.

Acts have been made (Act No. 27 of 2019) providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment, for providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Posts for their

Political Upliftment and Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts for their Economic Upliftment.

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. Government provides reimbursement of full fee to all eligible students studying ITI, Polytechnic, Degree & above level courses, as fixed by the competent authorities under Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF). The amount will be adjusted into the bank account of the College. Government provides Rs. 20,000/- per student to all eligible students studying Degree and above level courses; Rs. 10,000/- per student per year for ITI students and Rs. 15,000/- per student per year for polytechnic students. The amount will be credited into the bank account of Mother of the respective student in two instalments under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF).

An amount of Rs.743.35 crores is released benefitting 4.68 lakh students during 2019-20 (upto April 2020) including arrears for students of 2018-19 under Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) and an amount of Rs.265.50 crores is provided for benefitting 3.36 lakh SC students in the year 2019-20 under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF).

759 Pre-matric hostels are functioning in the state with an admitted strength of 79,055 in 2019-20 and recently 3 more hostels are re-established which were closed earlier. 38 integrated hostel welfare complexes are functioning in the State with an admitted strength of 8751.

YSR VAHANA MITRA scheme on 5th October, 2019. The scheme provides an annual cash incentive of Rs.10,000/- to owner cum drivers of autos, taxis and maxi-cabs,

Government released Rs.54.48 Crs to assist 54,484 SC beneficiaries for the year 2019-20

Tribal Welfare

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.39 lakhs which constitutes 5.53% of the total population of the State. 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 tribal areas. Under "JAGJEEVAN JYOTHI SCHEME", Government extended free power from 125 units to 200 units per month to SC/ST colonies/Thandas consumers who consume 0-200 units from August, 2019. 4,76,206 ST Households benefitted during 2019-20 under this scheme. The financial assistance under YSR Pelli Kanuka enhanced from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- (One Lakh) w.e.f. 02.04.2020 and from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.1.20 lakh for ST Inter-caste Marriages from 02.04.2020.

Minority Welfare

There are 6 Pre-matric Minorities Hostels and 10 Post-matric Hostels functioning in the state aiming educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.1.92 crores have been released to the 7 Districts for maintenance of Minorities Welfare Hostels.

Housing

Government have planned to construct 25.00 lakh houses (14 lakh in Rural areas including UDAs and 11 lakh in Urban areas ULBs) in the next 4 years as a part of "Navaratnalu" with an estimated total project cost of Rs.61,000 crores to provide Pucca houses to all eligible. As a part of this, it is proposed to take up 15.00 Lakh houses during the financial year 2020-21. It is planned to provide house sites to all the poor and needy and also register the land along with the house on the name of women and allot sites and also facilitate to provide loans @ "Pavala Interest" through the banks and other financial agencies, for the amount required over and above unit cost.. Government have already taken steps for acquiring land and also proposed to distribute house site pattas to 25.00 Lakh beneficiaries on 08.07.2020

Municipal Administration

There are 120 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 16 Municipal Corporations, 77 Municipalities and 27 Nagarpanchayats in the State. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 140.06 lakhs. The total garbage generation in the State in 120 ULBs is 2.02 lakh MTs and Waste lifted is 1.98 lakh MTs per month lifting 98% of garbage generated. Out of total 40.33 lakh households, door to door garbage

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collection is covered in 38.23lakh households covering 96% of households. Digital Door Number (DDN) plates with unique Quick Response code (QR code) is being provided for all the households of 110 ULBs in the state to rationalize the existing house numbers for better Governance and service delivery.

Urban Water Supply

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and improving service levels. During this year 135 MLD of clear water generation treatment capacity plants have been commissioned. Frequency of supply and per capita supply has been improved in 5 ULBs, about 32,000 House Service Connections have been added in this year. During the year 2019-20, 5(Five) water supply schemes have been completed under AMRUT, HUDCO & UIDSSMT.

Rural Water Supply

28,014 (58%) habitations are fully covered with more than 55 LPCD supply, 20,321 (41%) habitations partially covered with 0-55 LPCD supply and 126 (1%) habitations are quality affected. In total 48,461 habitations have been covered. 31.85 Lakh connections were given covering 95.66 Lakh households. The Vision of the Government is to cover 100% habitations with Fully Covered (FC) status (with at least 55 LPCD service level) by 2022 and to provide 100% household connections by 2024.

Rural Development

Government has issued orders for procurement of 200 rigs @ one Rig for each Assembly Constituency and additional one Rig for Parliamentary Constituency for drilling of bore-wells at free of cost to needy eligible farmers with an aim to irrigate every acre of arable land under YSR Rythu Bharosa instead of Jalasiri Programme. MGNREGS is being implemented in 12,914 Gram Panchayats in 661 mandals of 13 districts. 62.51 lakh job cards were issued covering 112.47 Lakhs wage seekers since inception of the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh occupies 5th place in the Country by generating 20.08 Crores person days. Wage expenditure incurred is Rs.4084.86 crores. 65.12 lakh wage seekers belonging to 40.46 Lakh households were provided

wage employment with an average employment of 49.63 days per household and 5,84,454 households which completed 100 days. Out of the approved target of 2000.00 Lakh person days by Gol, 2007.94 Lakh person-days were generated during FY 2019-20. Out of these 426.16 Lakh person days generated by SCs, 229.09 Lakh by STs and 1004.25 lakhs person days were generated by BCs. 65.12 lakh wage seekers from 40.46 Lakh Households were provided wage employment during 2019-20.

SERP

85.48 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.20 lakh SHGs. A total of 28,142 Village Organisations (VOs), 662 Mandal Samakhya (MS) 36 Special Samakhya of Chenchu and Yanadi and 13 Zilla Samakhya have come into existence across Andhra Pradesh. The total savings by the members is Rs.6968.22 Cr and the Corpus available with SHG Members is close to Rs. 9647.81 Crore. Out of 85.48 lakh rural SHG members, around 100% of the members have their individual members SB accounts in banks.

The Government has committed to sanction pensions on saturation basis. 7.35 lakh new pensions have been sanctioned. Under pensions 58.82 lakh pensioners are benefitting every month and leading dignified life in the society. The Government has restructured the delivery systems to function as an effective mechanism for delivering Government Services at door step of all eligible households. Pension's at door delivery system is first of its kind in India, which has been commenced from 1st February, 2020 in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Remarkably 2.46 lakhs Village and Ward Volunteers are participated and distributed Rs.1476.33 crores pension amount to 58.82 lakh pensioners in single day.

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.15,635 crores has been allotted for pensions and it will increased to Rs.18,000 crores during 2020-21 financial year.

As a part of implementation of Navaratnalu, through the YSR Aasara program, it is proposed to reimburse the entire Bank Loan of Rs.27,168 crores, outstanding as on 11th April 2019, in four installments starting from next year i.e., 2020-21.

CHAPTER

2

MACRO ECONOMIC
AGGREGATES

Economic Growth

Amidst fears of Global economic slowdown, there have been apprehensions at the National level about the likely prospects of growth in the current year, largely driven by various external factors. Experts believe that India's aspiration to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2024 depends on strengthening markets by promoting pro-business policies to provide equal opportunities, enable fair competition and ease of doing business.

The State Government, committed to the welfare of all sections of the people also intends to achieve steady economic development propelled by growth in all sectors. In order to achieve this, the government is committed to give special thrust to focus on education, health, skill development and employment generating activities and give a big push to these areas, besides continuous focus on agriculture and a strong value chain.

State Economy

The State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as State Income is one of the important indicators to measure the economic development of the state. In the context of planned economic development of the state, State income and Per Capita Income (PCI) play a vital role

in formulation of policies by administrators, policy makers and planners.

“State Domestic Product” is defined as the aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the state, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year.

Estimates of GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2019-20, the GSDP of Andhra Pradesh at constant (2011-12) Prices is estimated at Rs.6,72,018 crores as against Rs.6,21,301 crores in 2018-19 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 8.16%. The State has registered a growth rate of 4.45% during 2018-19.

National Statistical Office (formerly CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India in its Second Advance Estimates has estimated the GDP of the Country for the year 2019-20 at Rs.146.84 lakh Cr. registering a growth rate of 5.0%.

Thus, the higher growth rate (8.16%) achieved by the state during the year 2019-20(AE), assumes significance when compared with its last year growth(4.45%) or when compared with the Nation's growth (5.0%) in 2019-20(AE).

Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

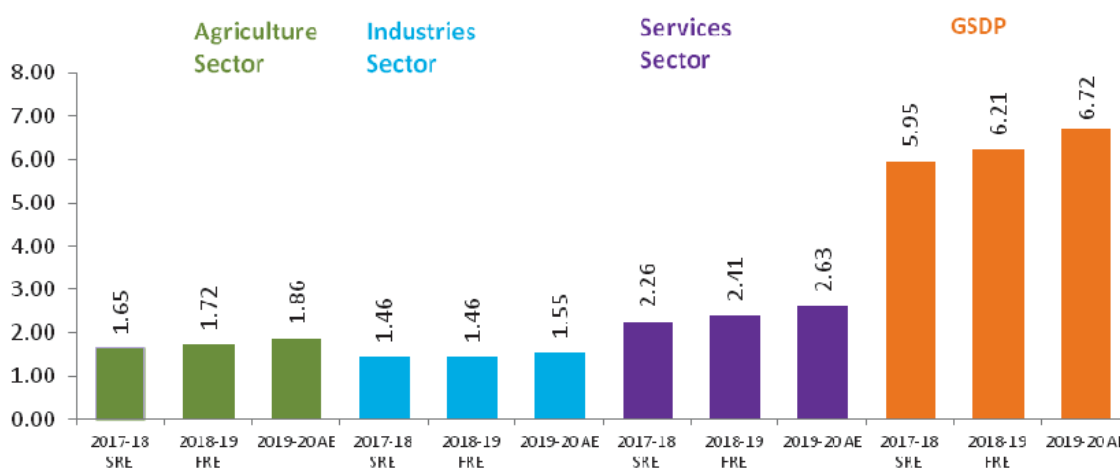
Broad Sector/ Growth Rates	2015-16	2015-16 (TRE)	2015-16 (SRE)	2015-16 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied	121518	139717	165271	171625	186393
Growth Rate	8.31	14.98	18.29	3.84	8.60
Industry	123855	139316	146317	146334	154627
Growth Rate	10.74	12.48	5.03	0.01	5.67
Services	205080	208694	225945	240828	262772
Growth Rate	12.08	1.76	8.27	6.59	9.11
GSDP	498607	540212	594841	621301	672018
Growth Rate	12.16	8.34	10.11	4.45	8.16

The overall economic growth of the state is essentially driven by the Services sector which has contributed the highest GVA growth of 9.11% in 2019-20(AE) followed by the Agriculture and Allied sector with 8.60% growth and Industry sector with a growth rate of 5.67%. The growth

achievement of 8.16% for 2019-20 is significant especially in the context of global economic slowdown and other fallouts which perhaps have affected the national economy and its attendant impact on the State as well.

Broad Sector Wise Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2017-18 (SRE) To 2019-20 (AE)

(Rs. in lakh crores)



Agriculture broad sector:

Agriculture sector comprises of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture sectors. The Agriculture & Allied Sectors as a key sector supporting more than 60% of the population, registered a growth rate of 8.60% in 2019-20 (AE) at Constant (2011-12) Prices with a GVA of Rs.1,86,393 crores as compared to Rs.1,71,625 crores during 2018-19(FRE).

As compared to 635.0 mm of rainfall received during 2018-19, 814.6 mm of rainfall is received during the current year. Due to favourable seasonal conditions, the 'Agriculture' sector GVA grew by 18.96% followed by 'Horticulture' sector with 11.67%.

As per Second Advance Estimates, Paddy, Maize and Ground nut crops have shown increase in production in the current year. While Production of Paddy is estimated at 130.62 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 123.52 lakh MTs in 2018-19, Maize Production is estimated at 18.04 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 15.63 lakh MTs in 2018-19 and Groundnut is expected to show an increase of 2.88 lakh MTs in production, with an estimated Production of 7.50 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as compared to 4.62 lakh MTs in 2018-19. Among the non-food crops, Cotton and Tobacco too are estimated to register an increase. Production of Cotton is estimated at 11.62 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 7.60 lakh MTs in 2018-19 while the Production of Tobacco is estimated at 1.69 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 1.40 lakh MTs in 2018-19.

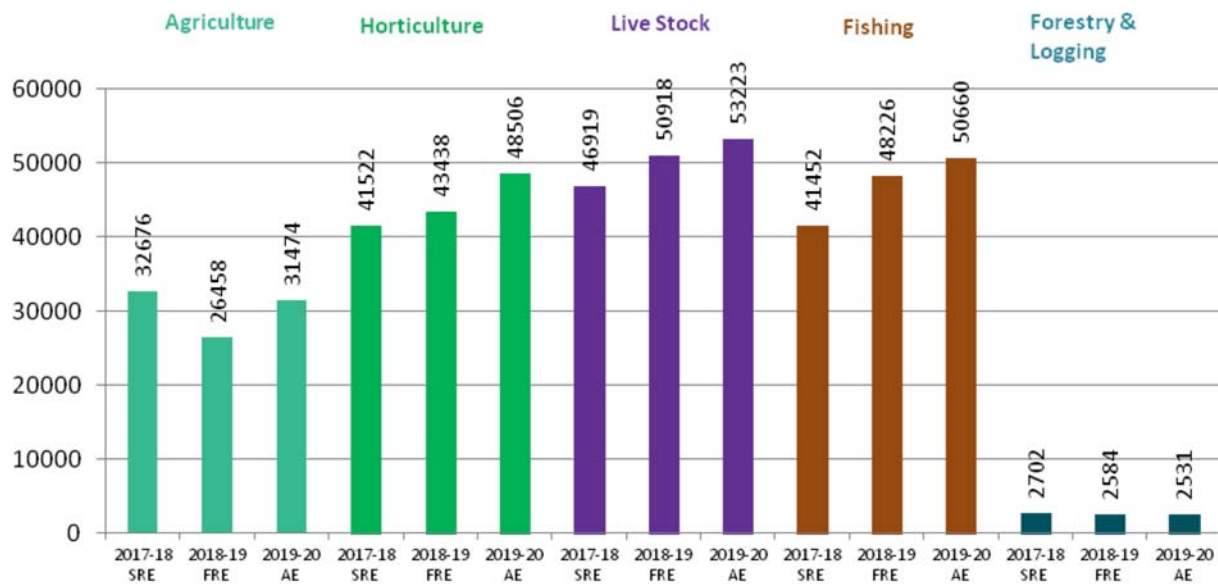
MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Most of the important horticulture crops are estimated to register an increase in the production. Banana crop is set to register an increase of over 11 lakh MTs in the current year, as the Production of Banana in 2019-20 is estimated at 73.26 lakh MTs as against 62.24 lakh MTs in 2018-19. Among other crops, Chillies, Mango and Tomato are expected to register an increase in production as compared to last year. Production of

Chillies (Dry) is estimated at 12.10 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 9.51 lakh MTs in 2018-19, Production of Mango is estimated at 59.06 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 50.16 lakh MTs in 2018-19 and the Production of Tomato is estimated at 31.03 lakh MTs in 2019-20 as against 25.03 lakh MTs in 2018-19. The Livestock and Fishing & Aquaculture sectors grew by 4.53% and 5.05% respectively.

Agriculture & Allied Sector - GVA At Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2017-18 (SRE) To 2019-20 (AE)

(Rs. in crores)



Industry Sector

As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2019-20, Industry Sector at Constant (2011-12) prices is expected to register a growth rate of 5.67% and is estimated at

Rs.1,54,627 crores as against Rs.1,46,334 Cr. in 2018-19 (FRE). Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, Remediation & Other Utility Services sectors have registered impressive growth rates of 9.6% and 9.7% respectively.

Industry Sector - GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2017-18 (SRE) To 2019-20 (AE)

(Rs. in crores)



Services Sector

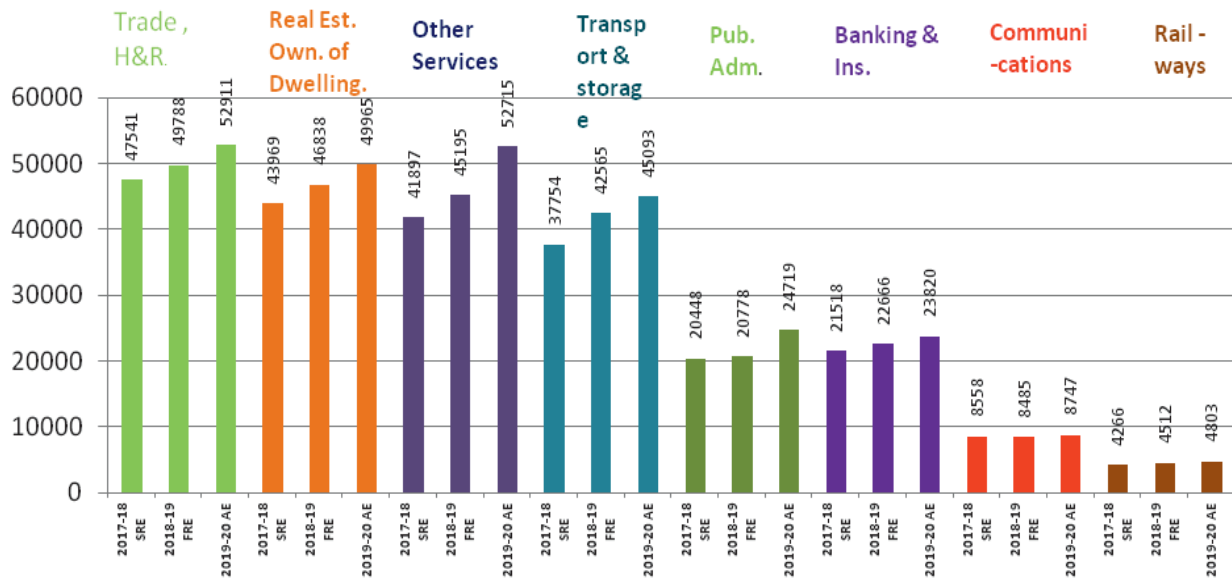
The Advance Estimates for the year 2019-20 at Constant (2011-12) prices for Services Sector project an expected addition of about Rs. 22,000 Cr. to the state economy. The Services Sector is estimated at Rs.2,62,772 Cr. as against Rs.2,40,828 Cr in 2018-19(FRE), indicating a growth rate

of 9.11% over last year. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means & Storage, Real Estate & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services registered a growth rate of 6.27%, 5.94%, 6.67%, 18.97% and 16.64% respectively.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Service Sector - GVA at Constant (2011-12)
Prices from 2017-18 (SRE) to 2019-20 (AE)

(Rs. in crores)



Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices

The GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2019-20 (AE), which indicates the size of the state economy, is estimated to go up by Rs. 1.10 lakh Cr. as compared to last year. The GSDP for 2019-20(AE) is estimated at Rs.9,72,782 Cr. as against the First Revised Estimate for the year 2018-19 of Rs.8,62,957 Cr. This amounts to a growth of 12.73% at current prices in 2019-20 in comparison to All India's growth rate of 7.5%.

Per Capita Income:

As per the Advance estimates of 2019-20, the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.1,69,519 from Rs.1,51,173 in 2018-19(FRE) registering a growth of 12.14 percent. All India per capita income for 2019-20 stands at Rs.1,34,432.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Current Prices are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Broad Sector / Growth Rate	2015-16	2016-17 (TRE)	2017-18 (SRE)	2018-19 (FRE)	2019-20 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied	173167	210863	259046	275984	320218
Growth Rate	16.85	21.77	22.85	6.54	16.03
Industry	134301	150394	169189	178858	191857
Growth Rate	8.06	11.98	12.50	5.71	7.27
Services	248953	263246	296991	329765	367747
Growth Rate	15.67	5.74	12.82	11.04	11.52
GSDP	604229	684416	793186	862957	972782
Growth Rate	15.10	13.27	15.89	8.80	12.73
PCI (in Rs.)	108002	120676	139680	151173	169519
Growth Rate	15.01	11.74	15.75	8.23	12.14

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
(Rs.in crores & growth rate in percent)

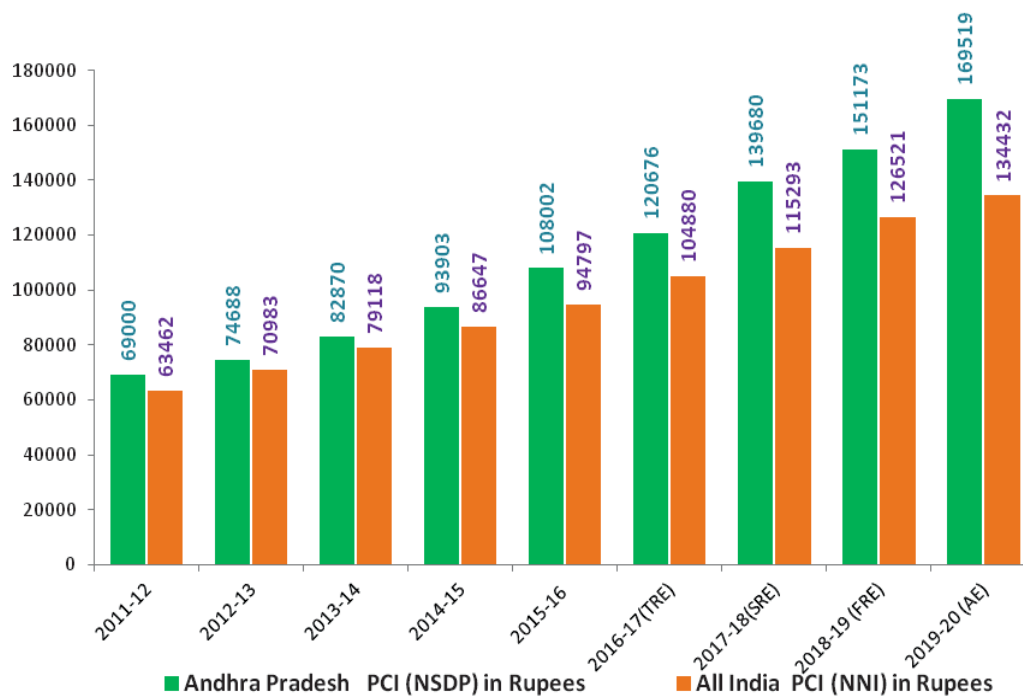
YEAR	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	GSDP at Current Prices	Growth (%)	GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth (%)	GDP at Current Prices	Growth (%)	GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices	Growth (%)
2011-12	379402		379402		8736329		8736329	
2012-13	411404	8.43	380629	0.32	9944013	13.8	9213017	5.5
2013-14	464272	12.85	407115	6.96	11233522	13.0	9801370	6.4
2014-15	524976	13.07	444564	9.20	12467959	11.0	10527674	7.4
2015-16	604229	15.10	498607	12.16	13771874	10.5	11369493	8.0
2016-17 (TRE)	684416	13.27	540212	8.34	15391669	11.8	12308193	8.3
2017-18 (SRE)	793186	15.89	594841	10.11	17098304	11.1	13175160	7.0
2018-19 (FRE)	862957	8.80	621301	4.45	18971237	11.0	13981426	6.1
2019-20 (AE)	972782	12.73	672018	8.16	20384759	7.5	14683835	5.0

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Per Capita Income (PCI) at Current Prices of All India & Andhra Pradesh

YEAR	Andhra Pradesh PCI (NSDP) in Rupees	All India PCI (NNI) in Rupees
2011-12	69000	63462
2012-13	74688	70983
2013-14	82870	79118
2014-15	93903	86647
2015-16	108002	94797
2016-17 (TRE)	120676	104880
2017-18 (SRE)	139680	115293
2018-19 (FRE)	151173	126521
2019-20 (AE)	169519	134432

Per Capita Income at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2019-20 (AE)



The time series showing the values of various economic aggregates for Andhra Pradesh state are given at

Annexures – 2.1 to 2.5 and for All India estimates are shown at Annexures - 2.6 to 2.10.

CHAPTER

3

PUBLIC
FINANCE

Introduction

The State has been bifurcated on 2nd June 2014. At the time of the State's bifurcation, the Union Government acknowledged that fiscal, economic and social conditions of residuary State of Andhra Pradesh will be adversely affected. In order to rectify these conditions, during the discussions on the AP Re-organisation Bill in Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister gave assurances to provide assistance to the State. Provisions have also been made in the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 for assistance/incentives and development of the State. But Government of India did not fulfill the same and not extended their assistance and assurances in full.

The State finances have been under stress well on account of various factors such as shrinking of revenue base, bludgeoning expenses and due to various factors such as increase in the establishment costs, interest

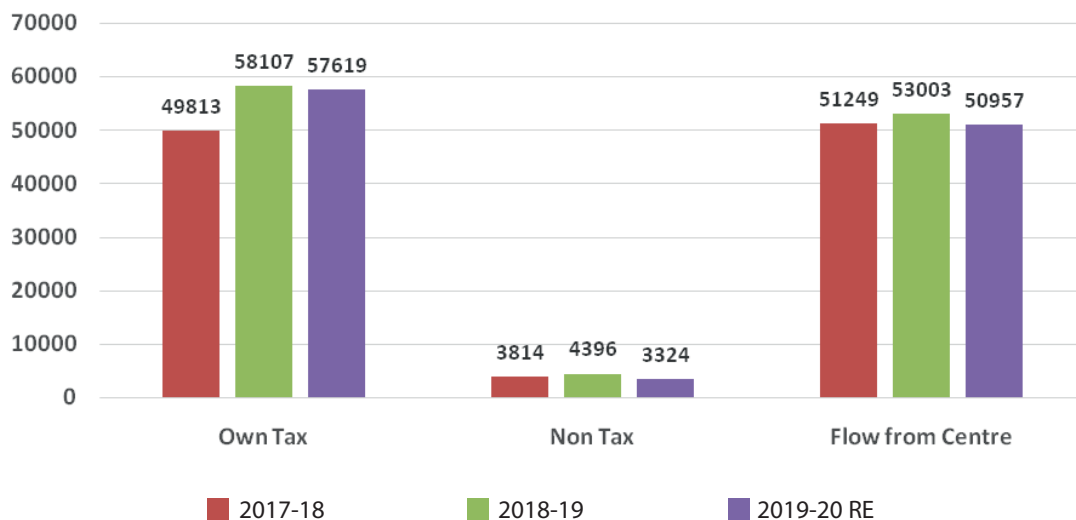
payments, welfare commitments and loss of capital city as a major commercial hub. This fiscal stress is the result of expenditure commitments rising faster, lesser than promised and anticipated flow of funds from Government of India.

The State's Revenue

The revenue for the state in FY 2018-19 stood at Rs.58,107 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs.4,396 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs.53,003 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 2019-20 (RE) with the FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 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.

Chart 3.1 State's Revenues for FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (RE)
Comparison of State's Revenue

(Rs.in Crores)

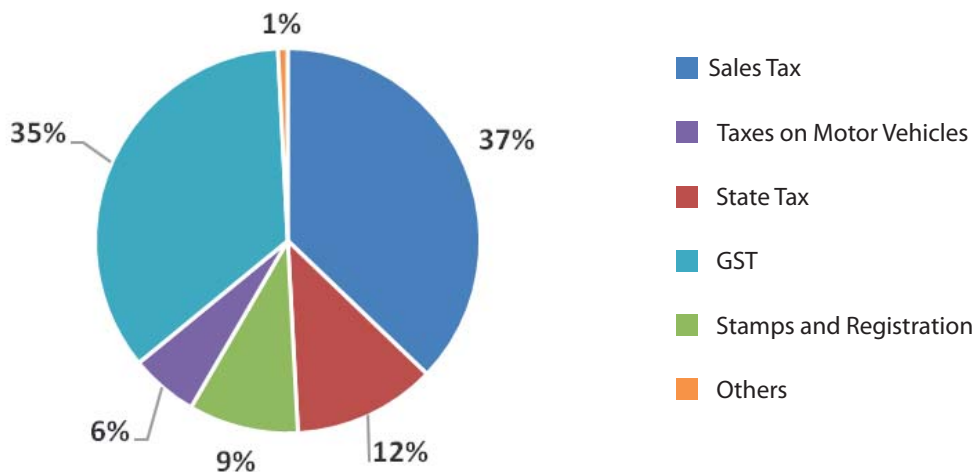


State's Own Tax Revenue

The total Own Tax Revenue was Rs.58,107 Crores in FY 2018-19 and Rs.57,619 Crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). The composition of individual components of Own Tax Revenue for FY 2019-20(RE) is shown as Chart 3.2. It is to

note that Sales Tax accounted for 37 percent and GST at 35 percent of the State's Own Tax Revenue for FY 2019-20 RE. The State's own tax revenue for the FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (RE) have been detailed in Annexure 3.1.

Chart 3.2 Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue – FY 2019-20 (RE)

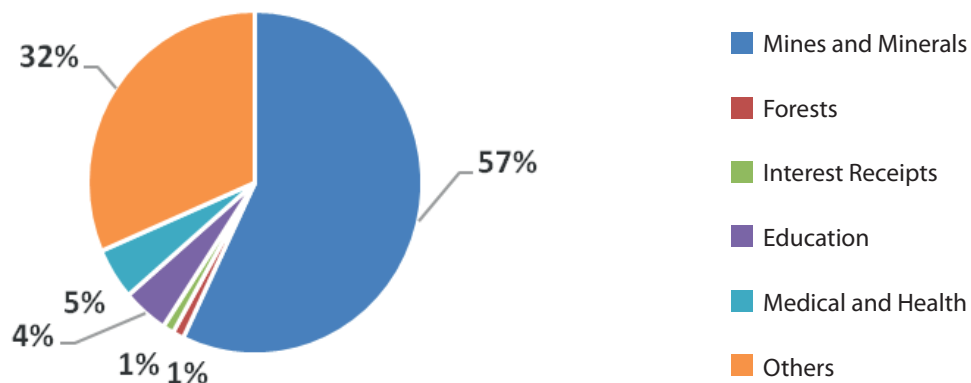


State's Own Non Tax Revenue

State's Own Non Tax Revenue was Rs.4,396 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and was Rs.3,324 Crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). 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 contributed 57% towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue in the FY 2019-20. The other major receipts are Rural Development Cess, Forest, Education etc. The details of the own non tax revenue for the FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.2.

Chart 3.3 Composition of State's Own Non Tax Revenue – FY 2019-20 (RE)



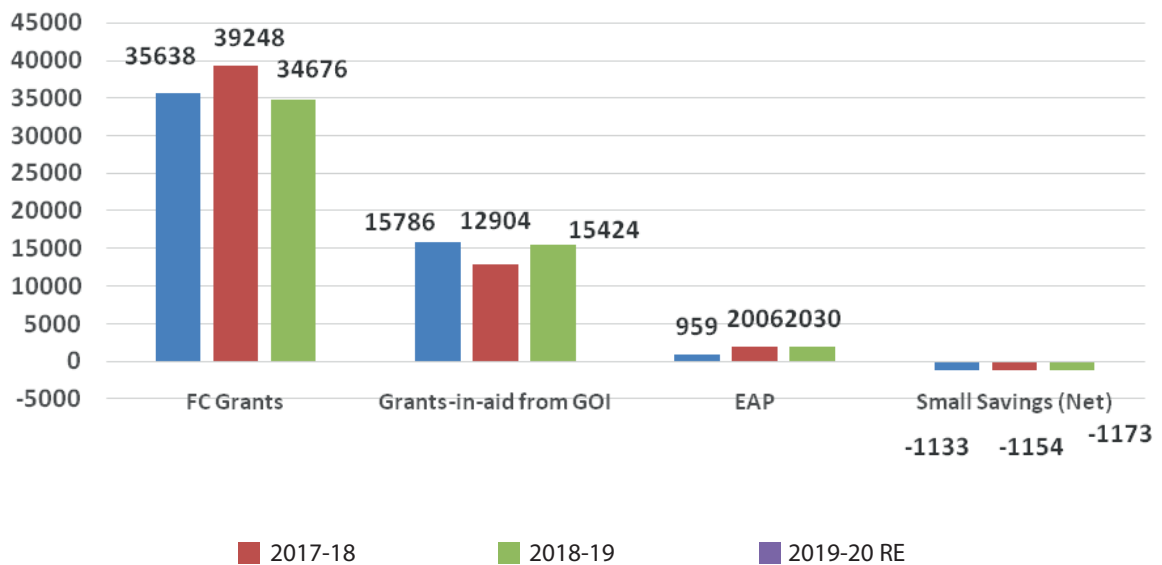
Central Transfers

Resource flow from the Centre was Rs.53,003 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and was Rs.50,957 Crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was Rs.39,248 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and Rs.34,676 Crores in FY 2019-

20 (RE). The central transfers for the FY 2017-18, 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 (RE) are elaborated in Chart 3.4. The details of the same for the FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.3.

Chart 3.4 Central Transfers for FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (RE)

(Rs.in Crores)



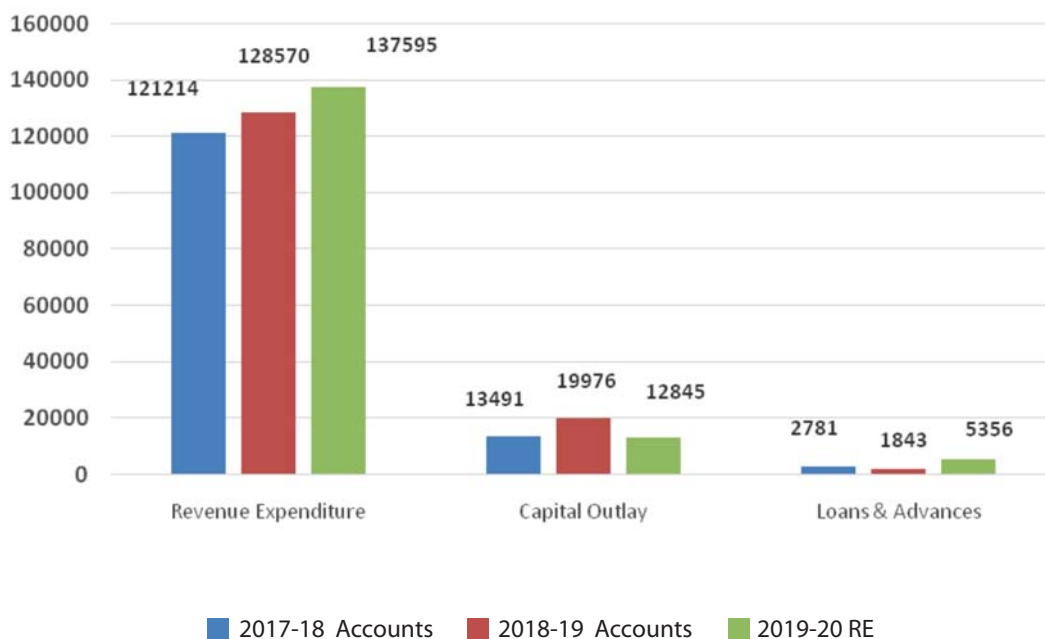
The State's Expenditure

The Total Expenditure by the State excluding ways and means advance was Rs.1,50,390 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and was Rs.1,55,796 Crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.1,28,570 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and was Rs.1,37,595 Crores in FY 2019-20(RE). Revenue expenditure through welfare schemes like

Navaratnalu, subsidy rice, power subsidy, old age pensions, housing programs etc. The state spent Rs.12,845 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2019-20(RE). The state expenditures for the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 RE are compared in Chart 3.5. The details of the same are given in Annexure 3.4.

Chart 3.5 State Expenditure for FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 (RE)

(Rs.in Crores)

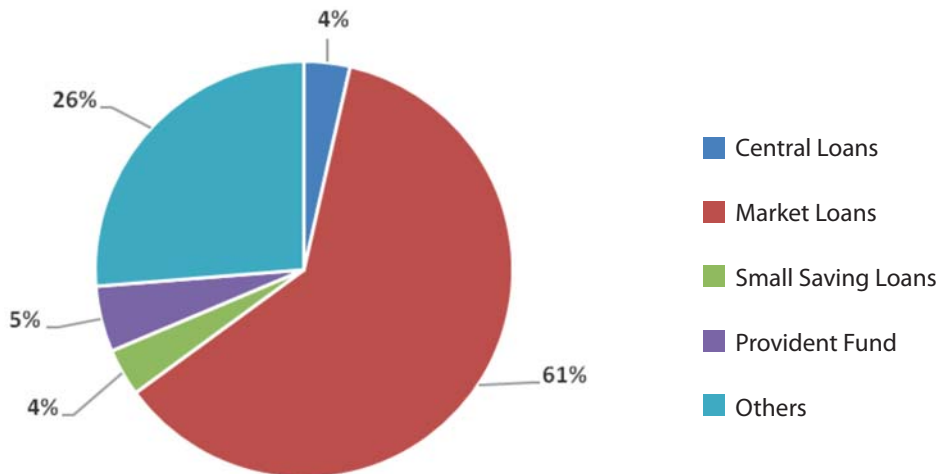


Debts and Interest payments

The Total Debt by the State was Rs.2,61,989 Crores at the end of the FY 2018-19 and was Rs.3,07,115Crores at the end of FY 2019-20(RE). The outstanding debt includes the un-apportioned amount of Rs.17,031 crores in 2018-19 and 2019-20 (RE) respectively between two States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The composition of debt sources like Market Loans, Central Loans, Small Saving Loans, PF and other sources. The Market borrowing outstood at Rs.1,55,376 Crores in the FY 2018-19 and at Rs.1,88,820 Crores in FY 2019-20 (RE). The state paid

Rs.16,393 crores as interest towards its debts in the FY 2019-20 (RE) wherein it had paid Rs.15,342 Crores towards interest payments in the FY 2018-19. The Debt outstanding as percentage of GSDP was 28.51 percent in FY 2018-19 and 28.46% in FY 2019-20 (RE). Chart 3.6 shows the composition of outstanding debt in the state for the FY 2019-20 (RE). The details of the outstanding debt for the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 RE are given in Annexure 3.5.

Chart 3.6 Composition of State's Debts – FY 2019-20 (RE)



Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

In the FY 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.13,899 Crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.35,441Crores and in 2019-20 RE the Revenue Deficit is

Rs.26,549 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs.40,396 crores. The details are given in Annexure 3.6.

CHAPTER

4

PRICES, WAGES
AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Prices

Prices of food items are affected by mismatch in demand and supply, shortfall in production owing to adverse weather conditions and seasonality, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, and artificial shortage created by hoarding etc. Various economic, social or political factors result in fluctuations in prices which therefore do not remain constant and tend to change over a period of time. When it comes to essential commodities, both demand as well as supply are responsible for change in prices. It is therefore imperative for the Governments to have periodic check on the movement of prices of

essential commodities since change in price level is likely to have an impact on the pattern of consumption.

Apart from rise in population which itself is a major cause of rising demand, changing food habits also contribute to demand pull inflation. Prices will also be impacted by various activities resulting in a spike in consumption of certain products. Similarly, there are supply side concerns resulting in the short supply of commodities consequently pushing the prices up.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics reports the prices of essential commodities periodically. Monitoring of prices of six essential commodities from selected centres across the State on daily basis is being done for tracking the changes. The State average daily retail prices of essential commodities are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: State average daily retail prices of essential commodities

Commodity	2018-19 (Apr to March 2019)	2019-20 (Apr to March 2020)	Variation(%) of Apr to Mar 2020 over Apr to Mar 2019
Rice (II sort)	29.78	30.70	(+) 3.09
Redgram dal (II sort)	64.28	81.90	(+)27.41
Groundnut Oil	106.87	117.42	(+) 9.87
Common Tamarind (without seed)	133.82	113.57	(-)15.13
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	105.84	138.01	(+)30.39
Onions (Gr II)	14.84	34.37	(+)131.60

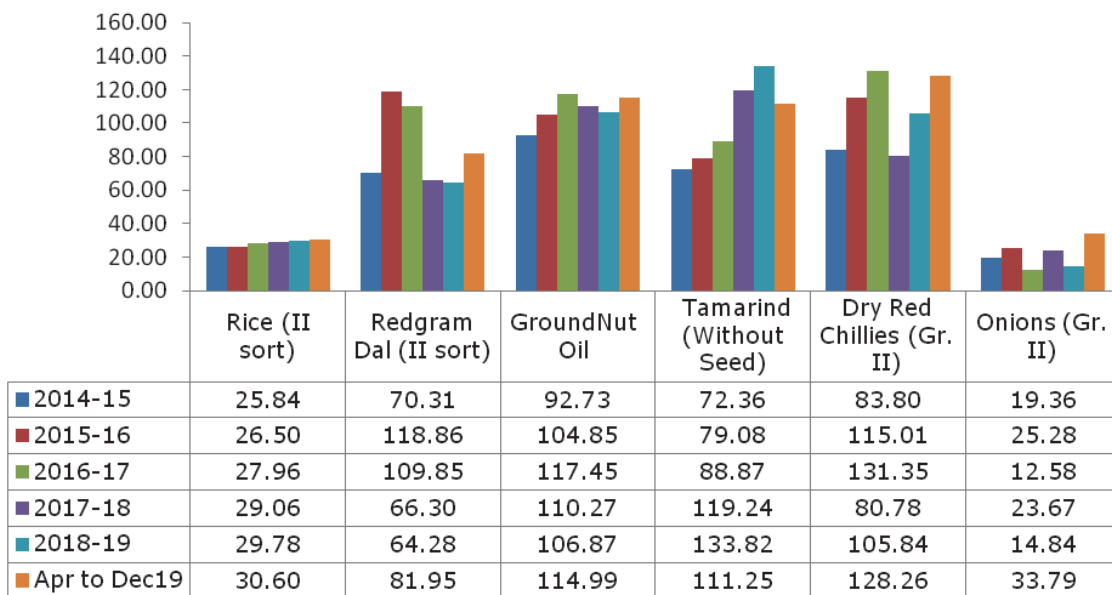
(Rs./Kg)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Recent price trends indicate that the Average Daily Retail Prices of essential commodities like the prices of Rice (II sort), Redgramdal (II sort), Groundnut Oil, Red Chillies Dry (Gr.II) and Onions (Gr.II) have shown an ascendancy and the prices of Common Tamarind (Without Seed) have shown decreasing trend during the period from April to March 2020 when compared to that of corresponding period of last year.

The year-wise average daily Retail prices of (6) Essential Commodities from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Apr to March 2020) are shown in Annexure – 4.1.

Chart 4.1. Average daily retail prices



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

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.

Consumer Price Index is used as a device for measuring changes in the level of retail prices of goods and services consumed by different population segments. Industrial workers and Agricultural Labour, Rural Labour from the main population groups are usually covered by these indices. These indices measure relative changes in prices of selected goods and services consumed by indexed population over a period of time.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers

The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) are being constructed and compiled with the base 2001=100. The data is being collected from seven centres selected from Andhra Pradesh under Central and State Series based on Industrial workforce. The centres are 1. Visakhapatnam 2. Guntur 3. Vijayawada 4. Vijayanagaram-Chittivalasa 5. Kakinada-Rajahmundry 6. Jaggaiahpet 7. Tirupati-Renigunta. Of these, Labour Bureau, Simla compiles the index for the first three centres since they come under Central Series, while the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics compiles the indices covering the remaining three complexes and Jaggaiahpet in Andhra Pradesh.

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers grew by 6.73% & 7.69% in the state and All India level respectively during the period Apr. 2019 to Feb. 2020 over the corresponding period of previous year. Details about the Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers from 2014-15 to Apr 2019 to Feb 2020 are shown in Table 4.2.

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

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India (*)
2014-15	257	251
2015-16	269	265
2016-17	278	276
2017-18	286	284
2018-19	298	300
2019-20 (Apr.- Sept.)	317	322
Growth of April to Feb. 2020 over April to Feb. 2019 Index	6.73	7.69

Source: (*) Labour Bureau, Simla

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) with 1986-87 as base year are being compiled by the Labour Bureau, Simla. The Table 4.3 gives the indices during April, 2019 to December, 2019 and the data relates to the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 9.50% in the State (Combined AP) and 8.05% at All India compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

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

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India (*)
2014-15	860	800
2015-16	914	835
2016-17	955	870
2017-18	979	889
2018-19	1010	907
2019-20	1106	980
Growth rate (%) 2019-20 over 2018-19	9.50	8.05

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined

Since the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers reflect the fluctuation in retail prices pertaining to these specified segments such as Industrial workers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers only and do not encompass all segments of the population, these numbers do not capture the holistic picture of price behaviour in the country. Thus, in order to reflect the 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, i.e., CPI (Urban), and CPI for the entire Rural population, i.e. 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 to 2012 with effect from 2015 for release of indices and the base is being followed by the States & UTs.

The average indices for the period from Apr to March 2020 in AP and All India are shown in Chart 4.2, Table 4.4 and month wise index also given in Annexure - 4.2

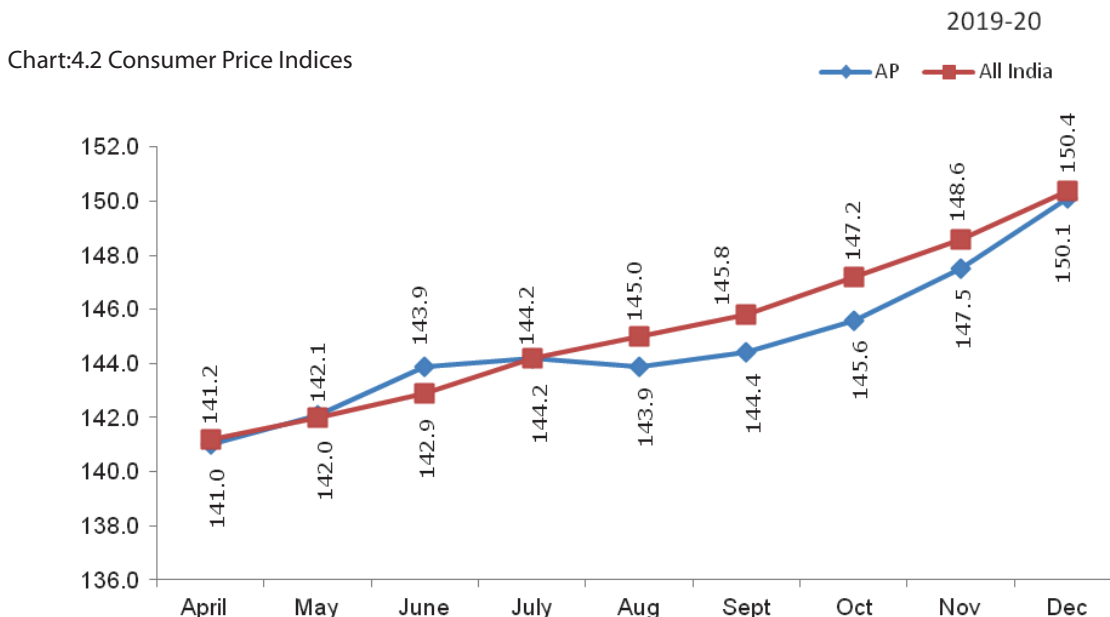


Table 4.4: Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for Apr to March 2020

	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Rural	144.9	147.3
Urban	146.7	145.1
Combined	145.6	146.3

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

Wholesale Price Index

Wholesale Price Index (2011-12=100) 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 697 commodities as classified below

- 117 are from 'Primary Articles' group,
- 564 from 'Manufactured Products' group and
- 16 from 'Fuel and Power' group.

WPI for All Commodities is same (121.1) in Apr 2019 and March 2020, increased from 118.5 to 118.7 for Manufactured Products and decreased from 102.8 to 100.7 for Fuel & Power group during the same period.

Wages

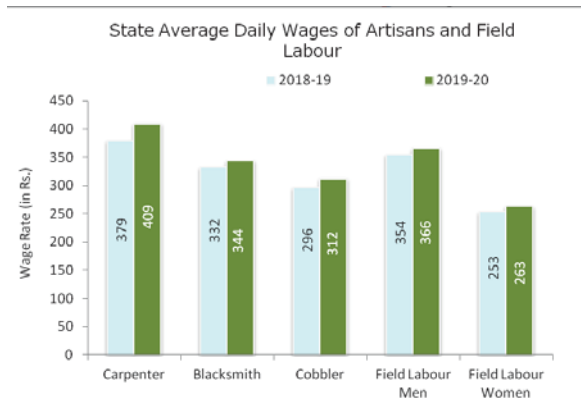
Agricultural Labour and Artisans in the Rural areas are considered to be the weakest segment of Rural Labour Force in the Un-organised Sector. To analyse the Wages for this group, the Wages data is being collected from 44 selected centers spread over the State covering 42 divisions for 16 occupations. Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field labour in the State are presented in Table 4.5 and depicted in the Chart 4.3 below.

Table 4.5 : State average Daily Wages of (Rs.) of artisans and field labour

Category	2018-19	2019-20
Carpenter	382	414
Blacksmith	329	347
Cobbler	294	311
Field Labour-Men	355	367
Field Labour -Women	254	265

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Chart 4.3: Average daily wages (Rs.) of artisans and field labour



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both men and women) have increased during the period from Apr to Dec 2019 when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Public Distribution System

Andhra Pradesh has been implementing the electronic modules in PDS, such as linkage of Aadhaar with ration card data, allotment of commodities under e-PDS and distribution of commodities through e-PoS cum e-weighing devices throughout the state through supply

chain management, enabling end-to-end computerization of the Public Distribution System (PDS). Portability was also provided to draw their commodities from any of the e-PoS enabled FP Shops. Due to these reforms, the state has ensured better delivery of essential commodities to the entitled households as per the scales indicated under the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Door Delivery of Essential Commodities

The state government has recruited village / ward volunteers for every 50 household clusters to ensure speedy and efficient delivery of all Government services at the doorstep of citizens in all villages and municipalities. On September 6th 2019, government has launched a program in Srikakulam on pilot basis to supply rice in packed form under PDS at the doorsteps of the eligible households through village/ward volunteers to ensure good quality and quantity and to arrest diversion of stocks. This scheme will be extended to all districts from April, 2020. At present, approximately 90% cardholders are availing Essential Commodities every month.

Proper accountability has been maintained at all levels in ensuring quality and distributing rice in tamper-proof packets with correct weightment and less than Government of India norms in respect of broken, damaged, discoloured and chalky grains.



Ration Cards

In Andhra Pradesh, at present 29,784 Fair Price Shops are functioning and on an average each FP Shop serves 495 cards/families. There is one FP Shop for every 1417 persons in the state.

Category wise ration cards in existence in the state during 2019-20 are shown in Table below and district wise cards position is given in Annexure 4.3

Table: 4.6. Ration Cards position

Fair Price Shops	29,784
Types of Ration Cards	
White Ration Card	1,37,63,067
Annapurna	11,349
Antyodaya Anna Yojana Cards	9,50,352

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (S.N.P.) :

Allotting 5130 MTs of Rice, 1302 MTs of Redgramdal and 779 MLTs of P.Oil to Women Development & Child Welfare department for implementation of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (S.N.P.)

Sabla : Government is allotting 28 MTs of rice, 10 MTs Redgram dal and 3 MTs of Palm Oil, for implementing the Sabla

Mid-Day Meal Scheme : Under MDM Scheme, 8170.184 MTs of rice was allotted (i.e., 2747.503 MTs of rice for 15,70,000 students of Primary classes, 3267.430 MTs of rice for 9,52,000 students of Upper primary classes and 2155.251 MTs of rice to 7,18,417 students of IX & X classes) per month.

Rice fortification in MDM and Anganwadi centers

To avoid Micronutrient deficiencies and to improve the essential vitamins and minerals required for healthy growth, government ordered to introduce the fortification of food grains on pilot basis in West Godavari

and Krishna districts for distribution in the Government projects like Mid-Day Meal and AWCs with the support of TATA Trusts from July, 2018. Extension of supply of fortification rice to all the districts is under examination.

Subsidy Rice Schemes

At present a quantity of 2.31 lakh MTs of Rice (1.98 Lakh MTs to Priority Households, 0.33 Lakh MTs for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families) is being allotted every month under National Food Security Act, 2013 for distribution at subsidized rates @ Rs.1/- per kg to cater the needs of 1.47 crore Below Poverty Line families. 113 MTs of rice is being supplied to beneficiaries under Annapurna scheme for distribution on free of cost @ 10 kgs. per family per month.

Supply of Rice to Welfare Hostels under Supply Chain Management

Releasing a quantity of 10407.240 MTs of rice per month at Rs.1/- per kg @ 15 kg per student per month upto 10th class (i.e., 500 grams per head per day) and 18 kg per student per month to 10+2 students (i.e., 600 grams per head per day). 231507 MTs of rice was allotted.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations for paddy

- With a view to ensure payment of MSP for paddy farmers and to improve outreach of decentralized procurement to the farm gate for coverage and to avoid exploitation of farmers by the Millers / Traders and to acquire self-sufficiency in procuring rice for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), Decentralized Procurement (DCP) has been taken up in the State w.e.f. 1st October, 2015.
- Paddy is procured directly from the farmers and Payment is made to the bank accounts of farmers through electronic fund transfer and thus ensured MSP to the farmers.
- The entire procurement operations right from receipt of paddy in the PPCs till deliver of CMR in the buffer godowns is monitored on real time basis through online Procurement Software.

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

- In 2019-20, 72,75,060 Tonnes of Paddy value of Rs.13244.41 crores was procured benefiting 634386 farmers.

Price Monitoring

Prices of Essential Commodities including vegetables are monitored daily, analysed and report submitted to the Govt. A status note on prices is also being submitted during every cabinet meeting. Whenever abnormal increase of prices noticed, such commodities are procured directly from the farmers / producers and distributed to the consumers at affordable rates with subsidy to contain the price rise.

Release of LPG Connections

The Government has launched the Deepam Scheme with a view to remove drudgery due to conventional cooking, to reduce depending on forest for firewood and to improve health of BPL women. The scheme was launched in July, 1999 in rural and February-2000 in Urban areas.

Tribal LPG Package

- With a view to provide LPG to the tribals located at hilly and remote areas, for easy carrying and with lesser price, Govt. have decided to distribute Tribal LPG package with 5kg LPG cylinder with gas and stove etc. on free of cost.
- "LPG Tribal Package" consisting of 5 kg. LPG refills, ISI standard stoves, Regulators, DGCC Book and hose pipe etc.
- Tribal Package is Implementing in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam and Kurnool Districts

The details of LPG Connections released under various schemes since inception of the schemes are shown in the Annexure 4.4

CHAPTER

5

AGRICULTURE
AND ALLIED
ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture

Agriculture growth throughout global history has been the progenitor of broad-based economic growth and development. The strengths of fundamentals of the economy is evident from the remarkable transition to a high growth path, which was achieved in the recent past. Sustainable growth in Agriculture sector is the major emphasis both for the State of Andhra Pradesh and for the Country as a whole. With Agriculture remaining as the primary source of livelihood for about 60 per cent of India's population, India's production of food grains has been increasing every year and is among the top producers of several crops.

However, the agricultural yield (quantity of a crop produced per unit of land) which is regarded as the most important element after crop production, is found to be lower in the case of most crops, as compared to other top producing countries such as China, Brazil and the United States. Andhra Pradesh is giving focus on productivity enhancement.

The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage and the country is planning to double the farm income by 2022. India is expected to be self-sufficient in pulses in the coming few years due to concerted efforts of scientists to get early-maturing varieties of pulses and the increase in minimum support price. In sync with the

national agenda, Andhra Pradesh is also aiming towards doubling the farmer's income.

Decreasing size of agricultural land holdings, continued dependence on the monsoon, inadequate access to irrigation, imbalanced use of soil nutrients resulting in loss of fertility of soil, uneven access to modern technology, lack of access to formal agricultural credit, limited procurement of food grains by government agencies, and failure to provide remunerative prices to farmers are some of the key issues affecting agricultural productivity at the national and State level. In the recent years, the focus has shifted from production to processing, packaging and marketing through a strengthened supply chain.

Agricultural transformation – focused approach

Andhra Pradesh endeavours to provide agricultural extension services to farmers and to transfer the latest technical knowledge to the farming community under the Agriculture Sector, the government is determined to focus on Productivity enhancement, mitigating the impact of droughts through water conservation and micro-irrigation; Post-harvest management to reduce wastage and to strengthen the processing, value addition capacity and supply chain.

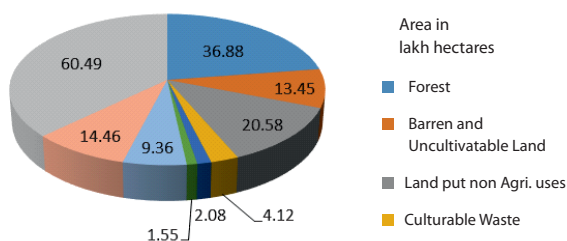
Land Utilization

The land use of the total geographical area of the state of 162.97 lakh hectares in the year 2018-19 is as follows:

S.No	Area Classification	Area in Lakh Hect.	Percentage to Total Geographical Area
1	Net area sown (including fish culture)	60.49	37.12
2	Forest	36.88	22.63
3	Land put non-agricultural uses	20.58	12.63
4	Barren and uncultivable land	13.45	8.25
5	Current fallow lands	14.46	8.87
6	Other fallow lands	9.36	5.74
7	Cultivable waste lands	4.12	2.53
8	Remaining land	3.63	2.23

The Land utilisation particulars from 2008-09 to 2018-19 are given in the Annexure 5.1 and district wise land utilisation particulars during 2018-19 are given in Annexure 5.2. The following Chart.5.1 depicts Land utilisation details for 2018-19.

Chart 5.1: Land Utilisation in Andhra Pradesh 2018-19



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Soil Types

There are various types of soils and the formation of a soil is primarily influenced by factors like 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. Most of soils in the State are made up of a combination of three basic types, namely, sand, silt, and clay. Category-wise soils are given in Annexure 5.3. Of the 22 categories of soils adding to the total geographical area of the state, ten types are predominant and together account for over 88% of the area.

Agro Climatic Zones

The following are the Six Agro climatic zones in the State.

S.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, YSR, SPS Nellore
5	Scarce rainfall zone	Kurnool, Anantapuramu
6	High altitude & tribal areas zone	High Altitude & Tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts

Land Holdings

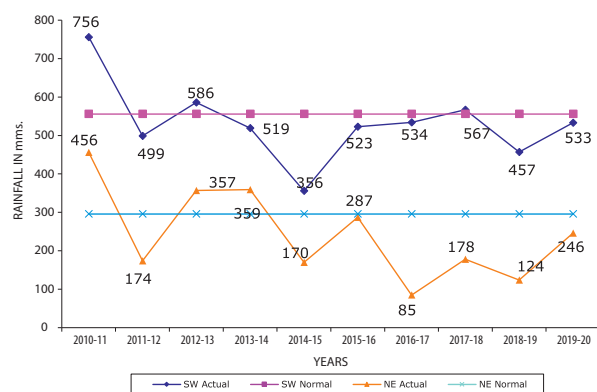
Data on land holdings is being collected since 1970-71 through a quinquennial census of land holdings, the latest available data relates to 2015-16. The average size of land holdings in the state marginally declined to 0.94 hectares during 2015-16 from 1.06 hectares in 2010-11. The number of holdings is increased from 76.21 lakh in 2010-11 to 85.24 lakh in 2015-16. Distribution of land holdings and area according to size classes are given in Annexure 5.4 and District-wise distribution of land holdings and area according to size classes are given in Annexure 5.5.

Rainfall scenario

The State received rainfall of 532.9 mm. during the South West Monsoon period for 2019-20 as against the normal rainfall of 556.0 mm, indicating a deficit of 4.2%. The deficit is higher (17%) in the North East monsoon period of 2019-20, as the rainfall during this season was 245.8 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296.0 mm during the year from 1-6-2019 to 31-3-2020, the average rainfall received was 814.6 mm as against the normal of 878.8 mm with a deficit of 7%. Season wise rainfall details are given in the Annexure 5.6 and district wise rainfall is given in Annexure 5.7.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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



Year	Monsoon wise Rainfall (in mm.)				
	South West Monsoon	North East Monsoon	Winter Period	Hot Weather Period	Annual Total
Normal	556.0	296.0	15.7	98.3	966.0
2018-19	456.6 (-18%)	124.1 (-58%)	10.2 (-35%)	44.1 (-55%)	635.0 (-34%)
2019-20 (As on 31 March)	532.9 (-4%)	245.8 (-17%)	21.1 (34%)	14.8	814.6 (-7%)

Trends in Area and Production of food grains and paddy

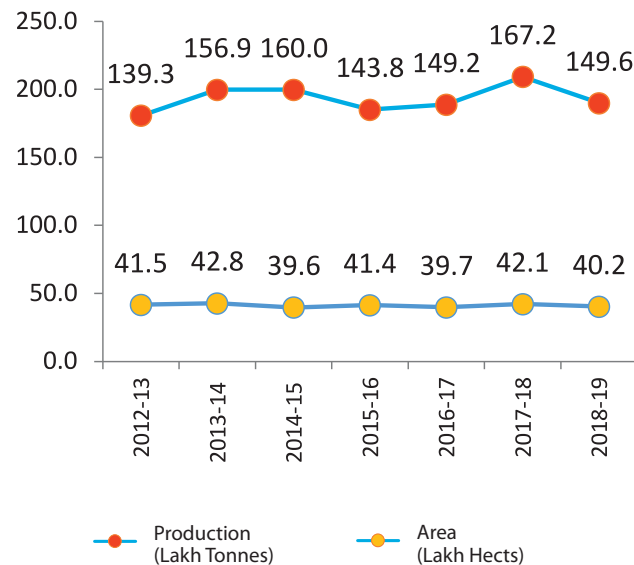
A comparative status in terms of the key agriculture parameters of area and production of food grains and paddy crops for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 broadly reflect a decelerating trend. While shortfall in area of nearly 1.83 lakh hectares under foodgrains in 2018-19 resulted in a massive decline of 17.66 lakh tonnes of production, the production of paddy showed a decline of 3.39 lakh tonnes with a decline of 0.10 lakh hec in area in 2018-19 compared to 2017-18. The 10.56% decline in production under Food grains in 2018-19 was essentially due to a decline in Area under Major millets and Pulses.



Year	FOOD GRAINS						PADDY					
	Area (Lakh hec)			Production (Lakh tonnes)			Area (Lakh hec)			Production (Lakh tonnes)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2017-18	20.65	21.41	42.06	82.49	84.73	167.22	14.77	7.41	22.18	74.12	52.79	126.91
2018-19	20.97	19.26	40.23	84.34	65.22	149.56	15.64	6.44	22.08	78.65	44.87	123.52
% Change	1.55	-10.04	-4.35	2.24	-23.03	-10.56	5.89	-13.09	-0.45	6.11	-15	-2.67

The trends in area and production of food grains and the season wise area, production and productivity of selected crops are presented in Annexures 5.8, 5.9, 5.10 and 5.11 respectively.

Chart 5.3: Area and Production under food grains



Source :
Directorate of
Economics & Statistics

Cropping Intensity and area irrigated

The cropping intensity, the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, has marginally decreased to 1.24 in 2018-19 from 1.26 in the previous year.

The gross area irrigated in the State too has decreased to 36.35 lakh hectares in 2018-19 from 37.30 lakh hectares in 2017-18. The net area irrigated in the state stands at 27.96 lakh hectares in 2018-19. The source-wise district wise Gross and Net area irrigated in the State from 2008-09 to 2018-19 are given respectively in Annexures 5.12, 5.13 and 5.14, 5.15.

Hopes of revival - Second Advance Estimates 2019-20

As per the Second Advance Estimates, the area as well as production of food grains along with its growth for the year 2019-20. As per the third advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains along with its growth for the year 2019-20 over previous achievements viz, 2018-19 are shown below. The area under food grains is estimated as 40.91 lakh hectares in 2019-20 as against 40.23 lakh hectares in 2018-19, with an increase of 1.69%. The total production of food grains in 2019-20 is estimated as 171.37 lakh tonnes where as it was 149.56 lakh tonnes in 2018-19 with an increase of 14.58%.

	FOOD GRAINS						PADDY					
	Area (Lakh hec)			Production (Lakh tonnes)			Area (Lakh hec)			Production (Lakh tonnes)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2018-19	20.97	19.26	40.23	84.34	65.22	149.56	15.64	6.44	22.08	78.65	44.87	123.52
2019-20	20.79	20.12	40.91	88.42	82.95	171.37	15.24	8.05	23.29	79.98	57.11	137.09
% Growth	-0.86	4.47	1.69	4.84	27.18	14.58	-2.56	25.0	5.48	1.69	27.28	10.99

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Kharif-2019-20

The area under food grains in Kharif 2019-20 is estimated at 20.79 lakh hectares as against 20.97 lakh hectares in 2018-19, showing a decrease of 0.86%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Kharif 2019-20 is estimated at 88.42 lakh tonnes whereas it was 84.34 lakh tonnes in 2018-19, an increase of 4.84%

The area under Paddy in Kharif 2019-20 is estimated at 15.24 lakh hectares whereas it was 15.64 lakh hectares in 2018-19, a decrease of 2.56%. Similarly, the production of Paddy in Kharif 2019-20 is estimated at 79.98 lakh tonnes whereas it was 78.65 lakh tonnes in 2018-19, an increase of 1.69%.

Rabi-2019-20

The area under food grains in Rabi 2019-20 is estimated at 20.12 lakh hectares as against 19.26 lakh hectares in 2018-19, an increase of 4.47%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Rabi 2019-20 is also estimated at 82.95 lakh tonnes whereas it was 65.22 lakh tonnes in 2018-19, an increase of 27.18%.

The area under Paddy in Rabi 2019-20 is estimated at 8.05 lakh hectares whereas it was 6.44 lakh hectares in 2018-19, an increase of 25%. Similarly, the production of Paddy in Rabi 2019-20 is estimated at 57.11 lakh tonnes whereas it was 44.87 lakh tonnes in 2018-19, an increase of 27.28%.

Various strategic initiatives put in place by the State, by and large have improved the living standards of the people. Economy of Andhra Pradesh continues to be predominantly agrarian with three fourth of its work force engaged directly in Agriculture sector. The Government has charted clear vision to increase the farm productivity as part of achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Key Strategies To Make Agriculture Profitable

- Extending financial assistance of Rs. 13500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs.6000/- from PM-KISAN) under Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa-PM KISAN as an investment support to the farmers started from Rabi, 2019.
- The tenant farmers are also made eligible for Navaratnalu, i.e., Crop Insurance, Interest Free Loans, 9 Hours free power, guaranteed support price to the produce
- Extending Interest free crop loans to all the farmers (Vaddileni Runalu).
- Free "Crop Insurance to all farmers of notified crops" to reduce financial burden on the farmers.
- Providing Exgratia to the farmer families including tenant farmers in the event of death by Suicides (Agrarian Reasons)/ Accidents @ Rs. 7 lakhs.
- Established a policy making & advisory body "Andhra Pradesh State Agriculture Mission" to overcome the challenges in delivering quality and timely services to the farming community and also to look into all aspects of production, marketing and pricing of Agriculture and Horticultural commodities to mitigate the agrarian issues with an objective to provide a policy level platform that works towards providing resilience among farmers and their empowerment
- Organization of Dr.YSR Polambadi (Farmer Field Schools) to empower the farmers to take economical viable decisions by adopting eco-friendly practices of Integrated Crop Management towards organic farming in a scientific manner and also to reduce the cost of cultivation and enhance the productivity
- Dr.YSR Agri Testing Labs are being established to test the Agri inputs like Seed, Fertilizer & Pesticides to ensure the availability of quality agricultural inputs to the Farmers.
- Establishment of YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (Village Input shops) : 10,641 RBKs one each at village secretariat are established and functioning from Kharif 2020 across the state, to supply the quality inputs like seeds, fertilizer & pesticides to farmers at right price & right time and to disseminate best practices and updated technical knowledge of Agri & Allied sectors for the farmers in every Village Secretariat.
- Promotion of Millets to improve nutritional status among public.
- Distribution of Soil Health cards and application of fertilizers based on soil test results.

- Correction of Micro nutrient deficiencies in major crops based on soil test results on saturation mode through distribution of micronutrients to the farmers.
- Supply of certified seed on subsidy.
- Distribution of farm implements on subsidy both for individual farmers and custom hiring centres.
- Popularization of Uberization of farm machinery.
- e-Crop booking to register actual cultivator of crops through android application and to create farmer's database for further implementation of different schemes.
- Promotion of intercropping, poly cropping and mixed cropping.
- Promotion of integrated farming systems.
- Encouraging Organic farming / Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- Enable the landless cultivators to get Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCs) to avail all facilities including crop loans, insurance and other Govt. benefits without effecting the rights of the owner of the land
- Adoption of Soil & Water conservation measures, drought proof measures in case of contingency.
- Pest control by monitoring pest forecast and adopting appropriate control measures.
- Promotion of Green Manure crops on a Mission mode.
- Periodical crop advisories to the farmers through IT applications.

YSR Rythu Bharosa-PM-KISAN :

YSR Rythu Bharosa scheme is one of the prestigious Government Flagship schemes and also a key promise among the 9 promises of the Navaratnalu designed for farmers welfare providing financial assistance to farmers and making farming as a remunerative profession. The scheme was launched on 15th October, 2019, eight months earlier than promised, at Kakuturu Village of Venkatachalam Mandal of SPS Nellore District. The government had earlier promised an amount of Rs.50,000/- in four annual instalments of Rs.12,500/- each, and now the amount is increased to Rs.13,500/- per year and to be paid for five years, bringing the total up to Rs.67,500/-

Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to land owning farmer families @ Rs. 13,500/- per year per family including Rs. 6000/- from the GOI under PM KISAN. Financial assistance is also being provided to SC, ST, BC, Minority category Landless tenant farmers @ of Rs. 13,500/- per year per family from the state budget. The benefit of Rs. 13,500/- will be extended to the eligible land owner farmers in 3 installments:



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- 1st instalment @ Rs. 7500/- in the month of May (including Rs. 2000/- from PM-KISAN),
- 2nd instalment @ Rs. 4000/- during October (including Rs. 2000/- from PM-KISAN) and
- 3rd Instalment @ Rs. 2000/- during January month (Exclusively of PM-KISAN scheme).

As a gesture of helping the population undertaking the cultivation in the state, the government has decided to extend the benefit of Rs. 13,500/- to landless tenant farmers including ROFR Cultivators also in 3 instalments as above from the State Government budget.

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.8750 crores was allocated in the Budget Estimates (Rs. 5510 Crores State share and Rs. 3240 Crores Central share).46.69 lakh farmer families including 1.58 lakh landless tenant SC, ST, BC and Minority farmer families were provided with a benefit of Rs. 6534.07 crores which also includes Rs.2760.60 crores through PM KISAN. District wise number of Farmer families benefitted Under YSR RythuBharosa is enclosed in Annexure.5.16

Wide publicity is being given on providing Crop Cultivators Rights Cards (CCRCs) to the tenant farmers and also to extend benefit under YSR Rythu Bharosa (YSR RB). Social Audit has also taken place for the scheme duly displaying YSR RB beneficiary lists in all the villages including list of farmers who were rejected, with due reasons.

Farmer Suicides

The financial Assistance of Rs. 7.00 Lakhs is being released directly to the family members of the deceased farmer for rehabilitation. During 2019-20, the Government has provided Rs. 1 Cr each to the District Collectors as Corpus fund for providing immediate assistance to the family members of the suicide victim families. The Government has provided an amount of Rs. 35.55 Crores to the department for 417 reverified cases from 2014 to May 2019 @ Rs.5.00 Lakhs per farmer family and for 210 cases reported from 01.06.2019 onwards @ Rs.7.00 Lakhs per farmer family.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan for Agriculture Credit for the year 2019-20 is Rs.1,15,000 crores. As a part of the credit plan,

Rs.99,007 crores (86%) was disbursed up to April 2020 under Agriculture Credit.

During Kharif 2019-20, an amount of Rs.52,669 crores (103%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs.51,240 crores and an amount of Rs.12,908 crores (83%) was disbursed against the target of Rs.15,500 crores under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities. During Rabi 2019-20 (up to April, 2020) an amount of Rs. 25329.00 Crores (77%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs.32,760 crores and an amount of Rs.8101.00 crores (52%) was disbursed against the target of Rs.15,500 crores under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities.

The Annual Credit Plan proposed for the year 2020-21 is Rs.1,46,302 crores towards Agriculture Credit and Rs.31,302 crores up from Rs. 1,15,000 crore last year.

Details about Agricultural Credit disbursement during Kharif 2019-20 (up to September, 2019) and during Rabi 2019-20 (up to April, 2020) are given in Annexure.5.17.

Special focus on tenant farmers:

The State Government has made a special focus on enabling tenant farmers to access institutional credit to safeguard them from the clutches of private money lenders. Andhra Pradesh is a pioneer in supporting the tenant farmer finance and highest tenant farmer financing is being done by the Nationalised Banks in the state. On analysis of sociological profile of tenant farmers, it is observed that most of them belongs to weaker sections i.e., SC, ST, BC, and minorities who are in dire need of bank finance. Till now the tenant farmer finance has been happening in the form of RMG, JLG and through Certificate of Cultivation (CoC) (or) Loan Eligibility Cards (LEC).

Keeping in view the land owner - tenant farmer problems, the state government has brought "Andhra Pradesh Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019" to provide all facilities including banking, insurance and other Govt. benefits to tenant farmers without effecting the rights of the owner of the land. According to the Act, Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRC) will be issued with the mutual agreement of land owner and cultivator for a period of 11 months, which entitles the tenant farmer to avail bank finance. The Act came in to force

from 17-08-2019. Sensitization and awareness is being created among the farming Community on the CCRC. Tenants have all the rights on the Crop for a period of 11 months and are eligible for all the benefits related to crop.

During 2019-20, a total of 2,72,679 CCRCs were issued, to cultivating farmers against which Rs.43.14 Crores were disbursed to 7266 farmers

The "Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act, 2019 provides loan and other benefit eligibility cards to land licensed cultivators (tenant farmers). During 2019-20, Loan Eligibility Cards (LECs) were issued to 7,11,393 Land licensed cultivators. An amount of Rs.548.70 crores was disbursed under crop loans to 1,33,414 LEC holders, Certificate of Cultivation (CoC) were issued to 1,68,389 tenant farmers and an amount of Rs.148.04 Crores was disbursed to 36,581 CoC farmers. Details are given in Annexure.5.18.

YSR Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu – Interest Free Crop Loans to farmers

To mitigate the financial burden of the farmers, the government has announced Vaddileni Panta Runalu on crop loans disbursed during 2019-20. The Government has announced Interest free crop loans to all the farmers up to Rs.1.00 lakh and Pavalu Vaddi for crop loans of Rs.1.00 lakh if repaid in time (maximum period of one year).

Village Secretariat Functionaries

The Government is committed to revamp delivery system in the State with an aim to improve living standards of the people through the concept of NAVARATHNALU as core theme of governance. To achieve this, the Government has established a system of Village Secretariats consisting 11,158 Functional Assistants from Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture to strengthen the Extension services at village secretariat level. Accordingly, the Government has so far appointed 8581 Village Agriculture Assistants (6019 VAAs) / Village Horticulture Assistants (2213 VHAs) / Village Sericulture Assistants (349 VSAs). Efforts are on to place the balance 2577 persons soon.

Government has formulated and put in place a clear and

comprehensive job chart/duties and responsibilities to each of the Functional Assistants. The Functional Assistants from these (3) Departments shall be responsible to aid & assist Gram Panchayats in performing its functions and shall act as an integrated workforce to deliver multiple services to the farmers. These (3) Functionaries are appointed based on the predominance of crops grown and deliver common services to the farmers. 8 - day Technical Training programme is formulated to all the appointed Functional Assistants. Out of these 8 days, a 2 – day exclusive training programme has also been formulated to impart training on YSR Polambadi (An Integrated Crop Management Approach) at Mandal level.

Free Crop Insurance Scheme:

The State Government has launched "Free Crop Insurance" under Navaratnalu scheme from Kharif, 2019 onwards. The total farmer's share of premium is being paid by the State Government on behalf of farmers and thereby fulfilling the assurance made. There has been a steep increase in enrollment of farmers during Kharif, 2019 as compared to Kharif, 2018. The details of Free Crop Insurance in enrollment during Kharif 2019 is shown in Table.5.1.

The Government is committed to bear the additional subsidy burden and still, many challenges have been observed for achieving 100% coverage of Crop Insurance as intended by the Government under the present system. Nearly 1/3rd of the total notified area was not covered under crop insurance during Kharif 2019. Hence it is necessary to modify the existing procedure to be more farmers friendly so as to cover each and every acre of notified crop under Crop Insurance.

Crop Insurance scheme can be implemented in a more effective way at gross root level by utilizing the services of newly inducted workforce at Village Secretariats.

To ensure 100% coverage, the State Government is implementing the Crop Insurance Scheme for Rabi 2019-20, as 100 % State scheme for all the cultivators of Agriculture & Horticulture crops as notified for insurance coverage in the specified areas.

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Table.5.1. Enrollment details under Free Crop Insurance scheme during Kharif, 2019

Description		Kharif, 2018	Kharif, 2019	% of increase over last season
No of farmers enrolled (Lakhs)		15.59	21.53	38
Area Insured (Lakh Ha)		18.56	27.01	46
Sum Insured (Crores)		11038	20102	82
Premium Details (Rs in Crores)	Farmers share paid	266.71	0.37	-100
	State share	432.30	1270.01	194
	GOI share	434.20	672.75	55
	Gross Premium	1133.21	1943.13	71

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

46.47 lakh farmers are covered in an extent of 19.57 lakh ha during Rabi 2019-20.

Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

4.89 lakh farmers are covered in an extent of 2.53 lakh ha during Rabi, 2019-20.

DrYSR Polambadi

Indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides and fungicides to control pests and diseases leads to increase of cost of cultivation and poor-quality returns. To reduce cost of cultivation and increase the productivity duly empowering the farmers to take economical decisions by adopting practices of Integrated Crop Management, government has been implementing a programme called Polambadi. The main principles of Polambadi include: grow a healthy crop, conserve natural enemies, conduct regular (Weekly) field observations and make farmers understand ecology as expert in their own field. This programme is being done from seed to seed so that the participants can observe and analyze the dynamics of crop ecology across the season. Field observations are done on any fixed day of the week. The size of Polambadi is 10 Ha area with 30 farmers.

This programme is conducted by the VAAs/VHAs/VSAs in the selected villages during Rabi, 2019-20. 185 Polambadis were organized in Kharif ,2019 with an expenditure of Rs.32.86 Lakhs and in Rabi 2019, 5037 Polambadis with an expenditure of Rs.2085.79 Lakhs are being organised at Village Secretariat level. During

2020-21, it is proposed to organize 22316 Polambadis with an amount of Rs.7081.46 Lakhs.

Soil Testing (Soil Health Card Scheme)

Soil Sampling and Soil testing programme is organized in a systematic manner to evaluate the fertility status and to identify the problems (Alkalinity/Salinity) and deficiency of nutrients if any. The objectives of the scheme include evaluation of the fertility status and nutrient deficiency, identify and reclaim problematic soils, promote soil test based fertilizer usage, adopt balanced and integrated use of fertilizers and thereby reduce cost of cultivation and improve soil health.

There are 16 district level Soil Testing Labs, 1 Regional Soil Testing Lab at Bapatla, Guntur district, 13 Mobile Soil Testing Labs in all the districts and 30 Soil Testing Labs in AMCs in the state. In addition to this, 1328 Mini labs @ 2 per mandal are provided to the districts for testing of soil samples.

Soil Health Card Scheme 2019-20 -Village pilot project:

During 2019-20, under the pilot project "Development of Model Villages", individual farm holding wise soil samples were collected in one selected village in every mandal. Under the pilot project, 663 villages were selected and 2,26,487 soil samples were collected, analyzed and Soil Health Cards(SHCs) were distributed to the farmers to adopt Soil Health Card based fertilizer recommendations.

As per the instructions issued by Government of India, 24,588 demonstrations are proposed to be conducted based on Soil Health Card recommendations. In these

demonstrations, farmers are given assistance for inputs. It is also planned to conduct 663 Farmer melas at various crop growth stages to create awareness on nutrient applications as per SHC recommendations.

Integrated Nutrient Management Scheme:

The objectives of the scheme are to create awareness on identification of deficiency symptoms of nutrients in crops, increase awareness among farmers about the soil health to enable sustainability of agriculture production, reduce usage of Nitrogen & Phosphorous fertilizer applications and emphasize the importance of Integrated Nutrient Management based on soil test recommendations. To rectify micro nutrient deficiencies, 24525 MTs of micronutrient inputs were supplied during 2019-20 with a budget outlay of Rs.24.05 crores covering 2.70 Lakh Ha area on subsidy through Aadhar-enabled biometric system based on soil test results, on production of Soil Health Card.

Subsidy Seed Distribution

A quantity of 6,61,669 Qtl. of various crops seed was distributed in Kharif 2019 with a subsidy value of Rs.18871 lakhs in co-ordination with the seed supplying nodal agencies i.e. APSSDC Ltd, APOILFED Ltd, NSC, HIL and WASSAN (NGO). Under contingency, 57,459 qtls of seeds of different crops was distributed on 100% subsidy in three districts (YSR Kadapa, Ananthapuramu and Chittoor) incurring Rs.3340 lakhs expenditure towards subsidy. 4,31,557 Qtl. of various crops seed has been indented for distribution to farmers on subsidy during Rabi-2019-20, 3,79,426.17 quintals of seed has been distributed with a subsidy value of Rs.11662.64 Lakhs.

Seed Village Programme

The Seed Village scheme ensures supply of quality certified seed of notified varieties to the farmers in time at their places at affordable prices besides ensuring quick multiplication of new seed varieties in a shorter time in that mandal /district based on the crop situation. Compact area approach was followed under this scheme. The number of farmers for a unit of 10 ha. could be minimum of 50 and maximum of 150. Government have issued guidelines on the subsidy details, farmers trainings and other related subjects for this schemes which has a funding pattern of 60% (Central) to 40% (State).

Under this scheme, 16675 Qtls of Foundation Seed was supplied during 2019-20, benefitting 53,000 farmers covering 21200 Ha area under both Kharif & Rabi and the certified seed production is 7.54 Lakh Qtls in Kharif & Rabi.

Fertilizers

Fertilizer Policy Initiatives:

The Fertilizer consumption during Kharif and Rabi, 2019-20 in terms of product was 35.38 LMT and in term of Nutrient (NPK) was 16.83 LMT.

Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy

Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy, a fixed rate of subsidy (in Rs. per Kg basis) is announced on nutrients namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S) by the Government on annual basis. The fertilizer companies will decide MRPs based on the prices of the raw materials in the international market and cost of production of finished goods, based on demand and supply. The per kg subsidy fixed by the Central government on nutrients for the year 2020-21 is as follows:

Sl.No.	Nutrients	NBS per (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient)
1	N	18.789
2	P	14.888
3	K	10.116
4	S	2.374

Fertilizer Consumption:

Year	Fertilizer Consumption (LMTs)
2013-14	38.11
2014-15	37.25
2015-16	35.88
2016-17	35.31
2017-18	32.91
2018-19	33.24
2019-20	35.38

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Pesticides:

In Andhra Pradesh, there has been an increase of 198 MT of Active Ingredient Pesticide Consumption during 2019-20 (1887 MTs) as compared to the last year 2018-19 (1689.36 MTs) of Active Ingredient. The increase in consumption of chemical pesticides was attributed due to increase in net sown area over the previous year. Farmers are also sensitized by the government by promoting the activities like Integrated Pest Management practices, Organization of Polambadi programmes, Usage of bio pesticides, change in cropping pattern, Zero Budget Natural Farming etc. through the extension functionaries for reduction in consumption of pesticides. The overall pesticide consumption has been showing definite decline during the recent past with the consumption falling from 4050 MTs in 2014-15 to 1887 MTs in 2019-20.

Strategies to be adopted for achieving the Action Plan for 2020-21:

In Andhra Pradesh, majority of the farmers are using Agro Inputs like Seeds, Micro nutrients, Fertilizers and Pesticides to get higher yields. To protect the crop from pests & diseases, farmers are applying insecticides as per the recommendation of the Agricultural Extension Functionaries. Chemical Pesticides are contributing to higher cost of cultivation besides hidden hazards to human beings and animals.

Drought Proofing measures

Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project (APDMP):

The main objective of APDMP is to improve the income and strengthen the drought resilience of 165,000 farm households in 315 Grama Panchayats of 105 clusters in 105 mandals. The Programme Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the adaptive capacity and productivity of Agriculture in the rainfed areas of five districts in southern AP i.e. Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kurnool, Kadapa & Prakasam districts. The three major components of the project are: 1) Climate resilient production systems, 2) Drought proofing through NRM & governance and 3) Management and lesson learning. The Climate resilient production systems aims to increase the resilience of crop and livestock production

systems to climate change (drought). Under the Drought proofing through NRM & governance, issues relating to ground water management in the project area are addressed and under the 3rd component 'Management and Lesson', the framework of best practice would be introduced in all districts and the adoption would take place based on local demographics and priority. The following are the important activities under APDMP project.

Community Managed Seed System (CMSS)

Groundnut is the predominant crop in the project area which require more seed rate. Every year farmers are facing problems in getting seed from Govt. or private trade in time. To get rid of this problem CMSS will play vital role in seed production. Community Managed Seed Systems (CMSS) is seed production owned by farmers of Farmer Producers Organisations (FPO) established at cluster level to ensure timely supply of quality seeds at affordable prices in rainfed areas. The program envisages decentralised production and distribution of groundnut seed within a cluster of villages integrating Seed Village Program and seed subsidies and thereby achieve local self-sufficiency in seeds. Purified seed flows into the seed chain on 75 % subsidy through the CMSS programme. 2274 Qtls of Breeder/ Foundation seed is distributed under CMSS Programme to the 1490 Households with a value of Rs.1.33 crores. A quantity of 8 qtls Redgram F/S seed distributed covering an area of 80 Ha.

Navadhanya (Poly Cropping)

Navadhanya/Poly cropping scheme is a traditional multi-crop system in dryland areas for climate resilience. It is one of the strategies for drought mitigation in APDMP. Department of Agriculture is also promoting the system. In case of stress periods, an insurance package with multiple cropping in a single field, ensures assured crop returns with two or more crops. Navadhanya kits were distributed to 15260 households covering an area of 7590 ha with a value of Rs.1.20 Crores during Kharif 2019-20.

Mobile Seed Processing Units :

96 Mobile seed processing units were supplied during 2019-2020 with a value of Rs.4.51 crores

Custom Hiring Centers (CHC)

This is an initiative to provide all machines on custom hiring basis for timely operations during labour shortage, high labour cost situations and for timely sowing of crops before soil moisture depletes. Farm machinery supplied in 105 clusters with a value Rs.12.19 crores for the FY 2019-2020.

Farmer Producers Organisation (FPO)

Farmer Producer Organisation(FPO) is built on the basis of social capital communities, participation in water and soil conservation activities, management of common property rangelands for livestock, supply of seeds, fertilizer and machinery hiring, seed multiplications, market linkages, networking, financial and technical advices etc.The FPO will intervene in the areas of support for Ground to Ground Water Governance, Service to Producer, Agriculture and Livestock, Community management seed system, Machinery hiring centres and Credit Linkages.105 FPOs formed & registered under MACS ACT in entire project districts of Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool and Prakasam. 61411 members are enrolled in 105 FPOs with a share capital of Rs. 4.84 Crores collected from FPO farmers.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Under this mission, Rainfed Area Development (RAD) component is being taken up in convergence with other schemes to promote Integrated farming system and to provide value added developmental activities to the rainfed farmers to improve their economic status, despite failure of crop due to insufficient rains or drought.

Implementation Strategy: The following strategy is followed. The financial pattern for implementation of RAD program is shared at 60:40 between Central and State Government.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) – Other Interventions

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) – Other Interventions, a centrally assisted State Program is being

implemented in the state since 2016-17 for improving the water use efficiency (Per Drop More Crop).PMKSY is implemented for undertaking water conservation works, drought proofing measures of watershed interventions undertaken through MGNREGS and IWMP for water conservation/ Management related works and ground water recharge.

The objective of the scheme is to provide assured irrigation to each and every cultivable land to increase the productivity through convergence of funds earmarked by various Ministries involved in Water resources development and to increase assured irrigated area and thereby improve the farmers' income.

Farm Mechanization

Mechanization includes introduction of better equipment for each farming operation to improve efficiency by saving on time and labour, to improve productivity, to minimize wastage and reduce labour costs for each operation. During 2019-20 grounded 1370 Custom hiring centres by FPOs located in villages under FM schemes. Totally 17565 beneficiaries (11770 Males, 5795 Females) got benefitted out of which SC beneficiaries (1883 Males, 927 Females) and ST beneficiaries (940 Males, 465 Females) were benefitted.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR) – A GoI Initiative

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is one of the flagship programme of Government of India with Central and State fund sharing of 60:40. The scheme is renamed as RKVY - RAFTAAR (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation) from 2018-19 onwards and will be terminated by 2019-20.

Govt. of India allocated an amount of Rs. 334.73 Crores (Central: Rs. 200.84 Cr. + State share: 133.89 Crores) for implementation of RKVY-RAFTAAR during 2019-20, out of which, Rs. 108.73 crores has been allocated to Agriculture sector. In addition, an amount of Rs. 108.41 crores was released additionally for implementation of Rythu Bharosa Kendralu in 2019-20.

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State Initiatives

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) : Govt. is establishing 10641 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) in every Village Secretariat to provide latest production technologies and quality inputs to the farmers at their village itself.

Polambadi : Govt. is organizing 4576 Polamabadi programmes (FFS) to empower farmers for taking right decision in planning and execution for increasing production and productivity

National Food Security Mission

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a centrally sponsored Scheme launched in October 2007 based on recommendation of National Development Council.

The Aim, Objectives & Outcome of the scheme are

1. Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, Nutri-cereals, Cotton, Mesta, Sugarcane and Oilseeds through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country;
2. Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level; and
3. Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

NFSM Components and Component wise allocations during 2019-20 are given below :

S.No	Component	Allocation (Rs in Lakhs)
1	Rice	1781.86
2	Pulses	6212.40
3	Coarse Cereals -Maize	298.80
4	Commercial Crops	190.14
5	Oilseeds	1310.88
	TOTAL	9794.08

Funding Pattern :

Funding Pattern is 60:40 percent sharing between Central Govt. and State Govt. respectively.

Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (Agriculture Technology Management Agency- ATMA)

Under the scheme of "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA) the entire state of Andhra Pradesh (13 districts) is covered with 60:40 central and state share. The Extension Reforms (ATMA) has been included in the National Mission on Agricultural & Extension Technology (NMAET) as Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE).

Objectives of the programme

- To develop an efficient, effective, demand driven, research integrated and financially sustainable public extension system
- To revitalize the Agricultural Technology Generation Assessment refinement and Dissemination Systems
- Reforming Public Sector Extension. Promoting private sector to effectively complement, supplement and wherever possible to substitute public extension.
- Mainstreaming Gender Concerns in Extension.
- Capacity Building/ Skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.
- Increase the Quality and Type of Technologies being disseminated by the Extension System.
- Strengthen Research-Extension-Farmer (R-E-F) Linkages

Benefits of the programme

- 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.
- 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. It has the key responsibility of disseminating all technology activities at the district level. It has linkages with all the line departments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations and agencies associated with agricultural development in the district and farmer organizations. Research and extension units within the district, such as KVKs, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc. are its constituent members.

Strategic Research and Extension Plan

One of the first tasks of ATMA is to facilitation of the 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 the stakeholders and farmers. The SREP contains detailed analysis of all the information on existing farming systems in the district and research – extension gaps required to be filled-up. It also prioritizes the 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 of Strategic Research and Extension Plans. As the validity of SREPs is five years, the State has already initiated the revisiting of the SREPs.

State Extension Work Plan

Based on the research-extension strategies given in the SREPs, the Block / district level plans for the year 2019-20 were developed by all the (13) ATMA districts as per the revised ATMA scheme guidelines and cost norms. The consolidated State Extension Work Plan for the year 2019-20 was developed at state level with an out lay of Rs. 4440.21 Lakhs. The District Action Plans developed under the scheme should be processed consistent with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

GOI has given tentative allocation for Rs. 2368.43 lakhs for the year 2019-20 including state share and released an amount of Rs 1421.06 lakhs as Central Share (State has also released an amount of Rs. 947.37 lakhs towards Matching State Share) as 1st spell. The districts are organizing the need based activities like farmer trainings,

demos, exposure visits, Kisanmelas, field days, farmer scientist interaction etc.

During 2019-20, 6240 activities were completed with an amount of Rs.763.35 Lakhs and for 2020-21, 32351 activities are proposed with Rs.4859.43 Lakhs.

Externally Aided Projects

1. Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APII & ATP)

The newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh has proposed a next generation Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project with climate resilience as its cross-cutting theme. This proposed project is based on the impact of Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project. Out of the total project to be completed in a span of six years, Agriculture component is nearly Rs. 340 Crores assisted by World Bank.

The project has proposed four key pillars;

- (i) Improving irrigated agriculture efficiency at farm level
- (ii) Promoting adaptive sustainable and resilient agriculture practices
- (iii) Supporting climate-friendly market and agribusiness promotion
- (iv) Project management and capacity building

Area of Operation :

This project is proposed to be taken up in 12 districts of AP. Perspective action plan for the Agriculture Component is prepared and formal approval is accorded for Rs. 340 Crores. This project is going to be implemented in selected 1204 irrigation tank villages. Agricultural operations proposed through this project are not confined to the command area of the tanks. The whole village is to be taken up as a unit for the implementation of this project.

2. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project Phase –II (APILIP-II) with JICA assistance is approved by the GOI

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for implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with an objective to increase irrigated area and the local productivity and strengthen institutional and marketing capacities by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and supporting integrate farming systems, thereby contributing towards improvement of livelihoods of farmers and other rural communities and development of value chain in the state. Under Agriculture Component of the project, the following activities are being taken up:

1. Promote Farmer Producer Organizations
2. Strengthening of Extension Service of Dept of Agriculture
3. Establishment of AMTCs

Zero-Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) Programme

Background

Planet Earth is facing most critical challenges of our times - Climate Change, Water Crisis, Deforestation, Air and Water Pollution. They are all leading to one of the greatest struggles of mankind that is to feed a planet of billions. In a bid to overcome the food crisis, conventional food production system has ironically become the cause of the environmental crisis during past several decades. Due to this, Agriculture has now come under severe pressure not only to produce more but also to avoid a complete ecological disaster. Andhra Pradesh being one of the major agriculture hubs in India, has an important role to play in securing the livelihoods of farmers while producing safe and healthy food to its citizens.

The crisis in Agriculture and Food sector can be characterized as Farmer Distress, Consumer food crisis, Soil degradation, Global warming, and Climate Injustice.

Zero-Budget Natural Farming – A Transformational Solution

Zero-Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is about farming in harmony with nature. The firm belief is that studying mother nature will reveal solutions to all kinds of human-induced problems in agriculture and food sector. Zero-Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) has emerged as a transformational technology, as an alternative to the current agriculture practices. ZBNF safeguards our

collective future by:

- Reducing costs of cultivation.
- It makes agriculture more climate resilient.
- Producing food, safe and nutritious food that is free of chemicals
- Reducing the migration of youth from villages and creating reverse migration to villages
- Enhancing soil health, water conservation, regenerating coastal ecosystems and biodiversity
- Enhancing human health and nutrition

ZBNF practices are built on four core principles, which are called the four wheels of ZBNF:

1. Beejamrutham: Microbial seed coating through cow urine and dung -based formulations
2. Jeevamrutham: An 'inoculum' of cow dung, cow urine and other ingredients applied on the field to enhance soil microbiome.
3. Mulching: The process of covering complete field with live crops or crop residues.
4. Waaphasa: Fast build-up of soil humus through ZBNF leading to soil aeration and water vapor harnessing

The ingredients used in preparing the inputs are locally available and locally prepared by farmers. They include – cow dung, cow urine, jaggery, uncontaminated soil, pulse flour, lime and water. Additionally, botanical extracts (from neem and other leaves, ginger, garlic, chilli, curd etc) are used to prepare decoctions to prevent any pests during the cultivation. All these practices put together increases the humus content in the soil that fuels the vast number of organisms above and below the soil. The activation of the entire soil food web is what enhances the agriculture productivity, biodiversity, carbon sequestration and water availability.

APZBNF Model: Theory of Change

Zero-Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), as a regenerative agriculture, is redefining the food and agriculture systems in Andhra Pradesh and addressing the core reasons of farmers' distress which is characterized by high-cost chemical farming that has resulted in losses and high debts for farmers, soil degradation, biodiversity loss, and water scarcity. Addressing these issues calls for a

paradigm shift wherein a complete transformation of a village should be focused while trying to convert a single farmer.

The Rythu Sadhikara Samstha under the aegis of Department of Agriculture have been firmly believing in the following important theories of change in implementing ZBNF programme:

1. Transformation should happen in a democratic way wherein women SHGs, farmers and farmers' institutions are involved in programme planning, implementation and monitoring;
2. Knowledge dissemination and handholding support is constantly provided through farmer-driven extension architecture led by Community Resource Persons;
3. Saturation of entire village, cluster, Mandal and the state (in that order) involves converting all villages, all farmers, all farms and all practices leading to a total transformation.
4. A strong commitment of the State Govt to bring about this transformation has been one of the most important factors for the success of A.P Z.B.N.F.

Essentially, these key pillars define the contours of the strategy, activities and the associated costs of implementation of APZBNF model.

Implementation Plan of APZBNF Model, Outreach and Coverage

The implementation plan calls for a 5-7-year support to the Gram Panchayat. The average number of farm families is estimated to be 465 of which the programme plans to cover 400 farm families (around 85%). Each farmer requires about 3-5 years of handholding support until she/he transits to natural farming and converts her/his entire holding to natural farming. To provide this support, RySS has positioned a spearhead team of 2-3 master farmers, called Community Resource Persons (CRPs) at the Cluster level (a group of 5 GPs). CRPs are themselves best practicing farmers. The CRPs stay in the allotted villages and motivate and support farm households in the village to adopt ZBNF and provide them with handholding support to ensure that the transition is smooth.

At the end of 2-3 years, a new pool of master farmers from within these GPs is identified and these internal best practitioners are nurtured to become farmer trainers. Creation and positioning of this human resource are critical for sustaining and expanding this process. Once the internal best practitioners are positioned, the intensity of support to the new farmers increases. A fully trained internal best practitioner is called internal Community Resource Person (iCRP). The programme makes one iCRP available for every 100 farmers.

Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI) has been very closely working with RySS in jointly reflecting, learning and changing the course of the programme towards a more efficient way. APPI is also spearheading the commissioning of independent research studies that will help in building a convincing case for ZBNF in its resource mobilization plans. APPI has been a very important partner in the progress and assured all possible support in establishing a global knowledge centre that will set Andhra Pradesh as the pioneer state in the world with state-of-the-art centre established in Guntur.

580,000 farmers from 3011 GPs are targeted for the year 2019-20. Around 4,74,917 have been verified by Self-Help Groups to be practicing ZBNF in this year which includes 1,68,039 landless poor who are being motivated to grow kitchen gardens.

New Initiatives in the programme

- a. Emphasis on the Poorest
- b. Community Marketing
- c. Community managed seed systems
- d. Collective Input Preparations

Unique Features of APZBNF

The major innovation in the programme and its strength is the farmer-to-farmer knowledge dissemination. The trainers are the best practicing ZBNF farmers, called Community Resource Persons (CRPs). Women are at the front end of the programme leading to the entire community's transformation in the village. Currently, 161,296 women SHGs and their 7,106 federations at village level (Village Organizations) are leading the programme implementation, developing farming plans,

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collectively preparing inputs, learning from peers, monitoring and verifying farmers and marketing the produce. The programme has been organizing mega training events delivered by Padma Shri Dr Subash Palekar. So far, four mega training events (Tirupati, Kakinada, Guntur (Twice)) have been organized in Andhra Pradesh to about 27,000 best-practicing farmers directly while several thousands of farmers also watched electronically.

The vision of the government is to scale up ZBNF to reach out to all 60 lakhs farmers by 2024 and cover the entire 80

lakhs hectares by 2027. It takes three years to reach to every farmer in a GP. A farmer, after one year of introductory efforts, will take 3 more years to convert his/her entire holding and become a seed-to-seed ZBNF farmer. Out of these, 86% farmers become seed-to-seed which takes five years. The State Govt's approach is to saturate enrolling farmers in each village in 3 years from the year of entry into that village. The plan is to reach more than 80% (400 farmers) of the village by year 3. Each farmer takes 3 years to cover entire holding. Thus in 5 years, the village becomes a 'bio-village'.

Whole Village Approach

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
25%	60%	> 80%

A typical farmer's adoption pattern

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1/4 th	1/2	Full area

Cost of Implementation

Funds required to convert a farmer is Rs. 25,000 spread over a period of 5-6 years. Majority of the funds (nearly 73%) are spent in the Capacity Building of farmers and champion farmers. Nearly 17% is spent on institution building through women self-help groups and helping them build their own farmers' institutions for promoting ZBNF, input preparation, marketing and other value addition.

Benefits

ZBNF provides substantial economic benefits to farmers. Most important of them are: Reduced Cost, Interest Savings, Higher Yields, Intercrop Value and Fairer Returns. Further, Health benefits and ecological benefits are immense and are additional. From our internal analysis, it is estimated that a farmer typically receives the following benefits from Year 1 to Year 5, and these tend to grow incrementally and perpetually.

Estimated Savings in ZBNF for Farmer (in Rs.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Reduced Cost of Cultivation	13,500	14,850	16,200	18,225	20,250
Interest Savings	1,620	1,782	1,944	2,187	2,430
Higher Yield	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000
Increase in Income through Intercrops	12,000	14,400	14,400	15,600	16,800
Fairer Returns		3,000	3,375	3,797	4,271
Total Benefits per farmer	32,120	39,532	41,919	46,309	50,751

Other eco system benefits

In addition to economic benefits, ZBNF provides several benefits to the eco system. These include: Food, Nutrition and Health Security for farmers and consumers, Increase

in Employment, Improved Soil Health and Water Security, Regeneration of Coastal Ecosystem, Conservation and enhancement of Biodiversity and Climate resilience and tackling problems of global warming.

Drought Proofing Strategy – A breakthrough in APZBNF

Over the past one decade, drought has become a common phenomenon. Prolonged dry spells have been witnessed in many parts where programme is being implemented. Rainfall as minimum as 5 days and cumulative dry spells of 306 days have occurred in most parts in Ananthapuramu district. In order to address this issue, APZBNF has embarked on a plan to cover the agriculture land for 365 days in a year with a green cover. Increase in soil porosity is enabling plants to survive droughts, by using the water vapour as a means of irrigation was an observation in these experiments.

In 2019-20, this was taken up as a campaign and 22,984 farmers were motivated to take it up and they have implemented 365 Day Green Cover. The results have been quite encouraging. The success in this initiative has led to formulating a plan for permanent drought proofing strategy, which involves Implementing 365 Day pre-monsoondry sowing by every farmer as a standard model, dry sowing plus in situ water conservation models and rainfed five-layer models of trees cum field crops. These strategies are now paving way to creating employment opportunities for youth in the villages.

Urgency behind rapid scaling up of ZBNF

Current agricultural practices are contributing to 24% of Green House Gases. It is observed that since industrial era, temperatures of the planet are increasing year by year. The IPCC 1.5 special report has given a dire warning to all nations that the window for transformative action in several sectors, including land management is only 12 more years. That is the urgency for converting to Z.B.N.F, which leads to climate change resilient agriculture.

Carbon levels in most agricultural soils have declined dramatically over last century. This has severely affected the productivity, soil structure, resilience against climate shocks and ability to retain and harvest water. It is only through appropriate land management that we can build the soil carbon levels. Z.B.N.F is an excellent option for rebuilding soil carbon.

Engagement with International Organizations

1. FAO:

- a. FAO along with other UN agencies have launched scaling up initiative of agroecological approaches in three countries Senegal, Mexico and India (specifically Andhra Pradesh).
- b. FAO has also been partnering on piloting Farmer Field School initiatives and scaling up the same.
- c. FAO is instrumental in providing technical grants in bringing world-renowned scientist, Mr. Walter Jehne who has interacted with stakeholders from Andhra Pradesh (including senior government officers) on how ZBNF could be one of the potential ways to reverse climate change.

2. **CIRAD:** French Agency for Agriculture Development, CIRAD is conducting a foresight study with the goal of forecasting Scenarios for 2030/2050 with successful implementation of ZBNF in collaboration with FAO. The report is expected to be released in 2020.

3. **Global Alliance for Future of Food:** The initiative is documenting the positive impacts of transitions towards more sustainable food systems and develop recommendations for supporting and accelerating the transition process. APZBNF has been recognized as one of the 21 Beacons of Hope.

4. **ICRAF :** ICRAF has been one of the important partners in establishing science behind ZBNF. Three important studies are being conducted by ICRAF – namely:

- a. Land Degradation Surveillance Framework,
- b. Life Cycle Analysis of ZBNF practices,
- c. Performance Evaluation and Impact Assessment of AP ZBNF programme.

5. **SIFF :** Sustainable India Finance Facility, established by UNEP is

- a. facilitating scale-up of ZBNF and deliver transformative environmental and social impact in India;
- b. and also, in induction of national and international fellows interested in ZBNF.

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National and Global Recognition for APZBNF

1. Paris Peace Forum: AP ZBNF has been selected as one of the top 10 projects
2. World Future Council selected AP ZBNF as one of the top 30 most promising policies in agro-ecology
3. Global Alliance for the Future of Food selected AP ZBNF as one of the 21 'Beacons of Hope'
4. NITI Aayog, Govt of India has commended the state.
5. Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan States have visited AP and are interested to adopt APZBNF model
6. Indonesian Ministerial delegation has visited Andhra Pradesh to learn about ZBNF
7. Global Environment Facility (international body governed by 183 member-countries) has approved the proposal submitted by UN.
8. UN Agencies (WFP, UNEP, CBD, WHO, IFAD, FAO, UNDEP) jointly approved the Scaling up Agro-ecology Initiative work plan for 2019-2020.
9. Union Ministry of Agriculture has commended the APZBNF.

Achievements during 2019-20

- 580,000 farmers are targeted to cover under ZBNF farming from 3011 GPs during the year 2019-20.
- 22984 farmers practiced Pre-monsoon Dry sowing (PMDS) for 365 days green cover.
- 253105 ZBNF Kitchen gardens were raised by poorest of poor and marginal farmers for securing essential food and nutrition.
- 38,484 SHGs have purchased Desi Cows to take up ZBNF farming.
- 353 NPM shops/ZBNF input shops were established through Village Organizations (VOs) besides the existing 920 NPM shops to support farmer to take up ZBNF
- About 400 Cattle shed linings have been

grounded by ZBNF beneficiaries

- 28 Paddy -Fish models were set up in East Godavari and West Godavari districts.
- 125 farmer fields converted to 5 Layer models.
- 34 Seed banks were established.
- Around 50 FFS were organized by FAO trained Natural Farming Fellows to farmers & field functionaries for capacity building

Plans for 2020-21

The vision of the government is to scale up ZBNF to all 60 lakh farmers and entire 80 lakh hectares by 2024. In line with the vision, RySS has planned to achieve the following goals by 2020-21:

1. Reach 10 lakh farmers (cumulative) by year 2020-21, Cover 6,034 Gram Panchayats
2. Continue to work in all 664 Mandals
3. Work with 2,50,000 women Self-help Groups (SHGs)
4. Create employment opportunities to youth @ 20 youth per GP through promotion of
 - a. 365-day pre-monsoon dry sowing to every enrolled farmer
 - b. RFSA models
 - c. Rainfed 5-layer models
5. Give special emphasis to mainstream about 2 lakhs of poorest of the poor by promoting:
 - a. ZBNF Kitchen Gardens for securing essential food and nutrition
 - b. Land Lease facilitation through CRPs and SHGs
 - c. Development of assigned lands through ZBNF practices
 - d. ZBNF entrepreneurship as a source of livelihood – this includes ZBNF shops, seed supply, input preparation/procurement services
 - e. Off-farm livelihoods such as backyard poultry, ZBNF paddy-fish farm ponds.
6. Conduct community driven planning and verification in all ZBNF GPs.

COOPERATION

Cooperatives have traditionally been promoted and organized in a democratic and structural frame work for achieving social and economic betterment of 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. Cooperative movement has completed over 100 years of service to farmers and other weaker sections of the Society.

The department of Cooperation is mainly concerned with the administration of Cooperative Laws. The Department has been pursuing a liberal policy towards Cooperatives to enable them to function as autonomous and independent bodies. Cooperative Week is celebrated every year starting from November 14th to promote better understanding of the principles and philosophy duly highlighting achievements of various sectors of the Cooperative movement.

Rural Credit Cooperatives

The Rural Credit Cooperative structure at present is a three tier structure with the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank at the APEX level with 13 District Cooperative Central Banks (DCCBs) at the district level and with 431 branches located in district headquarters, small towns and semi urban areas and 2051 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies at village level.

The main objective of the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies(PACS) is to provide credit services to its member farmers at village level. The PACSs are actively participating in distribution of Agricultural inputs (Fertilizers, Pesticides, Cattle feed and Seeds) and also doing non- credit business such as Paddy Procurement, Maize etc., Seed Processing, PDS, Insurance services and Supply of Drinking Water by installing RO plants, Maintaining of Petrol Bunks, Rice Mills, Weigh Bridges and Milk Chilling Units and providing warehousing facilities etc. NABARD has been providing assistance to develop PACS as Multi Service Centres.

Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to 14,16,213 farmer members of the PACS as on 31.03.2020. 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

Loans to farmers

The A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs.10,954.31 Crore (Kharif Rs.5771.40 Crore and Rabi Rs.5184.65 Crore) as production credit to farmers through the PACS and DCCBs during the year 2019-20 (up to March, 2020). The total Rs.10,954.31 Crore loans were distributed under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO/OPP/DTP).

APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.1059.90 Crore to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agriculture Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs.1650.00 Crore allotted to all the 13 DCCBs during the year 2019-20 up to the end of March, 2020.

Loaning to Tenant Farmers

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank provided an amount of Rs.307.91 Crores (Kharif 195.33 Crores and Rabi Rs.112.58 Crores) as Finance to Tenant Farmers during 2019-2020 (up to March, 2020). The said loans were disbursed to the Tenant Farmers through the PACS & DCCBs.

Computerization of PACS

The revival of Cooperatives is one of the priorities of the government and the essential element for revival is computerization of the accounts of 2051 PACS which are the primary level societies. The APCOB made a tentative estimate for Rs.125 crores (Rupees One hundred and twenty-five crores only) in which the NCDC proposed ratio of 65% NCDC loan, 20% NCDC Subsidy, 10% CCS and 5% state share with APCOB guarantee. Regarding the 65% NCDC Loan share and 15% share to be borne by APCOPB & Cooperative Credit Societies, the APCOB is working out the sharing pattern among APCOB, DCCB & PACS duly grading the PACS & DCCB as per their financial health and other required parameters and DPR is prepared and sent to NCDC.

INTEGRATED COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (ICDP)

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) is being implemented by the Department as a Centrally Assisted State Plan with the financial assistance of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) with a core objective of improving infrastructure facilities of societies and to provide Margin Money assistance to

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societies including the functional societies like Fisheries, Dairies and Handloom etc. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for development of Agricultural production, supply of Agriculture inputs, Marketing, Storage and processing activity.

ICDP Scheme under Phase-I (1989-2016) was implemented in all Districts in the State with outlay of Rs.168.39 Crores. The NCDC has sanctioned ICD Projects for (03) Districts i.e. Chittoor, Kurnool and East Godavari under Phase-II with an outlay of Rs.609.39 crores. The Project period is five (05) years. On implementation of the Project in the above (03) districts, PACSs and other type of societies and 16.34 lakh members of 473 PACs societies will be benefited. The budget of Rs.48.78 crores is released during 2019-20 for implementation of the project to take up works in (3) district East Godavari,

Chittoor & Kurnool for construction of godowns, buildings for 110 PACS, and other infrastructure facilities for increasing storage capacity of PACS.

Marketing Cooperatives

There are 13 District Cooperative Marketing Societies (DCMSs), which undertake procurement of agricultural produce to enable farmers to get minimum administered prices for their produce. Besides this, the DCMSs procure seeds on behalf of AP Seeds Development Corporation and also undertake procurement activities on behalf of MARKFED in addition to carrying on local business activities viz., sale of Fertilizers, Seeds, Consumable articles, Stationery items etc., to various departments which are available in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given below in Table 5.2.

Table.5.2 Performance status of District Cooperative Marketing Societies (DCMSs)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.NO.	Particulars	For the year 2018-19	For the year 2019-20
1	Share Capital Contribution	353.50	334.12
2	Business Turn over	27276.53	17867.00
3	Profit (10 DCMSs)	645.87	349.99
4	Loss (3 DCMSs)	75.22	8.66
5	Accumulated losses	155.85	139.20
6	Assets	17061.88	11685.35
7	Liabilities	16445.37	14927.18

Source: Cooperative Department

AP MARKFED

AP 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 requirement 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. It undertakes procurement of other commodities under commercial account every year depending upon the market situation.

AP State Co-Operative Union

AP State Co-Operative Union (APSCU) is an Apex Cooperative institution in the field of Cooperative Education and Training functioning with Vijayawada as Headquarters. There are four Cooperative training Centres (CTCs) located at Vijayawada, Rajamundry, Ananthapuramu and YSR Kadapa districts in the State working under APSCU offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications.

AP State Co-Operative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd

The AP State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd., undertakes drilling of check dams etc. in Agriculture sector. The State Horticulture Mission/Horticulture Department has identified the APSCRIC Ltd. as the "Nodal Agency" for construction of Farm ponds in Horticulture fields. It was included in IX Schedule of AP Reorganization Act. Demerger proposal was approved.

Rural Electricity Supply Cooperative Societies

The key objective of the Rural Electricity Supply Cooperative Societies is to purchase electricity in bulk from nearest DISCOM and distribute it to domestic, industrial and agricultural control of Cooperative Department through RESCOs at Kuppam (Chittoor dist.), Anakapalli RECS Ltd., Kasimkota (Visakhapatnam) and RECS Cheepurupalli (Vizianagaram district).

Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Tribunal

There was only one Cooperative Tribunal in the State located at Vijayawada. Section 76 of the AP Cooperative Societies Act, 1964 provides two different forums for appeal on the orders passed by the officers under the provisions of the appeals against orders, decisions, awards etc. passed under APCS Act, 1964 and they have original jurisdiction over of the disputed filed under AP MACS Act, 1995. As per the orders of the Government, the Cooperative Tribunal, Visakhapatnam was closed and the cases were transferred to the Cooperative Tribunal, Vijayawada.

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Coop. Societies function in a 3-tier structure i.e., 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., Now all the District Level Federation and State Level Federation are under Liquidation.

Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Joint Forming Cooperatives also work in the three-tier structure i.e., Primary Level-1452 CJFS and membership

of 1,35,334, District Level-13 District Federation of Cooperative Joint Farming Societies and State Level - Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Joint Farming Societies Federation Ltd. Government issued orders for winding up of defunct Cooperative Joint Farming Societies (CJFSs) and other Cooperative Joint Farming Societies on the representation of the members of the societies. The process is under progress.

Consumer Cooperative Stores

Consumer Cooperative Stores 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 221 Consumer Cooperative Stores are functioning in the State. Consumer Cooperative Stores are also undertaking distribution of textbooks, note books, cloth, crackers and supply of various stationary items and provisions to Government hostels etc.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY - RAFTAR)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY - RAFTAAR) is a flagship programme of the Government of India with 60% grant by the Central Government and 40% grants by the State Plan Scheme for construction of Godowns by the PACS under supervision of Cooperative Department.

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 to be audited by a person authorized by him the accounts of a society at least once in a year. For the year 2018-19, 17928 Cooperative Societies were programmed for audit, of which 5488 are under aided category and remaining 12440 un-aided categories. Audit of the Cooperative Societies for the year 2018-19 is completed as on 31-03-2020.

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HORTICULTURE

Over the years, there has been a structural shift in the cropping pattern in the state and horticulture sector is growing at a faster pace than agriculture towards making Andhra Pradesh a major horticulture hub. The agrarian state of Andhra Pradesh is heading towards a value addition platform from the conventional production approach. The returns from Horticulture per unit of land are higher as compared to Agriculture. Horticulture, as a climate resilient alternative involving less risk, assures higher income to farmers. In the context of global warming & climate change and increasing per capita

income of middle class, this sector has more potential as food habits are changing and people are becoming more health conscious. Horticulture sector turned out to be an essential component for food and nutritional security in the state.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to farmer-centric programmes and identified Horticulture sector as one of the top priority sectors. In the state, the area under Horticulture crops is 17.40 Lakh Hectares with a production of 305.20 Lakh MTs. The crop wise Area and Production particulars of Horticulture crops for 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in Annexure 5.19 and the details in brief are shown in Table 5.3.

Table.5.3. Area and Production particulars in the State during 2018-19 & 2019-20.

S.NO.	Crop	2018-19 (Final Estimates)		2019-20 (Second Advance Estimates)	
		Area in Lakh Ha.	Production in Lakh MTs	Area in Lakh Ha.	Production in Lakh MTs
1	Fruits	7.05	176.44	7.17	180.04
2	Vegetables	2.68	75.57	2.51	77.72
3	Flowers	0.28	5.30	0.28	5.68
4	Plantation Crops	4.96	32.49	5.01	32.50
5	Spices	2.36	15.26	2.41	16.70
6	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.14
	Total	17.40	305.20	17.46	312.78

Source: Horticulture Department

Productivity enhancement and export potential

The State ranks 1st in the productivity of Oil palm, Papaya, Lime, Cocoa, Tomato and Chillies, 2nd in Mango, Sweet Orange & Turmeric in India. The State stood 3rd in implementation of Micro-Irrigation at national level. In area coverage, out of 10 top districts in the country 2 districts are from the state. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of Fruits & Spices in the Country.

District wise Productivity of Growth Engine crops are given in Annexure.5.20.

Strategy for development

- Enhancing income of Farmers
- Crop & Varietal Diversity
- Coverage of all Horticulture Crops with Micro-irrigation on saturation basis
- Cluster Approach for integrated value chain development
- Strengthening of Post Harvest Infrastructure
- Promotion of FPO as Agri-Business Start up
- PPP projects and Market demand based crop Planning

Achievements

- ♦ Area Covered under Micro-Irrigation during 2019-20 is 1,20,908 Ha under PMKSY (PDMC) with total expenditure of Rs. 950.00 crores.
- ♦ 70529 ha (174207 acres) of additional area brought under Horticulture crops
- ♦ R&R Scheme for enhancing the productivity of old coconut gardens implemented in 3314 Ha with financial assistance of Rs 14.82 Crores. 5100 ha brought under new Coconut Plantation.
- ♦ Area under Permanent Pandal in 968 acres with total financial assistance of Rs.980 lakhs.
- ♦ Protected cultivation i.e. Polyhouses & Shadenets were taken up in 95,000 sqmtrs.
- ♦ Under Horticulture sector, a total number of 251 FPOs have been registered till now and Rs. 746.12 Lakhs of financial to 50 FPOs to implement Business plans.
- ♦ Farmers Producers Organization – Public Private Partnership (FPO-PPP) projects have been started with INI Farms Pvt. Ltd. and Desai Fruits and vegetables Pvt Ltd.(for Banana exports), Sreeni Food Park (for Tomato Value Chain Development), ITC Limited (for Food safe Chillies production) and Mondalez (for value chain development of cocoa).
- ♦ ITC Ltd: Value chain development of Chilli, 3500 MTs of quality Chilli procured from Prakasam, Kurnool & Guntur district farmers and exported to different destinations.
- ♦ INI FARMS Pvt Ltd: Value Chain development of Banana and Pomegranate. 11,150 MTs of Banana from Ananthapur has been directly procured from the farmers and exported to various countries.
- ♦ Desai Fruits and Vegetable Pvt Ltd, Gujarat: Banana Exports – 28520 MTs of Banana exported to different destinations/
- ♦ Mondelez : Additional area of 8590ha brought under Cocoa plantation and procurement. 6700 MTs of Cocoa beans procured from the farmers.
- ♦ Sreeni Food Park :Value Chain Development for Tomato. 7000 MTs of Tomatoes procured from farmers.
- ♦ Mango exports to a tune of 1450 MT were exported from VHT, Tirupathi and 30 MT from VHT Nuziveedu.

- ♦ Ninjacart has started five common facility centres in Ananthapuramu and 3 centres in Chittoor and procuring and marketing of vegetables to a tune of 5000 to 6000 Mt per day.
- ♦ Rs. 80 crores paid to 32000 Oil Palm farmers as part of differential price of oilpalm ffb under Price Stabilization Fund.
- ♦ Organic farming has been promoted in an extent of 11250 hac of Mango, Cashew , Turmeric, Chilli and Vegetables through ICCOA & SIMFED.
- ♦ Centre of Excellence for vegetables and flowers with state of art facility has been created in Chittoor district and nearly 2 lakh grafted vegetable seedlings were produced and distributed.
- ♦ Nearly Eleven lakh metric tonnes of fruits, vegetables and plantation crops have been marketed with the help of FPOs and progressive farmers during the critical lock down period of Covid 19 pandemic.
- ♦ Seven lakh fruit and vegetable kits with total quantity of about 4000 MTs were sold in different colonies/ societies/ apartment complexes and helped the farmers in marketing of their produce during Covid 19.

Newly created Post Harvest Infrastructure:

223 units of post harvest structure such as 5 solar poly dries, 39 Solar Cold Room / Chambers, 14 Integrated Pack Houses, 65 Ripening Chambers, 10 Pre-cooling Units, 5 Refer Vans, 85 Onion storage structures(with 2100 MTs capacity at a time) in total 223 post harvet structures with a capacity of 22475 MTs are newly created and 265 coconut pack houses with a storage capacity of 530 Lakhnuts was also created.

Programmes implemented for holistic development of Horticulture

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.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

PMKSY- APMIP is the unique and first comprehensive project being implemented in a big way in Andhra Pradesh. APMIP was launched with an objective of enhancing the crop productivity by improving the water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation systems for the benefit of the farmers. In view of deficit Rainfall, Rain shadow regions, unpredictable rains and considerable depletion of ground water farmers opted for Drip Irrigation. To achieve the concept of 'Per Drop More Crop', Micro irrigation is to be taken up particularly in the districts of Rayalaseema, apart from other backward areas in Andhra Pradesh. From 2015-16 onwards, Micro Irrigation is being implemented under PMKSY with funding pattern of 60(Central):40(State). The state has implemented micro irrigation in 120908 Ha and is the third leading state in the country

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

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



Under these scheme components like production of quality plant material, area expansion, rejuvenation and canopy management in old orchards, distribution of hybrid vegetable seeds, permanent pandals, trellies, protected cultivation (shadenet houses & poly houses), post-harvest management activities, farm mechanization etc., are being implemented for sustainable growth in Horticulture sector.

the State by the State Horticulture Mission. 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 of Andhra Pradesh viz., Srikakulam, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kadapa & Kurnool and also in 3 ITDA's viz., Paderu, R.C.Varam&Seethampeta. The major components covered under MIDH are (a) Area Expansion (Perennial and Non-Perennial crops) (b) Rejuvenation of senile orchards (c) Protected Cultivation (d) Post Harvest Management (e) Creation of Water Resources (Farm Ponds) (f) Farm Mechanization (g) Capacity Building.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY is a Centrally Assisted State Plan scheme to implement major activities of Horticulture sector in Non-SHM Districts viz., Krishna, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram and also the projects under integrated vegetable production which are not covered in MIDH are being implemented in all the (13) Districts. The aim of RKVY is to increase public investment in infrastructure facilities and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the Horticulture sector.



National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Oil palm

Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st in cultivation of Oil palm with 1.61 lakh Ha. out of the total area of 2.70 lakh Ha cultivated in India. Of this, the bearing area is about 1.12 Lakh Ha with a production of 12.59 Lakh MTs of Fresh

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Fruit Bunches (FFBs). Government of India has launched National Mission on Oil Seeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) with an objective to intensify efforts for area expansion under Oil palm to enhance palm Oil production in the Country with quality planting materials, irrigation and proper management. Under this programme, financial assistance will be provided to the farmers for establishment of new Oil palm gardens, bore wells, electric motors, drip irrigation, inter crops and also farm mechanization equipment.

Promotion of Horticulture Activities (State Development Plan)

In Andhra Pradesh, lot of emphasis has been given to Horticulture sector as it has been identified as the best

growth engine for overall development of the primary sector. Much emphasis has been given to this programme by substantially increasing the financial allocation. 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, Shade net 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, Silpauline Sheets, Chilli Dryers, Plastic Crates etc.,) and Human Resource Development are taken up.

Achievements for the Year 2019-20 (Up to March 2020)

Sl. No	Component	Units	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)	
			Target	Ach'mnt	Target	Ach'mnt
1	Area Expansion	Ha	32919	30263	5131.47	4740.62
2	2nd & 3rd Maintenance	Ha	32492	28699	1744.80	1283.11
3	Rejuvenation & Canopy Management	Ha	17105	13522	1937.96	1480.25
4	Creation of Water Resources	Nos	593	650	984.43	885.79
5	Protected Cultivation (Poly & Shade nets)	Sq.Mtrs	563200	149200	2160.21	538.00
6	Plastic Mulching	Ha	5468	3799	874.89	604.64
7	Post -Harvest Management	Nos	1492	601	5549.55	1894.60
8	Farm Mechanization	Nos	7106	2772	2341.24	870.56
9	Human Resource Development	Nos	57735	41574	970.12	810.76
10	Other Innovative schemes	Ha	16783	8062	785.18	212.45
11	Integrated Pest Management	Ha	26965	15342	1348.27	920.87
12	Permanent Pandals & Trellies	Ha	892	990	1073.21	1073.21
13	Hybrid Vegetable Seed	Ha	5100	5100	153.00	153.00
14	Other Minor Components (Plastic Crates, Vegetable Minikits, HDPE Poly Sheets etc.,)	Nos	273520	123716	1599.49	863.50

HIGHLIGHTS & INITIATIVES

- ♦ Andhra Pradesh stands 1st in productivity of Chillies, Cocoa, Lime, Oil Palm, Papaya and Tomato, 2nd in Cashew, Mango, Turmeric and Sweet Orange in India.
- ♦ The State stood 2nd in implementation of Micro-Irrigation at national level in area coverage
- ♦ Andhra Pradesh is emerging as a largest producer of Cocoa and the quantity of beans is comparable with best quality Beans of Ghana.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- ◆ Andhra Pradesh is emerged as fruit bowl of South India.
- ◆ Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of Spices in India.
- ◆ Solar Poly Dryers for Chillies provided in Guntur district for better quality Chillies to ensure higher price.
- ◆ Solar dryers for preparation of Mango Jelly in Vizianagaram district which not only improves quality of Mango Jelly but also promotes hygiene in the processing facility. Similarly, 4 Solar dryers are used for drying of Fig, Chillies, Vegetables and Coconut at Ananthapur, Kurnool & East Godavari Districts.
- ◆ Centre of Excellence for Vegetables & Floriculture in Kuppam with State of Art facilities to disseminate latest technologies to the Horticulture farmers of Andhra Pradesh.
- ◆ During 2019-20 it is proposed to promote Poly houses and shade net cultivation of High Value vegetables & flowers cultivation in 5.63 Lakh Sq.Mtrs with 50% subsidy. It is also proposed to promote Pandal system for cultivation of gourds, Trellis system for tomato, mulching for vegetables, gourds & Melons to enhance production, quality and net-returns of the farmers.
- ◆ To reduce post-harvest losses and to improve quality Department has proposed 40% financial assistance for establishment of 1492 post-harvest infrastructure like Integrated Pack Houses, Cold Storages, Ripening Chambers with a capacity of 7.22 Lakh Tons during 2019-20.
- ◆ To provide irrigation during critical stages of crop growth, Department has planned for excavation of 593 individual farm ponds on 50% subsidy and community farm ponds on 100% subsidy to store water during rainy season to irrigate crop during water stress periods.
- ◆ Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken steps for establishment of Regional Research Station on Floriculture (ICAR Institution, GOI) at Kadiyam, Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) (ICAR Institution, GOI) at Samarlakota,

East Godavari District. Indian Institute of Plantation Management (IIPM) at Vijayawada.

- ◆ During 2019-20, Seven (7) Professional agencies have been entrusted for providing handholding services to the farmers for formation and strengthening of FPO's / FPC's over a period of three years. It is proposed to provide 75% subsidy on post-harvest infrastructure for these Farmer Producer Organizations.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock sector is one sector where the poor contribute to growth directly instead of getting benefit from growth generated elsewhere. Livestock have been an integral component of India's agricultural and rural economy since times immemorial, supplying energy for crop production in terms of draught power and organic manure, and in turn deriving their own energy requirements from crop by products and residues.

Animals provide nutrient rich food products, draught power, dung as organic manure and domestic fuel hides and skin as a regular source of cash income for rural households. Livestock are a natural capital, which can be easily reproduced to act as a living bank with offspring as interest and the best insurance against the vagaries of nature.

Livestock sector plays an important role in the state economy and is an important sub-sector of Agriculture. The progress in the sector is inclusive in nature as it results in balanced development of the rural economy particularly in reducing poverty amongst the weaker sections. Livestock provides stability to family income especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of the state. Being a source of livelihood and provider of draught power, manure and energy, livestock forms an essential part of the socio economic structure of rural farmers.

Inclusive Growth through Livestock

Most of the animal farming activities such as fodder collection, feeding, watering, and healthcare, 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.

Milk, Meat and Egg – the key growth drivers

The Animal Husbandry, from a humble beginning of backyard poultry, has grown into a dynamic industry. Milk and Meat production have 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 Livestock sector. 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 dedicated and sustained efforts of the government. Milk is the single largest commodity contributing highest economy to the State.

Effective veterinary and animal husbandry services are critical in achieving the significant production levels. Welfare schemes implemented by the Government for dairy, 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.

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 thereby improving livelihoods of farm families.

Status of Livestock Sector

The State stands 1st in Egg Production (2036.94 Crores), 4th in Meat production (8.03 Lakh MTs) and 4th in Milk production (150.44 Lakh MTs) in the country during 2018-19.

Livestock Population Status as per latest Livestock Census, 2019 Popular Breeds-Pride of the State

Andhra Pradesh takes pride in having famous and world renowned Livestock breeds like Ongole and Punganur in cattle, Godavari Buffaloes, Nellore in sheep and Aseel in Poultry. As per the latest Livestock Census 2019, the Livestock resources in the state include 46.00 lakh Cattle, 62.19 lakh Buffaloes, 176.27 lakh Sheep, 55.22 lakh Goats, 0.92 lakh pigs, 0.07 lakh other Livestock, 340.67 lakh total Livestock & 1075.11 lakh poultry. Livestock population as per Latest Livestock Census 2019 is shown in the following Table. District wise Livestock population as per 2019 Census is given in the Annexure.5.21

Livestock population in A.P (No. in lakh)

Category	As per 2012 census	As per 2019 census
Cattle	47.16	46.00
Buffaloes	64.62	62.19
Sheep	135.59	176.27
Goat	44.96	55.22
Pigs	1.57	0.92
Poultry	805.83	1075.11

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 increased due to perceptible increase in Crossbred Cattle and Graded MurrahBuffalo population especially female / Milch animals as per the Livestock Census, 2019.

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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Table 5.4: Production of Milk, Meat & Eggs

Growth Engine	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Milk	L.MTs	121.78	137.25	150.44	152.63
Growth	%	12.58	12.71	9.61	1.46
Meat	L.MTs	6.32	7.08	8.03	8.50
Growth	%	11.68	12.03	13.42	8.94
Eggs	Cr.Nos	1582.75	1777.76	2036.99	2170.77
Growth	%	11.64	12.32	14.58	9.89

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Chart 5.4: Milk, Meat and Egg Production



Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Production estimates of milk, meat and eggs from 2008-09 to 2019-20 are shown in Annexure 5.22; District wise production for the year 2019-20 are given in Annexure 5.23.

Activities implemented in AH Sector Animal Husbandry Assistants – Village Secretariat

Government has introduced Village Secretariats in the endeavor to take the administration, all services and input supplies to the door step of citizens under Navaratnalu program. As part of this, one post of Animal Husbandry Assistant (AHA) was also created in Village Secretariat to provide certain identified AH services for livestock farmers which includes First Aid, Deworming, Vaccinations etc., to animals at village level.

The AHAs shall deliver the services like First Aid & Treatment to the sick animals and follow up under the guidance of concerned Veterinarian, Conduct Prophylactic Vaccinations, Preventive Animal Health Care, including Deworming and De-ticking, Prompt reporting of deaths in the village to the concerned VAS, Provide assistance for safe disposal of animal carcass and Facilitation for issue of Panchanama report involving committee members in case of Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme and follow up till DBT within 72 hours. So far, 9844 AHA Centres are established in the state and 2951 AHAs are recruited.

YSR Pasu Nashtaparihara Padhakam

Under this scheme, compensation of Rs.30,000/- per head for Improved & indigenous breed and Rs.15,000/- per head for Non-Descript breed will be paid to the eligible farmers in the event of death of Cattle / Buffaloes. The farmers will be compensated only for 5 animals per family per annum. In case of Sheep / Goat, the compensation of Rs.6,000/- per Sheep/Goat (6 months and above age) will be paid in the event of death of 3 and above Sheep/Goat at a time, irrespective of sex of the animal to the owners. The scheme will be implemented with an initial Corpus fund of Rs.100 Crs (Rs.50 Crs for Cattle/Buffaloes and Rs.50 Crs for Sheep/Goat). Any Grievances on LLCs will be attended by the control room in Directorate.

District- wise details of compensation paid to beneficiaries under the scheme are shown in Annexure 5.24.

State Development Schemes

The state Government implements the following activities under various schemes to enhance growth rates in the Livestock sector.

Strengthening Dairy Co-operatives

Government is committed to strengthen Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies registered under APCS Act, 1964, affiliated to District Milk Unions registered under APCS Act and federated to PDDCF by providing a support price of Rs.4/- per litre in the subsequent years to farmers who wish to supply milk to the Dairy Co-operative Societies.



Livestock Breed Development activities

In order to improve the coverage of breeding services schemes such as continuing the 156 new Artificial Insemination Centres, Promotion of Indigenous Breeds, Interest Subsidy for new Dairy farmers and Supply of Sexed Semen/Embryo/IVF/ET lab, are being taken up.

Feed and Fodder Development Activities

As a part of nutritional security to animals Feed and Fodder Development Activities were taken up and feed and fodder of different categories are supplied on subsidy basis to the farmers, irrespective of their procurement cost throughout the year to support livestock farmers. Livestock Related Activities are promoted under MGNREGS in convergence with Rural Development Department matching for material cost. High yielding fodder seed will be supplied to the farmers on subsidy basis to take up large scale fodder production in the state to meet the fodder requirement of high yielding animals in the state. Storage facilities for fodder in Fodder Banks are also proposed to be created in strategic locations to create sense of security among livestock farmers in scarcity periods.

Management / Healthcare activities

Under Kseerasagar programme, pregnant and lactating animal care is being undertaken to reduce inter calving period in milch animals and to increase the life time milk

production from the animals. The feed & fodder support healthcare and insurance support, including other logistics will be given for a period of six months (Last 3 months of pregnancy and first 3 months of lactation). The expected outcome is to obtain an additional 360 litres of milk and one extra calf from each animal in its life time. The Suphalam envisages to get one calf in every 18 months from milch animals / heifers through fertility management of infertile animals. One village will be adopted by the field functionaries where the incidence of infertility problem is more to tackle infertility. Mobile Veterinary Services (Sanchara Pasu Seva Kendram) are being organized through 56 Mobile Veterinary Clinics, which are catering livestock health care to 8.0 lakh livestock covering 1008 remote and agency villages benefitting 2.50 lakh farmers.

Calf rearing programme (Sunandini)

It is designed to develop replacement breeding stock within the State to reduce dependency on animal induction and to reduce the age at first conception in female cattle. The elite female calves at the age of 4-6 months will be enrolled in the first year of the programme and support will be given for feed & fodder, health care and other support activities for 24 months or till the date of calving whichever is earlier. The additional milk production in the state is estimated to be 5.84 MTs after complete implementation of this programme.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Vaccine production / Purchase /Testing/ Disease Diagnosis & Control

The scheme is proposed as part of preventive and curative health care to create disease free zones in the state. Trained unemployed youth will be involved to undertake Immunization schedules within the timeframe prescribed with payment of performance based incentives. This will reduce disease outbreaks in animals through vaccination programmes, timely diagnosis, disease surveillance, vaccine supply etc. including the support given for vaccine storage, transport and vaccination.

Strengthening of Hospitals & Dispensaries

The activities include a) Data base and networking of all the Veterinary Institutions to monitor the schemes and b) Capacity Building – Training of farmers/Field staff.

Support to Dairy/Sheep/Poultry sector for Infrastructure development and Processing Dairy Sector:

- a) **Establish BMCU in potential villages** which produce more than 1000 litres of milk per day involving APDDCF or private dairies / SERP or on PPP to increase the shelf life of the milk and to minimize the losses to milk producers besides promoting clean milk production concept. Additional 50,000 LPD capacities is anticipated by this concept;
- b) **Milk processing units / equipment** will be established in uncovered areas involving APDDCF or private dairies or FPO or involving entrepreneurs to promote local sales;
- c) **Support to Farmer Producer Organization :** Farmer producer organizations will be promoted by encouraging formation of Farmer Interest Groups (FIG) which will be assisted with technical inputs, infrastructure support and provide assistance for consultancy charges to support for market linkages, and to support the FPOs for establishment, for nurturing etc; and
- d) **Market Outlets** are proposed to be established in uncovered areas involving APDDCF or private dairies to promote local marketing of milk and milk products.

Small Ruminant Development:

The main activities implemented under the scheme are : a) Breeding Rams production, distribution and exchange to sensitize the sheep / goat rearers on improved breeding practices such as ram/ buck replacement, b) Jeevamithra to train the Small Ruminant rearers in latest sheep Husbandry practices (c) Sheep Shelters d) Interest subsidy for setting up of new Big farms, e) Feeding support to pregnant ewes, f) Establishment of Meat Market Outlets/ Meat Processing Unit/ Mobile Sheep Health Care Units on PPP basis and g) Support for NCDC Loans.

Poultry Development

The Poultry Development Policy aims to support poultry farmers through sanction of interest subsidy on working capital and also offer incentives to the entrepreneurs who wish to establish processing plants for eggs and chicken and to reduce the cost of production in poultry farming through concessional power tariff. The activities under this scheme include:

- Providing Interest Subsidy to Poultry farms by bearing the interest over and above 7% interest charged by the banks in the state on loans availed for capital investment as well as working capital taken from banks by the poultry farmers
- Supporting the poultry industry in providing infrastructure facilities for establishment of Ultra-Modern Laboratory for Disease Diagnosis in PPP mode;
- Extending support to small vendors by bearing 25% of the unit cost for livelihood activities under entrepreneurship development & employment generation program of Gol
- Establish RBP Hatchery units in the state on PPP mode to make the chicks available to the beneficiaries; and
- Setting up Cold storage facilities / Egg powder / Chicken breast processing units / Establishment of modern slaughter house / Export facilities (PPP mode)

Manakodi Programme

The aim of this programme is to give Protein supplementation to the rural women through Eggs & meat availability. The activity also provides subsidiary income to the rural families. Under this programme, Low Input Technology Birds-Dual Purpose for both Eggs & Chicken production are supplied on 75% subsidy and Night Shelter on 100% subsidy. The chicks supplied under this programme were 4weeks age and vaccinated. The chicks supplied under this scheme are Dual Purpose i.e., Egg production 120-160 Eggs/year and attain 2-4 Kg body weight in 4 months.

Integrated Livestock Management:

The following schemes are planned for implementation of Integrated Livestock Management under Scheduled Caste Component and Tribal Sub Plan components.

Under Scheduled Castes Plan:

- Heifer induction and rearing programme
- Rearing of Ongole Male calf programme
- Calf rearing Scheme (Sunandini)
- Fertility Management of animals owned by SCs
- Organization of Demo centres of Silage feeding in SC localities
- Gokulam (Community Animal Shelter) & Mini Gokulam in convergence with MGNREG

Under Scheduled Tribe Plan:

- Rural Back Yard Poultry scheme
- Establishment of Integrated Dairy Complexes
- Continue Integrated Livestock Development Centres
- Fertility Management of animals
- Feed and fodder support on subsidy basis
- Distribution of Mini Sheep and Goat Units
- Heifer induction and rearing programme
- Sensitization program to control Anthrax
- Organization of Demo centres of Silage feeding in ST localities

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION(NLM)

The National Livestock Mission(NLM) is a Centrally Assisted State Development scheme being implemented in the state with focus on three sub missions, viz, 1) 'Live Stock Development', to enhance productivity and augmenting the farmers income, 2) Skill development, Technology transfer & extension, to enhance capacity building of farmers and staff to ensure promoting skills and transfer of latest technologies and 3) Fodder&Feed development to produce and distribution of high yielding fodder seed to farmers.

Different programmes /projects have been undertaken under this scheme include:

- Innovative Poultry Productivity Project - Scientific rearing of Broiler farming, conversion of Rural SHG's into Entrepreneurs and increasing the Broiler meat production
- Community led breed improvement programme - Purchase & Distribution of Ram & Bucks,
- Procurement & Distribution of Certified Fodder seed- to promote fodder development by distributing fodder seed to take up fodder cultivation in individual holdings
- Training and capacity building to farmers, Staff and organizing district Livestock Melas - dissemination of good practices involving extension personnel, equip the field staff, farmers with latest technical knowledge on livestock management

Livestock Melas

With a view to create awareness on ongoing best practices on Central and State Government schemes, Livestock melas are planned to be a good platform to large number of farmers, entrepreneurs, stakeholders, scientists, veterinarians and industrialists at a time. Under NLM, 200 beneficiaries with a unit cost of Rs.1,12,500 are covered under Intervention towards poultry Productivity project – Broiler, 4000 ram/buck with a unit cost of Rs.15,000 are covered under Community led Breed improvement Programme , 1600 MT of Certified fodder seed was Procured and Distributed during 2019-20.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Action Plan for the year 2020-2021

- To increase Milk production to 155.00 LMTs in 2020-21 from the current year (2019-20) anticipated production of 152.63 LMTs.
- To increase Meat production to 8.93 LMTs in 2020-21 from the current year (2019-20) anticipated production of 8.50 LMTs.
- To increase Egg production to 2280 Crore eggs in 2020-21 from the current year (2019-20) anticipated production of 2170 Crore eggs.

Livestock Breeding Activities

- Artificial Inseminations (AI) facility is made available to more than 88% Breedable Cattle and Buffaloes in the state through 6719 Artificial Insemination Centers which includes 3031 Animal Husbandry Departmental Institutions; 2859 Gopal Mitra / MAITRIs and 829 other AI Centres. During 2019-20, 41.38 Lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted in 2019.
- 19405 Fertility camps were organized for treating infertility animals and bringing them to conception under supervision of Technical guidance of local Veterinarian during the year 2019-20.
- Under the Govt. of India's scheme, National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre has been set up in the State for Southern Region with the financial outlay of Rs.36.12 crore for the objective of conservation and development of Indigenous Bovine breeds.
- "Production of High Genetic Merit Crossbred Jersey bulls through Progeny Testing" under Rashtriya Gokul Mission is implemented through NDDB with the project period of 5 years from 2019-20 to 2024-25.

National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP)

A new scheme "National Mission on Bovine Productivity" has been initiated by Government of India under Rashtriya Gokul Mission to improve productivity and enhance milk production, thereby making dairying more

remunerative to the farmers. The components of the scheme are:

Pashu Sanjivni : Animal Wellness Programme encompassing provision of Animal Health cards ('Nakul Swasthya Patra') along with UID identification and uploading data on National Data Base is undertaken; Under this program, 86.27 lakh ear tags with unique ID Numbers, 25 lakh Animal Health cards have been supplied to the field institutions. 59.19 lakh animals have been tagged in the State.

Advanced breeding Technology : This technology along with Assisted Reproductive Technique- IVF/MOET and sex sorted semen technique improve availability of disease free high genetic merit female bovines. Under this Program, ETT Lab, LAM Guntur, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University has been identified as one of the Laboratory for production of Embryos through IVF. Till November 2019, 84 Embryos produced and 48 Embryos implanted.

Creation of "E- Pashudhan Haat"-Nakul Prajnan Bajar: It is an e-market portal for bovine germplasm for connecting breeders and farmers and National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds (NBGC-IB). Under this program, the Breeding Bulls of 3 Frozen Bull Stations of Andhra Pradesh and Frozen Semen produced details are placed in the website.

Nation Wide Artificial Insemination Program (NAIP)

National Artificial Insemination Program is being implemented in 9 districts of Andhra Pradesh under Rashtriya Gokul Mission by Govt. of India. The districts selected are Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, SPS Nellore, YSR Kadapa, Anantapuramu and Kurnool. 100 Villages from each District are selected where Artificial Insemination will be provided to Cows and Buffaloes on free of cost at the doorstep of farmers with elite frozen semen. It is planning to perform 60000 Artificial Inseminations per district. This program is being implemented from 15th September 2019 to 15th March 2020 in the State.

Animal Welfare Activities:

There are 159 Goshalas in Andhra Pradesh sheltering 24159 animals. The department is taking up due vaccinations and timely visit of staff to the goshalas. The Goshalas and District SPCA Animal Shelters will be supplied Fodder with preference/priority for supply during the summer months from February to July every year for maintenance of the animals. As these Organisations are mostly run by donations funded by people in their location, the quantities of fodder supplied is restricted to 5 Kg/animal/day on dry matter basis to avoid distress sale of animals.

AP Centre for Advanced Research on Livestock (APCARL)

CARL was established with a vision to be a world class centre of excellence for advanced research on Livestock. Its mission is to find solutions to the problems of Livestock in the fields of Health and Production and transfer the latest technologies to end users and the goal is to improve animal health and productivity for the benefit of farmers.

APCARL is a modern hub on Livestock Research, it has multidisciplinary approach at single location, it is fully autonomous and flexible, it has application of cutting edge technologies to find solutions for emerging problems and also to transfer the technologies to the field veterinarians and farmers.

The main objectives are to conserve indigenous germ plasm, to study introduction of genes for better production, reproduction, disease resistance and adoption, to develop feed and fodder resources to mitigate drought and cyclones, to improve animal reproduction through new technologies, to study disease monitoring, surveillance and mapping, to develop cost-effective vaccines and disease diagnostic tools and to create adequate trained personnel in the country in the specialized areas of Veterinary Sciences such as nano-biology.

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh has favourable agro-climatic conditions for the growth of fisheries and aquaculture sector. The State is contributing about 24% of National fish

production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 36% in total value of sea food exports. The Sector is providing employment to nearly 14.5 lakhs. The main aim of the department is to sustain the fish production through optimum utilisation of available water resources, promoting welfare of fishermen and to address the critical gaps in the infrastructure for value chain.

Key Achievements

- The production of Fish achieved during 2018-19 was 39.92 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) and during 2019-20, it is 41.75 LMT (as on 31-03-2020) as against annual target of 45.91 LMT.
- The Government implementing "Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa" for welfare and development of Fishers, which is unique of its kind in the country.
 - ✓ Under Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa, the Relief to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period, the Government enhanced the relief from Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/-. An amount of Rs. 102.33 Crores was spent to benefit 102332 fishermen families.
 - ✓ The Government enhanced HSD oil subsidy to fishing boats from Rs.6.03 ps to Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 19,796 boats. Such subsidy is transferred at source (front end) through smart cards. All the registered Mechanized and Motorized crafts are made eligible for Rs. 15.46 Crores to avail HSD oil subsidy irrespective of registration date.
 - ✓ The Government enhanced the financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs 20 marine fishermen were benefited.
 - ✓ To utilise the long coast line of 974 Kms, construction of fishing jetties and fish landing centers are planned. An amount of Rs.100.00 Crores was allocated during 2019-20.
- Power tariff concession was provided to aquaculture by reducing the unit rate from Rs. 3.86 to Rs. 1.50 to benefit 53,500 aqua farmers.
- 725 Village Fisheries Assistants were recruited and positioned at Village Secretariats to render better extension services to the fisheries sector.

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- Rythu Bharosa Kendras at Village level will promote innovative and advanced technologies in fisheries sector and also to supply certified and quality inputs through aqua inputs shops to aqua farmers.
- Government is paying compensation in advance on behalf of ONGC for an amount of Rs.78.24 Crores to 16,554 affected fishers of East Godavari District for loss of their livelihood due to laying of pipeline by GSPC (ONGC).

Strategies

The important strategies for realising the goals are:

- Development of marine infrastructure through construction of Fish Landing centres (Jetties and Harbours),
- Promotion of deep sea fisheries, open sea cage culture and Sea weed culture
- Supply of nets, boats and other inputs on subsidy basis
- Promotion of alternative species for brackish water aquaculture,
- Establishment of aquatic quarantine facility for P.vannamei for production and supply of SPF brood stock to hatcheries to supply quality seed,
- aqua zonation for area expansion,
- organic aqua farming,
- promotion of value added products and cold chain facilities.
- Promotion of innovative technologies like nursery management and grow out pond management, innovative technologies like RAS and Bio-floc technologies.
- Stocking advanced fish seed fingerlings in all potential in land water bodies.
- Cage culture in suitable reservoirs.
- Promotion of better management practices, capacity building and skilling activities.

Fish production

In the state, 39.92 Lakh tonnes of fish and prawn are produced in 2018-19 and 41.75 Lakh Tonnes in 2019-20 (up to 31-03-2020). District wise details of fish and prawn production for the year 2018-19 & 2019-20 are given in Annexure 5.25

Registration of Aquaculture

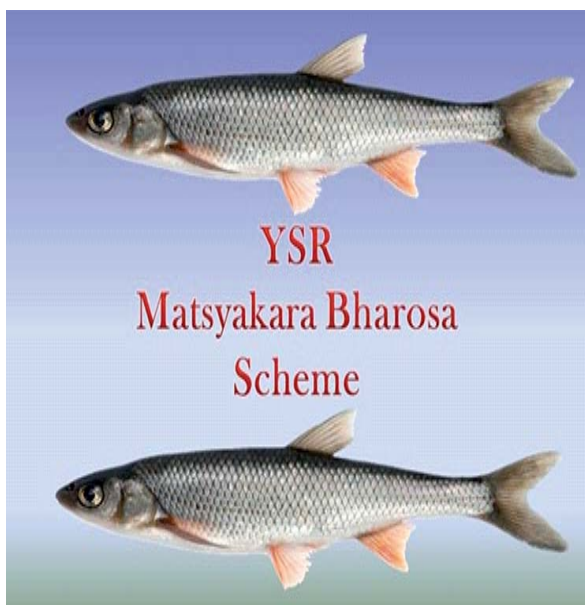
As per the Government of India Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act and Rules 2005, land within a distance of two kilometers from High Tide Line (HTL) of seas, rivers, creeks, and back waters comes under the purview of Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA). The District Level Committee (DLC) recommends applications of farms above 2 Ha water spread area to State Level Committee and further recommend to CAA for consideration of registrations. The fresh water aquaculture in the state was regulated.

Important Schemes and Programmes

1. Assistance for livelihood Enhancement of Fishermen

- a) Exemption of Sales Tax on HSD oil: YSR Matsyakara Bharosa scheme proposes to supply HSD oil on subsidy @ Rs.9.00 per litre to all the registered and active mechanized and motorized fishing vessels for making the marine fishing as sustainable and economically viable to coastal fishers. The ceiling limit of HSD oil is 3000 litres per month per boat in case of mechanized boats and 300 litres per month per boat in case of motorized crafts and applicable for 10 active fishing months in a year.
- b) Supply of Nets, ice boxes and Deep Sea Fishing Implements: Supply of nets, ice boxes and deep sea fishing implements with 75 % subsidy for all types of marine fishing crafts with a unit cost ranging from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 4.00 lakhs with maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs.3.00 lakhs or 75% on unit cost whichever is lower.
- c) Fibre Boats to Marine Fishers: To supply 107 units of fibre boats. The unit cost is upto Rs.5.00 lakhs and subsidy will be 75% with maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs.3.75 lakhs or 75% on unit cost whichever is lower.

- d) Supply of Sea safety and Navigational equipment: Supply of Sea safety equipment like life buoy, life jackets, DATS etc, navigational equipment like GPS units, echo sounders and VHF sets for better safety of the coastal fishers at the sea. The unit cost ranges from Rs. 2,000/- to 40,000/-. The subsidy will be 75% on the unit cost with a maximum subsidy of Rs 30,000/- per unit to cover 600 units.
- e) OBMs and IBMs to Marine Boats: The scheme is to provide OBMs and IBMs to traditional fishermen to replace the aged motors to the existing motorised boats or to procure new marine engines on subsidy of 75% on the unit cost ranging from Rs. 60,000/- to Rs. 1.20 lakh with maximum ceiling limit of Rs.0.90 lakhs per unit.
- f) Deep Sea Fishing Vessels: The scheme is to assist the marine fishers to procure deep sea motorised vessels (10-18 m OAL) on subsidy. The unit cost ranges from Rs.20.00 to Rs.25.00 lakhs. The subsidy is 50% on unit cost or with maximum subsidy ceiling of Rs.10.00 lakhs per boat.
- g) Vessel Monitoring system: To develop software applications for tracking the movement of fishing vessels in the Sea to ensure the safety of fishermen by providing Sensor based / Satellite based communication systems.



2. Relief to Marine Fisher during ban period

Government is planning to cover all the affected and eligible sea going marine fishers working on motorised and mechanised boats with a relief (@Rs. 10,000/- per fisher to cover total of about 1,00,000 fishermen families during ban period on marine fishing for 61 day observed from 15th April to 14th June during every year with an objective of conserving the fishery wealth and to sustain the fish production from marine waters. The budget sanctioned is Rs.10000.00 lakhs

3. Scheduled Caste Component (SCC) and Scheduled Tribes Component (STC)

Under SCC & STC, assistance is provided for supply of Cycle, Nets and Ice boxes, Hygienic selling of fish kit for fisher women, supply of two wheelers with ice box/ freezer mounted mopeds for fish vending/ two wheelers with ice box for shrimp seed transport, 3 wheelers with Ice Boxes. An expenditure of Rs.10.96 crores was met under this component.

- Establishment of new model fish Markets, Mobile / Stationary Fish retail outlets/ Nutri Carts for value added products, Integrated Development of Model SC/ST Fishermen Co-operative Societies through skill development and working capital business, fish seed stocking for enhancement of production & productivity of tanks, Common Facility Centres for strengthening the marketing activities among SC/ST Fishermen cooperative societies.
- Start up programmes for promoting innovative technologies (RAS, Bio-floc, etc) and Practices in aquaculture, Promotion of aquaculture activities for SC and ST fishers.

4. Fisheries Development Scheme

Under the "Fisheries Development Scheme, the sub-schemes include: Training and Extension, Revolving fund for MMGs, Managerial Assistance to AFCOF Ltd, Establishment of AQF at Visakhapatnam, Desilting / Dredging of Canals/creeks at Sea mouth, Ex-gratia Payments to the deceased fishermen families, Establishment and Maintenance of Aqua labs, Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Assistance for livelihood for Inland Fishers

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Capital Expenditure

- a) **RIDF:** Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), an amount of Rs.3500.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the approved ongoing projects i.e.additional shore based facilities, fish seed farms, approach roads and other fisheries projects sanctioned under RIDF under various tranches at an amount of Rs. 3500.00 lakhs.
 - b) **Fishing Jetties/ Harbours under State Development Schemes:** Rs.10000.00 lakhs is proposed towards construction and maintenance of Jetties / Harbours along the sea coast of Andhra Pradesh, to provide safe berthing facilities for fishing craft and also to promote hygienic handling of fish harvested at landing centres besides promoting cold chain facilities.
- Government has sanctioned Rs.67.09 crores under RIDF XX for taking 47 works and Rs. 43.91 Crores for 9 works under RIDF- XXII in the state. The works of fish seed farms, shore based facilities, fish landing centers, labs, Advanced Research and Training Centre, brood banks, approach roads etc. are taken up by the PR dept, APEWIDC.
 - Under the MGNREGS scheme, 3291 fish ponds, 861 fish drying platforms and 748 approach roads were completed/ nearing completion during 2018-19. The total expenditure incurred for the said works is Rs. 260.32 Crores. During 2019-20, 3824 fish ponds, 1077 fish drying platforms, 1252 approach roads and 133 shore based facilities are proposed with an amount of Rs. 409.36 Crores.

Blue Revolution:

- Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which all the subsectors of fisheries- Inland, marine, Aquaculture and welfare are covered. The GoI assistance is 24% to General and 36% to SC/ ST beneficiaries of the unit/ project cost. GoI has given tentative indication of Rs.29.00 Crores during 2019-20.
- Under RKVY 2019-20, Rs. 21.00 crores was sanctioned for fisheries sector in the state. The schemes implementing under RKVY are establishment of AQF for P.vannamei, FLCs at Gokarnamatam (Guntur dist.), Orlagonditippa (Krishna district), C.P. Pattuplaem (Prakasam district) and Isukapalle(Nellore district).

Organization of Fishermen Cooperative Societies:

The Fisheries Cooperative Societies are formed for the promotion of thrift, self-help and mutual assistance of the members. Government has given great importance to cooperative societies in fisheries sector to empower fishermen to manage aqua resources. Departmental tanks (MI tanks) are given on lease to these cooperative societies for exploitation of fishery wealth for better livelihoods. Assistance is also provided for inputs like fish seed stocking, boats, nets etc on subsidy. So far, 2.46 lakh fishermen have been organized into 2244 societies. The main objective of these societies is the welfare of Fishermen. There is a need to infuse professionalism and good governance so that these Cooperatives can develop on their intrinsic strengths. Details are shown in Table 5.5

Table 5.5. Fishermen Co-operative Societies

Types of Societies	Nos.	Members
a) Inland Fishermen Coop. Societies	1344	133764
b) Marine Fishermen Coop. Societies	417	79665
c) Fisherwomen Coop. Societies	483	32826
TOTAL	2244	246255

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P

Forest

Andhra Pradesh State is bestowed with two mighty river systems of Krishna and Godavari. The State has wide and varied vegetation types enriched by a variety of flora and fauna. Andhra Pradesh located strategically in the central region of the Indian sub-continent, has representatives of the magnificent Indian plant and animal life. Its varied topography ranging from the hills of Eastern Ghats and Nallamallas to the shores of Bay of Bengal supports varied ecotypes, which in turn support a rich diversity of flora & fauna.

The forests in Andhra Pradesh make for highly rejuvenating gateway. Tourists often head to the forests near Andhra Pradesh to experience jungle safaris. The famed wildlife in Andhra Pradesh is mainly scattered across these forests. While the benefits from dense forests are numerous, the tangible benefits 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 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.

As per Indian State Forest Report 2019 Andhra Pradesh state forest cover area of 37392.24 Sq. Kms, which amounts to 22.94% of the total geographical area. Out of this, Very Dense Forest is 1994.22 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 13938.36 Sq. Kms, Open Forest is 13204.82 Sq. Kms, Scrub Forest is 8254.84 Kms. District wise forest area is shown in Annexure 5.26.

State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)

SFDA is a society registered as a federation of FDAs in the State. 22 FDAs have been sanctioned by Government of

India for implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP), which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a funding pattern of 100% Grant from Gol upto 2014-15 and from 2015-16, the pattern changed to 60:40 share between the Centre and State. Various Plantation activities, SMC works, Awareness Camps for Capacity Building are being executed by FDAs through the Vana Samrakshna Smithies. Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Afforestation Programme (NAP), National Mission for a Green India (GIM) & National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) Schemes are being implemented through FDAs. The Scheme wise details are as follows:

National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

An amount of Rs.457.00 lakh pertaining to APO 2018-19 was released in the month of March, 2020. However, Approval for Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is awaited from the Gol to raise plantations in an extent of 1880 ha for an amount of Rs 1004.95 Lakhs with a funding pattern of 60:40.

National Mission for a Green India (GIM)

As per revised perspective plan (2018-19 to 2022-2023) which covers 22 FDAs along with Annual Plan of Operation (APO) 2019-20 (Rs.2056.54 lakh) to raise plantations in an extent of 2538 Ha had been submitted to Gol for consideration and approval. The 5th National Executive Council (NEC) has given its approval of APO 2019-20 with a financial implication of Rs.3846.93 lakh and Rs.17.794 lakh respectively. But, the approval of GIM cell is still awaited.

National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB)

The perspective plan during the year 2014-15 was approved to a tune of Rs.1369.91 lakh. To raise the plantations in an extent of 1900 Ha, an amount for Rs.1027.42 Lakh has been released during 2014-15 & 2016-17 in two (2) instalments and recently, the 3rd instalment for Rs.342.49 lakh has also been released by Gol.

Eco-Tourism

Government has started Eco-tourism initiatives by taking up creation of new community based Eco-Tourism Centres and strengthening the existing Eco-tourism centers with the Forest Department by involving local

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tribes in implementation and management by CBETs/EDCs duly empowering their economic status.

A. Nagaravanams

Nagaravanams (City Forests) are proposed for providing wholesome living environment and contributing to Smart, Clean, Green and Healthy cities to Urbanites.(22) Nagaravanams are proposed. So far, (9) Nagaravanams are completed and works are under progress in the remaining. In addition to the Nagaravanams, a total of (10) Temple Eco-parks are proposed to encourage the pilgrims to visit the temples throughout the year by designing different theme parks to highlight the historical significance of the temple and they will be completed by the end of the financial year.

For the financial year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.3000.00 lakh is proposed for establishment of new Nagaravanams in the rest of urban areas across the State out of which the GoAP has released an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh during 2nd quarter ending of 2019.

B. Vana Vihari (Eco-tourism)

The state has started the scheme for creation of new community based eco-tourism centers and strengthening the existing eco-tourism centers inside the forest area. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 3000.00 lakh is proposed for Nagaravanams and Rs.2000.00 lakh

for Eco-Tourism to develop Cottages, nature Camps, nature trails, watch towers, interpretation Centers, Boating etc., across the State.

Dr.Y.S.RajaSekhara Reddy Smruthi Vanam

Dr. Y.S. Raja Sekhara Reddy Smruthi vanam project was developed in an extent of 22.80 Ha in Nallakalva Village of Atmakur Mandal. During the Financial year 2019-20, the government has released an amount of Rs.250.00 lakh to develop and maintain the project. Expenditure incurred is Rs.7.30 lakhs during the year 2019-20.

Forest Produce (Production)

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 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-5.6.

Table 5.6 Forest Produce extraction

Species	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.
Timber(Cmt)	4800	1653	3784.00	1906	5081.49	668.15
Fuel (Cmt)	40010	3974	55329.00	89	1537.47	0
Poles (No.s)	48788	875	88176	91	203291	0
Bamboo (Lakh No.s)	54.25	24.68	49.80	22.10	78.84	17.53

Source: Forests Department

Forest Revenue

Forest products in the state are Timber, Bamboo and Firewood & Charcoal etc. The income accrued from forestry sector in the State was Rs.15.8266 crore in 2019-20.

Details of the value of forest produce in the State are given in Annexure-5.27.

Production

There is no supply of raw material from the Forest department to all the three major wood based industries in the state. Forests are looked upon 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.

Social Forestry

The State Government has launched a massive people's movement involving 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. Distribution of seedlings to the public, raising community land plantations/ avenue/shelterbelt plantations and raising institutional plantations etc have been done under Social Forestry programme.

Vanamahostavam

The Government has launched 70th Vanamahostavam on 31.08.2019 at Kondaveedu RF, Dokiparru village, Medikonduru Mandal of Guntur District. During 2019-20 a tentative target is set to plant approximately 25 crore plants by all stake holders.

Afforestation

To improve green cover, APFD has raised plantations over an area of 16,934 ha. which includes 9000 ha. of Assisted natural regeneration plantations, 6579 ha. of block plantations, 362 km of Avenue plantations, 765 ha. of Barrenhill afforestation, 153 ha. of Mangrove plantations,

and 75 ha. of Shelterbelt plantations under CAMPA, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Development schemes.

The Government envisages to improve Green cover outside Reserve Forest by planting “One- Plant by One-Citizen” and by involving Grama Volunteers to distribute and plant seedlings. The main species raised for public distribution and planting in public lands are Teak, Red Sanders, Bamboo, Amla, Seethaphal, Casuarina, Eucalyptus etc. So far, 7.73 crore saplings have been distributed during 2019-20. Presently 1.14 crore tall seedlings and 5.4 crore small seedlings are available for planting in the year 2020-21. During 2019-20 16.71 Crore seedlings have been planted as against the target of 25.00 crore seedlings by all line Departments and public during 2019 monsoon.

Soil and Moisture Conservation works

Soil and Moisture conservation works are being taken up i.e. Staggered Contour Trenches (10mx0.5mx0.5m), Mini Percolation Tanks(10mx10mx1m), Check Dams, Rock Fill Dams, De-silting Percolation Tanks etc to assist natural regeneration and to increase the ground water.

Seed Dibbling

Forest Department is collecting the seeds of native species. The same are being utilized/dibbled on the bunds of Trenches to bring more area under greenery.

MGNREGS

APFD has generated 4.16 lakh mandays of employment and incurred an expenditure of Rs.55.76 crores to raise seedlings, plantations and execute SMC works Under MGNREGS. Activity wise performance is given in Table 5.7

Table 5.7. Activity wise performance

S.No.	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Planting and other interventions to increase green cover in the recorded forest area (ha.)	36940	16,934
2.	Planting outside recorded forest area (Notional) (lakh no)	2400	1482.86
3.	Number of plants planted during 2019-20 season (no in crores)	25.00	16.71

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WILD LIFE

The State of Andhra Pradesh is located in East Central Peninsular India. It represents the extensive Deccan Bio-Geographic Zone. It has three important geographical zones i.e., the Coastal Plains, the Eastern Ghats and the Deccan Plateau. It has three important rivers Godavari, Krishna and Pennar which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Andhra Pradesh has 1,62,968 Sq.km of geographical area of which, the Notified Forest area is 37,221.11 sq.km. which is 22.84% of its geographical area. Forest under Protected Area Network is 8139.88 sq.km which is 21.87%. There are 1 Tiger Reserve (FDPT Srisailam Circle), 1 Elephant Reserve (Koundinya Sanctuary and Rayala Elephant Reserve) (Anatapuramu Circle), 1 Biosphere Reserve (Seshachalam) (Tirupati, Kurnool Circle), 3 National Parks and 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the State.

The details of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in the state are shown in Annexure 5.28

The State is endowed with varied Eco-systems, habitats, and rich heritage of Biodiversity and is a store house of unique flora and fauna. It harbours some of the rare and endangered flora like *Pterocarpussantalinus* (Red Sanders), *Cycasbeddomi*, *Shoreatambaggia*, *Syziziumalternifolium*, *Terminaliapallida* etc. It has fauna like Tiger, Gaur (Indian Bison), Great Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican, Jerdon's Courser, Golden Gecko, other avifauna like Flamingo, Pelican etc. It has the Second Largest Mangrove eco-system in the country (Godavari and Krishna Estuaries.)

IN-SITU CONSERVATION

This involves conserving the wildlife in their natural habitat by giving proper protection and managing the habitat to meet the requirements of the wild animal species found naturally in the area. Areas which are potentially suitable for this type of conservation were identified and notified as Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks.

As of now, the State has 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 3 National Parks covering an area on 8139.89 sq.km. Which is 21.87% of the State's Forest area and 4.99% of the State's Geographical area.

Ex-SITU CONSERVATION

Wildlife management involves conservation of wildlife outside its natural habitat in places like Zoo Park, Deer Park and Rescue Centers. The purpose of this type of conservation is to breed wild animals in such areas so as to build up their population. Apart from conservation breeding, ex-situ conservation is also helpful in education, research and recreation.

Zoological Parks in Andhra Pradesh

The two Zoological parks in the state namely Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam and Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park at Tirupati are rated among the best Zoos of the country with excellent facility for display of animals, conservation breeding, visitor amenities, conservation education etc., A Society called Zoo Authority of Andhra Pradesh (ZAAP) has been formed and registered for effective monitoring of the management of the zoos. The revenue obtained from the Zoo Parks is ploughed back for the management of zoos under the supervision of the society.

Deer Parks

There are 2 deer parks in the state i.e., Kandaleru Deer Park at Kandaleru Dam, Nellore district with an area of 25 ha. and Chittoor RF Deer Park at Chittoor district with an area of 3.25 ha. another 2 Deer Parks are functioning under the control of private organizations i.e. Deer Park, Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd Kakinada and Deer Park, GVK Power Plant Jegurupadu

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR)

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve with an area of 3325.31 sq.km. is one of the largest conservation landscapes in the country. This is one of the country's rich biodiversity hot spots having a contiguous landscape of a good forest eco-system of un-fragmented Nallamalais of the Eastern Ghats. The Primitive Tribal Group 'Chenchus' have been involved in the management of NSTR and at present nearly 600 of them are engaged as protection watchers, animal trackers and nature guides. Scientific management and monitoring of wildlife is being taken up including the use of camera traps.

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Government of India has awarded excellence award for effective human resource management for involving Chenchus (600 no.) in protection and the management of Tiger Reserve. Successfully taken up a good habitat management practices resulting in increase of the Tigers, Co-predators and their prey species. The population of tigers in Srisailem is showing an upward trend as per the estimation conducted by National Tiger Conservation Authority, Gol and Wildlife Institute of India. The present tiger population is estimated to be in the range of 48-58 tigers excluding cubs.

Seshachalam Biosphere

The Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve (SBR), with an area of 4755.997 Sq. km. is located in Seshachalam Hill-ranges of Eastern Ghats in Southern Andhra Pradesh. The reserve intends to enhance the efforts to conserve in-situ all form of life, along with its support system. The reserve is a home for nearly 1756 species of flowering plants belonging to 879 genera and 176 families. More than 220 species of Birds were reported from the reserve.

Protection of Migratory Birds

Important wetlands like Kolleru Lake, Pulicat Lake, Nelapattu tank are notified as Wildlife Sanctuaries. Component under CAMPA (BDC) as special area Development designed for conserving these Bird congregation areas.

Conservation of Sea Turtle Along the Coasts

Olive Ridley Turtles started coming to Andhra Pradesh for the past (10) Years along the coasts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore. Start nesting during the month of December up to May for a period of 5-6 months. To protect the Nests, Eggs and hatchlings, Special Camps Involving Local Communities and NGOs are engaged. During 2019-20, 1.49 lakh hatchlings were successfully released into sea.

MAN – ANIMAL CONFLICT

Strategies to tackle Man - Animal Conflict

In Andhra Pradesh State a herd around 32 elephants are wandering in Forest areas in and around and

Ramakuppam Mandal of Chittoor District. These Elephants are very frequently coming out of forest in search of fodder and water sometimes causing damage to the agriculture crops of the farmers adjoining the forest areas. In addition to elephants other wildlife animals like sloth bear, black buck and wild boar are also causing damage to the crops and sloth bear attacks on humans. Government have taken all possible measures in mitigating Man – Animal (Elephant) Conflict, such as payment of compensation for Crop damage, Human Death, Human injury etc. in addition to regular precautionary steps and post mitigative measures is Enhancement of compensation from time to time.

During 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 219.76 Lakhs has been paid as compensation to 4071 affected people.

Vigilance

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT SCHEME (CSS)(erstwhile called as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme)

The main objectives of the scheme are:

- a. To minimise forest fire incidences and assist in restoring productivity of forests.
- b. To institutionalise the partnership with forest fringe communities for forest protection.
- c. To contribute to the larger goal of maintaining environmental stability.
- d. To prepare fire danger rating system and devise forest fire forecasting system.
- e. To encourage the States/UTs for optimal use of modern technology (such as Remote sensing, GPS and GIS) in planning, developing and operationalizing Fire Prevention and Management System.
- f. To develop knowledge on impacts and dynamics of forest fire.

The Government of India approved the Fire Prevention and Management scheme for the year 2019-20 with a financial outlay of Rs.606.98 lakh on 60:40 ratio basis and released Rs.291.35 lakh and the State Government also released Rs.297.94 lakh including unspent amount.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Red Sanders Protection Scheme

Proposals for Red Sanders protection prepared with the financial outlay of Rs.110.51 crore during the year 2019-20 and Sanction orders are awaited.

GIS

- Fire Monitoring - Daily fire alerts are communicated to the field in fire season.
- The Remote sensing data for 2017, 2018 season (LISS-IV with 5.8 mts in place of LISS -III with 23.5 mts) has been procured for identification of Vegetation cover changes.
- The vegetation cover change detection for 2017-2018 is under progress.
- Geo referencing of Village maps / Forest block maps for the Digitization of land records.
- Trainings to the Field officers/DEOs on usage of GPS/GIS technology
- ROFR rejected claim analysis
- Refinement of Water Harvesting Structure maps by integrating piezometer data of wells.
- Preparation of plantation layer under all schemes and monitoring of plantations using high resolution satellite/Google earth.

MIS

The list of IT modules under Management Information System (MIS) in Andhra Pradesh Forest Department are as follows:

- Implementation of online tree felling and transit permission (EODB).
- Geo tagging of all plantations
- Maintenance of Forest Fire Management and sending fire alerts to Field Officers.
- Development and maintenance of A.P. Forest Department Website.
- Development and maintenance of MIS modules.,

Research & Development

In the State, two forest Research Divisions are existing at Tirupati and Rajahmundry which are unique and having advanced laboratory facilities. The main objectives of these wings are basic research, establishment of experimental plots, tissue culture, clones, arboretum, entho botanical gardens, production of quality planting material, standardization of protocols of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides and compost. Seed collection, processing, storage, distribution, creation of seeds stands / seed orchards of varieties tree species and medicinal plants. During 2019-20 (upto 10/2019) an amount of Rs.104.70 lakhs has been incurred on the above research activities under CAMPA & TPSD schemes.

Forest Conservation Act: 1980 Compensatory Afforestation

Forest Conservation Act, 1980 deals with diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes so that only minimum and only essential projects are taken up on forest lands. Details of progress on Compensatory Afforestation under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 in the state for the years 2018-19 (1.04.2018 to 30.09.2018) are shown in Annexure 5.29.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority (CAMPA)

Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forest has constituted an authority known as CAMPA for conservation, protection, regeneration & management of existing natural forests and wildlife and its habitat including environmental services, research, training and capacity building.

The State CAMPA Fund was created in the G.O.Ms.No.4, EFS&T (Sec.II) Department, dt:10.01.2019. The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is being prepared every year for implementing A.P.CAMPA Scheme for protection of forests and wildlife. The A.P. State CAMPA is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh.

The two main components were taken up under A.P. State CAMPA.

1. Compensatory Afforestation (CA): Plantation works are taken up in CA lands taken in lieu of forest areas diverted.

2. Net Present Value (NPV): Under this Core forestry activity of Natural Forest Management; Forest protection through base camps, check posts and Strike forces; Forest Fire Management; Biodiversity Conservation; Research & development; Capacity Building of frontline forest staff, Information Technology and communication for monitoring the activities, Infrastructure development and Maintenance to Front line staff for effective Protection of Forest and Wild life are taken up.

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs 88.15 Crores has been spent out of the released amount of Rs 322.97 crores. 15829Ha completed has been afforested

Achievements made till 2019-20

- All the activities are geo-referenced. Information on plantations raised, forest offences, activities under all components, details of base camps, strike forces and check posts are updated in the A.P. Forest Department MIS in the A.P. Forest department website.
- Internal audit of accounts is done on quarterly basis by the Accounts Officers of the Department.

Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board

The State Biodiversity Board is mandated towards conserving and restoring Biodiversity and Ecosystems to deliver benefits essential for all sectors of society in a sustainable manner, in accordance with the provisions as stipulated under the Biodiversity Act, 2002. The Government of Andhra Pradesh aims at conserving and restoring Biodiversity and Ecosystems to deliver benefits essential for all sectors of society in a sustainable manner and to achieve zero loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services by the year 2030.

The main objectives of the A.P. State Biodiversity Board are 1. Conservation of Biological Diversity 2. Sustainable utilization of the Biological resources and 3. Fair and equitable sharing of biological resources among all stake holders.

Achievements

A total of 7211 BMCs at all levels were constituted in the state. District level Tradable Bio-resources (TBR's) were

identified and prepared documents for 13 districts. identified locations for constitution of Biodiversity Hotspots / Heritage Sites. About 150 Awareness Programmes/ Workshops were conducted to various stakeholders for outreaching of philosophy of Biodiversity conservation and activated allied sectors (Redsanders, Landraces, Native breeds, Medicinal plant resources etc) for the protection and Conservation of Genetic material .Promoted applied Biodiversity Research activities for the ecological & economic benefit for the communities in the state and also encouraging all categories towards Biodiversity conservation by involving scientific institutions / universities / concerned bodies to invent on the threatened species of the state.

Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation

Objectives of the Corporation:

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 to the landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas. To undertake consultancy services to the industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity. Details about plantations raised by APFDC 2019-20 are shown in Table 5.8

Table 5.8 Plantations raised by APFDC 2019-20

Sl.No	Species	
1	Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	3594.66
2	Eucalyptus (Clonal)	32346.62
3	Bamboo	2416.28
4	Cashew	5778.55
5	Coffee	4010.00
6	Teak	824.70
7	Medicinal plants Casuarina, Pines and	581.52
8	other Misc. species	232.83
9	Eco-Tourism ProjectsTotal	201.32
		49986.48

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Achievements during 2019-20 against targets are given in Table 5.9

Table 5.9. Achievements under APFDC

Sl.No	Activity	Target	Achievement
1	Raising plantations-ha	1100	1099
2	Harvesting of Eucalyptus pulpwood - mt	331000	136928 #
3	Harvesting of Long Bamboo -no.	805000	754132 #
4	Harvesting of Bamboo Industrial Cuts -mt.	620	320 #
5	Harvesting of Raw Coffee -mt.	250	234.85
6	Harvesting of Pepper-mt.	35	33.35

In Progress, Source: Forest Department

Plantation Activities: Eucalyptus Plantations:

The APFDC has been raising Eucalyptus Clonal plantations and with 33437 Ha. it is the single largest grower among PSUs in India. There are proposals to raise another 1000-2000 Ha. in the next 3 to 4 years. Due to improved site preparation, use of quality planting material and management practices, optimum yields are obtained from the plantations.

Bamboo Plantations:

Bamboo plantations are raised over an area of 2418 ha. The Corporation is intending to expand the Bamboo plantations over an area of 100 Ha in the next 3 to 4 years to ensure more supply of raw material per annum to the Paper Industries besides raw material to the artisans.

Coffee Plantations:

The Corporation is maintaining about 4,010 ha. of existing coffee plantations in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts with intensive cultivation practices, by following scientific methods. These plantations are generating about 3.50 lakh mandays of employment to the tribals all-round the year

Pepper Cultivation

APFDC has 1.80 lakh Pepper standards in its Coffee Estates in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts comprising of high yielding varieties

like Panniyur-I, Purnima, Sreekara, Subhakara, Panchami, Panniyur-5. It is proposed to plant another 1.15 lakh standards with pepper in the next 5 years.

Cashew Plantations:

The Corporation has got cashew plantations over an area of 5707 ha. along the coastal belt in Prakasam and Nellore districts and in the inlands of West Godavari and Chittoor districts. Presently, the older plantations are being replanted with high yielding Cashew varieties using scion banks.

Eco-Tourism:

A.P. Forest Development Corporation Ltd. has developed Rajeev Eco Park at Idupulapaya of YSR Kadapa district. It is proposed to promote Eco Tourism in Muthayapalem, Ananthagiri, Minimuluru and Maredumilli areas by establishing nature Education camps and other amenities.

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.
- Acting as agent to the Govt. in carrying out the export of Red Sanders wood.
- Acting as agent to Govt. on Beedi leaf Trade.

Employment Generation:

The Corporation is providing employment to the tribals and Srilankan repatriates almost round the year. In the other areas the employment is provided to the land less and poor during regeneration and harvesting activities.

About 9 lakh man-days of employment (3.00 Lakh mandays in raising and maintainace of plantations 3.50 Lakh mandays in Coffee plantations and 2.50 lakh mandays on harvesting of plantations) per annum are provided to the poor, tribals and Sri Lankan repatriates / refugees

Sericulture

Sericulture is an agro-based activity. The major activities of sericulture comprise cultivation of Mulberry as food plant to feed the silkworms which spin silk cocoons. These cocoons are reeled for unwinding the silk filament by processing and weaving to value added products such as silk fabric and garments. Sericulture provides livelihood opportunity to millions, owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative income at frequent intervals.



Automatic Silk Reeling Unit

The very nature of this activity with its rural based on-farm and Non-farm (Post cocoon sector) activities with enormous potential for employment generation has attracted the attention of the planners and policy makers to recognize the Sericulture among one of the most appropriate avenues for socioeconomic development of a largely agrarian economy of India. Sericulture assures an average income of Rs.1,25,000/- peracre/annum.

Andhra Pradesh is the Second largest producer of silk in India next to Karnataka. Mulberry is grown in Ananthapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Prakasam, Kadapa, Kurnool and Krishna.

Mulberry silk is most popular variety and derived from Multivoltine and Bivoltine varieties of silkworms. The farmers in the state are rearing both Multivoltine and Bivoltine varieties of Silkworms based on the climatic conditions prevailing around the year. The Department is working with the following goal and to strengthen the farming community through Sericulture activities.

The goals of the department are 1) to place Andhra Pradesh as one of the leading States in Raw silk production to meet the domestic requirements first and exports of silk garments later and 2) to promote Sericulture as an alternative and viable option to meet the challenges of agrarian crisis.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

STRATEGIES

Some of the important strategies for encouraging sericulture in the state include Cluster approach, Promotion of Bivoltine Cocoon Production to increase net income of the farmers, Chawkie concept promotion through supply of 100% Chawkie worms (Young age) to farmers instead of Silkworm Eggs (DFLs), encouraging the Usage of Organic fertilizers in Mulberry cultivation

to reduce the cost of production for production of quality BV cocoons, 100% Coverage of Mulberry Gardens with Drip irrigation system., creating demand for the Cocoons through establishment of Multi-end Reeling Units (MERUs) and Automatic Reeling Machines (ARMs) under Private sector, integration of Reeling and twisting activities to increase profit margin to the entrepreneurs and implementation of e-marketing in cocoon transactions at Government Cocoon Markets in the State.

Table 5. 10. Present Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh (2019-20)

S.No.	Item	Unit	Present Status upto October 2019
1	Mulberry Plantation	Acres	111518
2	Sericulture farmers	Nos	65883
3	Mulberry Cocoon Production	MTs	58223
4	Raw Silk Production	MTs	7957.02
5	Productivity	Kgs/ 100Dfls	74
6	Tasar Cocoon Production	Lakh Nos	45.68
7	Automatic Reeling Machines established (ARM)	No. of Ends / Unit	4600 ends - 6 units under functioning
			800 ends - 2 units under erection
			1000 ends sanctioned during 2019-20
8	GVA Realized	Rs. in Crores	1038.42

Significant Achievements During 2019-20

Mulberry Plantation : An area of 6730 acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 2019-20 up to March-2020. The total Mulberry extent reached 1.09 lakh acres in the State.

Bivoltine Cocoon Production : 9399 MTs International Quality Bivoltine cocoons produced during the year 2019-20 (up to October-2019)

Bivoltine Raw Silk Production : 696.86 MTs of 2A & above Grade Raw Silk is produced in the State during the year 2019-20 (up to March 2020).

58223.05 MTs of Reeling Cocoons (BV+CB) were produced by the Sericulture farmers in the State with a growth rate of 6.65% over the corresponding period of 2018-19.

7957.02 MTs of Raw Silk (BV+CB) was produced in the State with a growth rate of 6.43% over the corresponding period of 2018-19.

An extent of 4710 acres of Mulberry gardens were covered with Drip irrigation system during 2019-20.

1815 Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded during 2019-20 extending Sericulture activity in the State.

Adoption of the concept supplying of Chawkie worms to the farmers instead of supplying DFLs (Silk worm eggs) increased the Cocoon productivity from 72 to 74 Kgs per 100 DFLs contributed to higher net income to Sericulture farmers.

Two 400 ends ARM units, one 200 ends ARM units were sanctioned under "Silk Samagra" during 2019-20. Establishment of the units are under process.

Rs.1005.00 lakhs received from Central Silk Board, Bengaluru under **SILK SAMAGRA** towards implementation of various growth sector schemes for the benefit of farmers and reelers in the State during 2019-20.

Under **State Development Schemes 2019-20** sanctions were obtained for **Rs. 6258** lakhs towards implementation of developmental schemes for Sericulture farmers, reelers and weavers during 2019-20.

Under **State Development Fund (SDF)** Government Cocoon Markets, Chawkie Rearing Centres and Govt. Seed Farms are strengthened by incurring **Rs.102.77 lakhs** to improve forward and back ward linkages to sustain the industry in the State.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme(MGNREGS)is implemented and incurred expenditure of Rs.20.75 Crores under Sericulture works towards Wage and Material components during the year 2019-20.

e-Marketing system is being implemented in the Govt. Cocoon Markets for transparent and easy cocoon transactions for the benefit of farmers and reelers in the State. . Cocoon markets were also functioned during lockdown period of covid-19 pandemic as cocoons are perishable product and made special efforts for running of Govt cocoon markets for sake of Sericulture farmers.

Tasar Cocoon Production : 45.68 lakhs Tasar Cocoons were produced by the Tribal farmers in the sub- plan areas of East Godavari earned the income of Rs.1.338 crores with a growth rate of 11.4 % up to March-2020 over the corresponding period of 2018-19.

Govt.Sanctions for Rs.3008.28 Lakhs for implementation of Yarn Support price scheme benefitting 35069 No's Silk Handloom Weavers in the State.

District wise achievements under Sericulture are given in Annexure 5.30

Schemes being Implemented

Different schemes including State Development Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes like SILK SAMAGRA, RastriyaKrishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and convergence schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment are implemented.

The pattern of assistance:

Category	Assistance	Beneficiary Contribution
General	75%	25%
	50%	50%
SCSP	90%	10%
TSP	90%	10%

Innovates of Sericulture Practises

- Installation of Turbo Ventilators & Cooling systems in the Rearing Sheds for maintenance of required temperature and humidity during Silkworm Rearing for production of quality cocoons.
- Supply of 100% Chawkie worms to ensure increase qualitative and quantitative cocoon production.
- Tree Mulberry Plantation to overcome drought / less irrigated conditions.

E-Governance Initiatives

Benefits to farmers / silk reelers / weavers are transferred through online banking system as per the DBT and the funds are drawing and transfers through the CFMS / PFMS system. Electronic display boards are installed at Govt. Cocoons Markets for the display of daily cocoon rates of A.P., Karnataka and Tamilnadu. e-marketing of Cocoon transactions in all Govt. Cocoon Markets is being done.

Research And Development

Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute (APSSRDI), Hindupur was established in 1995 with the primary objective of evolving new races, suitable for prevailing climatic conditions of the state 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.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 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.

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.

There are 1033 godowns with capacity to store 933138 MTs are existing in the state, which of 757 godowns with a storage capacity of 709862 MTs are under utilisation. The District wise godowns in Agriculture Marketing Committees is shown in the Annexure 5.31

The Agricultural Marketing department under takes various activities such as regulation of trade in market yards, management of markets, facilitation for procurement operations under Minimum Support Price (MSP), providing loans to the farmers under RythuBandhuPathakam, Market Intervention, Management of Rythu Bazars etc.,

The Market Committees have collected Rs.551.21 crore in 2019-20 towards Market Fee. The details of district wise collection of Market Fee are given the Annexure.5.32

Under Rythu BandhuPathakam, Rs.18.26 crore loans have been provided to 1818 farmers during 2019-20

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

e- NAM is an electronic common platform promoted by Government of India to integrate all primary markets across the country for online participation in agricultural trade for assuring true price to the produce of the farmers. The objective is to link local farmer to National

trade, free the farmer from the clutches of middlemen and offer the best price.

e-NAM is implemented in 22 Markets in the State. The Major traded commodities in e-NAM markets are Dry Chillies, Cotton, Turmeric, Lemon, Tomato, Jaggery, Castor seed, Ajwain and Fruits & Vegetables.

Achievements

During 2019-20 (up to March,2020), under e-NAM, 14,33,587 farmers registered, 3067 unified License Issued in e-NAM markets, 5320 Traders & Commission agents and 80 FPOs registered on e-NAM in the state. 29.79 Lakh MT quantity traded with a trade value of Rs.15878.50 Crores.

Assaying labs are established in 22 Model Market Yards/ e-NAM markets in the State and a total 4,86,310 lots were assayed.

- **Online Payment :** Eight markets are serving direct online payments to the farmers. The total online payment done is for Rs.46.26 Crore towards 77846.41 Qtls of the commodity for 5733 lots.
- **Incentives to traders:** Exemption of Market Fee @ Rs 0.25 % is exempted to the trader who undertakes end to end market trading process in e-NAM markets.
- **Infrastructure :** Deployed sufficient manpower, provided computers and internet connection in all APMCs to handle day to day e-NAM operations.
- **1st Place in the country :** In terms of the total value of trade done on e-NAM, Guntur Market Yard with total Trade Value of Rs.11344.93 Cr stands at 1st position in the country

New Markets sanctioned under e-NAM (during the year 2019-20)

Government of India have sanctioned 12 Market Yards for integration under e-NAM, i.e 1.Bobbili 2.Chilakaluripeta 3.Ichapuram 4.Jaggaihpeta 5.Parchur 6.Ponnur 7.Ravulapalem 8.Rayadurg, 9.Sattenapalli 10.Tadikonda 11.Vizianagaram and 12.Vemuru. Necessary infrastructure, computers, internet connection and assaying equipments etc., are provided in 12 APMCs.



Initiatives taken under e-NAM

Assaying Labs:-Set up assaying labs in all e-NAM AMCs, and empanelled reputed organization NCML for authenticity of assaying results. Latest NIR technology equipment installed in the AMC at Kadapa and Duggirala to identify the curcumin content in Turmeric commodity.

e-NAM Integrated Weighing Machines:- e-NAM integrated weighing machines are installed in the markets, which will transfer weighing data directly to the e-NAM platform, removing possibility of manual error or manipulation.

Price Display Boards:-Price Display Boards, CCTV Cameras, Announcement systems are installed in the markets for information dissemination.

Farmer Training Centers (FTC) :- Dedicated FTC set ups with audio-video equipment is placed in all eNAM markets.

Single Trade License :- State wide Single Trader License adopted for traders in the State which is valid to

participate in trade in any of the AMCs across the State.

Bio-Digesters:- Bio-Digesters are set-up and functioning in all e-NAM, to convert the waste into useful compost under Cleaning, grading and packing facility provided by GOI

Primary Processing Centers (PPC) : Establishment of Primary Processing Centers are under process at Madanapalli market for Tomato, Eluru for Lemon and at Anantapur&Pulivendula markets for Sweet Lemon (Mosambi)

Inter Mandi trade through e-NAM:

Inter Mandi transactions traded between APMCs for a value of Rs.1477.38 Lakh for a quantity of 38593.84 Qtls of commodities namely Dry Chillies, Tomato, Tamarind, Cotton, Groundnut and Castor seed. Similarly Inter state trade through e-NAM is also being promoted

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Schemes

Procurement of Cotton under MSP Operations

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is the procuring agency for Cotton. Presently 39 No's of CCI centers and Ginning Mills are identified for procurement of Cotton for the 2019-20 season. TCS developed software with integration of online payment to the farmers and being utilized for the procurement operations for Cotton. The farmers identification is done on Aadhar based web land verification with certificate of cultivation from the Agriculture and Horticulture departments.

Market Intervention Scheme for Onions:

The Government also supplied subsidy onions @ Rs 25/kg/family in view of the hike in onion prices. A total of 80522.88 quintals of onions were procured from various markets including Kurnool, Hyderabad, Tadepalligudem, Sholapur, Lasalgoan and Alwar and sold through Rythu Bazars and Agricultural Market yards. Similarly, the government took steps to procure KP onions from the farmers in Kadapa district. A total of 9642 quintals were procured from farmers @ Rs 50/ kg and supplied to consumers through Rythu Bazars. However, in view of decrease in onion prices, the Government has requested the central Government to lift the ban on KP onion export.

Online Licence Management System (OLMS): The Grant of Trader Licences is done on-line to participate in trading in any of the AMCs across the State. For this purpose, a software has been developed by e-Pragati, for Online Grant of Trader Licence which has become operational in the Department. At present Trader Licences are being issued through OLMS.

e-Transport Permit: The Government has also introduced e-permit from 1st Jan 2020 by which all traders must issue online permits for transporting the agricultural produce. This system removes the loopholes of manual permits and brings greater transparency and accountability in the market fee collection. As on March-2020, a total of 1,42,715 trades have been generated amounting to a market fee of Rs 75.12 crores.

Tomato:

During the current year, due to fall of Tomato prices at AMC, Pattikonda, the Agricultural Marketing Department has procured 7 MTs directly from farmers

with a cost of Rs.74,104/- and supplied to Rythu Bazars of Adoni and Tirupathi for sale. Due to intervention of Marketing Department in procuring the Tomatoes directly from the farmers, they have got remunerative prices and traders offered better price to the farmers and purchased tomatoes at remunerative prices. Marketing Department intervention clearly helped farmers to restrain them from distress sale.

Price Support Scheme : Government have established a fund of Rs.3000 crores under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for Agriculture crops to support market intervention of Agriculture & Horticulture crops from 2019-2020 to 2023-2024. The Government have implemented Price Subvention Scheme for Bengalgram and procured other Agricultural commodities under MSP as detailed below.

Bengal Gram : Keeping in view the welfare of the Bengalgram farmers, the Government has released an amount of Rs. 333.00 Crores to Agricultural Marketing Department for cash subvention to Bengagram farmers @ Rs.1500/- per quintal which was stored in cold storages/warehouses. An amount of Rs. 96.12 Crores has been transferred into 29,262 farmers bank accounts directly through RTGS.

Pulses procured by AP Markfed : An amount of Rs.100.69 crores has been released and transferred to AP Markfed for procurement of pulses. The AP Markfed has opened 19 procurement centres for Black Gram and 21 centres for Green Gram in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Kurnool Districts to procure the pulses directly from the farmers.

Action Plan for 2020-21

- To benefit 5500 farmers with an amount of Rs.60.00 Crores under Rythu Bandhu Pathakam (Pledge Loan Scheme)
- To collect Rs.650 crores (Increasing with 25%) Market Fee by introducing e-Transport Permit.
- Integrating newly sanctioned markets with e-NAM and start functional with assaying facilities
- Establishing 56 New Rythu Bazars and New Rythu Bazars will be constructed as per the need basis.

Taking up modernization works in Market Yards as per requirement.

CHAPTER

6

INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIES

Industries

Andhra Pradesh, has been historically known for its strength in agriculture. Despite being predominantly agrarian, the government is keen to undertake structural reforms in the state to accelerate industrialization by creating a good ecosystem for investments. The government is committed to put in place specific initiatives for developing different segments like Agro and Food processing, Biotechnology, Bulk drugs and Pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, Textile, Automotive and Auto components and Tourism and thereby create opportunities for entrepreneurs and generate employment.

Manufacturing sector, as an employment provider remains the high focus area in the state. Post state bifurcation, the MSME profile of the state has changed significantly towards capital intensive industry. The government has identified competitive MSMEs as a central theme for developing the MSME sector and to make MSMEs a central part in the global value chain and becoming the flag bearer of Brand Andhra Pradesh.

The government is planning to lay emphasis on the manufacturing sector duly identifying value creation and enhancement opportunities, making the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) and Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor as viable options to promote growth and enhance the employment avenues. The government is determined to pursue relentlessly with the Government of India in regard to Special Category Status (SCS) for Andhra Pradesh, as this will not only attract better industrial incentives but also create additional job opportunities.

District Industries Centres:

District Industries Centres were established 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, 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. All MSME claims are now sanctioned at district level as compared to only claims of micro enterprises earlier.

Industrial Development Policy 2015-2020

The State Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2015-2020, which is ended by March 2020, encompasses 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, sanctions of industrial incentives pertaining to industries department are processed through online submission of applications. Special emphasis is given for establishment and enhancing production capacities of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises with huge employment potential. A new Industrial policy is under preparation, and will be announced by Government shortly.

Single Window Policy

Andhra Pradesh is one 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. Special emphasis is given for establishment and enhancing production capacities of MSMEs 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 through online submission of applications.

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".

During the year 2019-20, 243 Large and Mega Industries have filed their proposals with the State Nodal Agency for 1843 clearances / approvals from various departments. 790 cases were given clearances / approvals by different Competent authorities and 3168 MSMEs have filed proposals with the District Level Nodal Agency for 6530 clearances/ approvals from various Departments. 6281 cases were given clearances / approvals by various competent authorities.

Large & Mega Projects

During 2019-20, 44 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs. 22282.16 crores providing employment to 18385 persons. It is planned to continue the focus on Large and Mega industrial projects during 2020-21. The District wise details are given as Annexure.6.1.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Investment limits were enhanced with the enactment of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. 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 has 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. During 2019-20, 10,019 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established, with an investment of Rs. 2979.86 crores providing employment to 76716 persons. It is planned to continue the focus on MSME during 2020-21. The District wise details are given as Annexure.6.2.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (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).

The objective of the PMEGP 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

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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 2019-20, 1116 projects have been grounded by distributing Rs. 3923.45 Lakh Margin Money (MM). The District wise details are given as Annexure.6.3

Dr. Y.S.R Navodayam Scheme

The MSME sector contributes immensely for the economic development of the State and employment creation to the local youth. It is also true that they need lot of credit support from the Financial Institutions and also timely help in times of stress. RBI has decided to permit a One-Time Restructuring (OTR) of existing loans to MSMEs classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in the asset classification.



To support and nurture the growth of MSMEs, the government has decided to support and monitor the implementation of OTR of MSME loans scheme under an umbrella program "Dr Y.S.R Navodayam" which creates a new ecosystem for MSMEs ensuring that all the eligible MSME units are covered for One Time Restructuring of accounts upto 31-03-2020. The government provide support by reimbursing 50% (not exceeding Rs.2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs) per account) of the auditor's fee for preparation of Techno Economic Viability (TEV) report, wherever such report is applicable, for the cases restructured by the banks under OTR.

Skill Development

Development of skills as per industrial requirement is required to provide employment to local people in industries. Central and State Governments are implementing programmes to identify skill requirement and train people in required skills. The State Government proposed to establish Skill University & 25 World class multi-skill centers in 25 Parliamentary constituencies as YSR Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDC) in two phases. Aim of the University and centers is to design courses as per demand and ensure 75% placements. Skills University gives technical input, certification and prepare curriculum. MSDCs to impart training and show

employment to trained candidate. The department is conducting Industry Skill Gap analysis to identify skills required by Industries, availability of man power as required by industries and procedures for imparting training in required skills which is useful in providing employment to local people.

Government of A.P has enacted "The Andhra Pradesh Employment of Local Candidates in the Industries / Factories Act, 2019" for providing 75% jobs to local people. Under this Act, it is mandatory for existing and upcoming industries to provide 75% of jobs in their industry to local people.

The salient features of the Act are -To provide employment to 75% of the local candidates in industries/factories and to provide training to local eligible candidates where qualified/ suitable candidates are not available in the local area. Rules were issued to implement the Act. The District Level Nodal agency under chairmanship of District Collector shall assess the availability of skilled man power in industry / factory vis-à-vis on the requirement indicated. In the event of shortage of man power, a training and skill up-gradation plan shall be prepared by the nodal agency in consultation with the industry aligning the training calendar with the recruitment calendar of the industry so that sufficient skilled local man power is made available to the Industry/ Factory at the time of recruitment.

Industrial Incentives

As per the existing Policy, the State Incentives/ facilities were in operation from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020. The areas and components of the policy include that will be in operation till March 2020 include: Industrial Development Policy, Automobile & Automobile Components Policy, Biotechnology Policy, MSME Policy, Aerospace & Defense Manufacturing Policy, Food Processing Policy, AP Electronics Policy and the Stressed Enterprises Policy. The Textile & Apparel Policy, M-Parks Policy and Electronic Mobility Policy have a time frame till 2023.

Categories of Industries

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 will be eligible to be termed as an 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 is called a 'New enterprise'. Micro Industries, Small Industries, Medium Industries and Large Industries/ Enterprises are industries wherein investments on plant and machinery is up to the limit as defined by the Government of India.

Mega Project is an 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. In case of 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. Similarly, Projects with capital investment of Rs.125 Crore and above or providing employment to 2000 people or more, will be accorded mega industry status in Textile Industry.

Automobile projects are called 'Mega Integrated Automobile Project' if they 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.

672 claims with Rs. 43.70 crores under SC sub Plan and 134 claims with Rs. 7.67 crores under Tribal Sub plan were sanctioned during 2019-20.

MSME 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.

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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 industrial areas / clusters of MSEs;
- To set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc) and
- Promotion of green & sustainable manufacturing technology for the clusters so as to enable units switch to sustainable and green production processes and products.

11 Cluster proposals are sanctioned by the DC-MSME during the year 2018-19. Out of which, 8 Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects and 3 Common Facility Centers. Further 31 new ID project proposals are identified and the DPR yet to be prepared.

Since MSME sector is envisaged to play a dominant role in structurally transforming nearly 1.5 million people to manufacturing sector by the year 2029, GoAP intends to establish one MSME cluster in each for 175 assembly constituencies in the State. These clusters are planned around generating employment in low skill –labour intensive manufacturing sectors.

MSME cluster development approach will help the industrial units to tap on the interfaces created by the Government for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh

Industrial Infrastructure Scheme for MSME Clusters

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 and (h) Small Industry Cluster Development Programme.

Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF)

The State Government has provided financial assistance as a grant to the new industrial enterprises for the development of Infrastructure facilities up to the doorstep of the proposed Industrial Enterprises. These include: Drinking Water and Industrial Water, Electricity – Power connection, laying of drainage line from the Enterprise/ Industry/ Industrial Estate to the existing Point or to the natural drainage point, Approach Road to the Enterprise/Industry and any other infrastructure facilities as approved by the Government / SLC.

Infrastructure like roads, power and water will be provided at doorstep of the industry for standalone enterprises/industries by contributing 50% of the cost of infrastructure from IIDF with a ceiling of Rs.1.00 crore, subject to the conditions (a) the location should be beyond 10 km from the existing IE/IDA/IPs having vacant land/shed for allotment and (b) cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible Fixed Capital Investment made in the Industry.

Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

The CBIC proposes to address the infrastructure bottlenecks through a holistic approach while benefiting from the inherent strengths and competitiveness of each of the CBIC states. Accordingly, high impact/ market driven nodes are proposed to be developed, at strategic locations within the corridor to provide transparent and investment friendly facility regimes. These regions are proposed to be self-sustained nodes with world-class infrastructure, road and rail connectivity for freight movement to and from ports and logistics hubs, served

by reliable power, quality social infrastructure, and provide a globally competitive environment conducive for setting up businesses. CBIC Region covers parts of three States, referred as CBIC states, (viz. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh). CBIC Region comprises of a combined population of about 47.5 Million constituting approximately 3.7% of total population of the country.

Current Status

- Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District has been selected for Development under Phase-I by DPIIT along with two nodes each in Tamilnadu and Karnataka states.
- An extent of 13,919.67 Acres is proposed for development under Krishnapatnam Node in two Blocks as follows
 - o Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District -- 12,315.81 Acres,
 - o Thatiparthi (V), Sri Kalahasti (M), Chittoor District) -- 1,603.86 acres.

Way Forward

Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) & State Support Agreement (SSA) executed on 29th November 2017 between NICDIT & APIIC.

- APIIC is the Nodal Authority, appointed by GoAP and responsible for procurement of land.
- Land is to be handover to SPV for development of Industrial Township
- Project specific SPV in the name of 'NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City' has been incorporated.
- Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) a company set up by Gol, is the Project Development and Knowledge Partner to the proposed node
- Process of obtaining Environmental Clearance was taken up by DMICDC.
- Detailed Engineering studies and preparation of DPR has been entrusted to the consultant's M/s CH2ML, by DMICDC. Preliminary Design Report is finalised

- An extent of 2,350.30 acres is proposed for development as Startup Area. Lands are to be taken over by paying compensation.

Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP)

Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), is a key part of the East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), India's first coastal corridor. VCIC is aligned with the Golden Quadrilateral and is poised to play a critical role in driving India's Act East Policy and Make in India campaign. The nearly 800-kilometer corridor links India with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and East Asian economies that form the bedrock of global manufacturing economy. The corridor traverses nine districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. VCIC intends to complement the ongoing efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to enhance industrial growth and create high quality jobs.

VCIC Development Program supports Government of India (GOI)'s strategy to develop industrial corridors of international standards for expanding its manufacturing and services sectors and creating modern urban centers connected by state-of-the-art infrastructure. GOI has selected the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as the lead partner for developing the ECEC, which will run from Kolkata (in West Bengal) to Kanyakumari (in Tamil Nadu). The conceptualization and development of VCIC has received major support from ADB, which carried out analytical work determining the kind of infrastructure and institutional investments necessary to drive manufacturing-led growth in consultation with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), GOI.

VCIC's long coastline and strategically located ports allow development of multiple international gateways to connect India with global value chains (GVCs) in Southeast and East Asia. VCIC aligns with the national objectives of expanding the domestic market and supports India's port-led industrialization strategy (Sagar Mala initiative). It has Influential area of about 1,10,000 sq. km, (3.5% of India's area). It is estimated that the VCIC attracts about Rs.1,00,000 Crores additional investments and generates additional employment to the tune of 110 Lakh persons. The corridor contributes to

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5% of national GDP and has potential to increase GDP in the Corridor by 6 times. The strategy to develop VCIC is part of the plan to achieve accelerated development and regional industry agglomeration in the focus state. Regional industry agglomeration could be achieved by attracting companies in the value chain of other companies already based in the corridor, attracting particular industries that the corridor provides with geographical advantages, or building and maintaining advanced infrastructure to support industries.

The objective of VCIC Development Program is to increase the manufacturing sectors, improve labour productivity, & enhance international competitiveness. Metallic and non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Agro-Processing, Food-Processing, Automobile & Auto components, Renewable Energy, Textile, Electrical and Electronics have been identified as key industrial sectors in the Corridor.

The key objectives of VCIC are Increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to state and national output, Increase employment opportunities in formal sector, Increase labour productivity & wages, promoting dynamic SMEs, Integrating India and the VCIC

region in global production networks, particularly, East and Southeast Asia.

The VCIC is proposed as a node centric development platform with four nodes: (i) Vishakhapatnam Node (ii) Machilipatnam Node (iii) Donakonda Node (iv) Yerpedu – Srikalahasti Node. Two Nodes, i.e., Visakhapatnam Node and Yerpedu-Srikalahasthi Node were prioritized for making initial investments.

ADB has approved on 20th September 2016 the Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) comprising of Multitranches Financing Facility (MFF 0093-IND) of \$500 million, Policy Based Loan (PBL Loan 3424-IND) of \$125 million, and Capacity Building Technical Assistance (TA 9173-IND) of \$1.0 million. Subsequently, ADB approved Project 1 of the MFF comprising a loan (Loan 3430-IND) of \$245 million, and a Grant from the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF) (Grant 0495-IND) of \$5 million. Project-1 Loan and Grant Agreements were signed on 23rd February 2017 and declared effective on 5th May 2017. The TA agreement was signed on 3rd March 2017 and was effective from the signing date. The details of ADB and GoAP shares in Policy and Project loans is shown in Table 6.1

Table 6.1 The details of ADB and GoAP shares in Policy and Project loans

Source	Amount (USD Million) and Share (%)		
	Policy Loan	Project Loan	Total
Asian Development Bank	125.0 (100.0%)	500 (70.0%)	625 (74.4%)
Government of Andhra Pradesh	0 (0.0%)	215.0 (30.0%)	215.0 (25.6%)
Total	125 (100.0%)	715 (100.0%)	840 (100.0%)

Policy Based Loan: Supports the Government in policy, institutional, and governance reforms to promote accelerated industrial development on the following:

1. Investment climate- 'Ease of doing Business'
2. Strengthening of institutional structures for corridor management
3. Capacity building and skill development
4. Policy reforms & investment promotion

Project Loan: Supports investments in physical infrastructure in the selected nodes on the following:

1. Improvement of road connectivity projects
2. Upgradation of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure
3. Augmentation of urban water supply infrastructure in corridor nodes
4. Internal and common infrastructure for industrial parks

Project Loan (Tranche-I) : List of Projects and the status:

PIU	PROJECT	CURRENT STATUS
APIIC	Construction of 1 MLD Common Effluent Treatment (CETP) plant at Naidupet Industrial cluster (35.60Cr.)	Construction of Treatment Plant processing units, Control Panel Room and other administrative cum lab rooms is in progress. Percentage of physical progress is :71%
	Augmenting utility services for Naidupet Industrial cluster. [SWD, power, internal road and one stop centre (179.51Cr.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 38.47Kms Internal Water Supply Distribution Pipeline works have been completed. ◆ 97% of construction of ELSR has been completed ◆ 85% of providing Street Lighting is completed. ◆ 98% of construction of One Stop Service Centre and 97% of providing Parking Area has been completed. ◆ % of Physical Progress is 73%
	Bulk water supply to Naidupet cluster (116.10Cr.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 74% of the construction of 1000Mn.Lts., summer Storage Tank is completed. ◆ 47% of construction of 10MLD capacity Water Treatment Plant is completed. ◆ 50% of construction of In-Take Well is completed. ◆ 96% of laying of Pipe Line work is completed. ◆ % of Physical Progress is 71.60%
APRDC	Widening and strengthening of Samarlakota – Rajanagaram Road (SH148) to divided four lane from Km 26.4 to Km 56.4 in E. Godavari District. (319.00Cr.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 69% of Tree Cutting is completed. ◆ 5% of Road Embankment, GSB work is completed out of 30 km road. ◆ 30 out of 64 culverts are in progress ◆ % of Physical Progress is 2.47%
	Greenfield approach road and providing external water supply to Nakapalli (85.00Cr.)	IFB to be issued
	Widening of road (single to 2 lane) from Neleballi to Routhusuramala and formation of new two lane road from SriKalahasti Yerpedu (south block) to Pallamala on Kalahasti Tada Road (40.00Cr.)	IFB Issued
	Widening of road (single to 2 lane) from ThimmajiKandriga to NH-5 (AH-45) near Pandlur Railway gate for 6.1 KM length (without RoB) (87.00Cr.)	IFB Issued

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PIU	PROJECT	CURRENT STATUS
AP TRANSCO	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Kapuluppada, Nakkapalle / Chandanada and Achutapuram (327.00Cr.) (APTRANSCO.01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Procurement of Electrical Equipments like Cable, control panels, tower parts, Transformers is in progress. ◆ % of Progress is 36.67%
	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta and Yerpedu (325.00Cr.) (APTRANSCO.03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Procurement of Electrical Equipments like Cable, control panels, tower parts, Transformers is completed. ◆ Construction of sub-stations is in progress ◆ 90% of laying of Transmission Line, Tower Erection is completed. ◆ % of Progress is 92.50%
GVMC	Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 supply in GVMC area. (348.48Cr.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 104 KMs out of 384Kms of Laying of Pipelines (Transmission and Distribution) is completed. ◆ 1,519 numbers out of 48,000 individual House Hold connections have been provided. ◆ Construction of 3 No. of ELSR and 3 No. of GLSR and one Pump House is in progress. ◆ % of Progress is 39.88%
	Watershed Development and Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova lake (Rs 9.50 Cr)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Survey work is in progress
	Developing a 3 MW Solar Energy Park at Mudasarlova / MeghadriGedda (Rs 14.50 Cr)	Procurement of Solar Panels, Floats is in progress.
	Converting 3 streets into non-vehicular zone (Rs 7.00Cr)	Bid Procurement is under Progress

The ADB has released USD84.82Mns., under Project Loan Tranche-I till December 2019.

Policy Based Loan: All the conditions of both Tranche-I and II were complied with. The ADB has released USD 125.0Mns.

Socio Economic Impact of the Project

The program intends to improve skill development; employability of women and provide better connectivity to health services, higher levels of education, economic opportunities, and social infrastructural facilities for women. This will encourage financial and socioeconomic empowerment, and inclusion in the mainstream development process. Women will also be encouraged to take an active role in the program design phase, during information dissemination, community consultation, operation and maintenance of civic infrastructures, and overall implementation monitoring to ensure the inclusion of gender-specific issues and concerns. Periodic Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) action plan are being prepared to ensure the participation of women and socially excluded groups in the program, and adequate resources and implementation mechanism is being provided under the program for effective implementation of the GESI.

The expected impacts of VCIC on Socio Economic Development of A.P. by 2035

- Manufacturing Sector Output in VCIC jurisdiction increased to INR4.20Trillion (2015 Base Line Rs.1.10Trillion)
- Labour Productivity of Key Industries in VCIC jurisdiction increased to Rs.2.60Millions per employee (2015 Base Line Rs.2.30Millions per employee)
- Share of women employed in Manufacturing Sector in VCIC jurisdiction increased to 33% (2015 Base Line 28%)
- 24-Hour Power Supply made available to 100% of Manufacturing Industries in VCIC jurisdiction.
- Capacity development through Skill

Development Trainings to at least 25,000 women and others in VCIC jurisdiction

Industrial Infrastructure

The state government is contemplating to have a plan for infrastructure creation including integrated development of port-based infrastructure, leveraging the state's 974-km-long coastline, part of East Coast which faces progressive south eastern nations and industries that help the state emerge as a logistics and cargo hub. The AP government is developing the new ports—through the public private partnership (PPP) route—modernize existing minor ports and set up port-based industries along the coastal corridor. The state is also working on building a strong inland waterway system that is linked to ports through national highways.

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.

Important objectives of the SEZ Act are: Generation of additional economic activity, Promotion of exports of goods and services, Promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, and creation of employment opportunities and development of infrastructure facilities. 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. Details of SEZs are shown in Table.6.2

Table 6.2: Status of Operational Special Economic Zones (excluding de-notified SEZs) as on 31.12.2019:

Description	No. of SEZs	Investment made (Incl. FDIs) (Rs. in Cr.)	Employment generated (No.)	Exports from SEZs incl. deemed exports (Rs. in Cr.)
APIIC	5	4632.74	10234	3666.87
APIIC JVs	3	4475.18	5834	854.93
APIIC Assisted	5	4894.41	42746	2065.04
Private Developers	5	4806.28	14556	5424.24
VSEZ	1	1707.43	3921	149.36
Total	19	20516.04	77,291	12160.44

Source: VSEZ, Gol, Visakhapatnam.

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Out of 19 operational SEZs, 3 were IT/ITES SEZs, 5 Multi Product SEZs, 4 Pharmaceuticals SEZs, 2 Textile, 2 Leather Products, 1 Building Products, 1 Port based SEZ and 1

Food Processing SEZ. District wise status of SEZs and area are given in Annexure 6.4.

New Initiatives

Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced additional fiscal concessions to the earlier policy announced in 2015. This policy provides for infrastructure support, stipulating that dedicated MSME Parks shall be established one park each in all 175 Assembly Constituencies. The Government have instituted this new policy for providing infrastructural support to MSMEs titled Policy for Establishment of MSME Parks (M-Parks) in each Assembly Constituency or M-Parks Policy 2018-23.

To begin with, APIIC has identified 31 areas in various constitutions and obtained layout approvals initiated

providing industrial infrastructure in all the MSME Parks and also invited online applications from the needy entrepreneurs for making allotments. These MSME Parks have been approved by Government in the year 2018 and accord administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.270.43 Crores and sanctioned subsidy of Rs.132.30 Crores for development of 31 MSME Parks under Phase-I with 7283 plots in 1334 Acres of land.

MSE – Cluster Development Programme:

Under MSE-Cluster Development Programme of Govt. of India, the following new Industrial Parks have been taken up apart from up-gradation of existing Industrial Parks.

MSE – CDP ID Projects during 2019

Sl.No.	Name & Location of the Industrial cluster	New Industrial parks	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Govt. of India Grant sanctioned (Rs. Lakhs)	State Govt. contribution (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Koparthy , YSR Kadapa Dist.	New Indl. Park	2202.47	736.48	1465.99
2	Gandrajupalli, Chittoor Dist.	Textile & Readymade garments (New estate)	833.71	666.96	166.75
3	Peddapuram, East Godavari. Dist	Traditional Food (New Estate)	690.91	414.55	276.36

Apart from the above, another 23 new proposals for development of infrastructure under MSE-CDP has been submitted to Government of India which are under process.

Mega Food Parks

Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India sanctioned for establishing a Mega Food Park at Mallavalli, Bapulapadu Mandal, Krishna District with an estimated cost of Rs. 125.25 Cr. and the projected Investment is Rs.400 Cr. Govt of India releases its 2 instalments of grant of Rs. 33.47 crores upto 31.03.2020. All the infrastructure works at Central Processing Centre (CPC) are nearing completion and going to be operational very shortly and also Primary Processing Centre at Peddapuram is near in completion.

Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC)

Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Govt. of India sanctioned for establishing Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) at Vikruthamala, Erpedu Mandal, Chittoor District on 02.08.2017 in 501.40 acres, with an estimated cost of Rs. 339.80 Crores The infrastructure works are under progress and already constructed 7 factory sheds and 4 more sheds are under construction.

Due to improved demand , APIIC desired to develop two more EMC parks at Paileru Aranyan and Vikruthamala

as per the new policy and submitted to MeITY, Gol for in principle approval

Pharma Clusters

In the wake of COVID -19, APIIC as a proactive measure to make Pharma Hub, APIIC desired to establish Pharma Clusters at Oravakal-Kurnool Dist, Rambili-Visakhapatnam Dist, Nellore Dist and Kopporthy-Kadapa Dist and accordingly submitted the proposals for approval to Ministry of Pharmaceuticals, Gol on 30/03/2020

Kosalanagaram

Proposed to develop an Industrial Park in an extent of 1541 Acs. APIIC is obtaining EC from MoEF, Gol and study on availing Water is in progress

External Aid Project :

VCIC Projects:

With ADB Funding, under Tranche – I Projects taken up are - Augmenting Utility services at Naidupet Industrial Cluster, 21 MLD Water Supply to Naidupet Industrial Cluster, 1 MLD CETP at Naidupeta and providing Water 112 MLD to various Industries in Southern region of Andhra Pradesh. Under Tranche – II Projects taken up are: Development works for Phase – II, AMTZ Visakhapatnam, Developmental works for Startup Areas at Rambilli, Nakkapalli, Srikalahasti Node.

Conceptual Master Plan preparation for Chittoor South Cluster, Kopporthy Node, Kopporthy taken up under NICDC are under progress.

CBIC Projects : Developmental works for Krishnapatnam Node taken up under NICDC are being initiated.

AP Gas Infrastructure Corporation

APGIC was incorporated on 2nd September, 2009 under the provisions of Companies Act as a State Government Company, where they stressed the need for participation by the State Government. The Objectives of the corporation are: exploration and Production activities

particularly in KG Basin; Make Andhra Pradesh a gas based economy.

APGIC participated in the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) VIII round bidding conducted by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons, Government of India in the year 2009. APGIC got four blocks out of five bids it participated along with other consortium partners viz., ONGC, OIL, NTPC and BG. in the Upstream (exploration and production), Midstream (Service sector), Downstream (Distribution) activities of petroleum and natural gas sector playing the role of the facilitator which will help in optimizing the utilization of the Gas in the State. The authorized share capital is Rs.100 Crores and paid up capital is Rs.55.44 Crores up to March, 2020

Action Plan

- Develop State Wide Gas Grid /Pipe line network
- Develop City Gas Distribution Network
- Acquiring Gas Blocks along with National/ International players
- Explore possibilities for “farming – in” opportunities
- Develop Petroleum Export Zone
- Enable providing of E&P Services
- Infrastructure development for E&P Industry

The Hydrocarbon Exploration Blocks KG-OSN2009/1, KG-OSN-2009/2 & KG-OSN-2009/4 situated off the Ongole coast in the shallow waters were awarded under NELP-VIII round to Joint Venture (JV) Consortium. In the Blocks KG-OSN-2009/1, KG-OSN-2009/3 and KG-OSN-2009/4 were relinquished. In Block KG-OSN-009/2 the JV partners are ONGC and APGIC with a Participating Interest of 90% and 10% respectively. This partnership has resulted in establishing oil and gas discovery in well SRI-1 of Block KG-OSN-2009/2. The Well stimulation studies in well SRI-1 to establish the commerciality is currently in progress. So far, APGIC contributed about Rs.30.39 Crores in the Exploration and Production activities towards its 10% equity.

Exploration activity in KG Basin has resulted in establishing oil and gas discovery in well SRI-1 of Block KG-OSN-2009/2. The Well stimulation studies in well SRI-1 to establish the commerciality is currently in progress.

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AP Gas Distribution Corporation

APGIC incorporated AP Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd, (APGDC) in the year 2011 as a Joint Venture Company with an objective to meet the immediate requirement of gas for the power plants and other industries in Andhra Pradesh through implementing City Gas Distribution projects, CNG Stations in Andhra Pradesh in a focused manner, to develop a Regional Gas grid and establish of a fast track FSRU based LNG re gasification Terminal at Kakinada. GAIL Gas Ltd and APGIC are shareholders of APGDC in the ratio of 50% each. APGIC invested Rs. 20.43 Crores in APGDC towards equity. APGIC is also planning to undertake Trading & Marketing of Gas.

Kakinada Srikakulam Natural Gas Pipeline and CGD – Projects.

APGDC is now executing the Kakinada – Srikakulam Natural Pipeline Project in two Phases. Under Phase-1, Kakinada – Visakhapatnam Pipeline Section is currently being executed. Currently APGDC is developing 330 Km Kakinada – Srikakulam Pipeline. Further, Kakinada – Nellore Pipeline (~550 Km) and Ennore-Nellore Pipeline (~120 Km) are being developed by IMC Ltd. And KEIRSOS Ltd. respectively. Further, extending the Gas Pipeline Network to Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts is being planned. Once all these Pipelines are completed, Andhra Pradesh will have ~2500 Km Gas Pipeline Network i.e. 2nd largest Pipeline network in India.

Gas Pipeline Network

Immediate need is to develop state wide Gas Grid /Pipeline network for all-round economic development of AP. The window available is about 2-3 years. Once the KG Basin Gas production reaches peak level and is allocated by Central Government, the existing opportunities of getting gas allocation for AP would no longer be available

Benefits of APGIC & APGDC

Govt. of A.P can directly generate revenue of about Rs.1000 Crore per year in the form of VAT/GST. Availability of LNG will boost Power Sector in the state and will also boost industrial development. This Project will generate employment (direct / indirect) upto the tune of 1000.

Usage of gas will reduce pollution, improve environment and reduce greenhouse emissions. It requires state budgetary support of identification of Gas Consumption Centres in A P / Development of Pipeline Grid/ Network feasibility report and increasing Authorized Capital, Paid Up Capital are the requirements.

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. The ASI conducted once in a year to collect the data from the Organized 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:

Estimation of the contribution of manufacturing Industries as a whole and of each type of Industry to the State Income.

- Systematic study of the structure of the Industry as a whole and each type of Industry.
- Analysis of various factors influencing Industries in the State.
- Provision of comprehensive, factual and systematic basis for formulation of Policy.

The data for 16 principal characteristics based on Annual Survey of Industries from 2012-13 to 2017-18 is given in Annexure-6.5.

Highlights of ASI 2017-18

The number of factories increased from 13084 in the year 2016-17 to 13308 in 2017-18 registering a positive growth rate of 1.71%. These factories in the state generated employment to 5.97 lakh persons by the end of 2017-18 registering a positive growth of 5.90%. The Gross value added is increased by 30.54% in the year 2017-18 over the previous year 2016-17 and Net value increased by 35.44% at the end of the year 2017-18.

State Level Public Enterprises

There are 39 State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the state. As per the working results of these SLPEs, the performance during the year 2016-17 can broadly be summarized as:

Capital Employed

The capital employed by all the state level public enterprises was Rs.56876.20 crore. The top five State Level Public Enterprises with the highest 'Capital employed' are APIIC, APTRANSCO APGENCO, APSPDCL & APSHCL. The capital employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 71.69 % of the capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

Turnover

The total turnover (including other income) made by all the SLPEs was Rs.59228.81 crore. The top five SLPEs whose turnover is highest are - APSCSCL, APSPDCL, APGENCO, APEPDCL and APSRTC. The turnover achieved by the top five state level public enterprises to total turnover works out to 92.47%.

Profit

29 SLPEs, out of the total 39, made a profit of Rs.1434.66 crore during 2016-17. Out of these following top five SLPEs made a profit of Rs.1215.59 crore, accounting for 84.73% of the total profit made by all the 29 profit making SLPEs.

- APTRANSCO : RS.93.39 crore
- APEPDCL : Rs.441.31 crore
- APGENCO : Rs.394.84 crore
- APMDC : Rs.231.33 crore
- APSFC : Rs.54.72 crore

Mines and Geology

Minerals are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh and is also a major contributor for the economic growth of the State. Andhra Pradesh is well known globally for variety of rocks & minerals and called RatnaGarbha. 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 Kadapa district. The Department of Atomic Energy, Gol 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 Ananthapuramu District.
- Many low grade iron ore deposits are in Prakasam, Krishna, Kurnool and YSR districts.
- The State is 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

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Black, Kuppam Green English Teak in Chittoor, Pista Green in YSR Kadapa Dist, Chilli Red in Ananthapuramu and Chocolate Brown in Kurnool.

Leases and Mining

There are 319 mining leases for major minerals, 1646 quarry leases for cut and dressed blocks of granites and 1043 quarry leases for industrial minerals and 3390 quarry leases for other minor minerals (construction minerals). Mining for Limestone, Barytes and Natural Gas falls under large scale mechanized sector, while Granite, Dolomite, Quartz, Feldspar, Clays etc. all are under semi mechanized medium sector and the other minerals fall under semi mechanized small 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 Rock sand 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.

Revenue earned

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs.2,463 crore of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2018-19 and Mineral Revenue during 2019-20 earned Rs. 2072 Crore. Details of District Wise Mineral revenue is given in Annexure 6.6 and year wise is given in Table 6.3

Table 6.3 Mineral Revenue Achievement (Rs. in Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement	YoY Growth (%)
2014-15	1235	966.11	9.20
2015-16	1360	1396.05	44.50
2016-17	1705	1700.70	21.82
2017-18	1960	2147.48	26.27
2018-19	2500	2463.48	14.71
2019-20	2750	2072.08	- 15.89

Source: Director of Mines & Geology

Mineral Production and Value

Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. The State produced industrial minerals, dimensional stones, building materials with a value of Rs. 18837.75 crores during 2019-20.

Year wise Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas & Limestone from 2011-12 to 2019-20 is given in Annexure 6.7.

Auction of mineral blocks

One Gold Block was successfully auctioned in July 2018 with a Final Price Offer of 38.25%; Bid-revenue receipt to Government is Rs. 947 Cr. One Limestone block (CAK) was also successfully auctioned in November 2018 with Highest Final Price Offer (FPO) of 13.40%; Bid-revenue receipt to Government is Rs.491 Cr.

Other Achievements

About 147 Letter of Intents (Lols) have been issued intimating the decision of grant of leases in principal during 2019-20. About 78 leases have been granted and about 45767 dispatch permits have been issued for mineral transportation during 2019-20.

Proposed Action plan for FY 2019-20

Mineral revenue target is fixed tentatively as Rs. 2,300 Cr. for the Department of Mines & Geology with a hike of 11% over the achievement of FY 2019-20.

Automated e-permit system, which was introduced only for key minerals, is being extended for leases of all minerals having clearance of AMP, EC and CFO. This will enable issue of permits without intervention of the department officers, improving Ease of Doing Business for all the leaseholders in the state.

Mining Surveillance System (MSS) for Minor Minerals

Introduction of Mining Surveillance System on minor minerals is under contemplation and will be launched during this financial year and will effectively be implemented during FY, 2019-20. This will help to identify encroachments and mining outside the lease areas, thereby curb illegal mining activity, which causes revenue loss to the state government as well as significant environmental impact on the mining areas. CCTV cameras were installed at check posts for live monitoring of Mineral Transportation.

Star Rating for Minor Minerals

The purpose of this system is to enable the state government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining which addresses the concerns on environment & socio-economic issues in mining sector. Star rating system for Major minerals implemented by Ministry of Mines, GOI. A similar system is being implemented in the state for Leases of minor minerals. Government have issued orders for implementation of the system. Online system is developed.

New Policy Formulation

New Sand Policy 2019 was launched on 05.09.2019. 194 Open sand reaches are made available by obtaining necessary statutory clearances. A total of 1.06 Crores tons of sand has been dispatched as on 31.03.2020. Rs. 380 Crores of revenue has been realized from the sale of sand as on 31.03.2020.

In Financial Year 2020-21, a target of Rs.750 Crores is fixed tentatively as against the expected sale quantity of 2 Crore Metric Tons of Sand. Reserve stock of 70 lakh tons of sand will be maintained to meet the demand during monsoon season. So far, 34 lakh tons of sand is stocked.

Door delivery of Sand along with GPS surveillance has been started from 02.01.2020 to ensure deliveries promptly. A beneficiary amount of Rs. 66 per ton of Sand will be paid to pattadars to facilitate de-casting of sand.

Imposed stringent punishment with imprisonment upto 2 years and a fine of Rs.2 lakhs for illegal stocking / hoarding / black marketing / resale of sand.

Created a dedicated and specialized Department called "Special Enforcement Bureau" to curb all kinds of illegal activities relating to liquor and sand committed policies. The Department officers are appointed for all (13) districts for monitoring of sand activities at District level.

a. Incentives to M-sand industry:

Provided subsidy on interest at the rate of 3% per annum (Pavalavaddi scheme) on facility up-gradation costs (ranging from Rs.50-150 lakhs) for upgrading the existing stone crusher units to M-Sand units to discourage usage of River sand within a period of 6 months, which involves an outlay of Rs.186.50 crores for 5 years at the rate of Rs.37.30 crores per year.

b. Silica sand policy:

Silica sand bearing areas were identified in the lands allotted to APIIC for SEZ in Chillakur and Kota mandals in Nellore district and reserved to M/s APMDC Ltd. for excavation and disposal of sand. M/s APMDC Ltd. filed applications for 56 areas and received NOCs from Revenue Dept. for 48 areas covering an extent of 221.76 Ha with reserves of 88.70 lakh tons of Silica sand. Approximate revenue to be generated is Rs. 443 Crores @ Rs. 500 per MT of Silica sand. In the first phase, APMDC applied for ECs and CFE from APPCB for 11 areas

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having reserves of 20.81 lakh tons and the expected revenue from 1st phase is Rs. 105 Crores @Rs. 500 per MT of Silica sand.

Initiatives taken to augment revenues

- Amendments to Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1966 including - Increase in Seignorage fee for 17 Minor Minerals and Revision of Dead Rents for Minor Minerals to discourage blocking of mineral bearing areas.
- Enhancement of Application Fees and Introduction of Security deposit to avoid blocking of huge extents by the applicants.
- Lease Area Restrictions introduced with an upper limit of 50 Ha. (100 Ha. for industries with captive leases) to avoid creation of monopoly
- Use of Technology for monitoring of the leases
 - o Geo Referencing of the leases - Mines Surveillance System (MSS) has been implemented for all major minerals leases.
 - o CCTV Cameras were installed at check-posts for live monitoring of Mineral Transportation.
 - o Implementation of Drone surveys for 3D Mine Mapping to monitor mines production and mineral stock
- To expedite grant of new leases, orders issued for issue of NOCs by Tahsildars area-wise to DMG, rather than individual applications.
- Filing of mineral concession application and all payments related to application fee, royalty/ Seignorage fee etc have been made online.
- All the orders related to grant of Lol, lease grant order, and order on appeals have been sent through SMS and Email based updates
- Golden Master Database for all existing lease in the state has been prepared and put it on department website
- Automated e-permit system has been implemented for Iron Ore, Cement Grade Limestone, Black Galaxy Granite and Manganese mining leases, enabling issue of permits without intervention of the department officers for Ease of Doing Business.
- New Departmental Website launched, providing up-to-date details of revenue, lease area details, permits, court cases etc. to bring in transparency and improve Ease of Doing Business.
- Mobile application for randomized inspection of mines and quarries has been developed to keep watch on extraction of minerals
- To control illegal mining and transportation of minerals, all the major mineral leases have been kept under Mine Surveillance System
- AP Mineral Dealer Rule, 2017 has been promulgated to keep surveillance on procurement of mineral by the mineral processing unit.
- All 5482 Mineral Dealer Licenses have been computerized end-to end and linked to e-permit system
- Orders were issued not allowing transfer of leases for minor minerals in the State except in cases of acquisition of value addition industry along with captive mine to prevent financial speculations involved in transfers & prevent loss of income to the state.
- For private buildings and apartments, a Green fee of Rs 3/ Sq. feet is being collected by local bodies while approving the building plan and will be remitted to Mining Department account. Henceforth, no Vigilance & Enforcement and Mines Dept. action will be allowed in cases where Building Plan has been obtained from local bodies by paying Green Fee.

Initiatives taken to counter gaps:

- **AP Motor Vehicle Tracking Services (APMVTs)** is an integrated vehicle tracking system for all mineral carrying vehicles across the state of AP. The system ensures that only vehicles fitted with GPS devices can be issued an e-permit for carrying minerals from the source to a pre-defined destination in a pre-determined time frame. Every GPS vehicle is being monitored in command control centre at DMG office.
- An application is developed to track sand carrying vehicles separately and monitoring of all calls regarding both Mineral and Sand carrying vehicles along with VTD issues.

- **DGPS survey** is done to precisely earmark lease boundaries thereby curbing illegal mining activity. This survey is helpful for computation of bio metric analysis of the material extracted can be leveraged during Drone surveillance. 5 agencies empanelled for conducting DGPS survey for both leases and applications.
- Post completion of DGPS survey, Mines Surveillance System (MSS) will be introduced for minor minerals, in line with the system prevailing for major minerals. Geo referencing of the leases - MSS has been implemented for all major minerals leases. This will help to identify encroachments and mining outside the lease areas thereby curb illegal mining
- **Drone Survey:** Drone surveillance can be used for volumetric analysis of mineral extracted and for detection of illegal mining. A pilot project is conducted in Krishna, Guntur districts.
- **Single Desk System** for Grant of Leases: Development of Single Desk Portal for mining lease application and processing is under development. Post implementation end to end processing of lease application will be done online with specific timeline at every stage.
- Coordinate with lease holders to operationalize non-working leases. Out of 7125 leases, 2834 are non-working leases. Cancel remaining non-working leases to make them available for grant to potential miners.
- **Value addition :** Actively coordinating with investors and other departments for expediting the process of grounding of the MoUs through organising various partnership summits, industry workshops and other stakeholder conferences periodically. Allocation of leases on priority basis for value addition in the state.

Social welfare measures: District Mineral Foundation Trusts (DMFT) have been established in all the 13 districts of the State to implement various developmental and welfare projects/ programmes in mining affected areas.

- Under the DMF, till March, 2020 a total of Rs 952.83 Crores has been collected from various districts in the state. So far, Rs 794.85 Crores worth of works have been sanctioned under this program for over 12,745 projects/schemes.

- Allocations made to projects focusing on Physical Infrastructure & Drinking Water supply for an amount of Rs.201.64 Crs. and Rs 423.96 Cr respectively.
- Significant allocations of Rs.60.37 Crs and Rs. 41.28 Crs have been made towards Education & Welfare of women and children respectively under PMKKKY implementation till March, 2020
- An amount of Rs 186.93 Crs had been allocated from the DMF fund to all Districts to utilize the same for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as for treating the patients affected with COVID-19.

Commerce & Export Promotion

India International Trade Fair (IITF)

The Department for Industries, Commerce and Export Promotion promotes Trade both national and international by participating in fairs conducted by India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) and other agencies every year. AP State is participating in IITF every year during the month of November at New Delhi. During this event, the products particularly of MSME Sector, Self Help Group (SHG), Artisans manufactured in the State are exposed to domestic and international market. Department has participated in IITF-2019 during November, 2019. Andhra Pradesh was awarded Bronze Medal for the Display of products and the programmes of the State among all the States in India.

Defence Expo-2020, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh:

Government of Andhra Pradesh has participated in a big way in the Defence Expo 2020 at Lucknow, as well as in the Auto Expo in Delhi and Greater Noida in the First week of February to present the advantages and opportunities the state of Andhra Pradesh offers to the investors. More than 50 companies who have evinced interest to invest in the state and the potential investment amount is about INR 15,000 crores.

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Defexpo2020 was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The who's who of the global defence and aerospace industry were part of this event. Industries Minister had personally interacted with Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Defence Minister and Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Minister of State for Defence and apprised them on AP's ambitions in the defence sector in the session organized by the US India Business Council (USIBC) along with meeting investors from the USIBC. 7. We have also participated in the India - France defence conference organized in coordination with GIFAS (French Aerospace Industries Association) on "Exploring synergies of joint manufacturing for 'Make in India'. We emphasised on co-creation of technologies in India by building a partnership based on mutual trust.

A high level CEO round table with marquee players including, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, BAE Systems, Airbus, and Jacobs etc. was organized. This round table has helped the executives to get a better understanding about the investment opportunities in the state and the government's efforts in upskilling the local talent. This round table has given an opportunity to take inputs and feedback from the industry and to better align the state's policy and ecosystem for Aerospace and Defence industry.

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)

The objective of the scheme is to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures including SPS/TBT compliance. The Export Director of the state is the Nodal Officer for the projects proposed by a State Govt. Agencies. This fiscal 2019-20, projects of Fisheries dept. worth Rs.62.00 cr. are taken up (of previous year) for financial assistance under the TIES and being pursued with Govt. of India. Some more projects critical to Exports are being explored

Achievement

The Exports (Products) from the state for the FY:2019-20 (upto Sept) have recorded Rs.49221.62Cr. The Major exports from the State are Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Marine, Agriculture and Agro based products, Handicrafts, Engineering products. Value of the Exports in the state are shown in Table 6.4

Table.6.4 Value of Exports

S.No.	Product Group	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto Sept.)
1	Agriculture & Agro based and Forest Products	16482.47	6029.53
2	Leather, Animal and Marine Products	16229.49	10537.45
3	Mineral & Mineral Products	12084.02	4763.29
4	Handloom & Textiles	5765.78	1222.69
5	Handicrafts & Carpets	1419.17	839.11
6	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Allied Chemical Plastics.	24537.92	14219.51
7	Engineering Items	19554.58	9959.64
8	Electrical & Electronics parts	2237.75	1056.65
9	Misc. (Mfg Goods)	98.75	593.75
10	Software (IT & ITES)	574.02	To be obtained from IT & ITes Dept
	Total in INR in Crores.	98983.95	49221.62

Source: Commerce and Export Promotion Department.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic Infrastructure

Several Countries like China, South Korea, Japan along with other developed countries have experienced impressive economic growth on a sustained basis. This became possible with planned investments in physical infrastructure such as irrigation projects, dams, roads, bridges, ports, airports and other logistics relating to connectivity and communications. The multiplier effect of infrastructure on growth has become evident in various instances. The state government is committed to take cognizance of the changing patterns of government regulation globally and transform itself into a strategic and value enhancing facilitator.

Irrigation

Besides prominent rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali, there are 40 major, medium and minor rivers in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Of the 40 rivers, 15 are interstate rivers which are: 1. Bahuda River (AP & Orissa), 2. Mahendra Tanaya River (AP & Orissa), 3. Poondi Minor Drainages (AP & Orissa), 4. Vamsadhara River (AP & Orissa), 5. Nagavali River (AP & Orissa), 6. Godavari (AP, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh), 7. Krishna (AP, Maharashtra & Karnataka), 8. Pennar River (AP & Karnataka), 9. Araniar River (AP & Tamilnadu), 10. Kortaliar River (AP & Tamilnadu), 11. Palar River (AP, Karnataka & Tamilnadu), 12. Ponnar River (AP, Karnataka & Tamilnadu), 13. Budameru (AP, Telangana), 14. Errakalava (AP, Telangana), 15. Tammileru (AP, Telangana). Of these, Krishna and Godavari river waters are covered by the Tribunal Awards. The Bahudha, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Pennar, Palar, Ponnar River waters are covered by Agreements among basin states.

The entire share of 512 TMC of dependable water out of 811 TMC in the State of A.P in Krishna basin is fully harnessed. In the AP Reorganization Act, 2014 under Section 89, KWDT-II is mandated to make project specific allocation in Krishna basin for both AP and Telangana and determine operation protocol for project wise releases in the event of deficit flows.

Irrigation Potential created:

Till October 2019, 105.52 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created in the state 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 are shown in Table 7.1. District wise source wise Irrigation potential created is shown in Annexure 7.1.

Table 7.1: Sector Wise Irrigation Potential created during 2019-20

Sector	Ayacut (Lakh Acres)
Major Irrigation	66.05
Medium Irrigation	5.55
Minor Irrigation	25.60
APSIDC	8.46
Total	105.66

Source: Water Resource

Utilisation of water from Major River Basins

The apportionment of waters of river Godavari between two successor states is yet to be finalized. A.P is utilizing 308.703 TMC under existing projects and 468.688 TMC is planned for utilization under ongoing projects. Utilization of water under existing projects, ongoing projects and contemplated projects in the river basins is shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Utilisation of water from Major River Basins

Sl. No	River Basin	Utilization for Irrigation (in TMC)		
		Existing Projects	Ongoing	Contemplated
1	Krishna River	512.040	150.500	----
2	Godavari River	308.703	468.688	119.756
3	Pennar River	128.940	58.120	6.750
4	Vamsadhara	28.605	12.142	6.935
5	Other Rivers	322.839	32.082	----
	Total	1301.127	721.532	133.441

During this year, in all the River basins, there are very good inflows due to good rainfall and surplus in Major Rivers. All the major reservoirs are full for considerable period after a long time. Due to sufficient water available in the reservoir, there was no need to lift water from Pattiseema for about 2 months.

Projects under Jalayagnam

Irrigation Projects taken up under Jalayagnam Programme are under progress and programmed to be completed on priority for providing irrigation to cultivable lands, drinking water and industrial water.

- The works of Polavaram and Poola Subbaiah Veligonda projects and other ongoing projects are under brisk progress. The Polavaram and Poola Subbaiah Veligonda project Phase-I are scheduled to be completed by 2021 and Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project Phase-II by 2023.
- Out of 54 Jalayagnam Irrigation Projects in the divided state of Andhra Pradesh, 14 Projects are completed and Phase-I completed in 2 Projects.
- The other Jalayagnam Projects are also prioritized based on their progress, balance funds required and the benefits that will be accrued. Action plan is chalked out for completion of these projects in phased manner in the next 4 years.

Contemplated Irrigation Potential

Completion of 40 ongoing Jalayagnam Projects (23 Major + 7 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create 25.23 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 38.40 lakh acres.

Polavaram Irrigation Project

The Project is taken up as National project. Government conducting Review Meetings and monitoring the progress of the Project. The Polavaram project is expected to provide irrigation facility to 7.20 Lakh Acres, generate 960MW Hydropower, facilitate diversion of 80

TMC of Godavari water to Krishna, supply 23.44 TMC water to industrial development and provide drinking water facility to 28.5 Lakh population in 540 villages. As of March, 2020, the completion rate under various components is as follows: 72.10% overall work, 23% of Land Acquisition and R&R works, 66.90% Connectivity, 90.18% of RMC, 69.34% LMC, Head works- 66.90% Diaphragm wall- 100%, Jet Grouting- 100%, Excavation- 83.59%, Concreting- 74.82% and Radial gates-70.06%. The project is scheduled to be completed by 2021.

Reverse Tendering

To attract more competition among the bidders and to effect savings to the Government exchequer, government has introduced reverse tendering system, as most of the tenders are being received with excess amount over the estimated cost. In the following projects reverse tendering is done resulting in savings of Rs.1095.62 Crores to Government. Polavaram Project Main dam, power House and Package No:65, Veligonda Project tunnel 2, Construction of Althurupadu Balancing Reservoir, Somasila Project –Kavali Canal(BPR Canal) and Anam Sanjeeva Reddy High Level Lift Canal Phase-II, GNSS Phase-II Packages I & II and improvement to pothurajunala in Ongole town.

Transparency in tendering process through Judicial Preview

Government have formed Judicial Preview Committee in order to fast track infrastructure development in state through transparent processes to secure competition and equal opportunity of all infrastructure projects including Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects requiring an investment value of Rs.100 Crores and above.

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Details of Ongoing Jalayagnam Projects:

S. No	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be created	
				New Ayacut (Acres)	Stabilized Ayacut (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Major Irrigation Projects				
1	B.R.R Vamsadhara Project Phase-II of Stage-II	79.90%	2021	40000	0
2	A) SGL Thtoapalli Barrage Project	79.19%	2021	45612	0
	B) Gajapathinagarm Branch Canal	38.03%		15000	0
3	Pushkara LIS	97.34%	2021	0	0
4	Tadipudi LIS	67.63%	2022	47487	1569
5	Polavaram Project excluding Power House	64.83%	2022	720000	2350000
6	Venkatanagaram Pumping Scheme	85.17%	2021	22359	11641
7	BJR Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Project Phase-I	0.25%	2021	112000	18000
8	Chintalapudi lift Irrigation Scheme	36.13%	2023	200000	280000
9	Kandula Obul Reddy Gundlakamma Reservoir Project	82.68%	2020	80600	0
10	Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project	56.11%	2023	432500	14800
11	Somasila Project	94.96%	2020	-	11511
12	Somasila High level canal- Phase-I	59.46%	2021	38406	43200
13	Somasila Swarna Mukhi Link Canal	30.46%	2022	12000	78464
14	A) HNSS Projet (Phase-I)	78.09%	2023	146700	0
	B) HNSS Projet (Phase-II)	89.90%		177500	0
15	Telugu Ganga Project	96.39%	2021	30242	0
16	A) GNSS Phase-I	76.06%	2023	33500	0
	B) GNSS Phase-II	10.07%		105000	0

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S. No	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be created	
				New Ayacut (Acres)	Stabilized Ayacut (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	GKLIS including Micro Irrigation	93.13%	2020	40400	0
18	Gandikota - CBR LIFTS	61.02%	2021	12000	59400
19	CBR Right Canal	73.20%	2020	23000	0
20	Mylavaram Modernizatiom	74.16%	2021	0	10000
21	Modernization of PBC System	72.98%	2020	36900	12000
22	SRBC	74.66%	2023	36000	0
23	PABR - Stage II	64.26%	2020	-	
Medium Irrigation Projects					
24	Off-Shore Reservoir on River Mahendranaya	55.73%	2021	24600	0
25	Taraka Rama Theerthasagar Project	38.73%	2022	16538	8172
26	Sri Gorle Sriramulu Naidu Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage -II	72.33%	2021	7300	0
27	VKMN Janjhavathi Reservoir Project	77.38%	2021	40	11627
28	SPC Paleru Reservoir Project	10.25%	2021	9500	0
29	YCPR Korisapadu LIS	38.21%	2021	20000	0
30	Siddapuram LIS	77.76%	2021	20300	1000
Modernisation					
31	Modernization of existing Nagavali left and Right main canal system (Modernisation of Sadar Gowthu Lachanna Thotapalli Old Regulator system)	0.00%	2022	0	39544
32	Modernisation of Yeleru Delta System	24.89%	2023	14000	53017

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S. No	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be created	
				New Ayacut (Acres)	Stabilized Ayacut (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Modenization of Godavari Delta System	70.49%	2023	0	0
34	Modernisation of Krishna Delta System	89.86%	2020	0	0
35	Modernisation of Penna Delta System		2021		
	A) Nellore and Sangam Barrage	74.10%			385000
	B) Modernisation of Kanupur Canal System	71.29%			64000
	C) Modernisation of Penna Delta Canal System	89.19%			247000
36	Modernisation of TBPHLC System including MP south canal & Guntakal Branch Canal	48.79%	2022		140000
	Modernization of TBPLLC	47.45%		0	0
Flood Banks					
37	Nagavali Flood Banks	46.90%	2022	0	0.00
	Vamsadhara Flook Banks	3.27%		0	0.00
38	A) Krishna River Flood Banks	83.90%	2020	0	0
39	Flood Banks in Kurnool and Nandyal	The Works are closed due to Land Acquisition and other Problems			
40	Modernisation of Flood Banks in Nellore Dist.	55.64%	2020		
	TOTAL			2523457	3839945

Modernization of Deltas and Nagarjuna Sagar, Yeleru Canal Systems:

Modernization of Nagarjuna Sagar Canal System is completed. Modernization of Godavari, Krishna and Pennar deltas, Yeleru canal system and TBP HLC system are under progress to improve the water use efficiency of the existing canal system. System wise ayacut details are shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Ayacut under Delta systems:

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Ayacut (Lakh Acres)
1	Godavari Delta	10.38
2	Krishna Delta	13.08
3	Pennar Delta	2.47
4	Nagarjuna Sagar Project	14.71
5	TBP HLC & LLC	4.64
6	Yeleru Reservoir Scheme	0.68

Hydrology projects:

Hydrology Project Phase-I(HP-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. The Phase-II of the Hydrology Project(HP-II), approved by the World Bank as one of the implementing agencies among 13 states and 8 central departments in the country. This phase was commenced in April 2006. The project development objective is to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of the 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.

National Hydrology Project(NHP), the Hydrology Project – III, is a Central sector scheme with 100% grant to the State/Central Implementing agencies for a period of 8 years from 2016-17. The objective is to improve the

extent, quality and accessibility of water resources information, and to strengthen the capacity of water resources management institutions / Departments in India. The project implementation plan, for a total amount of Rs 80.00 Crores is approved by Ministry of Water Resources, GoI. Annual work plan for the FY 2019-20 has been approved by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), for an amount of Rs 1533.32 lakhs. The tender was awarded to establish and up gradation of Hydrological and Hydro meteorological network stations of Gauge Discharge Stations, Automatic Weather stations and DWLRs at various project sites & at river basins. State Data Centre Server was supplied and Installation of goods are under process. The tender was also awarded for procuring water quality lab equipment and supplied by the agency. WIMS (Water Information Management System) was implemented to validate, storage and dissemination of Hydrological and Hydro meteorological data. WIMS is under development by CWC and to be completed by March 2020. The remaining procurement process and various Studies of NHP are under Progress.

CADA Projects

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Improvement Project (APILIP-II): APILIP Phase-II consisting of modernization of (01) Major (19) Medium Irrigation projects, restoration of 445 Minor Irrigation tanks and Agri business component, is an ongoing project with a value of Rs. 2000 crores. Ayacut of 3,85,254 Acres will be stabilized under this project. The duration of the project is 7 years i.e. from 2018-2019 to 2024-2025. An amount of Rs. 51.43cr as on date 31.03.2020 was spent since inception of the Project.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) :

One project, 'Maddigedda' has been completed out of the eight projects covered in Prioritized Projects under GoI's PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh State. The total cost of 8 Projects is Rs. 4270.89 Crs. Total cumulative expenditure incurred till March, 2020 is Rs.3187.54 Crs. The total eligible Central Assistance for 8 Projects is Rs.498.90 Crs, and of this, Rs. 468.07 Crs is released by GoI so far. Out of the targeted total irrigation potential of 2,98,044 Ha., 1,97,685 Ha. of Irrigation Potential has been created till March 2020.

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Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme :

The CADWM works are proposed for 7 Projects under the CADWM scheme in PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh State. The total approved cost of the 7 Projects is Rs. 971.42 Crs with Central Share of Rs.349.37 Crs and State Share of Rs.622.05 Crs. Total Central Assistance released by MoWR during 2018-19 is Rs.69.18 Cr. The administrative approvals are accorded for all 7 Projects by Government of Andhra Pradesh for Survey, Planning and Design of OFD works and for preparation of working estimates. The total cumulative expenditure is incurred till March, 2020 is Rs.0.51 crs.

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) -III : Total 100 Water Bodies of Prakasam District are sanctioned under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (HKKP-RRR). The MoWR has released grant of Rs. 270.00 Lakhs towards 1st Installment for 2018-19 for Water Bodies in Prakasam District.

Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP)

APIIATP Phase-II funded by World Bank for Rs. 1600 crores was cleared by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) Ministry of Finance, New Delhi. This proposal consists of modernization of 1000 Minor Irrigation Tanks to stabilize an ayacut of around 2, 26,552 acres. The project duration is from 2018-2019 to 2024-2025. The World Bank First Implementation Support Mission has visited the State from 13th to 24th February, 2020 and Aide Memoire was issued. The expenditure from inception of the Project till date is 91.88 crs

Minor Irrigation

Minor Irrigation deals with investigation and execution of Minor Irrigation Sources of ayacut up to 5000 Acres. Minor Irrigation plays an important role in the development of agriculture and livelihoods particularly in drought prone areas and areas outside command of Major and Medium projects.

The Minor Irrigation Department maintains about 40817 tanks in the state with a total registered ayacut of 25.60 Lakh Acres. As a major source of Irrigation, Minor Irrigation is providing irrigation facilities to increase

agriculture production by means of creating new ayacut, stabilizing the existing ayacut besides maintenance of these sources and also provides drinking water to villages during summer season. The total registered ayacut of 25.60 Lakh Acres is not being irrigated every year and hence the gap ayacut is being increased year by year and the average gap ayacut is approximately 57% of total registered ayacut. Restoring the existing M.I sources to original standards where ever necessary, stabilizing the irrigation potential created, controlling the wastage of water through water conservation plans and better water management plans and bridging the gap ayacut are the key areas.

Minor Irrigation Census

As compared to the 4th Minor Irrigation (MI) Census-2006-07, 82,000 (8.42%) additional MI sources have been registered in the 5th Minor Irrigation Census-2013-14 with a total of 10.54 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh. The statement showing data on Minor Irrigation sources is given in Annexure-7.2

Progress under different schemes

The State Development Plan Scheme includes construction of new schemes and restoration of existing schemes with plan funds. For the financial year 2019-20, Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 211.19 Crores towards normal plan works. The expenditure incurred as on 30th March, 2020 is Rs.174.12 Crores. Under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 4.00 crs. and expenditure incurred as on 30.03.2020 is Rs. 0.12 crs. Under the Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP), Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 12.60 Crs. and incurred as on 30.03.2020 is Rs. 4.59 Crs. 235 proposals accepted by CWC were recommended to Gol for inclusion under the PMKSY-HKKP (RRR) Scheme for release of Central assistance (60%). These projects are part of the DPRs submitted during 2016 for 238 MI Water bodies including cost-estimate proposals for RRR which were later considered under PMKSY.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

NABARD is assisting the state government in construction of new Minor Irrigation Schemes and Repairs/ Improvements of Minor Irrigation Sources under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Financing the schemes started in the year 1995-96 and being continued under different tranches from RIDF-I to XXI. The Government has accorded administrative approval for 49 projects for Rs.107.55 crores for stabilization of ayacut of 9,476 Ha. under RIDF-XX. of the 49 Projects, 08 projects are in progress, 38 projects are completed, 1 project is not started and 2 projects are dropped from NABARD RIDF-XX by the Government. Under RIDF-XXI, the Government has accorded administrative approval for 41 projects costing Rs 56.73 crores for stabilization of ayacut of 7070 Ha or 17,463 acres. Of these 41 Projects, 03 projects are in progress, 35 projects are completed, 1 project is not started and 2 projects are dropped by the Government.

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project

The AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) aims to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability and resilience to climate variability in 1000 selected tanks in 12 districts(except Guntur), stabilizing an ayacut of 2,26,556 Acres. This is a seven-year project (2018-25) financed through International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) Contribution. The proposed project cost is Rs 1600 Crores and while the share of the World Bank is Rs 1120 Crores (70%), Govt. of AP has a Share Rs 480Crores (30%).

The project was commenced in 2018-19. Out of 1000 tanks, 221 tenders are invited covering 363 tanks in the 12 districts under phase - I of the Project. Administrative Approval was accorded for 219 DPRs covering 288 tanks with a cost of Rs.218.30 crores serving an ayacut of 51,307 acres. The Detailed Project Reports for the balance 330 tanks covering an ayacut of 64,251 Ha with the assistance of private agencies are under preparation. Annual action plan for 2019-20 is prepared for an amount of Rs. 58.925 Crores and expenditure incurred for 2019-20 is Rs.7.36

crores. The project will benefit 2,00,000 families which will include small and marginal farmers, Water Users Associations, Farmer producer organizations and other agro entrepreneurs.

Restoration of MI Schemes Proposed Under APILIP Phase-II with JICA Assistance

Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted APILIP-II proposal with JICA assistance to Gol with an outlay of Rs. 2000 Crores out of which JICA share is Rs. 1700 Crores and Govt. of A.P share is Rs. 300 Crores. The Project proposal mainly consists of modernization of Irrigation Systems (Rs. 900 Cr) and Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agribusiness and marketing support services component (Rs. 550Crores). JICA appointed the survey team to conduct the preparatory survey on the captioned Project. The Government has proposed restoration of 445 MI schemes and modernization of 2z1 Medium Irrigation Projects under JICA Phase-II. The DPRs for these 445 MI schemes were prepared through outsourcing agencies in accordance with CWC norms and as directed by the JICA survey team and State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) approved the 445 MI schemes to create ayacut of 56775.35 Ha for Rs. Rs.253.05 Crores.

During 2018-19, 60 Packages for the restoration of 242 tanks with 38774 Ha of ayacut were given administrative approval for Rs. 160.10 Crores. Tenders were called for all 60 packages out of which 33 packages are grounded. 63 tanks out of 445 tanks were deferred since these were taken up under another scheme. Estimates of balance 140 tanks under 27 packages are to be processed.

Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks - Navarathnalu

The activities proposed under NAVARATHNALU for Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources are:

- Restoring the existing Minor Irrigation Tanks by taking up de-silting of tanks, arresting the leakages from bund, Breach restoration, Repairs and Reconstruction of weirs & sluices and

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- ÿ Restoring irrigation channels, filed channels, canal structures to original standards and Improve water use efficiency by lining of canals up to field channels.
- Repairs & Renovation to water harvesting structures, Construction of water harvesting structures and Identification of cascades and improvements.

Action Plan

It is proposed to take up restoration of 2500 tanks, construct 650 Checkdams and 150 repair works to Irrigation Channels with Rs.650 crores to bridge gap ayacut of 1.50 Lakh Acres during 2020-21 and take up restoration of 6700 tanks, construct 2600 Checkdams and 450 repair works to Irrigation Channels with Rs.1450 crores to bridge gap ayacut of 3.00 Lakh Acres during 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Command Area Development

The Department takes up studies under four major project commands Viz., Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command, Srisailem 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 suggest other suitable remedial measures to improve productivity.

Monitoring of Groundwater levels are being carried out six times in 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 in a year and detailed hydrogeological and geophysical surveys are being carried out of recommend sites for construction of irrigation wells. The Department is also working out different conjunctive use strategies in the five major commands and preparing conjunctive use plans for each district in the above command.

Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSIDC)

The APSIDC Ltd has been established as a State Government undertaking for implementation of Lift Irrigation Schemes to provide irrigation facility to upland areas of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society with the funds provided by Government under various programs either directly or through District administration and handing over the same to beneficiaries/agencies for operation and maintenance.

The Government has come out with important Policy Interventions on Lift Irrigation schemes which include making it mandatory that all L.I.Schemes up to 10,000 acres have to be with APSIDC, Free power supply, 16 hours Power Supply to HT supply L.I.Schemes with dedicated power lines, Revival of defunct L.I.Schemes and keep them functional. Under this process Revival of 461 Schemes in Phase – I & II are completed. Implementing Social Engineering for improving farmers participation is being considered. As per the Government orders bringing all beneficiary committees uniformly under APFMIS Act. APSIDC has so far implemented 1,235 Lift Irrigation Schemes and created IP of 8.46 Lakh acres.

During 2019-20, Rs.216.50 crores of budget was allocated under RIDF and State Normal Plan and SC & ST components and the expenditure up to 31.03.2020 was Rs.141.20 crores. 7 L.I. Schemes are commissioned and created irrigation potential of 15,492 Acres. 9 L.I.Schemes with an ayacut of 5,446 acres are revived during 2019-20 (upto 31.03.2020). There are 60 ongoing schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.831.97 crores to create 93,583 Acres of ayacut under NAVARATNALU (under Jalayagnam Programme).

Ground Water

Ground water has been occupying a dominant place in state agriculture and accounts for 41 percent of the gross irrigated area in the state with about 18 lakh agriculture bore wells. The Ground Water Department is involved in technical assessment of groundwater resources periodically, conducting investigations for construction of bore wells, water conservation structures for various organizations, monitoring ground water regime on real time basis so as to facilitate conservation, management and utilization of the groundwater. Over all, due to better water conservation and management practices, the groundwater levels are sustained despite of continuous deficit rainfall in the state.

Estimation of Groundwater Resources:

The state has been divided into 748 watersheds (Groundwater Basins/Assessment Units) for estimation of groundwater resources. The estimation was done for the base year 2016-17 which is approved by the State Level Committee and National Level Committee. Categorization of basins/mandals/villages is made based on stage of groundwater development. Details of Dynamic Ground Water Resource availability, utilization and stage of groundwater resources usage are shown in Table.7.4 and category wise water basins are shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.4 Availability and Utilisation of Ground Water

Ground water Resources	Command Area	Non Command Area	Total
Annual Ground Water Availability (MCM)	9882	10271	20153
Annual Ground Water Utilization (MCM)	3108	5789	8897
Balance Ground water availability (MCM)	6774	4482	11256
% of utilization of Ground water devpmt.	31	56	44
Category	Safe	Safe	Safe

MCM = Million Cubic Meters.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 20153 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), of which 8897 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 11256 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is about 44%. The stage of ground water development in command areas is 31% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 56%.

Category of basins and mandals

Table.7.5 Category of watersheds / Basin and Mandals (in Nos)

Category	Watersheds	Mandals
Over Exploited	74	45
Critical	25	24
Semi-critical	63	60
Safe	586	541
Total	748	670
Over exploited villages notified under APWALTA, 1094 villages as per GEC, 2016-17		

Source: Ground water Department

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Groundwater Development

A study of the composite hydrographs of the past and present indicates that the groundwater development is taking place in the state. It is generally observed that more the recharge more will be the availability as well as utilization. At present, on an average, about 1.3 hectares of gross area is irrigated per well and on an average a total of 40,000 to 50,000 new wells are commissioned per year due to which the average unit area irrigated per well may decrease. If micro irrigation practices are adopted on saturation mode, net irrigation potential through groundwater can reach to a level of 40 lakh acres along with additional recharge to ground water by taking up water conservation works in large scales.

Investigations

The Department is conducting Groundwater investigation for the selection of sites for bore wells, artificial recharge structures, implementation of APWALTA and hydrological clearances, etc. During 2018-19, the Ground Water Department investigated 42,319 sites for construction of different types of wells under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan, WALTA, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures, Industries, Sand Mining Drinking water and Jalasiri Phase - II. During 2019-20 the Ground Water Department investigated 18,036 sites for construction of different types of wells under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan, WALTA, Industries, Sand Mining Drinking water and Jalasiri Phase - II.

During 2019-20 676 bore / tube wells are constructed under Special Component plan, Tribal Sub Plan and Piezometers set up under APIIATP and NHP Project.

Monitoring of Ground Water Levels and quality:

Department is monitoring ground water levels and water quality from a network of 2986 observation wells which include 1254 piezometers installed with Digital Water Level Records with telemetry under Real Time Water Level Monitoring System in all 748 basins and covering all hydrogeological environments in the State. The department collects water samples during pre-monsoon [May] and Post-monsoon [November] from all monitoring wells and also during investigations. These

water samples are being analyzed in the 4 Chemical Laboratories of the department in 2019-20 7153 water samples were collected /analyzed.

Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management System:

The State Government is committed to improve the economic status of the farmers by providing the right amount of water at the right time to entire two crore acres of cultivable land in Andhra Pradesh by using innovative technologies. Towards this goal as a technological intervention, the government entered into a MoU with NRSC, an ISRO unit, to develop a full-fledged Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management system by integrating the Geo-Spatial layers, Satellite data, and Hydrology models and also to develop a Geo-Portal.

This brings together all water resources related information coming from satellite data, model data, high density real time sensors data, field data, mobile app input a onto one interactive unified platform. To make decisions on transfer of water between surplus to deficit basins the government developed a one stop solution called Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and management System (APWRIMS) for all water related issues for better water conservation, management and groundwater recharge.

Ground Water Level Scenario:

In the present water year 2019-20, (up to March-2020), the State has received 7% less rainfall against the normal rainfall. Recharge to groundwater from the rainfall is about 377 TMC. After utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, the net rise of groundwater level from March-2019 and May-2019 is 2.65 m and 3.60 m respectively and the net fall from November-2019 is 2.19m.

During this water year 2019-20 up to March, all the districts received normal rainfall. Coastal Andhra Pradesh region received 5% less rainfall against the normal rainfall upto MARCH-2020 where as it was 24% less during the same period in the previous water year resulted in a net rise of 1.75 m from March-2019 and a net fall of 2.21 m from November-2019.

Also a net rise of 2.44 m from May-2019 to March-2020 water levels is observed. Rayalaseema region received 5% less rainfall against the normal rainfall upto March-2020 whereas it was 49% deficit during the same period in the previous water year and as a result a net rise of 4.68 m from March-2019, 6.20 m rise from May-2019 and a net fall of 2.14 m November-2019 is observed because of pumping for Rabi crops.

The average groundwater level for the State in March-2020 is 12.59 m., whereas it was 15.24 m. during the same period in the previous year and observed a net rise of 2.65 m. from the previous year water level. Net fall of 2.19 m is observed from November-2019 average water level and 3.60 m rise from May-2019 water level.

During March-2020, in all districts net rise is observed in comparison with average water level from March-2019 water levels. Net rise in water level from May-19 to March-20 is also observed in all districts. About 21% of the area is under water levels falling category from March-19 to March-20 and 63% of the area was more than 8 m. water level in March-19 where as it is 49% during March-20.

The district wise groundwater level ranges are given in Annexure 7.3.

Power

Power sector is a critical infrastructure element required for propelling the growth and 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. Power sector is one sector that has recorded significant performance in terms of generation, transmission and distribution. Various Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation (EE&EC) programs are under implementation in the state which are expected to impact the end consumers & facilitate industrial growth.

The state government, in co-ordination with BEE (Bureau of Energy Efficiency), Gol & EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Limited), Gol, is implementing several EE&EC

activities to ensure optimal utilization of available resources and realize the huge scope of energy saving potential in all sectors to the tune of around 15,000MU per annum.

Solar and Wind power will be the focus areas. As a critical infrastructure pushing the state economy upwards, its impact on the agriculture sector has also showed great promise. Efforts are being put in to bring major turnaround with apt policy reforms, considerably reducing the AT&C and T&D losses and providing quality power.

Support to Agricultural Sector

Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by the way of free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released. During the year 2019-20, 65,565 agricultural services have been released against the target of 67,903 new agricultural connections. The total agriculture services released upto 31-03-2020 stands at 18.72 lakh. The Government is providing free power of 9 hours per a day to agricultural consumers in the state and it is now extended to all non-corporate farmers irrespective of the extent of their land holdings, type of lands and number of connections. Government is providing concessional tariff of Rs. 1.50 per unit for existing 77,650 Aquaculture farmers. The Government is also providing free power to SC/ST domestic consumers upto 200 units per month.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state as on 31/03/2020, stands at 20206.92 MW. Krishnapatnam Super Critical Thermal Power Station (2x800MW), RTPP Stage IV (1x600 MW) and Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond Hydel Station (2x25 MW) and 440.50MW Solar power have been commissioned in the state. Transmission losses decreased to 2.91 % (Provisional) during the year 2019-20.

Achievements of APTRANSCO are given in Table 7.6.

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Table 7.6 Achievements of APTRANSCO

S.NO.	Parameters	Unit	2019-20
1	Installed Capacity	MW	20206.92
2	EHT Substation	No.	332
3	33/11 Substations	No.	3123
4	Energy Met	MUs	63322.53
5	Peak Demand Met	MW	10207 (18/03/2020)
6	Domestic Services	Lakh	153.08
7	Agricultural Pumpsets energized	Lakh	18.72
8	Total Consumers served	Lakh	191.25

Source: AP TRANSCO.

Per Capita Electricity Consumption

The Energy consumption during the Year 2019-20, is 63322.53 MU, and the per capita consumption of electricity is 1203(2011 Census) units during the period.

System Strengthening and Energy Efficiency

There are 332EHT substations in AP TRANSCO (As on 31/03/2020), and the substations of AP DISCOMS of 33/11 KV are 3123.

The State is promoting energy conservation and efficiency measures in a big way. Under the related schemes, 2.32 crores LED bulbs have been distributed to households as a replacement for incandescent bulbs, 6.20 lakh street lights have been replaced in urban local bodies with energy efficient lights. In Gram panchayats 27.11 lakh street lights have been replaced with energy efficient lights, and 3.23 lakh energy efficient fans and 1.48 lakh energy efficient tube lights have been distributed to the households.

Concessional Tariff to Rolled Gold Covering Industry in Machilipatnam Division

Machilipatnam houses a gold covering hub i.e. Jewellery Park with around 250 Gold Covering units/ imitation Jewellery units. The families dependent on these units are very poor and unable to bear energy charges of Rs.

9.20 per unit. Hence, Government is providing concessional tariff @ Rs. 3.75 per unit with effect from 29/11/2019.

Status of R-APDRP and IPDS projects

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) is the flagship programme of Government of India which aims at achieving actual demonstrable performance in sustained loss reduction. It has two parts – Part-A & Part-B.

The Part-A – I - IT Implementation includes projects for establishing baseline data and IT applications for Energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service center. An amount of Rs.199.96Cr was sanctioned to cover 75 towns in Andhra Pradesh state with more than 30,000 population and the IT project works in all these 75 towns have been completed.

The Part-A – II- Supervisory Control and Data acquisition / Distribution Management system (SCADA/DMS) provides 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. The Scheme consists of installation of Remote Terminal Units (RTU) at each 33/11 KV Substation and integration

of these RTUs with centralized control centre to manage Distribution System of the town.

The eligibility criteria of SCADA/DMS system covers urban areas – towns and cities with population of more than 4,00,000 & annual input energy of the order of 350 MU (As per 2001 population). Under SCADA/DMS Visakhapatnam town covered in APEPDCL and 3 towns viz., Vijayawada, Guntur and Nellore covered in APSPDCL. The SCADA project in APSPDCL was completed in Feb, 2019. An amount of Rs.40.36 Crore was spent out of total sanctioned amount Rs.48.94 crores.

The **Part-B - Distribution System Strengthening and SCADA/DMS** enabling Components scheme includes regular distribution strengthening projects such as renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11kV level substations, Transformers/Transformer centers, reconducting of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, Load Balancing, HVDS (11kV), Aerial Bunched Conducing 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.

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 in APEPDCL are Rs 61.82Crs (10 Towns) and Rs.154.32 Crores (32 towns)in APSPDCL. An amount of Rs.176.65 Crores was spent on the project.

In addition to the System strengthening works, an amount of Rs.100.93Crs 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. An amount of Rs.83.12 was spent out of total sanctioned amount of Rs.100.93 Crores. The total project expenditure of Rs.503.14 Crores has been incurred by the DISCOMs under R-APDRP so far.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

The Government of India has launched the “Integrated Power Development Scheme” (IPDS) in urban areas with the components as 1) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and 2) Metering of distribution/feeders/consumers. The existing R-APDRP scheme would get subsumed in the IPDS scheme as a separate component. The scope of work under IPDS scheme would be eligible for funding provided it is not covered under any GoI programmes like R-APDRP/RGGVY/NEF etc. Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) should ensure that there is no duplication of works while recommending the projects to the Nodal Agency.

An amount of Rs.690.46Crs has been sanctioned under IPDS Scheme. The IT applications pertaining to ERP and customer care services, smart meters can also be included in the scope of works under IPDS scheme provided they are not covered under R-APDRP. The Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has sanctioned an amount of Rs.250.38 Crores towards IT phase-II, ERP Upgradation, Provision of Smart meters, RT-DAS and GIS Substations in two DISCOMs as indicated below, against DPRs submitted by AP DISCOMs.

M/s.PFC has sanctioned an amount of Rs.57.60Crores to APEPDCL against GIS SS DPR for setting up of new GIS Substations and connected 33kV and 11kV new feeders in 3 Circles, similarly Rs.57.62Crores to APSPDCL for 2 Circles. The total sanctioned project cost against IPDS work out to Rs.940.84Crs (Rs.690.46Crs +Rs.250.38Crs) i.e., Rs.465.57Crores in APEPDCL and Rs.475.27Crores in APSPDCL. The smart city project proposals for an amount of Rs.470.05 Crores submitted to M/s.PFC are yet to be sanctioned under IPDS.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

Govt. of India has launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for the rural areas covering separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious rostering of supply to agricultural & non- agricultural consumers, strengthening and

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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.

Out of the total Project Cost, 60% grant comes as from Gol and 10% from APDISCOMs contribution & 30% loan from Financial Institutions/Banks. In addition, the maximum grant by Gol including additional grant on achievement of prescribed milestones is 75%. The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) shall be the Nodal Agency for operationalization and implementation of the scheme under the overall guidance of MoP. Projects to a tune of Rs.593.46 crores were sanctioned under DDUGJY, in addition to the Rs.328.64 crores sanctioned earlier. In all, a total amount of Rs.922.10 crores was sanctioned under DDUGJY.

Andhra Pradesh Rural High Voltage Distribution System 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 a sample study carried out in Andhra Pradesh, the system loss reduction due to adoption of HVDS system is expected to be around 10%. During the year 2019-20, in Residuary Andhra Pradesh State HVDS has been implemented to 296374 agricultural services at a cost of Rs. 744.50 crores, bringing the total number of agricultural services converted under HVDS to more than 10 lakh services at the cost of Rs.4743.13 Crs.

Electrification of INDIRAMMA New Housing Colonies

Electrification of new housing colonies under INDIRAMMA housing programme is being carried-out

based on the requirement furnished by the Housing Corporation for development of infrastructure as a part of layouts development and on payment of estimated costs by Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Limited.

Housing Corporation has furnished the lists of 2096 new housing colonies identified to be electrified during the years 2011-12 to 2019-20. Of these, detailed estimates in respect of 1998 new housing colonies, have been prepared by the DISCOMs and submitted proposal for payment of estimated charges for an amount of Rs. 7937.20 lakhs towards electrification. So far, an amount of Rs.4308.23 lakhs has been paid as development charges in respect of 1181 new housing colonies. 1175 of these new housing colonies have already been electrified. Estimates are under preparation in respect of 98 new housing colonies. New housing colonies are being electrified on priority on payment of development charges.

Energy Efficiency Activities

Unnat Jyothi Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Scheme:

Two LED bulbs of 7W/9W capacity are distributed at nominal price of Rs.10/- each to the households as a replacement of 60W capacity incandescent lamps (ICLs). Around 2.20 Cr LED bulbs have been distributed so far against the target of 2.32 cr. The energy savings per LED bulb is 77.33 units per annum. Annual energy savings around 1700 MU and monetary saving of Rs.1020 crores per annum are expected according to a survey by 3rd party.

Installation of LED Street lights in all Municipalities:

Around 6,19,929 ordinary street lights have been installed in the project in all 110 Municipalities. Centralized Control & Monitoring System (CCMS) for analyzing the energy savings in municipalities on real-time basis apart from centralized control of all the street lights from a single window was also completed.

LED Street Lighting in Grampanchayats

30 lakh LED street lights are planned to be set in all existing 13,065 Gram Panchayats. As on date, 27,10,676 LED lights have been installed in 11,323 GPs across the State at an estimated energy savings of 333 MU per annum with a monetary benefit of Rs.199 Crores. It is expected to save 111 units per annum per one LED light. As of now, the present estimated energy savings is 300 MU per annum with a monetary savings of Rs.182 Crores per year.

Agricultural Demand Side Management Program:

The Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM) is aimed to replace old and obsolete agricultural pumps with new energy efficient pumps. A pilot project was taken up in Rajanagaram mandal of East Godavari district under which 973 pump sets were replaced. Around 30 percent of reduction in energy consumption and an increase by 15 percent in water discharge were observed with the new Energy Efficiency pumpsets. With the success achieved in the pilot project, replacement of one lakh conventional pump sets (35,000 in APEPDCL region & 65,000 in APSPDCL region) with Energy Efficiency pump sets has been taken up. So far, around 69,016 Energy Efficient Pump sets have been replaced and the estimated annual energy savings is 125 MU.

Energy Efficient measures:

- Implementation of Energy Efficiency measures in 48 model school & hostel buildings is completed with the support of BEE, Gol. The project has been implemented in 48 model schools with an investment of Rs.1.22 crore which is expected to result in 7.40 Lakh units and Rs.1.24 crore of monetary savings per annum.
- The project has been completed by EESL in all the district court buildings of the State with Rs.6.86 crore investment to result in an expected annual energy savings of 2.2MU and monetary savings of Rs.2.27 crore. The Project Monitoring and Annual Maintenance of the project is taken up by APSEEDCO.
- The Distribution of Energy Efficient Ceiling Fan scheme is aimed to distribute 5 star rated ceiling fans to interested consumers. About 3,23,939 fans have been distributed so far resulting in annual energy savings of 20 MU. It is further targeted to distribute 21 lakhs EE Fans in the state.
- LED tube lights of 20W were distributed to interested consumers at a bulk purchase price of Rs.220 against the market price of around Rs.500/-. Each LED tube light is expected to save 62% of energy. Distribution of 1,48,175 tube lights is completed and it is targeted to distribute one crore LED tube lights.
- APSEEDCO has taken up energy efficiency measures in APTIDCO through installation of Energy efficient appliances in the housing project in Nellore district.
- APSEEDCO has entered into tripartite agreement with EESL, Gol & Tribal welfare dept to install LED bulbs, LED tube lights and Energy efficient fans in place of old appliances in around 750 schools under Tribal Welfare dept. The estimated energy savings is around 10.14 MU with estimated monetary savings of Rs.7 Crores annually.
- GoAP has mandated compliance of State Building Code (ECBC), issued by the BEE for promoting Energy Efficiency in the non-residential building sector having plot area of more than 1000 Sq.mtrs or construction area of more than 2000 sq. mtrs.
- Energy Efficiency measures are being implemented in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation department through replacement of old conventional pump sets with Energy Efficient pump sets across the state. Installation of 42 pump sets has been initiated in Kurnool, Prakasam, Kadapa districts with an investment of Rs.178.47 lakhs. 33 EEPs are installed and saved 16,52,024.8 kwh and Rs.90.40 Lakhs.
- The post energy audit conducted in 8 pumpsets in Kurnool district and Prakasam district has resulted in savings of 24.5% and 28%.

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Campaign through SHG women and student Community on Energy Efficiency

All the women members in the existing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are proposed to be involved in energy efficiency & conservation movement in order to take up the energy conservation to the grassroots level. Massive Awareness program in various modes is also going to be taken up for Student community in Schools, Colleges and Technical Institutions. AP State Energy Conservation Mission (APSECM) in association with Education department would establish Energy Clubs in schools and colleges across the state and conduct several awareness programmes with the support of AP State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC).

Renewable Energy

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has given top priority for promotion of Renewable Energy Power Projects in particular solar power projects in line with the Policies of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India. The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8193.76 MW. Of this, 3521.99 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4079.37 from Wind Power Projects, 102.59 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 489.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.



The Solar Pump sets programme was taken up in the State with the financial assistance of MNRE, Gol and 32,000 Solar pump sets have been installed for Irrigation purpose. Grid connected solar roof top systems with capacity of 120 MW have been installed in the State.

Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Limited

The state is incurring more than Rs. 10,000 Crores to meet the Agriculture subsidy, Lift Irrigation power charges and aquaculture subsidy every year. Further, this subsidy has been continuously increasing over years on account of increasing cost of power supply as well as increase in number of pump sets. In order to ensure that this subsidy is provided on a sustainable basis, government recognized that there is a need for evolving an alternative mechanism to provide quality power and nine-hour day-time free supply to farmers. Solar energy has the potential to fulfill these requirements due to its lower cost compared to the current average procurement cost of Discoms and also due to the fact that all solar power is generated during daytime.

State government has established Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Ltd., to develop 10,000 MW capacity solar power projects in the state to provide free power supply to the Agriculture sector and lift irrigation schemes and to ensure nine hours day time free power supply to the Agriculture sector on a sustainable basis.

Salient outcomes of AP TRANSCO/AP GENCO/DISCOMS are given in Annexure 7.4.

APGENCO

APGENCO will make every effort to achieve the generation targets set by APERC for the year 2020-21 and planning to commission 1600 MW in this financial year.

In regard to **Dr. NTPS Stage-V (1x800 MW), Unit# 8**, APGENCO has issued Letter of Intent to M/s BGR Energy Systems Ltd, Chennai for a total lump sum quoted price of Rs.2299.87 crores. The date of LOI i.e., 06.07.2016 is Zero date for BOP. As per the contractual schedule with M/s. BGR Energy Systems Ltd., the completion period of entire BOP Packages is programmed by 05.07.2019 (36 months from the date of LOI). M/s. MCL issued a LoA for the supply of 3.548 Million tonnes per annum of coal to the unit on 12.11.2018.

For the **SDSTPS Stage-II (1x800 MW, Unit# 3)**, Standing Linkage Committee has sanctioned domestic coal linkage for 800 MW unit from MCL Commitment

bank guarantee was submitted to M/s.MCL for the issuance of LOA. The Letter of Assurance is also issued on 04.03.2019.

Polavaram Hydro Electric Project(12X80 MW) : This Hydro project as a part of Polavaram Multi-Purpose Project is proposed across river Godavari at Anguluru village in Devipatnam Mandal of East Godavari district to utilize the monsoon flows for Hydel power generation. With the utilization of the surplus flows, power generation is possible to an extent of 960MW (12X80MW). Government has given concurrence to APGENCO for development of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project.

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) MOP, Government of India, has accorded Techno Economic Concurrence on 21.02.2012 to the ISPHEP at an estimated cost of Rs.3013.68 crores (at 2010-11 Price level), and a levelised tariff of Rs.3.17/Kwh considering mega status to Project. Administrative sanction accorded for implementation of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project at an estimated project cost of Rs.4956.39Crore.

REC has sanctioned the loan / financial assistance to APGENCO for an amount of Rs.3965.11 Cr.LOI was issued to M/s. Navayuga Engineering Company Limited (L1 bidder) for an amount of Rs.3220.28 Crores (Inclusive of Custom duty, EPF, GIS/ESI and exclusive of other taxes

and duties like GST &labour cess) towards implementation of the Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (12X80 MW) on EPC (turnkey) basis on 06.12.2017. The contract agreement was entered on 20.12.2017. Zero date of the contract commenced from 06.01.2018.

Reverse tender

Government of AP has constituted Expert Committee to examine and review the procedure of execution and grounding of the works/projects in all the Engineering Departments. It is resolved to "cancel the existing tender of (12X80MW) Polavaram HEP and conduct reverse tender process so that the contractor is in place by 01-10-10". The recommendations of the expert committee is to terminate the NECL contract of PHEP and enable the Water Resources Department to call the tender afresh with reverse bidding with an IBM of Rs. 3,157 Crores

Only one firm i.e., M/s Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Limited has participated in the tender. Financial bids of the tender were opened on 23-09-2019 by Water Resources Department. M/s MEIL has quoted 12.6% less than the combined tender ECV value, i.e., Rs.4359.11 crores against ECV of Rs.4987.55 crores. Hence, the value of PHEP works turns out to be Rs.2810.88 crores.

Table.7.7. Status of R & B Roads - Lane wise, surface-wise type of road details (in KMs)

Lane	Length of Road	Surface	Length of Road	Type	Length of Road
Four Lane	2730.397	Cement Concrete	2597.457	National Highways	6859.66
Double Lane	11825.108	Black Top	48561.913	State Highways	13500.445
Double lane with paved shoulders	1554.061				
Intermediate Lane	3149.341	Metalled & Un mettaled	1911.983	Major District Roads	32711.245
Single Lane	33812.446				
Total	53071.353		53071.353		53071.353

Source: Engineer-in- Chief, Roads and Buildings

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Roads and Buildings

Four categories of roads and buildings, namely, National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Buildings are dealt by the department.

Roads are one of the basic modes of transportation system and also an important sector of Infrastructure. Systematic development of road is one of the important pre-requisites for development and acceleration of growth in the economy. Among the different modes of domestic transportation system, road transport carries more than 80 Percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from Rural to Urban, facilitates speeding movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth, connectivity, social integrity and wellbeing 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 (excluding NH roads) in the state as on January 2020 was 46,211.69 KMs. The details are shown in the Table:7.7

Important Schemes implemented

Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on Major District Roads (MDR) and District Other Roads are taken up by MDR Wing. MDR wing maintains a total of 32711.245 Km of roads comprising 26656.721 Km of Major District Roads and 6054.524 Km of Other District Roads. The works are taken up under the following Schemes in MDRWing.

- Capital Works comprise Widening of roads from Single Lane to Double Lane, Formation of roads & Construction of Bridges etc. 161 road works with a length of 1068.62 KMs and 17 bridge works were taken. 93 road works with a length of 570.20 KMs and 7 bridge works have been completed. The remaining works are at different stages.
- Under the Tribal Sub- Plan, works comprise widening of roads from Single Lane to Double

Lane, formation of roads & construction of Bridges are taken up in Tribal Areas. 21 road works with a length of 179.48 KMs and 5 bridge works with a cost of Rs.161.93 Crores were taken up and 6 road works with a length of 31.33 KMs and 3 bridge works have been completed. The remaining works are at different stages.

- Under Schedule Caste Sub Plan, works comprising Laying of CC pavements in SC Colonies, forming approach roads to SC Colonies are taken up under the scheme. 23 road works and 46.99 KMs length of roads with a cost of Rs.23.16 Crores were taken up and 10 road works with a length of 20.35 KMs with an amount of 9.34 Crs. have been completed. The remaining works are at different stages.

Under the Road Safety Engineering scheme, works relating to providing of Road Safety Interventions, Reconstruction of Culverts, Improvement of Black Spots on roads etc are taken up. 7 works were completed and two works are under progress. It is targeted to complete all works during the year 2019-20.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

The project taken up in the 9 Coastal Districts, aims to provide necessary infrastructure by construction of New Roads/Bridges or improvements of the existing damaged roads to the habitations and cyclone shelters to facilitate evacuation of people and transportation of relief material quickly and uninterruptedly during Cyclones or Heavy / Flash floods. The Disaster Management (Revenue) has sanctioned 35 Works costing Rs.386.49 crores. Of these, 34 works costing Rs.365.92 crores were completed. 1 work costing Rs.20.57 crores is nearing completion.

NABARD Works, RIDF & RIAD

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 9300

km of rural roads have been brought to riding surface with BT and connected to nearby towns.

So far, since 1996-97, in all 1928 road and bridge works in 24 tranches i.e., RIDF II to RIDF XXIV (including RIAD Phase I to V) for Rs.4077.36 crores were taken up. 1774 works were completed with a cost of Rs.3855.85 crores and 47 works costing Rs.179.20 crores are in progress. 7 works costing Rs.8.22 crores are at tender stage. Under NABARD, 1490 Kms of road length is improved at a cost of Rs.1291 crores from June 2014 to March 2019.019.

Rural Development Fund (RDF)

Under this scheme, works relating to improvement of connectivity of rural areas, transportation of agricultural produce to nearby market yards, improving non BT road to BT standard and construction of bridges are taken up. So far, 1169 works costing Rs.1626.36 crores were sanctioned under Rural Development Fund from 2008-09 to 2016-17 and 1163 works costing Rs.1605.15 crores were completed. 3 works costing Rs.7.60 crores are in progress. One work costing 0.70 crores is not taken up due to site issue. Subsequently, these 3 non grounded works costing Rs 2.17 crores were cancelled. Under APRDF, from June 2014 to March 2019, 3074 KMs of road length is improved at a cost of Rs.1005.05 crores.

LWE Works

The work "Construction of High level Bridge across river Sileru including widening to two lane and improvement from Km 0/0 to 10/0 of Chintur -Motu Road in East Godavari District" in Andhra Pradesh (Bridge work only) was taken up under RRP-I scheme with an estimated amounting of Rs.2805.71 lakhs and the work is completed.

Under Road Requirement Plan Phase II (RRP-II) in LWE affected areas of AP state, centrally sponsored scheme "Road connectivity project for Left Wing Extremism" covering four districts i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam & East Godavari, 39 (22 roads + 17 bridges) works are sanctioned for an amount of Rs.329.28

crores of which 10 No. of road works are completed and 27 works (11 road works and 16 bridges) of length 212 K.Ms are in progress. Tenders are invited for 1 road work costing Rs.24.57 Crs. (Forest issue). 1 bridge work costing Rs. 1.06 Crs. was dropped, in view of conversion of road as national highway.

MoRD has communicated clearance for 9 additional Road works (i.e., 8 in East Godavari District & 1 in Vizianagaram district) under RCPLWE PH II vide letter dated 04.12.2019 costing Rs.90.24 crores covering a length of 113.26 KMs and Administrative sanction was accorded vide G.O. RT No.66 dated 28.02.2020. Tenders were invited for 5 No. of works (East Godavari District: 4 works, Vizianagaram District: 1 work) and evaluation is under process. For remaining 4 works, tender is being invited for 1 work and DGPS survey is to commenced for 3 No. of works in view of forest clearness.

Rural Road Plan Works

5486.07 kms of Panchayat Raj roads are transferred to Roads & Buildings Department in which around 1800 kms are having non BT surface. Hence, under Rural Roads Plan, it is proposed to sanction works for conversion of non BT roads to BT roads in a phased manner.

During 2016-17 to 2018-19, 300 works costing Rs.868.40 crores were sanctioned of which 150 works costing Rs.414.12 crores were completed, 29 works costing Rs.137.73 crores are in progress and 87 works costing Rs 316.55 crores were stand cancelled and works differed. Under Rural Roads Plan, from April 2016 to March 2020, 603 KMs length of road is improved at a cost of Rs.414.12 crores.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes

The central Government sanctions works under CRF, Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity and allocates the fund in 50:50 ratio i.e. a) 50% of the cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil for the Rural Roads, b) 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.

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The Government of AP has provided in B.E. Rs. 600.00 Crs. for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs.468.87 Crs. During year 2019-20, expenditure up to the end March,2020 is Rs 341.00 Crores. Govt provided Rs 400.00 Crores in BE 2019-20. Gol has sanctioned 132 works during the year 2016-17 for an amount of Rs.1690.60 crore for a length of 1743.07 km and 3 works sanctioned during the year 2017-18 for an amount of Rs.72.90 crore for a length of 50.52 km. Out of 135 works, 96 works completed and 39 works are in progress. Further, Gol has sanctioned 41 works during the year 2018-19 for an amount of Rs.843.24 crore for a length of 693.26 km. out of 41 works 37 works are tender stage and balance 4 works tenders to be invited. The above works are intended for improving the condition of the roads which benefit large number of population to transport their agricultural produce and other industrial goods to the nearby market yards, towns, cities etc. which directly/indirectly help the socio economic growth of the state and in turn the country. Under the 'RoBs under SethuBharatham on National Highways' scheme, 22 Roads over Bridges (RoBs) were sanctioned. Of these, 16 RoBs were grounded. Appointed date fixed for 13 ROBs. DPRs were submitted for 2 RoBs to Ministry. In the 16 grounded works, 3 works are completed and remaining 13 works are targeted for completion by June,2021. The remaining 6 ROBs are targeted for completion by end of December 2022.

National Highways

There are 36 National Highways in the state covering a length of 6859.66 km of which 2,071.53 km is four-lane and above, 1036.013 km two-lane with paved shoulder, 2507.933 km two-lane, 376.594 km intermediate lane and 867.596 km of Single lane (as on March 2020). In addition, in-principle declared NHs for a length of 381.00 km for which DPRs are under preparation for two lane with paved shoulders and additional in-principle proposals for 1679.00 km were submitted to MoRT&H for approval. The density of National Highways is 13.72 km per lakh population (2011) in the State as against all India average of 10.89 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 41.46 km is available for every 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 40.00 km/1,000Sq.km.

Out of 6859.66 km National Highways in the state, a total length of 2267.593 km is under the control of NHAI and 461.56 km with MoRT&H PIU, Machilipatnam.

Road Safety Implementation Programme (MoRT&H)

- Operational **Road Safety Engineering Audits** and short term improvements are taken up where execution of major development project on the selected stretches is expected to commence at least after 1 year of implementation of short term measures based on operational audits.
- Stretches where development works like two laning/ four laning which are neither in progress nor in pipeline are to be identified and got approved in principle for taking up **Detailed Road Safety Audit**.
- Most of the Works on National Highways with State PWD is taken up under **Engineering Procurement & Construction Mode (EPC)**, wherein the contractor shall appoint the safety consultant (the "Safety Consultant") to carry out safety audit at the design construction and commissioning stage of the project highway in accordance the Applicable Laws and Good Industry Practice. The recommendations of the Safety Consultant shall be in corporate during the design construction and commissioning of the Project Highway.
- Apart from the above, the MoRTH has adopted to take up Road Safety Works after conducting Operational Road Safety Engineering Audit & Detailed Road Safety Audit on National Highways. Road Safety Works taken up with the recommendations of these Audit Reports would considerably reduce the road accidents.
- Most of the Works on National Highways with State PWD is taken up under Engineering Procurement & Construction Mode (EPC), wherein there is provision for **Road Safety Amenities and resting places for drivers**.

Action Plan for 2020-21

The target for Award of widening of 12 projects to a length of 298.28 km (of 2L and less than 2L) is widening to 2L+Paved Shoulders with an amount of Rs 1654.00 Crores. The Construction Target Length for 2020-21 is 400.00 km

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 widening and strengthening and maintaining certain important and high traffic roads with an objective of smooth travel and to reduce transport cost. The cost of project is Rs.2245.00 Cr. The project is closed on 31.03.2019 and component wise achievements under the project are as follows.

The project comprises of following four components;

- 1 (a) Up-gradation Component: Under this component, State Highways of 225.698 Km have been upgraded to 2 lane/4 lane.
- 1 (b) Long Term Performance Based Road Contracts Component: Under this component, 26 packages were taken up for 5-year maintenance at a cost of Rs.891.00 Cr covering 4301 Km. All the packages are completed.
2. PPP facilitation component: This component is to support GoAP in implementation of PPP projects via toll revenues and viability gap support. Under this component, one project, i.e., Narketpally – Addanki – Medarametla road was taken up and the same is in operation stage.
3. Institutional Strengthening Component: The component is proposed to strengthen the APRDC for self-sustainability and to enhance the functional, organizational, staffing, financial, administrative and legal capacities. Necessary studies were conducted and proposals regarding

strengthening the APRDC duly (a) Restructuring of Organization (b) Amendment to APRDC Act, 1998 and (c) Creation of dedicated Road Fund, were submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for approval. In addition, Road Management System and Management Information System were established under this component and the same are under operational.

4. Road Safety Component: Under this component Demonstration Corridor, i.e., Renigunta – Kadapa Road was taken up with multi-sector (Engineering, Transport, Police and Medical) approach. Improvements to identified black-spots and Finalization of Road Safety Policy were also taken up under this component.

PPP Scheme

A second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road under (PPP) project costing Rs.808 Cr. was substantially completed and the bridge is in operation.

Narketpally- Addanki -Medarametla Road connecting Narketpally on NH 65 and Medarametla on NH 16 was taken up and substantially completed at a cost of Rs.1197 Cr. The road is in operation stage and the length of road in Andhra Pradesh is 125 Km.

Annuity Works

Nine road works of a total length of 163.30 Km at a cost of Rs.393.55 cr. were developed and are in Operation & Maintenance stage.

Panchayat Raj Roads

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department is 79,344 Kms in the state as on 01.04.2019. The surface details of the road length are CC – 4,276 Km, BT – 24,226 Km, WBM 9,213 Km, Gravel 19,725 Km and Earthen 21,904 Km. During the year 2019-20 (Upto October 2019), 950 Km length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.1126.00 Crores (Out of which Rs.252.00 Crores was already paid and balance amount of Rs.874.00 Crores is to be paid.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Road Over/Under Bridges (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 being taken up under cost sharing basis with railways on 50:50 basis as per the norms of the railway board. As per public representations, ROBs/RUBs are being taken up at Level Crossings where TUV's are less than 1.00 lakh. ROBs/RUBs are being constructed at busy LCs to avoid the traffic delays and for smooth flow of traffic with safety.

At present, 129 ROBs/RUBs (both 50:50 & 100%) are approved by the Railway Board/GoAP which are at various stages of construction. 65 works costing Rs.1309.94 crore were completed up to 31.03.2019, one work was completed during this year. 15 works costing Rs.771.02 crore are in progress, and remaining works are at stage 1 level i.e., under finalization. 5 ROBs/RUBs are completed against the target of 10 ROBs during 2018-19. One ROBs/RUBs is already completed this year 2019-20 against targeted 5 works.

Transport

Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport Department plays a key role in granting Driving licenses to Motor Vehicle drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax and enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made there under. The department also acts as nodal agency on road safety and pollution control.

As on 31.03.2020, there are 1.31 Crore Motor Vehicles

registered in the State. Out of 1.31 Cr vehicles, 1.14 Cr are non-transport vehicles used for personalized purposes. Details about registered motor vehicles on road are shown in Annexure 7.5

Growth in Number of Registered Motor Vehicles

Out of 1.14 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.02 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.16%, 8.28 Lakhs are cars which constitute 7.22%, and 0.11 Lakhs are Jeeps which constitute 0.09% of the Non-Transport segment.

Out of 16.24 Lakhs Transport Vehicles, 6.19 Lakhs are Auto-rickshaws (38.16%), 3.97 Lakhs are Goods Vehicles (24.49%), 3.29 Lakhs are Tractor & Trailers (20.27%), 0.70 Lakhs are Motor cabs (4.33%), 0.99 Lakhs are 3-Wheeled Goods Vehicles (6.13%), 0.27 Lakhs are Educational Institute Buses (1.70%), 0.26 Lakhs are Maxi cabs (1.66%), 0.10 Lakhs are Articulated Vehicles (0.63%), 0.19 Lakhs are Stage carriages (1.23%), 0.07 Lakhs are Contract Carriage Buses (0.45%) in Transport segment.

Revenue Collections

The Transport Department is the fourth highest revenue earning departments to the Government. The revenue comes in the shape of taxes on motor vehicles and fee collected to attend various transactions filed by Vehicle owners / Drivers. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.3181.78 crores was realized as against the target of Rs.4000 crores.

Year wise revenue received is shown in Table 7.8. District wise revenue received upto November 2019 is given in Annexure 7.6.

Table 7.8: year wise Revenue

S.No.	Year	Amount (Rs. Crores)	% of Growth
1	2015-16	2128.42	20.70
2	2016-17	2463.21	15.73
3	2017-18	3044.41	23.61
4	2018-19	3224.97	5.92
5	2019-20	3181.78	-1.34

Reasons for Low Revenue

- **Industry Slow down:** India's domestic passenger vehicle sales decreased for the eleventh straight month in November due to a continuing slump in demand amid slowing economic activity and an increase in vehicle ownership costs. This is the sharpest fall registered since SIAM started recording data in 1997-98.
- **Exemption of Tax:** Government in Feb, 2019 has exempted Life Tax for all passenger Auto-rickshaws, Tractors, Tractor & Trailers for agricultural purpose, 3-wheeled Goods carriages upto 3000 kgs GVW.

Enforcement

Active enforcement enables better compliance on registration, licensing and payment of tax by the owners of Motor Vehicles. During the current year 2019-20, the department through active enforcement has been able to mobilize a revenue of Rs.183.79 Crore. During the current year the enforcement wing is focusing on Road Safety related violations such as 1) Drunken Driving, 2) Carrying passengers on Goods Vehicles, 3) Over Speed, 4) overload, 5) Driving Without helmet, 6) Not having valid driving licence, 7) No reflectors, 8) Not wearing seat belt, 9) Driving in wrong/ opposite direction, and 10) Overloading of Passengers on vehicles.

During the year 2019-20 7.93 lakh cases were booked against the above violations.

Road Safety

Road accident scenario

Every Year, around 1.51 lakhs persons are dying in road accidents in India. The Year 2018 witnessed 1,51,417 deaths in 4.67 lakh road accidents in India. AP stands at 8th position (after UP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat), with 6998 fatalities (5.08 % share) in the year 2018. In Our State, 7834 persons died in 20757 road accidents during the year 2019-20

Road Safety Policy & Implementation

Andhra Pradesh Road Safety Policy was declared in the year 2015 with a targeted annual reduction of 15% in road accident fatalities. During the year 2018, 9% reduction could be achieved in fatalities over the previous year. However, there is a growth of 5.64% in road accident fatalities during 2019-20 over the corresponding period of last year.

District Road Safety Committees

The District Road Safety Committees were also constituted in every district under the chairmanship of District Collector. They have been meeting regularly almost every month except in one or two districts.

Supreme Court Committee On Road Safety

The Committee on Road Safety constituted by the Supreme Court of India had been reviewing the road safety situation in the country on quarterly basis and is issuing directions on various aspects of road safety.

Lead Agency on Road Safety

One of the significant directions of the Committee on Road Safety is to constitute a Lead Agency on Road Safety as a permanent administrative and supervisory mechanism at the State and district levels. The Lead Agency needs to be constituted with officials from Transport, Police, Road Engineering and Medical & Health departments deputed/ nominated to work exclusively on permanent basis on road safety.

ECONOMIC INFRA STRUCTURE

Road Safety Fund

Another important direction of the Committee on Road Safety is to constitute a ROAD SAFETY FUND as a regular source of funding Road Safety initiatives by allocating a percentage share of enforcement revenue collected by the enforcement departments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has released a budget of Rs.50 crore during 2019-20 for Road Safety Fund, as a revolving fund to be replenished at regular intervals every year. 418 breath analyzers, 49 speed guns, 13 towing vehicles were purchased from the Road Safety Fund, to be utilised by both for Police and Transport Departments. Various activities to improve Road Safety will be taken up by Police, Transport and R&B Departments for utilizing the Road Safety Fund.

Road Safety Audit

A comprehensive Road Safety Audit conducted by the Transport Department along with officials of Police, NHAI and Civil Engineering wings of the local engineering colleges revealed lot of inadequacies in road engineering on the National Highways. Similar Road Safety Audit needs to be conducted on all the national and state highways (app. 20,000 kms) in the State by engaging a Road Safety Audit Consultant.

Road Safety Enforcement

Road Safety Enforcement needs to be improved with introduction of latest technology by way of Speed Cameras, Speed Guns, Breath Analyzers, Interceptor Vehicle and Towing Cranes. Allocation of funds for Road Safety Fund will help improve enforcement.

Projects of Transport Department

- i) **Institute of Driver Training & Research (I.D.T.R):** A driving training institute is being constructed near Darsi, Prakasam district under the Govt of India Scheme IDTR at a cost of Rs. 18.5 Crs out of which Rs. 16.5 Crs is being financed by Govt of India and Rs. 1.5 Crs worth of equipment being arranged by M/s MarutiSuzuki India Limited. The Institute will be run by M/s Maruti Suzuki India Limited on a 'not for profit' basis. The R&B dept which is executing the project had already awarded the tender and the work is going on. The

Gol had already released Rs. 1.5 Crs. The construction work for the project is under progress.

- ii) **Automation of Driving Test Tracks:** The Transport Department is having Driving Test Tracks in all the district headquarters, where testing is being done manually. The proposal of the State Govt to fund the automation of 9 such driving test tracks at Visakhapatnam (Gambheeram), Gannavaram, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Tirupati, Ananthapuramu, Kurnool and Proddutur with an amount of Rs.9 crore was accepted by Gol and half of the amount was also released by the Gol. A vender was identified through a tender process and the lowest bid was for Rs.13.44 crore for developing the centers. The committee headed by the Chief Secretary on Road Safety Fund sanctioned Rs.4.44 crore (in excess of Central grant of Rs.9 crore) to be spent from Road Safety Fund for complication of automation of 9 DI Test Tracks. The work will be commenced soon. Further, the committee also sanctioned Rs.2.5 crore each for laying and automation of DI Testing Tracks in the remaining 5 Districts also.
- iii) **I&C Centre:** At present Fitness Certification of Transport Vehicles is being done mainly by visual inspection. For scientific inspection of Transport vehicles in the Automated Vehicle Inspection & Certification Centre (I&C Centre), a proposal was submitted to Government of India, to establish one I&C Centre at Vishakhapatnam in the govt. land already in possession of Transport Department. The proposal envisages that the total cost of about Rs.16.5 Crores will be borne by the GOI which is under active consideration of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways Gol.

Computerization in the Department

Transport Department in A.P. is one of the departments which had pioneered computerization of transactions much before the Government of India took initiative through NIC to develop a Pan - Indian software VAHAN & SARATHI. The Transport department started CFST (Citizen Friendly Services of Transport department) in 2000 in 2-tier Architecture. In 2009 the Department has opted for 3-tier Architecture. In 2016, the Department

has taken initiative to make Citizen services online apart from doing Business Process Re-Engineering in a big way. Andhra Pradesh Transport Department has launched a new cloud based online web application. Details are given below

- A.P Online Web Application enables the citizen to avail the RTA services through web application from anywhere at any time. All 85 RTA services are made online.
- Online vehicle registration was launched on 01.03.2016.
- This online application facilitates integration of databases of Aadhar e- KYC, VAHAN, Payment gateways like SBI MOPS and payU, SMS/e-mail gateway, CCTNS of police department and with all the Financiers/ Bodybuilders etc. These integrations are instrumental in achieving zero touch points between citizen and the Department for undertaking various transaction relating to motor vehicles and Driving licenses.
- Digital Payment of all taxes and fee is being facilitated through CFMS utilizing e-payment gateways of SBI MOPS and Pay-U.
- Transport Department had also tied up with Common Service Centers and e-Seva Centers to reach out to citizens in the remote places of the State.
- Online VCR Module was introduced for the citizen can pay the amounts through online without RTO intervention.
- e-challan module was introduced through whatsapp No.9542800800, any citizen can directly record the visual offence, so as to convert into a physical check report.

YSR Vahana Mithra Scheme

The Government has announced YSR VAHANA MITHRA SCHEME providing financial assistance for an amount of Rs.10,000/- per annum to self-owned Auto/Taxi/Maxi-cab drivers to meet expenses towards insurance, fitness certificate and vehicle repairs etc. During the first phase and second phase of the scheme the following number of eligible beneficiaries were sanctioned the amount of Rs 10,000/- each and amount was credited to their given bank accounts through the respective corporations from their available funds as decided by the Government for implementation of YSR Vahana Mitra Scheme.

S.No.	Year	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Total Amount (in Rs.)
1	SC corporation	54485	54,48,50,000
2	BC Corporation	105932	105,92,30,000
3	EBC Corporation	13091	13,09,10,000
4	Kapu Corporation	27107	27,10,70,000
5	ST Corporation	8762	8,76,20,000
6	Minority Corporation	25517	25,51,70,000
7	Brahmin Corporation	509	50,90,000
8	Christian Corporation	931	93,10,000
	Total	236334	236,33,40,000

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

The 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.

Presently **APSRTC (13 Districts)** has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 128 Depots with a total fleet strength of 11834 buses and 51930 employees on rolls as on March 2020. All the 128 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked up. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.10 km per liter up to Mar'2020. During 2019-20 APSRTC operated 152.74 Crore kms and it transported 70.05 Lakh passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 351 kms and the Corporation achieved 99.55% fleet utilization up to March 2020.

RTC Merger into Government

Fulfilling a long pending demand, government have issued an official notification merging Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation (RTC) into the state government. The government has set up a new 'Public Transport Department' under the administrative control of the Transport, Roads and Buildings Department.

- All employees of APSRTC have been absorbed into Government service w.e.f. 01.01.2020 in terms of Act 36 of 2019.
- The employees of APSRTC are now absorbed into a separate Department by name Public Transport Department under Transport, R&B Department of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
- The salaries of all Employees of PTD (51,488) for the month of January 2020 were paid by Govt. of A.P. through Govt. Exchequer. (APCFMS).
- Presently, the existing service conditions of APSRTC are temporarily being adapted to PTD employees.
- The service conditions applicable for PTD employees will be revised shortly with the approval of Govt. of A.P.

Product Achievements

The Corporation has introduced trend setting improvements in the quality of travel in rural and urban areas by providing newly designed ordinary coaches "Pallevelugu", Ultra Pallevelugu, Express & Ultra Deluxe for rural passengers, "Vennela AC Sleeper, Night Rider, Amaravati, Garuda Plus, Garuda, Indra, Super Luxury A/C and Super Luxury buses for long distance passengers, Metro Luxury AC, "Metro Deluxe", "Metro Express" and City Ordinary buses for urban passengers, and "Saptagiri Express" for ghat road passengers from Tirupathi to Tirumala. Corporation has introduced sleeper cum seater services (Nightrider) during the year 2018-19. At present the corporation is operating 348 A/C buses.

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 and Tirumala –Tirupathi link tickets (SheegraDarshan – 1000 Tickets per day) are introduced to facilitate pilgrims to Tirumala.

The corporation has realized Rs. 205.13 crores of commercial Revenue during the year 2019-20 up to March, 2020 compared to Rs.196.85 crores up to March 2019. By virtue of the people friendly policies adopted and practiced by the Corporation ever since its inception, the Organization has become an in-separable part in the lives of the citizens of the State. It is the good will of its passengers that sustains the existence of the Corporation and fuels its progress in to the future.

Though Corporation has been adopting different strategies and cost control measures, the losses are piling up due to increase in HSD oil prices, personal cost and material cost and no fares are revised since October, 2015. During 2019-20 (upto February, 2020) the Corporation incurred a loss of Rs.994.20Cr.

Operations are streamlined in a scientific manner after critically examining each route and corridor to eliminate redundant operations. Study of Depots by the OPD team and streamlined the services, curtailed redundant trips and suggested cost reduction measures. Rationalization of schedules on corridors is done by using real time operations using Dream step project. The Dream step project is expanded to all the schedules of the corporation including Palle Velugu and operations are

streamlined to facilitate the passengers by providing efficient services.

New Buses are planned for supply towards augmentation and replacement of aged buses. During the year 2019-20 (Up to October 2019), 62 new buses are introduced towards augmentation. 79 buses are upgraded and 353 buses are replaced with new buses in the organization

Year wise performance of APSRTC from 2013-14 to 2019-20 (up to March, 2019) is shown in Annexure 7.7.

Airports and Non Metro Airports

Civil aviation plays a major role for economic development of the State. Apart from serving as hub for the air passengers, Airports are acknowledged as triggers of employment generation, tourism and industrial development in the region. The sector brings multitude of benefits by creating direct and in-direct employment opportunities. Ancillary sectors benefitting from airports include the hospitality, tourism, road transportation services etc.

In Air Transport, every US\$ 100 expenditure produces benefits worth US\$ 325 for the local economy and every 100 additional jobs result in 610 new jobs created in the local economy (Source: International Civil Aviation Organization).

Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy, 2015

Government has brought out Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy, 2015. As per the said Policy the Government will encourage private participation in airport development, regional/national airline operations and other aviation infrastructure through various initiatives which include provision of fiscal incentives, facilitation of gap in financing through Viability Gap Funding Scheme on a case to case basis. Government has decided to develop new Greenfield Airports in the State and also to upgrade existing airstrips into low cost airports for better air connectivity and economic growth of the State.

The State currently handles 1.6% of the total passenger traffic in India

Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited

Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (formerly Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited -BIACL) is a SPV formed under Companies Act 2013 and is 100% owned by GoAP. APADCL is the project proponent for developing the three Greenfield Airports at Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram District) near Visakhapatnam, Dagadarthi (Nellore District) and No-frills Airport at Orvakallu (Kurnool District). APADCL is the nodal agency for facilitation and improvement of aviation infrastructure in the state.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh also intends to develop "Airport Cities" in the state to create self-sustained aviation infrastructure with sophisticated air connectivity; economic, commercial, hospitality and social infrastructure to ensure economic development, employment opportunities and improved quality of life in and around the airports.

APADCL, being the nodal agency, plans to develop Airport cities in vacant land available adjacent to the airport, in order to attract passenger foot fall by cross-subsidizing the aeronautical activities as well to create demand for incidental services and to generate feasible revenue to the Government. The Airport City may consist of Residential, Hospitality, Health Care, Commercial/Office, Wholesale/Retail shopping & cargo space, Schools, Convention Centres and Entertainment/recreational theme park, etc.

Summary on development of Greenfield Airport projects in AP

Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapuram

The Government has proposed to develop a new Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapuram mandal of Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam on PPP basis. The size of the project is about 2703.32 acres and about 85% of the land acquired so far. Out of this, 2203.32 acres will be allotted to concessioner for Airport side development in 1,909.36 acres and for city side development in 293.96 acres. Remaining 500 acres will be held with APADCL (Government) for commercial development as part of Airport City initiative. Total

ECONOMIC INFRA STRUCTURE

amount of Rs.732 Crores has been invested on procurement of land and R&R activities. Estimated cost of the Project is Rs.2302 crores. Capacity under Phase – I is 6 Million and Phase II is 12 Million. During the bid process, seven (7) bidders were shortlisted in RFQ, out of which three (3) bidders had submitted their bids. Evaluation of bids is completed; selection of bidder is under process. Security Clearance for all three bidders received from Ministry of Home Affairs. Selection of bidder has been completed and GMR emerged as H1 bidder, LoA has been issued recently. Concession agreement is to be signed in few weeks. Construction period of airport is 3 years from the date of financial closure and fulfillment of conditions precedent by the concessionaire and the authority

No-frills Greenfield Airport at Dagadarthi

The project is being developed on PPP basis at Dagadarthi in the Nellore district. The size of the project is 1380 acres and about 75% of the land has been acquired so far. Rs.106 Crores has been spent on acquisition of land and pre-development activities. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs.368 crores with capacity in ultimate phase as 1.9 Million. The Concessionaire Agreement with developer was signed in June 2018 and action has been initiated regarding pre-development works such as removal of obstacles (HT, LT lines, diversion of Munganur channel), electricity & water connections. Construction period is 18 months from the date of achieving financial closure. Financial closure is being undertaken by the Concessionaire.

No-frills Airport at Orvakallu

Kurnool Airport is a Greenfield project developed on lumpsum basis by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The airport is owned by GoAP. The project is being developed on 970 acres. So far Rs.176 Crores has been spent on the project development. The airport terminal was inaugurated in January 2019. The Airport has been selected as an RCS Airport under UDAN 3.1 scheme and RCS flight operations shall be commencing shortly on Vijayawada – Kurnool – Vijayawada sector by Turbo Aviation Private Limited. Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Airports Authority of India for provision of CNS/ ATM services and Letter of Agreement signed with Indian Meteorological

Department for provision of aviation meteorological services. Documents have been submitted to DGCA for procurement of licensing for the Airport. Security plan approval from BCAS has been received. Tendering for Balance works on ancillary buildings has completed and works are under progress.

Development of Waterdrome at Prakasam Barrage, Vijayawada

The project is envisaged to be developed in Vijayawada at an estimated cost of Rs 50 Crore by AAI. Prakasam Barrage has been selected under RCS UDAN 3.1. As per RCS UDAN 3.1, bids have been received on Hyderabad – Prakasam barrage – Hyderabad sector. The flight will be operated by Turbo Aviation Private Limited. Site visit of MoCA/AAI/DGCA team concluded recently to ascertain feasibility. AAI has been requested to commence development works at the earliest.

Operational Airports in AP

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities.

Domestic Airports: Rajahmundry, Kadapa and Puttaparthi (Pvt)

International Airports : Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati.

Upgradation of existing Airports in Andhra Pradesh

Vijayawada Airport:

Land to an extent of about 1237 acres has been provided to AAI so far towards expansion of the existing airport at a cost of about Rs 900 Crore. Airport has been accorded International status in June 2017 and being expanded to international standards as per the provisions of the AP Reorganization Act, 2014. Runway for the airport is expanded to handle larger aircraft of code 4E such as Airbus A330 and Boeing B787. Commissioning is under process. A new passenger terminal building along with additional parking bays was constructed. International passenger traffic was handled in the old terminal building at the airport. A new integrated terminal building is approved and administrative sanction is provided for an amount of Rs. 611 Crore by AAI board. AAI has selected the L1 bidder recently and development

works is expected to commence shortly once the award formalities are completed.

Tirupati Airport:

The Airport has been granted International Airport status in October 2015 from Ministry of Civil Aviation and expansion of the airport has been taken up as per provisions of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014. The airport has all the support functions for the operations in place. International flights yet to commence. New terminal building has been inaugurated in the year 2015 by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister. Additional land to an extent of about 732 acres has been provided by the State Government to AAI for expansion of the airport at a cost of about Rs 200 Crore. 4 new parking bays have been commissioned. Extension of runway to 3810 m is being undertaken, planned to be completed by end of 2020. Runway for the airport is expanded to handle larger aircraft of code 4E such as Airbus A330 and Boeing B787.

Rajahmundry Airport:

Land to an extent of about 857 acres has been provided by the State Government to AAI for expansion of the airport at a cost of about Rs 300 Crore. Runway of the Airport has been expanded to allow landing of aircraft such as Airbus A320. Airport has been upgraded to allow for night landing of aircraft and new parking bays have been commissioned.

Vizag Airport:

The Airport is a civil enclave belonging to Indian Navy and operated by Airport Authority of India (AAI). New International cargo facility established to facilitate cargo movements. Six new parking bays were commissioned during September 2018. Existing terminal building of the Civil Enclave is being expanded by AAI at a cost of Rs.81.8 crore (AERA filings by AAI).

Kadapa Airport:

The Airport has been selected as an RCS Airport under the Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN), a Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, GoI. RCS flights are operated by Trujet on the sectors: Kadapa-Hyderabad, Kadapa - Chennai and Kadapa-Vijayawada. Presently Kadapa is a day VFR airport with infrastructure for night operations in place. AAI is to secure regulatory approval for use of airport for night operations. Land of about 50 acres has been provided for expansion at a cost of about Rs.40 crores. It is proposed to develop an Aerospace and Defense related museum in Kadapa on the similar lines to the existing museum at Palam Airport at New Delhi.

Passenger traffic recorded at AP Airports

Passenger traffic of 5.15 Million recorded between April 2019 and March 2020

Year	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20
TOTAL (in Million)	1.1	1.3	2.8	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.15

S.No.	AIRPORT	Passenger Traffic (2019-20)
1	Visakhapatnam	2,849,470
2	Rajahmundry	441,501
3	Vijayawada	1,184,813
4	Kadapa	112,511
5	Tirupati	849,863
6	Puttaparthi	146
	*Total	5,438,304

Source: Data from AP Airports, Airports Authority of India
*2018-19 Data, latest data not available.

ECONOMIC INFRA STRUCTURE

Proposed action plan for 2020-21

Bhogapuram International Airport project:

Completion of balance land acquisition. Signing of Concession Agreement with Concessionaire along with fulfillment of Condition Precedent by Authority and Concessionaire and Commencement of initial development works for the airport project

Dagadarthi Airport project: Completion of balance land acquisition, Financial closure by Concessionaire and Commencement of initial development works for the airport project

Orvakallu Airport: Completion of balance works at the airport, Commissioning of airport for RCS operations

Waterdrome at Prakasam Barrage: To obtain clearances (site clearance, in-principle approval and environmental clearance) from the regulatory authorities viz., Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, etc.

Kurnool Airport City at Orvakal Airport: Development of Airport City at Orvakal Airport, Kurnool district in 300 Acres of vacant land available adjacent to the airport, in order to attract passenger foot fall by cross-subsidizing the aeronautical activities as well to create demand for incidental services and to generate feasible revenue to the Government. The Airport City may consist of Residential, Hospitality, Health Care, Commercial/Office, Wholesale/Retail shopping & cargo space, Schools, Convention Centres and Entertainment/recreational theme park, etc

Sea Ports

Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of about 974 KMs with one Major Port at Visakhapatnam under the administrative control of Government of India and 15 notified Ports under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 4 are functional Ports. Another Non-Major Port at Ramayapatnam is under consideration by Government as notified Port.

Non-Major Ports in Operation in A.P

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. During the year 2019-20, the port handled 1.143 Million Tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.32.24 Crores.

Kakinada Deep Water Port: Government of Andhra Pradesh have constructed 3 berths at a total cost of Rs.293.00 Crores. The Kakinada Deep Water 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. Presently, Kakinada Deep Water Port is under operation with 7 berths and 6 OSV berths and one North return wall berth of 635 Mts. length. So far, an extent of 4425.17 Acres land was given on lease basis. During the year 2019-20, the Port handled 14.97 Million Tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.534.00 Crores and Government received Rs.117.48 Crores as Government share.

Gangavaram Port: The Government of Andhra Pradesh have awarded the development of a green field Deep Water Port at Gangavaram near Visakhapatnam to M/s Gangavaram Port Limited under PPP. The Government of AP 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. The land to an extent of 1800 Acres was given towards equity and 1052 acres was given on lease basis. During the year 2019-20, the Port handled 34.45 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.1102.18 Crores and Government received Rs. 23.14 Crores as Government share.

Krishnapatnam Port: The Government of Andhra Pradesh have 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. Presently, the Port is under operation with 11 berths. Construction of additional berths under Phase II is in progress and its estimated cost is Rs.6000 Crores. So far, an extent of land 4834.25 Acres was given against 6800 Acs approved by the Government. The balance land acquisition is under process. During the year 2019-20, the port handled 48.142 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.1965.43 Crores and Government received Rs.48.00 Crores as Government share.

RawaPort : RawaPort is located near Surasenayanam in East Godavari District and it facilitates to transport Crude Oil from S. Yanam to Chennai / Visakhapatnam / Haldia by Sea. M/s Cairn India Pvt. Ltd., have installed Single Buoy Mooring System (SBM) at Rawa Port. The Port is in operation. The port handled 0.735 Million tonnes of crude oil and realized revenue of Rs.3.96 Crores to State exchequer.

Other non- major ports under development: Non-Major Ports at (1) Machilipatnam, (2) Bhavanapadu (3) Kakinada SEZ (4) Ramayapatnam are under development process.

Machilipatnam Port : The Government of Andhra Pradesh have awarded development of Machilipatnam Port in Krishna District under PPP Model on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer terms (BOOT) basis. to M/s. Machilipatnam Port Limited (M/s. MPL). The concession agreement was concluded with M/s Machilipatnam Port Limited. In spite of constant endeavour by the State Government, the developer could not show any progress in the commencement of Port development. After careful examination of the matter the Government of A.P., Industries, Infrastructure, Investment and Commerce Department have cancelled the Revised Concession Agreement concluded with M/s. Machilipatnam Port Limited, Dt.07.06.2010 with immediate effect vide G.O.Ms.No.66 of Infrastructure, Investment, Industries & Commerce Department, Dt. 08.08.2019.

M/s.RITES Consultants have been engaged for preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Machilipatnam Port and preparation of DPR is under progress.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Machilipatnam Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Machilipatnam Port vide G.O.Ms.No.7, Dt.04.02.2020 of I&I (Port) Department

Bhavanapadu Port: The Port is located in Srikakulam District. There is a fishing harbor and no commercial activity at this Port. 268 Acres of Port land is available in the Port which is acquired during construction of Fishing Harbour at Bhavanapadu. M/s Indian Ports association has prepared Techno Economic Feasibility Report.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established

Bhavanapadu Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Bhavanapadu Port vide G.O.Ms.No.6, Dt.04.02.2020 of I&I (Port) Department.

M/s.RITES Consultants have been engaged for preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Bhavanapadu Port and preparation of DPR is under progress.

Kakinada SEZ Port: Government declared the Kakinada SEZ Port in East Godavari District as minor port to facilitate transportation of refinery products and to handle all special Economic Zone Cargo. Government have agreed to the proposal of KSEZ Pvt. Ltd., for conversion of the Captive Port to the Commercial Port

A special purpose vehicle (SPV) GMR Kakinada Gateway Port Limited is formed by the successful bidder as the Concessionaire for the project and Concession Agreement has been signed on 21-11-2018.

Revenue share of 2.7% is to be provided to the Government for the Concession period of 30 years from the Commercial Operations Date, which is extendable by 2 periods of 10 years each. The Development of the Project is envisaged on a total land area of 1,944 Acres, out of which 133 Acres of sea accreted land owned by Government shall be made available to the Concessionaire on lease.

Ramayapatnam : Ramayapatnam village, 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 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.

The District Collector, Prakasam District, has identified land, to an extent of 3092.43 Acres in Ravuru and Chevuru Village of Gudlur Mandal for establishment of the proposed Port at Ramayapatnam in Prakasam District.

Further, Government vide G.O.Ms.No.28, E, I&I Department, Dt.11.09.2018 has accorded in principal permission for taking up the development of the Ramayapatnam Port by Government of Andhra Pradesh

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M/s.RITES Consultants have been engaged for preparation of Detailed Project Report for Development of Ramayapatnam Port and preparation of DPR is under progress.

Requisition for an extent of Land of Acs.3,220.96 has been filed with District Collector, Prakasam District for the development of the Port in the ultimate stage.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Ramayapatnam Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Ramayapatnam Port vide G.O.Ms.No.8, Dt.04.02.2020 of I&I (Port) Department.

Government of Andhra Pradesh have Notified the Port Limits of Ramayapatnam Port vide G.O.Ms.No.13, Dt.18.2.2020 of Infrastructure & Investment (Ports-I) Department

Other Ports

Meghavaram Port (Captive Port): The State Government declared Meghavaram Port in Srikakulam District as Minor Port for imports of Coal, fly ash for the Thermal plants. Govt. declared Meghavaram as Minor Port on dt. 19-3-2008. Further, Government accorded permission to M/s.East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd., for construction of a dedicated Captive Jetty at Meghavaram for the Thermal Power Project at Kakrapalli.

Nakkapalli Port (Captive Port): The State Government declared Nakkapalli as a Minor Port in Visakhapatnam District for Export of Alumina by M/s ANRAK Aluminum Ltd., The proposed Port is 75 Km from South of Visakhapatnam. M/s. Anark 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. The Project is yet to be taken up by the Firm.

Nizampatnam and Vodarevu Ports: The State Government have proposed to develop Vodarevu Port in Prakasam District & Nizampatnam Port in Guntur District under Public Private Participation Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis.

Communications

There are 10,571 Post offices in the State of which 58 Head Post Offices, 8 Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,510 Sub Post Offices and 8995 Branch post offices. Details of district

wise post offices data are shown in Annexure 7.8

There are 1643 Telephone exchanges, 4.25lakh land line connections, 6609 public telephone connections (Local +STD), 67.84 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & postpaid) in the state. District wise telephone connections are given in Annexure 7.9.

Banking

There were 7509 scheduled bank offices at the end of March 2020 in the State. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs. 3,40,208.01 Crore and the total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs. 434260.62 Crore up to March, 2020. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 127.65% as against RBI norm of 60%.

The total priority sector advances to Net Bank Credit (NBC) was Rs.2,51,423.40 crore (63.27%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit were Rs.1,57,490.09 crore (39.63%) against RBI norm of 18%. Non-Farm Sector Advances was Rs. 93,933 crore which accounted for (23.76%) of NBC. Other priority sector advances including export credit are at Rs. 35,860 crore forming 9.02% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on March 2020 is given in Annexure 7.10.

Tourism

Tourism is a travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes or the provision of services to support this leisure travel. The world Tourism Organisation defines tourists as people who travel to stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity.

Tourism is vital for many countries, due to the income generated by the consumption of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry, and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism.

Tourism in India has grown by leaps and bounds over the years, with each region of India contributing something to its splendour and exuberance. The 'Incredible India' campaign which showcases the best that India has to offer to tourists, now commands worldwide attention. Andhra Pradesh has the distinction of being a leading

tourism destination in India and is presently, the third most visited State in terms of domestic tourism.

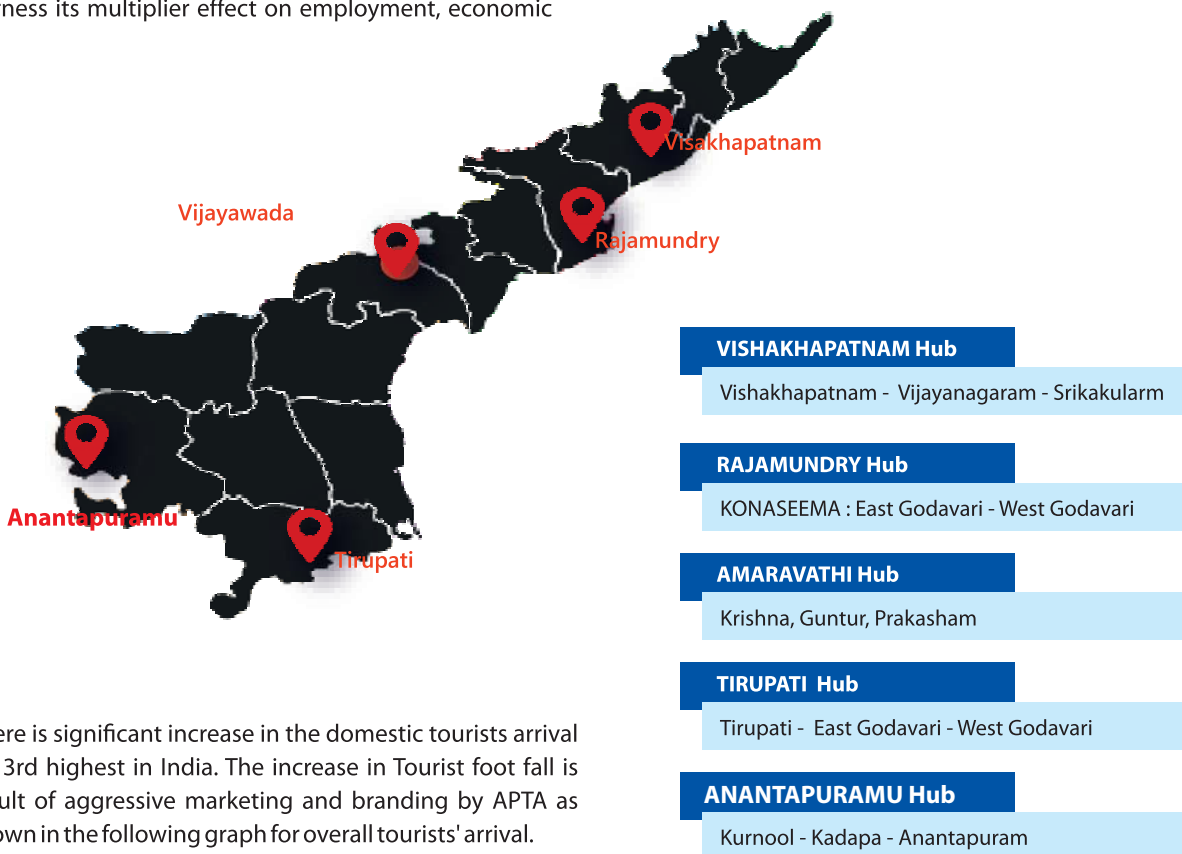
The Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded priority to Tourism and has recognised its potential as a growth engine that can aid overall economic development of the state. Andhra Pradesh is among the very few states that have a definite policy for tourism with set goals and a mind set to achieve them. It has a variety of attractions including beaches, hills wild life, forests and temples. The state has rich cultural heritage and is known for its rich history, architecture and culture. Andhra Pradesh is the top tourist destination in India. The government has been working towards developing Andhra Pradesh as a preferred destination for both international and domestic tourists.

growth and poverty alleviation in an environmentally sustainable manner. For first time in the state, incentives such as investment subsidy, sales tax, road tax concession etc. are proposed for investment in Tourism sector. The state also proactively initiated several tourism projects, as a result several important tourism projects such as beach development, circuit tourism across the State, tourism resorts in Araku, Horsely hills, destination development and several other projects have been undertaken.

Adopted Hub and spoke model for comprehensive development of tourism. The state is divided in to 5 tourism hubs for concentrated growth in tourism sector.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority (APTA)

The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority (APTA) is emphasizing the promotion of tourism with a view to harness its multiplier effect on employment, economic



There is significant increase in the domestic tourists arrival i.e. 3rd highest in India. The increase in Tourist foot fall is result of aggressive marketing and branding by APTA as shown in the following graph for overall tourists' arrival.

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To promote Buddhist Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh and to draw tourists from across the globe, the APTA organized FAM Trip with Buddhism Tourism theme to familiarize Buddhist Heritage sites in Andhra Pradesh and showcase the strength of Andhra Pradesh with respect to Buddhism tourism spots.

Similarly, the development of following circuits is under consideration

- (a) Araku Eco Tourism circuit
- (b) Coastal Tourism Circuit
- (c) Rural tourism circuits to promote local arts and handicrafts under the Project Sanskriti.
- (d) Temple tourism circuit

AP Tourism Policy

The government is committed to encourage tourism activity in the state, to position Andhra Pradesh as globally recognized tourism destination. With an aim to enable tourism sector to be a significant employment generator and to deliver world class experiences by offering diverse Tourism Infrastructure Projects and Services, all steps will be taken to nurture and sustain the

rich culture, heritage and environment of the state.

AP Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC)

The AP Tourism Development Corporation is fully owned AP Government undertaking created various taken products all over AP and providing services to the visiting tourists. In order to develop Andhra Pradesh as one of the most preferred tourist destinations of the Country, the Govt. adopted mission based approach and prepared Tourism Policy. To develop Andhra Pradesh as a major Tourist destination in India, the APTDC requires extensive support from the Govt. to expand its activities and also to create innovative tourism products.

Operations of APTDC

APTDC runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food for tourists at important locations. 39 hotels with around 969 rooms and 2020 bed strength in prime locations fostering homely ambience packages and an impressive fleet of 41

buses that connect important tourism locations within and outside the state. The water fleet with 26 boats with seating capacity up to 12 are operational and around 24 boats / launches with seating capacity more than 12 are dry docked and due for inspection by chief surveyors.

The Activities of the Corporation are hospitality (hotels & catering units), transport (guided & package tours), water fleet (leisure cruises & pleasure boating), sound & lightshows, eco- tourism, PPP Projects, construction of new tourism products, tourism asset management and conduct of cultural activities.

The corporation has recently ventured into new tourism related fields like heritage, pilgrimage and eco- tourism. It has focused on augmenting its human resources matching the expansion of activities. Training of the staff at all levels has been made a continuous process. During the FY 2019-20 the 300 APTDC Food & Beverages Service and Housekeeping staff and 92 Food and Beverage Production staff underwent training.

Growth of APTDC

APTDC has registered a systematic growth both in terms of revenue and tourist arrivals over the years. 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 centres. APTDC revenue for the Financial Year 2019-20 was Rs. 118.94 Cr.

Information & Reservation System

The transport fleet is supported by a chain of central reservation offices in Hyderabad, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkatta supported by a network of tour promotion agents. APTDC also enters into strategic alliance with major tour operators. The tours connect major hubs in the south such as Chennai, Bangalore, Tirupathi, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, and Mangalore making south India a seamless travel destination.

From just two booking counters for the Corporation services in Hyderabad, APTDC has expanded its Information & Reservation Offices. CROs of APTDC are now operate in Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Chennai, New Delhi and Bangalore.

A Marketing and Customized Package Tour Division was created at the corporate office and executives from this wing are subsequently posted in all important centers

For sustainable development of organization, adopted the Strategic Measures like Expedient execution of projects, establishment of new infrastructure and up-gradation of the existing system of Purchase of New Buses, Effective operation of new tours and packages, Introduction of Luxury Cruises, HR Development and professional services. For the administrative convenience, APTDC established the Divisional Offices and monitoring the activities. APTDC established Information & Reservation Offices in and outside of the State at locations for the convenience of tourists visiting Andhra Pradesh and to promote APTourism activities.

Tourist Transport Fleet and Package Tours.

APTDC has established Transport Units at Visakhapatnam & Tirupathi, introduced Tourist Coaches and operating local and interstate tour packages from both destinations. APTDC established a biggest water fleet with 50 boats and operates river Cruises, speed boats, house boats, ferries etc.

Bhavani Island Tourism Corporation (BITC)

Bhavani Island is a large river island near Vijayawada in Krishna River. This island is a unique gift of nature and is most appropriate to be developed as a major tourist destination. It was therefore decided to form a Special Purpose Vehicle. Accordingly, Government formed the "Bhavani Island Tourism Corporation (BITC)" on 24/11/2016 and its activities started with effect from March 2017.

Developmental works completed at Bhavani Island:

- (a) Selfie points & Artefact works,
- (b) Pathways,
- (c) Landscaping,
- (d) Floral clock,
- (e) Wall fountain garden,
- (f) Multimedia Show Integrated with Dancing Musical Fountain and Laser show with 254 capacity open gallery etc.,
- (g) Maze garden,

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- (h) Robotic Jurassic park with T-Rex, Velociraptor, Tyrannosaurus, Triceratops, Velociraptor, Stegosaurus, Brontosaurus, King Kong, Woolly Mammoth, African Elephant, Crocodile, Black Buck, Giant Tortoise, Caves, etc.
- (i) Gaming zone with Bumping Car game, Manx TT -1 player 3d super bike, outrun single car racing simulator video Game, Aliens - 2 Air hockey etc.,
- (j) Mirror maze with mysteries of the sea Walk Through Puzzle,
- (k) Food courts,
- (l) Battery Vehicles,
- (m) Cycles,
- (n) Wash rooms,
- (o) 1000KVA HT power substation etc.,

Above activities are provided as part of creation of infrastructure and other developmental activities to make the Bhavani Island a major tourist destination.

Awards / Achievements

Some of the Awards received by the APTA in the Financial Year 2019-20 are listed below:

- (a) Best State for Comprehensive Development of Tourism Award, National Tourism Award, MoT-Gol, presented by the Hon'ble Vice President of India to Sri Muttamsetti Srinivasa Rao, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Culture and Youth Advancement and Sri Pravin Kumar, IAS, CEO, APTA on 27th September 2019 at New Delhi. APTA received the Best State for Comprehensive Development of Tourism Award from Gol, consecutively for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019.



- (b) Excellence in Publishing in English for Tourism promotion material, National Tourism Award, MoT-Gol, presented by the Hon'ble Vice President of India to Sri Muttamsetti Srinivasa Rao, Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Culture and Youth Advancement and Sri Pravin Kumar, IAS, CEO, APTA on 27th September 2019 at New Delhi.
- (c) Most Tourist Friendly Railway Station- Visakhapatnam, National Tourism Award, MoT-Gol on 27th September 2019 at New Delhi.
- (d) Andhra Pradesh Tourism received "Meetings Destination of the Year" and "Religious Destination of the Year" at IITM at Bengaluru on 04th August 2019.
- (e) Andhra Pradesh Tourism awarded "Best State for Pilgrimage" on 30th August 2019 for participation at Sustainable Tourism & Challenges.
- (f) Andhra Pradesh Tourism awarded "Best Rural Tourism Promotion Award" on 08th December 2019 for participation at IITM-Hyderabad.
- (g) Andhra Pradesh Tourism awarded "India's Religious Destination Award for Tirumala Temple and Buddhism" on 01st February 2020 for at BLTM - New Delhi.
- (h) Andhra Pradesh Tourism awarded "Most Promising New Destination Award for Araku Valley" on 05th February 2020 at OTM - Mumbai.
- (i) Andhra Pradesh Tourism awarded "Most Promising New Destination Award for Horsely Hills" on 09th February 2020 at TTF- Bangalore.
- (j) Andhra Pradesh Tourism awarded "Best Overall Presentation Award" on 23rd February 2020 at IITM- Kolkata.



Information Technology, Electronics & Communications

The Government is committed for making the state as a suitable destination for IT Development / Services, Electronic Manufacturing /Assembling. To achieve this, Government has formed three societies' viz., e-Government authority, Electronic & IT agency, and Innovation society. Andhra Pradesh government firmly believes that technology focus will carve a way forward for the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh.

Promotions

The state government has identified four cities namely Vishakhapatnam, Amaravati, Anantapur and Tirupati as major technology hubs. The ITE&C department, till date, has been successful in engaging with 217 leads with committed investment of INR 25524.00 Cr. and committed employment of 98973 jobs across the State. For Electronics 128 leads, with a committed investment of INR 33027.00 Cr. and committed employment of 113234. Concrete plans are prepared for grounding these proposals in the coming five years.

Infrastructure

The Government has initiated the development of infrastructure like Industrial Parks (Concept Cities) in Vishakhapatnam, Anantapur and Chittoor districts to attract global players under IT and ESDM sector. To facilitate development of the industry, Government have been creating world class IT infrastructure on international standards.

Dedicated team of people are working on identifying the ready office spaces for IT companies to commence operations in the state. So far the IT Infrastructure (Plug & Play Office Space) of 7,77,815 Sft which provides 7,101 seats in Visakhapatnam, 3,39,750 Sft which provides 4739 seats in Amaravati and 82,435 Sft which provides 849 seats in Tirupati are made operational since June 2014.

Skill development:

International Institute of Digital Technologies (IIDT), Tirupati, a world class institute on digital technologies has been made operational and target to train 12,500

people over the next 4 years in advanced digital courses. IIDT currently offers two post graduate courses in next generation technologies including Cyber Security and Business Analytics. 200 students were trained and all 200 persons got placements in global firms

Communication

AP State Wide Area Network (APSWAN):

For reliable & efficient communications, GoAP has been implementing APSWAN connecting the State Head Quarter (SHQ) to all District Head Quarters (DHQs) with 34 Mbps bandwidth and connecting all DHQs with corresponding Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) with 8 Mbps under NeGP, Gol. Presently, SWAN is under FM & AMC contract and more than 2164 horizontal offices are connected to SWAN across the State. Further, redundant connectivity between SHQ to DHQ is established by NKN bandwidth of 34 Mbps. Also, NKN 1Gbps internet link is terminated at APSWAN SHQ. The migration of APSWAN SHQ from D-Block, Hyderabad to 3rd block, IGC Velagapudi is completed. The present APSWAN network is proposed to upgrade to AP Software defined WAN (APSDWAN) and also the bandwidth is proposed to be upgraded.

Video Conference Facility (VCF): AP High Definition (HD) Video Conferencing System is a studio based & two (2) way Video Conferencing facility at all the 13 DHQs, 654 Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) and the department established SHQ with equipment deployed at 49 RDOs, 13 CPOs, and 3 ITDAs across AP with OFC technology.

Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN) : APSCAN is the state of art technology project of AP Government connecting Six (6) buildings at IGC, Velagapudi consisting of G+1 floors in each building. APSCAN is one of the large campus area networks, which connect more than 5000 nodes on the network for data.

AP State Data Center (APSDC)

AP State Data Center was built under NeGP Scheme (Gol) at Gachibowli, Hyderabad to cater for the IT needs of all the departments of the State Government complying to Tier II+ Standards (99.75% uptime). APSDC is being shared by both the States. It provides support Infrastructure for Power, (AC, UPS, and Generators etc.),

ECONOMIC INFRA STRUCTURE

Network Infrastructure, Security Infrastructure, Management Infrastructure, Disaster Recovery Setup, Computer Infrastructure and Storage Infrastructure. 30 Applications from various departments are hosted at present. At present 40 racks are being used for APSDC. Currently, 200+ Applications from various Departments are hosted. Migration of applications from APSDC Hyderabad to APSDC Amaravati is in progress. Further, it is proposed APSDC, Hyderabad as disaster recovery (DR) site for APSDC, Amaravati.

E-Procurement (www.apecurement.gov.in)

Andhra Pradesh electronic procurement system has generated considerable benefits and offer lessons for other countries interested in public procurement reform. The key objectives of this innovation are demand aggregation, transparency, accountability, fiscal savings, standardization of procurement processes across Government entities to enhance administrative efficiency. This pioneering implementation by the State Government has set a national trend for e-Procurement in India.

To ensure transparency in the tendering and procurement process, the State government launched a new policy for procurement of all goods, works and services worth between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 100 crore for foolproof award and procurement of works. For the projects over Rs 100 crore, the government constituted a Judicial Preview Commission, which will scrutinize the documents before initiating the bidding process.

The domains are 'apecurement.gov.in' & 'tender.apecurement.gov.in' for main and sub domains. The new system is being used by all user departments/PSUs/Local bodies etc. of Government of Andhra Pradesh. During 2019-20, upto October, 16,291 transactions processed worth of Rs. 21504.43 Crores.

Impact

The project has delivered demonstrable impact in improving the efficiency of Government entities in dealing procurement transactions, eliminated subjectivity in evaluation, delivered quantifiable cost & time savings, and significantly improved the transparency, which has brought accountability and responsiveness on the part of public sector.

e-Auction System:

The state has been implementing the 'Konugolu' portal - 'konugolu.ap.gov.in' for providing e-Auction services to all Government Departments, PSUs, Societies, Local Bodies and other Institutions of Andhra Pradesh. A total of 122 Auctions were published in Financial year 2019-20

E-Governance

Government with a vision to use e-Governance as a tool to provide integrated services to its citizens through free-flow of information and to usher in an era of 'Good Governance' has introduced e-Governance. The initiatives taken under this are implementation of e-office, Aadhaar based Biometric Attendance system in all Educational Institutions and maintenance of all ongoing projects i.e AP State Portal, APIT websites, GoIR application, e-Cabinet and Aadhaar Authentication Services etc.

Aadhaar Permanent Enrolment Centres (PEC)

The Government have initiated for setting up of 811 Permanent Enrolment Centre's (PEC) in Mee Seva centers at each Mandal headquarters across the state. During 2019- 86.68 lakh enrolments done and 86.25 lakh packets have been uploaded in the state.

PradhanMantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (PMGDISHA)

"Digital Literacy is the ability of individuals and communities to understand and use digital technologies for meaningful actions within life situations."

Digital literacy is a key component of the Government of India's vision of building an empowered society as envisaged under "Digital India" initiative. Spinoff effects of digital literacy especially in the context of rural India would address a number of socio-economic issues. 'Digital Literacy' would bring the benefits of ICT to daily lives of rural population in the major thrust areas of Healthcare, Livelihood generation and Education. Under this scheme, 7.89 lakh students were registered of which 5.82 Lakh completed trainings and certified candidates are 4.15 lakh.

PMGDISHA in Urban Areas of Andhra Pradesh:

The State Designated Agency ESD Meeseva has taken an initiative to extend the Digital Literacy program to Urban Areas for making the Urban Citizens as Digital Literates by converting the Urban Meeseva – CSCs as the PMGDISHA Training Centres. Priority would be given to Non-Smartphone users, college drop-outs, participants of the Adult Literacy Mission, digitally illiterate school students from class 9th to 12th, provided facility of Computer/ICT Training is not available in their schools. The eligible candidates would be registered using eKYC on the PMGDISHA Portal. The training process is Video assisted teaching by trainer on basic digital literacy, digital payments etc

Digital Gram Pratinidhi (DGP):

Digital Gram Pratinidhi, is an advanced and next generation technological solution, where the core services which earns income to government are taken to the door steps of service consumers with three-fold method, for download and printing of Certificates, URL and credentials will be provided, Print the certificates from the given URL on security stationery. Stationery will be supplied on payment of actual cost of stationery. The objectives are to establish the rural connectivity of all G2C, B2C services through the DGP, to carry out all the mee-seva services at the door steps of consumer in the rural areas and to provide employment opportunity in the form of Digital Gram Pratinidhi who takes the services to consumers. The services offered through DGP are Utility Services (Electricity, Traffic Challans, other bills, etc), Certificate Services (G2C) and Agricultural, health & Government Schemes are under pipeline.

1271 transactions under Top 5 G2C services and 7327 transactions under Top 5 B2C services were provided during 2019-20.

Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Limited (APTS Ltd)

Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy (APCSP): The Government have identified APTS as Nodal Agency for implementation of APCSP in the entire state. It envisages systematic and coordinated effort in Securing the Critical

Government Infrastructure, Capacity Building, Cyber Forensics and Promotions. The APCSOC operations are confidential in nature and shall not be exposed to unauthorized entities.

On APCSOC, during 2019-20, 865 devices are on boarded, 2754 incidents reported of which 2684 were closed.

AP e-Procurement-Reverse Auction/Tendering

Water resources department implementing the reverse tendering process in Works, Goods and Services

APTS saved 99.2 crores in IT procurement for Grama Sachivalyam project following reverse auction. Around 45,500 tenders processed with a value of Rs. 32,777 Crores in the last 12 months

SAPNET

The Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of its objective to harness the potential established a Satellite based communications Network to be utilized in Distance Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, creating Awareness in Self Help Groups and Human Resource Development.

SAPNET is operating two electronic visual media Channels. 1. MANA TV 2. AP Prime TV. Number of Government Development activities and welfare scheme programs have been live captured in Cameras and transmitted through its MANA TV Channel. About Thirty Government Departments are using the services of SAPNET for preparing the content and programs of their respective development and welfare schemes and to transmit through the TV Channels of SAPNET. There are 4759 ROTs (Receive only Terminals) 13 Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) across the Andhra Pradesh. ISRO is providing the band width of 17 MHz on free of cost over GSAT-8 transponder in Ku-band Satellite Service.

ECONOMIC INFRA STRUCTURE

Achievements

Through SAPNET Channels, Prestigious NAVARATNALU Schemes, Audio Video Programmes of Grama / Ward sachivalayas syllabus video programmes, special stories created on Grama Volunteers awareness Programmes, AMMA VODI Programmes and awareness programmes .NO BAG Day, 120 episodes'/hours content on DSc Bodhana, 102 episodes (Re-edited) of Group II Subjects, 12 episodes on APPSC Margadarsi, 7 episodes on Amaravati Vaibhavam, 90 episodes on Yoga and Fitness. 90 episodes on Health Guide, 90 episodes on Food & Nutrition, 30 episodes on Raithu Bharatham, 8 episodes on Prakruthi Sedyam and 12 episodes on Yuva Prasthanam were captured and telecasted.

MANA TV Subscription reached to 106723 till May, 2020 in YOUTUBE, total viewership of channel in life time has reached to 7.3 M and AP PRIME TV subscribers are 57497 till May 2020, Total viewership of AP Prime from Oct 2019 has reached to 24.4 M.

Andhra Pradesh Information Technology Academy (APITA)

The objectives of the APITA are to Support capacity building initiatives of ITE&C Department, develop and offer courses in IT, Electronics and Communications in collaboration with industry, Bridge the urban rural divide in producing readily employable graduates. Offer consultancy support in Capacity Building programs. Collaborate with Industry, Educational and Research Institutions for the promotion and development of e-governance. APITA has academic collaborations with several Industry and Academic Partners to offer various training programs to the students of A.P. The academy entered into MoU with 14 collaborations to train under various programmes.

During the Academic Year 2019-20, 326 Engineering / MCA colleges are registered with APITA. 7378 students were trained in Cyber Security, Soft Skills, Aptitude and reasoning, Animation, Oracle database, NI Labview, VM Ware and Electronic hardware design.

Under ISB Technology Entrepreneurship Program 478 students are trained. Since 2019, ISB TEP program has been reduced to one year and will be offered to the B.Tech 2nd year second semester students. 649 students

have applied for the 2019 batch, out of which 458 students have been qualified for joining in the program.

APTIA have placed 2284 students for various MNC/ Companies by conducting 45 recruitment drives across the state.

e-Pragati:

During the financial year 2019-20, e-Pragati Authority made considerable progress towards Digital transformation of services for the selected departments. Apart from strengthening the Core Platform of all the five frame works have been successfully completed and departments can consume by using Enterprise Architecture of e-Pragati. EY has been identified as Master System Integrator to manage and maintain ePCP and also owns Center of Excellence (COE) to provide strategic and architectural inputs for the holistic development approach.

Core Platform: ePragati Authority has evolved their Enterprise Architecture (EA) around 5 frameworks developed and launched for departments to consume are e-Highway, APP Store, My AP Portal, Certificate less Governance System (CLGS) and License Management System (LMS).

My AP Portal: This portal is "the single access point for all e-Services provided by the Government to the citizens, businesses and government for sustained development." With single sign-on, all citizens and businesses can avail 24/7 services through Web/Mobile.

Certificate less Governance System (CLGS)/License Management System (LMS): CLGS framework is built for designing, developing and creating various digital certificates for all government departments. It comes with a QR Code mechanism to verify "authenticity" of the issued documents. CLGS framework also provides a secure Digi Locker to store, retrieve and share citizen documents.

LMS framework covers different stages of license management life cycle and is easily configurable. This framework enables to create both parallel and serial workflows with in a very short span of time. The framework LMS platform is used across the SI's onboarded on e-Pragati platform to develop various departmental services

e-Highway: e- Highway is the API Hub for sharing API's between the departments. 110+ API's are currently onboarded on this platform and are being used by various departments.

App Store: App Store created an ecosystem that promotes the development of applications useful to the community and proliferation of the usage of those applications. Some of the Key Features of APP Store includes Platform(s) for hosting of applications - existing and new applications, and it's a portal that manages the entire ecosystem of Applications, through their lifecycle.

By using these frameworks, e-Pragati has delivered around 150+ services across various departments during the year 2019-2020. Few more services are expected to go live in March/April 2020.

Localization

To increase the outreach of the government online service delivery platform, ePragati has undertaken a mammoth task of renovating existing government portals in the Telugu language, this project uses ANSI code which is an international standard for computer scripts. As a part of this project, e-Pragati Authority has pledged to make every single ICT content available in AP Government to deliver at least in dual (Telugu and English) and wherever possible provide additional language support of Hindi.

In 2019-2020, e-Pragati has translated around 50+ websites across various departments into local Telugu language. Transliteration services were also provided to Education and Revenue departments.

e-Pragati has identified Nine System Integrators in order to execute Digital Transformation journey of the Departments of Andhra Pradesh. In order to execute projects through procurement process, the System Integrators were identified.

Areas of E- Pragati

e-Pragati is working towards

1. **Core Dashboard:** The Core Dashboard represents a clear and effective view of a particular department or a scheme in near real time, showing the state's position related to key performance indicators. This enables government to take appropriate decisions quickly & effectively.

2. **Datalytics :** e-Pragati Datalytics has delivered 11 use cases and 50 reports in Rural Water Supply, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Forest, School Education, Labour and Police departments for the FY 2019-2020

AP Innovation Society

The Government envisages to develop "Andhra Pradesh as a destination for innovation of global repute and with a focus to enhance the quality of life of its citizens through high quality education and health care, increased productivity in agriculture and allied activities, creation of employment by promoting innovative products and above all providing Good Governance." Continuing its steady progress, the State envisions its transformation into an innovation-driven society.

Initiatives

AP Innovation Society has

- ♦ Organized a series of Inspirational talks.
- ♦ Organized Investor summit under the name "ARISE" at Vizag in Apr'19. This is the maiden Start-up Investor Summit with 15 HNIs and Start-up investors participating in it. Around 45 start-ups have pitched their business ideas to start-up investors.
- ♦ promoted 3 start-ups at "Latitude 59" at Estonia in May'19. Promotion & adoption of digital technologies into governance is the event's theme. 6 start-ups at "3rd Smart City Expo" organized at New Delhi in May'19. Among these, 1 start-up by the name "Alkoholocks" has received commercial orders from Logistics companies and Automobile Manufacturers.
- ♦ initiated 5th cohort of Xlr8AP, state's flagship start-up acceleration program with 23 start-ups in Jun'19. This industry driven program has been operating since 2016 in association with FICCI and IC² institute of Technology, UT Austin.

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- ♦ facilitated the CII's Investor Meet at Vijayawada in Aug'19. Outreach strategy to create more visibility for the Investor meet was carried out by APIS, providing opportunity for start-ups to pitch. 20 start-ups have pitched to start-up investors, HNIs and Financial Institutions.
- ♦ initiated networking meets. As a part of these meets, innovators with common interests, Start-ups with mutually beneficial products/services and Investors come together and collaborate. The maiden meet was organized at Vizag in Oct'19 with Inc42 (an exclusive digital platform for start-up related information) as marketing partner.
- ♦ In order to strengthen Industry-Academia linkages, an inspirational talk on Industrial Innovations was organized in Oct'19 at Vizag in association with TiE. Mr. Masafumi Mizuno (CEO of Japan Automatic Machines Co. Ltd) as the keynote speaker has shared his entrepreneurial journey in Japan.
- ♦ collaborated with CyberEye technologies and iB hubs as a government partner for organizing "The Things Conference-2019" at Hyderabad in Oct'19. This event is Asia's largest LoRaWAN conference with major emphasis on adoption of IoT and LoRaWAN (Low power Wide Area Networks) into Governance. 2 Start-ups incubated by AP Innovation Society have participated and connected with technology mentors through this conference.

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre (APSAC)

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre (APSAC) is an autonomous scientific organization under ITE&C Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, registered under AP Societies Registration Act, 2001 and is a nodal agency for Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry, UAV Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS applications in Andhra Pradesh. The centre aims at providing scientific and technical support to the utmost satisfaction of government line departments for the development of State. APSAC has been implementing certain projects with line departments some of these projects are listed below

Forecasting Agriculture output using Space, Agro Meteorology and Land-based Observations (FASAL):

The main objective is the pre-harvest forecast of acreage and production of major crops at State/district level in both Kharif and Rabi seasons using optical and microwave data. It helps the State for making policy decisions and advance estimate of various agricultural commodities which significantly contributes to production.

Space-Technology Utilization for Food Security, Agriculture Assessment and Monitoring Programmes (SUFLAM)-Project.

The SUFLAM project is coordinated by Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and is being carried out by APSAC, ITE & C, Govt. of AP. The project deals with the area estimation of new crops based on the requirements from Department of Economics and Statistics (DES), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare., Govt. of India. SUFLAM project is envisaged to develop methodology for pre-harvest production forecasts of new crops namely Rabi Groundnut, Kharif Groundnut and crop yield modelling for Cotton and Groundnut (Kharif & Rabi) using remotely sensed and collateral data. The developed technique is aimed to be operationalized during 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 periods. Combination of data from different sensors will be used for this purpose.

Soil fertility mapping at village level in the aspirational districts of Andhra Pradesh-Project:

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has requested APSAC (Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre) to monitor this programme.

Agricultural Drought Monitoring : APSAC is carrying out near real time assessment of Agricultural drought monitoring using space technology, generating remote sensing based vegetation indices namely, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Normal Difference Water Index (NDWI) and Vegetation Condition index (VCI) from satellite data. The analysis on drought monitoring is being provided to Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA), Dept. of Revenue (DM), Govt. of A.P.

Andhra Pradesh Mineral Administration System : This project has been sponsored by Department of Mines & Geology with the objectives of Real Time Vehicle tracking monitoring system (VTMS), Mining leases information system.

Real time Monitoring and tracking the route of mineral carrying vehicles using GPS technology from Source to Destination.

Ensuring that the mineral is off-loaded/delivered at the designated purchaser's location and as per the journey time given in e-permit.

To navigate and trace the route of vehicles carrying minerals so that illegal transport and mineral movement can be deterred and averted.

Use of modern tools/technologies to enable field officers to establish better control on mining activities and its transportation.

SIS-DP (Updation)-NRSC, Dept., of Space, ISRO

Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning at Panchayathi level (SIS-DP) is a national initiative of preparing basic spatial layers useful in planning process at grass root levels as per 73rd, 74th constitutional amendment of local self-governance. NRSC, ISRO is executing the project in collaboration with various State Remote Sensing Centres. For the first time an all India mosaic of high resolution ortho products and DEM from Cartosat-1 and Resources at data was prepared and basic thematic layers at 1:10K scale viz. LU/LC, drainage, settlements, transportation network, slope and aspect were prepared and relevant collateral data useful in planning exercise was also integrated. Under Phase II, this project shall be implemented with an enhanced scope of updating geo database with latest high resolution remote sensing data and spatial data analytics to generate simple & ready to use geospatial products and services at Grama-panchayaties. The geo database, products and services prepared under this project are expected to be disseminated through Bhuvan geo portal.

Site Suitability Studies for Establishment Electronics & IT Hubs in A.P. Using Geospatial Technology:

Industrial site selection is one of the key decisions in the process of starting, expanding or changing the location of any production unit or industry. Industrial site selection is a strategic decision that involves several criteria with consideration for technical, economic, social, environmental and political issues. Traditionally, industrial site selection was exclusively on economic and technical criteria. Currently, a higher degree of sophistication is desired in order to satisfy a number of social and environmental requirements, which may be enforced by legislation and government regulations. The main objective is to identify the most appropriate sites with desired conditions for establishment of Electronics & IT HUBs and to identify suitable sites for establishment of solar power plants using geospatial techniques at 1:50,000 scale. GIS based decision support system helps in decision making. To support enhanced geospatial targeted interventions, a baseline GIS will be developed and standardized for the selected suitable areas. Once the relevant spatial layers uploaded into a customized GIS system, it can be visualized and assessed to support relevant decision making, including the targeting of priority intervention areas. APSAC also acquired ISO 9001:2015 in the year 2017 and continues to adopt quality policy standards and strives to achieve excellence in geo-spatial application for the benefit of the society.

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Important Activities by NH Wing of R&B Department (State PWD NH) -NHDP IV A/B:

Sl.No.	Work	From - To	km	Remarks
1	Two laning with paved shoulders	Kathipudi to Digamarru on NH 214 (New NHNo.216)	140	Developed by PIU Machilipatnam, MoRT&H /Gol.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 km	
4	Four laning	NH 4 (New NH No. 69&40)	entire length of 84km	Handed over to NHAI
5	Rehabilitation and upgradation of roads NHDP	Nagarjuna- sagar Dam to Yerpedu section of NH 565	6 works to a length of 376.53km Rs. 1821.59 Crore	1 work is in progress. 1 work terminated. 4 works completed

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Sl.No.	Work	From - To	km	Remarks
6	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 67 to two lane with paved shoulders NHDP	1.Mydukur to Dornala T-Junction. 2.Dornala T junction to Atmakur. 3.Atmakur to Nellore 4.Knk /AP Border-Gooty4- Lane	4 work on NH-67 to a length of 206.79 km - Rs 1817.82 Crore	1 work is in progress. 3 works completed
7	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH42EPC NH(O)	1.AP Border to Anantapur section 2.Anantapur to Mudigubba 3.Mudigubba to Ananthapuramu District Border 4.Rapthadu to Bathalapalli 5.Madanapalli-Punganuru-Palamaneru 6.Palamneru AP/TN Border	6 works on NH-42 under NH(O) EPC to a length of 331.43km- Rs 1537.03 crores	2 works are in progress. 4 works completed
8	Rehabilitation and upgradation under NH67EPCNH (O) Corridor Approach	1.Muddanuru-Jammalamadugu 2.Gooty- Tadipatri	2 work on NH-67 for a length of 95.16 Km - Rs 522.11 crores	2 work completed
9	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPCNH(O) Corridor Approach NH 167	1.Chintakunta to Adoni 2.Adoni to Madhavaram via Mantralayam	2 work on NH-167 for a length of 109.86 Km - Rs.224.83 crores	1 work is in progress. 1 work completed
10	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPCNH(O) Corridor Approach NH 40	1.Rayachoty-Kadapa 2.Pileru to Rayachoty 3.Puthalapattu-Pilerusec 4. Murkumbattu Junction - Rangampeta cross	4 work on NH-40 for a length of 151.89 Kms - Rs.779.51 crores	1 work is in progress. 3 works completed
11	Rehabilitation and upgradation under EPC NH(O) Corridor Approach	1.Raipur-Visakhapatnam NH26 2. Bypass to Vijayanagaram Town	2 work on NH-26 Four lane & By pass for a length of 28.80 Kms- R s.513.55 crores	1 work is in progress. 1 work completed

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Sl.No.	Work	From - To	km	Remarks
12	Four laning of 5.122 km NH9(New NH 65) (1.40km) with NH5(3.60km)	Bhavanipuram to Kanakadurgamma Vardhi Junction in Vijayawada City limits	Sanctioned for an amount of Rs 333.22 crores	Work is in progress
13	Construction of 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing LCs	22 no ROBs	Length 23.06 km -Rs1049.82 crore	15 RoBs in progress, for 1 RoBs Appointed date to be fixed. 2 ROBs DPRs were submitted to Ministry and for remaining 4 ROBs DPRs to be submitted.
14	Rehabilitation & up-gradation of NH-340 from section) to two lane with paved EPC mode under NH(O)	km 0/0 to km 60/380 (Design Ch. 0/000 to 60/025 excluding Km 55.600 to 57.650 (2.050Km) (Rayachoty to Angallu	Length 57.65 -Rs.319.28	Work is in progress
15	Strengthening & Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulders from	Km 552/950 to Km 577/545 of Mangalore - Tiruvanamalai road of NH-234 (New NH -75)	Length 17.95 km - Rs.147.66 Crore	Work is in progress
16	By pass NH 67	Proddatur Bye Pass	Length 8.00km -Rs.53.08 crore.	Work completed
17	Rehabilitation & up-gradation of NH-326A from section) to two lane with paved EPC mode under NH(O)	km 0/0 to 41/979 (excluding km 2/255 to 3/372 and km 36/820 to 38/275)	Length 39.045km -Rs. 228.32	Work is in progress

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Sl.No.	Work	From - To	km	Remarks
18	Rehabilitation & up-gradation of NH-544DD from section) to two lane with paved EPC mode under NH(O)	1.Ananthapuramu-Kalyandurg 2.Kalyandurg-Molakalmuru	2 work on NH-544DD for a length of 102.20. - Rs. 583.79 crores	Works are in progress.
19	Rehabilitation & up-gradation of NH-544E from section) to two lane with paved EPC mode under NH(O)	Kodikonda – Madakasira	Length 56.803 km -Rs. 504.19 crores	Work is in progress
20	Strengthening in selected stretches of NH-716 from section) on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2018-19.	1. Renigunta – Kadapa 2. Renigunta – Kadapa	2 work on NH-716 for a length of Length 61.00 km - Rs. 60.017 crores	Work is in progress.
21	Improvement the selected stretches of NH-716A from section) on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2018-19.	1.Puttur - Uthukottai Road	Length 21.20 km -Rs. 41.963 crores	Work is in progress.
22	Improvement to NH-544D (Ananthapur-Guntur Road).	1. Chuttugunta Junction to Nh-16 Junction) including widening in Guntur Municipal Limits 2. two lane to Four lane from km 0.000 to m5.400	2 Works 8.40 km -Rs 110.71 crores	1 work in progress & 1 work in tender stage
23	NH 262L+PS	1.Manapuram ROB Approches 2.From km 486/831 to km 491/420	2 Works 7.14 km - Rs 108.04 crores	2 works in tender stage

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Sl.No.	Work	From - To	km	Remarks
24	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of NH-516D	from Km 0.000 to Km 20.00 of Devarapalli to Jeelugumilli Section to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders	20.00 km -Rs 95.51 crores	Work to Start
25	Strengthening in selected stretches of NH 716	(13.148 Km) from km 22/2 to 23/2, 24/4 to 30/4, 32/2 to 1.33/0, 52/0 to 53/0, 54/6 to 55/9, 56/5 to 58/0, 59/1 to 60/0 and km 60/6 to 61/4 of Renigunta to Kadapa. 2. from km 153/600 to 168/100 and km 171/0 to 187/700	2 works for a length of 44.348 km 3.148 km Rs 50.21 crores	2 Works to be start
26	Strengthening in selected stretches of 365 BB	(33.95 Km) from km 5.600 to 16.000, km 18.400 to 20.000 and km 27.400 to 49.350 of Rajamahendravaram-Madhurapudi airport section	33.95 km -Rs 31.32 crores	Work to start
27	Strengthening in selected stretches of NH 340C	(54.65 Km) from km 20/0 to 23/0, km 33/4 to 34/850, km 49/2 to 50/0, km 51/0 to 57/0, km 58/0 to 61/0, km 71/600 to 74/0, km 79/0 to 91/0, km 93/0 to 94/6, km 94/6 to 98/0 and in selected reaches from km 107/0 to 128/0 of Kurnool -Dornala Road	54.65 km -Rs 27.75 crore	Tender stage
28	Strengthening in selected stretches of 365 BB	from km 60.700 to 64.515 and km 65.650 to 86.70	from km 60.700 to 64.515 and km 65.650 to 86.70	Work to start
29	Strengthening in selected stretches of NH 765	(21.0 Km) from km 206.00 to 207.0, km 213.00 to 219.00 and km 232.00 to 246.00 of Hyderabad -Srisailam- Tokapalli road	21.00 km - Rs 12.03 crore	Work to start

CHAPTER

8

SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Demographic profile of Andhra Pradesh

Building effective social infrastructure is imperative for registering substantial progress in human development indices. Efforts are being made at the National and State levels to bring in improvement in social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security and other services that results in a healthy ambience and happy living.

This calls for addressing the needs and priorities of the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups with a holistic strategy that is aligned with the government's overall development strategy taking into consideration the human development approach and the emerging priorities with respect to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The state with 67.35% literacy and with 60% female literacy is below the National average literacy level and in terms of health parameters, Andhra Pradesh despite showing decent economic progress, lags behind its southern counterparts. Reduction of IMR and MMR remain critical. Efforts are to be taken to compete with advanced states. Quality education through improved learning outcomes is the need of the hour. Issues relating to drinking water and sanitation are to be addressed on priority.

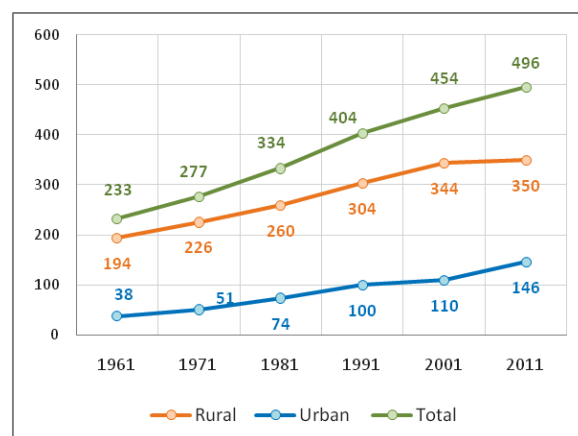
Inclusive growth is to be achieved through implementation of schemes and sub plans. Andhra Pradesh is committed to harness the strength of the Self-Help Groups and to generate employment, create awareness, improve water-use efficiency and inculcate cleanliness among citizens.

Demographic details - 2011 Population Census

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 23.29 million in 1961 to 49.58 million in 2011. Details of total population in rural /

urban and total are shown in Chart 8.1. (Rounded to nearest integer). District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 Census is given in Annexure 8.1.

Chart 8.1: AP Population (Lakhs)



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 17.70 percent.

Sex Ratio

Census 2011 has shown a marked improvement in the Sex ratio, the number of females per 1,000 males, as it was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figures of 943. District wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2.

Density of population, defined as the number of persons living per sq. km is lower at 304 persons per square kilometer as compared to 382 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011.

Urbanization

Andhra Pradesh has recognized the importance of urbanisation for growth realization and higher per capita incomes. States with higher per capita incomes in the country have shown positive correlation with higher urbanization rates. 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.

District wise percentage of urban population to total population and density of population are given in Annexure 8.3.

Literacy

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. A nominal growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels. 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. 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. District wise details of male, female and total literacy rate from 1981 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4.

School Education

The Article 45 of the Constitution of India stipulates that Universalization of Elementary Education is a directive principle of state policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6 to 14 years. As per Article 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendment 2009, Education has become a fundamental right. This article spells out the

responsibility of the State for providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

The Integrated Scheme on School Education (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan) envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to Senior Secondary levels. The vision of the Scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education. The Government is committed to achieve 100% literacy by 2020 and several schemes have been initiated for bringing out both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The government provides schooling facility to school aged population of 72.74 lakh children (Aadhaar linked enrolment).

Universal Access in School Education

The norms for establishing schooling facilities laid down to achieve universal access in school education are: Primary level schools should be within 1 km. walkable distance of all habitations; Elementary level schools should be within 3 kms. walkable distance of all habitations; and Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5 kms of all habitations.

On these parameters, Andhra Pradesh has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 91.5% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have been started in areas, where these were not served earlier. Details of type of schools and teachers are shown in Table 8.1 and management wise schools and teachers in 2019-20 are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1: Type of Schools and Teachers

S.No	Category of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Primary	39774	101777
2	Primary with UP(I to VII/VIII Classes)	9685	52738
3	Primary with U.P., Secondary & Higher Secondary(I to XII Classes)	218	3025
4	UP with Secondary, Higher Secondary (VI –XII Class)	236	2510
5	Primary with UP, Secondary (I-X Class)	2299	25828
6	UP with Secondary (VI-X Class)	10306	110685
	Total	62518	296563

Source: Commissioner of School Education (Child Info & TIS data 2019-20)

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Table 8.2: Management-wise Schools & Teachers 2019-20

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Central Govt.	61	796
2	State Govt.	3830	15282
3	MPP/ ZPP	38741	146975
4	Municipal	2110	10320
5	Pvt.Aided	2175	7119
6	Pvt.Un-AidedTotal	15601	116071
	Total	62518	296563

Source: Commissioner of School Education (Child Info. & TIS Data 2019-20).

There are 62,518 schools in the state with an enrolment of 72,74,016 Children and 2,96,563 Teachers, out of which Government and Aided Schools are 46,917 and private schools are 15,601.

Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in Education. Strengthening existing schools, introducing of English Medium Education from 2020-21,

Implementing the Jagananna Ammavodi, Student Kit, Naadu - Nedu and other types of educational facilities in small and un-served habitations are some of the strategies implemented for Universalization of Elementary Education.

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2019-20 is 72.74 Lakhs, of which 37.95 Lakhs (52.17 %) are in I-V classes, 21.37 Lakhs (29.38%) in VI-VIII classes and 13.42 Lakhs (18.45%) in IX-X classes. 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 2019-20, the Annual Average Dropout Rates are (i) 0% at I-V classes (Primary Level), (ii) 0% at I-VIII (Elementary Level) and (iii) 3.82% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools i.e., Jagananna Amma Vodi, supply of Quality Mid-Day Meal with new Menu, Nadu-Nedu, Student Kit, Introducing of English Medium Education in Government Schools etc. The details of school dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6.



Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio

A teacher is a person who helps to acquire knowledge, competence or virtue, skills, attitudes and values among children at all stages of Education. It is essential to maintain an optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and improve the Education of children.

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 by the Government to recruit teachers in all types of schools to maintain a reasonable Teacher-Pupil Ratio. Rationalized deployment of teachers, creation of

new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped to overcome imbalances in demand and supply of teachers.

Statistics show that during 2019-20, there are 1,01,777 teachers in Primary schools, 52,738 in Primary with Upper Primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 3025 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII) and 2510 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII) 25828 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools (I-X) and 1,10,685 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 in schools

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High Schools
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
2016-17	22	19	28
2017-18	23	19	28
2018-19	25	21	25
2019-20	26	22	25

Source: Commissioner of School Education. (Child Info.& TIS data 2019-20)

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 2018-19 was 94.88. Year wise performance in SSC examination is given in Annexure 8.7

As part of examination reforms, ICR cum OMR sheets were introduced in place of application forms for conduct of minor examinations of Technical Teacher Training Course (Lower) (TTTC) and Technical Certificate Course (TCC) examinations.

E-HAZAR

Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS): The e-Hazar Project (Aadhaar enabled Bio-Metric Attendance System (AEBAS)) is being implemented in a phased manner in all High Schools, Upper Primary Schools, Teacher Training Institutes.

The biometric attendance of students and teachers is captured real time with Aadhaar authentication and is monitored through Dashboards provided in CORE dashboard and also under Reports link at www.cse.gov.in for different stakeholders. At present Bio-Metric attendance is being taken only for Teachers and Non-Teaching staff.

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As a rationale measure, the department has embarked on a mission to create Bio-metric Attendance Registers to monitor attendance of students and teachers to check student enrolment with daily attendance, curb allegations of misuse of funds allocated for mid-day meal and allegations of false entries in account books through 37,162 Fingerprint devices and 41,650 Iris devices.

The challenges in the system are biometrics of 9.7 lakh students are not mapped with Aadhaar, nearly 5% schools are located in weak network areas and facing difficulty to ensure Aadhaar authentication. Hence, offline student attendance is being taken up with one-time Aadhaar Authentication. With UIDAI support, third party is being engaged for mapping biometrics. Different products other than fingerprint and iris will be tried and tested to further improve efficiency of attendance.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

Mid-Day Meal scheme is implemented in the state for the children of classes I to X and extended to Special Training Centres (NCLP) from 2010, Model Schools are also being covered from 2013–14. The objective of the scheme is to avoid classroom hunger, increase school enrolment, school attendance, reduce gender gap, fostering social equality, address malnutrition, promoting schools participation and women empowerment.

Under this programme, 36.88 lakh children are covered in the state during 2019-20, out of which 18.14 lakh children are in primary including NCLP, 11.48 lakh in upper primary and 7.26 lakh in high schools. The new menu introduced by the government in Mid-Day Meal from 21.01.2020 is as follows:

Day	Menu Items
Monday	Cooked Rice (Annam), Pappu chaaru, Egg curry (Guddu kooru) Chikki
Tuesday	Tamarind/lemon/mango-rice (Pulihora) Dhal with Tomatoes (Tomato pappu) Boiled Egg (Udikinchina guddu)
Wednesday	Vegetable Rice (Kooragayala annam), Aloo Khurma Boiled Egg (Udikinchina guddu) Chikki
Thursday	Kitchidi (Pesarapappu annam), Tomato chutney Boiled Egg (Udikinchina guddu)
Friday	Cooked Rice (Annam), Dhal with green leaves (Akukoora pappu) Boiled Egg (Udikinchina guddu) Chikki
Saturday	Cooked Rice (Annam), Sambar, Sweet pongal (Theepi pongali)

Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal: Daily attendance and meals served are captured and uploaded through SMS and Mobile Application which are linked to CM core dash board and also to Gol portal i.e. Automated Monitoring System. The attendance information of nearly 90% of schools is captured in AMS.

Progress under Mid Day Meal

In addition to revision of menu, the Government have issued orders for providing Peanut-Jaggery Chikki as

additional nutritious food for three days per week to all the children in the State. The State Government have enhanced the monthly honorarium of 88,296 cook cum helpers working under Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme from Rs.1000/- to Rs.3000/- per month. To streamline the supply of eggs, tendering system has been decentralized up to divisional level while making the condition that the procurement shall be in reverse tendering process. All the information regarding MDM is available in <https://schooledu.ap.gov.in/MDM/> website.

Jagananna Ammavodi

To ensure that poverty of the parents does not come in the way of educating their children, the Government has launched a unique and innovative scheme "Jagananna Ammavodi under which financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- per annum is being released to each mother/recognized guardian of BPL families who are sending their children to schools or colleges from Class I to XII.

- ♦ The final list of students which was obtained from Form I and II was put to six-step verification with the RTGS by APCFSS
- ♦ After merging the data with the Intermediate Students data, the APCFSS has communicated two lists, one list of eligible unique mothers and another list of mothers data which still requires further verification.



Identification of unique mothers

- ♦ In order to identify the eligible unique mothers and other details of their bank accounts etc, the department has conducted a special drive from 17-11-2019 to 21-11-2019 and updated the child info.
- ♦ As per the data from this exercise, the total students from classes I to XII are (81,72,224), among them (72,74,016) are from classes I to X and (8,98,208) are class XI to XII students.
- ♦ The child info data was communicated to APCFSS and they have mapped the data with ration card database from 25-11-19 to 29-11-2019 and pushed the data to village/ward secretariats for display in social audit.
- ♦ The data was communicated in Form-I where the details are complete and in Form-II where the data is not complete. The village/ward volunteers have collected the gapped information and updated the data at the MEO level from 4-12-2019 to 8-12-2019

Social audit of the data

Both the lists were communicated to village/ward secretariats, all schools, all junior colleges, MEOs, DEOs and Intermediate Education Officers and the data was published for social audit from 28-12-2019 to 1-1-2020. Time was allowed up to 5-1-2020 to the mothers whose data is incomplete to produce the relevant details to claim their eligibility.

After identifying the unique mothers, the program was launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 09-01-2020 at Chittoor.

Under the scheme, 42,33,098 mothers/ guardians have been identified as eligible for "Jagananna Ammavodi". The Bills have been processed for transfer of amount to the bank accounts of all the eligible unique mothers. An amount of Rs. 6,336.45 Crore has been transferred to the bank accounts of 42,24,302 unique eligible mothers/guardian, and remaining 8,796 accounts (failed) details are to be updated by HMs for process of payment. The district wise status under Jagananna Ammavodi is shown in Annexure 8.8.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction of English Medium – A game changing transformation

Bharat Ratna D.r Babasaheb Ambedkar compared English to the milk of the lioness, and said that those who drink it become strong. Time has proved his words prophetic as knowing English has become vital today. English has become a global language. It is a livelihoods language. It is the language of computers, language of business across the world, language of science and technology, top language of the internet and the language that the globe speaks. To equip our students for 21st century, proficiency in English is essential. As the study by the University of Oxford reveals that the ability to pick up new languages go down drastically with age, so early introduction of English language helps to build a better capacity to handle the language. Since

government had not addressed this issue in the past, the private sector had started exploiting the parental aspirations and the state had to witness an unprecedented mushrooming of private institutions in the state.

In order to ensure a level playing ground and to provide quality English medium education at free of cost in the state, Government have issued orders for converting all classes from I to VI in Primary, Upper Primary, High Schools into English Medium from the academic year 2020-21 and gradually increase each further class from the next consequent academic years. 21.96 lakhs of students from Class I to VI in Govt. managed schools including aided schools will move into the fold of English Medium education during 2020-21.



REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM...

- ◆ **AMMA VODI** : Financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per annum to every poor mother who sends her children to school.
- ◆ **English as Medium** of instruction in all Govt. Schools and **Telugu as a Compulsory Subject**.
- ◆ **Mana Badi - 'NAADU - NEDU'** - A scheme for provision of infrastructure facilities in all Govt. Schools, Colleges & Hostels.
- ◆ **'MIDDAY - MEAL'** Program - proper implementation of the scheme with better menu, enhancement of quality of food and provision of Nutritious meals.



Curricular reforms

Government is aware that introducing English as a medium of instruction has to go hand in hand with curricular reforms since curriculum is a runway for attaining goals of education. In order to achieve the goal, curriculum is being redesigned in tune with the best practices across the globe and text books are being

designed and developed with school readiness and bridge courses. Preparation of curriculum and text books is underway in collaboration with various reputed institutions such as University of Chicago, Ambedkar University Delhi, University of Canberra, Australia, Regional Institute of English, South India, Bangalore, English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), NCERT and NUEPA, New Delhi.

Curriculum Development

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has decided to change the curriculum in all subjects for Classes 1 to 6 during the academic year 2020-21. To achieve this, government has set up two committees' i.e. Curriculum Development Committee and Curriculum Advisory Committee. Class wise subjects that are proposed to change are (i) Classes 1 to 2: Telugu, English and Maths, (ii) Classes 3 to 5: Telugu, English, Maths and EVS and (iii) Class 6: Telugu, English, Hindi, Maths, Science and Social Studies

Teacher trainings

Online assessment of the current English proficiency levels of the teachers was done and accordingly intensive and extensive trainings to the teachers have been planned to be taken up in 3 phases, i.e. training to Key Resource Group, State Resource Group and District Resource Group. Resource group consisting 3046 teachers were trained successfully in the month of December 2019. Key Resource Group were being assessed through Cambridge assessment test and based on their efficiency, trainings are imparted further. First round of foundation training programmes to 89,800 teachers were conducted by 4th February 2020 at Mandal level, in the schools where virtual and digital class rooms are available. These centres are being strengthened in all respects such as English lab, computers, TV, LCD projector and other learning infrastructure. The second round scheduled in the first week of March 2020 was also effectively conducted through a specially designed Self Learning App for 56,300 teachers to ensure training of teachers at their own place, also ensured constant monitoring and assessment of teachers.

During Covid 19 lockdown a series of trainings with live online interactive webinars are being conducting to enrich and equip the school teachers knowledge on updated key teaching & learning aspects. Knowledge of renowned eminent and expert resource persons from across the country have been utilized for the said purpose.

Bridge Courses

In order to equip the children for a smooth transition from Telugu medium to English medium, a series of bridge courses are planned. The children getting

promoted to class V and VI will be given a two-month intensive bridge course during April and May, 2020. The children going to join the schools at Class I, II and III during next academic year will be imparted a 10-16-week school readiness and bridge course during the month of June-July, 2020 before taking up regular academic work.

English labs

In order to enable both the teachers and students to pick up proficiency at a faster rate and also to enable them to fall back upon for further support and reference, English labs are being planned. Under Nadu-Nedu, one dedicated room in each school is being developed to locate the English language labs. Films, videos, audio and mobile apps will also be provided to enable both the teachers and students to gain proficiency in English at their own pace of learning, but at a quicker pace in general.

Telugu as compulsory subject: The Government is also aware of the need to protect and promote the interests of Telugu language and hence committed to implement the policy of teaching Telugu as a compulsory subject in all management schools, both government and private, in the State. An IAS officer of the rank of Joint Secretary is appointed as Special Officer to oversee the entire project.

Mana Badi: Naadu-Nedu

The Govt. has planned to strengthen the infrastructure and transform the existing infrastructure of the schools in a mission mode and in a phased manner over a period of three years from 2019-20. In the first year, 15715 schools shall be taken up. The priority of facilities to be taken up under Mana Badi Naadu-Nedu are providing toilets with running water, electrification with fans and tube lights, drinking water supply, furniture for students and staff, paintings to school, major and minor repairs, green chalkboards, English labs and compound walls.

Implementation

The Government agencies shall be the implementing agencies. The implementing agencies are AP Samagra Shiksha Society (erstwhile SSA), APEWIDC, Panchayat Raj Engineering Dept., Municipal & Public Health Engineering Dept., Tribal welfare Engineering

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Department. The program will be implemented through a software called School Transformation Monitoring Software (STMS) developed by M/S TCS. The Commissioner of School Education shall monitor the project with the assistance of State Project Director, APSSS and other implementing agencies. The works shall be executed by the Parents Committees through community contracting methodology. The parents committee shall decide five members (with three women members) from the Parents Committee (PC) for cheque signing authority. The Parents Committee shall enter into an MoU with Executive Engineer of the respective implementing agency for the purpose of execution of the school infrastructure works.

The Government has issued Budget Release order for an amount of Rs.300.00 Crores from the BE provision 2019-2020 towards meeting the expenditure for implementation of the new scheme MANA BADI: NAADU NEDU during the Financial Year 2019-2020.

District Institute of Education and Training

In Andhra Pradesh, 13 Teacher Training institutes have been upgraded into District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) with an intake of 50 each under Telugu medium, 50 each English medium and Urdu medium parallel section is running with intake of 50. The total intake of Govt. DIETS is 1650.

765 private D.Ed colleges are functioning with a total intake of 66100 (50/100 intake). Under capacity building component, orientation classes to teacher educators were conducted in both govt. and private colleges. From the academic year 2019-20 onwards, Semester system is implemented in 2-year D.El.Ed. course with 4 semesters in all Govt. DIETs and private D.El.Ed. Colleges. SCERT developed an almanac for 2019-21 batch D.El.Ed. course. Orientation classes were conducted for principals and lecturers of DIETs, CTEs and IASEs in the state. Virtual Classrooms have been started in 4 DIETs. In-service teacher trainings were conducted based on the components found out from the needs identification survey. The trainings were conducted mainly for quality improvement in content, process of teaching learning, re-orientation and strengthening of teachers' professionalism.

Critical interventions for happiness and emotional wellbeing

Ananda Lahari Abhyasana (ALA) programme is being implemented in 1571 double teacher primary schools in A.P. by adapting Multi Grade and Multi Level (MGML) pedagogy associated with technology and good activity – oriented learning infrastructure in collaboration with Rishi Valley and TIDE learning solutions. For the social and emotional wellbeing of the students and to attain true happiness with good behaviour, Ananda Vedika (Happiness Curriculum) Programme is being implemented in 45000 schools in A.P. Several NGOs like Blue Orb, Dream a Dream and Learning Curve worked with A.P. Everyday, Andhra Vedika programme will be conducted for 30 minutes in each school before the instructional hours begin. "Prerana" programme has been implemented in 1958 schools in Paderu Division in Visakhapatnam in collaboration with Shikshana foundation and Vibha Solutions covering 43,127 students.

AP Model Schools

427 Trained Graduate Teachers and 200 Post Graduate Teachers have been appointed through the DSC-2018

Girls Hostels (Type-IV KGBVs)

Government of India sanctioned 235 Girls Hostels under Type-IV of KGBVs to Andhra Pradesh. Out of 235 hostels, 153 Girls Hostels have been completed in A.P. Model Schools / Z.P.H.S. / Govt. High Schools, and of these 147 Girls Hostels are functioning in the State with inmate capacity of 100 Girl students per hostel. Out of remaining 82 Girls Hostels, construction is in progress in 69 Girls Hostels and 13 yet to start construction.

Innovative Programmes and Schemes Digital and Virtual Class Rooms

With an objective to improve the teaching-learning experience in the classroom and enhance student engagement in the classroom, the **Digital Class Room** (DCR) Project is being implemented in Government managed schools in Andhra Pradesh State. DCR equipment is provided to 5000 schools. Digital classrooms are also established by refurbishing the old systems from previous projects and are brought into use.

Virtual Class Room is an initiative focused on 4000 high schools including 500 municipal schools of the state. Till date, system integration is completed in 3938 schools and Fiber Net connectivity is given to 1849 schools only. But 1050 schools are having stable connectivity and connecting to district studios for live sessions. Training's are conducted to MANA TV teachers on delivering content by utilizing infrastructure in the district studios. Training's to Teachers are conducted on utilization of infrastructure supplied to the schools. Air Conditioners are supplied to 2200 Schools.

State Awards – Best Teachers -2019

Every year State Awards are being given by Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Best Teachers selected on the occasion of Teachers Day i.e., Birth Day of Dr.Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, former President of India on 5th September.

The National Foundation for Teachers' welfare, Government Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi have announced AWARDS to the Meritorious Teachers / Teacher Educators in the State for the year 2019. The State Selection Committee selected (36) Teachers for State Best Teacher awards in all categories and (30) Teachers selected for NFTW Awards. The Awardee teachers have been honoured at the function. The Awardees would honoured with a Gold Coated Silver Medal, a Shawl, Cash Award of Rs.20,000/-, Merit Certificate and a Tab.

National Awards – Best Teachers -2019

Every year, Government of India also gives National Awards to the Best Teachers Selected on the occasion of Teachers Day. The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Dept of School Education & Literacy) implementing the scheme of National Awards to the Meritorious Teachers / Teacher Educators and selecting for National Awards in country wide. For the year 2019 the Government of India Awarded 01 HeadMaster Gr-II as Meritorious Teacher in the State.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The Union Budget, 2018-19 has proposed to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12. Samagra Shiksha - an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 has therefore been prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. It subsumes the three schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

Elementary Education

The Integrated Scheme "Samagra Shiksha" envisages providing an equitable and inclusive quality of education.

Objectives:

- ♦ The major objectives of the scheme are provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; bridging social and gender gaps in school education; ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions and promoting vocationalisation of education;
- ♦ To provide building and infrastructure facility and other amenities to all the government and Local Body primary, upper primary and high schools/senior secondary schools meant for imparting education.
- ♦ To provide access to free education to all children up to the age of 14 years as stipulated in RTE act of 2009.

Quality Initiatives

Language Festivals:

SIEMAT has conducted the Language Festivals for primary and upper primary students at mandal level from 26th to 29th August, 2019 in all 13 districts. Festivals on English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Tribal, Kannada, Tamil, Oriya and Telugu languages were conducted to create learning interest in Indian languages.

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Mother Tongue based Multi Lingual Education in Tribal areas

Mother Tongue based Multi Lingual Education: The APSSA has initiated this project from this academic year for classes 1st, 2nd & 3rd of all subjects and developed in the needy tribal languages of Savara in Srikakulam & Vizianagaram, Konda, Kuvi & Adivasi Oriya in Visakhapatnam, Koya in East Godavari & West Godavari, Sugali/ Lambada in Kurnool, Ananthapuram, Prakasam & Guntur.

Libraries

Strengthening of Libraries: as per the Samagra Shiksha library guidelines, the state has constituted state level committee to procure library books. Accordingly the state has given work orders to the NBT, Publication division, CILL, and NCERT to supply the books to all the elementary schools (29514) and all secondary and Sr.Secondary Schools(6842).

Rastriya Aviskar Abhiyan (RAA) (Aug, 2019 to Mar, 2020):

The programme is being implemented in 2866 schools for developing scientific temper among students. SSA, A.P. has supplied Maths and Science kits to 2866 schools and conducted orientation programmes for teachers and exposure visits for students in all districts under RAA.

Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) Remedial Teaching

The LEP which consists of 5 components. Mainly after revising state curricula frame work 2011 based on the NCF 2005 and RTE Act 2009, Samagra shiksha has been distributing remediation material and also providing learning enhancement activities like Gnana Dhara activities for slow learners. SCERT is extended support for preparation and conduct of summative test items and exams. Also conducted Post NAS activities based on the NAS findings to those studying class I to VIII and comprehensive learning enhancement programme on English.

School Patnership Programme : (Twinning of Schools): The PAB has approved to implement twinning programme in 11378 Primary and UP schools with the

budget of Rs. 113.78 lakhs. The purpose is to link schools located in rural/Tribal areas with Private, Aided or Government Schools in urban or semi-urban areas for interaction and exchange of experiences between teacher and Students.

- Ganitha Mitra programme (I to V Class): The programme is being implemented in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh for class I to V students. 285511 students have benefitted which include 141144 boys and 144367 girls (2000 schools)
- Ananda Lahari Abhyasana (ALA) (1 to 5th Class): proramme is being implemented in 1571 schools across 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh which benefitted 61002 students.
- School Improvement Programme: it is being implemented in 200 schools in Krishna, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. 91596 students have benefitted from class 1 to 10th including 43,224 boys and 48,372 girls during 2019-20
- Preparation of TLM manual: Developed TLM manual for enhancing the learning outcomes among students at elementary level and manuals were supplied in March, 2019
- Holistic Curriculum: The objective of the programme is to build children as "Happy, fulfilled resilient and responsible students who are future ready".

Rupanthar : Sri. Aurobindo Society with has taken an initiative to start a pan India program, called ZIIEI (Zero investment innovation for education initiatives) to transform education with a goal to create an ecosystem of education stakeholders by conducting one day training programme for teachers in phased manner to meet the objectives of RTE, Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao, Swasth Bharat, Swachha Bharat and Digital India

Out of school children:

82,490 children were identified Out of School during the year 2019-20. Under direct enrollment, 47,176 Out of School Children (OoSC) were identified, out of which 36,975 children were directly admitted into KGBVs, residential schools and other government schools as per their age appropriate classes; 24,867 OoSC were

identified for special training under non-residential mode of which 8461 children were enrolled in 429 NRSTC Centres; 6182 OoSC were identified for special training under residential mode; under Madarsas, 10,517 (6352 continuing from previous year) children were identified for special training under Madarsas. 100 children are identified for special training in Vedapathasala for covering 5 centres in Visakhapatnam district.

Urban Residential Hostels and Schools : 14 existing Urban Residential Hostels (URHs) were approved with an additional intake capacity of 50 per hostel. 2050 children of various deprived categories such as orphans, semi-orphans, CWAP, beggars, street children, rag pickers, children of broken families, children of HIV effected, children of sex workers have been provided hostel facility. One new URH for "Budaga Jangalu" a nomadic group has been approved by the MHRD for the benefit of 100 identified "Budaga Jangalu" children for the year 2019-20. Two existing Urban Residential Schools (URSs) - one at Vijayawada and the other at Visakhapatnam are approved with an additional intake capacity of 50 under each school. The total intake capacity of URS is 400 for specific category of children of various deprived families. One new URS was sanctioned for specific tribe namely "Challa Yanadi" for Nellore district where high dropout rate and low literacy were recorded for the benefit of 100 children for the year 2019-20.

Minority Education

Up gradation of Urdu Primary Schools and Madarsa schools:

There are 1062 Urdu primary schools, 330 Urdu upper primary schools and 109 Urdu high schools in the state. Out of these, 220 Urdu primary schools are upgraded as Urdu upper primary schools by the Government of India with 660 additional class rooms and 660 additional teacher posts. The additional teachers' recruitment is expected to be completed either by promotion of SGTs as SA (Urdu) or through direct recruitment by Commissioner of School Education.

In the state, 210 Madarsas are functioning with 10,517 children and 527 Vidya Volunteers are working in these institutions. The formal education along with spiritual education is given in these Madarsas. The AP Samagra

Shiksha is giving support to the Madarsa and Maktab to give formal education and quality in teaching by providing three Vidya Volunteers to teach the formal subjects i.e., English, Mathematics and Environmental Sciences under modernization of Madarsas. Every year, the MHRD is releasing the funds to Madarsas under OSC intervention. As per the Govt. of India recommendations, the APSSA has constituted a Draft Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mohd Akhtar Siddiqui, Former NCTE Chairman & Professor of Education in Jamia Millia University, New Delhi for establishing Madarsa Board in Andhra Pradesh.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme is launched in August 2005, for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. The scheme is being implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is above the national average and for minorities in the towns/cities having minority concentration (as per the list identified by Ministry of Minority Affairs). The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC & minorities and priority for the remaining 25% is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

352 KGBVs are functioning in the 13 districts of the state, of which 18 KGBVs are for minorities, 96 for SCs and 34 STs. The total enrolment for the year 2019-20 is 75,655. In addition to the 31 KGBVs upgraded earlier in 2018-19, the PAB has permitted to upgrade 140 KGBVs to Intermediate level during 2019-20. The SSC pass percentage of KGBVs is 98.17% in 2018-19 securing 5th place at state level. 161 students got 10 GPA and 162 students have got Pratibha Awards during 2019.

Out of 171 KGBVs which were upgraded to intermediate level in Andhra Pradesh, 101 new buildings were sanctioned and the construction of buildings is in various levels. All these Intermediate KGBVs are fully equipped with all the residential facilities, bedding material, text books, note books, etc. To provide nutritional food to the girl child, the diet charges were enhanced from Rs.1000/-

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to Rs.1400/-per inmate in 2019-20 and toiletry kits are providing with a cost of Rs.125/- per each girl and Rs. 35/- towards sanitary napkins to the adolescent girls in KGBVs.

Equity

10841 schools and 5,70,459 girls are benefited under the Self Defense Programme, which is implemented in all MPUP schools, High Schools (KGBV, Model Schools, ZPHS, Govt. HS, Municipal, Tribal welfare, Social welfare schools, APREIS) in the state. One Marshal Arts master was appointed for 3 months for each school to organize the self defense training of girls in the schools to equip them with self-skills, so that they can avert any kind of awkward situation at the first instance to empower the girl students in all aspects. Further, 6019 schools and 4,44,179 students have been benefited under the Student Motivation programmes are organized in the areas of gender awareness, menstrual health and hygiene, child marriages, child abuse, nutrition, relationships, child trafficking, goal setting and career guidance, awareness to the parents to all girls. Advanced Digital Classrooms Rooms (DCRs) were sanctioned to 2000 model primary schools with enrolment more than 50 in the year 2018-19.

Three pairs of uniforms (one pair of stitched uniform and the cloth for two pairs of uniform) are being provided to 30,17,454 children of 1 to 8 classes in government, aided, model and KGBV management schools and APREIS society within the ceiling limit of Rs.600/- per student.

Secondary Education – key schemes

The important sub schemes of the Samagra Shiksha programme under secondary education relate to vocational education, establishment of girls hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) and ICT initiatives, apart from the regular recurring & non recurring civil works.

Vocational Education is implemented in 256 schools to enhance the employability of persons in classes 9th to 12th (youth) on modular vocational courses and to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry - multi-exit learning opportunities. 181 vocational institutions are newly sanctioned in the PAB 2019-20. In 2019-20, Rs.2957.40 lakhs was approved by

the Gol towards recurring cost of 1643 schools and Rs. 1894.40 lakhs towards non recurring cost of 296 schools for ICT and digital initiatives to enhance the ICT in schools. Out of 2,943 schools, the PAL labs started in 560 schools.

Quality improvement is one of the main thrust areas of RMSA as it is committed to universalize quality education at secondary and higher secondary stages. To achieve quality education, support is given to various activities as recurring grant of Rs.7638.36 lakhs in 2019-20.

To facilitate the quality education, a delightful learning environment is one of the factors. Out of sanctioned 3252 schools, 2368 schools are completed (73.88%) works and remaining 884 works are at different stages. There are 346 EBBs in the state. In total, 235 girls hostels are sanctioned by Gol. for the State, out of which 153 hostels are completed and remaining 83 hostels are under construction. For the year 2019-20, 7 girls hostels are re-sanctioned with new SSR rates. 153 hostels are started functioning. An amount of Rs.38.25 Crores is sanctioned as non-recurring grant for maintenance of girls hostels.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education was initiated in 1987 pursuant to the formulation of the National Policy on Education (NPE, 1986). It emphasized the significance and need for a decentralized system for the professional preparation of teachers and it was in this context, the District Institutes of Teacher Education (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs), and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) were established.

State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

State Institutes of Education (SIEs) were established in mid-60s for qualitative improvement of elementary education. Subsequently, in course of time, State Institutes/agencies were also set up in some states to provide academic support to the school education in areas of growing importance like science education, educational technology, English language teaching, etc. and specific areas of concern like examination reform, evaluation, educational and vocational guidance, etc. The vision of SCERT demands that its role be viewed at multiple levels and agencies.

Major roles and core functions of the SCERT include: Appointment of Academic Authority u/s 29 of the RTE Act, to undertake policy research and to advise state governments on policy formulations relating to school education and elementary teacher education, curriculum and material development and training and related activities

SCERT for Inter-Disciplinary Coordination

- ♦ Should act as the nodal agency in the state and establish proper coordination and collaboration with various statutory bodies like Board of Textbooks, Board of Secondary Education and Board of Elementary Education.
- ♦ As an academic authority, SCERT has the responsibility of developing learning outcomes, appropriate teaching-learning materials, and modules for teacher preparation, etc.
- ♦ The institute operates under the Department of School Education of the State.
- ♦ Ultimately responsible for ensuring that quality at all levels of school education is provided in an equitable and inclusive manner.
- ♦ Responsible for setting up the benchmarks for quality educational outcomes across all levels, based on the findings of research studies on quality improvement.
- ♦ Should also be equipped and alert in making changes in these benchmarks from time to time as required.
- ♦ In order to set and achieve the requisite benchmarks, the SCERTs need to conduct the activities (i) Curriculum & Material Development, (ii) Teacher Education & Capacity Building and (iii) Research, Monitoring & Evaluation.
- ♦ As per the apex body of academic support responsible for providing standards of students and teacher education from pre primary to senior secondary stages across the state.

Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) & College of Teacher Education (CTE):

With a view to improve the quality of Teacher Education and provide effective teacher support services, the GoI has initiated several reforms in Teacher Education since VIII Five-Year Plan. One of the major interventions in this regard is up-gradation of Secondary Teacher Education Institutions i.e. B.Ed. Colleges into Colleges of Teacher Educations (CTEs) and Institutes of Advance Studies in Education (IASEs). The functions of CTE and IASEs are pre-service training, in-service training, monitoring and networking, convergence, research etc.

Intermediate Education

The plus two stage (Intermediate) 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, Directorate of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education from 1-11-1989.

There are 471 Government Junior Colleges and 176 Aided Junior Colleges and Composite colleges, 2106 Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges and 549 other Government Junior Colleges functioning under the administrative control of Board of Intermediate Education.

Conventional courses in science, arts and commerce are offered at Intermediate in plus 2 Education. 27 vocational courses are also being offered in the fields of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para Medical, Business & Management.

Details of district wise and category wise Junior colleges functioning are given in Annexure 8.9.

Enrolment of Students

Contact/Awareness Programme is conducted at school level/ mandal level for identification of SSC students and dropouts to improve enrolment in government junior colleges for the academic year 2019-20 by preparing pamphlet, highlighting success stories of the students in the Government Junior college concerned. Enrolment of Students in the year 2019-20 is shown in the Table 8.4.

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Table 8.4. Enrolment of Students in the year 2019-20.

(in Nos)

2019-20	Govt.+ Aided+ Other		Private		Total	
	Colleges	Enrollment	Colleges	Enrollment	Colleges	Enrollment
1st Year	1196	1,82,980	2106	3,82,607	3302	5,65,587
2nd Year	1049	1,59,681	1851	3,76,195	2900	5,35,876
TOTAL	2245	3,42,661	3957	7,58,802	6202	11,01,463

Source: Board Intermediate Education

Results, Trainings and Vocational Courses

4,31,739 candidates appeared for general courses in 2nd year I.P.E March 2019 of which 3,75,882 (87.1%) students passed whereas under Vocational courses, out of the 26,655 candidates appeared, 18,413(69.1%) students passed. District wise general and vocational courses result in March 2019 are given in the Annexure 8.10.

About 3730 junior lecturers were engaged on contract basis and about 1093 junior lecturers were engaged on Guest Faculty in Government Junior Colleges during the academic year 2019-20. Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty for the academic year 2019-20 with a remuneration @Rs.37,100/-p.m.

State Institute of Vocational Education

3479 unemployed youth have been admitted /registered in 48 Short Term Vocational Courses (STVCC) during 2019-2020 in various modules under the notification issued by the State Institute of Vocational Education (SIVE). During the year 2019-20, vocational text books and practical manuals of 2nd year were revised with new curriculum for the academic year 2019-20. Skill development training was provided for 1516 students of AET, EET, MET & ET for 12 days and 2434 students were trained for 24 days. Various orientation programmes have been conducted at various centres for principals, junior lectures (regular and vocational) and other staff working in junior colleges.

Distribution of Text books

Government have distributed 14,76,056 Intermediate text books free of cost to the students studying in the government and aided junior colleges in the state for the year 2019-20 to benefit 1,50,715 students and

approximately an amount of Rs.12.50 crores expenditure incurred. Further about 18 lakh Intermediate text books are printed for the year 2020-21 and are being distributed to all government/aided junior colleges including SWAPREIS, TWAPREIS, MJBAPBCEIS, AP Model School, KGBVS junior colleges in the state with an estimated cost of Rs.12.11 crores.

Bio Metric Attendance System has been introduced in the HoD, Secretary BIE, Regional and District Offices and 451 Govt Junior Colleges and 122 Aided Junior Colleges in the state.

Govt. has sanctioned 248 works/Projects under RIDF - 18,19,20,22 and 23 with an estimated cost of Rs.254.72 Cr under RIDF NABARD Assistance to the Intermediate Education. Out of 248 works /Projects, 197 works were completed and 47 works are under progress.

Supply of Sanitary Napkins to Intermediate Girl Students

Government has introduced new scheme for supply of sanitary napkins to 98181 Intermediate Girl Students in all Govt/Aided Junior Colleges in the State during the year 2019-20.

Collegiate Education

Higher Education Sector focuses on providing quality education to transform the state into a knowledge hub. Access to meaningful learning and particularly to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society is the mission statement.

There are 151 Government degree colleges and 137 Private aided colleges with 2,10,032 students (91,086 - GDCs+ 1,18,946 Pvt. Aided Colleges) functioning in the state offering UG & PG courses. Of these, 42 are autonomous colleges (14 GDCs + 28 aided), 16 are

oriental colleges (1 GDC + 15 Aided) & 2 are social welfare Govt. residential degree colleges offering B.Sc & B. Com (Hons). The department has initiated various programmes for sustaining and promoting quality education.

Table 8.5 shows the details of number of Degree Colleges and their strength. District-wise number of colleges, strength and category wise enrolments in Government & Private aided Degree colleges during the year 2019-20 are given in Annexure 8.11 and Annexure 8.12 respectively.

Table 8.5 Degree Colleges and Students, 2019-20 (in Nos)

Category	Colleges	Students
Government colleges	151	91,086
Private Aided	137	1,18,946
collegesTotal	288	2,10,032

Source: Commissioner of Collegiate Education

Government Degree colleges – results and new courses

The results of government and aided degree colleges were analyzed to encourage and motivate faculty members and to create healthy competition among colleges. The average pass percentage in 2018-19 was 71.26%, while in government colleges the pass percentage was 73.66%, it is only 68.46% in aided colleges. Government introduced market oriented courses through the UGC scheme of restructuring, to help students find immediate employment after graduation. 25 market - oriented restructured courses were introduced in 12 Government autonomous colleges across the state. All these courses are in English Medium with a sanctioned intake of 30. B.Sc. course in Aquaculture is introduced in 6 Govt. colleges and NFDB has agreed to fund the students for 6 months of apprenticeship. BBA Logistics is introduced in 3 colleges and MHRD has agreed to fund the students for 6 months of apprenticeship from 2019-20.

Employability Enhancement - Jawaharlal Knowledge Centres (JKCs)

Training is quintessential in unleashing human potential. Jawahar Knowledge Centre (JKCs) extend placement support to final year degree students and also passed-

out students by inviting companies like Infosys, Wipro, Tech Mahindra, Genpact, Hetero drugs, ILM, ICICI, etc., for conducting campus drives at colleges. Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Centre (APSSDC) established 50 training centres in government degree colleges and provided laptops and tabs as part of employable skill enhancement. Both JKC and APSSDC conduct mega Job Fairs for the final year students of the Government degree colleges. The Department is imparting employable skills through JKCs established in 132 Government degree colleges. 13453 students were trained and 7474 students got placements in 2018-19.

Rastriya Uchchitar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), providing funding to eligible state higher educational institutions. The funding to states would be made based on critical appraisal of state higher education plans, which would describe each state's strategy to address issues of equity, access and excellence in higher education and the outcome will be visible through increasing GER, quality teaching and relevance in research output.

Under RUSA Phase - II (Plan period 2018-20 & beyond) scheme, the following works have been taken up:

- ♦ Construction of new Model degree colleges in two places viz., Araku (W) of Visakhapatnam district and Pendlimarri of Kadapa district are under progress @ Rs.12 Crores each.
- ♦ Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges in three places at Salur of Vizianagaram, Paderu of Visakhapatnam and Proddutur of Kadapa districts @ Rs.4 Crores each.
- ♦ Infrastructure grants to 35 Degree colleges in the state @ Rs.2 Crores
- ♦ Enhancing quality and excellence in autonomous institutions in 6 places viz (Andhra Loyola College – Vijayawada, St. Theresa College -Eluru, GDC Visakhapatnam, GDC(PR) – Kakinada, GDC Rajahmundry, GDC – Ananthapur) @ Rs 5 Crores each.

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Quality enhancement, Capacity Building for Faculty

The Collegiate Education department mandated all colleges under its administrative control to get accredited by the NAAC. The department extends necessary support to colleges in the process of accreditation such as training for Principals and Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) Coordinators in the preparation of Self Study Report (SSR) for submission to NAAC. 126 government & private aided colleges are having valid NAAC grade as on 20.1.2020. During 2018-19, 400 faculties were trained on MOOCS at NIT, Warangal and 350 new recruits have undergone induction training at APHRDI. To improve communication skills, 72 English Language Labs (ELL) were established in government degree colleges. ELL software was also provided to 101 government degree colleges to strengthen the skills among the students.

Autonomous Colleges - Autonomous and CPE status

44 degree colleges (16 Govt. and 28 Pvt. Aided) attained autonomous status. Autonomous Colleges have the flexibility to frame their curriculum & devise methods of evaluation in consultation with affiliating universities. CPE Colleges receive special assistance from UGC to the tune of Rs.3.5 Cr. over a period of 5 years.

NIRF Ranking

During 2018-19, 4 colleges viz., Andhra Loyola College (A), Vijayawada-Rank 35, Silver Jubilee Govt. College (A), Kurnool-Rank 66, Dr.V S Krishna College (A), Visakhapatnam-Rank 111 and SRR & CVR Govt. College (A), Vijayawada- Rank (151-200 Band) have obtained ranks below 200 as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. For making colleges into Centres of Excellence a new scheme was proposed under NIRF Scheme and about Rs.40.62 crores were sanctioned to develop one college as Centres of Excellence.

Awards - State Teacher, Pratibha and Yuvatarangam awards: 52 awards were given to teachers on 5th September 2019 across the state to commemorate Sri Sarvepalli Radha Krishnan, formerz

President of India. Each teacher is given a gold coated medal, Rs. 20,000/- cash award, merit certificate, an electronic tab and a shawl. The Government has instituted Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Pratibha Puraskars for students of higher education in recognition to their merit. In 2019, 307 awards were given to the students of Government & Aided Degree Colleges on National Education Day i.e., 11th November 2019. The student is given a medal, Rs. 20,000/- cash award, merit certificate and an electronic tab.

Academic & Administrative Audit

Academic Audit is conducted for functional efficiency of the colleges and to promote accountability among the teaching staff. Academic and Administrative Audit(AAA) can be done internally and externally. Internally it will be done by the IQAC of the institutions, while externally it can be done by academic advisors of colleges. AAA understand the existing system and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Departments and Administrative Units and to suggest the methods for improvement and for overcoming the weaknesses. AAA suggest the methods for continuous improvement of quality keeping in mind the criteria and reports by NAAC.

New Initiatives in Collegiate education

Virtual Class Rooms: Andhra Pradesh is one of the few states in the entire country that implemented Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) for under graduate courses in all universities in the state. Virtual classrooms were established in Govt degree colleges. District level and state level expertise lessons are telecasted daily to improve access to varied teaching experiences. In Phase-I, 90 virtual classrooms installed in 56 RUSA colleges, and in Phase-II, 101 virtual classrooms installed in 88 Non-RUSA colleges.

Learning Management System: Learning Management System (LMS) is an important initiative which is introduced as an academic reform under RUSA to showcase varied teaching strategies like video lessons, power point presentations, notes for further reading and self-assessment questions to promote active learning in students leading to effective transfer of knowledge and skills to students in and outside the classroom. 57,217 students and 3475 faculty members were registered in

the LMS application of the department. 431 video lessons are available in LMS application covering 22 subjects by involving 139 subject experts to make classroom teaching interactive and to help students become familiar with basics and obtain a command over the subject thereby improving employment opportunities in core subjects.

Digital Classrooms: Each digital classroom is provided with a Digital Podium, LED interactive screen, LED projector, laptop, server and accessories are supplied and installed in 56 RUSA colleges. Each RUSA college is provided with 3 digital classrooms, each one to be utilised for Arts, Commerce and Science sections respectively. In total, 168 digital classrooms are established in 56 RUSA colleges with the RUSA funds. The digital classrooms are being utilized from 2018-19 to conduct Massive Open On-line Courses (MOOCs), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) by the faculty and students.

Andhra Pradesh Student Academic Management System

The Student Academic Management System (SAMS) application offers online features like e-admission, college management services and student services. A common admission process has been devised for all government and private aided degree colleges through mapping of courses, seats, university-wise fee structure along with Infrastructure Quality Index. Once the portal is ready, it will be of great use for NAAC accreditation, NIRF rankings and other rankings including other global rankings.

Women Empowerment Cell

Women Empowerment Cells (WEC) were established in all Govt. degree colleges and aided degree colleges to protect and empower women students in social, economic and political terms as women empowerment is the core part of any development strategy.

The principals and WEC coordinators in 13 identified Govt. Degree Colleges monitor the functioning of WEC activities in colleges in respective districts. Internal Complaints Committees (ICC) were constituted in the Head Office, O/o CCE and also in all government and private aided colleges to prevent sexual crimes against

children and women by spreading awareness as well as by taking action by the department.

Anti Ragging Cell

Anti Ragging Committees are established in all government and private aided degree colleges with senior staff members, students and parents to prevent ragging in colleges. A Toll-free number (1800-425-5314) is provided to help students against ragging.

Extracurricular Activities & Govt. Programmes

- ♦ Under Vanam Manam, 14284 saplings were planted against the fixed target of 130000. (Each district target is 10000 for the Year 2019-20)
- ♦ Swachh Bharat Activities: 5 Govt Degree Colleges & 4 Pvt. Aided Degree Colleges won Swachh Bharat Awards, 2019 for conducting various Swachhta activities in and around the college.
- ♦ Received 17 YRC awards for the year 2019-20 for Indian Red Cross Society Activities.
- ♦ Red Ribbon Club (RRC) through APSACS - Conducting awareness programmes on HIV Aids, blood donations and other related programmes will be carried in association with APSACS.

Technical Education

The prime objective of the department is to increase and enhance skilled technical manpower through polytechnic education to cater to the needs of the industry and thereby achieve sustainable development goals. The government also lays emphasis on improving the ranking at all India level by enhancing the quality of education in the polytechnics and increase the number of students who join polytechnic education. There are 84 Government, 2 Aided and 209 Private polytechnics are functioning in the state.

Mission

- ♦ Teaching and learning suiting industry needs
- ♦ Interaction with industry for upgrading Courses
- ♦ Modernization of laboratories matching industry skills-set

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- ♦ Revision of curriculum every five years
- ♦ Making learning self targeting for students in need of immediate supervisory technical jobs.
- ♦ Accreditation from NBA for Government polytechnics
- ♦ 3 ½ year Sandwich diploma courses are offered in 5 branches of engineering.
- ♦ 2 Year diploma course in pharmacy is offered in 8 government Polytechnics with an intake of 320 and in 11 private institutions with an intake of 805.

Courses Offered

- ♦ 3 Year diploma courses are offered in 20 branches of engineering & non-engineering.

Admissions in Polytechnics of AP for the year- 2019-20:

(in Nos.)

Type	Polytechnics	Sanctioned strength	Enrolment	Vacancy	Percentage of enrolment
Government	84	16243	14899	1344	91.72
Private Aided	2	508	495	13	97.44
Private	209	53793	27254	26539	50.66
TOTAL	295	70634	42648	27986	60.37

Institutional Infrastructure Development: Construction of Permanent Buildings under RIDF and State Plan

Construction of 6 new government polytechnic buildings is at various stages of completion under RIDF XIX. Under RIDF XX, construction of buildings for 12 Government Polytechnics is taken up, all the works are completed, so far Rs. 44.77 Crores expenditure is incurred and furniture has to be supplied as part of the project. Under RIDF XXI, administrative sanction was accorded to take up 9 government polytechnics with an overall project cost of Rs. 62.59 Crores of which 8 works are completed. Administrative sanction was also accorded to take up 8 government polytechnics under RIDF XXIII with an overall project cost of Rs. 60.68 Crores and 14 government polytechnics with an overall project cost of Rs. 100.00 Crores under RIDF XXIV. Government has issued administrative sanction for construction of permanent buildings and hostels in government polytechnics (26 works) under State Plan for an amount of Rs. 143.13 crores.

Government has also issued administrative sanction orders for construction of (14) New hostel buildings exclusively for SC students in government polytechnics and (02) hostel buildings in GMR Polytechnics in

Rajahmundry of East Godavari district & Madanapalli and the work is under progress.

Skill Development Activities

41 Skill Development Centers in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been established on self-sustainable basis. 70 CISCO academies were established in which 171 polytechnics (80 government and 91 private) have been registered. 50,557 students attended certified courses in Cisco Academies In the Academic Year 2019-20. Technical Skill Development Institutes (TSDIs) in collaboration with SIEMENS are established in 7 government polytechnics offering 20 courses in which a total of 14410 trained till 2019.

Information Technology & Related Infrastructure:

High Speed Internet Connectivity is established in 79 Govt. polytechnics, virtual class rooms are provided in 84 Govt. Polytechnics. 500 Digital Class rooms are established in 84 Govt. Polytechnics and facilitated uninterrupted access to Learning Management System (LMS) and access to other online courses like SWAYAM MOOCS. Biometric attendance system is arranged in 84 Govt. polytechnics.

Learning Management System: Learning Management System (LMS) is an ANYWHERE ANYTIME LEARNING. LMS is a digital version of content of engineering (Theory and Practicals) subjects that the student can access, browse and can work at his own pace anytime and anywhere, even on his/her mobile or personal computer. For the first time, such learner autonomy for conceptual knowledge has been introduced in the department of Technical Education. The direct beneficiaries are over one lakh students of government and private polytechnics across the state and indirect beneficiaries are subject teachers, heads of sections and principals.

The admissions into polytechnics are performed by web counselling. All the 84 Government Polytechnics are equipped with institutional websites and mandatory Online Grievance Redressal System has been incorporated at the institutional level.

Pratibha Scholarships, Modernisation and Accreditation

Government sanctions scholarships under Pratihba Scholarships scheme to promote quality and excellence in education to the meritorious students who excel in final examination conducted by State Board of Technical Education and Training, A.P. Each student is provided with a cash prize of Rs.20,000/- an electronic tablet, a gold medal and a certificate. 1295 students are the total number of beneficiaries.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned Rs. 50 Crore for modernization of labs in government polytechnics for each year 2018-19 and 2019-20. 17 laboratories relating to various technical branches are established in govt polytechnics

The Government have sanctioned Rs.2 Crore for getting National Board of Accreditation(NBA) for Government Polytechnics for the year 2019-20. So far, 41 Govt. Polytechnics registered for NBA and registration of 18 Govt. Polytechnics is under process for NBA. Two Govt. Polytechnics (Govt.Polytechnic, Anakapalli and Govt.Polytechnic, Kalyandurg) paid payment for pre-qualifier fee- 10%+90% for NBA courses.

Curriculum Development and Apprenticeship Training

Revising Curriculum as per Industry needs to keep pace with changing face of Industry. As per the revised Curriculum, Industrial Training for 6 months is made mandatory. Thrust for group work and project work is emphasized. The next revision is due in the Academic year 2019-2020. Skilling enhanced through 'Mandatory Industrial Training' for six months which commenced in 2018. 41884 final year students were trained in Industry for six months in 2018-19 and 38595 final year students are planned to be trained in 2019-2020.

Training is provided to 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. Six months industrial training is made a part of curriculum in the 5th / 6th semesters of diploma courses for hands on training and exposure to industry skills.

Government Aid for needy Students

- Jagananna Vidyadevena scheme benefited to 95,776 students mostly belonging to the marginalized and vulnerable students
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevna scheme benefited to 91,289 students most belonging to the marginalized and vulnerable students in the State.

New Proposals

Schools of Specializations are being planned to be set up strategically and in consonance with the specialized industrial belts such as School of a) Automobile Engineering in Ananthapur district: b) School of Electronics and Communications in Nellore district: c) School of Mechanical Engineering, Visakhapatnam district: d) School of Civil Engineering, Guntur district: e) School of Electrical and Electronics Engineering in Krishna district: f) School of Computer Engineering in Chittoor district: These schools are proposed to be established either on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Industry sponsorship / Expression of Interest. It is also planned to introduce Vocational Education

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courses such as Diploma in Vacation (D.Voc) Courses in selected polytechnics.

Visualizing Future Polytechnic Education

- ♦ Continuous updation of curriculum (Next revision due in the academic year 2020-2021)
- ♦ Faculty training in tune with curriculum revision
- ♦ Strengthening Industry Institute Interaction with apprenticeship, industrial seminars, industrial training, and industry exposure visits.
- ♦ Modernization of laboratories in tune with industry needs and curriculum revision.
- ♦ Attain accreditation status from NBA in a phased manner for government and provide world class polytechnic education in the state by 2022.
- ♦ Challenges for accreditation in government polytechnics - digitalization of library, infrastructure gaps, modernized laboratories meeting industry –skilling requirements
- ♦ Reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled man-power.
 - Prepare students for identified vocations with an emphasis on development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment.
 - Provide opportunities to fulfil the needs of women, rural and tribal students.
 - Provide residential & non-residential training for candidates from interior & backward areas and also locals from nearby areas.
 - Emphasis will be laid on promoting Online classes by State Board of Technical Education and Training (SBTET).
 - One Polytechnic in each District will developed as Centre of Excellence Polytechnic in future.
 - Nadu-Nedu Up gradation of existing infrastructure facilities in building of Government Polytechnics

Family Welfare

Ensuring access to health facilities one of the top agenda item for the state. Government provides key health services such as maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through the Family Welfare department. These services are provided by 7458 Sub-centers, 1145 Primary Health Centers, 196 Community Health Centers, 28 Area Hospitals, 14 District Hospitals, 10 other Health facilities (3 MCHs, 4 MPLs, 2 FRUs and 1 ESI) and 12 Teaching hospitals. Apart from these, 59 Urban Family Welfare Centers, 44 Post-Partum Units, 243 e-UPHCs and 8 UHCs are facilitating health access to the people of the state.

Over the years, there has been a significant improvement in various health parameters. The estimated Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state stand at 16.0, 6.7 and 29 respectively as compared to 20.0, 6.2 and 32 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, bulletin - May, 2019). The male and female expected life at birth for the combined state of Andhra Pradesh state are 68.4 and 71.1 respectively as against the All India figures of 68.8 and 71.1 in (2016-20). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births reported, stands at 74 for Andhra Pradesh welcomingly much lower than All-India's 122, as per the latest Sample Registration System (2015-17).

Demographic Goals

The State has set itself goals for key health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate. 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. The status of demographic achievement in AP is shown in Table.8.6.

I. Maternal Health Care Services

In Andhra Pradesh, Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to the pregnant and lactating women by implementing various schemes (both Central and State) and through a number of interventions like Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Mathrutva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

Table 8.6: Status of achievement in Demographic Goals – AP

Sl.No.	Name of the Indicator	Goal	Present Status		Source
			AP	India	
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	< 70	74	122	SRS - 2015-17
2	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	< 20	29	32	SRS- 2018
3	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	< 25	35	37	SRS - 2017
4	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.8	1.6	2.2	SRS - 2017
5	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	-	69.4	47.8	NFHS-4 -2015-16
6	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	-	16.0	20.0	SRS 2018
7	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	-	6.7	6.2	SRS 2018
8	Adult Sex Ratio (ASR)	-	996	943	Census 2011
9	Child Sex Ratio (CSR)	-	944	918	Census 2011

Source: SRS, NFHS & Census

Programme, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, 24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre, Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEMONC) centres, LaQshya and issue of Mother and Child Health Cards. Each of these have a definite objective and while providing necessary maternal services, help improve the indicators.

Under the scheme **Janani Suraksha Yojana**, incentives are being paid to the pregnant women at the time of delivery to encourage institutional deliveries at Public Health Institutes. 1.29 Lakh pregnant women were benefitted during 2019-20 (upto 2nd quarter).

Under the Government of India's new policy to guarantee free & cashless deliveries including caesarean operations in all public health institutions, 1.71 lakh pregnant women availed drugs and consumables, 1.58 lakh availed free diet, 1.63 lakh availed free diagnostics and 1.35 Lakh availed drop back services under the scheme **Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram**, initiated under NRHM without any user charges and any out of pocket expenditures.

Yet another intervention to provide quality ANC and also detection, referral, treatment & follow up of high risk pregnancies and women having complications, GOI has been implementing **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Mathrutva Abhiyan (PMSMA) Programme** under which at least one antenatal check up will be provided to the pregnant woman by a doctor / gynaecologist during

the 2nd & 3rd trimester of pregnancy on the 9th day of every month to ensure that no High Risk pregnancy goes undetected. This is in addition to the three (3) ANC checkups being conducted by ANMs/ Staff Nurses. A total of 4,28,536 pregnant women screened under PMSMA during the year 2019-20 (up to January) and a total of 1,02,773 high risk mothers were identified. As a step to further encourage early registration of pregnancy and receiving at least one antenatal check-up, the GOI scheme **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is being implemented in the state**. Under this scheme, cash incentive of Rs.5000/- will be paid to the pregnant woman and lactating mothers for 1st live birth in three instalments at Rs.1000 /- for early registration of pregnancy, Rs.2000 /- for receiving at least one antenatal check-up and Rs.2000 /- for registration of child birth and first cycle of vaccination. During 2019-20, incentive has been paid to 871675 beneficiaries out of the enrolled 922648 beneficiaries.

To provide round the clock normal delivery services for rural mothers, **24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre** is being run. Under the scheme, 596 MCH centres are functioning in the state to provide round the clock normal delivery services for rural mothers. The GOI is providing additional staff nurses to conduct normal delivery round the clock along with contingent workers in 24x7 MCH centres. In order to achieve the reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the GOI has identified certain First Referral Units as

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CEMONC centres. At present 90 CEMONC centres are functioning as **Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care centres**.

It is estimated that approximately 46% of maternal deaths, over 40% of stillbirths, 40% of neonatal deaths take place on the day of the delivery. A transformational improvement in the quality of care around child-birth-relating to intra partum and immediate postpartum care can dramatically improve the maternal and new-born outcomes. The Gol's LaQshya program aims to improve the quality of care in labour room & maternity OT to reduce maternal & infant mortality rate and to provide respectful maternal care to pregnant women attending public health facilities. Quality improvement in labour

room and maternity OT will be assessed through NQAS (National Quality Assurance Standards). Every facility achieving 70% score on NQAS will be certified as LaQshya certified facility. During 2019-20, 54 facilities in the state were selected on the basis of delivery load and out of them 19 facilities were taken for laQshya certification.

Mother and Child Health Cards are issued to every registered pregnant woman to have on-hand record of health services being provided. Birth certificates are also included in this card.

Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services is shown in Table 8.7

Table 8.7- Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services. (in. Nos)

S.No.	Indicator	2018-19	2019-20
1	ANC Reg.	868449	814765
2	High Risk PW	134885	140887
3	ANC 4 Checkups	757435	729628
4	Govt. Institutional Del.	331544	307000
5	Low Birth Weight (<2.5 Kgs)	35164	33664
6	Breast Feeding within 1Hr	694499	690539
7	Post Natal Checkups	561526	557542

Source: Family Welfare

II. Child Health Care Services

Government is taking all possible steps for prevention of Neonatal & Infant Deaths in the state through various health units covering 27 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 21 Mini Special New Born Care Units (Tribal), 18 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, 118 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 1306 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state with specialized care services for the low birth/premature/high risk newborns in all Government institutions. The other services provided are Injection Vitamin K1 for all new born within 24 Hrs after birth, 100% implementation of Kangaru Mother Care, implementation of Antenatal Corticosteroids for all suspected premature deliveries, ensuring Child Death Reviews (CDR) to identify and

address all the gaps in child health services and established a State Infant Life Line at Visakhapatnam to analyze cause wise infant deaths to help take preventive measures. Various services are rendered through the aforesaid health centres as detailed below:

Child Immunization is being taken care with time to time reviews, reorientation trainings and introduction of new vaccines. During 2019-20, up to October, 94.08 % of children below 1 year are covered under full immunization and 93.45 % of children of 1 to 5 yrs are covered under complete immunization. Special efforts are being taken to bring in children of vulnerable groups for immunization coverage through meticulous RI plans – Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush. In order to address the problem of

Diarrhea in children age group 10 to 16 years, Rota Virus Vaccine is being administered to (children below 1 yr.). Similarly, to prevent Diphtheria in adolescent age group 10-16 years and to protect against maternal and neonatal tetanus & diphtheria during prenatal care, the government has introduced Td vaccine in RI schedule in the year of 2019. 79.54 % of 10-year age group, 70.54 % of 16 yrs age group are covered under Td Vaccination as of March, 2020. With enormous efforts during last two decades Polio has been brought under control. To continue the Polio Free status as a part of end game strategy against Polio, the state has switched to bOPV (bi-valent Oral Polio Vaccine), given in a 2 dose schedule at 6th & 14th week after birth.

Further, in order to eliminate **Measles & control of Rubella** from the country by 2020, as per the instructions of the Government of India, MR vaccination was given to all the children from 9th month to 15 years in the state. To screen children for 4Ds (Birth Defects, Deficiencies, childhood diseases disability and development delays) and providing treatment with early intervention, 16 DEIC (District Early Intervention Centres) are established under **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram** programme. The children will be screened for health problems under the program vitamin-A supplementation, bi-annual deworming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. Achievements of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram Programme are shown in Table.8.8.

Table: 8.8- Achievements of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram Programme

S.No.	Intervention	2018-19	2019-20
1	Schools Screening	45673	AWC-49,918 Schools & Jr.Colleges 42,314
2	Screening Children (in lakh Nos)	39.65	AWC-29,34,810, Schools & Jr. Colleges 34,88,086
3	Children Treated by PHC/UHC MOs team (in Nos)	374134	4,32,150
4	Referral to higher Centres	203476	1,49,582
5	Treated at higher hospitals. A) Aarogyasree B) Non Aarogyasree	16634	8,867
6	Eye Screening (in Nos)	1787466	38,99,283
7	Spectacles Distributed (in Nos)	17821	47,523
8	Albendazole Tabs (in Nos)	12117869	1,11,32,809
9	Iron Folic Acid tabs (Big + Small) in Nos	154347725	26,98,82,070
10	RBSK Target (in Nos)	6494524	73,58,322
11	Mobile Health Teams	450	438
12	District Early Intervention Centres	16	16

Source: Family Welfare

Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK): Gol launched the Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) to strengthen the adolescent component of the RMNCH+A strategy, which is one of the weakest and a sub-critical programming area. Core programming

principles for RKSK are health promotion on community based approach and expanded scope of the programme includes nutrition, sexual & reproductive health, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), Non-Communicable Diseases, mental health and substance

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misuse. Under the programme, schemes like weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation and Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics are being implemented for adolescent girls and boys enrolled in government/ government aided / municipal schools from 6th to 12th classes and adolescent girls who are not in school along with married adolescent girls in both rural and urban areas. 25.38 Lakh adolescents were covered in 412 AFHC clinics during 2019-20.

III. Family Welfare Services

In order to control population explosion and to decrease the Total Fertility Rate, Family Planning Services are being provided by implementing the schemes/interventions relating to family planning activities. Government is providing family planning incentives as compensation towards wage loss. An amount of Rs.600/- is paid to Tubectomy Acceptors belonging to BPL, SC, and ST families and Rs.250/- to other Tubectomy Acceptors. Similarly, Rs.1100/- is paid to the Male Sterilization (Vasectomy) Acceptors belonging to all categories. During 2019-20, 1363 Vasectomies and 180645 Tubectomy operations were performed.

Under the 'Family Planning Indemnity Scheme', sterilization operations are conducted to indemnify all the beneficiaries of sterilization and health facilities (public & accredited private/ NGO). Rs.2.00 lakhs is given, in case of death due to sterilization operation within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital, Rs. 50,000 for such occurrence between 8 to 30 days,

Rs.30,000 for sterilization operation failure (payable once) and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication due to sterilization operation (within 60 days of operation) and indemnity coverage of Rs.2 lakhs to the service providers on legal issues arising out of the surgery.

IV. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act:

The PC&PNDT (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 and Rules 1996 are implemented in the state to prevent the female feticides and to improve the female sex ratio. Multi Member Appropriate Authority and Advisory Committees were constituted at State, District and Sub District Level and regular meetings were being conducted by these committees to review the implementation of PC&PNDT Act in the state.

V. Revised National TB Control Programme

The main goal of the programme is elimination of TB by 2025. The main objectives are to achieve 217 per lakh population 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 etc.

Performance of RNTCP (as per new indicators) details are shown Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Performance of RNTCP (as per new indicators)

Year	Population in lakhs	Annual Total TB Case Notification Rate.			Treatment Success rate	
		Public	Private	Total	New cases	Re-treatment cases
2015	508.4	122	15	137	92%	82%
2016	511.5	125	17	142	90%	82%
2017	514.8	130	31	161	92%	84%
2018	525.2	124	51	175	92%	85%
2019	530.2	144	43	187	91%	85%
2020(Up to March)	530.04	129	41	170	92%	86%

Source : Family Welfare

VI. Prominent health services

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are giving services as link works between community and health system. Andhra Pradesh has 42752 ASHAs (39552 in rural area & 3200 in urban area). They are involved in all Govt schemes. Their knowledge is updated from time to time by conducting orientation programme on the relevant subjects.

Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) is a common platform for allowing the people to access the services of health and ICDS. It is organized every month on fixed day, fixed time and fixed places (Anganwadi Centre) to provide essential and comprehensive health & nutrition services to pregnant women, lactating mothers, children (0-5 yrs) and adolescent girls. This platform ensures early registration, identification and referral of high-risk children and pregnant women & to establish effective interaction with service providers and the community and action is being taken to monitor VHND activity in 55607 Anganwadi centres by supervisory staff.

Urban Slum Health Services scheme was started in 2000 with an objective to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to the people living in slum areas to address healthcare needs of urban population, 243 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) in 73 ULBs have been established under National Urban Health Mission. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20000 population in slum area. The Urban Primary Health Care is catered around the principles of equity, inclusive, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Government has upgraded all the existing 243 UPHCs to State-of-the-Art Electronic Urban Primary Health Centres (e-UPHCs). The 243 electronic Urban Primary Health Centres with facilities like AC waiting hall, 41 in-house lab tests including ECG, free drugs and Tele-consultations for the core specialties like Cardiology, Orthopaedics, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, internal medicine to provide quality medical services to the thickly populated urban dwellers nearer to them. Under these eUPHCs, 53.58 Lakhs OPD, 6.05 Lakhs Tele consultation, 34.36 Lakhs Lab investigations, 7.93 Lakhs Immunization and 8.15 Lakhs ANC/PNC were performed during the year 2019.

To track every mother and child in receiving the health

services from time to time, the name based online record is being maintained under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Portal, which is a centralized web based application. All ANMs are provided with Tablet PC's along with Net Connection and SIM cards for using these tabs so that ANMs can easily identify the services due to the pregnant mothers & infants. The beneficiaries also are alerted with SMS in receiving health services due from time to time. During 2019-20, a total of 7.0 lakh mothers and 6.12 lakh children were registered in the web portal.

The District Level Quality Assurance Committee **reviews the Maternal and Infant deaths** every month and sends a detailed report about the corrective measures taken to minimize the maternal and infant deaths. 386 maternal deaths were reviewed during year 2019-20

Under the scheme Free Clinical Laboratory Services, Government has provided free essential laboratory investigations to all the patients utilizing public health facilities. 4.20 Crores Lab Tests were conducted free of cost to the patients during 2019- (Up to March).

The Government has introduced the Thalli Bidda Express service under JSSK in order to encourage deliveries at the government hospitals which are safe and most of them would be normal deliveries. The scheme provides safe and hygienic transportation to post-natal women with children through dedicated vehicles. 2.62 lakh pregnant women availed Drop Back Service after delivery during the period from April 2019 to March 20.

439 ambulances (89 ALS and 350 BLS ambulances) with trained technical staff all 24 hours and 365 days through 108 toll-free number were made operational to cover entire state. For the period from April'19 to Mar'20, a total number of 3.99 lakh patients and 1.59 lakh pregnant women were transported under the Emergency Health Transportation Scheme.

292 Mobile Medical Units are placed in all districts to provide once-a-month fixed day service (Fixed Day Health Services) at the rural habitations located 3 km beyond a PHC or CHC according to pre-determined calendar to provide pregnancy monitoring, treat infant, child and chronic ailments, etc. Each mobile health vehicle is equipped with medical and basic laboratory equipment to perform 9 different types of lab tests. 44.55 lakhs beneficiaries utilized MMU services for the period

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from April'19 to Mar'20. Feeder Ambulance facility is made available to transport pregnant women from hard to reach areas up to the point where 108 ambulance services are unavailable.

Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust

The objective of the scheme is to provide end to end cashless health care services to the BPL families identified by the government in Empanelled Network Hospitals for 2059 (including 1000 new) procedures with financial limit of Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per annum. The cashless treatment includes OP registration, free diagnostics, consultation, surgical procedures/ medical treatment, consumables, post discharge medicines for ten days and follow-up for certain procedures. The trust strives to implement, establish, provide, administer, modify and supervise either directly or indirectly the "Dr.YSR Aarogyasri" scheme or any other scheme(s) under the Trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Health Schemes / Services

The Health schemes implemented by the trust include:

- Dr. YSR Aarogyasri for the Below Poverty Line families,
- Employees Health Scheme for the employees, pensioners and their dependents,
- Working Journalists Health Scheme for the accredited journalists identified by I&PR,
- Aarogya Raksha Scheme,
- Amrutha Health Scheme for the orphans and destitute identified by the government,
- Aayushman Bharath – PMJA, and
- Implementation of Maternal Procedures under Dr YSR Aarogyasri.

Details of the aforesaid schemes are as follows:

Dr. YSR Aarogyasri (BPL Families)

Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme is a 'flagship scheme' of all health initiatives of the state government introduced with an aim to achieve Universal Health Coverage in the state. Under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme, the BPL population of the state holding the white ration card / BPL card (144.07 lakhs of families according to the data of Civil Supplies Dept,) are eligible for the benefits. As per eligibility criteria issued by government, families with an annual income up to Rs.5 lakhs are eligible. All the dependent family members existing in the white ration card / health card are also eligible. No premium is collected from the beneficiaries. Govt. will bear the entire expenditure of treatment as per the scheme guidelines. 1529 network hospitals are empanelled and 2059 procedures in West Godavari and 1259 procedures in remaining 12 districts are covered under the scheme. 143 procedures are reserved only for Govt. network hospitals. 138 follow-up procedures are identified for cashless treatment for one year from the date of discharge. So far, 2,526 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas where 5,96,330 beneficiaries were screened, and 3,730 patients were referred.

During 2019-20, 4,41,573 patients benefitted under YSR Aarogyasri. District wise status of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020 is shown in Annexure 8.13.

Employees Health Scheme

The scheme was introduced for the benefit of 16.99 Lakh state government employees, pensioners and their dependents on a premium contribution of 50:50 between State Government and Employees/Pensioners. Under the scheme, 1885 procedures have been notified with treatment of 25 identified chronic diseases and 170 procedures identified under follow-up treatments. Rs.2.00 lakhs is the limit per episode of illness with no limitation on number of episodes. Government has introduced the Working Journalists Health Scheme for providing free health care services on the lines of EHS to the accredited journalists identified by the I&PR department which is a nodal agency.

The Government with an objective of providing "Universal Health Coverage" initiated the Aarogya

Raksha Scheme scheme for Above Poverty Line Families (APL) with a premium collection of Rs.1200/- per family member per year. The financial coverage is Rs 2.00 lakhs per year per individual. 69,153 families have been enrolled under the scheme as on 28.11.2019. Similarly this scheme is to be implemented to cover the orphans and destitute in old age homes and the Trust collected the data of 2,812 eligible beneficiaries.

Aayushman Bharath (PMJAY) - A grant-in-aid programme

Aayushman Bharat is a national health scheme introduced by the Govt. of India in the year 2018 to provide financial protection up to Rs.5 lakhs per family per annum for the vulnerable 50 crore population with beneficiaries living in India. An MoU was made between State & National Health Authorities for implementation of Aayushman Bharat in A.P. 1.44 crore families are benefited under Dr. YSR AHCT. However, as per the SECC-2011, the total beneficiaries identified under AB PM-JAY in AP are 55,30 lakhs. The budget share between Centre and State is 60:40 and the proportionate families' eligible for AB PM-JAY is 38.20%. During 2019-20(Up to March), an amount of Rs.374.06 Crores has been released by the Gol.

Inclusion of Obstetric procedures

In order to further reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate from 74 to 50 per one lakh live births, the Government of A.P has included the obstetric procedures viz., Normal Delivery and Caesarean Section under Dr.YSR Aarogyasri scheme on par with CGHS 2014 package rates of Rs.8,000/- and Rs. 14,050/- respectively and implemented with effect from 15.01.2019.

Services

104 Seva Kendram - Helpdesk (Helpline):

The Trust has an integrated and dedicated helpdesk/ helpline called "104 Seva Kendram" (Health Information Help Line) which functions round the clock (24x7) for 365 days. This Toll-Free Call Centre provides health advice (with SMS prescription), counselling services, directory information, and information pertaining to the schemes being implemented by the Trust through inbound call

services. Trust monitors the scheme and resolves the grievances by obtaining direct feedback of the beneficiaries through outbound calls. Average number of in-bound calls per day is 2000 and average number of out-bound call per day is 1200. Government have authorized the Trust to scrutinize the medical reimbursement bills of the government employees & pensioners for reimbursement of medical bills.

Cochlear Implantation Programme

The scheme has been designed as a special package to provide cashless services to the needy hearing impaired deaf and dumb children up to the age of 5 years with package amount of Rs.6.5 lakhs per beneficiary towards Cochlear Implantation Surgery and Audio Verbal Therapy for one year. 537 hearing impaired children are benefited from Cochlear implantation programme till date.

Dialysis treatment for the patients suffering from Chronic Kidney Disease

The Trust is providing cashless dialysis treatment to the patients suffering from chronic kidney disease in identified network hospitals of both government and private with a package amount of Rs. 10,550/- per month for 10 dialyses. There are 17 Govt. and 119 Private network hospitals empanelled for treatment of maintenance of Haemodialysis under all the schemes of Dr YSR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust.

The disciplinary committee of the trust initiates various kinds of disciplinary actions against the erring hospitals based on the complaints forwarded by the field staff, inspecting teams, patients and any other means of sources. The Trust has a stringent online grievance redressal system. The grievances are resolved by obtaining field reports from the respective district coordinators.

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New initiatives / policies

Recently the Trust has taken the measures for implementation of certain new policies outlined below as part of "Navaratnalu" for welfare of the needy patients and development of the state.

Proposal	Current Status / Progress
Expansion of scheme in other states viz., Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Chennai	Scheme was successfully launched by the Hon'ble CM on 01.11.2019 with the first approval of pre-authorisations pertaining to the hospitals in 3 cities viz., Hyderabad, Chennai and Bengaluru. A total of 130 hospitals are empanelled covering 716 super specialty procedures (Hyderabad-72, Bengaluru-35 and Chennai-23) 3020 patients treated w.e.f 1.11.2019 to 31-03-2020.
Expansion of scheme including new procedures of treatment cost exceeding Rs.1000/-	1000 new procedures of exceeding treatment cost Rs.1000/- are identified for implementation of pilot project in West Godavari from 01.01.2020. Up to 31.03.2020, 2763 patients have undergone treatment amounting to Rs.3.91 Cr. in West Godavari district. 200 new procedures are identified for implementation from 01.01.2020 in the remaining 12 districts. Up to 31.03.2020, 10,834 patients have undergone treatment amounting to Rs.22.93 Cr. in the remaining 12 districts.
Issue of Smart Health Cards under Dr.YSR Aarogyasri scheme	Nearly 67,00,000 Health Cards have been delivered to the districts for distribution across the state.
Expansion of Dr.YSR Aarogyasri scheme for families whose annual income is up to Rs.5.00 lakhs.	Government has issued guidelines of eligibility criteria for getting the health card under the scheme vide G.O.Rt.No.628, HM & FW Dept., dated 15.11.2019 As on 31.03.2020, 67,000 applications found eligible as per the above orders
Post-operative sustenance allowance for the patients who undergo surgery(ies) under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme	Government has decided to provide financial assistance to the patients who undergo surgeries under Dr.YSRAS for the post-op recovery period @ Rs.225/- per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per month to the patients who undergo surgery (836 procedures) under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri. From 01.12.2019 to 31.03.2020, 1,05,702 patients have received Post-op sustenance allowance amounting to Rs. 72.93cr.

Achievements

All the empanelled hospitals under Dr YSR AHCT will be graded with three sets of grading – Grade A+, Grade A and Grade B. The Grade B is a temporary license provided to the empanelled hospital for a period of six months. A re-verification of the Grade B hospitals will be done after six months after which the same is upgraded to A+ or de-empanelled.

The inspections of the empanelled hospitals in all the 13 districts of the State have been completed and the report is under process to submit to the Government

Government has permitted the Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust for inclusion of Bilateral Cochlear Implantation for deaf children and additional external processor for congenital deaf children under the existing Cochlear implantation programme of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri.

Action plan for effective implementation of the scheme

- To increase awareness by giving wide publicity through the health camps, network hospitals and other IEC activities on the existing policies.
- To design and deploy online modules for transparent and effective implementation of the scheme.
- To strengthen the staff (technical and non-technical) at head office and field levels.
- To appoint the expertise to conduct research and data analysis.
- To contemplate and workout the new proposals to increase the accessibility of treatment to the patients in rural areas.
- Inclusion and deletion of procedures.
- Revision of packages from time to time.
- Social audit of the scheme.
- To publish news articles on the success rate of the scheme
- Regular medical audit of the claims to find out the unethical and fraudulent cases and to act against the erring hospitals.
- To conduct regular inspection of network hospitals by the District Coordinators and officials from Head Office.
- Regular review meetings to obtain inputs and feedback for revision of the policies.

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) is an autonomous organization funded by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, to manage secondary level hospitals. The

APVVP deals exclusively with the secondary level Hospitals i.e First Referral Units (FRU) like Community Health Centres (CHC), Area Hospitals (Sub District Hospitals (SDH)) and District Hospitals (DH) with a bed strength ranging from 30 to 450. APVVP Hospitals provide outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services.

Hospital Activities : The Community Health Centres (CHC) with 30-50 beds provide maternity, child health services apart from the general health services. The Sub District Hospitals (SDH)/Area Hospitals (AH), with 100-150 beds provide services and clinical specialties like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Paediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Anaesthesia, Orthopaedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dermatology and Dental Care. The district hospitals (DH) with bed strength ranging from 150 to 450 provide and clinical services like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Paediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Anesthesia, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental, Dermatology, Psychiatry, Radiology and Dental Care etc.

All the above hospitals are provided with professionals under various specialities depending upon their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are provided to all hospitals by the central drug stores under APMHIDC as per the requirements and allotments specified by APVVP. These hospitals along with the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Teaching Hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) acts as a platform for implementation of various national health programmes like Malaria, TB, Leprosy, HIVs and Family Welfare programmes.

Hospitals Performance : The comparative performance of hospital activities in 4 key indicators is shown in the following Table.8.10.

Table.8.10. Performance Indicators of Hospital Activities

(in Nos.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Development indicator	2017-2018	2018-19	2019-20
1	Out Patients	22788700	23903222	24346056
2	In Patients	1920654	1895026	2019868
3	Major Surgeries	91995	91207	91038
4	Deliveries	169231	174748	167893

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Human Resources : There are 1607 doctors including specialists, 2675 nursing staff, 1114 paramedical staff and 447 administrative staff working for health care in APVVP hospitals. Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted to third party agencies and other non clinical services like security and pest & rodent control services are provided mostly through third party basis. The blood banks provide blood to the needy patients in the hospitals. There are 11 blood banks and 51 blood storage centers functioning in APVVP hospitals in the state.

In APVVP hospitals, 23 Special Care New Born Units (SNCU), 9 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC), 118 New Born Stabilization Units (NBSU), 86 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care (CEMONC), 26 Tribal Hospitals are functioning under National Health Mission.

Special Care New Born Units: Government have sanctioned 23 SNCUs to APVVP hospitals in Andhra Pradesh. These units provide special medical care and treatment to the low birth weight new born babies and premature babies. The performance of SNCU in APVVP hospitals is shown in the below Table. 8.11.

Table. 8.11. Performance of Special New Born Units

No. of cases under SNCU	Grand Total (April 2018 - Mar 2019)	Grand Total (April 2019 to March 2020)
Baby Weight in grams		
>2500gm	1,18,708	1,17,679
<2500gm	21,952	21,915
1500-2499gm	17,649	18,071
1000-1499gm	3,258	2,979
Preterm births(Gestation)		
>37 weeks	1,40,660	1,39,594
<37 weeks	14,080	14,491

Source: APVVP

Important health centres and services

The New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are used to stabilize the new born babies. At present 118 NBSUs are functioning and located in APVVP hospitals in Andhra Pradesh. During 2019-20, 36,591 cases were admitted, 30,613 discharged, 3737 referrals and 129 deaths. To provide care to the sick and malnourished children, Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) are established. At present 9 NRCs are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. During 2019-20, 1117 SAM cases were admitted, 955 discharged, 606 discharged with target weight gain, 58 cases referred, 625 children followed up. There is a gradual increase in the number of cases treated in the APVVP hospitals. The YSR Aarogya Sri scheme is being implemented in all district hospitals, most of the Area Hospitals and a few CHCs which have empanelled, based on the availability of specialists and equipment.

Under the **Vaidya Pariksha** scheme, 27,83,279 Lakh patients availed free laboratory services, 1,33,27,347 crore tests conducted (April 2019 to March 2020). In regard to Free Tele-radiology services, 4,80,379 Lakh X-Rays uploaded and 4,79,812 Lakh reported. 85,365 lakh Free CT-Scan services in PPP mode were reported and 11,818 CT Scans were reported under Tele Reporting.

Under the **National Free Dialysis services** scheme, dialysis centers are established in all 13 districts in APVVP hospitals in PPP mode. 25,525 patients were given 330729 sessions of dialysis during 2019-20 upto March.

Tele-Ophthalmology Services programme aims in providing high quality eye care to affected population. 115 e-Eye centers have been established. This service is delivered in a hub and spoke model and services typically delivered through these centers include checking of funds, retinopathy, glaucoma, refraction. The beneficiary visits the nearest e-Eye clinic to get their eyes checked. A report is generated at the hub and treatment is initiated based on the report. Correction glasses/spectacles are then provided free of cost based on the report recommendations. 5,75,047 beneficiary visits, 5,42,183 refraction checks, 1,42,091 funds checks have been completed, and 4,53,241 spectacles have been issued during 2019-20

In order to provide immediate emergency medical care to accident victims, 4 Trauma Care Centers are functioning at DH-Rajahmundry, DH-Eluru, AH-Tekkali,

and AH-Tuni and the process of establishment of two more Trauma care centres at CHC-Naidupeta, Nellore District and CHC-Penukonda, Anantapur District is under process.

Health

Health department implements various central and state public health schemes relating to control/ eradication of Vector Borne diseases, TB, Blindness, Leprosy etc., The following are some of the implementation details in regard to these programmes.

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program (NVBDCP) deals with Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, suspected viral Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya,

Filaria with the support of state government and NRHM programme with broad objective of prevention of deaths due to Vector Borne Diseases and reduction of morbidity covering tribal areas of 5 districts in the state. The major strategies include.

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment for Malaria and other Vector Borne Diseases.
- Integrated Vector Control measures through ensuring prompt usage of LLINs, conduction of insecticidal spray operations, (IRS), promoting personal Protection measures and source reduction methods.
- Capacity Building and inter-sectoral co-ordination with line departments, i.e., Education, RWS, Panchayath raj, Municipal Administration and Urban Development.

Table 8.12: Vector Borne Diseases.

(in Nos)

Diseases	2019			2020 (Upto March)		
	Sample Collection	Positives	Deaths	Sample Collection	Positives	Deaths
Malaria	6502654	3104	0	1387432	593	0
Dengue	51876	5286	0	7562	390	0
Chikungunya	832	88	0	207	15	0
JE	2	0	0	4	0	0
Filaria	148371	9	0	35616	0	0

Source: Health and Family Welfare.

The revised **National TB Control Programme** targets elimination of TB by 2025. The main objectives of the programme are to restrict incidence for all types of TB cases to 217 per lakh population, 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 decrease catastrophic cost and to implement universal Drug Susceptible Testing to all private/public.

The action plan envisages:

1. To implement National Strategic Plan 2017-25.
2. Strengthen rapid diagnosis and started universal DST by increase molecular diagnostic test (RTPCR)

upto sub district level (CHCs and PHCs).

3. Treatment regimen changed to Daily Fixed Dose Combinations according to weight bands to prevent relapse and increase treatment adherence,
4. Implementing Nutritional support to all TB patients, financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month for each notified TB patient during anti-TB treatment i.e., 6 to 8 months.
5. To implement Latent TB infection diagnosis and management (contacts of TB patients) 5-18 yrs age group.
6. To implement new drug resistant TB management (2019) which includes new Anti TB drugs.

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The **National Programme for Control of Blindness** aims to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.0% to 0.3%. The prevalence is 1% as per 2006-07 survey by Govt. of India. The strategies under the programme are to provide high quality of eye care to the effected population, expand coverage eye care services to the underserved areas, reduce the backlog of blindness and develop institutional capacity for eye care services. The scheme covers Free Cataract Surgeries both in government and NGO sector, refractive errors detection, school eye screening, distribution of free spectacles, eye ball collection through Eye Banks and Eye Donation Centers and early detection of other eye diseases viz., Glaucoma and Diabetic retinopathy. 3.51 Lakh cataract

operations were conducted during 2019-20 achieving 107.01% against the target.

Dr. YSR Kanti Velugu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a unique special innovative programme “Dr.YSR Kanti Velugu” - Mass Eye Screening to provide comprehensive Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Eye care services to the population at free of cost, to be implemented in 6 phases over a period of 3 years on a mission mode from 10.10.2019 to 31.01.2022. The programme has been launched on 10.10.2019 on the occasion of World Sight Day.



Situation Assessment: Vision is the most important and essential component of life of humans to lead a quality and productive life in the community. Eye problems are common in general population. It is estimated that among the general population, approximately around 40% of population have vision problems that need eye care. 80% of the blindness can be preventable and can be addressed with a pair of glasses or cataract surgery.

The Objectives:

- To reduce the avoidable blindness from 1% to 0.3%
- Providing appropriate interventions i.e Spectacles distribution to the needy people, Cataract surgeries, Diabetic Retinopathy, Glaucoma, Childhood blindness etc.
- Strengthening of Govt institutions
- Training of Ophthalmic surgeons in IOL, Phaco etc.
- Establishment of Regional Institute of Ophthalmology in the State.

Mode of implementation:

The programme is being implemented in 6 phases. Target population is 1 Crore in each phase.

Phase – I (Primary Basic eye screening of school children from 10.10.2019 to 16.10.2019).

- Primary Basic Eye screening of all school children both Government and Private sector successfully

completed covering 60,401 schools and 66,15,467 children.

- All the medical records entered in web portal and specially designed online application developed by RTGS (Dept. Of Real Time Governance) (drysrkantivelugu.ap.gov.in).
- During Phase – I, it is observed 4.33 lakh children are identified with eye problems.

Phase – I -- Screening report of School Children.

S.No.		Target (No)	Completed(Nos)	%
1	Total schools	60,694	60,406	99.52
2	Total children	69,36,761	65,90,271	95
3	Children with vision defects		4,36,983	
4	Prevalence (per 100)		6.63	

Gender Wise :

S.No.	Gender	Total Screened	With Vision Defects	Prevalence
1	Boys	3443700	220317	6.04
2	Girls	3171767	213283	6.39

Social Status :

S.No.	Caste	Total Screened	With Vision Defects	Prevalence
1	SC	13,17,021	71,956	5.46
2	ST	4,50,136	18,916	4.20
3	BC	34,05,738	2,26,754	6.66
4	OC	14,42,572	1,15,974	8.04

Phase – II (Secondary Eye Screening and prescription of School Children from 1.11.2019 to 31.12.2019).

Total Children identified with Eye Defects	Total Students Screened	Medical Advise / Normal	Spectacles Prescribed	Total Referred
4,35,240	4,35,240	2,41,033	1,52,785	46,285

- Distribution of Spectacles to School Children is under process.

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Referral Cases – Tertiary Eye Care Management :

- Target children for further interventions – 46,285
- Special screenings are being conducted in the districts
- Identified for surgeries (Cataract, Ptosis, Squint etc. cases – 297)

Phase II - Spectacles Distribution Status:

- Total No. of spectacles prescribed in Phase-II : 1,61,641 (1,52,785 + 8,856)
- Total Spectacle to be provided after Reconciliation : 1,58,418
- Total No. of Spectacles dispatched : 1,29,373

- Total No. of Spectacles delivered : 1,26,989
- Total No. of Spectacles in transit : 2,384
- Total No. of Spectacles under manufacturing process : 28,274

Phase III

- Community Eye Screening launching on 18.02.2020.
- Target Group: One mandal per Assembly Constituency in the State is to be selected for conducting Community Eye Screening for 60 years and above population.

The details of the Eye Screening and Eye Ball Collection are shown in Table 8.13.

Table. 8.13. School Children Eye Screening and Eye Ball Collection (in Nos)

Activity	Year					
	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (up to Oct)	
	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement
No. of School Children Eye Screening	874264	955150	874264	3805146	874264	7639662
No. of School Children detected with Refr. Errors	87428	69932	87428	32829	87428	21022
Distribution of Free spectacles	70000	38821	70000	44951	70000	20359
Eye Ball Collection	5000	4143	5000	4961	5000	2718

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), it is to ensure that all Government Health Institutions diagnose leprosy cases, treat and motivate the patients for complete treatment. PHCs and higher institutions are providing treatment for leprosy reaction cases wherever

necessary. For the protection of the in-sensitive sole of the foot, MCR footwear is being provided twice in a year. For the deform foot, hand and disability of eyes, RCS (Re-Constructive Surgeries) are being performed with the support of NGOs and Government Institutions. The Department is also pursuing for the provision of disability pension, AAY cards and housing facility for the leprosy patients. For early identification of leprosy

suspects, ASHAs are imparted with the knowledge of symptoms of leprosy cases and after identification of the cases, ASHAs are being paid incentives for identification and for regular monitoring of completion of treatment.

As per the instructions of Government of India, three pronged approach is being implemented in the State as follows:

1. Leprosy Case Detection Campaign for high endemic districts:

Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) is a unique initiative of its kind under NLEP and will be implemented in selected high endemic districts annually. The districts showing PR >1 / 10000 population during any of the last three years, will be identified by this division and same will be communicated to respective States. The demand for fund for LCDC may be made under activity, specific-plan for Early case detection.

- In villages, case search needs to be done in each house of the whole village.
- In urban areas 300 households must be covered around location of case.

2. Focused Leprosy Campaign for hot spots:

The village/ urban area where even a single grade II disabled case detected must be considered as hot spot, as reporting of even single grade II disabled case indicates that cases are being detected very late and there can be several hidden cases in the community. In these hot spots of low endemic districts which are not selected for LCDC, house to house visit by ASHAs/ Multi Purpose Workers must be carried out to examine each and every resident of the households of area.

3. Case Detection in Hard to reach areas:

Area specific plans as per local need may be formed. The same local people may be empowered by making them aware and providing them material resources.

Details of average reporting % of Syndromic (S) Presumptive (P) Laboratory Confirmed (L) are given in Annexure 8.14

Non – Communicable Diseases:

Non communicable diseases are major cause for morbidity and mortality in India and about 37% of people are vulnerable to NCDs. Most often 30+ age-group people both men and women are suffering from NCDs in India. To improve the health status of individuals and address the health problems and decrease the pocket expenditure to the common public, GOI is implementing various programmes under NCDs.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs and Stroke (NPCDCS)

13 districts of the state are implementing NPCDCS

- 13 District NCD Clinics functioning in the District Hospitals
- 12 Cardiac Care Units functioning in the District Hospitals (Except Chittoor hospital is under PPP mode)
- In 90 CHCs NCD Clinics are functioning.
- 1145 PHCs Men Master Health Checkups Screening going on
- Population Based Screening is going in the Sub Centre level by using CBAC check lists in all PHCs

National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)

13 districts in the state are implementing NTCP

Operational Aspects:

1. Create awareness of harmful effect of tobacco by conducting sensitization to students in colleges and schools.
2. Implementation of COTPA 2003

Details of National Programme for prevention and Control of Fluorosis is given in Annexure 8.15

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A.P State AIDS Control Society (APSACS)

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. Various prevention activities are being taken up and these include:

Provision of **Basic Services** which include free HIV/AIDS counselling, testing services and also prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS through 1936 Centers (1630 Govt, 196 Pvt, 102 CBSTINGOs & 8 Mobile), Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres have been established in all Government and Private Hospitals as per the need.

In addition to preventive measures, few **Targeted Interventions (TIs)** including Link Workers Scheme are implemented through Non-Government Organisations and Community Based Organisations to provide condom promotion, behavioural change communication and treatment services for sexually transmitted infections to Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM), transgender, Intravenous Drug Users (IDU), migrants and truckers who are highly vulnerable for HIV/AIDS due to their life style. At present 90 targeted interventions are implemented in the state to cover 8 FSWs, 2 MSMs, 3 IDUs, 69 core components, 2 truckers and 8 migrants in high focused areas. These interventions covering 91877 FSWs, 17874 MSMs, 1310 IDUs, 1,22,856 migrants and 49805 truckers in the state. The key population is adjusted towards the existing TIs and DAPCUs through 90 NGOs.

Blood Transfusion Services (BTS) are provided through establishment and supporting 145 (Government – 39; IRCS – 18; Private/Charity – 88) Blood storage centers, where blood is tested for HIV and other infectious diseases and safe blood is ensured to be made available to all the needy population who require blood / blood

components. AP Blood Cell APP was started for improving the Voluntary Blood Donations.

Blood safety division of Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society has developed an android and web based application for donor registration.

Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Reproductive Tract Infection services are provided through of 55 Designated STI/RTI Clinics (DSRCs) in Government Hospitals providing free STI treatment. Care, Support and Treatment including Community Support Services are provided through 40 Anti-Retroviral Treatment Centers in Government Hospitals which provide free ART medicines to all eligible PLHIV in the state. ART services are widely decentralized by establishing 36 Link ART + centres and 76 Link ART Centres. More than 1.90 lakh PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the ART centres in the state..Centre of Excellence at Siddhartha Medical college, New GGH Hospital, provides 3rd line ART initiations in the state. 5500 patients HIV-TB co-infected cases are treated at ART centres. 31,829 ART patients have received ART pensions through YSR Pension Kanuka.

President's Emergence Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR India), a program supported through CDC & USAID with their partners is focusing on the key population of Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), transgendered individuals and people who inject drugs. The program is being implemented in East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. PEPFAR India also provides technical assistance for service delivery improvement including capacity building quality improvement and system strengthening.

APSAC performance is given in Table - 8.14

Table 8.14- Physical Performance of APSAC during 2019-20

Programmatic Targets Vs Achievements - Physical Performance FY 2019-2020				
Component Name	Indicator	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers	NON Ante Natal Cases Tested	16,86,017	13,32,470	80%
	Seropositivity (%)		18,581	1.40%
	Ante Natal Cases Tested	8,77,800	9,98,830	114%
	Seropositivittynn(%)		724	0.07%
STI component (DSRC)	STI cases treated	3,20,874	2,55,143	80%
Anti Retro Viral Therapy	Alive on ART	No target	1,92,693	
Targeted Intervention	Total HRGs Coverage	109968	113603	103%
	FSWs	88603	91877	104%
	MSMs	17834	17874	100%
	TGs	2271	2542	112%
	IDU	1260	1310	104%
	Total Bridge Population Coverage (BPs)	141000	172661	122%
	Migrants	121000	122856	102%
	Truckers	20000	49805	249%
	Condom Distribution for HRGs and BPs	57373446	49498433	86%
	Clinical Services for High Risk Groups average	99438	91219	92%
	Clinic Services for Bridge Populations average	54400	64074	118%

Source: Aids Control Society

District wise performance of ICTC programme, Non Ante Natal Clients and Ante Natal Clients in 2019-20 is given in Annexure 8.16 and District wise Ante Retroviral therapy programme performance is given in Annexure 8.17.

Women Development And Child Welfare Department

The Constitution of India, under Article 15(3), which allows for positive discrimination in favor of women states that 'Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.' In addition, the directive principles of State Policy 39(a) also emphasizes that the state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an

adequate means of livelihood. The Constitution of India 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.

Promoting social and economic empowerment of women through cross-cutting policies and programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them realize their human rights and develop to their full potential are some of the

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key areas that demand attention. Women now participate in all activities such as education, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology etc. All efforts are being made for the development and welfare of children whose overall development is recognized as the ideal way for fostering national human resources.

Andhra Pradesh state, as a state with highest labour force participation rate, is committed to focus on the empowering women and use their capabilities for the state building process in a more effective way ensuring them of proper health, nutrition and hygienic ambience. The state is also committed to improve child health care and nutritional intake for becoming better citizens by promoting social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

The Government of India is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in Andhra Pradesh since 2nd October, 1975 and the scheme was universalized in the year 2006. The scheme stands one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. Andhra Pradesh is implementing 257 ICDS projects (200 Rural, 33 Urban & 24 Tribal) with 48,770 Main AWCs and 6,837 Mini AWCs (total 55607 AWC) in 13 districts.

Objectives of the ICDS Scheme

- Improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- Lay foundations for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child
- Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition among children and women and school dropouts among children.
- Achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the

child through proper health and nutrition education.

Six (6) services, viz., Non formal Pre-School Education, Supplementary Nutrition, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-ups and Referral Services are being offered by the government to the targeted beneficiaries i.e., 0-6 years children, pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls to achieve the objectives.

The **Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)** programme caters to the needs of the development of children in the age group of 3-6 years. Pre-School Education aims at ensuring holistic development of the children under this age group and provide learning environment to children which is conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

For strengthening pre-school activities in AWCs, 3708 AWCs were merged in Urban / Municipal Areas with good infrastructure facilities to bring child friendly ambience in convergence with MA & UD Department. It is also planned to adopt new teaching techniques for Pre-School and enhance capacity building of AWWs.

Additional resources like wall painting, buying learning aids, displaying material on the walls and white washing the buildings gave fresh and inviting look.

The merger of AWCs into pre-schools resulted in encouraging outcomes. Urban slum dwellers and working parents are sending their children to AWCs to get quality pre-school education, there has been a noticeable increase in the pre-school attendance and the capacities of AWWs increased due to capacity building efforts. The supply of new infrastructure and modifications to the ambience resulted retention of children in the AWCs. Supplied Preschool Education kits, Medicine kits to 48770 Main AWCs and 6837 Mini AWCs and uniform sarees to AWWs and AWHs under Anganwadi Services Scheme under Umbrella ICDS during 2019-20.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the prime services rendered under ICDS and implemented in 257 ICDS projects covering 55607 Main and Mini Anganwadi centres in Andhra Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The department as per Gol norms, is providing nutrition to the children in the age group of 7 months to 6 years and pregnant and lactating women. The implementation details of different schemes are as follows:

Spot feeding of pregnant and lactating women at AWC with one full meal with egg and 200 ml of milk for 25 days in a month @ a cost of Rs.22.50/-per woman is provided under the YSR Amrutha Hastham (One Full Meal) scheme. Of this, Gol share is 50% and GoAP share is 50% + additional cost of Rs.3.50. Under this scheme, 6.8 Lakh Pregnant and Lactating Women were covered. Hot Cooked Meal consisting of Rice, Dal and Vegetables is provided every day at the Anganwadi Centre along with 200 ML milk and one Egg. Care is being taken to ensure that Calcium and Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) tablet at AWC are administered to address low birth weight & anaemia.

Under the Mid-day Meal scheme, daily hot cooked meal boiled egg in the morning for 4 days in a week and snacks in the evening is provided at AWC to the children in the age group of 3-6 years at a cost of Rs 8/- per child shared 50:50 by Gol and State. Under this scheme, 8.7 Lakh children were covered.

Under the Balamrutham scheme, Take Home Ration of 2.5 Kg Balamrutham, weaning food (fortified with micronutrients) per month per child, 8 eggs per month (2 per week) is supplied to children between 7 months to 3 years.

Balasanjeevani (Special Nutrition Programme)

Special Nutrition Programme is being implemented for Pregnant, Lactating Women and Children below 6 years to the scheduled caste (SC) children under SC Sub-plan, Scheduled Tribal (ST) children under ST Sub-plan, all anaemic pregnant and lactating women and all SUW/SAM/MAM children to improve their nutrition status. Under this scheme, Special Nutrition Kit worth Rs. 400 is being provided to Pregnant and Lactating

mothers. 100 ML of milk and extra eggs are being provided to children aged 6 months to 72 months. The beneficiaries covered under the scheme are 258335 SCs, 103454 STs and 103000 belonging to other categories.

YSR Sampurna Poshana (Pilot project in 77 scheduled mandals)

The state government has approved to provide additional nutrition supplementation (irrespective of nutritional status) to all children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant & lactating mothers enrolled in 77 Scheduled and Tribal Sub Plan mandals spread over 7 Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA's) and eight districts (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam and Kurnool) in the State. Under this scheme, Govt provides the following:

- Take Home Ration to Children (6-36 months) for 30 days to 1.54 Lakh children.
- Feeding the Children (36 – 72 months) at AWC daily with hot cooked meal, egg, 5 lts milk for 20 days / month covering 1.64 Lakh beneficiaries.
- Feeding of pregnant women and lactating mothers at AWC daily with one hot cooked meal, and weekly supplying THR consisting millet, protein, iron and energy based nutrition etc.

Poshan Abhiyaan

POSHAN Abhiyaan is a Government of India's nutrition-related scheme introduced with a vision of 'Mission-25 by 22' to reduce the country's stunting to 25% from 38.4% by 2022. The goal is to improve nutritional status of children 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time bound manner by adopting synergized efforts with all line departments in a result-oriented approach. The implementation strategy would be based on intense monitoring and convergence action plan right upto the grassroots level. The Mission is being guided by the NITI Ayog and is closely monitored by establishing a Technical Unit under NITI Ayog and constituting Hi-Power Committees at different levels for optimal oversight. For effective implementation of mission activities, an SPMU (State Project Management

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Unit) has been set up at state level.

The program is being implemented across the state. All Anganwadi Workers have been provided with Smartphones through which online entry of attendance and growth monitoring is being done through the ICDS-CAS App.

Intensive focus has been laid on Home Visits by the Anganwadi Workers. Considering the high prevalence of malnutrition among women, adolescent girls and children in tribal populations of Andhra Pradesh, "community Nutrition Hub" have been taken up in 5 districts i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari. Andhra Pradesh state has successfully organized two nutrition awareness campaigns in 2019-20 (i.e., POSHAN Maah and POSHAN Pakhwada)

In specific the POSHAN Abhiyaan strives to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies. The indicators and targets under the scheme are:

- Prevent and reduce stunting in children below six years of age by 6% @ 2% per annum.
- Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children below six years of age by 6% @ 2% per annum.
- Reduction of prevalence of anaemia in young children in the age group of 6-59 months by 9% @ 3% per annum.
- Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among women and adolescent girls of 15-49 years by 9% @ 3% per annum.
- Reduction of low birth weight by 6% @ 2% per annum

Geographic Coverage and Program Strategy and Components

In the first phase of implementation, the Gol selected 10 districts from Andhra Pradesh and remaining 3 districts i.e., Krishna, Guntur and Nellore in Phase-II which began from 2018-19. The districts have been selected based on the stunting rates under NFHS-4. Now all districts in state are covered under POSHAN Abhiyaan.

The implementation strategy would be based on intense

monitoring and convergence action plan right up to the grassroots level. The components of POSHAN Abhiyaan are ICT-RTM/ICDS- CAS, Incremental Learning Approach, Community mobilization and behaviour change communication (BCC), Innovation, Incentives, Jan Andolan and Convergence (CAP)

ICT-RTM/ Common Application Software

It is an application developed to improve service delivery and monitoring mechanism. The Common Application Software (CAS) through automation of registers will improve the efficiency of service delivery and strengthens real time monitoring and guidance by supervisors to AWWs to ensure timely delivery of services. CAS generates block, district and state level Dashboards on various indicators for effective planning and implementation of activities

- Under this, smart phones with internet connectivity for AWWs have been procured and imparted 12-day training to AWWs. Smart phones procured for supervisors and imparted two-day training.
- 4 types of weighing machines (Infanto meter, Stadiometer, Adult Weighing scale and Salter weighing scale) has been procured and distributed.
- Partial Help desks have been set up at block and district level of (Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa).
- Filling of staff under POSHAN Abhiyaan in 8 districts is in process

Incremental Learning Approach

Through this approach, frontline workers and district and block level functionary capacities and skills will be strengthened incrementally on 4 thematic areas. The modules under Incremental Learning Approach (ILA) are based on the life cycle approach. The knowledge and skills acquired through monthly training will contribute significantly towards the POSHAN Abhiyaan targets i.e., reducing malnutrition, anemia and low birth weight.

- Formed SRG (State level Resource Group), DRG (District level Resource Group) and BRGs (Block level Resource Group) across the state.
- 21 modules of Incremental Learning have been given to all AWWs, Supervisors and CDPOs

Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

The community based events are aimed at capitalizing on important activities and disseminate essential message related to care during pregnancy, early registration, MIYCF (Maternal, Infant and Young child feeding practices) and counsel pregnant and lactating women on appropriate nutrition and health behaviours. It also serves as platform to disseminate Govt schemes which can benefit pregnant women and lactating women.

- State has fixed dates for organizing community based events. Events are being organized on regular basis at AWC with active involvement of line departments in celebrating events. Short videos have been developed based on ILA themes and uploaded in CAS phones and are being utilized by the AWWs during home visits.
- IEC material on 1000 days have been developed and supplied to AWWs. Involving public representatives and family members in CBE. Generating awareness and counseling to family members.
- The state has successfully completed one of the DLI under ILA. AP conducted 98% of the CBE across all AWCs.

Innovation

Prevalence of malnutrition in tribal belt is much higher compared to non-tribal populations of the state, for various reasons, people in these tribal communities currently lack the consumption of diverse diet and nutritionally balanced food. The issue of under nutrition among tribal contributes significantly pulling down the state average of overall health indices of states

Considering the high prevalence of malnutrition in tribal populations of Andhra Pradesh and also considering the successful model of "Community Nutrition Hub" piloted by Piramal Swasthya in Araku tribal mandal of Andhra Pradesh, it is planned to establish 10 Community Nutrition Hubs in selected mandals of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Community Health and Nutrition hubs

These hubs are a value addition to existing services and thereby enhancing the system's scope to intensively cater to the health and nutrition needs of tribal populations. The beneficiaries targeted are pregnant women, lactating women, children below 5 years, Anganwadi centers and habitations centers located within 20 km (Approx. 25-30 AWC) radius of the nutrition hub.

Activities:

- Handholding support to the Anganwadi Centres located in those areas to mobilize beneficiaries for the Centre (to increase coverage of ICDS services. Support in identifying and closely following up SAM/MAM/SUW children). Support to grow Anganwadi backyard gardens both for educating beneficiaries and utilizing the produce in the preparation of hot-cooked meals. Enhance counseling skills of AWW for identifying and tracking undernourished women and children. Demonstrate to the beneficiaries of the AWC preparation of low cost energy dense recipes, distribute nutrient dense foods prepared at nutri-hub to SAM/MAM/SUW children at AWC,
- Train SHG Federations to mobilize communities for effective utilization of ICDS services, support AWW in the organization of Community Based Events (CBEs) at identified AWC like early registration of pregnant women, Annaprāsana, well-baby show, etc.

The scheme is implemented in 10 ITDA mandals - Seetampet and Kottur mandals of Srikakulam District, Gumalaxmipuram and Salur(R) mandals on Vizianagaram district, GKVeedi and Ananthagiri mandals of Vishakhapatnam, Rampachodavaram and Chintoor of East Godavari, Buttayagudam and Jellugumelli mandals of West Godavari district

Jan Andolan

The mission will focus on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into a people's mandate through involvement of general population, PRI, SHGs. Strategies for Jan Andolan includes a series of IEC campaigns and mass events at AWCs, schools, colleges and public places.

- As part of Jana Chaitanyam (Jan Andolan), the

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state has celebrated September - 2019 as "National Nutrition Month" with the convergence efforts from the line departments in a campaign mode to create awareness about nutrition among the beneficiaries under POSHAN Abhiyaan. For this, the state has been felicitated with 8 National Level Awards.

- State has prepared media roll out action plan to ensure a sustained focus on behavior change communication on nutrition

Convergence Nutrition Action Plan

Research shows that the malnutrition can be effectively handled through a coordinated effort between nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. Towards this direction, a block, district and state level convergent action plans will be developed to promote coordinated cross- sectoral efforts to address malnutrition. The convergence action plans which are developed based on the situational analysis will result in substantive, rapid and sustainable reduction in maternal and child malnutrition. To oversee and guide activities, committees are proposed at state, district and block levels. The committee will review once in 6 months or based on the need. State, District, and Block level Convergence action plan committees were constituted and action plans prepared and submitted to Gol.

CIVIL Works- Construction of AWC Buildings

Efforts are being made by PR Dept., NABARD and other agencies to provide good and healthy accommodation by constructing Anganwadi Buildings, for effective implementation of preschool activities and also to enable women & children to access nutrition services in all AWCs. 28551 AWCs functioning in own buildings including School buildings, 3340 in rent free and 23716 AWCs functioning in rented accommodation. 98% of AWCs were provided Infrastructure facilities like toilets, electricity and drinking water.

During 2019-2020 , 805 AWC buildings have been constructed and infrastructure facilities were provided to 1062 AWCs.

Development Programme (MSDP)

Government of India have released funds to Minority Welfare Department for Rs.4.59 Crores as 1st installment towards construction of AW buildings in Kadapa (50 AWCs) and Kurnool (154 AWCs) at a unit cost of Rs.7.50 lakhs. Out of 204 sanctioned buildings, 53 are under progress.

Institutions for Women

Service Homes provide services for rehabilitation of socially & economically deprived categories of women in the age group of 18-35 years. 3 Service Homes one each at West Godavari, Nellore and Ananthapuram districts are functioning in the state. During 2019-20, 80 women inmates admitted. The State Homes are meant for women discharged from correctional institutions and women who are unable to protect themselves. In the state, 2 State Homes are functioning at Srikakulam and Rajahmundry. During 2019- shelter was provided to 102 women. Government is running 4 Collegiate Homes at (Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur and Thirupathi). The inmates of Children Homes who passed 10th class and in the age group of 15-20 years are admitted into these homes to pursue higher studies. During 2019- 104 students are covered. Working Women's Hostel's are providing security to the middle class working women who are residing far away to their families. During 2019-20, on an average 532 working women are covered in 11 hostels. Ujjawala Homes are established for the women rescued from trafficking. During 2019-20, 300 beneficiaries have been covered.

Swadhar Greh for Women in Distress are established for rehabilitation of women. These institutions provide primary needs of shelter, food, clothing and care besides emotional support, counselling and other services to these women in difficult circumstances. 23 Swadhar Grehs are functioning in the state. During 2019-20, services were provided to 870 women. Domestic Violence Cell was established for women who are facing domestic violence. During 2019-20, 4514 cases registered.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme designed with an objective to provide a protective environment for overall development of children. The scheme has strengthened the prevention of child rights violation, enhanced the infrastructure for protection of services and provided financial support for implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015. Notable activities have been taken up during last five years under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 45 Children Homes for girls are functioning in the state.

Achievements during 2019-20

- 819 Child Marriages were stopped
- Childline 1098 (free helpline) extended to all Districts.
- 10910 Child Protection Committees at Village / Mandal / Urban/ Railway Station levels have been formed in the State.
- 880 Sexual assault cases registered/booked under POCSO Act, 2012
- 2953 Children in Need of Care and Protection for identified and provided Care and Protection Services.
- 854 Child Labour, 400 Begging children were rescued; 2281 Children (HIV infected / Affected, Physically/Mentally challenged and others) have been provided Sponsorship.
- At present 134 children are housed in 14 Sishugruhas. 92 Children are placed for in country and 19 children are placed for inter country adoption.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

- 40% of child marriages in the world take place in India only.
- India is in 11th position among 68 nations, where child marriages are reported.
- AP has the highest prevalence among Southern States as per NFHS – IV.
- 819 child marriages have been stopped.
- Involvement of community, youth and adolescent group for supporting network.

Disha Act

Disha Act is a landmark legislation that will help create a safe society for women and children in Andhra Pradesh by providing speedy justice. This act for the first time in the country provides for completion of investigation within 7 days and trial within 14 days in cases of heinous offences of rape where substantial conclusive evidence is available.

Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services & Welfare of Street Children

The Juvenile Welfare department endeavors to undertake necessary steps for effective implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and to provide care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of 'Children in need of care & protection' (orphans, victims of exploitations, abuse, run-aways etc.) and 'Children in conflict with law (children who have been alleged to have committed offences) upto the age of 18 years. Dept also deals with the Probation of offenders Act, 1958.

Statutory Bodies

Government constituted Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) in all the 13 districts in the state to deal with the cases of children in conflict with law. These boards consists of two social worker members headed by the lady Magistrates as Principal Magistrates. During the period 2019-20, 1483 cases were disposed by the Juvenile Justice Boards in the State and 1057 cases are pending for disposal before JJBs as on 31st March 2020.

Further, Child Welfare Committees (CWC) were constituted in all the 13 districts in the state to deal with the cases of children in need of care and protection. These committees consists of a Chairperson and four members. During the period 2019-20, 12,693 cases were disposed by the CWCs in the state and 1141 cases are pending for disposal by the CWCs as on 31st March, 2020.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Institutional Services, Registration, Inspection Of Child Care Institutions

To provide social safety net to the children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law through institutional services, State government is running different type of homes viz., Four Govt. Children Homes, Six Govt. Observation Homes for Boys, six Extension Observation Homes, two Govt. Special Homes for Boys, two Govt. Spl cum-Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, three Place of Safety and six Open Shelters (by NGOs). As mandatorily required U/s 41 of the new JJ Act, department has initiated the process of registration of all the child care institutions in the state as defined U/s 2(21) of JJ Act 2015. As on 31st March 2020, 894 CCIs have got registrations under JJ(CPC) Act in the state. Government has constituted State Level & District Level Inspection Committees to carry out inspections of all the CCIs in the state.

The department also implements the Probation of Offenders Act 1958. First offenders are placed on probation instead of committing to the jails. Total 10 District Probation Officers (Gr.I) and 3 District Probation Officers (Gr.II) are working in all districts headquarters in the State. The work of the DPOs is reviewed by Regional Inspector of Probation at regional level.

The results are visible. Training programs were organized for the stakeholders in convergence with the Police Dept at district-level. The chief functionaries of CCIs were involved in the trainings on the usage of the said portal, so as to enable them to enter the details of missing children promptly. A refresher training program was conducted for all the CWCs, JJBs & DCPOs in the state on JJ Act & POCSO Act in July-2019 with the support of UNICEF. During April-19 to March 2020, 478 children are educationally rehabilitated, 144 children are vocationally rehabilitated and 2104 children have been either rehabilitated or restored with their families.

Welfare of Differently Abled, Transgender & Senior Citizens

The department is working towards implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 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. The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 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.

As per the census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 11.04 Lakhs of which 2.03 Lakh are visually handicapped, 2.90 Lakh hearing handicapped, 3.13 Lakh orthopedically handicapped, 1.02 Lakh mentally handicapped and 1.96 Lakh multiple Differently Abled. As per the census 2011, the population of senior citizens in the state is 33.75 lakhs out of which 16.08 Lakh male and 17.67 Lakh are female.

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.

Pensions and Education related activities

Pensions are being sanctioned to 6,18,908 differently abled persons and 26,51,283 senior citizens in this state every month through the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department.

18 pre-matric and 2 post-matric hostels are working with a sanctioned strength of 1860 boarders. Out of 6 residential schools, 3 for hearing impaired and 3 for visually impaired are functioning with a sanctioned strength of 810. One Residential Junior College for hearing impaired at Bapatla, Guntur District is working with sanctioned strength of 50.

The different schemes implemented are as follows:

- Pre-matric Scholarships: Government have sanctioned the pre-matric scholarships to differently abled students studying classes I to X whose parents' income is less than Rs.1,00,000/- per annum and allocated Rs.36.18 lakhs for the year 2019-20.

- Jagananna Vidhya Deevena / Vasathi Deevena: Government provides reimbursement of fee for the differently abled students studying ITI and above classes and sanctions food and hostel expenses to the students @ Rs 10,000/- to ITI, Rs 15,000/- to Polytechnic and Rs 20,000/- to Degree and above courses per annum. Govt. allocated an amount of Rs.44.96 lakhs for the year 2019-20
- Towards Social Security, subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned to differently abled persons under economic rehabilitation scheme and an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 1000 beneficiaries during 2019-20. Incentive Award for marriages between differently abled and normal persons will be enhanced from Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.1,50,000 w.e.f. 02.04.2020. An amount of Rs.3026.00 lakhs has been allocated to cover 3026 beneficiaries for the year 2019-20. Petrol subsidy was sanctioned to the differently abled persons who are having motorized own vehicle for self-transportation and income upto Rs.1,00,000/- per annum at 50% subsidy on actual expenditure (2 HP and below -15 Litres and more than 2 HP-25 Litres) on purchase of petrol/diesel.
- There are (4) Homes functioning in the state of which 3 for blind at East Godavari, Anantapuram, Chittoor and one for aged and differently abled at Krishna District with a sanctioned strength of 335 inmates.
- The department in close collaboration with departments of Rural Development, Medical & Health, NIMH, NGOs has evolved a scientific computer aided disability assessment strategy. This software is called as SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation & Empowerment). Government issued orders that the appointment time for PWDs (persons with Disabilities) shall be given at Mee – Seva counters as per digital roster.
- Government has launched a special recruitment drive for filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for the differently abled. The period recruitment has been extended from time to time. The period was last extended up to 31.03.2020.
- 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 the state of Andhra Pradesh. Appellate Tribunals were also constituted in all 13 districts to ensure the Senior Citizens to live with dignity and that their needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are taken care of.
- The Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled and Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation has taken up programmes to the differently abled for their rehabilitations. The programmes are - supply of prosthetic aids & mobility aids, supply of educational aids to individuals and institutions, facilities to impart training in various technical & non-technical trades, organizing employment generation production units with assured market for products and creating awareness among parents for early detection and stipulation and treatment of various disabilities. Under the scheme of modernization / capacity augmentation, Government of India sanctioned Braille Press to Guntur District for starting new Braille Press and released Rs.129.77 lakhs to APDASCAC.
- Under the Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic Aids scheme, the corporation supplies aids and appliances such as tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches, walking sticks, tri pods (Hand sticks), artificial limbs three wheeler motorized vehicle and hearing aids etc., to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Government issued orders permitting APDASCAC to extend the facility of supply of aids and appliances/assistive devices to senior citizens also on par with differently abled.

Government of India Schemes

- The Government of India has been releasing Grant in aid to the projects working under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse Schemes. The Government of India sanctioned Disability Rehabilitation Centres to 4 districts i.e East Godavari, West Godavari ,Vizianagaram and Nellore districts.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- An amount of Rs. 4.92 crores was received from Gol for implementation of National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and Rs.75 lakhs released for National Action Plan for Senior Citizens.

Backward Classes Welfare

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, dyeing fall under 139 communities listed are divided into five Groups viz., Group A, B, C, D and E. Government is implementing various welfare schemes, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of these Backward Classes.

According to the Act No. 13 of 2019, 1/3rd of the funds from plan outlays shall be earmarked for the Backward Classes. The Government is committed to incur an expenditure of Rs.75000 crores in the next 5 years' period @ Rs. 15,000 Cr., per year under BC Sub Plan.

Pre- Matric Hostels

Hostels provide free boarding and lodging facilities to students belonging to the Backward Classes and enabling them to pursue their pre-matric studies. At present, there are 761 Govt. B.C. hostels, (584 hostels for boys and 177 hostels for girls). A total of 82,607 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2019-20. All these hostels have a combination of 76% of seats for Backward Classes, 10% of seats for Scheduled Castes, 5% of seats for Scheduled Tribes, 3% of seats for Minorities and 6% of seats for other castes for encouraging social integration.

Out of 761 hostels, 555 hostels are located in government buildings and the remaining 206 hostels in private buildings. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs.1,000/- per month per boarder for 3rd & 4th classes, and Rs.1250/- per month per boarder for 5th to 10th classes. They are also provided cosmetic charges at the rate of Rs.100/- per month for boys and Rs.110/- per month for girls for 3rd to 6th classes and Rs.125/- per month for boys and Rs. 160/- for girls from class 7th to 10th class. Boys are given Rs.30/- per month per boarder

towards haircutting charges to 3rd class onwards. Boarders are also supplied note books, four pairs of dresses and bedding material every year. 96.66% of 10th class students in BC hostels were passed in March 2019 against 94.88% of state average passed in March 2020. 82,607 boarders were benefitted during 2019-20 with an amount of Rs.228.18 Cr.,

College Hostels for Boys and Girls

In order to promote 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 2019-20, 182 Boys College Hostels and 181 Girls College Hostels are functioning with a total strength of 41,202 boarders (20421 Boys and 20781 Girls). Admissions into the college hostels for boys and girls is made as per the following rule of reservation @ 69% to BCs, 15% to SCs, 6% to STs and 10% to Minorities. The diet charges provided by government is Rs.1400/- per month per boarder from Intermediate to Post Graduation. 41,202 boarders were benefitted during 2019-20 Up to March 2020 with an amount of Rs. 88.90 Cr.,

Jagananna Vasathi Deevana (MTF) FOR BCs, EBCs and Kapus

Government have issued orders formulating two new schemes viz. (i) "Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF)", and (ii) "Jagananna Vasathi Deevana (MTF)" implemented for all the students belonging to SC, ST, BC, EBC (other than Kapu), Kapu, Minority and Differently Abled categories who are pursuing the Post Metric Courses from ITI to Ph.D(except Intermediate).

- For ITI students Rs.10,000/- per year and For Polytechnic Students Rs.15,000/- per year For Other Courses Rs.20,000/- per year.
- Amount shall be credited into the active account of the mother of the eligible student.
- In case of the demise or absence of the mother, the amount shall be credited to the account of the natural guardian of the student.
- The amount shall be provided in two Installments in July and December. Jagananna Vasathi

- Deevena covers all the eligible children in a family.
- The mapping of the mother to the student and also the entry of Mothers bank accounts shall be done by the Welfare and Education Assistant with document upload and will certify the Genuineness of account details.
- The flow of funds under both the (i) Jagananna Vidya Deevena & (ii) Jagananna Vasathi Deevena schemes shall be routed through the corresponding Corporations of the concerned Welfare Department.
- An amount of Rs.516.79 Crore was provided under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) in the budget for the year 2019-20, of which an amount of Rs. 464.81 Cr. was incurred benefitting 4,86,788 BC students.
- An amount of Rs.160.74 Crore was provided under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) in the budget for the year 2019-20, of which Rs. 160.74 Cr. was incurred benefitting 1,48,507 EBC students.
- An amount of Rs.395.86 Crore was provided under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) in the budget for the year 2019-20, of which Rs. 388.32 Cr. was incurred benefitting 1,98,200 Kapu students.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) FOR BCs, EBCs and Kapus

The scheme envisages provision of complete fee reimbursement to every eligible student and the amount shall be credited into the active account of the mother of the eligible student. All eligible BC students having family income up to Rs.2.50 Lakh per annum are sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition fee on saturation basis.

- An amount of Rs.864.76 Crore is provided under Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) in the budget for the year 2019-20, which was reimbursed to 6236 Institutes incurring an amount of Rs.838.24 Cr.,
- An amount of Rs.558.83 Crore is provided under Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) in the budget for the year 2019-20, which was reimbursed to 2579 Institutes, incurring an amount of Rs.555.88 Cr.,
- An amount of Rs.667.23 Crore is provided under

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) in the budget for the year 2019-20, which was reimbursed to 1739 Institutes, incurring an amount of Rs 666.89 Cr.,

Residential Schools

At present, 84 BC Residential Schools are functioning in the State, of which 42 are meant for Boys and 42 for Girls. 14 BC Residential Junior Colleges - 7 for Boys and 7 for Girls are also functioning in the State. The total sanctioned strength for the year 2019-20 is 34001 (Boys-18291, Girls-15710) in the BC Residential Schools. Out of 84 schools, 10 Institutions are located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor), Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore), Akkupally (Srikakulam), Nellimarla-Boys (Vizianagaram), Annavaram (Visakhapatnam), Vemuladeevi (West Godavari), Nakshthra nagar (Guntur), and Singarayakonda (Prakasam) are meant for the children belonging to Fishermen Community.

Admission pattern in BC Residential Schools/Junior Colleges

The ratio for admission of students into BC Residential Schools:

BC-A: 20%, BC-B: 28%, BC-C: 3%, BC-D: 19%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 2% and Orphans: 3%.

In Fishermen Schools: Fishermen children- 46%, BC-A: 7%, BC-B: 10%, BC-C: 1%, BC-D: 7%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 1%, Orphans: 3%

SSC Results

During the academic year 2018-19, 1884 students have appeared for SSC exams. Of which, 1850 students passed with a pass % of 98.19. Out of 32 Schools which sent candidates for SSC Exams, 21 schools achieved 100% results. 46 students have achieved 10 GPA.

Status of Buildings

At present, 16 Boys and 10 Girls Residential Schools are located in Government buildings and the remaining schools are being maintained in Other Government / Private buildings.

27,986 students benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 129.40 Cr.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Intermediate Results for the year 2018-19

Sl. No	Type	No of Schools/ Junior Colleges appeared for Examinations	Students Appeared	Passed	Pass %	State %	No of Schools Achieved 100%	No of Students got 10/10 GPA
1	Senior Intermediate	2	119	107	89.91	72	-	0
2	Junior Intermediate	13	1056	766	72.53	60	-	03

Videsi Vidhyadharana to BC and EBC Students:

The scheme Videshi Vidyadarana is being implemented in the state for sanction of Financial Assistance to BC and EBC students for pursuing Higher studies in abroad.

The students, whose family income is less than Rs.6.00 lakh per annum from all sources are eligible. The Maximum age under the scheme is 35 years as on 1st July of the year of advertisement date.

Financial Assistance of @Rs.15.00 lakh will be sanctioned for each BC student and Rs. 10.00 lakh for each EBC student for pursuing higher studies in Post Graduate courses in foreign Universities and also eligible for Travel Grant and Visa Fees. Government have issued orders to sanction 1000 BC and 750 EBC students all put together 1750 students every year under the scheme.

1038 students have benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.56.16 Cr

AP Study Circles for BC

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, Group-II, JJs, Police Jobs, Defense Jobs, Banking Jobs, Railway Jobs, etc. In total 750 candidates were selected training during the year 2018-19. All these Study Circles have an admission pattern of 66% to Backward Classes, 20% to Scheduled Castes and 14% to Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Social Integration.

YSRVidyonnathi(BCandEBC):

Government have introduced the Vidyonnathi Scheme to impart coaching in reputed Pvt. Institutions for providing Financial Assistance to the candidates through the prescribed process for (UPSC Civil Service Examination Prelims-cum-Mains and interview). Under the scheme:

- Students will be paid stipend Rs. 12,000/- per month for 9 months.
- Institutional fee is paid to the institution Rs. 1,30,000/-
- BC Students are sponsored to 19 empanelled institutions.
- 3323 BC and EBC students benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.9.17 Cr

Pelli Kanuka :

- "YSR Kalyana Kanuka" is an incentive offered to the eligible Below Poverty line girls at the time of their marriage with a view to alleviate financial difficulties to celebrate marriages in the families of Backward Classes in the State.
- Govt. enhanced the marriage incentive from Rs.35,000 to Rs.50,000 to BC Brides and Inter Caste Marriage incentive has been enhanced from Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000, orders were issued vide G.O.Ms.No.105, Social Welfare (EDN) Dept, Dt. 16-09-2019
- The incentive will be paid in Two installments, 20% before marriage and the rest 80% immediately after the marriage.
- Budget Allocated for 2019-20: 300.00 Cr.

- An amount of Rs 74.08 Cr. was incurred towards expenditure for the year 2019-20. 18,561 BC Brides got benefited under YSR Pellikanuka and 1422 were benefited under Inter Caste Marriage incentive.

A.P. Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.,

The A.P. Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., was established in 1974 for Economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State. The primary objectives of the Corporation are to undertake the tasks of economic up-liftment of the members of the Backward Classes in the state and to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets.

- Under the "Jagananna Ammavodi" scheme for the year 2019-20 @ Rs.15,000/- per beneficiary for the benefit of students who are in below poverty-line. 19,57,706 BCs have been benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 2936.55 Cr.
- Under the "YSRVahan Mithra" scheme, which aims to improve the quality of life of the Self owned taxi, Auto and maxi cab drivers in the state, financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum per beneficiary. 105932 BC beneficiaries got benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 105.93 Cr.,
- The Government has announced a new scheme YSR Matsyakara Bharosa to the benefit of the fishermen. Under this scheme, the Government has increased financial assistance from Rs.4,000/- to Rs.10000/- for mechanized, motorized and non-motorized fishing nets and fishing banned period in between 15th April to 14th June. 102478 BCs are benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 102.47 Cr.,
- Under the 'Y.S.R. Nethanna Nestham' scheme Rs. 24,000 is provided per annum to every BPL weaver family who owns a Handloom so as to modernize their equipment and in-turn compete with the power looms sector. 81783 BC beneficiaries are benefitted during 2019-20 with expenditure of Rs. 196.27 Cr.,

Andhra Pradesh State Economically Backward Classes Welfare And Development Corporation

The Economically Backward Classes Welfare and Development Corporation was established in the Year 2017-18 Under Corporation Act.

- Under the **Jagananna Amma Vodi** scheme, 401755 EBC persons are benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.605.34 Cr.
- Under the **YSRVahan Mithra** scheme, 13230 EBC BC beneficiaries got benefitted during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 13.23 Cr

A.P Most Backward Classes Welfare And Development Corporation

Government issued the orders for implementation of Economic Support Schemes to the MBC Communities to certain low hanging economic support schemes to the MBC Stake holders with funding tie-up from National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and Non-bank linked schemes to lift up the low hanging fruits. Subject to the following guidelines.

Unit Cost	: Rs.30,000/-
Subsidy from MBC Corporation	: Rs.27,000/- (90%)
Loan from NBCFDC	: Rs.3,000/- (10%)

The beneficiary can also opt for smaller units at a unit cost of Rs.10,000/- and Rs.20,000/- with 90% subsidy from MBC Corporation and 10% Loan from NBCFDC.

An amount of Rs.60.00 Cr. was allocated in 2019-20 Budget for Financial Assistance schemes to the Welfare and Development of Most Backward Classes.

Co-operative Corporations For Artisan Communities:

- 11 Cooperative corporations have been established for the welfare of artisan communities
- All the cooperative corporations are implementing financial assistance scheme for the members of the primary cooperative societies.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Scheme Pattern :

- 50% of the unit cost is released as Subsidy, and the remaining 50% is provided as Bank loan.
- The income limit is Rs. 81,000/- for rural and Rs.1,03,000/- for urban areas.
- Maximum unit cost is Rs.2,00,000/- for individual units and Rs.30,00,000/- for group units with maximum 15 members.
- The subsidy is released to the bank and the unit is grounded by the banker
- Units can be selected from ISB sector (Industries, Services, Business) or from artisan occupational schemes.
- The Financial Assistance scheme is implemented through OBMMs. (Common platform for all economic support schemes of all Corporations).
- Government has provided Rs. 173.75 Cr. for Economic support schemes in the budget of 2019-20 for 11 Corporations for Artisan Communities.

State Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation

Government with an aim to promote the Welfare and Development of the Kapu, Balija, Telaga and Ontari Communities have established the "Andhra Pradesh State Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation Ltd.

The objective is to:

- build a vibrant Organization to serve the marginalized AP State Kapu Community (Kapu, Telaga, Balija and Ontari) members for their overall development.
- to develop kapu community economically and socially which in turn make them to come nearer to happiness index.

Beneficiaries :

- 3,81,185 beneficiaries are found eligible and government has released an amount of Rs.571.77 crores towards Jagananna Ammavodi scheme for the year 2019-20.
- 27,109 beneficiaries are identified and government released an amount of Rs.27.11

crores towards financial assistance to auto/taxi drivers under YSR Vahana Mitra scheme for the year 2019-20.

- 2,29,416 beneficiaries are identified and govt., sanctioned an amount of Rs.342.00 crores towards Financial assistance to women belonging to Kapu Community (Kapu, Telaga, Balija and Ontari sub-castes) in the age group of 45 years to 60 years under YSR Kapu Nestham scheme for the year 2019-20. The beneficiary identification will be completed shortly.
- Under the skill development scheme, financial assistance shall be granted to the selected applicants through the prescribed process. This assistance shall be for Skill Development programs in various areas of expertise leading to their placements. 3,000 beneficiaries have been identified and govt., released an amount of Rs.13.69 Cr. towards financial assistance to under skill development scheme for the year 2019-20
- Under the Self Employment scheme, financial assistance up to Rs.2,00,000/- (Rupees Two lakh only) will be sanctioned to the selected beneficiaries for setting up new businesses or expanding/ diversifying the existing businesses. 50% subject to maximum of Rs.100000/- will be provided as subsidy. 68,900 beneficiaries identified and released an amount of Rs.58.54 Cr. towards financial assistance to under Self Employment scheme for the year 2019-20.
- Under the Videshi Vidya Deevena scheme, financial assistance of Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten lakh only) shall be granted through prescribed process to the selected students for tuition and living expenses. 553 beneficiaries identified and released an amount of Rs.29.45 Cr. towards financial assistance to under Videshi Vidya Deevena scheme for the year 2019-20.
- The Vidyonnathi scheme aims at encouraging economically weak kapu youth to join the UPSC Civil services, Banking and other allied services. 2000 beneficiaries identified and released an amount of Rs.4.34 Cr. towards financial assistance to under Vidyonnathi scheme for the year 2019-20

Welfare of Arya Vysyas:

Government of Andhra Pradesh established A.P. Arya Vysya Corporation. An amount of Rs.2.50 Cr .was allocated in the 2019-20 Budget.

Implementation of Assurances.

1. Establishment of A.P. State BC Commission on permanent basis
 - ♦ An Act has been made (Act No. 19 of 2019) establishing the AP State Commission for Backward Classes on permanent basis
 - ♦ The Act has been brought into force w.e.f. 19-08-2019 vide G.O.Ms.No.61, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 19-08-2019
 - ♦ The Rules for the Act have been issued and also notified vide G.O.Ms.No.66, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 30-08-2019 and Gazette No.4, Dt. 31-08-2019 respectively
 - ♦ Sri Justice A. Sankara Narayana, former Judge of erstwhile High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, as Chairperson for permanent Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes vide G.O.Ms.No.73, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 12-09-2019
2. Providing Rs.75,000 Cr. over a period of 5 years @ Rs.15,000 Cr. per annum for the Welfare of BCs through Special Sub-Plan

BC Sub-Plan:

- ♦ An Act has been made (Act No. 13 of 2019) providing statutory basis to BC Sub-Plan and it was notified in A.P. Gazette on 19-02-2019. According to the Act, 1/3rd of the funds from Plan outlays shall be earmarked for the Backward Classes.
3. Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment
 - ♦ An Act has been made (Act No. 24 of 2019) for this. The Rules for the Act were issued vide G.O.Ms.No.77, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 27-09-2019.

50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is apportioned among different communities as follows:

- ♦ BC and Minorities – 29%; SC – 15%; ST – 6%
4. Providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment
 - ♦ An Act has been made (Act No. 27 of 2019) for this. The Rules for the Act were issued vide G.O.Ms.No.76, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 27-09-2019. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is provided to Women cutting across all Communities including OCs, as a measure of horizontal Reservation.
 5. Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts for their Economic Upliftment
 - ♦ An Act has been made (Act No. 25 of 2019) for this. The Rules for the Act were issued vide G.O.Ms.No.74, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 16-09-2019. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is apportioned among different communities as follows:
 - ♦ BC and Minorities – 29%; SC – 15%; ST – 6%
 - ♦ The Panchayat Raj Department is made Nodal Department to implement and ensure it, in respect of works contracts.
 - ♦ The General Administration Department is made Nodal Department to implement and ensure it, in respect of service contracts.
 - ♦ A Special Drive is to be undertaken to facilitate registration of contractors from among these Communities.
 - ♦ Exemption is given in respect of Solvency Certificate and Experience Certificate for registration purpose.
 6. Providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts for their Economic Upliftment
 - ♦ An Act has been made (Act No. 26 of 2019) for this. The Rules for the Act were issued vide G.O.Ms.No.75, BCW (F) Dept., Dt. 17-09-2019. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is provided to Women cutting across all

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Communities including OCs, as a measure of horizontal reservation.

- ♦ The Panchayat Raj Department is made Nodal Department to implement and ensure it in respect of works contracts.
- ♦ The General Administration Department is made Nodal Department to implement and ensure it in respect of service contracts.
- ♦ A Special Drive is to be undertaken to facilitate registration of contractors from among Women of all Communities.
- ♦ Exemption is given in respect of Solvency Certificate and Experience Certificate for registration purpose.

7. Providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000 per annum to Nayer Brahmins, Rajakas and Tailors

It has been decided to provide financial assistance of Rs.10,000 per annum to Nayer Brahmins having Saloons, Rajakas having Laundries and Tailors. G.O.Ms.No. 59, BC Welfare (C) Department, Dt.25-07-2019 has been issued sanctioning financial assistance to Nayer Brahmins, Rajakas and Tailors. Rs.300 Cr. has also been provided in the Budget 2019-20.

Social Welfare

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 is 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% and dropout rate is 39.64% as against the general rate of 33.41%.

In order to improve literacy rate and reduce dropout rate among SCs, Government has taken up different Educational programmes and has formulated two schemes namely Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF) and

Jagananna Vasathi Deevana(MTF) under Navarathnalu scheme

Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF)

Under this scheme, government provides reimbursement of full fee to all eligible students studying ITI, Polytechnic, Degree & above level courses, as fixed by the competent authorities. The amount will be adjusted into the bank account of the college. An amount of Rs.743.35 crores is released benefitting 4.68 lakh students during 2019-20 (upto April 2020), including arrears for students of 2018-19.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevana (MTF)

Government provides Rs. 20,000/- per student to all eligible students studying degree and above level courses; Rs. 10,000/- per student per year for ITI students and Rs. 15,000/- per student per year for polytechnic students. The amount will be credited into the bank account of mother of the respective student in two instalments. An amount of Rs.265.50 crores is provided for benefitting 3.36 lakh SC students in the year 2019-20.

Educational Programmes

759 Pre-matric hostels are functioning in the state with an admitted strength of 79,055 in 2019-20 and recently 3 more hostels are re-established which were closed earlier. 38 integrated hostel welfare complexes are functioning in the state with an admitted strength of 8751. The students studying from Class III to X will be admitted into these hostels in the ratio – SC: 70%, Christian converts from SCs :12%, ST:5%, BC:9% and others:4%. The amenities like diet, cosmetic charges, bed sheets, carpets, uniforms, Havai chappels, sports materials, school bags and belts, towels, nightwear, tracksuit etc. and 5 to 25 note books as per class of the student are provided to the students. 648 hostels were merged into Social Welfare residential schools so far.

17 Ananda Nilayams (8 boys and 9 girls) are functioning with a strength of 1308 in the state in 2019-20. 50% of the seats in Ananda Nilayams are filled with orphan students and the remaining 50% with children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates of these Ananda Nilayams are provided all facilities on par with

the boarders in Social Welfare hostels.

Bio-Matric Attendance is implemented in 759 Pre-Matric and 309 Post-Matric Hostels. Non Aadhar based biometric facility is provided for online enrolment and marking attendance in offline mode for authentication failure cases.

Out of 12408 students who appeared for SSC Examinations in March, 2019, 11318 students were passed and the overall pass percentage is 91.22% as against the state average of 94.88%.

Important schemes:

Under the **Best Available Schools Scheme**, preference is given to the children belonging to the families of agricultural labourers, Jogins, bonded labourers and orphans. During 2019-20, Rs. 17.58 Crs was allocated for benefiting 20859 students.

Under **Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Vidyanidhi** Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible SC students for pursuing higher education abroad. The selected SC students are sanctioned grant of Rs.15.00 lakhs in installments. So far, 607 students were selected under the scheme. During 2019-20, Rs.10.17 Crs was allocated and 160 students were benefitted by this scheme.

Under Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act, 1989, the following schemes are being implemented:

- ♦ Government sanctioned 13 Special sessions courts in all districts of AP. There are 4843SC/ST cases pending against 5669 cases registered during 2019-20.
- ♦ 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.
- 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 for

enhancing the Relief and Rehabilitation amount fixing the monetary limits. An amount of Rs.28.55 crs was paid as relief during 2019-20.

- Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 between the state fund and the center. The A.P. Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation is rehabilitating the identified bonded labourers with the Corporations funds initially with the help of District SC Co-operative Service Societies.
- 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.
- Under the Incentive award for inter – caste married couples scheme, Government has been encouraging inter-caste marriages for social integration and social reform with an objective of eradication of caste system in the society. The incentive award for inter-caste married couples is Rs. 75,000/-. The incentive award can be sanctioned to the couple where one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Castes. During 2019-20, Rs. 100.00 Lakhs was released by Government, for sanction of incentives to the inter -caste married couples.
- Under the Free Power to SC Households scheme, Government have enhanced free power under “JagjevanJyothi” scheme, from 100 units to 200 units to the eligible SC households. With this enhancement 2.82 lakhs households are benefitted additionally with an additional expenditure Rs.107.20 Crore. Totally 15.62 lakhs SC households will be benefitted and an amount of Rs.212.11 Crores is allocated in B.E 2019-20 for free power scheme.
- **Ambedkar Smruthi Vanam** Project is designed with the following components, 125 feet statue, memorial hall, Buddhist Dhyanakendram, meditation hall, library, open air theatre, park & convention hall at CRDA region with an initial estimated cost of Rs.97.69 Crs and land of 20.00 acres was allocated the APIIC executing the

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project.

- The SCSP & TSP Act 2013 to ensure accelerated development of SC's & ST's with emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years focusing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring the security and social dignity and promoting equity among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, to bridge the gaps between scheduled castes and others and among SCs in human development indicators. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 15000.86 Crs is allocated out of which Rs. 11205.40 Crs was incurred under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan.

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Coop. Finance Corporation Limited

The main objective of AP Schedule Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation limited is to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets to the poor belonging to Scheduled Castes households for social and economic development.

The Corporation mainly prepares plans, promote and take up economic assistance programme in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, marketing, supply and storage of agriculture products, small scale industry, cottage industry, trade business or any other activity which enables Scheduled Caste members to earn a better living and improve their standard of living with special emphasis on vulnerable 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.

Implementation of Schemes under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP

- Government of India is providing funds under SCA to SCSP to the State Government for taking up schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The funds are utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items. An amount of Rs 60.50 Cr was released by GoI under SCA to SCSP for the year 2019-20.

Implementation of new Schemes under Navaratnalu during 2019-20:

- Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing various Economic Development Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes from the inception of the Corporation. Now, Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing new schemes under NAVARATNALU for the welfare of scheduled Caste families.
- The new schemes implemented during the year 2019-20 are as follows.

Jagananna Amma Vodi

- The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has announced a flagship programme "JAGANANNA AMMAVODI" as a part of 'NARATNALU'
- The eligibility criteria : who is below the poverty line house hold, irrespective of caste, creed, religion and enable her to educate her child/ children from class 1st to XII (intermediate education) in all recognized Government, Private Aided and Private un-aided Schools/ Junior Colleges including Residential schools/ Colleges in the Academic year 2019-20.
- Government has released Rs.1302.35 Crs to APSCCFC Ltd., towards AMMA VODI Programme to assist 8,68,233 SC beneficiaries for the year 2019-20.

YSRVahana Mitra

- The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has launched YSR VAHANA MITRA scheme on 5th October, 2019.
- The Government has released an amount of Rs.54.48 Crs towards YSR VAHANA MITRA Programme to assist 54,484 SC beneficiaries for the year 2019-20.

Tribal Welfare

The Tribal Welfare Department is committed for the overall socio-economic development of scheduled tribes in the state through formulation of policies and programs and duly implementing the constitutional safeguards.

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.39 lakhs which constitutes 5.53% of the total population of the state. The scheduled areas extend over 14,132.56 sq.kms which is about 8.82% of total area of the state covering 5,318 villages of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. There are 34 ST communities living in the state. Of the 27.39 lakh tribal population, 10.54 lakh are found in the above 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 tribal areas.

Important Goals

Important goals include: Implementation of NAVARATNALU on priority basis. Starting and maintaining Ashram Schools, Hostels and Residential Schools for imparting education to ST children. 743 institutions are functioning at present. Scholarships are also being extended for supporting in education. Bank Linked Subsidy loans are being sanctioned through TRICOR as Economic Support Scheme. Livelihoods projects in agriculture, horticulture, coffee, dairy and fisheries and skill development activities are also being implemented.

Buildings, roads, minor irrigation structures, electrification of hamlets and digital connectivity are taken up to build basic infrastructure. Minor Forest Produce(MFP) is procured through GCC by extending minimum support price. Public Distribution System in remote & interior tribal areas is being undertaken through DR Depots/FP Shops by GCC. Social security assistance, inter & intra caste marriage incentives and free power are extended to STs.

To ensure quality residential education for STs, Government is committed to provide quality education for all ST students by converting all the (179) hostels into

residential schools and ashram schools. All the 134 hostels in plain districts were converted into (80) residential schools and 45 hostels in agency districts into (30) Ashram schools. In the year 2018-19, Rs.10.00 crores was allocated and Rs.8.00 crores released.

As a measure of Quality enhancement for STs under Education, 378 Ashram Schools, 16 hostels, 5 IWCH, 157 Post-matric hostels and 1933 Govt. primary schools are functioning in the state. 1,54,418 students have been enrolled. An amount of Rs. 640.62 Cr is provided in budget for 2019-20. As on 05.12.2019 Rs. 533.34 Crs. incurred towards diet and other maintenance charges. 94.81% of students passed SSC examinations during 2018-19.

Best Available Scheme

Bright ST students are admitted in selected, reputed private recognized schools (known as Best Available Schools (BAS)). For sanction of pre-matric scholarships to ST students in the reputed Best Available Schools, the entry point classes are 3rd, 5th & 8th. Under this scheme, Pre-matric scholarship of Rs.30,000/- per annum per student is paid. Income limit ceiling is Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum. During 2019-20, 11,390 ST students have admitted.

Pre-Matric Scholarships (New Scheme) for 5th to 8th St. Day Scholars

This is a scheme to reduce dropout rate in upper primary sections among ST students. An incentive of Rs.1500/- per annum is provided to every day scholar girl & Rs.1000/- per annum to day scholar boy. This scheme is meant for ST day scholar students studying from classes 5th to 8th in Govt. school or in a school run by local bodies or any school aided by the Government. Ceiling of income limit is Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum.

Pre-Matric YSR Vidya Jyothi for 9th & 10th classes (under Grant-in-Aid from Government of India):

This scheme meant for ST students of IX & X classes (Hostellers & Day Scholars) studying in Govt. schools, schools managed by local bodies such as Zilla Parishad, municipalities, schools aided by the Government, Tribal Welfare Ashram Schools, Gurukulam schools, Mini Gurukulams, KGVB schools and also Best Available Schools are eligible under this scheme. Income ceiling

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limit under this scheme is Rs.2.00 lakhs. The eligible candidates can register their details in "Jnana Bhumi web portal" to get sanction. Scholarship released per annum per student is Rs. 4,500/- for hosteller and Rs.2,250/- for day scholars. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 12.03 Crs is proposed for the benefit of 33,906 students.

Post-Matric Scholarships

There are (2) components under this scheme called as RTF (Tuition Fee) & MTF (Maintenance Charges). RTF is paid directly to the colleges (as fixed by the University/Boards). MTF is given directly to the student's bank account on monthly basis.

New Initiatives of Medical & Health Department

During 2019-2020, all 158 PHCs in tribal areas are converted as 24x7 PHCs. 8290 CHWs were sanctioned for all tribal habitations and 2651 CHWs are working, 5649 ASHAs working, in addition to the 5 existing 21 mini SNCUs established. First of its kind, 122 feeder ambulances (108 bikes) sanctioned and 40 Mukyamantri Giri Aarogya Kendramulu started in remote sub-centers.

School Health Programme (Adivasi Aarogyam) has been implemented in 968 TW Educational institutions covering 2,25,497 students in collaboration with M/s Thrill Health and Wellness Private Limited, Visakhapatnam and positioned qualified Health Volunteers in all the institutions for providing health services to all the students.

Infrastructure

Providing connectivity to unconnected habitations by forming all weather roads to tribal habitations for giving access to services like health, education, daily needs etc. Building infrastructure to educational institutions like hostels, classrooms, water supply and sanitation, staff quarters in hilly, remote and agency areas on par with developed areas. Constructing youth training centres for imparting skill development and Girijan Bhawans to celebrate community functions and ceremonies for tribal population. Construction of anganwadi centres, GP buildings, health centres, Giri Seva Kendra for services

like banking, issue of certificates in agency and remote tribal areas. Development of infrastructure for better marketing facilities like link roads, modernisation of shandies, godowns, DR depots etc

Economic Support Schemes

Under this scheme, the selected ST beneficiaries are provided financial assistance of 60% of the unit cost or Rs.1.00 lakh whichever is less, in which the PVTGs and other vulnerable groups are given 90% subsidy of the unit cost or Rs.1 lakh whichever is less. 6927 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered with an amount of Rs.60.00 Crs under economic support schemes.

Other Livelihood Promotion Activities

To promote farm-based livelihoods and bridge the critical gap of funds in the areas of agriculture, horticulture, farm mechanization, animal husbandry, poultry and sericulture, an amount of Rs.21.37 Crores has been targeted to cover 40499 beneficiaries under SCA-TSS during 2019-20.

Comprehensive Coffee Project

In order to promote the coffee and improve the income of tribal coffee growers, a comprehensive coffee project is being implemented in Visakhapatnam Tribal area in convergence with TRICOR, Coffee board, MGNREGs with a financial outlay of Rs. 526 Crores for the period of 10 years. The major components of the project are expansion of new coffee in 1 lakh acres, rejuvenation / consolidation of existing coffee in 45000 acres, quality improvement through promoting wet processing, organic certification & marketing support for raw coffee.

During 2019-20, Government has allocated Rs. 34.46 Crores for the project. Completed new coffee plantation in 10,000 acres, shade plantation in 15000 acres and 1400 baby pulpers were supplied to promote wet processing and necessary process made for marketing promotion of raw coffee in this cropping season.

Skill Development

During 2019-20, 1332 ST candidates have been trained in IT, banking, computer assistant, marketing, beautician etc with an amount of Rs.3.33 crore under skill

development programme. The TRICOR is imparting training programmes to 7500 ST unemployed youth in Embedded and Mechanics Skill Development Training Program @Rs.11,000/- for a period of (3) months under skill development program for the year 2019-20 and distributed the Embedded and Mechanics Tools Kit to the trainees, (45188) ST students were trained in English Language skills and Communications Skills training in Schools under Tribal Welfare Department @Rs.590/- and conducted Awareness training program on Menstrual Hygiene and Awareness on Bad Touch to (36,380) ST Girls at Ashram Schools running by Tribal Welfare Department @Rs.177/-.

MoU is entered with Village Reconstruction Organization(VRO) an empanelled training partner of APSSDC for implementation of skill development training with VRO. The trainings have been given to (168) candidates for tailoring & drum beating and incurred amount of Rs.32,56,375/- for the year 2019-20.

New Initiatives and Achievements:

During 2019-2020, all 158 PHCs in tribal areas are converted as 24x7 PHCs. 8290 CHWs were sanctioned for all tribal habitations and 2651 CHWs are working, 5649 ASHAs working, in addition to the 5 existing 21 mini SNCUs established. First of its kind, 122 feeder ambulances (108 bike ambulances) sanctioned and 40 MukyamantriGiriAarogyaKendramulu started in remote sub-centers.

School Health Programme (AadivasiAarogyam) has been implemented in 968 TW Educational institutions covering 2,25,497 students in collaboration with M/s Thrill Health and Wellness Private Limited, Visakhapatnam and positioned qualified Health Volunteers(ANM) in all the institutions for providing health services to all the students.

Alluri Seetharama Raju Museum: Foundation was laid for Alluri Seetharama Raju museum in seven acres of land in Visakhapatnam with Rs.48.27 cr. Expert group constituted for collection and finalization of Artifacts in 3 to 4 galleries exclusively for 3D digital art based on tribal themes. The plans and structure of designs are approved by government.

Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum: Government of India released Rs. 7.5 Crs . Concept plan is approved by MoTA. Collage Design Pvt Ltd is placed as PMC. PMC finished contour surveying the site, concept design & architecture are in the process of finalization.

Tribal Sub Plan: The total budget under STC (earlier TSP) for the financial year 2019-20 is Rs.4988.52 Crores. Out of this, Rs. 3726.65 was incurred. The budget under STC (earlier TSP) is allocated Rs. 4988.52 crores to 48 line departments covering 292 schemes.

Navaratnalu

Reimbursement of Electricity Charges to ST Household's:

Under "JAGJEEVAN JYOTHI SCHEME", government extended free power from 125 units to 200 units per month to SC/ ST colonies/Thandas consumers from August, 2019. 4,76,206 ST households benefitted during 2019-20 under this scheme

YSR Pelli Kanuka:

The aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to tribal girls at the time of their marriage with a view to alleviate financial difficulties to celebrate marriage in the families of Scheduled Tribes in the state. During the year 2019-20 upto March, 2020, 2460, beneficiaries were covered under Giriputrika Kalyana Pathakam. The financial assistance is enhanced from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- (One Lakh) w.e.f. 02.04.2020 and from Rs.75,000/- to Rs.1.20 lakh for ST Inter-caste Marriages from 02.04.2020.

Synopsis of activities in the implementation of ROFR Act, 2006

Under the Act, the Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) who are dwelling in the forest land for years, and eking out their livelihood from the forest produce prior to 13-12-2005, are eligible for forest rights on the forest lands.

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The STs and OTFDs are eligible for Forest Rights on the forestlands, up to a maximum extent of 10 acres per family. The claimants can make their claims for Forest Rights on the forest land in the Grama Sabha; the claims are processed by Grama Sabha, SDLC & DLC and final orders on the issuance of titles are issued by the DLC.

Implementation of Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

Special training programmes were conducted for the field functionaries and the inter district field visits to the ST farmers under ROFR, to facilitate them to interact with their counterparts in the other districts on the issues of methods of cultivation, land development, rising of crops/ plantation and related issues.

The newly established Resource Center in the office of State Project Monitoring Unit-ROFR, acted as a knowledge hub to the field functionaries of ROFR programme, particularly in the matter of geo mapping for identification of claimant's lands. 1.81 Lakh claims were received for an extent of 10.27 Lakh Acres, of which 1.76 Lakh surveyed with an extent of 9.99 Lakh Acres, of which 1.76 Lakh surveyed with an extent of 9.99 Lakh Acres and 0.98 Lakh Titles distributed with an extent of 6.87 Lakh Acres.

AP Schedule Area Land Transfer Regulation (LTR)

The Tribal Advisory Council (TAC), Government of AP during the 109 meeting held on 20-7-2018 approved the Draft Amendments and resolved to send to His Excellence the Governor of AP for giving necessary notification amending the AP Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulations 1 of 59 as amended by 1 of 70 and its Rules 1969 as well as the Mutta Abolition Conversion into Ryothwari Settlement Regulations 2 of 69 & its Rules and Ryothwari Settlement Regulations 2 of 70 as part of the implementation of recommendations of KRRC to strengthen the tribal protective Land Transfer Regulations. Accordingly, amendment drafts were prepared and submitted to the Government for necessary steps.

PESA Act 1996, Act 1998 & Rules 2011

The Tribal Welfare Department has initiated process to examine all the state subject laws which are in conflict with the provisions of PESA enactments. Draft Amendments required in relation to the Land Transfer Rules, Money Lenders Regulations and SC and ST Subplan Act were prepared while requesting the concerned departments to take steps for bringing amendments to the state subject laws in consonance with the provisions of PESA Acts.

Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC):

GCC has pumped in Rs.36944.46 lakhs into tribal economy through its core activities and fixed an annual target of Rs.50468.25 lakhs for the current financial year 2019-20. During the financial year 2019-20, GCC has procured Rs.1318.23 lakhs worth minor forest produce & agricultural produce and coffee Rs.120.68 lakhs and Rs.32661.84 lakhs worth domestic requirements through GCC owned DR Depots (Fair Price Shops) up to 31-03-2020.

GCC Other Activities

For the current year 2019-20, the essential commodities worth Rs.1623.71 lakhs have been distributed up to 31-03-2020. Other daily requirements such as pulses etc., worth Rs.31038.13 lakhs have been supplied up to 31-03-2020.

Value addition to MFP, agriculture produce and horticultural produce of the tribal farmers has been stepped up. During the year 2019-20 value added products worth Rs.2330.14 lakhs have been sold. There is an increase of Rs.229.02 Lakhs in sales when compared to last year. For the current year 2019-20, value added products worth Rs.2559.16 lakhs have been sold up to 31-03-2020.

Product range is being increased to attract various consumer segments. New Products such as cashew nut and roasted cashew, multi-grain biscuits, pepper, arrow root powder etc. under the brand name "Girijan" have been introduced into the consumer market. The response from the consumers is encouraging.

For the year 2019-20, Rs.285.00 lakhs has been recovered from the tribal farmers up to 31.03.2020.

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. 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.

Jagananna Vidya Deevana (MTF & RTF)

Government is providing scholarships both MTF and RTF to the Post Matric students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Post-graduation, M.Phil, Ph.D & Diploma Courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., Professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. During the year 2019-20 an amount of Rs.150.00 Crores was allocated towards MTF and Rs.123.15 Crores released, whereas towards RTF Rs.220.05 Crores was allotted and Rs.188.95 Crores released.

YSR Shadika thofa (DULHAN SCHEME)

Financial assistance of Rs.100,000/- will be given to eligible poor minority girls on the eve of marriage w.e.f 02-04-2020. The Government of A.P. has introduced a new scheme YSR Shaadi ka Thofa. During Financial Year 2019-20 an amount of Rs.100.00 Crores allotted and Rs.4.92 Crores was released.

Overseas Education Scheme for Minorities

Overseas Educational Scholarships Scheme has been introduced in the year 2016-17 for the Minorities for pursuing their higher studies abroad and an amount of Rs.10 Lakhs is being sanctioned for each student. The

Financial Assistance has been enhanced from Rs. 10.00 Lakhs to 15.00 Lakhs. During the year 2019-20 an amount of Rs.20.00 Crores was allocated and Rs.16.36 Crores was released.

Minorities Welfare Hostels

There are 6 Pre Matric Minorities hostels and 10 Post Matric hostels functioning in the state aiming educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.1.92 crores have been released to the 7 districts for maintenance of minorities welfare hostels.

Residential Schools

There are 6 residential schools in the state aiming towards educational and social development in minority students with residential amenity. During the year an amount of Rs.1.88 Crores have been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the state.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)

The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme restructured as "Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)" will be implemented during the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission i.e. upto 2019-20. The PMJVK will continue to support the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for completion of the sanctioned and ongoing projects. The PMJVK will continue to be implemented in MCBs, MCTs and COVs. However, certain numbers of population and area coverage have been specified for MCTs and COVs. A new area for implementation of PMJVK has been included namely Minority Concentration District Headquarters (MCD Hq). MSDP funds have been released to 4 districts viz., Ananthapuramu, Guntur, Kurnool and YSR districts for implementation of the scheme. The works are under progress. Under PMJVK, newly added MCB's (7) & MCT's (12) in 6 districts namely Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Kadapa and Ananthapuramu.

AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing welfare schemes for the Christian Minorities. Many

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initiatives such as Christian Bhavan, pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem, financial assistance to self-employment schemes, grant in aid to churches and church run institutions, scholarships, trainings for unemployed Christians, coaching programmes for Christians, training for Christian Minority Law Graduates, Pelli Kanuka were introduced.

During the FY 2019-20, Government allotted a budget of Rs.54.36 Crores for implementation of APSCMFC schemes.

Subsidy for Bank Linked Income Generated Scheme

Under the scheme a maximum subsidy of Rs.1.00 Lakh is provided to the beneficiaries applied through Online Beneficiary Monitoring and Management System (OBMMS) portal on par with other welfare corporations. The identification of beneficiary is done by the Mandal Level Selection Committee. During the FY 2019-20, 6398 applications were received under the said scheme, the selections are under process and an amount of Rs.1616.00 lakhs is allotted in the budget for providing subsidized loans to 1616 eligible Christians. The action plan was prepared for providing subsidy loans for establishing Micro/Small/Medium industries as well as subsidy loans for purchase of taxi-cars and autos which generate revenue to the beneficiaries. Under this head placement linked and self employment training programmes are conducted to the unemployed Christian Minority Youth.

Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.60,000/- is provided as financial assistance to the candidates whose annual income is below Rs.3.00 Lakhs and Rs.30,000/- financial assistance for the candidates whose annual income is above Rs.3.00 Lakhs for visiting Holy Land of Jerusalem and other Biblical places. The additional amount for the programme shall be borne by beneficiaries. The Selection Committee constituted by the Government shall select the beneficiaries.

The Centre For Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM) was established to uplift the down trodden minority communities educationally and economically

by providing free coaching in various competitive examinations, trainings and skill development programmes. The CEDM is implementing the four major projects sponsored by the state government. An amount of Rs.1000 Lakh has been allocated for the year 2019-20 to benefit 10300 students

AP State Haj Committee

The state Haj Committee is the intermediate body constituted by the State Govt. to assist Central Haj Committee in respect of the pilgrimage for Muslims for Haj & matters connected. The A.P. State Haj Committee provides assistance to Haj pilgrims during their stay at Embarkation Point in Hyderabad/Bangalore proceeding to Haj Pilgrimage in all matters including issue of pilgrim passports and foreign exchange and also their return journey matters. During the year 2019-20, 1848 Pilgrims proceeded to Haj.

Every year the AP State Haj Committee deposes Govt. Employees as the Khadim-UI- Hujjaj (Haj Volunteers) in accordance with the norms of Haj Committee of India to assist Haj Pilgrims in Makkah Mukarramah and Madina Munawwarah. In the year 2019-20, 11 volunteers. 50% of the expenditure will be borne by the AP state Haj Committee/Government and remaining 50% by Haj Committee of India.

In accordance with the assurance in NAVARATNALU the Government is providing financial assistance to the intending Haj Pilgrims for other Haj expenses other than travel expenditure. Considering the annual income of pilgrims as financial certain an amount of Rs. 60,000/- will be provided if income is Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum, and Rs.30,000/- will be provided if the income is above 3.00 Lakhs per annum. The scheme will facilitate several intending Haj Pilgrims who can't full afford the expenses.

Andhra Pradesh State WAQF Board

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned an amount of Rs.1150.00 Lakhs in the year 2019-20 for construction, repairs to Mosques, Edgahs, Dargahs, Ashoor Khanas (Peerla Chavidi) and construction of compound walls to Muslim Burial Grounds etc., Under this scheme several Masjids and Waqf Institutions have got benefitted with arrangements of Iftar during the Holy Month of Ramzan at District Level in (13) districts of A.P.

As on 25-11-2019 an amount of Rs.3333.00 Lakhs have got released to benefit 5,000 Masjids i.e., 10,000 Imams and Mouzans towards honorarium of Rs.5,000/- per month to Imam and Rs.3,000/- per month to Mouzan.

AP State Urdu Academy

Education Facilities are being provided to Minorities:

Under the scheme one-month training programme in Urdu Dani, Urdu Zaban Dani & Urdu Insha was conducted in 13 districts and 12,171 students are trained.

Vocational Training in Urdu Computer Education: The AP State Urdu Academy is running (36) Computer Training Centres & (36) Urdu Libraries in all 13 districts to improve the socio economic conditions of the minorities and to create livelihood and generate employment. Through these centres 2,520 students were awarded with a certificate and got placement in various IT firms, institutes, private sector like mee-seva and DEOs in Government sector.

Providing Infrastructural Facilities to Urdu Medium Schools: To improve the infrastructural facilities in Urdu medium schools in the best interest of both the student-teacher fraternity, the AP State Urdu Academy providing financial assistance of Rs 50,000/- to each Urdu medium schools.

Grant in Aid for construction of Urdu-Ghar-Cum-Shadikhans: Under this scheme Urdu-Ghar-Cum-Shadikhans are being constructed for the use of minority communities. An amount of Rs.4,728.70 lakhs were released for 163 shadikhans in first quarter.

A.P. Noorbasha / Doodekula Muslims Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd

During the FY 2019-20 Government allotted a budget of Rs.20.00 Crores for implementation of APNDF Schemes.

Survey Commissioner of WAQFs

The Survey Commissioner Office has been established on bifurcation and staff. The Collection of Survey records from Survey Commissioner of Waqfs, Telangana State consisting of 1st & 2nd Survey records pertaining to state of A.P. have been verified and taken over. It is proposed to take up 10,769 un-notified Waqf institutions so as to complete 2nd Survey and to generate the Survey reports.

Youth Services

The Department of Youth Services was established in the year 1972 with a view to channelise the energies of youth towards constructive activities and to wean away them from unsocial activities. Different initiatives have been taken up by the department keeping in view the changing aspirations and needs of youth for their advancement and empowerment.

Youth Empowerment Programmes

To encourage youth to participate in cultural programmes and to provide them a platform to exhibit their talents, Divisional Level Youth Festivals were conducted in 33 divisions out of 51 divisions in the state. State Level Youth Festival was held at Visakhapatnam on 2nd and 3rd January, 2020.

To make endeavors towards creating awareness among the youth about disasters and natural calamities and to prepare them in advance to face such situation and to ensure their participation in the disaster mitigation plans, Disaster Management and First Aid Training Programmes have been taken up in coordination with Indian Red Cross Society in all the districts. During the training, subjects like disaster management, first-aid, psycho-social care, public health in emergencies, search and rescue, health hygiene and sanitation, climate change etc., were covered.

To familiarize youth with the environment, family life, social customs etc., of the people living in different parts of the state, Inter-District Youth Exchange Programmes have been taken-up. About 100 youth from each district were sent to other districts in two batches @ 50 per batch. Under this programme, 897 youth were sent to districts of other regions by providing them free transportation, accommodation, food etc., for (3) days.

- 5-day Integration camps were conducted in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor and Nellore districts inviting active youth from all over the 13 districts @ 25 per district and also inviting experienced speakers and social workers to inspire the youth during the camp.
- Yuva Sabhas were conducted in West Godavari, East Godavari and Chittoor districts.

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Observance of National / International Important Days

The department has been making arrangements for observing National and International importance days every month @ 2-3 days in all the districts of the state by organising suitable programmes involving youth members of youth clubs, Non-Governmental Organisations, NCC, NSS, Educational Institutions etc.,

The important days include Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Jayanti, World Heart Day, World Earth Day, Anti-Terrorism Day, World No Tobacco Day, World Blood Donor Day, International Day of Yoga, International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, World Population Day, World Nature Conservation Day, Organ Donation Day, World Health Day, National Re-Dedication Day, National Constitution Day, World AIDS Day, Human Rights Day, National Youth Day, National Integration Day, Indian Republic Day, National Science, International Women's Day, World Consumer Rights Day.

Awareness Programmes

Awareness programmes on Personality Development & Career Counselling, Women Empowerment, Self-Defence Techniques to Women, COVID 19 etc., were conducted in coordination with line departments like Sports, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Education, NSS etc., to create awareness among the youth on the subject and make them sensible towards society and participate in community welfare programmes.

Self Defence Training for Women Youth

The programme is aimed at educating girls and women, through self-defence training programmes to protect/defend themselves from unsocial elements, besides providing them awareness and advocacy to build confidence and self-sustainability. It is proposed to cover 12500 girls and women members all over the state during year 2019-20.

Housing

Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation (APHCL) has been the pioneer in implementation of Weaker Section Housing Programme along with adequate amenities. APHCL acts as a Techno Financing Agency in shelter

delivery in rural and urban areas by encouraging construction of houses through self- help and mutual help basis. It also encourages community participation in the construction of houses.

Departmental Activities:

A.P State Housing Corporation (APSHCL) has been identified as nodal agency to implement both central and state sponsored housing schemes in the state. Government have sanctioned 17.57 lakh houses since 2014 with a project cost of Rs.33643.98 Crores. 4.76 lakh (pertaining to the schemes prior to 2014) houses were completed as on 01.04.2014. From 2014, a total 22.33 lakh houses were taken up and so far, 8.23 lakh houses completed up to 31-03-2020. 6,56,482 houses proposed for cancellation under various housing schemes. The total work load in the state is 8.03 lakh houses under Rural and Urban Housing through APSHCL.

Main Schemes being implemented are as follows:

- Government of AP have been assigning top priority for implementation of **Weaker Section housing programmes in the state. A.P State Housing Corporation (APSHCL)** has been identified as Nodal agency to implement both central and state sponsored housing schemes in the state. District wise details are given in Annexure 8.18.
- Under **YSR Rural Housing** scheme, government of AP sanctions houses in rural areas with a unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh per house with state share of Rs. 1,19,550/- as subsidy and MGNREGS share of Rs.30,450/-. In case of SC/STs, government sanctions unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakh per house with state share of Rs. 1,69,550/- as subsidy and MGNREGS share of Rs.30,450/-.
- In addition, under PMAY – YSR (Gramin), with a unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakh per house, the government is paying an additional amount of Rs.50,000/- for SCs in all areas and for STs @ Rs. 1,00,000/- to all PVTGs, Rs. 75,000/- to Yanadis and STs in scheduled & TSP Mandals and Rs.50, 000/- to STs in non-scheduled mandals.
- Under the PMAY (Urban) scheme, government has sanctioned houses with a unit cost of Rs.3.50 lakh in ULBs and Rs.2.50 lakh in UDAs.

- Under YSR Special Housing the following norms are followed:
HudHud : Rs. 4.00 Lakh per house (avg unit cost)(GoAP 50% + Donors 50%)
Titli : Rs. 2.50 Lakh per house (GoAP subsidy Rs. 2.50 Lakh)
- In case of Houses Prior to 2014-15: An amount of Rs.1.00 Lakhs per house to SCs, Rs.1.05 lakh per house to STs both in rural and urban areas and for others Rs. 0.70 lakhs per house in rural and Rs. 0.80 lakh per house in urban areas. In addition, an amount of Rs. 25,000/- is being paid for early completion.

Road map for Navaratnalu flagship programme:

The government is planning to construct 25.00 lakh houses in 4 years as a part of "Navaratnalu" and decided to take up construction of 15.00 Lakh houses during

2020-21. Housing is the priority of the government and is committed to provide Pucca houses to all eligible families through "Navaratnalu" Programme.

The Government is aiming to provide house, to all the poor with the following agenda.

- To construct houses to all the houseless poor irrespective of caste, religion etc.
- To provide house sites to all the needy and also register the land along with the house on the name of women. (The Revenue department & Land acquisition department have already taken steps for acquiring land to all the needy beneficiaries and allot sites to take up housing activity). It is also proposed to distribute house site pattas to 25.00 Lakh beneficiaries on 08.07.2020.
- To facilitate to provide loans @ "Pavala Interest" through the banks and other financial agencies, for the amount required over and above unit cost.

Under the scheme "YSR Housing" the proposed unit cost is furnished in the table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Unit cost of houses under YSR Housing

Sl.No.	Source	Dept.	SC/STs (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)
1	GoAP subsidy	Housing	2,16,550	1,66,550
2	Additional amount for IHHL	RD	3,000	3,000
3	MGNREGS funds	RD	30,450	30,450
	Unit cost		2,50,000	2,00,000

Source: AP Housing Department

Government have planned to construct 25.00 lakh houses (14 lakh in Rural areas including UDAs and 11 lakh in Urban areas ULBs) with an estimated total project cost of Rs.61,000 crores. As a part of this, it is proposed to take up 15.00 Lakh houses during the financial year 2020-21. Further, it is also planning to procure and supply building materials viz., cement, steel, Joinery material, sand, metal, electrical and sanitary material at the lowest possible prices so as to reduce the financial burden on the beneficiaries..

The Housing activity will be taken up soon after issue of 25.00 Lakh pattas to the beneficiaries.

Public Health & Municipal Engineering

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply Improvement 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, the technical control over all engineering works in 120 Municipalities including 16 Municipal

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Corporations of the state is being 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. The department is dealing with investigation, design, preparation of estimates and plans for water supply, sewerage, Roads and storm water drainage schemes in all 120 Municipalities including 16 Municipal Corporations and execution of the same.

Water Supply

As per the standards stipulated in Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organization (CPHEEO) manual, the rate of drinking water supply has to be maintained in ULBs 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 improving service levels. During this year 135 MLD of clear water generation treatment capacity plants have been commissioned. Frequency of supply and per capita supply has been improved in 5 ULBs, about 32,000 house service connections have been added in this year. During the year 2019-20, 5(Five) water supply schemes have been completed under AMRUT, HUDCO & UIDSSMT.

Sewerage Sector

Government has taken decision to provide UGD facilities and Treatment plants in all ULBs duly acknowledging the directions of the National Green Tribunal. The Government has decided to take up UGD projects in all 1 lakh+ towns on priority basis. During this financial year about 15.55 MLD capacity STP has been commissioned at Narsaraopeta taken up under UIDSSMT. About 268 Kms of sewer lines have been provided across the state in 8 ULBs and about 1238 HSCs have been added in 5 ULBs.

Storm Water Drains

Government is taking necessary steps to provide storm water drains in ULBs to avoid inundation and fly nuisance. In this sector drains have been provided in various ULBs with grant funds and general funds. During 2019-20, about 128 Kms of storm water drainage

network has been added to the existing network in 5 ULBs namely Vijayawada, Machilipatnam, Ramachandrapuram, Mandapeta and Nellore etc.

HUDCO

Under HUDCO scheme, Water Supply Project at a cost of Rs.585.05 Cr in Nellore is completed and commissioned. Sewerage project at a cost of Rs.577.76 Crs has been taken up and scheme completed and put into utilisation.

One Time Special Financial Assistance

Under One Time Special Financial Assistance, Storm Water drainage scheme in Vijayawada at a cost of Rs.461.04 Crs is 60% completed and Sewerage Scheme in Guntur at a cost of Rs.923.84 Crs is 60% completed and both projects are scheduled to be completed by Mar-2020.

AMRUT

Under AMRUT-Phase-I, water supply projects costing Rs.787.97 crores were taken up in 25 towns which are in progress with 90% of work completed and are scheduled to be completed by Mar-2020.

Under AMRUT-Phase-II, water supply projects have been taken up in 27 towns at a cost of Rs.2001.93 crores and about 60% of work completed. Sewerage and Septage Projects have been taken up in 25 towns at a cost of Rs.793.73 crores and about 60% of the work completed. Storm water drainage projects have been taken up in 7 towns at a cost of Rs.350.75 crores and 40% of the project works are completed. All the projects are in progress.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

In Phase-I, the projects were proposed in 21 ULBs with cost of Rs.2250.00 crores and in Phase-II, projects are proposed in 29 ULBs with cost of Rs.2685.58 crores. The Projects are divided into 18 packages in which 5 are source related packages and 13 are distribution related packages. 13 packages covering distribution have been tendered and works are entrusted to agencies. In source packages, 2 package works are grounded and retenders for 3 packages the Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 5352.60 crores.

Rural Water Supply

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department is the nodal agency in the State for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural areas. The drinking water facilities are being provided by various types of schemes such as bore wells with hand pumps/single phase motors, direct pumping schemes, MPWS schemes, PWS schemes and CPWS schemes.

The objectives are 1) to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic needs on sustainable basis and 2) by 2024 every rural person will have access with 55 LPCD within their household premises.

- ♦ The infrastructure created include: 2,00,428 hanpumps fitted to bore wells covering 4% population, 13,733 direct pumping to 4% population, 36,941 PWS/MPWS schemes to 49% and covered 43% with 591 CPWS schemes. 107 Water Testing Laboratories are existing as on 01-04-2020.
- ♦ 28,014 (58%) habitations are fully covered with more than 55 LPCD supply, 20,321(41%) habitations partially covered with 0-55 LPCD supply and 126(1%) habitations are quality affected. In total 48,461 habitations have been covered. 31.85 Lakh connections given covering 95.66 Lakh households.
- ♦ Government sanctioned 1082 rural water works to 1611 habitations with a commitment of Rs 522.84 crores under NRDWP/JJM. Under NABARD, 228 works in 558 habitations for an amount of Rs 266.83 crores. Government also sanctioned 416 works to 447 habitations with Rs 74.60 crores under SDS.
- ♦ Under YSR Sujala Pathakam, 2779 habitations (QA & Stressed) are programmed to cover through 49 water purification plants through hub & spoke model during 2020-21 costing Rs. 225.00 crores

Action Plan (2020-24)

Earlier, most of the PWS schemes are provided with ground water source (bore wells). The ground water level has gone very deep even beyond 1000 feet in many areas particularly in the drought affected districts of

Rayalaseema. Government of India has taken a decision to provide sustainable surface/sub surface sources only for all drinking water supply schemes to avoid further depletion of ground water.

Base Line

Currently, 58 % of habitations are covered with 55 LPCD, 1% (126) habitations are quality affected and remaining 41% of habitations are under the category of partially covered (0-55 LPCD). Out of 95.66 Lakh rural households, about 31.85 Lakh households are having house connections.

Drinking Water Project Proposals (WATER GRID)

Government is planning to provide bulk water supply mains and deliver water to rural, urban (Municipalities & Corporations) and Industrial demand through sustainable surface/ground water sources.

The projects are envisaged to provide 100% house service connections to make designed level of water supply available at the consumer's doorstep at convenient timings at 100 LPCD including human and cattle needs to rural, 135 LPCD to urban (Municipalities), 150 LPCD to corporations and industrial as per demand.

DPRs prepared for an amount of Rs. 46,675 cr. The drinking water projects are being planned in a phased manner and it is programmed to complete the above task by 2024. The funding is planned through banks, external assistance, annuity mode etc. for Trunk Mains and Gravity Mains. Internal distribution in rural areas is planned to be taken up under JJM & MGNREGS funds with an amount of 10,947 crores.

Vision

The vision of the Government is to cover 100% habitations with Fully Covered (FC) status (with at least 55 LPCD service level) by 2022 and to provide 100% household connections by 2024.

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Municipal Administration

Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection

The main aim is garbage free roads, free flowing of side drains, controlling the insanitary conditions created by stray animals and mosquitoes has been achieved. There are 120 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 16 Municipal Corporations, 77 Municipalities and 27 Nagarpanchayats in the State. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 140.06 lakhs. The total garbage generation in the state in 120 ULBs is 2.02 Lakh MTs and waste lifted is 1.99 Lakh MTs per month, lifting 99% of garbage generated. Out of total 40.33 lakh households, door to door garbage collection is covered in 38.23 lakh households covering 96%. out of 40.33 laks households, segregation of waste at sources is cover in 25.42lakh households covering (63%).

Establishment of Waste Processing Facilities under SWM

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 individual household toilets on saturation mode in 110 ULBs. All the 110 ULBs in the state have been declared as ODF. The Swachh Andhra Corporation, setup as State Mission Directorate for Swachh Bharat/Swachh Andhra Programme, has initiated action for setting up of Waste to Energy Plants under PPP mode, in Cluster Approach. At present Concessionaire Agreements were entered into with the agencies for establishment of 2 Waste to Energy Plants (2 Clusters with 13 ULB) at Visakhapatnam & Guntur in the state for processing the Municipal Solid Waste around 2335 MTs/day of solid waste generated in 13 ULBs per day.

In addition to this, 50 Waste to Compost Plants awarded, covering with 54 ULBs, 27 Nos. of Waste to Compost Plants (covering 30 ULBs) are under operation and 23 Nos. of Waste to Compost Plants (covering 24 ULBs) yet to be commissioned.

In view of Waste processing facility, 1922 Nos. of Bulk Waste Generators were identified so far, out of above

identified Bulk Waste Generators, 725 (37.72%) are practicing onsite processing 63.4 Tons of waste per day.

Solid Waste Management

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued the Solid Waste Management Policy in 2018, in terms of Rules of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The daily generation of garbage is 6,766 Metric Tons per day. To manage dry waste, Material Recovery Facilities are established in 72 ULBs. Under Extended Producer Responsibility in terms of PWM Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Collection Centers are established in 5 ULBs. To process non-recyclable plastic waste, 25 ULBs have so far tied up with nearby cement plants and so far 95.30 MTs plastic waste has been sent to cement plants. The plastic waste is also being used in construction of roads in the ULBs and so far about 19.1 Kms of road laid by using 26.5 MTs. To treat legacy waste, work commenced in 4 ULBs, Work orders issued for 9 ULBs and in 8 ULBs are under tender stage and in 27 ULBs are in DPR State and in other ULBs comprehensive DPRs are being prepared to initiate process for treatment of legacy waste. In 50 ULBs, CCTV cameras were installed at dumpsite.

Online Waste Management System (OWMS) using ICT & IOT Devices

Technology enabled objective of tracking of Gate to Gate solid waste collection across all the cities down to the extent of micro-pocket. Online Waste Management System (OWMS) has been developed for managing Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Activities on real time basis. OWMS is designed to meet the unique requirements of SWM activities to capture, in real time attendance of the PH workers, service coverage, punctuality of the transport vehicles, conversion of black spots into green spots, feedback from the public and redressal of their grievances. This tool acts as an advisory to the ULB for making payments to the service provider basing on the performance, objectively verified, calculated penalties to be levied for default of services, indicator wise.

OWMS-I is an integrated software, does data analytics and generates dashboards, alerts and MIS reports for real time monitoring and course correction. Payments to the service providers is authorised through a performance

score card which is generated based on the actual field performance of the service providers. The KPIs identified for performance evaluation are service coverage efficiency, transportation efficiency, weighment of segregated waste, dust and litter free roads, employee attendance.

Under OWMS-II, IoT (RFID Tags, RFID Scanners, Electronic Weighing Scale, and GPS vehicle trackers) are used for real time monitoring of field services in all the 110 ULBs. For effective monitoring of OWMS, an Integrated Command and Control Centre is set up in the Secretariat with a 16 hour monitored call centre (Two Shifts). For effective monitoring of Sanitation Vehicles Transportation, 746 GPS Trackers were fixed for effective monitoring of vehicle transportation. Attendance for PH Workers (out of 36,756 PH Workers, 35,595 registered) is obtained through Facial Recognition System (FRS) in the ULBs. Under Monitoring Service Coverage through IOT devices, so far 24.40 lakhs RFID tags are fixed to the houses out of the total target of 25.42 lakhs households, 12,856 RFID scanners out of the total target of 13,535 are given to ULBs, 994 digital weighing scales out of the total target of 1055 Clusters were given to ULBs. For segregated garbage weighment, digital weighing scales are supplied to ULBs.

Sanitation teams of PH workers is daily monitored through photos/videos and tracked live 24x7 at the Command & Communication Centre established in MA&UD Dept @ Velagapudi. First time in the country **Black Spot Monitoring and Management App** has been designed and developed to monitor garbage vulnerable points and other sanitation issues in two levels.

- ♦ **Priority Black Spots:** Covers main roads and commercial areas with floating population and sensitive zones including hospitals, educational institutions etc.
- ♦ Normal Black Spots: Low visibility areas and internal roads, open plots in the wards etc.
- ♦ **Conversion of Black Spots into Green Spots:** Database of all black spots in all 110 ULBs is being monitored 24x7 to convert into green spots. If a black spot being cleared off regularly by sanitation staff and after a period of 7 days, the said green spot will be converted as green spot. So far, total

13,768 black spots out of total 17,634 were converted as green spots.

- ♦ **Creating Clean & Green ULBs** by ensuring constant Garbage Vulnerable points monitoring and sustained cleanliness in the communities for the benefit of the citizens of the ULBs.

e-Governments – Implementation of e-Municipal ERP Modules

Government have issued orders awarding the project of customization and implementation of e-Municipal ERP Modules across all the Urban Local Bodies in the state. ERP software development is being developed by e-Governments team from Bangalore. This system helps Urban Local Bodies in automating end-to-end business processes thereby improving accountability and transparency across the spectrum of Urban Local Body (ULB) operations. The e-Municipal ERP system covered with 21 modules viz., 1) Property Tax, 2) Vacant Land Tax, 3) Water Charges, 4) Public Grievances & Redressal, 5) Advertisement Tax, 6) Trade License, 7) ULB Portals, 8) Estate Management, 9) Works Management, 10) Non Tax Revenue, 11) Inventory Management, 12) Financial Management, 13) Citizen Portal, 14) Mobile APP, 15) Dash Boards, 16) Sewerage Management, 17) HRMS, 18) Legal Case Management, 19) Council Management, 20) GIS Integration and 21) Marriage Registration Government have issued administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.16.40 Crores towards implementation of integrated e-Municipal ERP Solutions across all ULBs in the state.

The key features of the programme are integrated demand notice, snapshot of KPIs across revenue, expense, citizen services modules, public grievances, track target vs goal, year-to-date performance, trend lines and predictive analysis, GIS representation of DCB scenarios, track various financial metrics across ULBs., tag assets and track life-time value of assets including Capex and Opex spent on a given asset, monitor service level of various Citizen Services, Inter-Departmental Integrations.

Digital Door Numbering

Digital Door Number (DDN) plates with unique Quick Response code (QR code) is being provided for all the households of 110 ULBs in the state to rationalize the

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

existing house numbers for better governance and service delivery. Unique Scientific Street based addressing system that adheres to international guidelines. Government have issued guidelines for Digital Door Numbering in all the ULBs.

Other Reforms

- ♦ Developed ULB websites to every Urban Local Body in the state to keep the information about the municipal services delivered, tenders, financial information, council and municipal staff details in public domain, as a part of urban reforms initiatives. The websites will host all the information of respective ULB along with E-Newsletter, Digital India initiatives etc.
- ♦ Launched Nagaraseva application as front end to Public Grievance and Redressal System (PGR). PGR is a citizen facing application used to register citizen complaint/grievances and end to end grievance management tracking system. PGR improves the efficiency of grievance redress, enhances citizen satisfaction with the ULBs service delivery.
- ♦ Nagaraseva app provides a platform where a user can report issues from their phone and can take picture of the problem and briefly explain about the issue. The application automatically captures the exact location of the issue and routes it to the concerned municipal official for early resolution. The user can also know the property tax and water charge due for his assessment using the application.

14th Finance Commission Grants

The 14th FC has recommended grants to ULBs in two types i.e., 1) Basic Grant for Rs.2908.64 Crores and 2) Performance Grant for Rs.727.16 Crores (total for Rs.3635.80 Crores) on the ratio of 80:20 basis. From 2016-17 onwards for the release of Performance Grant by the Government of India, the ULB has to fulfil the certain conditions. They are i) making available data on local bodies receipt and expenditure through audited accounts, ii) improvement in own revenues; and iii) measure and publish Service Level Benchmarks (SLB) for

basic services. As per the guidelines, ULBs have to propose and execute the works in the basic services namely, water supply, sanitation including septage management, sewerage management, solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets i.e. development of parks, protection of open spaces, development of play grounds, maintenance of municipal school buildings, roads, burial and cremation grounds, street lighting & ULB share under AMRUT scheme. An amount of Rs.1312.79 Crores was released by the GoI in the F.Y.2019-20 and the ULBs are executing the works for this amount and all the works are under progress..

- ♦ **The Scheduled Castes Component (SCC) earlier SCSP** Scheme intends to fill the infrastructural gaps in Scheduled Castes localities in the Urban Local bodies in the state such as laying of roads, construction of drains, providing drinking water supply pipelines, construction of community halls, providing street lighting facilities etc. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.25062.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimates to take up developmental works under Scheduled Castes Component (SCC).
- ♦ This **Scheduled Tribes Component (STC)** earlier TSP Scheme intends to fill the infrastructural gaps in Scheduled Tribes localities in the Urban Local bodies in the state such as laying of roads and construction drains, providing drinking water supply pipelines, construction of community halls, providing street lighting facilities etc. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.2440.00 lakhs has been provided in Budget Estimates to take up developmental works under Scheduled Tribes Component (STC).
- ♦ For providing basic infrastructure facilities of the Urban Local Bodies in the State, an amount of Rs.1863.81 lakhs is released by the Government as State Finance Commission (SFC) Grant to 110 Urban Local Bodies during 2019-20.

Education in Municipal Schools

Introduction of English Medium in all the Municipal Schools except 10th class in AP

The Government introduced English Medium in Municipal Schools in the year 2016 duly exempting 10th class from the conversion to English Medium during the first year. However, in 2017, it was also extended to 10th Class. However based on analysis of the implementation, in 2017 itself, the Government, permitted to continue parallel Telugu Medium

Sections as per need, as some students were finding to immediately switch over. The following is the Status of Implementation of English Medium In Municipal Schools:

Engagement of Part Time Academic Instructors

Government issued instructions to all the MCs concerned to engage Part Time Academic Instructors on need and shortage basis. Accordingly, for smooth running of the institutions, 2494 Part time Academic Instructors were engaged by the MCs concerned to fill shortage

Amma Vadi

Amma Vadi is an important and significant programme under Navaratnalu. The data of 306056 out of 331256 (92.39%) of municipal school children was uploaded, all municipalities have also been instructed to update child info data vide and various activities through Jagananna

Ammavadi Programme. A Total of 271168 Children and 160144 Mothers from Municipal Schools have been included in the prestigious Ammavodi Program.

Nadu-Nedu

A prestigious program of the Government of Andhra Pradesh which seeks to transform government schools into vibrant and competitive institutions. This program is set to turn a new leaf over education sector and will provide opportunities to weaker sections and under privileged. Nine Infrastructure Components are taken up under Nadu Nedu:

1. Toilets ,(2) Drinking Water (3) Electrification (4) Compound Walls(5)Major and Minor Repairs (6) Green Chalk Boards(7) Furniture for Staff and Students(8) Painting(9)English Labs.

A total of 725 Schools in 59 ULBs , have been included in the Nadu Nedu Program, under which a total of 5125 works under the above components to a tune of 119.45 Crs are sanctioned and under Progress. The Schedules Timeline for Completion is July 31 , 2020:

Transformation of Municipal Schools (TOMS)

An all-inclusive Reform Project in Municipal Schools approved vide GO MS No 295 of MA&UD Dept Dated 22.11.2019. The Progress achieved under its main components is as follows:

Sl. No	Category	Total No. of Schools	Purely English Medium	Purely Telugu	Parallel Medium- English and Telugu	Other Languages: Urdu/Tamil/ Oriya
1	Primary	1625	1420	1	125	79
2	Upper Primary	148	81	1	53	13
3	High Schools	337	56	2	271	8
	Total	2110	1557	4	449	101

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Ward Secretariat System

Ward Volunteers

Government have issued orders for positioning of Ward Volunteers in all the Urban Local Body (ULB) areas in the state to ensure leak proof implementation of Government Programmes/Schemes. 67710 Ward Volunteers are working in all the Urban Local Bodies across the State. Further, re-notification has been issued to fill up 1203 vacancies of Ward Volunteers in all the Urban Local Bodies.

Ward Secretariats & Ward Secretaries

Government have issued orders for constitution of Ward Secretariats in all the Urban Local Bodies in the State of Andhra Pradesh duly prescribing certain guidelines for formulation of functionaries. Accordingly, 3842 Ward Secretariats in all the 110 ULBs have been established and 25894 Ward Secretaries in MA & UD Wing have been recruited. Further, 2nd phase notification has been issued to fill up 2146 vacancies of Ward Secretaries in all the Urban Local Bodies. Further, in each Secretariat, IT infrastructure viz., desktops, printers, scanners, UPS and IRIS scanners etc have been provided. Orientation training to all Ward Secretaries was imparted.

Foundation training (Residential) of 6 days was imparted to all Ward Secretaries at district headquarters. Functional Training at Regional Level followed by practical training of 2 weeks at concerned ULBs is completed. Remaining 4 Ward Secretaries of other line departments was imparted by respective departments.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)

The Government has established a separate organization "Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)" with an objective to promote, strengthen and nurture self-sustainable institutions of the poor. The main objective is to enable the urban poor particularly the poorest of the poor to come out of poverty and vulnerability in a sustainable manner and improve their quality of life in urban areas through their self-managed and self-reliant institutions. MEPMA has been designated as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities in the state.

Sl. No	Reform	Target	Achieved
1	Integrated Communication Skills Program	Cambridge Certification for 5000 Faculty	Phase I: Training and Certification test for 3500 completed in partnership with Cambridge Assessment English (Cambridge)
2	Career Education Program	Career Counselling Program for 8 th to 10 th Class Children (1 Lakh Children)	Phase I: 2 day Career Counselling Program for 58000 Children 8 th and 9 th Grades completed through deploying 350 certified counsellors.
3	Municipal School Management Portal	Web Based Solution for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Performance Monitoring Faculty and Asset Management E-Learning Management System. 	The Portal is under Development Phase.
4	Faculty Volunteer Program	Training for 4200 Teachers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft Skills Motivation and Leadership 	To be implemented in March - postponed due to Covid 19 Pandemic.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

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 and now it is extended to all 110 ULBs in the State. 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 grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. The main components of the programme are.

Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID)

Dr.YSR AASARA

The main objective is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self-reliant as a part of implementation of "Nava Ratnalu". Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to reimburse bank loan out standings of SHGs as on 11.04.2019 in four installments. The estimated amount is Rs. 4773.82 Cr for 1,55,264 SHGs, received from banks & verified amount is Rs. 4858.76 Cr for 1,59,738 SHGs and approved for an amount of Rs. 4464.04 Cr for 1,44,049 SHGs.

Dr.YSR Vaddileni Runalu (VLR)

The Government with a view to encourage better repayment culture and to reduce interest burden on the rural and urban poor on SHG bank loans decided to continue the interest subvention programme as Dr YSR VaddileniRunalu. Estimated amount during the year 2019-2020 is Rs. 648.83 Cr.

Self-Employment Program (SEP) & Bank Linkage

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures and micro enterprises with an upper limit of Rs 2.00 Lakh cost per unit. During 2019-20,

till October, Rs. 2064.80 Cr mobilised out of a target of Rs.2700.00 Cr under Bank Linkage to SHGs, total 5,384 individuals out of a target of 7,500 are assisted under Self Employment Program (individual), 161 groups assisted under SEP(G).

Livelihoods/ Income Generation Activities:

- ♦ Preparation of Family Business Plans (FBP) by 18 Lakh SHG members.
- ♦ 5.44 Lakh members undergone Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) Trainings, 12.30 Lakh members assisted in establishment of Livelihood Units.
- ♦ Web based monitoring with geotagging of units, which is 1st of its kind in the country, 375 Micro Enterprise Community Consultant(MECC) have been positioned for enhancing marketing and technical skills of small entrepreneurs.
- ♦ 9 MEPMA Marts have been Established on pilot basis.

Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST & P)

The main objective of the programme is providing an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood. So far 1,55,640 youth have been trained, 1,07,320 have been placed.

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. 1,21,120 street vendors identified, ID cards issued to 94,244. Town Vending Committees were formed in all ULBs. Street Vending plans are prepared and implementing in Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), Eluru and Tadipatri. 672 Common Interest Groups formed with 2861 members. Rs.8.43 Crs provided to 718 CIGs under Bank Linkage.

Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)

The main objective of SUH is "Providing 24/7 all weather Shelter to Urban Homeless with all amenities". So far 82 SUHs have been sanctioned out of which 82 shelters are

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functioning covering over 3800 homeless, conducted Systematic Survey for identifying homeless and identified 11,173 as homeless

Social Security

Under this programme 49.34 Lakhs were covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), 9.60 lakh covered under Social Security Pensions, 2.60 lakhs covered under Abhayastham and 46,591 covered under YSR Pelli Kanuka

Health & Nutrition (H&N)

MEPMA is implementing different health initiatives for creation of awareness to the urban poor on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, water, sanitation and hygiene. To create health awareness, MEPMA has formed and strengthened 10,368 Mahila Aarogya Samithi (MAS) with 1.00 lakh members to act as bridge between urban poor and health providers, line departments and NGOs for optimum utilisation of services to reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure. So far 3091 health camps conducted. MEPMA in convergence with Women Development and Child Welfare department supporting Nagar Poshana Kendras for providing hot cooked meal to the anemic and malnourished pregnant women, lactating mothers and 0-6 year children who are not covered by AWCs and collaborated with line departments to reduce MMR, IMR, malnutrition, and

anemia. Promoting kitchen and terrace gardens around 4,98,468 for low cost locally available nutritious food to the urban poor. Awareness on Menstrual Hygiene Breast and Cervical Cancer (MHBCC) was created to all SHG women.

Rural Development Department

The Rural Development Department has three major wings namely Watershed Development Programmes, Self Help Groups and related programmes and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

In the state, 50% lands are degraded and nearly 30% people are poor (below poverty line). With proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management, it is possible to increase the productivity of degraded lands, reduce poverty by creating huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that the development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

Towards this direction, Rural Development department is implementing Watersheds Development Programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP), Comprehensive Land Development Programmes (Indira Prabha & Jala Siri under RIDF XIII, XV, & XVII) and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS-AP). All the 3 programmes are being implemented and monitored through the software solution RAGAS (Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam) in transparency and accountability mode.

Watershed Development Programmes

Watershed programmes are being implemented in the State for over two decades. These programmes are concentrated only in rain-fed areas which have undulating terrain and are prone for degradation of soil (soil erosion). These areas are generally characterized by very poor groundwater profile. 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 ridge to valley approach.

Watershed Development Programmes are being implemented under centrally sponsored DPAP, DDP and IWDP schemes to combat recurring drought conditions in the state.

The main objective of the watershed development programme is encouragement of Integrated Natural Resources Management following the ridge to valley approach in a selected micro watershed with total participation of the local community. Soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting, ground water recharge, improvement of vegetation and bio-mass, wasteland development etc., are the main components of Watershed Development Programmes. Watershed Development Programmes like DPAP, DDP & IWDP were closed by March, 2013. Presently the following schemes are under implementation.

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 the velocity of water, allow percolation, control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land to augment productivity. 4066 watersheds taken up under DPAP, DDP, IWDP & PMKSY schemes were completed and at present 214 watersheds taken up under PMKSY are under progress

PMKSY – Watersheds (erstwhile IWMP)

PMKSY-Watersheds (erstwhile IWMP) aims to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water and create sustainable livelihoods for assetless. These watersheds are being implemented by Rural Development through State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) in the state. Govt have sanctioned

436 watershed projects in 9,607 villages covering an area of 17.68 lakh ha from 2009-10 in 12 districts except Krishna. The present funding pattern of Central and State share is 60:40

An amount of Rs 127.51 Crores under IWMP and Rs 12.87 crores under convergence with MGNREGS has been spent up to 31st March, 2020.

Impact of PMKSY - Watersheds during 2019-20

- Because of water harvesting and plantation works, so far an additional ayacut of 41,802 Ha has been brought under irrigation, benefiting 52,489 farmers.
- Under Entry Point Activities (EPA), 1777 community interested activities have been taken up, such as solar street lights, cattle troughs, drinking water purifying plants (RO Plant), etc.,
- Rs.16.26 Crores has been spent under Production Systems Improvement (PSI) component of agriculture & livestock activities, due to which 19,786 were benefitted.
- 5,779 beneficiaries (asset less poor) were benefitted under livelihood component activities of dairy, small ruminants, agriculture, petty and skilled businesses etc.,
- Rs.22.52 Crores has been spent for Institution & Capacity Building activities, 3851 trainings were conducted covering 1000 primary & secondary level stakeholders.

Component wise Achievements under PMKSY-WDC are shown in Annexure 8.19

Navaratnalu

Providing free borewells to eligible farmers instead of Jalasiri Programme is covered under the YSR Rythu Bharosa scheme. Government has issued orders for procurement of 200 rigs @ one rig for each Assembly Constituency and additional one rig for Parliamentary Constituency for drilling of bore-wells at free of cost to needy eligible farmers with an aim to irrigate every acre of arable land under "YSR Rythu Bharosa" scheme.

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Rythu Bharosa-

As per the priorities of the Government under "NAVARATNALU", the Government has issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.162 PR&RD (RD.II) Dept., dated: 22.10.2019 for procurement of 200 rigs @ one Rig for each Assembly Constituency and additional one Rig for Parliamentary Constituency for drilling of bore wells at free of cost to needy eligible farmers with an aim to irrigate every acre of arable land under "YSR Rythu Bharosa" scheme.

The Government has decided to provide Bore wells to the needy and eligible farmers at free of cost under "YSR Rythu Bharosa" programme of "NAVARATNALU". The Government have plan to drill @ 25,000 Nos. of Bore wells each Financial Year i.e., from 2020-21 to 2023-24.

The procurement of Rigs is under process. Preparation of Tender documents for drilling of bore wells is under progress. The drilling of Bore wells will be taken up after completion of the Rigs procurement and tender process of drilling of bore wells.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was notified on September, 2005. The Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The objective of 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. The livelihood resource base of the poor is strengthened, proactively ensuring social inclusion and also strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions. MGNREGS is implemented in all 13 districts of the State.

All the works executed can be categorised into four, namely 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. The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with 90% central and 10 % state shares. The central Government releases the amount for 100% of the wage payments, 75% of the material payment and 6% administrative expenditure. The State Government releases amount for 25% of the



material payments, unemployment allowance and MGNREGS-AP State Council expenditure.

Performance under MGNREGS

MGNREGS is being implemented in 12,914 Gram Panchayats in 661 mandals of 13 districts. 62.51 lakh job cards were issued covering 112.47 Lakhs wage seekers since inception of the scheme. 5.70 lakh Srama Shakthi Sanghas have been formed with 40.46 lakh households covering 65.12 lakh wage seekers are provided with wage employment.

Performance during 2019-20 (upto 31st October 2019):

Andhra Pradesh occupies 5th place in the country by generating 20.08 Crores person days. Wage expenditure incurred is Rs. 4084.86 Crs. 65.12 lakh wage seekers belonging to 40.46Lakh households were provided wage employment with an average employment of 49.63 days per household and 5,84,454 households which completed 100 days.

Physical Achievement

Out of the approved target of 2000.00 Lakhs person days by GoI, 2007.94 Lakh person-days were generated during FY 2019-20. Out of these, 426.16 Lakh person days generated for SCs, 229.09 Lakh by STs and 1004.25 lakhs person days were generated by BCs. 65.12 lakh wage seekers from 37.70 Lakh households were provided wage employment. Details are shown in Table 8.15

Table 8.15 Overview of MGNREGS

Particulars	2019-20 (Upto March 2020)	Cumulative
Total Job Cards issued		62.88 Lakhs
No. of works completed	5,52,569	66,55,160
Total expenditure	Rs.6709.04 Crs	Rs.51987.45 Crs
No. of households provided wage employment	40.48 lakhs	60.01 lakhs
No. of individuals provided wage employment	65.14 lakhs	115.90 Lakhs
Total person days generated	2007.94 Lakhs	24728.21 Lakhs
Person days generated for SC	426.12 Lakhs	5652.96 Lakhs
Person days generated for ST	229.09 Lakhs	2796.81 Lakhs
Person days generated for BC	1004.25 Lakhs	11958.77 Lakhs
Total No. of households completed 100 days	5,84,454	86.83 Lakhs
Average no. of days employment provided per HH	49.63	-
Average wage rate per day per person	Rs.203.44/-	Rs.126.32/-

Key decisions taken during 2019-20

- ♦ Strengthening of Village Secretariat System by taking up of construction of village secretariat buildings in all Gram Panchayats.
- ♦ Taking up construction of side drains with cover slab to all existing CC roads in all Gram Panchayats to provide healthy environment and sanitation.
- ♦ Under Naadu-Nedu, compound walls are being constructed to change the face of schools.
- ♦ Completion of all incomplete Anganwadi centres buildligns.
- ♦ Mission Water Conservation (MWC) and Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) programmes are taken up in a mission mode to improve the ground water table by taking up NRM activities in a scientific way using GIS planning.
- ♦ Village Haats are constructed, which are trading venue or open markets for local producer and buyer to make better farmer consumer market linkages and to assist in integration of village Haats with e-NAM portal so as to improve transparency in trading and better price discovery.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan

Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is planned to be carried out in two phases. Phase I was carried out between 1st July and

15th September, 2019 for all states. Phase II for States/UTs with retreating monsoon the campaign carried out between 2nd October and 30th November, 2019. Under this campaign, 68 mandals of 9 districts were covered in the state. The activities promoted under this campaign are 1) Water conservation and rainwater harvesting, 2) Renovation of traditional water bodies/tanks, 3) Reuse, bore well recharge structures, 4.) Watershed development and 5) Intensive afforestation. Under these 5 categories, 33,218 works are started against the target of 24,736 and 29,375 works were completed achieving 118.75% of progress.

- 1,68,270 NRM works completed under 100 days programme by achieving 246.65% progress against the target of 68,221
- Estimates were generated and sanctions were given for 1.23 lakh farm ponds. Total 97,898 farm ponds were grounded and 30,700 completed with an expenditure of Rs.389.60 Crs.
- Out of the target of 5000 Kms under CC roads, 1312.66Kms was laid with an expenditure of Rs.1350.92 Crs.
- 16,693 works realting to NADEP Compost pits were grounded and 7,146 pits were completed with an expenditure of Rs 9.61 Crs.
- 90 person days under MGNREGS shall be provided

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for each new house taken up under Rural Housing Programme by the Housing department depending on the stages of construction. 4,72,872 houses completed and 6,04,284 wage seeker's houses are under progress with an expenditure of Rs.813.14 Crs.

- Completed construction of 157 GP buildings and 726 buildings are under progress; 620 Anganwadi Centre buildings are completed and 3479 are under progress; 39 MMS buildings are under progress with an expenditure of Rs10.47 Crores.

Plantation Programmes under MGNREGS

The Department is promoting Horticulture, Avenue Plantations & other Plantation Programmes under MGNREGS, as a means of providing & creating productive assets for the poor wage seekers so that there is a sustainable source of income. The main object of the implementation of the plantation programmes under MGNREGS is to improve livelihoods to the small & medium farmers & SC, ST rural poor.

Horticulture fruit crops like mango, cashew, sweet orange, acid lime, guava, sapota, coconut, pomegranate, tamarind, seethaphal, jamun, apple ber, & oil palm are being distributed through this programme to the eligible families having land of 0.5 to 5.0 Acres. The cost of pitting, planting, cost of plants, fertilizer and watering charges are being paid from MGNREGS funds. Maintenance is given for 3 years @ 100 days per year as wage component. During the year 2019-20, horticultural plantation has been taken up in 64,084 Acres with an expenditure of Rs.102.18 Crs.

Avenue plantation is taken up with 400 plants per 1 Km both sides of the roads with spacing of 5 Mtrs between the plants. Duration of the project is 3 years. Cost of pitting, planting, cost of fertilizers and cost of watering charges are being paid from MGNREGS funds. For the maintenance of avenue plantation, beneficiaries are identified from SHGs & tagged with 200 plants for each SHG. Usufruct rights are being given to the SHGs. In 2019-20, 1824 Kms of avenue plantation completed with an expenditure of Rs.8.39 Crs.

Under Institutional Plantation, plantation is taken up in available vacant /unutilized lands in schools, colleges and other government institutions. The objective of this

plantation is to develop tree planting consciousness among children, increase the greenery and to get income to the institutions. Duration of the project is 5 years. Pitting, cost of plant material, transportation, maintenance etc. are provided from MGNREGS funds. Fruit bearing & shade plants are planted. 23280 plants were planted in 250 institutions under institution plantation during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.0.45 Crs.

Under Block Plantation in Community Lands, planting of shade, ornamental and fruit plants in vacant village common lands, such as community land, burial grounds and endowment lands under green village concept and to create green cover in vacant land to arrest soil degradation and to protect the environment. Cost of pitting, plant material, fertiliser cost & watering charges are being met from MGNREGS funds. 1,52,927 plants were planted in 950 Acres community blocks under block plantation during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.1.54 Crores

To create permanent tree assets on the bunds of land holding of SC/STs and SF/MF category beneficiary farmers without disturbing the regular agricultural corps to provide supplementary income to the farmers. Teak plants and red sanders are being planted on the field bunds of the farmers. Costs of pitting, plant material are being given from MGNREGS funds. 79,600 plants were planted with 569 farmers in the year 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs.0.4 Crs

Special provisions to Persons with Disabilities

In order to provide employment to the Person with Disabilities (PwDs) under MGNREGS-AP, a special strategy was evolved to cover the disable people. As per the operation guidelines, the households with PwDs as members shall be entitled to wage employment for a period of 150 days per year. Following strategy has been evolved for coverage of PwD community in MGNREGS program. The labour families with PwDs having 40% and more disability are identified in the villages through campaign mode by involving Civil Society Organizations, VELUGU and NREGS. 1,20,858 job cards have been issued to PwDs to provide wage employment in all 13 districts. So far, a total of 10,447 Shrama Shakti groups are worked

in 661 mandals of 13 districts. 30 percent concession in work shall be applicable to the workers with disability.

Special Strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

MGNREGS Strategy in Tribal Areas - The Project Officer's, ITDA's were designated as Additional District Programme Coordinators to enable them to oversee the implementation of the scheme in tribal areas. Separate DCCs are established under the control of PO - ITDA for implementation of works like check dams, roads, GP buildings & mandal buildings in ITDA areas. Horticulture is given importance and plantations like coffee, mango, rubber and cashew were predominantly taken up in ITDA areas along with land development activities. Provision of 150 days employment is being given for RoFR (Forest Right Act) beneficiaries.

Special Strategy - Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group

Out of 33 tribal groups, 8 groups are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). The

MGNREGS Chenchu Special Project has been implemented to address the cases of extreme poverty, hunger & starvation and to arrest distress migration among Chenchus.

Convergence with other Departments

The Government has been implementing various convergence initiatives under MGNREG scheme with the active participation of about 24 line departments, resulting in creation of durable assets which sustain the livelihood base of the rural poor. The following gives a brief account of the various convergence initiatives taken up so far during the financial year 2019-20.

Panchayat Raj Engineering Department

Rural infrastructure activities are being taken up with MGNREGS in convergence with Panchayat Raj Engineering Department as an implementing agency in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The details are shown in Table 8.16

Tabel. 8.16 Progress of Activities taken by PR Engineering Department under MGNREGS

Component	Units	Completed	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Crs)
Gram Panchayat Buildings	Nos	30	4.77
Gravel Link Roads	Kms	1.63	56.55
WBM Roads	Kms	1146.52	133.67
CC Roads	Kms	1312.66	1350.92
BT Roads	Kms	57.29	76.21

Tribal Welfare Engineering Department

In tribal areas, the rural infrastructure activities are being taken up in convergence with Tribal Welfare Engineering Department as implementing agency. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 119.89 crores have been spent for laying BT and WBM roads.

Convergence with IWMP

The works related to soil moisture conservation and water harvesting structures are being executed in IWMP

areas following ridge to valley concept in a scientific manner with clear convergence by segregation of works in both the schemes and to avoid duplication. 7687 farm ponds and 524 Ha trenches have been completed during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs 10.12 crores.

Animal Husbandry initiatives

For fodder security and creation of livelihood security at GP level, MGNREGA in convergence with Animal Husbandry Department had taken up the following works. Progress under the scheme shown in Table 8.17

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Table. 8.17 Progress of MGNREGA activities taken up by Animal Husbandry Department

Component	Units	Completed	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Crs)
Construction of Animal Hostel - 20 Animals (Gokulam)	Nos	4	11.14
Construction of Mini Gokulam	Nos	2255	143.96
Fodder trough for Cattle/Cattle drinking water trough	Nos	2111	3.89
Mega Pashu Grasa Kshetralu	Acres	6357	6.73
OPGK-Annuals	Acres	28054	19.22
OPGK-Perinnials	Acres	13705	43.48

Sericulture

Mulberry bush plantation and silk worm rearing sheds are being taken up in convergence with Sericulture Department. 810 mulberry bush plantation, 365 silk worm rearing sheds were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 13.24 crores in 2019-20.

Fisheries Department

Excavation of fish breeding ponds and fish drying yards are being taken up in the fishermen villages to provide additional income to the fishermen community in convergence with Fisheries department. 42 fish drying

platforms, 785 fish ponds completed and taken up laying of approach roads to fish ponds with an expenditure of Rs.64.11 crores.

Forest Department

Government with an aim to improve the forest coverage, a massive plantation programme was taken up through Vanam- Manam program in institutions by utilisation of MGNREGS funds in convergence with Forest and School Education departments. The required plant material was raised in nurseries with the support of MGNREGS by the Forest Department. The achievement details are shown in Table: 8.18.

Table 8.18 Progress under Vanam- Manam program taken up with MGNREGS funds

Component	Units	Completed	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Crs)
Check dams/check walls	Nos	29	0.50
Continuous Trenches	Nos	609	0.90
Improvements to check dams/ percolation tanks	Nos	134	0.05
Maintenance of Nurseries	No of Plants	439	46.18
Mini Percolation tank	Nos	770	0.23
Rock fill dams	Nos	202	0.05
Seed Dibbling	Kgs	1535	2.21

Panchayat Raj Department

In order to promote better sanitation in rural areas, the Panchayat Raj & Rural Development have joined hands to promote Solid Waste Management units in Gram Panchayats. Under this project, the solid waste processing units (shed) are constructed with MGNREGS funds and the expenditure towards Green Ambassadors is met from Gram Panchayat. During 2019-20, 120 solid waste management works were completed with an expenditure of Rs 10.17 crores.

School Education Department

MGNREGS in convergence with School Education Department has taken up compound walls to the schools. 8323 works of compound wall constructed with an expenditure of 115.10 Cr. in 2019-20.

Housing Department

In convergence with the Housing Department, as a part of Rural Housing Scheme, the expenditure incurred by the beneficiary towards unskilled labour charges for 90 mandays & IHHL are met from MGNREGS funds. 23,34,678 beneficiaries are covered under 90 days housing and 24,757 beneficiaries covered under IHHLs during 2019-20 with an expenditure of Rs. 28.77 crores

RWS & S Department

It is planned to execute the work of CC open drainage system with cover slab irrespective of population of the GP through RWS & S department with a financial sharing pattern of 70:30 (MGNREGS: Convergence fund).



Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)

The Women empowerment and poverty eradication programme in Andhra Pradesh intends to ensure that disadvantaged communities 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) in the rural areas, this movement has achieved significant poverty reduction

and social capital creation through a holistic approach all facilitating and promoting empowerment, creating opportunities, providing mechanism for social security and working for equity.

Institution Building: 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. 85.48 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.20 lakh SHGs.

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A total of 28,142 Village Organisations (VOs), 662 Mandal Samakhya (MS) 36 Special Samakhya of Chenchu and Yanadi and 13 Zilla Samakhya have come into existence across Andhra Pradesh. The total savings by the members is Rs.6,968.22 and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs. 9647.81 Crore. Out of 85.48 lakh rural SHG members, around 100% of the members have their individual member SB accounts in banks.

YSR Pension Kanuka - Social Safety Net for Poor and Vulnerable: The Government is committed to the welfare and development of all segments of the society and to achieve this objective Government has announced "Navarathnalu" comprising of various welfare and developmental programmes. As part of the Navarathnalu, enhancement of pension amount and reduction in the age criteria for old age pension is a major welfare measure to ameliorate the hardships of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society particularly the old and infirm, widows, and persons with disability to secure a dignified life.

The Government has enhanced the social security pensions amount for Old Age Persons, Widow, Toddy Tappers, Weavers, Single women, Fishermen, ART (PLHIV) Persons, Traditional Cobblers to Rs.2250/- per month, Disabled persons to Rs.3,000/- per month, and also for people affected with Chronic Kidney Disease who are undergoing dialysis to Rs.10,000/- per month.

The Government has extended financial assistance in the form of pensions to the people suffering from Thalassaemia major cases, Sickle cell diseases, severe Hemophilia, Bilateral Elephantiasis, Paralysis, severe Muscular dystrophy, Chronic Kidney disease patients, Multi Deformity Leprosy and Kidney/Liver/Heart Transplant. The pension amount is Ranging from Rs.3,000 to Rs.10,000 per month. With this people who are suffering with chronic diseases will get benefited and the pension amounts will be utilized for their medicine supplements.

The Government has committed to sanction pensions on saturation basis. 7.35 lakh new pensions have been sanctioned during January, 2020. Under pensions scheme, 58.82 lakh pensioners are benefitted every month and leading dignified life in the society.

The Government has restructured the delivery systems to function as an effective mechanism for delivering

government services at door step of all eligible households. 'Pension's at door delivery system' is first of its kind in India, which has been commenced from 1st February, 2020 in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Remarkably 2.46 lakhs village and ward volunteers are participated and distributed Rs.1476.33 crores pension amount to 58.82 lakh pensioners.

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.15,635 crores has been allotted for pensions and it will increased to Rs.18,000 crores during 2020-21 financial year.

District wise & category-wise pensions distributed for the month of March, 2020 is given in Annexure 8.20& 8.20A respectively.

YSR "0" Vaddi : The Government of Andhra Pradesh with a view to encourage better repayment culture and to reduce interest burden on the rural and urban poor on SHG bank loans decided to continue the interest subvention programme as YSR "0" Vaddi. SHGs which availed bank loans, outstanding up to Rs.3 lakhs are eligible for YSR "0" Vaddi for the FY 2019-20.

Under YSR Sunna Vaddi, 8,78,874 SHG loans an amount of Rs.1365.08 Crs paid.

YSR AASARA : Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to the welfare and development of women in the state. Believing that sustainable and inclusive governance can only be achieved through women led development, the State government introduced 'YSR Aasara', a flag ship program under "Navarathnalu" which is aimed to achieve this objective of women empowerment.

This measure will improve and reinforce the women empowerment efforts and strengthen the economic development of poor SHG women in both rural and urban areas

As a part of implementation of Navarathnalu, through the YSR Aasara program, it is proposed to reimburse the entire bank Loan of Rs.27,168 crores, outstanding as on 11th April 2019, in four installments starting from next year i.e., 2020-21.

Stree Nidhi: Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Limited operates in rural and urban areas with an objective of providing livelihood loans to poor SHG women in transparent and easily accessible manner through SHG federations. Stree Nidhi, in addition to the

loan services, also provides deposit services for resource mobilization, loan insurance, works as Business Correspondent to all banks. Also works as a channelizing agency for financing livelihood activities under SC/Tribal Sub Plans, IWMP, NRLM etc., and is emerging as a gate way for transferring funds to the target group under different programmes. Stree Nidhi plans for extending LH loans to SHG women up to Rs.1 lakh, preference will be given to OBC, SC, ST and minority community to support their professions. Extending the facility of credit to the tenant farmers through FPOs for farm machinery, small ruminants etc schemes and also extending loans to establish small village entrepreneurs like kirana, general stores, hotel, cloth shop, medical shop, tailoring etc. Repayment period is 24 to 48 equated monthly instalments. VLR is applicable for the loans repaid in time. No processing fee and loans insured.

Credit Disbursement: During 2019-20 loans have been provided under Stree Nidhi to an extent of Rs.1804.56 Crores to 364485 SHG members comprising of 112768 SHGs. The Annual Credit Plan (ACP) projected for 2019-20 is Rs.1,780 Crores and achieved Rs.1804.56 Crores (108%) against the target up to March 2020. The

loan outstanding as on 31.03.2020 is Rs.2072.30 Crores. The Credit Plan for FY 2020-2021 is Rs.2000 Crores to 5 lakhs SHG Women.

YSR Bima - Insurance for Unorganized sector workers: Bima programme has been launched with an objective of providing social security cover for unorganized sector workers. The programme offers relief to nominees in case of death of the scheme beneficiaries to an extent of Rs. 2,00,000 in case of natural death, Rs. 5 lakhs for accidental deaths or total disability and Rs. 2,50,000 for total disability. 60,635 claims (55,906 natural death cases and 4,729 accidental/disability cases) and an amount of Rs.959.58 crores disbursed to nominees during 2019-20 have been reported.

YSR Pelli Kanuka: This scheme is being implemented by SERP for ensuring socio – economic security for the brides and promotes compulsory registration of marriages. The Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, BC Welfare, Disabled Welfare, Minority Welfare Departments and AP BOCWWB Marriage Incentive Schemes are integrated under YSR Pelli Kanuka. Marriage certificate is being issued under AP Compulsory Registration of Marriages Act (APCRoM) 2002.

Government enhanced marriage incentive and the revised rates are as follows

Category	Existing MRI(in Rs.)	Enhanced MRI from 02.04.2020
Scheduled Caste	40,000	1,00,000
Scheduled Caste – Inter Caste	75,000	1,20,000
Scheduled Tribes	50,000	1,00,000
Scheduled Tribes – Inter Caste	75,000	1,20,000
Backward Classes	35,000	50,000
Backward Classes – Inter Caste	50,000	75,000
Minorities	50,000	1,00,000
Differentially abled	1,00,000	1,50,000

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During the FY 2019-2020 92,775 marriages are registered out of which, 81,904 are eligible beneficiaries under YSR Pelli Kanuka. Marriages are solemnized and marriage Incentive of an amount of Rs. 302.55 Cr is to be paid for 73,426 brides.

Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP)

APRIGP is a new generation multi-sectoral 5-year project, supported by the World Bank and implemented by Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), which started in June 2015. The project development objective is to enable selected poor households to enhance agricultural incomes and secure increased access to human development services and social entitlements. Enhancement of income of 2,50,000 poor producers is targeted in the selected mandals and adopt appropriate health, nutrition and sanitation behaviors for improved human development.

Rural Value Chains: The main objective of Rural Value Chain is mobilization of 2, 50,000 small and marginal farmers into Farmer Producer Groups (FPGs) and Producer Organizations (registered under APMACS Act). Activities include reduction in cost of cultivation through organic agriculture practices, collective input procurement, farm mechanization, productivity enhancement through improved production practices, accessing markets for premium prices and value addition.

A total of 2,99,658 households organized into producer organizations, out of which 88% of the producers benefiting are SC/ST or small/marginal farmer households and 19% are women, 1,29,726 target farmers have received at least five value chain services and 1,21,393 targeted farmers have received productive assets and services through convergence.

Rural Retail Chain: APRIGP through Rural Retail Chain strategy aims to establish a platform to market SHG-made products and other FMCG products to increase the access to quality goods at reasonable prices in villages. While strengthening the livelihoods of rural kirana stores, RRC sub-component envisages to increase income of retailers and entrepreneurs (of whom at least 70% are

Poorest of the Poor) by at least 50%. Under this component, the 71 MNS that are formed by aggregating 4624 kirana store owners have made a cumulative sale of Rs.8169.12 Lakhs till March,2020.

Human Development: Human Development component aims to strengthen the poor and vulnerable sections to enable them to access health and nutrition services provided by the government agencies. One of the flagship interventions under this component is the development of Village WASH Plans for the creation of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. It gets operationalized through convergence between line departments and thereby creating enabling platforms for supply and demand for services. Under this component, convergence activities are being undertaken by the Department of HMFWS for improving the health care services in the rural areas and by the Department of WDCW for improving the nutritional status of children and women in the RIGP mandals.

Key achievements: 19,64,901 targeted households have been received services related to health, nutrition and sanitation. 981985 households received support through HDIF funds for wash, health and nutrition activities. 16106 VO health committee members have been trained. 108456 targeted households received backyard poultry interventions.

Critical gaps identified during implementation

- ♦ Low coverage of Backyard Poultry.
- ♦ Strengthening capacity of Health Sub committee members to ensure all the women and target group receive NHD (Nutritional Health Day) services.
- ♦ Usage of sanitary latrines by all the community members.

Remedial measures adopted to address the gap

- ♦ Measures were taken to improve the coverage of Back Yard Poultry.
- ♦ Health Sub committee trainings to be conducted every month.

- ♦ Ensuring of usage of individual sanitary latrines through discussions in VO meetings and BCC activities.

Proposed Action Plan for 2020-2021

- Total HDIF to be used for the target group for the HD activities.
- 134048 families to be received BackYard Poultry.
- Scaling up of mother units from existing of 76 units.
- Capacity building trainings to HSC members at district or sub district level.

One Stop Shops: One Stop Shops (OSS) envisages to provide financial and citizen services through kiosk model. To facilitate these services at village level, it has been decided to establish OSS in 700 locations of the selected 161 remote and backward mandals. OSS is owned by VO and managed by VLE who is a SHG women. The services offered at OSS centre are - financial services with Stree Nidhi as a Business correspondent to banks, providing citizen services by establishing 'Mee-Seva' portal at One Stop Shop, disability certification (SADAREM) for the disabled and grievance redressal mechanism to address their complaints. 206181 OSS has been established, 628 targeted panchayats have operationalised OSS services for providing safety nets and access to entitlements.

The Society has taken up remedial measures for critical gaps identified in the scheme. During 2010-21, it is proposed to cover all the beneficiaries in the Gram Panchayats

Mission Support, ICT and Partnerships : This component will support the missions recently launched by the government to ensure real time analytics, open data systems and feedback based policy development at the state level. It will also create an enabling ecosystem for innovation and transformation in delivering good quality services in the last mile planned under the other components mentioned above.

Unnathi (PoP) SCC (Earlier SCSP) & STC (Earlier TSP):

The mission of Unnathi is to enable every poor family in rural Andhra Pradesh to come out of poverty and improve the quality of life through provision of various livelihood opportunities with various fund sources like SC, ST sub plan funds of State Government as well as funds from GOI. Unnathi targets the ultra poor in rural societies of the state.

During the year 2019-20, needs of 25 lakh SC, ST families based on local situations and possibility of sustainability over selected livelihood source is assessed and planned to extend financial assistance to approximately 1,05,000 beneficiaries. An amount of 43 Cr and Rs. 11 Cr available under SC, ST sub plan shall be released to VOs as revolving grant and loans to 13,703 SC and 3194 women beneficiaries to create livelihoods of their choice. Presently, it is planned to release Rs. 343 Cr from loan repayment amount.

Sanjivini Generic Medical stores: SERP through Sanjivini Generic Medical Stores aims to provide quality branded generic medicines at affordable prices to all. 304 Generic Medical stores are established across 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh in rural, urban and tribal areas. Cumulative sales turnover of Rs. 74.05 Crores is registered.

National Rural Livelihood Mission: The aim is to reduce poverty of the poor households by providing gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. Building strong grassroots institutions of the poor with Gol and State share of 60:40 ratio. Total funds as per Annual Action Plan (AAP) for FY 2019-20 is Rs. 295.46 crores.

NRLM- Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme: Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) is a sub project of NRLM implemented with an objective to promote entrepreneurship among rural poor by setting up village enterprises. The project has identified 41 mandals across

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8 constituencies of Chittoor and Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, West Godavari & Prakasam districts. A total budget of Rs. 45.96 Cr. is allocated for 4 years. Stree Nidhi is the lending agency for enterprise development.

126 types of enterprises established under petty business, manufacturing, food products, services, textiles, fishery etc. Amount spent is Rs. 18.47 cr. It is proposed to identify in 8 more districts. So far, 4931 major enterprises are established and 6230 enterprises yet to be established. Up to now the BRO is released Rs. 4.59 crores for all 8 blocks new livelihood programmes.

NRLM- Mahila Kisan Sashakthikaran Pariyojana

This scheme is being implemented to enhance rudimentary animal rearing families' income through grounding of sheep units and breeding ram units. Zilla Samakhya is the implementing agency. A total amount of Rs. 16.23 crores have been released in 3 major sheep growers' districts of Srikakulam, Krishna and Nellore for the FY 2019-20. The budget released has been utilized and the units are grounded.

CHAPTER

9

POVERTY,
EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT

Poverty

With focus on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most of the countries including the subnational levels have started giving even higher priority to poverty alleviation programmes as some of the SDGs directly lay their emphasis on eradication of poverty and eliminate hunger deaths. Several poverty eradication programmes, subsidies to poor people, pension schemes targeting people below poverty line (BPL people) have been implemented in the State to ensure at least minimum income to the poor.

Poverty alleviation continued to be the principal component of the state and central government initiatives. Over the decades, poverty has been interpreted and measured by experts in several methods. However, discussions centering around different dimensions of poverty remained the core welfare agenda in almost all the national and international forums.

Concept and measurement of poverty

In a larger context, 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 Annexure 9.1.

The definition of poverty has undergone change over the decades and continued to evolve in a wider perspective. 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, there has been widespread criticism that government grossly underestimated the number of poor in the country through a choice of unrealistic poverty lines.

Andhra Pradesh – hub of innovative poverty alleviation programmes

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 poverty.

Employment and Unemployment

The surveys of National Sample Survey (NSS) on the employment and unemployment are primary sources of data for various indicators of labour force. These are used for planning, policy formulation, decision support and as input for further statistical and planning exercises by various government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars. NSS surveys on employment and un-employment with large sample size of households have been conducted quinquennially since 27th round onwards. Nine such comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted so far by NSSO, the latest being the one conducted during NSS 68th round (July 2011-June 2012).

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent intervals, on the recommendations of the National Statistical Committee (NSC), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation constituted a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS).

The SCLFS recommended Schedule of Enquiry and Sampling Design for the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to produce annual estimates of employment and unemployment characteristics for both rural and urban areas, along with quarterly estimates for urban areas. On May, 2019, the first Annual Report based on the data collected and it presents the estimates pertaining to various aspects of employment and unemployment at National as well as State level.

Labour Force

- ♦ Labour force or in other words, the “economically active population”, refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and, therefore includes both employed and unemployed persons.
- ♦ The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons.
- ♦ $LFPR = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) (in per cent) - PLFS 2017-18 according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group –are presented in the below table:

Item	Andhra Pradesh				all-India			
	age groups: 15-29 year	age groups: 15-59 years	age groups: 15 years and above	age groups: All	age groups: 15-29 year	age groups: 15-59 years	age groups: 15 years and above	age groups: All
Rural								
Male	69.6	86.0	79.5	61.9	58.9	80.2	76.4	54.9
Female	37.3	54.6	48.4	39.0	15.9	26.6	24.6	18.2
Person	53.0	69.5	63.3	50.2	38.1	53.6	50.7	37.0
Urban								
Male	59.1	83.9	78.3	57.4	58.5	80.1	74.5	57.0
Female	26.7	34.0	30.7	25.1	17.5	22.3	20.4	15.9
Person	40.7	57.3	52.8	41.0	38.5	51.6	47.6	36.8
Rural + Urban								
Male	66.3	85.3	79.1	60.4	58.8	80.2	75.8	55.5
Female	33.4	47.5	42.5	34.4	16.4	25.3	23.3	17.5
Person	48.8	65.3	59.9	47.1	38.2	53.0	49.8	36.9

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18

The PLFS Survey reveals that nearly 60% of the AP State's population (15 years and above) is in labour force. The participation, however, is better in rural areas as compared to urban areas and All India figures in general. The poor show of overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in AP was primarily due to a drastic drop in the

LFPR for females, which was 42.5% only. LFPR is substantially low for females across all age groups as compared to males. Although the job market offers relatively fewer opportunities for females as compared to males in rural areas, the situation is grim in urban areas also.

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The youth age-group 15-29 years presents an intriguing picture. While the overall (Rural+ Urban) male participation in this age group is double that of female participation, the situation in rural areas looks better with a relatively higher female labour force participation as compared to urban areas. The possible reasons for low labour participation of females in urban areas, especially in this age group could be that non-availability of suitable work due to higher levels of education, lack of flexibility in work timings and proximity of workplace to their households in urban areas. Even if this significant shortfall in female labour force participation in urban areas could be construed as rising enrolment in higher

education, a substantial rise in open unemployment among educated youth shows that the job market could not accommodate the fit educated youth.

Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR/WPR):

- Persons who were engaged in any economic activity (i.e. employed) constitute the workforce. The WPR is the percentage of persons employed among the persons in the population. The WPR is based on the 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.

$$WPR = (\text{No. of Employed Persons} / \text{Total Population}) \times 100$$

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2017-18

Item	Andhra Pradesh				all-India			
	age groups: 15-29 year	age groups: 15-59 years	age groups: 15 years and above	age groups: All	age groups: 15-29 year	age groups: 15-59 years	age groups: 15 years and above	age groups: All
Rural								
Male	58.8	81.6	75.9	59.1	48.6	75.2	72.0	51.7
Female	33.8	53.2	47.3	38.1	13.8	25.5	23.7	17.5
Person	46.0	66.7	61.0	48.4	31.8	50.5	48.1	35.0
Urban								
Male	47.1	79.0	74.0	54.3	47.6	74.2	69.3	53.0
Female	19.5	30.8	27.9	22.8	12.8	19.8	18.2	14.2
Person	31.4	53.3	49.3	38.3	30.6	47.3	43.9	33.9
Rural + Urban								
Male	55.0	80.7	75.3	57.5	48.3	74.9	71.2	52.1
Female	28.5	45.6	40.8	33.0	13.5	23.8	22.0	16.5
Person	40.9	62.1	57.2	45.0	31.4	49.5	46.8	34.7

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18

The PLFS survey reveals clear-cut gender differences in Work Participation Rates(WPR) both in Andhra Pradesh and all India level. WPR among young(15-29 years) is lowest both in Andhra Pradesh and all India level this is generally true for rural and urban areas but more prominently in case of urban females (19.5% as compared to 33.8% in rural areas). The relatively higher

work participation rates of females in rural areas could be due the livelihood and employment generating works like MGNREGS. One solace in this regard for the AP state is that the Work Force Participation (WPR) for females in all age groups is nearly double that of the Country.

The distribution of workers in Usual Status (PS+SS) by broad status is shown in Annexure 9.2

Unemployment Rate:

Persons are considered unemployed, if he/she was not working, but was available for work for a relatively longer period.

- Unemployment Rate, is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force. This gives the unutilised portion of the labour force.
- Unemployment Rate =
$$\frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{(No. of Employed persons + No. of Unemployed persons)}} \times 100$$
- Details about the unemployment rates on usual (Principal and subsidiary) status of various rounds for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in the below table.

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2017-18

Item	Andhra Pradesh				all-India			
	age groups: 15-29 year	age groups: 15-59 years	age groups: 15 years and above	age groups: All	age groups: 15-29 year	age groups: 15-59 years	age groups: 15 years and above	age groups: All
Rural								
Male	15.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	17.4	6.3	5.7	5.8
Female	9.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	13.6	4.0	3.8	3.8
Person	13.4	4.0	3.6	3.6	16.6	5.7	5.3	5.3
Urban								
Male	20.4	5.8	5.5	5.4	18.7	7.3	6.9	7.1
Female	26.9	9.4	9.0	9.1	27.2	11.3	10.8	10.8
Person	22.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	20.6	8.2	7.7	7.8
Rural + Urban								
Male	17.0	5.3	4.8	4.8	17.8	6.6	6.1	6.2
Female	14.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	17.9	6.0	5.6	5.7
Person	16.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	17.8	6.5	6.0	6.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18

Unemployment is highest in people aged between 15-29 years and as age advances, the problem appears to cease. One reason for this could be attributed to an inclination among the young adults towards education. It may also sound reasonable to presume that higher levels of unemployment rate in this age-group are probably spending time unemployed in wait of their desired job, commensurate with the educational qualifications and pay expectations. The relatively lower levels of unemployment among females in rural areas after the young age(15-29 years) could be that they have opted for employment of their choice to augment their family income, having waited till such time after completing

basic education, getting married and giving birth.

Details of Unemployment according to usual status (ps+ss) is shown in Annexure 9.3

Employment and Training

The Department of Employment and Training trains the unskilled into skilled trainees so as to meet the demand of the Industry. Once the Trainees come out from the Institute, the Employment wing will provide employment assistance and as such both the Wings have come under one umbrella.

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Several schemes, both of the State and Union government are being implemented for various training programmes for students of ITIs and Polytechnics and training of apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities available therein.

Important schemes

The **Craftsmen Training Scheme** was introduced to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in various vocational trades to meet the manpower requirements in industries to raise the industrial production quantitatively and qualitatively by systematic training of workers and also to reduce unemployment among the educated youth by providing them employable training and to cultivate and nurture a technical and industrial attitude in the minds of the younger generation. There are 82 Government and 428 private ITIs functioning in the state. The admitted trainees will be imparted technical training in various trades as per the Director General of Training (DGT), New Delhi norms and syllabus with 80% of practical training and 20% theory. During 2019, 58484 students were admitted in all Govt. & Private ITIs. The percentage of pass among the students appeared for examination in 2019 is 97% in Govt. ITIs and 88% in Private ITIs.

The Apprentices Act, 1961 was enacted with the objective of regulating the program of training of apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities available therein for imparting on-the-job training. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is the administrative ministry responsible for implementation of the Act. Government of India has approved 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' (NAPS) with a target to provide apprenticeship training to 50 lakh youth by 2020. Under the scheme, Government of India will share 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500 per month per apprentice with the employers. So far, 18341 students have completed all trainings under the **Apprenticeship Training Scheme**.

Government is planning to **upgrade one existing ITI from the state as model ITI** with total cost of Rs.10 crore sharing the funds in the ratio 70:30 by the central and state respectively. Govt. ITI, New Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam has been selected under the scheme from the State of Andhra Pradesh for upgradation into model ITI. The construction of Hostel building and workshops are in progress.

Under the **Public Private Partnership (PPP) Scheme**, 31 ITIs are covered from all the 13 districts of State. Each Institute is funded with Rs. 2.50 crore for incurring towards construction of Buildings, procurement of Machinery and Equipment and other infrastructural facilities.

Focus is being given undertaking construction activities under **Scheduled Castes Component and Scheduled Tribes Component**. There are two Residential ITIs (RITIs) existing exclusively for SCs in the state, one at Macherla, Guntur District and another at Kadapa, Kadapa District. These ITIs are functioning with Hostel facilities both boarding & lodging. Government has proposed to establish new Govt. RITIs under SCC in the State. Based on the criteria of more than 40% of SC population, 12 Mandals have been identified for establishment of new Govt. RITIs at various places in the State. In case of Tribal Component, there are 5 Residential ITIs at Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and West Godavari Districts exclusively for ST candidates. Government has proposed for establishment of two new Model RITI for STs under TSP, one at Achutapuram, Visakhapatnam Dist. and another one at Rampachodavaram, East Godavari District.

To create Skill Development Infrastructure in 47 districts closer to the people of LWE affected Districts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts affected in **Left Wing Extremism (LWE)**" is being implemented. The funding pattern of Central and State Share is 75: 25. The objective of the scheme is to establish one ITI in each of 47 Districts and to run demand driven vocational training courses to meet the requirement of skilled manpower of various sectors of economy in and around these areas, to provide youth opportunities of decent livelihood. Govt has issued orders to establish one new ITI at Visakhapatnam District from A. P. State with an estimated cost of Rs.7.35 crores. An extent of 5.00 acres land has been allotted at Narava village in Pendurthy block, Visakhapatnam District. Govt. of India have released an amount of Rs. 412.92 lakhs as the 1st installment towards Central Share. 136 candidates have been admitted for August, 2019 session.

Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched in the year 2008 – 09 in Minority Concentrations Districts (MCDs) was the **Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)**. The programme 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 minority concentration areas. Four Govt. ITIs for Minorities have been sanctioned under this scheme in the State; Three of them respectively at Narasaraopet, Guntur Dist. Rayachoti, Kadapa Dist. and Adoni, Kurnool with 100% central share and at Chagalamarri, Kurnool with a funding pattern of 60: 40 share (central and State). The Gol extends financial support only for construction of ITI along with 100 bedded hostel facilities.

Under the new centrally sponsored scheme "**Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement**" (STRIVE) introduced by the Government of India in the year 2018-19, the relevance and efficiency of skills provided thru ITI s and apprenticeship will be improved. The STRIVE is a Five-year project implemented by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through State Governments, ITI s, Centrally funded Institutes (CFIs) and Industry Clusters(ICs).

The STRIVE project consists of 4 components 1) Improved Performance of ITI s, 2) Increased capacities of state governments to support ITI s and Apprenticeship Training 3) Improved Teaching and learning and 4) Improved and broadened Apprenticeship Training. In order to encourage the performance, the selected Govt. ITI s will receive performance based grants of Rs. 1.5 crore to 2.5 crore under this Project, depending on the number of enrollment. The eligibility of Govt. ITI s for selection under this area is based on the grade of ITI which is having score 2.0 or above and ITI has to submit Institute Strategic Plan (ISP). In the state, 15 Govt. ITI s are selected by DGT for STRIVE project.

Employment Registration

The Employment Wing provides the status of employment registrations and as per the **total Live Register (LR)** up to the end of November, 2019 in the 13 District Employment Exchanges stands at 9,14,541. The Employment Registrations and Live Register during 2019-20 is shown in Annexure 9.4

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of **Transforming Employment Exchanges into Career Centers** the Gol aims to transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centers with the objective of assessment of demand of

skills in labour markets, guidance to youth on job opportunities as per their attitude and potential, connecting youth and other job seekers with jobs through job fairs arranged with employers and mobilization of employers and other placement agencies to connect to NCS for meeting their HR requirements. Gol sanctioned 7 Model Career Centers (MCC) for A.P at DEE, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool, Vijayawada, Vizag (Tech.), Kakinada. and Nellore so far. Budget will be released by the Director General of Employment (DGE) to Employment Exchanges (Model Career Centres) for minor civil works, re-furbishing, procurement of IT infrastructure and for conducting of Job melas.

In its endeavor to Interlinking the Employment Exchanges, Govt., of India has released an amount of Rs. 152 lakhs under the '**Interlinking Employment Exchanges**' scheme towards I.T. Infrastructure, Minor refurbishing and also for conducting Job Melas at District level. The Department has been organizing Job Melas under National Career Service (NCS) in all districts of A.P to provide jobs in Private Sector establishments to job seekers. Through this activity, Employers are selecting suitable candidates based on their requirement in Job Melas through written test/ interview through District Employment Officers concerned. 174 Job Melas have been conducted, 10049 unemployed candidates attended, 4307 selected and 2562 are placed so far in 2019-20.

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC)

APSSDC, constituted as a not-for-profit company, is a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Corporation to promote Skill-development & Entrepreneurship. The Corporation acts as a Single Umbrella for all the skill development initiatives in the State. The key activities of the APSSDC are enhancing the employability skills of students to make them job ready, offer placement linked, industry relevant short term skill development courses to unemployed youth and Link up Job seekers with employers through job fairs etc. The key targets of the government under skill development are to provide training for 10 Lakh youth (Students and Unemployed) with substantial placement rate. Placing a Million Youth in Jobs by March 2024.

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Key Initiatives of APSSDC:

The Skill Development Corporation is adopting a multi-pronged approach in its efforts to provide necessary skill sets to the targeted population.

A) Students (Academic Training Programs)**Naipunya Vikasam:**

The Naipunya Vikasam program is designed with an objective to create future-ready students by introducing a blend of 21st Century Skills of Computer Skills & Technology, Computational Thinking, Functional English, Life Skills and Soft Skills to provide students to get their first exposure to technology. It provides experiential learning environment using latest technology to kindle their innovative spirit, to instill the can-do attitude. It's a unique program developed and implementing by APSSDC in association with Tribal and Social Welfare Department. Team has organized various workshop, demo and live examples with students which include learning on Computational Thinking (CT), Information Technology (IT), Life Science and English.

Computer Labs equipped with high end infrastructure i.e. Laptops, Tabs & Projectors etc. are made available in 425 schools. Robust Intuitional Framework has been constituted. As per need of schools, dedicated two trainers has been deployed at each school, District Coordinators are also deployed to monitor and coordination the project. State level, Project Management Unit (PMU) has also been setup to monitor and implement the program.

Employability Skill Centers (ESCs):

Employability Skill Centres (ESCs) is a unique concept

designed by APSSDC with a focus to enhance the employability skills of Under Graduate & Post Graduate Students while they peruse their regular academics. ESCs help build skills and abilities of students by imparting market driven skills, mentoring with the objective of enhancing their employability. ESCs are set up in association with recognized & reputed colleges in the state with an aim at developing the skills required for the student to get employed and to enhance the existing skill set.

ESCs with a state of the art infrastructure have been established across the 391 Degree Colleges with a focus on improving the employability quotient of the students. Each ESC has been equipped with high end equipment like Tabs, Laptops, Large Scale Display, Audio Systems, Printer, Solar UPS, and Internet Connection. Training delivery is blended in model (Offline and Online) which is planned along with the regular academics of UG and PG Students. ESCs are being implementing in convergence model with Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, AP State Council of Higher Education, Universities, Colleges (UG&PG), Students and Unemployed youth. Through ESCs, students gain the skills which are mostly sought by the employers in a more pragmatic approach, enhance their digital and financial literacy, interacted with experts in different areas which enhanced their subject knowledge, Opportunities to attend company specific training for different MNC's.

Engineering College Programs:

In order to improve employability skills and make them Industry 4.0 ready, certification courses in Information Technology offered by Global Companies such as Google, Amazon, Udacity, Coursera, Dassault Systems etc. are being delivered.



'CM's Skill Excellence Centers' have been established in Engineering Colleges in Andhra Pradesh, and are equipped with high end infrastructure i.e. Highly configured Laptops which would help students' to access educational material online and thereby enhance learning. These centers deliver courses which are primarily in high demand in the market like Augmented Reality / Virtual Reality, Drones, Robotics, Machine Learning, Cyber Security, Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, Data Sciences, Progressive Web Apps, 3D Printing. Trainings are delivered in these centers through a blended model approach i.e., Online and Offline learning.

SIEMENS Training Centers:

APSSDC-Siemens' project is to train large number of unemployed youth for employability and to create industry relevant technically skilled workforce. It follows a hub and spoke model. Expensive state-of-art laboratories have been kept in the hub i.e. Centre of excellence (COE), which will also function as centre of higher learning and research, while the commonly required trade labs have been spread into spokes. Each cluster (One COE + Five t-SDIs) will have an annual capacity to train 20,000. Thus, the total capacity of the project is Rs.1.00 lakh.

Trainings through SIEMENS training centers by setting up 6 Centre of Excellence (COE's) and 34 Technical Skill Development Institute (TSDI) in 40 identified engineering and polytechnic colleges across the State. Train the Engineering /Polytechnic/ ITI candidates (present and passed-out) with industry-relevant courses in the colleges itself. This is a hybrid model with Master Trainers provides face-to-face training to College Faculty & APSSDC Mentors and support the students in Hands-on exercises. This program offers more than 125 Industry Certification Courses in Manufacturing, Electrical & Electronics domains, Automation, & Agricultural sectors.

Dassault Systems:

APSSDC in collaboration with Dassault Systems, a global leading 3D Experience company, will set up a best-in-class virtual learning centre (3D-Experience Centre) to train students in Design, Manufacturing and Analysis in the domains of Aerospace, Automotive and Ship-

Building domain thereby creating industry relevant technically skilled workforce. 3D-Experience Center shall connect to/support node training centres in Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics across the state. Nodel (Spoke) centres will be setup in identified Engineering and Polytechnic colleges

Exposure to best-in-class software/hardware and Industry Practices. Also provides ready tools/platform for R&D and new product development and Dassault Systems will organize 2 job fairs per year. This program offers 85 Industry certification Courses in the domains of Aerospace, Automotive and ship building. Target beneficiaries are engineering students from II, III, IV years from Mechanical, Electronics, Electrical, Civil and Production as well as Engineering graduates, Post Graduates and Scholars.

B) Placement linked unemployed Youth Training Programs

Youth Training Centers for Tribal Youth (YTCs):

Sustainable livelihood generation for unemployed tribal youth through enhancement of skills all the way through Employment Oriented Skill Training Programme is one of the programs under Youth Training Center (YTCs). To fulfil its objective of generating means of better livelihood for marginalized youth by bringing them into the mainstream and enable them to avail opportunities in the growing market, APSSDC has joined hands with Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR) as well as various private partners for implementation of placement-oriented Skill Training program.

Program is being implemented across the 23 YTCs located in various districts of Andhra Pradesh with 100% residential model. Basic Training involves soft skills, personality development, communication skills, attitude development, basic computer literacy etc. Training in various high demand and need based modules is being given to Tribal youth.

Entrepreneurship development programs have empowered women for establishing house and small enterprises. 41 training providers empanelled for imparting trainings in 86 job roles with a minimum of 70% placement mandate.

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Skill training program for SC, Minority/BC:

APSSDC has taken initiative for implementing Skill Development Training programs for the eligible unemployed youth belonging to Minority & Scheduled Caste across the State to enable them to take up skill training and to provide placement linked/self-employment opportunities. The objective is to generate means of better livelihood for marginalized youth by bringing them into the mainstream and enable them to avail opportunities in the growing market. Trainings are being imparted in accordance with National Occupational Standards (NOS) / Qualification Packs (QPs) for specific job roles formulated by Industry driven bodies.

More than 114 training partners empanelled with APSSDC for implementation of the training programs. Training in 22 sectors covering more than 75 job roles with standardized assessment and certification process is being followed. Emphasis is on hands on training / on the job training to make the trainees understand the relevance of the training being conducted. Industry relevant and customized trainings are arranged as per current economic trends and market potential with ensured market linkages.

Skill Training Initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

CSR permits companies to engage in projects and programs related to activities pertaining to social welfare and improvement enlisted under the terms of Companies Act, 2013. Companies like GAIL, PFC & HPCL came forward and have been providing their support in training and establishment of training centres in Andhra Pradesh.

APSSDC-GAIL Skill Centre, Surampalem, East Godavari: APSSDC and GAIL have established a training center to train 2000 youth in hydrocarbon sector. The project's objective is to enhance the employability of the youth through provision of high quality globally relevant vocational training in Hydrocarbon sector across Andhra Pradesh state. School and college dropouts are the target beneficiaries. The courses identified for this project are (i) Certificate program in welding, (ii) Certificate program in Electrical, (iii) Piping Fitter, (iv) Assembly Mechanic and (v) Jr. Instrumentation Technician

Pragati Engineering College located at Surampalem, E.G. Dist. has supported in providing the venue for the

training. Smart Brains Engineers and Services is providing technical assistance, wherein it is a Knowledge Partner for this project.

HPCL - Skill Development Institute, Visakhapatnam: The project objective is to impart skills to youth of Andhra Pradesh with focus on 10% Tribal youth and enhance their Employability opportunities. HPCL has provided the infrastructure and APSSDC has empaneled Training partners to undertake the training activities. Leading brands Kemppe (Welding), Jaquar (Plumbing), Schneider (Electrical) partner with SDI for setting up laboratories. SDI-Visakhapatnam participated in World Youth Skills Day Programs organized by APSSDC.

Mantri Kaushal Pradhan Vikas Yojana 2.0 (PMKVY) Scheme

PMKVY is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training to help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). The Scheme, completely aligned to the Common Norms as notified earlier, would move to a grant based model where the training and assessment cost would be directly reimbursed to training providers and assessment bodies in accordance with the Common Norms. Skill training would be done based on industry led standards aligned to the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

The PMKVY 2.0 Scheme shall be implemented by the Centre along with the States. It shall have two components- Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM): 75% of the PMKVY 2.0 funds shall be available to MSDE for skilling through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM): 25% of the funds of PMKVY 2.0 shall be allocated to the States. Candidates who are dropped out from schools & colleges, education completed and unemployed candidates are mainly targeted under this program.

Skill Training Programs for Traditional Fisherman Communities - National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB):

NFDB and APSSDC joined hands for promoting the welfare of traditional fishermen by enabling skill

development programs for the youth of the traditional fishermen in the State of Andhra Pradesh. APSSDC is the Project Implementing and Monitoring Agency for this project. The placement linked skill development program aims to address the employment challenge of fisherman youth in four districts of Andhra Pradesh. It will help them in attaining a skill set with potential job opportunities available in market, thereby improving their earning potential. Construction, Retail, Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing, Automotive and IT/IteS Sectors are covered under this program.

3) Post Skilling Activities / Job facilitations:

Job Melas

APSSDC is conducting regular Job Melas by galvanizing industry requirement with in District/ State/Outside and in the process handhold respective HR teams in sourcing the right personnel. Key stake holders are companies, industrial associations, placement agencies, APSSDC, local district administration and unemployed youth.

Naipunyaratham

HP World on Wheels (WoW), is part of HP's global initiative to create opportunities in under-served communities and empower people everywhere. AP Govt. has collaborated with HP-World on Wheels and conceptualized 'Skills on Wheels' for covering 13 Districts of the state. Each 20-seat, IT-enabled HP WoW digital inclusion and learning lab will be equipped- HP computing and printing equipment, HP office Jet and Software suites and e-learning tools.

Key functions of Naipunyaratham are -Digital literacy to the financially incapable youths of rural or sub-urban villages; Awareness generation on Digital literacy, Water, Sanitation & Hygiene, Innovations in Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics, Women & Child -Health & Nutrition etc; and Improve the employability of the youths who are from rural or sub-urban villages by skilling them with computer skills.

Entrepreneurship Development Program

This program aims to improve entrepreneurial ecosystem in the state by developing Trainer- Motivator support system, networking with National and International bodies to stimulate required entrepreneurial skills and develop managerial capacities among unemployed youth, women, minorities, SCs and STs, artisans, students and Micro and Small Enterprise

Clusters. Mainly aims at creating awareness and encourage entrepreneurship as an alternate career option among students and aspiring youth. Several initiatives have been initiated under the head of Entrepreneurship which is catering to the requirement of process to build a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem in the state.

Entrepreneurship Awareness Camps (EAC): Generating awareness and seeding entrepreneurial career as alternative career among students and aspiring youth. The duration is for three days during which topics like entrepreneurship, Opportunity Identification & Selection, Project report preparation, statutory requirements, Bank requirements & process, Govt. Schemes etc., are being covered by master trainers.

Training of Trainers of Entrepreneurship Development (ToT ED): This program aims to create a pool of ED trainers and make them to act as resource persons for various corporations / departments for promotion of Entrepreneurship at District / Taluk / Mandal level.

Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Programs (ESDP): To impart skills in chosen vocation for self-employment / wage employment. Target group is women and unemployed youth and duration of the training is for 10 days.

Technology Demonstration Programs: Identification of modern technology available within the location and getting the commerciality to the Viable Technological program available locally, Marketing and forming the supply chain of low investment technologies.

International Labour Organization (ILO): APSSDC has collaborated with International Labour Organization (ILO) for strengthening Livelihoods & Micro Enterprises, globally proven capacity building initiatives mentioned below have been adopted for prolific results:

IndustryConnect

- ♦ APSSDC is working closely with the various industries such as KIA Motors, Ashok Leyland, Asian paints, Jain Irrigation Systems, VEM Technologies, Apollo Tyres etc. understand their manpower requirements and assist them by providing with the training and recruitment avenues through the Corporation.
- s Trainings are underway in collaboration with Industries like Raxa Security in Security Sector,

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CARE Institute in Health Care Sector, BMR Group in Food processing sector, Indian Telephone Industry in Telecom sector, UN Women in Domestic workers, OMNI Present Robot Tech in Drone Sector and etc.,

- ♦ Trainings are being imparted in various key sector on par with International Standards in collaboration with International partners from Singapore, Germany, UK, Switzerland, Australia, Dubai etc.,
- ♦ APSSDC trains unemployed youth as per the requirement of local industries to meet their skilled manpower needs. Providing pre-employment training to 2000 unemployed youth to facilitate jobs in KIA Motors.
- ♦ APSSDC is in process to set up sector specific skill development centers in coordination with Club Mahindra Holidays, TVS & Sons, TVS Motors and Johnson Controls – Hitachi.

APSSDC aims to train 6.0 Lakh candidates in FY 2019-20. APSSDC has trained 7,53,531 and provided job facilitations to 26,388

Society for Employment Generation and Enterprise Development in AP (SEEDAP)

The different schemes implemented under SEEDAP includes the following:

Deen Dayaal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) : The scheme aims to impart skill development trainings to poor rural youth and provide them with jobs in organized sectors having regular monthly wages at or above minimum wages. The features of the Scheme are:

- ♦ Mandatory assured placement to 70% of the trained candidates.
- ♦ Focus on rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years.
- ♦ Social inclusion of candidates through mandatory coverage of socially disadvantaged groups, i.e SC-45.2% ST – 18.9%, Minorities – 11% and Women – 33%.

Sagarmala:

Under this Program Skill Development Trainings are conducted to unemployed youth belonging to coastal districts in Port & Maritime Sector for enhancement of their livelihoods on par with DDUGKY norms with 100% funding from Government of India. The courses offered under port & maritime sector are Heavy Truck Drivers, Solar PV installer – Electrical, Warehouse Supervisor, Tour Vehicle Driver, Aqua Culture Technician, Food & Beverage, Asst. Surveyor etc.

Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP):

SANKALP aims to incentivize the state initiatives to co-create local best practices that build bottom-up solution for continuous and sustainable skills development. The activities include Institutional Strengthening at State and District levels for Planning, Delivering and Monitoring of Skill Development programmes, Improved quality and Market relevance of Skill Development Programmes and Improved access and completion of Skill Training for women and other Disadvantaged groups.

Under the initiative, Andhra Yuva Sakthi, SEEDAP organizes skilling programs with a focus to address the needs of Primary Sector i.e. Horticulture, Dairy & Animal Husbandry, Food Processing, Aqua Culture and Organic Farming etc. to improve economic conditions of the rural families involved.

Direct Placements: Direct placement drives are conducted regularly to connect potential employers with eligible candidates aged between 18-35 years.

- Dedicated staff will identify the local potential placement opportunities
- Conducts weekly Job Melas at Districts.
- Typically, 200 Unemployed youth are mobilized every week.
- 3 to 4 recruiting agencies involved
- 25 to 30 youth are able to secure the jobs.

Scheme-wise progress under SEEDAP during 2019-20

(in No.)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Trained	Placed	Under Training
1	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)	11158	10795	9273
2	Sagarmala	325	152	115
3	Andhra Yuvasakthi	4755	3270	-
4	Direct Placements	-	25183	-

CHAPTER

10

Sustainable Development Goals

ALIGNING WITH WELFARE AGENDA OF NAVARATNALU

Sustainable Development Goals – Adoption and Achievement in Andhra Pradesh

Background

Following the completion of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the year 2015, the UN has evolved the theme of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as an extension and for achieving the unfulfilled agenda under MDGs. India has become a signatory to the United Nations sponsored framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which comprises a set of 17 Goals and 169 Targets to be achieved before the end of 2030. The union Government with all states started working to achieve SDGs by 2030 under the overall guidance of NITI Aayog. Some of the targets, relating to the Goals from 12 to 17 are not in the exclusive domain of the state. The AP state government is keen to make sure of implementing of SDGs in a prioritized manner that complies with local challenges, capacities and available resources.

Andhra Pradesh SDG Framework

The state government has followed a logical process of adopting SDGs – including goal setting, target prioritization, indicator selection, and developing a monitoring system. As a part of SDG mechanism, the state has developed a framework duly identifying the priorities to measure progress. Andhra Pradesh has adopted all 17 goals and 121 targets relevant to the development agenda of the state. 212 indicators have been identified to monitor the progress largely covered under the National Indicator Framework (NIF).

SDG-aligned Outcome Budget and monitoring platform

The achievement of SDG targets depends principally on the successful implementation of government schemes and programmes. A mapping exercise was conducted where the government schemes and strategies were

mapped to the corresponding SDG goal, targets and equivalent indicators. Andhra Pradesh is one of the first states to set up a monitoring system to track the progress of achieving SDG. Periodic monitoring of the key indicators enables the Government to review its strategies and put extra focus wherever required, in the process of achieving SDG.

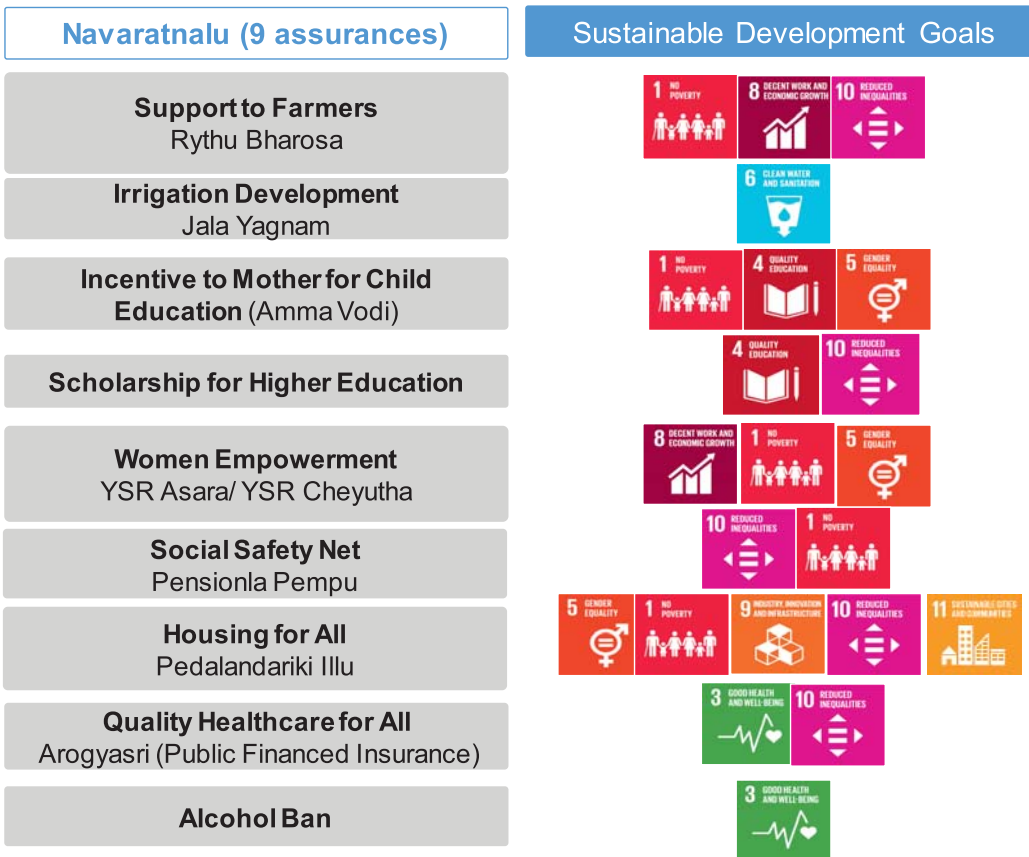
Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

The government has initiated a comprehensive programme of action for sustainable and inclusive growth and development through an integrated strategy encompassing growth, development, equity, welfare, and good governance. The State Government with a definite vision to achieve the set goals has introduced flagship programmes under 'Navaratnalu' as a social development measure with cross cutting nine themes covering agriculture, health, education, housing, welfare and other sectors.

The state government has placed special focus on improving the human development indicators on a saturation mode. All the themes of Navaratnalu are aligned with the SDGs and the GoI schemes have also been aligned to the different themes of Navaratnalu making the programme to be in sync with the national priorities. Ensuring its commitment for effective implementation and achieving successful outcomes of Navaratnalu, adequate budget allocation has been made through appropriate schemes in the financial year 2019-20. The budgetary support will continue in coming years also.

Flagship Programmes – Pathway to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The flagship programmes under Navaratnalu will complement with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Some of such key programmes are - "RythuBharosa" for Farmers' welfare; "AmmaVodi" and "VidyaDeevana" towards actualizing Education-for-All; Health for All through "Aarogyasri"; Housing for all through "Pedalandarikiillu" with focus on House-sites; enhanced social protection under "PensionlaPempu"; Empowerment of women through "Asara"; outreach to marginalised communities through "Cheyutha"; improving irrigation cover through "Jalayagnam".



Mapping SDGs with NAVARATNALU- Goal wise key State initiatives:

The Sustainable Development Goals have been mapped to key initiatives undertaken by the government under

the new welfare mantra – Navaratnalu. However, some of the goals (12-17) have no connect with the themes of Navaratnalu and therefore a mention about the key objective of these goals have only been mentioned in the following narration.

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Goal 1 : End Poverty in All its forms everywhere

To fight against poverty, the state has adopted key strategies for providing social protection, opportunities for gainful employment, livelihoods and provision of basic amenities to achieve the goal. Social protection schemes play a crucial role in ensuring access to economic resources and mitigate risk exposure for households.

- ♦ The AP state with a focus on this goal has enhanced the Social Security monthly pension amount under **YSR Pension Kanuka**. Old Age Persons, Widows, Toddy Tappers, Weavers, Single women, Fishermen, ART (PLHIV) Persons and Traditional Cobblers pensions have been enhanced to Rs.2250/-; Disabled persons pension to Rs.3,000/- and Rs.10,000/- to Chronic Kidney Disease patients who are undergoing Dialysis as per eligibility. Government has also reduced the pension eligibility age from 65 years to 60 years. Under this social safety scheme authenticated Aadhaar linked pensions will be provided to nearly 58.22 Lakh beneficiaries with a monthly outlay of over Rs. 1421.22 Crores.
- ♦ The YSR Pension Kanuka scheme, which covers more than 58 lakh people, is one of the most important social security schemes run by the state government. From INR 4312 crore in 2017-18, the allocation for the scheme for 2019-20 has been increased by 265% to INR 15,747 crore.
- ♦ **Job Creation under MGREGA** is one of the important components of the inclusive growth strategy which aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. In 2018-19, on an average a person in AP was provided wage employment for 58 days where as it is 51 days at all India level. AP is one of the five most provided wage employment states in India. Still there is a gap between objective of the scheme and reality.
- ♦ **Pedalandariki Illu (Housing for all)**: Efforts are underway to universalize access to basic services. In order to achieve the goal of housing for all by 2024, the government is planning to construct

25.00 lakh Pucca houses to all eligible families in 4 years as a part of "Navaratnalu" and decided to take up construction of 15 Lakh houses during 2020-21.

Goal 2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Significant progress has been made in improving food and nutrition security. For instance, the proportion of underweight and wasted children aged under 5 years have fallen down from last year. The percentage of children suffering from stunting is still very high at 39%. The absolute levels of stunted and underweight children, however, remain high. To address this, a number of schemes are being implemented.

- ♦ **Mid-Day Meal**: The main focus of the scheme is to enhance enrolment, improve retention and attendance of children studying in Government schools and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among them. Mid-day meal scheme with a new menu is introduced under Jagananna Gorumuddalu scheme. Under new menu Chikki, AluKurma, Sweet Pongal and Tomato Pickle are added. 36.10 lakh children are covered under this programme
- ♦ **Revamped Public Distribution System**: Government launched this program in Srikakulam on pilot basis to supply rice in packed form under PDS at the doorsteps of the eligible households through village/ward volunteers to ensure good quality and quantity and to arrest diversion of stocks. This scheme will be extended to all districts from April, 2020. At present, approximately 90% cardholders are availing Essential Commodities every month. At present a quantity of 2.31 lakh MTs of Rice is being allotted every month for distribution at subsidized rates @ Rs.1/- per kg to 1.47 crore BPL families.
- ♦ **YSR RythuBharosa-PM Kisan**: Government is extending financial assistance of Rs. 13500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs.6000/- from PM-KISAN) as an investment support to the farmers 46.69 Lakh farmer families (including 1.58

lakh tenant, SC, ST, BC and Minority farmer families) were benefitted under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 6534.07 crores were distributed including the PM-KISAN amount of Rs. 2760.60 Crores. The financial assistance is extended to the landless BC, SC, ST & Minority category tenant farmers.

- ♦ **Sustainable Agriculture (ZBNF):** Government has instituted the Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS), a State-owned, non-profit organization to introduce ZBNF practices to all farmers in the state. In just two years, almost 150,000 acres of agricultural land has been brought under the ZBNF model of agriculture.
- ♦ ZBNF could help AP and India make significant progress towards almost a quarter of the 169 SDG targets.
- ♦ Crop cutting experiments from 2016 and 2017 indicate that ZBNF farmers in AP have witnessed a sharp decline in input costs, and an improvement in yields. As a result, they earn better net incomes and can raise their disposable incomes. Farmers vulnerable to economic shocks have an important safety net against short-term shocks.

Goal 3 : Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all at All Ages

The focus areas under the goal are maternal and child health, reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases, universal access to medicines and vaccines, and minimizing substance addiction, road traffic injuries and deaths, and pollution related illnesses. AP has made significant strides in improving various health indicators. The Infant Mortality Rate has declined to 29, below the national average. The MMR, at 74, is much better than the all-India figure of 122. Out of the total reported deliveries, 99% are institutional and around 94% of the children aged 1-5 years are covered under full immunization.

- ♦ Government is committed to provide end to end cashless health care services to reduce Out- of

Pocket expenses through **YSR Arogyasri** to 1.44 crore BPL families in Empaneled Network Hospitals for 2059 procedures with a limit of Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per annum. The Govt. will bear the entire expenditure of treatment and provide financial assistance @ Rs. 225/- per day to the patients who undergo surgeries under Dr. YSR Arogya Sri for the post-op recovery period @ Rs. 225/- per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per month.

- ♦ As a part of health care, the government plans to implement the **Nadu-Nedu** programme in the health sector in a phased manner to improve the infrastructure in Sub Centres, PHCs and Area Hospitals by spending about Rs. 12,000 crore to Rs. 13,000 crore on infrastructure, equipment, diagnostics in the next three years to achieve the goal and maintain the national-level standards in government hospitals on par with corporate hospitals.
- ♦ During 2019-20, Andhra Pradesh has allocated 5.5% of its expenditure on health, which is higher than the average expenditure by other states (4.5%).
- ♦ Through the health initiatives implemented by the State, the key **women and child well being** related indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio and Anemia among Women shall show significant improvement.
- ♦ **Ban on Liquor:** In order to improve health and hygienic conditions, Prohibition of Liquor will be implemented in (3) phases and availability of liquor confined to 5-star hotels. Reduced the number of liquor shops from 4,380 to 2934. The Govt. have taken over the retail trade and entrusted to the Andhra Pradesh State Beverages Corporation Ltd. Increased the rates of liquor abnormally and also imposed time restrictions to keep the poor people away from the consumption of liquor. As a result, the consumption of liquor & Beer has come down drastically.

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Goal 4 : Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

The literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is 67.35% which is below the All India literacy rate of 72.98%. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in primary education is 85.59% and for upper primary education is 83.93%.

As a measure to improve these metrics, the government has planned to improve the infrastructure and quality of education in public schools as good infrastructure leads to good learning outcomes. By doing so, the government envisages that public schools will be given preference over private schools by students and parents.

- ♦ **Jagananna AmmaVodi:** In order to ensure that poverty of the parents should not be a barrier for educating their children, the Government has launched a unique and innovative scheme "Jagananna Ammavodi" providing financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- per annum to each BPL mother of children studying Class I to XII for sending her children to schools/ colleges. An amount of Rs. 6336.45crores have been transferred to the bank accounts of 42.33 lakh eligible mothers.
- ♦ **Mana Badi Naadu- Nedu:** The Govt. has planned to strengthen the infrastructure and transform the existing infrastructure of the schools in the mission mode in a phased manner over a period of three years from 2019-20. In the first year, 15715 schools shall be taken up. The priority of facilities to be taken up under Mana Badi Naadu-Nedu are Toilets with running water, Electrification with fans and tube lights, drinking water supply, Furniture for students and staff, Painting to school, Major and minor repairs, Green chalk boards, English labs and Compound walls. Rs.1500 crores has been allocated for modernization of infrastructure in schools in 2019-20.
- ♦ **English as medium of Instruction:** In order to ensure a level playing ground and to provide quality English medium education at free of cost in the state, Government have decided for converting all classes from I to VI in Primary, Upper Primary, High Schools into English Medium from

the academic year 2020-21 and gradually increasing each further class from the next consequent academic years. 21.96 lakhs of students from Class I to VI in Govt. managed schools including aided schools will move into the fold of English Medium education during 2020-21.

- ♦ To support the poor students, Government also introduced full fee reimbursement to all eligible students studying ITI, Polytechnic and Degree & above level course in Govt./Aided/Private colleges through "Jagananna Vidya Deevena and to provide food and hostel expenses to every eligible student @Rs. 10,000/- to ITI students, Rs. 15,000/- to polytechnic students, Rs. 20,000 for other Degree and above courses per year under 'Jagananna Vasathi Deevena'".

Goal 5 : Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

Goal 5 aims to eliminate discrimination against women and girls everywhere. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. The literacy rate among women in Andhra Pradesh is less at 60 % compared to national rate of 65 %.

- ♦ **YSR Aasara :** Believing that sustainable and inclusive governance can only be achieved through women led development, the State government introduced 'YSR Aasara', a Flag ship program under "Navaratnalu" aimed to achieve this objective of Women Empowerment. Government is proposed to reimburse the entire Bank Loan of Rs.27,168 crores of DWCRA/SHG groups outstanding as on 11th April 2019, in four installments starting from next year i.e., 2020-21. This measure will improve and reinforce the Women Empowerment efforts and strengthen the economic development of poor SHG women in both rural and urban areas.
- ♦ **YSR Cheyutha:** Government has proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs 75,000 to BC, SC, ST & Minority women in the age group between 45

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to 60 years in a Phased manner, from 2020-21 onwards, through respective Corporations.

- ♦ **YSR KalyanKanuka** : In order to assist the brides belonging to SC, ST, BC, Kapu and Minority communities, the Government intends to provide a wedding gift of Rs. 50,000 for BC brides and Rs 1,00,000 for brides belonging to SC, ST & Minority communities.
- ♦ **50% Reservations to Women in Nominated posts & in Contract works**: To ensure equal participation and representation of women in the policy making bodies of the State, and as a measure to ensure social justice and also conforms to the principles of equality of opportunities, the government enacted 'The Andhra Pradesh (50 Percent Reservatio to Women in Works Contracts and Services Contracts given on Nomination) Act, 2019.
- ♦ In order to effectively Control the sexual offences against women, the Government has introduced 'The Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill - Criminal Law (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2019 (L.A. Act, No. 47 of 2019)'. The Act provides death sentence for offences of rape and gang rape and expediting verdict in trails of such cases within 21 days. The AP Disha Act prescribes life imprisonment for sexual offences against children and includes Section 354F and 354G in IPC.

Goal 6 : Ensure Availability and sustainable management of Water and Sanitation for All

73% of the State's population has access to improved water sources. The state is aiming to universalize households' access to stipulated quantity of safe water by 2024.

- ♦ Agriculture being a key priority to the state, the government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to give renewed focus to irrigation for revival of agriculture. The Irrigation Projects taken up under Jalayagnam Programme are under progress and programmed to be completed on priority for providing irrigation to cultivable lands, drinking water and industrial water.

- ♦ Out of 54 Jalayagnam Irrigation Projects, 14 Projects are completed and Phase-I is completed in 2 Projects. The other Jalayagnam Projects are also prioritized based on their progress, balance funds required and the benefits that will be accrued. Action plan is chalked out for completion of these projects in phased manner.
- ♦ Through Water Grid, government is planning to provide bulk water supply to Rural, Urban (Municipalities & Corporations) and Industrial demand through sustainable surface/ground water sources. The projects are envisaged to provide 100% house service connections to make designed level of water supply available at the consumer's doorstep at convenient timings at 105 LPCD including human and cattle needs to Rural, 135 LPCD to Urban (Municipalities), 150 LPCD to Corporations and Industrial as per demand to Industrial. DPRs prepared for an amount of Rs. 46,675 cr. The drinking water projects are being planned in a phased manner and it is programmed to complete the above task by 2024.
- ♦ On the solid waste management front, the total garbage generation in 110 ULBs is 2.01 lakh MTs and Waste lifted is 1.99 lakh MTs per month, and is lifting 99% of garbage generated. Out of total 36.54 lakh households, door to door garbage collection is covered in 35.81 lakh households covering 98% of households.

Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy

100% of the state population has access to electricity, Andhra Pradesh is the third state in the country to achieve this milestone. Transmission losses in the state stand at 3.02% during 2019-20, which is better than the national average of 22%.

- ♦ To ensure access to affordable energy, the government provides 9 hours of free electricity to agriculture along with electrification of free bore wells for SC and ST communities and free power upto 200 units per month to SC/ST domestic consumers under JagjeevanJyothi Scheme. 15.63

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lakh SC households and 5.24 lakh ST households have been benefitted under this scheme.

- ♦ The State is promoting energy conservation and efficiency measures in a big way. Under these schemes, 2.32 crores LED bulbs, 3.23 lakh energy efficient fans and 1.48 lakh energy efficient tube lights have been distributed to the households.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Considering the economic position of agricultural in terms of sectoral share growth rate and employment government has taken several farmer welfare initiatives like YSR Rythu Bharosa, YSR interest free loans, Free Crop Insurance coverage including tenant farmers and setting up of YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendras, drilling of free bore wells etc for improving the agriculture GVA and make agriculture as profitable.

- ♦ **YSR Rythu Bharosa-PM Kisan:** Government is extending financial assistance of Rs. 13500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs.6000/- from PM-KISAN) as an investment support to the farmers. 46.69 Lakh farmer families (including 1.58 lakh tenant ,SC, ST, BC and Minority farmer families) were benefitted under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 6534.07Crores was provided including the PM- KISAN amount of Rs.2760.60 Crores. The financial assistance is extended to the landless BC, SC, ST & Minority category tenant farmers.
- ♦ Government has also established a policy making & advisory body "Andhra Pradesh State Agriculture Mission" to overcome the challenges in delivering quality and timely services to the farming community and also to look into all aspects of production, marketing and pricing of Agriculture and Horticultural commodities.
- ♦ Other initiatives taken by Government include Crop Insurance, Interest Free Loans, 9 Hours free power, guaranteed support price to the produce, establishment of YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (Village Input shops) to enable the farmers to get quality inputs like seeds, fertilizers pesticides

besides natural farming products being used in agriculture and Village workshops (Village Knowledge Centers) to disseminate best practices and updated technical knowhow to the farmers in every Village Secretariat.

Goal 9 : Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Industrial Development

Post State Reorganization, the share of Industry Sector in the state economy has reduced from 25.5 % in 2014-15 to 21.81 % in 2019-20 (AE). The state government is taking all measures to arrest and reverse this declining share of industry in the economy through investment in development of industrial infrastructure. The government is working on a new industry policy to enable entrepreneurs to set up and run their businesses in Andhra Pradesh in hassle free manner.

The government is developing the Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) and the Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC) which are expected to drive economic development across the coastal areas and South eastern districts respectively. Industrial development will provide the much needed revenue buoyancy to the government in the coming years which enables to narrow the revenue deficit.

- ♦ MSMEs share 40% of the total output in manufacturing. MSMEs are an important driver not only in terms of output but also in terms of employment. The government has decided to support and monitor the implementation of OTR of MSME loans scheme under an umbrella program "Dr Y.S.R Navodayam" which creates a new ecosystem for MSMEs ensuring that all the eligible MSME units are covered for One Time Restructuring of accounts upto 31-03-2020.
- ♦ State Government proposed to establish one Skill University & 25 World class multi-skill centers one each in 25 Parliamentary constituencies as YSR Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDC) in two phases to design courses as per demand and

ensure 75% placements. Skills University gives technical input, certification and prepare curriculum. MSDCs impart training and show employment to trained candidate. The department is conducting Industry Skill Gap analysis to identify skills required by Industries, availability of man power as required by industries and procedures for imparting training in required skills which is useful in providing employment to local people.

Goal 10 : Reduced Inequalities

SC and ST communities are the historically disadvantaged social groups in the state; their upliftment will drastically bring down inequality. The government allocates resources for SC and ST communities under special component with schemes for scholarships, basic infrastructure in SC/ST habitations, financial incentives to SC/ST entrepreneurs, skill development programmes for ST youth, among other things.

- ♦ Government has allocated Rs.14,088 crores for the welfare of SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities during 2019-20 which is 157% more as compared to Rs.5479 crores during 2018-19.
- ♦ 100% fee reimbursement to SC, ST, BC, Minorities, Kapu, EBC, and Differently Abled students, along with a maintenance support of Rs 20,000 per year to each student under Jagananna Vidya Deevena. An amount of Rs 4,962 crore has been allocated for the scheme in 2019-20.
- ♦ The government is focusing on empowering women through Self Help Groups(SHGs) through its several initiatives like interest free loans, reimbursement of the outstanding loan under YSR Aasara and YSR Cheyutha schemes.
- ♦ Government has passed several landmark legislations for economic/ political upliftment and empowerment of the disadvantaged sections of the society - Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Posts, 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Posts, providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and

Minorities in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts and Providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts.

Goal 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities

Providing basic amenities to all households is the top-most priority of the state government. 56% of the households have drinking water connections and 98% of households are covered with door to door solid waste collection facility. All the urban households have toilet facility within their premises. The proportion of sewage waste treated remains low at 26%. The state has 38%, highest proportion of slum population in the country. Urbanization is expected to increase from 35% to over 50% by 2035.

The government is stimulating local economic development, enhancing basic services, and bridging the rural-urban divide with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas. An important aspect of reducing the rural urban divide is to develop small and medium enterprises and industrial areas across the state, for which the state government is pursuing with Government of India for incentives. At the same time, Housing for all initiative, piped drinking water supply, and road connectivity are vital components of the efforts to reduce the rural urban divide.

Andhra Pradesh is undertaking a Critical Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to ensure that basic infrastructure like Water, Sewerage, Storm Water Drainage, Roads, Burial Grounds, Green Spaces, is saturated across all 110 ULBs.

Goal 12 : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The goal envisages implementation of a 10-year framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns. Taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries. It envisages 50% reduction in food wastage at the retail and consumer levels and adopt public procurement practices that are

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sustainable.

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all.

To make agricultural processes more resource efficient, Andhra Pradesh has brought 1.95 lakhs ha of area under micro irrigation that is 3rd highest in the country. During 2019-20, to reduce post-harvest losses and to improve quality government has proposed 40% financial assistance for establishment of 1492 post-harvest infrastructure like Integrated Pack Houses, Cold Storages, Ripening Chambers with a capacity of 7.22 Lakh Tons.

Government is committed for establishing Cold Storage/Go-downs/Food Processing Units on need basis in every Assembly Constituency. Encouraging ZBNF in the state and so far 5.23 lakh farmers were brought under ZBNF.

Sustainable tourism : The state has taken proactive measures to promote eco-tourism, which has huge potential to facilitate job creation and growth. 10 Temple Eco-parks are proposed to be established to encourage the pilgrims to visit the temples throughout the year by designing different theme parks to highlight the historical significance of the temple and they will be completed by the end of the financial year.

Urban waste management : The extension of waste treatment is a measure of responsible production patterns. Garbage lifting in urban areas has improved to almost 100% in the state. Nearly all urban households are covered by door to door waste collection.

LED street lights : To reduce unnecessary power consumption, the state plans to saturate provision of LED street lights. AP has initiated world's largest Rural LED Programme by installation of 30 lakhs LED street lights in all existing 13,065 Gram Panchayats in 13 districts. As on date, 27.11 lakh lights have been installed in 11,323 GPs across the State.

Goal 13 : Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The goal envisages strengthening of resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural

disasters and integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

This goal is of particular relevance to Andhra Pradesh, which is prone to natural disasters such as droughts, cyclones, storms, and floods.

Disaster resilience: Improving disaster resilience, especially of the coastal areas, is crucial for Andhra Pradesh. A comprehensive system with mapping, early warning, monitoring, and dissemination has been put in place to minimize the risk of disasters. To combat the disasters, Govt has established Natural Calamities Relief Fund with Rs. 4,000 crores.

Goal 14: Life below water:

The goal envisages conservation of sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and by 2025 to significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.

Goal 15 : Life on Land

The goal envisages protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests and combat desertification.

Goal 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institution

The government is committed to revamping the governance system in an unprecedented manner through: Freedom from corruption; Empowerment of the people through their participation in project monitoring; Transparency in Procurement and Contract Management and Service delivery; Responsive governance with a commitment to Intensive Monitoring of Implementation and Results while ensuring Effective Financial Management.

Government have launched path breaking institutional mechanisms to strengthen local bodies. Andhra Pradesh is the first state in the country to devolve functionaries to the local bodies on a state-wide scale through Village and

Ward Secretariats, which embody the implementation of Article 40 and Article 243 of the Constitution, which will ensure transparency and active participation of the local people in monitoring the last mile delivery.

Peace: Without Equity there is no Justice, without justice there is no peace. Without peace there are no effective functional Institutions.

Justice : The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has recently passed the Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill, 2019 (now, Andhra Pradesh Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2019). The Bill provides for awarding death sentence for offences of rape and gang rape and expediting verdict in trials of such cases within 21 days. The AP Disha Bill prescribes life imprisonment for sexual offences against children and includes Section 354 F and 354 G in IPC.

The Bill also provides for establishment of Exclusive Special Courts for trial of such offences. A budget outlay of Rs.25.74 Crores is sanctioned for establishment of Exclusive Special Courts in line with the courts established under POCSO Act.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

The goal aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. It also seeks to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Performance of AP in SDG India Index, 2019

NITI Aayog introduced a single measurable index, SDG India Index to estimate the progress that would serve as an advocacy tool and trigger action at the State level. The SDG India Index is intended to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs. SDG India Index has been designed to provide an aggregate assessment of the performance of all Indian States and UTs, and to help leaders and change makers evaluate their performance on social, economic and environmental parameters. It also aims to measure India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030. NITI Aayog has constructed the SDG India Index spanning across 13 out of 17 SDGs (leaving out goals 12,13,14&17).

In December,2019 NITI Aayog released the second edition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index 2.0 which comprehensively documents the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards achieving the 2030 SDG targets. It was constructed using 100 indicators across 54 SDG targets. The latest data available with NITI Aayog was adopted for construction of the Index.This is a considerable improvement over SDG India Index 1.0, which had used 62 indicators across 39 targets and 13 goals.

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as one of the top three performing States in the country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2019. Tamil Nadu and Telangana stood third in the SDG index along with Andhra Pradesh, while Kerala and Himachal Pradesh retained their top spots.

Andhra Pradesh State improved its performance in the overall rankings from 4th rank in 2018 to 3rd rank in 2019.

Kerala (70), Himachal Pradesh (69) and Andhra Pradesh (67) have emerged as the top 3 performing states in the NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Goal index 2019.

India's composite score on a global scale has also improved from 57 in 2018 to 60 in 2019.

Criteria adopted for categorization of States in the report

States with a score of 100 were termed Achievers, those with 65-99 were Front Runners; 50-64 were Performers and states with score between 0 and 49 were termed Aspirants. No state in the country has attained the status of Achiever.

Key findings of the SDG INDIA 2019 report:

APs performance has been above the India level in respect of the overall score and also in respect of all goals, except the SDGs of 4, 5 and 11.

Best performing areas of Andhra Pradesh

- ♦ Apart from improving its composite score from 64 in 2018 to 67 in 2019, the State also stood as a top

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performer in 'peace justice and strong institutions' (Goal 16) 'clean water and sanitation' (Goal 6). The improvement in the last one year in clean water and sanitation is significant

- ♦ In Goal 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), AP bagged first place with 86 points, with Gujarat coming second with the same score.
- ♦ The State stood second in pursuance of Goal 3 (good health and well-being) with 76 points. Kerala stood top with 82 points. In 2018, AP had secured just 68 points and stood at sixth place.
- ♦ The State retained its second place in performance pertaining to Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth) with a score of 78.
- ♦ AP also bagged second place in the performance pertaining to Goal 13 (climate action) with a score of 70 with Karnataka bagging top spot with 71 points.
- ♦ The State stood second in the pursuance of Goal 14 (life below water - marine ecosystems) among the nine coastal States of the country. It has secured 61, while the top spot went to Karnataka with 65 points.
- ♦ The State secured third place with 69 points in the pursuance of Goal 1 (no poverty). Tamil Nadu and Tripura bagged the first two places with 72 and 70 points respectively. In the last one year, there has

been a marked improvement in providing jobs under MGNREGS in the State.

The State secured sixth place in Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy) with 86 points and ninth place in Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) with 66 points.

- ♦ Compared to 31 points and 20th place in 2018, it can be seen as a huge improvement.
- ♦ The report highlighted that the highest reduction in the use of nitrogen fertilizers was in Andhra Pradesh (10.92 kg/ha).

Areas where APs performance requires improvement:

Despite decent performance under several goals, the report also indicated some of the areas where the AP state needs improvement. These include: the goals relating to zero hunger, quality education, gender inequality and urban slums. With the efforts of the government and the focused approach now being adopted, the relative standings under these goals are also expected to show improvement in the years to come.

CHAPTER

11

VILLAGE AND WARD
SECRETARIATS AND
VOLUNTEER SYSTEM

TRANSFORMING THE SERVICE DELIVERY LANDSCAPE

Concept and Relevance of De-centralization

In an era of globalisation, decentralisation is the principal countervailing trend which can ensure that the growth process is pro-poor, pro-women, pro-nature and pro-jobs. As market integration and technological innovation renders the national frontiers more permeable, it is crucial to put in place and strengthen systems of negotiation, regulation and decentralised governance. These can ensure that the voices and concerns of the poorest of the poor, in keeping with Mahatma Gandhi's message, are centre-stage in policy dialogue at the global, regional and national levels.

The function of Government in a socialist state is three-fold: administration, ensuring citizen welfare and facilitating economic development. De-centralization of Government in the context of a country or state refers to the concept of giving equal importance to all regions which means, decentralization of administration, welfare and development. Its goal is to introduce more participatory forms of governance by giving citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans.

Decentralization while helping to introduce locally and regionally diverse solutions, promote growth by bringing the poor into the main stream of development. Gandhiji pleaded for decentralization as an essential precondition for the relation of true democracy to enable each individual to participate in the decision making and implementation process.

Transformation, now a reality - Strengthening Grass Roots level Governance

Towards this endeavor, government has made specific plans to decentralize the governance bringing administration to the doorsteps of the household – both at the Village as well as at the ward level. The government has identified the need to strengthen governance at the grass roots through effective decentralization of funds, functions and functionaries. Accordingly, the government has rolled out Village Secretariat, Village Volunteer, Ward Secretariat and Ward Volunteer Schemes. The Government with an intention to make the villages self-sufficient by meeting the basic needs of the people and to assure that the benefits of scheme reach poorest of the poor has introduced the flagship programme 'Village Volunteers System' for taking governance to the doorsteps of the people. This scheme is expected to make a great change in our villages which are backward even after 73 years of achieving independence.



Village/Ward Secretariat System

Article 243G of Constitution of India vests powers in the State Legislatures to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority to function as institutions of self-government. As per the 73rd Amendment, AP Government enacted AP Panchayat Raj Act 1994. The Act provides for (i) the creation of three tier system of PRIs - gram panchayat at the village level, Mandal Parishad at the intermediate level and Zilla Panchayat at the district level, with required powers and functions contained in Schedule XI of the Constitution.

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The 74th Constitution of India Amendment Act, 1992 came into force with effect from 01.06.1993 with a main objective of making Urban Local Bodies as Institutes of self-governance. It provides a broad structure for organizing urban governance and provides for devolution of various functions and powers to the Urban Local Bodies. It also envisages Urban Local Bodies to be vibrant Organizations of the Local Self Government. A wide range of powers and functions, envisaging different social, civic and regulatory roles, have been devolved to Urban Local Bodies under the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution read with Article 243 (W).

Government has already devolved the functions to the Urban Local Bodies except Fire Services during the year 2001. Panchayats/ ULBs are responsible for preparation of plans and their execution for economic development and social justice to the people living in rural and urban areas.

Due to lack of infrastructure and manpower at Gram Panchayat/ ward level, the intended objectives to establish a more meaningful local government could not be achieved. Thus, government decided to revamp delivery systems in the State with an aim to improve living standards of the people through the concept of NAVARATHNALU as core theme of governance.

The government of Andhra Pradesh with an aim to provide a robust delivery system, has introduced the Village/Ward Secretariat system on 2nd October 2019 for strengthening service delivery at grassroots level and ensuring transparent, accountable and corruption free services to citizens. Village/Ward Secretary System is first of its kind in the decentralised grassroots governance in the country.



15004 Village and Ward Secretariats have been established across the State. A Village Secretariat was established for every 2000 population and a Ward Secretariat for every 4000 population. The Secretariat system will play a vital role in providing efficient delivery of public services to the needy people through a committed cadre of village level government functionaries

In order to equip the Village/Ward Secretariat with efficient functionaries, the government has so far selected and positioned 110520 functionaries in Village and Ward Secretariats. Each Village/Ward Secretariat was provided with 11/10 Departmental functionaries. The functionaries positioned in Village Secretariats extend their services for effective implementation of NAVARATHNALU - the commitments made by Government to citizens to improve their living standards. The Village Secretariat also serves as common service centre through which the people can directly access about 544 Services relating to 28 departments including ration cards, pension cards, aroygrasri cards, etc. The Government has equipped all secretariats with necessary infrastructure facilities to transform the Gram Panchayats into Vibrant Institutions of Local Governance. To ensure corruption free and transparent services and make the functionaries accountable to the people, 1902 Call Centre has been established to receive feedback from the citizens.

The Village Secretariats with the help of Village Volunteers are expected to ensure transparent and corruption free delivery of citizen services and help in redressing the public grievances within 72 hours through Spandana Program.

✦ The functionaries shall assist in preparation of ✦

Functions of Village/Ward Secretaries:

- ✦ Functional assistants shall cross check and verify the sector wise needs/ beneficiaries/ problems of the households identified by the Village/ Ward Volunteers and shall take appropriate remedial steps.
- ✦ The functional assistants shall participate in Gram Sabhas/ Ward Sabha meetings to enable convergence of their functioning at Gram Panchayat/ Ward level.

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- ♦ The functionaries shall assist in preparation of Gram Panchayat/ Ward Development plans on the subjects delegated to them from time to time, as per the prescribed procedure.
- ♦ The functionaries shall prepare Integrated Annual Plans using the PRA (Participatory Rural/ urban Appraisal) techniques, duly capturing the felt needs & aspirations of the people, as per the prescribed procedure.
- ♦ The Village Secretariat shall function as...
 - a) An effective mechanism to deliver services at door step.
 - b) A strong & workable channel for implementation of NAVARATHNALU
 - c) A mechanism for transparency and accountability in delivery of government services to citizens.
 - d) A unit of convergence among departments for providing services at village level.

Village /Ward Volunteer System

The 'Village/Ward Volunteer System' will ensure corruption free and leak proof delivery of government services and "NAVARATNALU", the flagship program of government at the door step of all eligible households irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, gender, and political affiliation.

The objective of positioning Village Volunteers is to ensure timely, transparent and corruption free services at all levels of administration. The Village Volunteer identifies the problems being faced by the villagers in their respective area and bring them to the notice of Gram Panchayat and then resolves them. 2,61,919 Gram / Ward Volunteers are assisting Secretariats in effective deliverance of services pertaining to their respective jurisdiction at Village /Ward level. In Rural areas, 1,95,084 Clusters for every 50 HHs and 70,888 Clusters in Urban Areas for every 50 – 100 HHs have been formed.

Village Volunteers - Roles and Responsibilities

- ♦ The Village/Ward Volunteers act as a bridge between the local/state government and citizen and ensures timely and transparent services under various welfare and development schemes implemented by Government.
- ♦ These Volunteers will facilitate people in accessing benefits under different government programs
- ♦ Volunteers will help in getting qualitative and timely feedback on the implementation of Government Programs
- ♦ Inculcate a spirit of social service among the people with special reference to youth
- ♦ 32 Services have been identified for delivery through Village/Ward Volunteers which includes - distribution of Social Security Pensions, distribution of PDS commodities every month, distribution of benefits under NAVARATNALU viz., Fees reimbursement, Amma Vodi, YSR Housing, YSR Asara, BC Welfare, Youth Empowerment, Arogyasri, YSR Rythu Bharosa etc.,

After adequate training, the Volunteers have attended to the preparation of Household profiles for their units and identifying the eligible beneficiaries through 'Navasakam' survey work. Android Smart Mobile phones have been supplied to all Village Volunteers in the state

YSR Navasakam

Government has started 'AP YSR Navasakam Scheme, 2019' which is a revolutionary step for implementation of government welfare schemes. Under this scheme, Village/ Ward Volunteer have conducted door-to-door survey from 20th November to 20th December, 2019 for identification and selection of beneficiaries under various welfare schemes in transparent manner following social audit process. The selected beneficiary will be issued new scheme beneficiary cards for every welfare projects that are covered under YSR Navasakam and benefits will be extended only to the card holders.

Government issued the following four types of cards:

- 1) Rice Card,
- 2) YSR Arogya Sree Card,
- 3) YSR Pension Kanuka Card and
- 4) Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) & Jagananna Vidya Vasathi Deevena Card.

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Survey has also been conducted for identification of eligible beneficiaries for other welfare schemes namely Jagananna Amma Vodi, YSR Kapu Nestham, Financial assistance to Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors, YSR Sunna Vaddi, YSR Nethanna Nestham, YSR Matsyakara Bharosa and Financial assistance to Imams, Mauzams, Church Pastors and Archakas and services are accordingly provided to the eligible.

Corruption free service delivery at the doorsteps

The new administrative structures at the village/ward levels through establishment of Village/Ward Secretariats is expected to revolutionize the systems and help ensure an accountable, transparent and corruption-free governance through a seamless service delivery.

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.1: AP GSDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2019-20 (AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	GSDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores)								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE	2019-20 AE
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1	Agriculture	52041	61230	71147	78898	84070	96498	115237	109959	138503
	a)Agriculture	29782	36743	39269	40540	39380	38196	42264	37809	49074
	b)Horticulture	22259	24488	31878	38358	44690	58303	72973	72150	89429
1.2	Live stock	27588	33584	36430	43127	53474	66440	79124	92098	99440
1.3	Forestry & Logging	2503	2530	2805	3464	3538	5734	5963	6042	5965
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	14519	18573	22707	32085	42190	58721	67885	76309
	Agriculture Sector	94008	111864	128956	148196	173167	210863	259046	275984	320218
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14590	14192	12914	17023	19316	22222	25049	31608
3	Manufacturing	50706	42377	42423	54532	58840	64715	70801	75172	77155
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	10765	7130	10141	11513	12835	15962	20727	19935	21332
5	Construction	37026	37590	40651	45324	45603	50401	55440	58701	61761
	Industry Sector	112659	101687	107408	124282	134301	150394	169189	178858	191857
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	26736	31792	37849	42018	47468	48566	54663	59607	64219
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	2643	3037	3345	4331	4387	4878	5643	6077	6506
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	28536	32353	35050	41431	41503	47525	54819	58988
7.3	Communications	5402	6214	7960	8991	10725	11205	10967	11230	11574
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services									
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15843	17105	19047	20599	21346	24901	28268	31712
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	28338	34341	38973	44652	49612	54950	61439	67888	75252
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	15524	17390	19439	23505	23943	27523	28906	34519
9.2	Other Services	27304	30639	35383	41703	51225	56856	64331	72969	84978
	SERVICES SECTOR	143086	165925	190359	215230	248953	263246	296991	329765	367747
	GVA	349753	379477	426722	487709	556421	624503	725226	784606	879821
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	46565	52635	54183	62167	75744	85319	96445	111461
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	14638	15085	16916	14359	15831	17359	18093	18500
	GSDP	379402	411404	464272	524976	604229	684416	793186	862957	972782
	NSDP	340000	370196	413164	470934	544827	612349	712939	776140	875429
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	69000	74688	82870	93903	108002	120676	139680	151173	169519

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.2: AP Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2019-20 (AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Contribution								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE	2019-20 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1	Agriculture	14.88	16.14	16.67	16.18	15.11	15.45	15.89	14.01	15.74
	a)Agriculture	8.52	9.68	9.20	8.31	7.08	6.12	5.83	4.82	5.58
	b)Horticulture	6.36	6.45	7.47	7.87	8.03	9.34	10.06	9.20	10.16
1.2	Live stock	7.89	8.85	8.54	8.84	9.61	10.64	10.91	11.74	11.30
1.3	Forestry & Logging	0.72	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.92	0.82	0.77	0.68
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	3.40	3.83	4.35	4.66	5.77	6.76	8.10	8.65	8.67
	Agriculture Sector	26.88	29.48	30.22	30.39	31.12	33.76	35.72	35.17	36.40
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.05	3.84	3.33	2.65	3.06	3.09	3.06	3.19	3.59
3	Manufacturing	14.50	11.17	9.94	11.18	10.57	10.36	9.76	9.58	8.77
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	3.08	1.88	2.38	2.36	2.31	2.56	2.86	2.54	2.42
5	Construction	10.59	9.91	9.53	9.29	8.20	8.07	7.64	7.48	7.02
	Industry Sector	32.21	26.80	25.17	25.48	24.14	24.08	23.33	22.80	21.81
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	7.64	8.38	8.87	8.62	8.53	7.78	7.54	7.60	7.30
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.89	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.74
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	7.00	7.52	7.58	7.19	7.45	6.65	6.55	6.99	6.70
7.3	Communications	1.54	1.64	1.87	1.84	1.93	1.79	1.51	1.43	1.32
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services									
8.1	Banking & Ins.	4.08	4.17	4.01	3.91	3.70	3.42	3.43	3.60	3.60
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	8.10	9.05	9.13	9.16	8.92	8.80	8.47	8.65	8.55
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Admn.	3.98	4.09	4.08	3.99	4.22	3.83	3.80	3.68	3.92
9.2	Other Services	7.81	8.07	8.29	8.55	9.21	9.10	8.87	9.30	9.66
	Services Sector	40.91	43.72	44.61	44.13	44.74	42.15	40.95	42.03	41.80
	GVA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.3: AP Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA at Current Prices from 2012-13 to 2019-20(AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year							
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE	2019-20 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing								
1.1	Agriculture	17.66	16.20	10.89	6.55	14.78	19.42	-4.58	25.96
	a) Agriculture	23.37	6.88	3.24	-2.86	-3.01	10.65	-10.54	29.79
	b) Horticulture	10.01	30.18	20.33	16.51	30.46	25.16	-1.13	23.95
1.2	Live stock	21.74	8.47	18.38	23.99	24.25	19.09	16.40	7.97
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1.08	10.85	23.51	2.13	62.08	3.98	1.34	-1.27
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	22.25	27.92	22.25	41.30	31.49	39.18	15.60	12.41
	Agriculture Sector	18.99	15.28	14.92	16.85	21.77	22.85	6.54	16.03
2	Mining & Quarrying	3.02	-2.73	-9.01	31.82	13.47	15.04	12.72	26.18
3	Manufacturing	-16.43	0.11	28.54	7.90	9.99	9.40	6.17	2.64
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	-33.77	42.23	13.52	11.49	24.36	29.85	-3.82	7.01
5	Construction	1.52	8.14	11.49	0.61	10.52	10.00	5.88	5.21
	industry sector	-9.74	5.63	15.71	8.06	11.98	12.50	5.71	7.27
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	18.91	19.05	11.01	12.97	2.31	12.55	9.04	7.74
7	Transport, Storage & Communications								
7.1	Railways	14.92	10.13	29.49	1.30	11.19	15.68	7.70	7.06
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	16.61	13.38	8.33	18.21	0.17	14.51	15.35	7.61
7.3	Communications	15.04	28.10	12.94	19.29	4.47	-2.12	2.41	3.06
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services								
8.1	Banking & Ins.	11.13	7.96	11.35	8.15	3.63	16.66	13.52	12.18
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	21.18	13.49	14.57	11.11	10.76	11.81	10.50	10.85
9	Community, Social & Personal Services								
9.1	Public Admn.	11.38	12.02	11.78	20.92	1.86	14.95	5.02	19.42
9.2	Other Services	12.22	15.48	17.86	22.83	10.99	13.15	13.43	16.46
	Services Sector	15.96	14.73	13.07	15.67	5.74	12.82	11.04	11.52
	GVA	8.50	12.45	14.29	14.09	12.24	16.13	8.19	12.14
	PRODUCT TAXES	9.72	13.04	2.94	14.74	21.84	12.64	13.04	15.57
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	14.45	3.05	12.14	-15.12	10.25	9.65	4.23	2.25
	GSDP	8.43	12.85	13.07	15.10	13.27	15.89	8.80	12.73
	NSDP	8.88	11.61	13.98	15.69	12.39	16.43	8.86	12.79
	POPULATION	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
	PER CAPITA	8.24	10.95	13.31	15.01	11.74	15.75	8.23	12.14

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.4: AP GSDP Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2019-20(AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	GSDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores)								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE	2019-20 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1	Agriculture Proper	52041	52569	60624	60983	58460	64304	74197	69896	79980
	a) Agriculture	29782	30479	34194	34075	29892	27759	32676	26458	31474
	b) Horticulture	22259	22090	26429	26908	28568	36545	41522	43438	48506
	Live stock	27588	29247	29721	31185	36219	41917	46919	50918	53223
1.2	Forestry & Logging	2503	2469	2491	2412	2361	2498	2702	2584	2531
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	13546	15516	17620	24479	30999	41452	48226	50660
	Agriculture Sector	94008	97831	108353	112200	121518	139717	165271	171625	186393
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14283	13880	12798	17393	20632	20196	19243	21091
3	Manufacturing	50706	40188	38575	48828	54969	60545	63419	63849	65319
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	10765	7345	9815	10251	11546	14481	17855	15235	16716
5	Construction	37026	35571	37076	39963	39947	43657	44846	48007	51502
	Industry Sector	112659	97387	99345	111842	123855	139316	146317	146334	154627
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	26736	29554	33149	36789	43218	43450	47541	49788	52911
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	2643	2897	3105	3781	3732	3753	4266	4512	4803
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	26720	28378	29968	34410	34230	37754	42565	45093
7.3	Communications	5402	5845	6988	7692	8949	9003	8558	8485	8747
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services									
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15635	16515	18063	19081	19803	21518	22666	23820
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	28338	32426	34130	37025	38969	40939	43969	46838	49965
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	14468	15318	16371	19004	18534	20448	20778	24719
9.2	Other Services	27304	28252	30303	33281	37716	38982	41892	45195	52715
	Services Sector	143086	155796	167887	182970	205080	208694	225945	240828	262772
	GVA	349753	351014	375585	407011	450453	487727	537533	558787	603792
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	43155	44807	51629	59778	64850	71073	77498	84721
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	13540	13277	14076	11624	12365	13765	14983	16495
	GSDP	379402	380629	407115	444564	498607	540212	594841	621301	672018
	NSDP	339996	341335	360239	397064	446997	477566	526813	550584	595605
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	69000	68865	72254	79174	88609	94115	103214	107241	115333

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.5: AP Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2012-13 to 2019-20 (AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year							
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE	2019-20 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing								
1.1	Agriculture Proper	1.02	15.32	0.59	-4.14	10.00	15.39	-5.80	14.43
	a) Agriculture	2.34	12.19	-0.35	-12.28	-7.14	17.71	-19.03	18.96
	b) Horticulture	-0.76	19.64	1.81	6.17	27.92	13.62	4.62	11.67
	Live stock	6.01	1.62	4.92	16.14	15.73	11.93	8.52	4.53
1.2	Forestry & Logging	-1.36	0.90	-3.19	-2.12	5.82	8.16	-4.36	-2.07
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	14.06	14.55	13.56	38.93	26.63	33.72	16.34	5.05
	Agriculture Sector	4.07	10.75	3.55	8.31	14.98	18.29	3.84	8.60
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.85	-2.82	-7.79	35.90	18.62	-2.11	-4.72	9.60
3	Manufacturing	-20.74	-4.02	26.58	12.58	10.14	4.75	0.68	2.30
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	-31.77	33.62	4.45	12.63	25.42	23.30	-14.68	9.72
5	Construction	-3.93	4.23	7.79	-0.04	9.29	2.72	7.05	7.28
	Industry Sector	-13.56	2.01	12.58	10.74	12.48	5.03	0.01	5.67
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	10.54	12.17	10.98	17.48	0.54	9.41	4.73	6.27
7	Transport, Storage & Communications								
7.1	Railways	9.62	7.19	21.77	-1.30	0.56	13.67	5.77	6.46
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.19	6.21	5.60	14.82	-0.52	10.30	12.74	5.94
7.3	Communications	8.19	19.57	10.08	16.33	0.60	-4.95	-0.84	3.08
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services								
8.1	Banking & Ins.	9.67	5.63	9.37	5.64	3.78	8.66	5.33	5.09
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	14.43	5.25	8.48	5.25	5.06	7.40	6.53	6.67
9	Community, Social & Personal Services								
9.1	Public Admn.	3.81	5.88	6.87	16.08	-2.47	10.33	1.62	18.97
9.2	Other Services	3.47	7.26	9.83	13.33	3.36	7.46	7.89	16.64
	Services Sector	8.88	7.76	8.98	12.08	1.76	8.27	6.59	9.11
	GVA	0.36	7.00	8.37	10.67	8.27	10.21	3.95	8.05
	PRODUCT TAXES	1.69	3.83	15.23	15.78	8.48	9.60	9.04	9.32
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	5.86	-1.94	6.02	-17.42	6.37	11.32	8.85	10.09
	GSDP	0.32	6.96	9.20	12.16	8.34	10.11	4.45	8.16
	NSDP	0.39	5.54	10.22	12.58	6.84	10.31	4.51	8.18
	POPULATION	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
	PER CAPITA	-0.20	4.92	9.58	11.92	6.21	9.67	3.90	7.55

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.6: All India GDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (FRE)

INDUSTRY	GDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores)							
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing								
1.1 Crops	982151	1088814	1248776	1292874	1327992	1486044	1606057	1614938
1.2 Livestock	327334	368823	422733	510411	582410	672611	785180	871884
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	137558	156674	173760	184411	205364	219109	223109
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	79911	98190	116567	132720	154643	186561	212915
Agriculture Sector	1501948	1675106	1926373	2093612	2227533	2518662	2796907	2922846
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	285842	295794	308476	294011	326808	357788	389322
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1572837	1713451	1878369	2146189	2333722	2546606	2766767
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	215350	260155	282258	334965	355709	425101	456414
5. Construction	777335	849365	921470	979086	991084	1080870	1197931	1344279
Industry Sector	2635024	2923394	3190870	3448189	3766249	4097109	4527426	4956782
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	1054533	1184561	1320833	1433969	1609001	1833267	2073330
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	954683	1078421	1206474	1307323	1468583	1679572	1900837
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	99850	106140	114359	126646	140418	153695	172493
7. Transport, storage communication & services related to broadcasting	529535	609453	689906	786763	860544	930155	979440	1069290
7.1 Railways	61150	72296	78723	92459	100451	106786	116252	124309
7.2 Road transport	262442	300651	338305	370364	399902	434948	473245	530653
7.3 Water transport	6910	7190	6476	7590	7298	9206	10182	11233
7.4 Air transport	4393	8128	6853	11820	20344	21496	22602	17038
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	72054	75719	91681	88246	102468	106795	108519
7.6 Storage	5108	6165	6026	6407	7021	7442	8384	9070
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	142969	177804	206442	237282	247809	241980	268468
8. Financial services	480226	536819	599341	661411	726286	750201	843923	952306
9. Real est, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1239813	1470167	1701935	1899852	2161236	2362636	2669824
10. Public administration & defence	491155	546231	601912	676818	731578	827438	944086	1067949
11. Other services	534825	617343	700023	814718	928488	1071398	1225437	1427635
SERVICES SECTOR	3969974	4604192	5245910	5962478	6580717	7349429	8188789	9260334
GVA at basic prices	8106946	9202692	10363153	11504279	12574499	13965200	15513122	17139962
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	1057977	1180444	1291662	1518496	1746288	1899750	2231441
PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	260677	316656	310075	327982	321120	319819	314568	400166
GDP	8736329	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17098304	18971237
Population (million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327
PER CAPITA NNI (Rs)	63462	70983	79118	86647	94797	104880	115293	126521

Source : CSO ,MoSPI, New Delhi released on 31.01.2020.

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.7: All India Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (FRE)

INDUSTRY	% Contribution							
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing								
1.1 Crops	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.4	9.4
1.2 Livestock	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.1
1.3 forestry & logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Agriculture Sector	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.2	17.7	18.0	18.0	17.1
2. Mining & quarrying	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
3. Manufacturing	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.3	17.1	16.7	16.4	16.1
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7
5. Construction	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8
Industry Sector	32.5	31.8	30.8	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.2	28.9
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.1
6.1 Trade & repair services	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.1
6.2 Hotels & Restaurants	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.2
7.1 Railways	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
7.2 Road transport	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
7.3 Water transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4 Air transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
7.5 Services incidental to transport	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
7.6 Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
8. Financial services	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.6
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.5	15.2	15.6
10. Public administration & defence	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2
11. Other services	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.3
Services Sector	49.0	50.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.8	54.0
GVA at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, MoSPI, New Delhi released on 31.01.2020.

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.8: All India Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA at Current Prices from 2012-13 to 2018-19 (FRE)

INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year						
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing							
1.1 Crops	10.9	14.7	3.5	2.7	11.9	8.1	0.6
1.2 Livestock	12.7	14.6	20.7	14.1	15.5	16.7	11.0
1.3 forestry & logging	10.5	13.9	10.9	6.1	11.4	6.7	1.8
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	17.5	22.9	18.7	13.9	16.5	20.6	14.1
Agriculture Sector	11.5	15.0	8.7	6.4	13.1	11.0	4.5
2. Mining & quarrying	9.5	3.5	4.3	-4.7	11.2	9.5	8.8
3. Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	9.6	14.3	8.7	9.1	8.6
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	15.4	20.8	8.5	18.7	6.2	19.5	7.4
5. Construction	9.3	8.5	6.3	1.2	9.1	10.8	12.2
Industry Sector	10.9	9.1	8.1	9.2	8.8	10.5	9.5
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	19.3	12.3	11.5	8.6	12.2	13.9	13.1
6.1 Trade & repair services	20.3	13.0	11.9	8.4	12.3	14.4	13.2
6.2 hotels & restaurants	11.1	6.3	7.7	10.7	10.9	9.5	12.2
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	15.1	13.2	14.0	9.4	8.1	5.3	9.2
7.1 Railways	18.2	8.9	17.4	8.6	6.3	8.9	6.9
7.2 Road transport	14.6	12.5	9.5	8.0	8.8	8.8	12.1
7.3 Water transport	4.1	-9.9	17.2	-3.8	26.1	10.6	10.3
7.4 Air transport	85.0	-15.7	72.5	72.1	5.7	5.1	-24.6
7.5 Services incidental to transport	13.3	5.1	21.1	-3.7	16.1	4.2	1.6
7.6 Storage	20.7	-2.3	6.3	9.6	6.0	12.7	8.2
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	13.5	24.4	16.1	14.9	4.4	-2.4	10.9
8. Financial services	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.8	3.3	12.5	12.8
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	18.0	18.6	15.8	11.6	13.8	9.3	13.0
10. Public administration & defence	11.2	10.2	12.4	8.1	13.1	14.1	13.1
11. Other services	15.4	13.4	16.4	14.0	15.4	14.4	16.5
Services Sector	16.0	13.9	13.7	10.4	11.7	11.4	13.1
GVA at basic prices	13.5	12.6	11.0	9.3	11.1	11.1	10.5
PRODUCT TAXES	18.9	11.6	9.4	17.6	15.0	8.8	17.5
PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	21.5	-2.1	5.8	-2.1	-0.4	-1.6	27.2
GDP	13.8	13.0	11.0	10.5	11.8	11.1	11.0
POPULATION	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
PER CAPITA NNI	11.9	11.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.7

Source : CSO ,MoSPI, New Delhi released on 31.01.2020.

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.9: All India GDP Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2018-19 (FRE)

INDUSTRY	GDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores)							
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing								
1.1 Crops	982151	983809	1037060	998425	969344	1020258	1064796	1054179
1.2 Livestock	327334	344375	363558	390449	419637	461572	495834	536035
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	124743	132093	134609	136960	144547	153451	154115
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	71362	76487	82232	90205	99627	114248	128010
Agriculture Sector	1501948	1524289	1609198	1605715	1616146	1726004	1828329	1872339
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	262609	263107	288685	317974	349248	366496	345069
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1486873	1560709	1683938	1903850	2054764	2190791	2316643
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	186668	191635	199601	214047	224158	246496	274104	296560
5. Construction	777335	780050	800771	835229	865335	916446	962009	1020314
Industry Sector	2635024	2721167	2824188	3021899	3311317	3566954	3793400	3978586
6. Trade, repair, hotel & restaurants	883582	981620	1034506	1135841	1261426	1389322	1527818	1657344
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	888665	941941	1037640	1150121	1268230	1399843	1519499
6.2 hotel & restaurant	89901	92955	92565	98201	111305	121092	127974	137845
7. Transport, storage communication & services related to broadcasting	529534	569523	617556	671848	731399	757056	782042	830704
7.1 Railways	61150	69162	73685	80720	85452	82161	87886	92291
7.2 Road transport	262442	282425	300563	320813	343155	362324	383908	409980
7.3 Water transport	6910	7052	7345	7954	8095	8569	9127	9659
7.4 Air transport	4393	4183	4550	5188	6053	7172	8430	9463
7.5 Services inci-dental to transport	63602	66480	70172	75596	81156	86835	93205	99966
7.6 Storage	5108	5716	5210	5529	6245	6100	6660	6892
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	134505	156031	176047	201243	203896	192827	202453
8. Financial services	480226	529792	577914	627255	672788	695983	729265	763576
9. Real est, owner-ship of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1150239	1289493	1446460	1621999	1796983	1879751	2023280
10. Public adminis-tration & defence	491155	501383	510046	543853	565105	614238	675821	737893
11. Other services	534826	568263	600748	659262	711690	781745	857987	939406
Services Sector	3969975	4300820	4630263	5084519	5564407	6035328	6452684	6952203
GVA at basic prices	8106946	8546275	9063649	9712133	10491870	11328285	12074413	12803128
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	960811	1008913	1092430	1145558	1239334	1345585	1477219
PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	260677	294070	271192	276889	267935	259426	244838	298921
GDP	8736329	9213017	9801370	10527674	11369493	12308193	13175160	13981426
POPULATON(million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327
PER CAPITA NNI	63462	65538	68572	72805	77659	83003	87828	92085

Source : CSO ,MoSPI, New Delhi released on 31.01.2020.

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.10: All India Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2012-13 to 2018-19 (FRE)

INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year						
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 TRE	2017-18 SRE	2018-19 FRE
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing							
1.1 Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.3	4.4	-1.0
1.2 Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.4	8.1
1.3 forestry & logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	6.2	0.4
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	14.7	12.0
Agriculture Sector	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.6	6.8	5.9	2.4
2. Mining & quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	4.9	-5.8
3. Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	6.6	5.7
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	11.2	8.2
5. Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.0	6.1
Industry Sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	6.3	4.9
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1	10.0	8.5
6.1 Trade & repair services	12.0	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	8.5
6.2 hotels & restaurants	3.4	-0.4	6.1	13.3	8.8	5.7	7.7
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.5	3.3	6.2
7.1 Railways	13.1	6.5	9.5	5.9	-3.9	7.0	5.0
7.2 Road transport	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	6.0	6.8
7.3 Water transport	2.1	4.2	8.3	1.8	5.9	6.5	5.8
7.4 Air transport	-4.8	8.8	14.0	16.7	18.5	17.5	12.3
7.5 Services incidental to transport	4.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3
7.6 Storage	11.9	-8.9	6.1	12.9	-2.3	9.2	3.5
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	6.8	16.0	12.8	14.3	1.3	-5.4	5.0
8. Financial services	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.4	4.8	4.7
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8	4.6	7.6
10. Public administration & defence	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.7	10.0	9.2
11. Other services	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.8	9.8	9.5
Services Sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.9	7.7
GVA at basic prices	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.6	6.0
PRODUCT TAXES	7.9	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.2	8.6	9.8
PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12.8	-7.8	2.1	-3.2	-3.2	-5.6	22.1
Gross Domestic Product	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.0	6.1
POPULATION	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Per Capita Nni	3.3	4.6	6.2	6.7	6.9	5.8	4.8

Source : CSO ,MoSPI, New Delhi released on 31.01.2020.

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 3.1: State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Tax/Revenue	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE
1.	Sales Tax	25335	21914	21410
2.	State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	10820	20611	20227
3.	State Excise	5460	6220	6915
4.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	3039	3341	3279
5.	Stamps and Registration	4271	5428	5318
6.	Land Revenue	107	57	21
7.	Professional Tax	245	312	246
8.	Electricity Duty	16	11	11
9.	NALA	132	159	132
10.	Other Taxes and Duties	387	53	60
	Total	49813	58107	57619

A 3.2: State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Tax/Revenue	2017-18 Actuals	2018-19 Actuals	2019-20 RE
1.	Mines and Minerals	2156	2211	1897
2.	Forests	342	426	36
3.	Interest Receipts	96	50	36
4.	Education	104	31	147
5.	Medical and Health	172	222	161
6.	Others	944	1457	1047
	Total	3814	4396	3324

A 3.3: Resource Flows from the Centre to the State (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2017-18 Actuals	2018-19 Actuals	2019-20 RE
I.	Finance Commission	35638	39248	34676
a)	Tax share (Devolution)	28675	32711	28224
b)	FC Grants	6963	6537	6452
II.	Other Grants-in-aid from GOI incl. CASP etc. (other than FC grants and EAP Grants)	15786	12904	15424
III.	Externally Aided Projects	959	2006	2030
a)	Grant	12	16	0
b)	Loan	947	1990	2030
IV.	Small Savings (Net)	-1133	-1154	-1173
	Total	51249	53003	50957

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 3.4: Composition of Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE
1	Revenue Expenditure	121214	128570	137595
2	Capital Outlay	13491	19976	12845
3	Loans & Advances	2781	1843	5356
	Total Expenditure*	137486	150390	155796

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments

A 3.5: Composition of Total Debt (Rs Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE
1.	Central Loans	8977	10223	10943
2.	Market loans	131553	155376	188820
3.	Small Saving Loans	13659	12504	11331
4.	Provident Fund	13509	15730	15643
5.	Others	56008	68155	80378
	Total*	223706	261989	307115
	Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP	27.83	28.51	28.42

The outstanding debt includes un-apportioned amount of Rs.17,031 crores in 2017-18 to 2019-20 RE.

A 3.6: Deficits and Interest Payments (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE
1	Interest Payments	13847	15342	16393
2	Revenue deficit	16152	13899	26549
3	Fiscal Deficit	32373	35441	40396

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.4.1 Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

Year (April-March)	Rice (II sort)	Redgram Dal (II sort)	GroundNut Oil	Common Tamarind (Without Seed)	Red Chillies Dry (Gr. II)	Onions (Gr. II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014-15	25.84	70.31	92.73	72.36	83.80	19.36
2015-16	26.50	118.86	104.85	79.08	115.01	25.28
2016-17	27.96	109.85	117.45	88.87	131.35	12.58
2017-18	29.06	66.30	110.27	119.24	80.78	23.67
2018-19	29.78	64.28	106.87	133.82	105.84	14.84
2019-20 (Apr 19 to Dec 19)	30.60	81.90	117.42	113.57	138.01	34.37

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A.4.2 Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined

(Base Year 2012=100)

Month	AP			ALL INDIA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Apr'19	140.9	141.3	141.0	141.7	140.6	141.2
May'19	141.5	143.2	142.1	142.4	141.5	142.0
June'19	143.6	144.4	143.9	143.6	142.1	142.9
July'19	143.9	144.8	144.2	144.9	143.3	144.2
Aug'19	143.1	145.4	143.9	145.7	144.2	145.0
Sept'19	143.5	145.9	144.4	146.7	144.7	145.8
Oct'19	144.8	147.1	145.6	148.3	146.0	147.2
Nov'19	146.5	149.2	147.5	149.9	147.0	148.6
Dec'19	150.0	150.4	150.1	152.2	148.3	150.4
Jan'20	148.2	150.2	148.9	151.9	148.2	150.2
Feb'20	146.7	149.7	147.8	150.4	147.7	149.1
Marc'20	146.6	149.3	147.6	149.8	147.3	148.6
AVERAGE	144.9	146.7	145.6	147.3	145.1	146.3

Source: Central Statistics Office, GOI, New Delhi

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A.4.3: District Wise Ration Shops, Category wise Ration Cards and Rice Distribution

Sl. No.	District	Ration Shops	Ration Cards (in No.s)			Distribution of Rice in MTs per month
			White	Annapurna	AAY cards	
1	Srikakulam	2015	775951	927	52185	13280
2	Vizianagaram	1407	623581	809	86143	12094
3	Visakhapatnam	2194	1165090	904	79264	19314
4	East Godavari	2659	1564402	1300	84909	24812
5	West Godavari	2220	1189271	1010	69655	18936
6	Krishna	2353	1227074	465	65411	19487
7	Guntur	2803	1413115	1041	75281	22164
8	Prakasam	2151	941353	722	49897	15222
9	SPS Nellore	1896	843991	721	59501	13385
10	YSR	1737	741545	718	59883	13080
11	Kurnool	2436	1123702	982	66665	19708
12	Ananthapuramu	3012	1112568	830	110290	20864
13	Chittoor	2901	1041424	920	91268	19161
Total		29784	13763067	11349	950352	231507

Source: Civil Supplies Department

A.4.4 District wise LPG Connections

Sl. No	Name of the District	LPG Connections released under various schemes, from 2014 to 31.10.2019.			
		DEEPAM	Tribal package	CSR	PMUY
1	Srikakulam	319242	94	46190	70847
2	Vizianagaram	263878	2203	72646	104793
3	Visakhapatnam	412969	41528	84296	12309
4	East Godavari	715552	27625	39218	18150
5	West Godavari	518621	1634	36672	3514
6	Krishna	477662	0	21066	11045
7	Guntur	442502	0	29472	9665
8	Prakasam	367040	322	61736	21310
9	SPS Nellore	367537	0	23188	24718
10	YSR	318297	0	26497	31805
11	Kurnool	369202	422	86529	38716
12	Ananthapuramu	557020	0	70781	22257
13	Chittoor	587207	0	25540	6059
Total		5716729	73828	623831	375188

Source: Civil Supplies Department

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

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
2015-16	36.88	13.47	20.32	2.12	1.57	4.11	8.32	14.10	62.08	162.97
2016-17	36.88	13.46	20.48	2.11	1.57	4.14	8.60	14.96	60.77	162.97
2017-18	36.88	13.45	20.55	2.09	1.55	4.14	9.40	14.43	60.48	162.97
2018-19	36.88	13.45	20.58	2.08	1.55	4.12	9.36	14.46	60.49	162.97

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 5.2 : District wise Land Utilisation Particulars during 2018-19

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Sl. No	DISTRICT	Forest	Barren & Un-cultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Perma-nent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc.Tree crops & Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Cultur-able Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geogra- phical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Srikakulam	0.69	0.48	1.03	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.15	0.32	3.08	5.84
2	Vizianagaram	1.19	0.73	0.82	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.31	0.58	2.71	6.54
3	Visakahapatnam	4.41	1.30	1.11	0.03	0.32	0.10	0.39	0.82	2.68	11.16
4	East godavari	4.66	0.83	1.59	0.22	0.05	0.16	0.50	0.57	4.22	12.80
5	West godavari	1.33	0.40	1.32	0.12	0.07	0.16	0.27	0.21	4.63	8.51
6	Krishna	0.76	0.37	1.55	0.10	0.09	0.22	0.40	0.27	4.97	8.73
7	Guntur	1.62	0.32	1.80	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.38	0.53	6.12	11.39
8	Prakasham	4.59	1.53	1.84	0.55	0.04	0.58	1.61	1.33	5.55	17.62
9	SPS Nellore	2.72	0.82	3.14	0.34	0.08	0.81	1.27	1.14	2.76	13.08
10	YSR	5.01	2.22	1.82	0.09	0.07	0.44	1.05	1.62	3.04	15.36
11	Kurnool	3.41	1.27	1.44	0.03	0.02	0.45	0.76	1.79	8.49	17.66
12	Ananthapuramu	1.97	1.65	1.51	0.06	0.09	0.44	1.04	3.56	8.81	19.13
13	Chittoor	4.52	1.53	1.61	0.34	0.30	0.47	1.23	1.72	3.43	15.15
	Andhra Pradesh	36.88	13.45	20.58	2.08	1.55	4.12	9.36	14.46	60.49	162.97
	% of total geographical area	22.63	8.25	12.63	1.28	0.95	2.53	5.74	8.87	37.12	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A. 5.3: Category wise Soil types in the state

Soil Category	Area ('000 Ha)	Percentage
Gravelly clayey moderately deep Red soils	305	1.87
Gravelly clayey moderately deep desert soils	891	5.47
Gravelly clayey moderately deep grass land soils	166	1.02
Gravelly clayey shallow dark brown soils	872	5.35
Gravelly loam to gravelly clayey shallow dark brown soils	44	0.27
Gravelly loamy dark brown moderately deep soils	479	2.94
Gravelly loamy moderately deep grass land soils	420	2.58
Moderately deep black clayey soils	225	1.38
Moderately deep calcareous moist clayey soils	237	1.45
Moderately deep calcareous black soils	1559	9.57
Clayey moderately deep wet soils	22	0.13
Clayey to gravelly clayey moderately deep dark brown soils	3040	18.65
Dark grayish brown moderately deep moist stratified soils	31	0.19
Dark grayish brown moderately deep stratified loamy soils	42	0.26
Loamy to clayey skeletal deep Reddish brown soils	3328	20.42
Loamy to gravelly clay deep dark reddish brown soils	1219	7.48
Shallow gravelly Red soils	1696	10.41
Shallow loamy to gravelly clay Red soils	112	0.69
Deep black clayey soils	1250	7.67
Fine loamy gravelly clayey shallow Reddish brown soils	214	1.31
Light gray deep sandy soils	114	0.7
Very dark brown moderately deep wetsilty soils	31	0.19
Total	16297	100

Source: AP Space Application Centre

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 5.4: Distribution of Land Holdings and area by size classes, 2010-11 and 2015-16

(Holdings in lakh Nos and Area in Lakh Hectares)

Size Class	Number of Holdings		Percentage to Total		Area Operated (Ha)		Percentage to Total		Average Size (Ha)	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal	49.84	59.04	65.40	69.26	21.60	23.37	26.68	29.20	0.43	0.40
Small	15.91	16.46	20.88	19.31	22.51	23.34	27.80	29.16	1.41	1.42
Semi-Medium	7.96	7.70	10.44	9.03	21.00	20.19	25.94	25.24	2.64	2.62
Medium	2.30	1.89	3.02	2.22	12.82	10.38	15.83	12.97	5.56	5.49
Large	0.20	0.15	0.26	0.18	3.04	2.76	3.75	3.45	15.28	18.71
Total	76.21	85.24	100.00	100.00	80.97	80.04	100.00	100.00	1.06	0.94

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.5: District wise Distribution of Land Holdings and area by size classes, 2015-16

(Holdings in lakh Nos and Area in Lakh Hectares)

District	Marginal		Small		Semi-Medium		Medium		Large		All Groups		Average size of Holdings (Ha.)
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Srikakulam	5.67	1.67	0.62	0.85	0.17	0.46	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.14	6.50	3.32	0.51
Vizianagaram	4.05	1.29	0.60	0.83	0.24	0.63	0.08	0.42	0.01	0.16	4.97	3.34	0.67
Visakhapatnam	4.39	1.47	0.67	0.94	0.30	0.81	0.10	0.56	0.01	0.17	5.47	3.95	0.72
East Godavari	6.49	2.19	0.86	1.18	0.31	0.83	0.08	0.44	0.01	0.15	7.74	4.79	0.62
West Godavari	4.74	1.77	0.87	1.22	0.38	1.01	0.10	0.56	0.01	0.15	6.11	4.71	0.77
Krishna	4.74	1.86	1.00	1.39	0.42	1.14	0.11	0.58	0.01	0.09	6.27	5.06	0.81
Guntur	6.38	2.66	1.39	1.96	0.52	1.38	0.11	0.57	0.00	0.11	8.41	6.68	0.79
Prakasam	4.32	2.00	1.78	2.54	0.87	2.29	0.24	1.32	0.02	0.22	7.22	8.36	1.16
SPS Nellore	3.91	1.49	1.03	1.45	0.44	1.15	0.14	0.80	0.02	0.29	5.53	5.17	0.94
YSR	2.81	1.34	1.34	1.93	0.63	1.63	0.11	0.57	0.01	0.17	4.89	5.64	1.15
Kurnool	3.66	1.93	2.13	3.03	1.14	3.07	0.35	1.96	0.02	0.40	7.31	10.39	1.42
Ananthapuramu	2.87	1.61	2.67	3.92	1.78	4.52	0.35	1.90	0.03	0.58	7.70	12.52	1.63
Chittoor	5.03	2.07	1.50	2.11	0.49	1.28	0.09	0.52	0.01	0.12	7.13	6.10	0.86
Andhra Pradesh	59.04	23.36	16.46	23.34	7.70	20.20	1.89	10.38	0.15	2.76	85.24	80.04	0.94

N.B: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.5.6 Season Wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm)

Season	South West Monsoon (June to Sep)		North East Monsoon (Oct to Dec)		Winter Period (Jan to Feb)		Hot Weather Period (Mar to May)		Total (June to May)	
	Normal	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
2008-2009	567.5	2.1	241.6	-18.4	0.2	-98.7	61.3	-37.6	870.6	-9.9
2009-2010	427.7	-23.1	228.5	-22.8	12.3	-21.7	148.4	51.0	816.9	-15.4
2010-2011	755.6	35.9	456.1	54.1	15.8	0.6	90.7	-7.7	1318.2	36.5
2011-2012	498.7	-10.3	174.3	-41.1	24.7	57.3	65.4	-33.5	763.1	-21.0
2012-2013	586.0	5.4	356.8	20.5	33.4	112.7	60.7	-38.3	1036.9	7.3
2013-2014	518.9	-6.7	359.0	21.3	1.2	-92.4	88.2	-10.3	967.3	0.1
2014-2015	355.7	-36.0	170.0	-42.6	2.5	-84.1	77.9	-20.8	606.1	-37.3
2015-2016	523.0	-5.9	287.2	-3.0	4.3	-72.6	98.0	-0.3	912.5	-5.5
2016-2017	533.8	-4.0	85.3	-71.2	1.6	-89.8	56.5	-42.5	677.2	-29.9
2017-2018	567.1	2.0	177.5	-40.0	1.4	-91.1	80.9	-17.7	826.9	-14.4
2018-2019	456.6	-17.9	124.1	-58.1	10.2	-35.0	44.1	-55.1	635.0	-34.3
2019-2020 (As on March 2020)	532.9	-4.2	245.8	-17.0	21.1	34.4			778.7	-9.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 5.7 : District wise Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon

(Rainfall in mm.)

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoon (June to September 2019)						North-East Monsoon (October to December, 2019)						Winter Period (January & February, 2020)						TOTAL (01.06.2019 to 31.03.2020)																	
		Actual		Normal		% Deviation		Actual		Normal		% Deviation		Actual		Normal		% Deviation		Actual		Normal		% Deviation													
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25													
1	Srikakulam	728.3	705.7	3.2	308.2	276.0	11.7	39.1	25.9	51.0	1133.7	1028.4	10.2	702.2	692.7	1.4	322.3	245.8	31.1	41.0	25.5	60.8	1116.9	985.8	13.3	780.5	712.6	9.5	289.6	297.2	-2.6	27.1	22.3	21.5	1146.2	1052.8	8.9
2	Vizianagaram	712.7	768.0	-7.2	265.0	305.4	-13.2	14.5	19.7	-26.4	998.9	1106.6	-9.7	705.3	791.9	-10.9	186.0	239.4	-22.3	16.3	17.7	-7.9	908.5	1063.4	-14.6	594.7	685.1	-13.2	178.4	249.4	-28.5	21.2	15.8	34.2	801.0	961.0	-16.6
3	Visakapatnam	506.1	525.8	-3.7	161.3	228.9	-29.5	34.2	18.4	85.9	708.6	781.8	-9.4	378.9	388.3	-2.4	274.5	393.7	-30.3	35.7	16.3	119.0	705.9	807.8	-12.6	310.6	331.3	-6.2	513.4	661.4	-22.4	52.4	19.9	163.3	880.7	1016.6	-13.4
4	East Godavari	602.1	622.4	-3.3	277.6	321.9	-13.8	31.3	20.2	55.1	933.4	978.2	-4.6	509.1	439.4	15.9	283.6	395.4	-28.3	9.2	12.1	-24.0	808.4	854.6	-5.4	418.1	406.6	2.8	195.0	237.8	-18.0	4.0	5.8	-30.9	623.9	655.3	-4.8
5	West Godavari	362.4	393.6	-7.9	194.0	251.0	-22.7	5.1	3.4	50.0	570.6	651.7	-12.4	532.9	556.0	-4.2	245.8	296.0	-17.0	21.1	15.7	34.4	814.6	878.8	-7.3	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9
6	Krishna	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9	332.8	338.4	-1.7	182.9	155.3	17.8	0.6	2.9	-79.3	519.1	499.9	3.8	509.1	439.4	15.9	283.6	395.4	-28.3	9.2	12.1	-24.0	808.4	854.6	-5.4
7	Guntur	378.9	388.3	-2.4	274.5	393.7	-30.3	35.7	16.3	119.0	705.9	807.8	-12.6	509.1	439.4	15.9	283.6	395.4	-28.3	9.2	12.1	-24.0	808.4	854.6	-5.4	418.1	406.6	2.8	195.0	237.8	-18.0	4.0	5.8	-30.9	623.9	655.3	-4.8
8	Prakasam	310.6	331.3	-6.2	513.4	661.4	-22.4	52.4	19.9	163.3	880.7	1016.6	-13.4	310.6	331.3	-6.2	513.4	661.4	-22.4	52.4	19.9	163.3	880.7	1016.6	-13.4	310.6	331.3	-6.2	513.4	661.4	-22.4	52.4	19.9	163.3	880.7	1016.6	-13.4
9	SPS Nellore	602.1	622.4	-3.3	277.6	321.9	-13.8	31.3	20.2	55.1	933.4	978.2	-4.6	602.1	622.4	-3.3	277.6	321.9	-13.8	31.3	20.2	55.1	933.4	978.2	-4.6	602.1	622.4	-3.3	277.6	321.9	-13.8	31.3	20.2	55.1	933.4	978.2	-4.6
10	Coastal Andhra	362.4	393.6	-7.9	194.0	251.0	-22.7	5.1	3.4	50.0	570.6	651.7	-12.4	362.4	393.6	-7.9	194.0	251.0	-22.7	5.1	3.4	50.0	570.6	651.7	-12.4	362.4	393.6	-7.9	194.0	251.0	-22.7	5.1	3.4	50.0	570.6	651.7	-12.4
11	YSR	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9
12	Kurnool	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9	468.2	455.1	2.9	119.6	149.6	-20.1	1.0	4.6	-78.3	597.3	615.0	-2.9
13	Ananthapuramu	332.8	338.4	-1.7	182.9	155.3	17.8	0.6	2.9	-79.3	519.1	499.9	3.8	332.8	338.4	-1.7	182.9	155.3	17.8	0.6	2.9	-79.3	519.1	499.9	3.8	332.8	338.4	-1.7	182.9	155.3	17.8	0.6	2.9	-79.3	519.1	499.9	3.8
14	Chittoor	509.1	439.4	15.9	283.6	395.4	-28.3	9.2	12.1	-24.0	808.4	854.6	-5.4	509.1	439.4	15.9	283.6	395.4	-28.3	9.2	12.1	-24.0	808.4	854.6	-5.4	509.1	439.4	15.9	283.6	395.4	-28.3	9.2	12.1	-24.0	808.4	854.6	-5.4
15	Rayalaseema	418.1	406.6	2.8	195.0	237.8	-18.0	4.0	5.8	-30.9	623.9	655.3	-4.8	418.1	406.6	2.8	195.0	237.8	-18.0	4.0	5.8	-30.9	623.9	655.3	-4.8	418.1	406.6	2.8	195.0	237.8	-18.0	4.0	5.8	-30.9	623.9	655.3	-4.8
16	Andhra Pradesh	532.9	556.0	-4.2	245.8	296.0	-17.0	21.1	15.7	34.4	814.6	878.8	-7.3	532.9	556.0	-4.2	245.8	296.0	-17.0	21.1	15.7	34.4	814.6	878.8	-7.3	532.9	556.0	-4.2	245.8	296.0	-17.0	21.1	15.7	34.4	814.6	878.8	-7.3

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A 5.8 : Area and Production of Foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Year	Area (in Lakh Hects.)	Production (in Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	2008-09	42.70	166.16
2	2009-10	39.93	141.94
3	2010-11	45.56	149.96
4	2011-12	41.80	147.73
5	2012-13	41.54	139.27
6	2013-14	42.81	156.94
7	2014-15	39.63	160.02
8	2015-16	41.36	143.78
9	2016-17	39.70	149.16
10	2017-18	42.06	167.22
11	2018-19	40.23	149.56
12	2019-20*	40.91	171.37

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * As per 2nd Advance Estimates 2019-20 (Provisional)

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 5.9 : Season-wise Area under Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	(Thousand Hectares)										
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Paddy	Kharif	1468	1797	1710	1530	1706	1635	1399	1520	1477	1564	1524
		Rabi	858	975	636	679	877	759	762	585	741	644	805
		Total	2326	2772	2346	2209	2583	2394	2161	2105	2218	2208	2329
2	Jowar	Kharif	65	9	28	28	33	37	44	14	30	15	37
		Rabi	96	79	120	136	85	104	130	83	110	141	108
		Total	161	88	148	164	118	141	174	97	140	156	145
3	Bajra	Kharif	26	45	29	54	47	25	33	39	43	21	20
		Rabi	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	1	4
		Total	29	48	32	57	49	28	37	42	48	22	24
4	Maize	Kharif	45	49	82	91	110	100	75	85	107	104	95
		Rabi	168	184	190	218	242	203	158	165	229	162	191
		Total	213	233	272	309	352	303	233	250	336	266	286
5	Ragi	Kharif	37	35	35	34	37	29	27	27	27	24	26
		Rabi	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	8	8	8
		Total	43	40	40	39	42	34	31	32	35	32	34
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	24	28	27	36	26	18	47	24	18	10	19
		Rabi	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	7	3	3	4
		Total	26	30	29	38	28	20	51	31	21	13	23
7	Pulses	Kharif	231	394	230	246	230	198	361	444	363	359	358
		Rabi	989	979	1082	1092	878	844	1088	969	1045	967	892
		Total	1220	1373	1312	1338	1108	1042	1449	1413	1408	1326	1250
8	Total Food Grains	Kharif	1873	2328	2141	2018	2190	2041	1986	2153	2065	2097	2079
		Rabi	2120	2228	2039	2136	2091	1922	2150	1817	2141	1926	2012
		Total	3993	4556	4180	4154	4281	3963	4136	3970	4206	4023	4091
9	Groundnut	Kharif	974	1317	1033	1042	1086	804	682	933	648	687	568
		Rabi	114	109	103	115	90	70	93	80	87	61	91
		Total	1088	1426	1136	1157	1176	874	775	1013	735	748	659
10	Castor	Kharif	47	83	151	105	48	46	49	32	31	35	37
11	Sesamum	Kharif	31	70	27	21	28	21	28	34	14	17	6
		Rabi	30	28	26	23	33	64	25	30	26	31	30
		Total	61	98	53	44	61	85	53	64	40	48	36
12	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1178	1556	1275	1236	1238	944	850	1096	786	837	712
		Rabi	362	314	271	253	199	188	147	134	129	114	135
		Total	1540	1870	1546	1489	1437	1132	997	1230	915	951	847

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2019-20 As per 3rd Advance Estimates (Provisional)

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A 5.10 : Season-wise Production of Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Thousand Tonnes)

Crop	Season	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Paddy	Kharif	6481	5961	7803	6067	6535	7646	6159	7850	7412	7865	7998
	Rabi	4873	5864	3813	4227	5455	5037	5074	4153	5279	4487	5711
	Total	11354	11825	11616	10294	11990	12683	11233	12003	12691	12352	13709
Jowar	Kharif	77	13	61	73	57	55	49	20	30	2	39
	Rabi	163	143	291	339	209	290	308	178	303	227	252
	Total	240	156	352	412	266	345	357	198	333	229	291
Bajra	Kharif	40	80	45	95	78	32	59	68	83	21	46
	Rabi	5	8	7	4	4	7	6	4	10	2	9
	Total	45	88	52	99	82	39	65	72	93	23	55
Maize	Kharif	165	203	283	364	408	329	276	355	502	431	448
	Rabi	1231	1681	1480	1547	1805	1609	1135	1298	1824	1132	1449
	Total	1396	1884	1763	1911	2213	1938	1411	1653	2326	1563	1897
Ragi	Kharif	41	40	29	36	36	27	25	26	30	29	32
	Rabi	11	7	9	6	7	7	9	9	14	14	14
	Total	52	47	38	42	43	34	34	35	44	43	46
Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	11	26	16	33	20	12	44	17	15	5	18
	Rabi	2	4	3	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	4
	Total	13	30	19	36	21	14	49	24	16	6	22
Pulses	Kharif	112	144	80	123	131	115	200	199	177	81	261
	Rabi	982	822	853	1010	948	834	1029	732	1042	659	856
	Total	1094	966	933	1133	1079	949	1229	931	1219	740	1117
Total Food Grains	Kharif	6927	6467	8317	6791	7265	8216	6812	8535	8249	8434	8842
	Rabi	7267	8529	6456	7136	8429	7786	7566	6381	8473	6522	8295
	Total	14194	14996	14773	13927	15694	16002	14378	14916	16722	14956	17137
Groundnut	Kharif	360	856	355	540	681	330	598	391	837	333	622
	Rabi	288	250	228	240	200	163	203	212	211	129	214
	Total	648	1106	583	780	881	493	801	603	1048	462	836
Castor	Kharif	24	70	13	47	26	27	28	16	20	14	25
Sesamum	Kharif	8	12	6	5	13	6	5	8	3	5	1
	Rabi	7	7	7	8	8	22	9	9	8	8	9
	Total	15	19	13	13	21	28	14	17	11	13	10
Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1275	1995	1393	1668	1971	1677	1946	2251	2644	2321	2598
	Rabi	484	377	350	320	271	226	234	240	233	149	235
	Total	1759	2372	1743	1988	2242	1903	2180	2491	2877	2470	2833

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2019-20 As per 3rd Advance Estimates (Provisional)

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 5.11 : Season-wise Productivity of Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Kgs./Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Paddy	Kharif	4415	3318	4562	3965	3832	4677	4402	5166	5019	5029	5248
		Rabi	5680	6011	5995	6225	6214	6636	6660	7095	7122	6963	7095
		Total	4882	4265	4951	4660	4641	5298	5198	5702	5722	5593	5866
2	Jowar	Kharif	1179	1447	2151	2652	1747	1487	1110	1436	1018	130	1051
		Rabi	1715	1809	2430	2481	2438	2770	2369	2139	2750	1618	2329
		Total	1498	1773	2376	2509	2247	2435	2049	2036	2382	1474	2007
3	Bajra	Kharif	1527	1796	1573	1751	1654	1289	1767	1744	1912	1013	2296
		Rabi	2181	2268	2051	1504	1853	1924	1793	1394	2054	1341	2296
		Total	1582	1832	1620	1740	1663	1366	1769	1718	1927	1031	2296
4	Maize	Kharif	3672	4148	3467	4006	3711	3292	3682	4149	4678	4134	4715
		Rabi	7310	9117	7759	7086	7454	7910	7204	7878	7956	6992	7588
		Total	6543	8073	6473	6182	6286	6390	6068	6604	6911	5872	6633
5	Ragi	Kharif	1091	1143	825	1044	983	952	955	953	1131	1228	1243
		Rabi	1859	1473	1767	1451	1555	1500	1876	1724	1775	1700	1715
		Total	1196	1183	944	1091	1045	1029	1090	1077	1277	1348	1353
6	Groundnut	Kharif	370	650	344	518	627	410	876	419	1291	484	1095
		Rabi	2530	2279	2219	2082	2218	2325	2190	2664	2435	2122	2347
		Total	595	775	513	674	749	564	1033	595	1426	617	1269
7	Castor	Kharif	509	842	83	454	522	578	564	471	651	419	685
8	Sesamum	Kharif	249	168	226	232	449	272	183	228	220	270	213
		Rabi	234	259	279	337	261	347	364	290	302	268	314
		Total	241	193	252	287	347	328	268	257	274	269	278

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2019-20 As per 3rd Advance Estimates (Provisional)

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A 5.12 : Source –wise Gross Area Irrigated

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. 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
8	2015-16	13.93	3.86	16.43	1.25	35.47
9	2016-17	16.01	2.51	16.16	1.14	35.82
10	2017-18	16.21	3.15	16.71	1.23	37.30
11	2018-19	16.53	2.50	15.92	1.40	36.35

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.13: District - wise and Source - wise Gross Area Irrigated 2018-19

(Area in Lakh Hects)

Sl. No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1.26	0.57	0.35	0.10	2.28
2	Vizianagaram	0.50	0.72	0.58	0.03	1.83
3	Visakahapatnam	0.47	0.22	0.42	0.26	1.37
4	East godavari	3.17	0.21	1.15	0.27	4.80
5	West godavari	2.80	0.15	2.95	0.15	6.05
6	Krishna	1.95	0.27	1.31	0.13	3.66
7	Guntur	3.41	0.04	1.41	0.15	5.01
8	Prakasham	0.58	N	0.89	0.04	1.51
9	SPS Nellore	1.02	0.12	0.97	0.02	2.13
10	YSR	0.18	0.01	1.40	0.01	1.60
11	Kurnool	1.02	0.10	1.29	0.23	2.64
12	Ananthapuramu	0.16	0.02	1.53	0.01	1.72
13	Chittoor	0.01	0.07	1.67	0.00	1.75
Andhra pradesh		16.53	2.50	15.92	1.40	36.35

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

N - Negligible

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 5.14: 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
8	2015-16	10.81	3.63	11.93	1.06	27.43
9	2016-17	12.25	2.36	11.62	0.96	27.19
10	2017-18	11.87	2.96	11.74	1.06	27.63
11	2018-19	13.03	2.32	11.45	1.16	27.96

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.15: District - wise and Source - wise Net area Irrigated 2018-19

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1.18	0.54	0.08	0.10	1.90
2	Vizianagaram	0.46	0.68	0.37	0.03	1.54
3	Visakahapatnam	0.44	0.21	0.25	0.24	1.14
4	East godavari	1.71	0.16	0.69	0.22	2.78
5	West godavari	1.53	0.14	1.84	0.07	3.58
6	Krishna	1.93	0.25	0.77	0.09	3.04
7	Guntur	3.08	0.04	0.87	0.14	4.13
8	Prakasham	0.57	N	0.89	0.04	1.50
9	SPS Nellore	0.86	0.12	0.87	0.02	1.87
10	YSR	0.18	0.01	1.25	0.00	1.44
11	Kurnool	0.94	0.08	1.00	0.20	2.22
12	Ananthapuramu	0.14	0.02	1.25	0.01	1.42
13	Chittoor	0.01	0.07	1.32	0.00	1.40
	Andhra pradesh	13.03	2.32	11.45	1.16	27.96

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

N: Negligible

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A 5.16 District wise No. of Farmer Families Benefitted Under YSR Rythu Bahrosa 2019-20

Sl. No	DISTRICT	Land Owner Farmers	Tenants	Total
1	Srikakulam	325234	15515	340749
2	Vizianagram	249951	14071	264022
3	Visakhapatnam	310582	20955	331537
4	East Godavari	387189	27168	414357
5	West Godavari	300061	20126	320187
6	Krishna	292319	15789	308108
7	Guntur	405558	18584	424142
8	Prakasam	343652	7307	350959
9	SPS Nellore	198934	4024	202958
10	YSR	291086	2337	293423
11	Kurnool	461406	10186	471592
12	Ananthapuramu	537986	1342	539328
13	Chittoor	407294	719	408013
TOTAL		45,11,252	1,58,123	46,69,375

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A.5.17 Disbursement of Agriculture Credit loan during 2019-20

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	District	Kharif 2019 (upto Sep, 2019)				Rab 2019 (upto April, 2020)					
		Target	Short term production loans	Agricultural term loans Including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities	Total Agriculture loans disbursed	% of Achievement	Target	Short term production loans	Agricultural term loans Including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities	Total Agriculture loans disbursed	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Srikakulam	2156	2528	445	2974	138	1589	752	335	1086	68
2	Vizianagaram	1845	1394	260	1655	90	1324	819	25	844	64
3	Visakhapatnam	2634	2145	935	3080	117	1969	779	786	1565	79
4	East Godavari	6923	5248	2323	7571	109	5274	2104	1223	3327	63
5	West Godavari	7145	5615	1335	6950	97	5119	1435	389	1824	36
6	Krishna	7544	5661	1751	7412	98	5625	2011	414	2425	43
7	Guntur	8653	5452	1649	7101	82	6145	4223	1190	5413	88
8	Prakasam	5944	3969	688	4656	78	4278	3915	809	4724	110
9	SPS Nellore	4315	2958	779	3737	87	3167	1698	651	2348	74
10	YSR	4040	3633	453	4086	101	2882	1626	599	2225	77
11	Kurnool	4533	3898	620	4518	100	3173	1980	543	2523	80
12	Ananthapuramu	5498	5242	605	5847	106	3797	1071	22	1093	29
13	Chittoor	5510	4926	1064	5990	109	3917	2916	1116	4032	103
	Total	66740	52669	12908	65577	98	48260	25329	8101	33429	69

Note: Rabi 2019-20 figures are yet to be reconciled with SLBC.

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.5.18: Loan and Other Eligibility Cards issued and credit extended to licensed cultivators during 2019-20 (upto April, 2020)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No	District	Loan Eligibility Cards (LEC)			Certificate of Cultivation (COC)			CCRCs		
		LECs Issued	No. of LECs Issued Loan	Credit extended	COCs Issued	No. of COCs issued Loan	Credit extended	CCRCs Issued	No. of CCRCs issued Loan	Credit extended
1	Srikakulam	20714	280	0.65	7170	294	0.93	10409		
2	Vizianagaram	18353	1258	3.58	11298	240	1.02	10153		
3	Visakhapatnam	12562	9425	21.15	2947	643	0.73	4431		
4	East Godavari	163387	92874	329.27	22042	26670	89.73	76223	502	1.23
5	West Godavari	260012	19302	125.36	852	852	3.98	65279	6246	29.7
6	Krishna	64423	3262	25.35	87796	2980	16.82	31436		
7	Guntur	98134	1960	8.37	13956	1394	6.81	28578		
8	Prakasam	17919	3225	23.55	3668	899	8.21	11178	129	1.22
9	SPS Nellore	11948	342	1.35	11695	142	1.28	5084	55	0.27
10	YSR	7332	289	3.05	2490	80	0.71	1181	221	10.24
11	Kurnool	28473	605	1.45	1494	0	0	5960		
12	Anantapuramu	6122	208	0.21	5	0	0	3285	113	0.48
13	Chittoor	3544	384	5.36	2976	2387	17.82	17479		
	Total	711393	133414	548.70	168389	36581	148.04	270676	7266	43.14

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A.5.19 Area & Production Particulars of Horticulture Crops 2018-19 (Final Estimates) & 2019-20 (2nd AE)

Sl. No	Crops	2018-19 (Final Estimates)		2019-20 (2 nd Advance Estimates)	
		Area (Ha)	Production (MTs / Nos)	Area (Ha)	Production (MTs / Nos)
I	<u>Fruits</u>				
1	Aonl/Amla	521	6773	487	9058
2	Banana	103728	6223680	104953	6297180
3	Ber	2022	42466	2021	42883
	<u>Citrus</u>				
1	Limes/Lemons	38234	611736	40960	657318
2	Sweet Orange (Mosambi)	85784	2058816	87336	2241784
3	Custard Apple	1658	16580	1677	16748
4	Grape	1060	21200	1103	21550
5	Guava	13522	324528	13754	330096
6	Jackfruit	1164	40740	1169	40915
7	Mango	385881	5016456	390499	5076490
8	Papaya	18928	1798165	19035	1808354
9	Pineapple	4551	72816	4578	73248
10	Pomegranate	11892	178380	12482	191549
11	Sapota	10310	154656	10694	165757
12	Muskmelon	10495	346335	11999	405747
13	Watermelon	11099	366267	11344	374352
14	Other fruits	4047	364203	2790	251100
	Total Fruits	704896	17643797	716882	18004128
II	<u>Vegetables</u>				
1	Beans	20820	291480	15396	215546
2	Bitter guard	6218	118142	6297	119634
3	Bottle guard	2384	50064	2004	42086
4	Brinjal	13707	356382	16270	423026
5	Cabbage	2909	61089	2434	51117
6	Capsicum	227	7938	224	7826
7	Carrot	1394	29274	1149	24120
8	Cauliflower	2989	50805	2775	47177
9	Cucumber	3610	83025	3781	86968
10	Chilies green	16815	437190	20657	632558
11	Garlic	10	800	10	800
12	Elephant foot yam	4540	272400	4643	278580
13	Bhendi(Okra)	17713	283408	18124	332833
14	Onion	44576	980661	43035	980612
15	Parwal/Pointed gourd	817	28595	817	28595
16	Peas	23	161	23	210
17	Potato	3588	64584	2433	32368
18	Radish	859	18039	788	16548
19	Pumpkin	373	8206	383	8426
20	Sweet Potato	908	13620	919	13785
21	Tapioca (Cassava)	14900	238400	14900	237976
22	Tomato	69542	2503494	58199	2667425
23	Other Vegetables	38580	1658940	35428	1523404
	Total Vegetables	267502	7556697	250689	7771619
III	<u>Aromatics</u>				

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Sl. No	Crops	2018-19 (Final Estimates)		2019-20 (2 nd Advance Estimates)	
		Area (Ha)	Production (MTs / Nos)	Area (Ha)	Production (MTs / Nos)
2	Palm Rosa	125	500	139	525
4	Lemon Grass	163	1304	197	1576
5	Citronella	0	0	14	4
6	Coleus	14	4	0	0
7	Ashwagandha	1194	1194	1896	1067
8	Other Medicinal Plant	5471	10942	5413	10693
9	Total Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	6967	13944	7659	13865
IV	Plantation Crops				
1	Arecanut	1713	3769	1707	4049
2	Cashewnut	123960	99168	125935	103526
3	Cocoa	26320	18424	26093	18617
4	Coconut (No. of lakh Nuts)	111821	15711	112322	15913
5	Oil Palm	169197	3096305	172073	3092238
6	Coffee	63215	31608	63215	31608
	Total Plantation Crops	496226	3249274 MTs & 15711 Lakh Nuts	501345	3250038 MTs & 15913 Lakh Nuts
V	Spices				
1	Ajwan	6108	6108	6937	67813
2	Betelvine	2552	61248	2571	61704
3	Black pepper	17510	17510	17510	17510
4	Chillies (Dried)	164038	951420	169218	1040478
5	Coriander	3784	7568	3641	7039
6	Ginger	1899	17091	1906	18084
7	Tamarind	6988	83856	7305	87660
8	Turmeric	26347	316164	28457	341484
9	Other Spices	7244	65196	3109	27981
	Total Spices	236470	1526161	240654	1669763
VI	Flowers Category				
1	Chrysanthemum	7032	337536	7638	366624
2	Jasmine	3673	22038	4139	24834
3	Marigold	7981	95772	8352	102597
4	Rose (Lakh Nos)	683	3415	715	2703
5	Tube Rose	2629	23661	2774	25632
6	Crossandra	5366	21464	3793	15173
7	Others	980	26460	1142	30834
	Total Flowers	28344	526931 MTs & 3415 Lakh Nos	28553	565694 MTs & 2703 Lakh Nos
	Grand Total	1740405	30516804 MTs / 15711 Lakh Nuts / 3415 Lakh Nos	1745782	31275107 MTs/

Source: Horticulture Department

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.20: District wise productivity of Growth Engine Crops

(Kg/Hectares)

District	Productivity of crops								
	Mango	Banana	Papaya	Sweet Orange	Coconut(No. of nuts per Ha.)	Oil Plam	Cashew	Dry chillies	Tomato
Srikakulam	13	60	95	16	13843	18	0.60	1.20	25.00
Vizianagaram	13	60	95	10	12006	18	1.17	3.00	35.00
Visakhapatnam	13	60	95	-	14999	18	0.80	5.80	36.00
East Godavari	13	60	95	24	14599	18	0.80	5.80	36.00
West Godavari	13	60	95	24	13514	18	0.80	5.80	36.00
Krishna	13	60	95	-	11980	18	0.80	5.80	36.00
Guntur	13	60	95	24	10185	-	0.80	5.80	36.00
Prakasam	13	60	95	15	12500	-	1.50	6.00	27.00
SPS Nellore	13	60	95	26	12102	18	10.00	6.00	45.00
YSR	13	60	95	24	15625	-	-	5.80	36.00
Kurnool	13	60	95	25	-	-	-	8.00	26.00
Anantapuramu	13	60	95	28	11978	-	-	6.00	56.47
Chittoor	13	60	95	16	12003	18	0.70	7.50	44.45
Productivity	13	60	95	26	12944	18	0.82	6.15	45.83

Source: Horticulture Department

A.5.21: Livestock Population as per the latest 20th Livestock Census, 2019 (Provisional)

(in Nos.)

Sl.No.	District Name	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pig	Poultry
1	Srikakulam	571943	48481	738910	335684	3092	2073497
2	Vizianagaram	490989	135858	540336	271205	5557	5491321
3	Visakhapatanam	648743	318846	371430	435620	5278	5958432
4	East Godavari	396021	585246	316480	318696	18646	28062968
5	West Godavari	201102	627909	478551	207067	7459	18254471
6	Krishna	78846	669773	593007	196986	7361	15776575
7	Guntur	95927	882347	704863	196153	4128	8534052
8	Prakasam	68309	926651	2033479	498472	5676	1148080
9	SPS Nellore	107858	745829	1370812	453820	3785	2097662
10	YSR	137099	486581	1869861	578607	3625	1846365
11	Kurnool	356122	419855	1985957	610574	11482	1287776
12	Ananthapuramu	497102	285443	4926587	884186	12767	2512694
13	Chittoor	950026	86680	1696698	535063	3111	14466826
	AP Total	4600087	6219499	17626971	5522133	91967	107510719

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.22 Year wise Production estimates@ of Milk, Eggs and Meat

Sl. No.	Year	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat (000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Lakh Nos.)
1	2008-09	6640.02	310.45	108925
2	2009-10	7237.82	349.43	113932
3	2010-11	7734.39	383.65	116383
4	2011-12	8402.04	440.06	122440
5	2012-13	8810	477.65	128740
6	2013-14	9082.73	488.75	127269
7	2014-15	9656.02	527.66	130958
8	2015-16	10816.95	566.13	141743
9	2016-17	12177.94	632.51	158275
10	2017-18	13725.16	708.12	177776
11	2018-19	15044.36	802.93	203690
12	2019-20	15263.32	850.39	217077

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A.5.23: District wise Production estimates @ of Milk, Meat and Eggs during 2019-20

Sl. No.	District	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat	Eggs
			('000 M.Ts.)	(Lakh Nos.)
1	Srikakulam	709.15	26.67	2555
2	Vizianagaram	738.62	38.48	5723
3	Visakhapatnam	815.93	51.73	13567
4	East Godavari	1298.37	76.40	65122
5	West Godavari	1408.76	69.69	40254
6	Krishna	1734.52	96.13	33146
7	Guntur	1610.44	69.11	19976
8	Prakasam	1572.73	78.48	2882
9	SPS Nellore	847.39	36.12	3322
10	YSR	566.03	41.19	2426
11	Kurnool	1238.61	89.76	2156
12	Ananthapuramu	903.12	81.50	3343
13	Chittoor	1819.66	95.13	22605
	Total	15263.32	850.39	217077

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.24 District wise No of Deaths and compensation paid to the beneficiaries under YSR Pasu Nashtaparihara Padhakam

District	Cattle				Buffaloes				Sheep				Goats			
	No. of deaths reported	No. of beneficiaries	No. of claims settled	Compensation to be paid (Rs. lakhs)	No. of deaths reported	No. of beneficiaries	No. of claims settled	Compensation to be paid (Rs. lakhs)	No. of deaths reported	No. of beneficiaries	No. of claims settled	Compensation to be paid (Rs. lakhs)	No. of deaths reported	No. of beneficiaries	No. of claims settled	Compensation to be paid (Rs. lakhs)
Srikakulam	1529	1496	374	346.50	86	84	30	16.80	310	56	60	15.01	93	24	8	5.10
Vizianagaram	1172	1123	285	266.10	179	168	46	40.05	180	28	58	7.32	67	14	14	3.17
Visakhapatnam	663	619	174	146.70	297	279	40	77.10	74	8	18	3.34	45	5	7	2.28
East Godavari	320	296	88	69.60	521	488	146	112.43	31	4	11	1.23	32	5	9	1.36
West Godavari	215	209	69	43.80	607	587	100	152.10	85	9	22	3.80	6	1	3	0.19
Krishna	72	71	30	12.60	415	386	134	84.20	55	12	23	1.95	6	1	0	0.36
Guntur	79	71	11	20.32	440	431	87	105.90	157	17	52	6.27	15	4	0	0.90
Prakasam	181	154	89	27.60	1002	943	402	180.00	324	76	127	11.79	56	20	23	1.98
SPS Nellore	184	170	85	29.70	1037	933	456	174.30	66	18	13	3.19	24	7	6	1.07
YSR	317	292	102	64.50	783	741	189	178.20	536	104	209	19.60	45	21	17	1.68
Kurnool	228	210	89	41.70	1071	995	256	244.50	447	81	109	20.25	57	17	19	2.29
Anantapur	1998	1920	1142	256.80	625	585	185	132.00	768	175	322	26.79	113	30	42	4.27
Chittoor	2875	2777	886	596.70	165	160	87	23.40	93	15	25	4.09	21	6	8	0.75
Andhra Pradesh	9833	9408	3424	1922.62	7228	6780	2158	1520.98	3126	603	1049	124.63	580	155	157	25.41

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.25 Fish and Prawn Production

(In MTs.)

Sl. No	District	2018-19 Production				2019-20 Production			
		Marine Fish & shrimp	Inland fish & Fresh Water Prawn	Brackish Water Shrimp	Total	Marine Fish & shrimp	Inland fish & Fresh Water Prawn	Brackish Water Shrimp	Total
1	Srikakulam	47146	70834	9639	127619	53548	78498	10035	142081
2	Vizianagaram	14640	35840	358	50838	10909	20435	140	31484
3	Visakhapatnam	132807	50334	6577	189718	121286	37743	4337	163366
4	East Godavari	117494	208577	72165	398236	106785	217815	63408	388008
5	West Godavari	1167	1126182	24852	1152201	1734	1257691	29526	1288951
6	Krishna	50476	950522	229618	1230616	47189	1021663	221168	1290020
7	Guntur	55717	79929	59839	195485	60459	88097	49147	197703
8	Prakasam	66133	32524	39817	138474	55446	37652	29732	122830
9	SPS Nellore	114837	241403	86118	442358	107579	219461	65983	393023
10	YSR	0	5336	0	5336	0	3287	0	3287
11	Kurnool	0	47975	0	47975	0	1625	0	1625
12	Ananthapuramu	0	9147	0	9147	0	6824	0	6824
13	Chittoor	0	4355	0	4355	0	39703	0	39703
	Total	600417	2862958	528983	3992358	564935	3030494	580082	4175511

Source: Fisheries Department

A.5.26: District wise Forest Area

(Area in Sq. Kms)

Sl.No	District	Very Dense Forest	Modarate Dense Forest	Open Forest	Scrub Forest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	0.00	149.27	670.04	421.63	1240.94
2	Vizianagaram	0.00	230.91	821.08	354.85	1406.84
3	Visakhapatnam	66.65	1876.52	1813.26	869.64	4626.07
4	East Godavari	1103.72	2589.00	1301.38	142.12	5136.22
5	West Godavari	376.63	554.61	673.16	2.31	1606.71
6	Krishna	38.00	139.58	472.60	25.13	675.31
7	Guntur	1.00	291.32	595.68	451.17	1339.17
8	Prakasam	254.22	1802.61	1247.01	1194.36	4498.20
9	SPS Nellore	27.00	628.59	686.07	689.47	2031.13
10	YSR	40.00	2707.22	1620.44	1025.25	5392.91
11	Kurnool	87.00	1509.92	575.65	680.38	2852.95
12	Ananthapuram	0.00	213.14	773.69	1116.68	2103.51
13	Chittoor	0.00	1245.67	1954.76	1281.85	4482.28
	Total	1994.22	13938.36	13204.82	8254.84	37392.24

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Source: As per Indian State Forest Report – 2019, Published by Forest Survey of India
A 5.27: Revenue achieved from forest produce

(Rs.in Lakh)

SI No.	Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Timber	247.528	438.204	371.154	386.270	140.530	161.96
2	Bamboo	1274.540	1418.840	696.216	1564.110	1528.690	668.15
3	Firewood & Charcoal	27.398	4.218	1.296	31.000	8.520	2.38
4	Other Forest Produce	28.768	11.153	0.450	6.080	0.890	5.38
5	Beedi Leaves	5.156	13.930	19.290	90.130	19.770	10.80
6	Teak Plants	1208.050	1440.420	805.218	871.110	825.110	599.78
7	Cashew Plants	32.717	39.000	1.770	61.620	83.090	47.80
8	Other Plantations	265.457	204.292	21.744	65.310	3.290	0.00
9	Thinnings	49.370	1.560	17.560	82.750	0.120	86.41
	Departmental extractions	3138.984	3571.617	1934.698	3158.380	2610.010	1582.66

Source: Forest Department

A. 5.28: Protected areas in Andhra Pradesh

Wildlife Sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh			
SI. No.	Name of the Wildlife Sanctuary	District	Sanctuary Area in sq.km.
1	Coringa WLS	East Godavari	235.7
2	Kolleru WLS	West Godavari & Krishna	308.55
3	Krishna WLS	Krishna	194.81
4	Rajiv Gandhi WLS (Tiger Reserve)	Kurnool, Prakasam & Guntur	2131.31
5	Rollapadu WLS	Kurnool	6.14
6	GundlaBrahmeswara WLS (Extended Core)	Kurnool & Prakasam	1194
7	Sri Lankamalleswara WLS	Kadapa & SPSR Nellore	464.42
8	Nelapattu WLS	SPSR Nellore	4.58
9	Pulicat WLS	SPSR Nellore	600
10	Koundinya WLS	Chittoor	357.6
11	PenusilaNarasimha WLS	SPSR Nellore & Kadapa	1030.9
12	Kambalakonda WLS	Visakhapatnam	70.7
13	Sri Venkateswara WLS	Chittoor	525.97
Sub Total			7124.68
National Parks			
1	Sri Venkateswara NP (Part of S.V.WLS)	Chittoor	Part of SV WLS
2	Rajiv Gandhi NP	Kadapa	2.30
3	Papikondalu NP	East & West Godavari	1012.90
Sub Total			1015.20
Grand Total			8139.88

Source: Forest Department (Wildlife Section)

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.29: Progress on compensatory afforestation under forest (conservation) Act 1980

Sl.No.	Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Area Diverted in Ha	26317.056	26757.419	26948.570	22.340
2	C.A. Stipulation in Ha				
	In Forest Land in Ha	4187.860	4003.624	4262.760	300.860
	In Non Forest Land in Ha	28812.185	23457.206	29222.690	0.000
	Total	33000.045	27460.830	33485.450	300.860
3	Addl C.A. Penal C.A. & Safety Zone in Ha	2336.379	2253.708	2596.390	161.520
4	Financial amount required to be deposited by user agency (Rs in La.)	45950.158	49368.339	49154.950	210.440
5	Fund made available by user agency (Rs in Lakhs.)	46448.993	49517.499	49315.090	696.920
6	Implementation of stipulation Area afforested in Ha				
	On Forest Land in Ha	5844.925	5793.116	6417.510	606.410
	On Non Forest land in Ha	24364.413	19264.984	25882.170	219.500
	Total	30209.338	25058.100	32299.680	825.910
7	Amount spent (Rs in Lakhs)	18226.583	19049.645	20025.950	352.050
8	Balance area to be afforested in Ha				
	On Forest Land in Ha	725.600	659.659	438.230	364.200
	On Non Forest land in Ha	4484.482	4089.782	3363.740	3144.240
	Total	5210.082	4749.441	3801.970	3508.440

Source: Forest Department (FCA Section)

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.30: District Wise Achievements Made Under Sericulture Sector up to March-2020

Sl. No	District	Employment Generation (Nos)	Mulberry (Cumulative area in Acres)	Cocoon Production (CB & BVH) (in MTs.)	Raw Silk Production (CB & BVH Cocoon) (in MTs.)	Sericulture Farmers (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	2385	795	248.37	34.41	553
2	Vizianagaram	2750	926	112.03	16.29	425
3	Visakhapatnam	2748	917	163.606	22.95	434
4	East Godavari	8190	2730	1144.45	162.58	851
5	West Godavari	7040	2347	836.68	116.97	696
6	Krishna	3960	1322	476.94	65.98	612
7	Guntur	4270	1425	496.40	68.46	298
8	Prakasam	11200	3737	1802.17	247.32	1175
9	SPS Nellore	3170	1057	409.29	56.26	652
10	YSR	8490	2834	1471.625	199.67	1860
11	Kurnool	11620	3875	1283.98	176.33	1563
12	Ananthapur	136510	45727	25416.92	3464.62	25496
13	Chittoor	133150	43824	24360.58	3325.19	31268
	Total	335481	111518	58223.0	7957.02	65883

Source: Sericulture Department

A.5.31: District wise Godowns in Agriculture Market Committees

S.No.	Name of the District	Existing Godowns		Godowns under utilisation	
		Godawns No.	Capacity (M.Ts)	Godawns No.	Utilisation (M.Ts)
1	Srikakulam	58	50300	38	37000
2	Vizianagaram	48	32480	38	25990
3	Visakhapatnam	21	15322	20	14722
4	East Godavari	56	52255	20	41730
5	West Godavari	107	95910	70	55200
6	Krishna	173	172760	125	135340
7	Guntur	175	161950	129	124980
8	Prakasam	78	82935	67	70600
9	SPS Nellore	62	68790	38	48300
10	YSR	50	37020	37	28260
11	Kurnool	85	73096	78	55660
12	Ananthapur	73	52270	54	36730
13	Chittoor	47	38050	43	35350
	TOTAL	1033	933138	757	709862

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.32: District wise Market fee collection

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the District	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	2132.90	1906.70	1026.02	2054.83
2	Vizianagaram	1438.41	1788.20	1344.86	1327.83
3	Visakhapatnam	1182.43	1392.62	1563.60	1589.42
4	East Godavari	5806.54	7140.56	7521.49	9534.01
5	West Godavari	7740.44	7998.27	7210.38	8435.17
6	Krishna	5315.80	5186.87	5358.18	6106.41
7	Guntur	11285.45	10488.00	11899.00	12269.42
8	Prakasam	2116.72	1876.99	1971.23	2777.32
9	SPS Nellore	2402.55	2321.68	2414.77	2465.64
10	YSR	1406.24	1344.65	1458.49	916.72
11	Kurnool	3515.37	3719.36	3819.31	4580.26
12	Ananthapuramu	1021.22	1330.40	1435.15	1153.13
13	Chittoor	2320.15	2309.72	2216.92	1911.07
TOTAL		47684.22	48804.02	49239.40	55121.23

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

A 6.1 : Large & Mega Industrial Projects gone in to production

District	Up to March 2019 (April 2014-March 2019)			During 2019-20			Total		
	Units (No)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)	Units (No)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)	Units (No)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	5	835.00	2345	1	70.00	70	6	905.00	2415
Vizianagaram	9	432.07	2815	1	50.00	500	10	482.07	3315
Visakhapatnam	40	14694.17	21717	3	434.87	481	43	15129.04	22198
East Godavari	13	5344.80	8149	2	50.76	300	15	5395.56	8449
West Godavari	14	977.71	2570	1	36.22	430	15	1013.93	3000
Krishna	24	2730.11	7865	1	110.00	500	25	2840.11	8365
Guntur	10	856.32	2655	2	91.30	115	12	947.62	2770
Prakasam	14	700.50	2552	0	0.00	0	14	700.50	2552
SPS Nellore	32	21585.26	8519	2	593.73	800	34	22178.99	9319
YSR	15	4768.60	1045	0	0.00	0	15	4768.60	1045
Kurnool	10	534.20	883	0	0.00	0	10	534.20	883
Ananthapuramu	13	1154.61	13119	20	12041.28	12441	33	13195.89	25560
Chittoor	38	7909.47	19568	11	8804.00	2748	49	16713.47	22316
Andhra Pradesh	237	62522.82	93802	44	22282.16	18385	281	84804.98	112187

Source: Industries Department

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 6.2 : Micro Small and Medium Enterprises gone into production:

District	Up to March 2019 (April 2014-March 2019)			During 2019-20 (upto Nov.2019)			Total		
	Units (Nos)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)	Units (Nos)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)	Units (Nos)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	1752	806.69	21,931	245	124.46	2497	1997	931.15	24428
Vizianagaram	2986	709	22,286	215	57.17	1837	3201	766.17	24123
Visakhapatnam	2925	1784.74	44,867	569	150.70	4256	3494	1935.44	49123
East Godavari	2694	1209.8	30,209	761	175.38	5103	3455	1385.18	35312
West Godavari	2048	1338.63	21,893	678	286.80	7374	2726	1625.43	29267
Krishna	3382	1553.71	37,411	1224	286.61	7042	4606	1840.32	44453
Guntur	5910	2154.6	50,465	1809	516.87	10866	7719	2671.47	61331
Prakasam	2925	1561.93	31,411	887	342.60	7528	3812	1904.53	38939
SPS Nellore	1868	1132.51	21,177	957	228.78	4786	2825	1361.29	25963
YSR	1429	484.79	12,205	452	135.00	3023	1881	619.79	15228
Kurnool	4507	1148.44	36,828	632	139.04	4929	5139	1287.48	41757
Ananthapuramu	2100	847.9	22,369	712	199.93	5279	2812	1047.83	27648
Chittoor	3430	1474.1	51,887	878	336.52	12196	4308	1810.62	64083
Andhra Pradesh	37956	16206.84	4,04,939	10019	2979.86	76716	47975	19186.70	481655

Source: Industries Department.

A 6.3 : Progress on Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

Sl. No	Name of the District	2018-19			2019-20 (up to December 2019)		
		Projects sanctioned by bank	Projects grounded	MM Disbursed (in Lakhs)	Projects sanctioned by bank	Projects grounded	MM distributed (Rs.in lakhs)
1	Srikakulam	64	71	371.2	71	49	220.55
2	Vizianagaram	70	64	322.85	43	45	223.37
3	Visakhapatnam	42	39	194.92	61	64	309.59
4	East Godavari	322	179	814.43	147	206	673.06
5	West Godavari	74	88	295.95	67	68	240.01
6	Krishna	90	87	334.53	64	81	378.79
7	Guntur	147	109	423.67	70	91	318.19
8	Prakasam	98	74	209.43	43	63	188.75
9	SPS Nellore	52	65	176.42	63	69	213.68
10	YSR	43	37	101.41	41	40	188.28
11	Kurnool	68	61	186.52	100	66	210.70
12	Ananthapuramu	211	113	249.49	136	149	299.66
13	Chittoor	143	102	406.23	125	125	458.82
Total		1424	1089	4087.05	1031	1116	3923.4

Source: Industries Department (KVIC e- portal)

ANNEXURES - INDUSTRIES

A.6.4: Status of operational special economic zones (SEZs) in Andhra Pradesh

SI No.	District	No. of SEZs	Employment generated Nos	Total production incl. Mfg. deemed exports & DTA sales. (Rs.in Cr)	Investment made including FDI (By Developer & units) (Rs.in Cr)	Exports made (including deemed Exports) (Rs. in Cr)	Imports including Capital goods & Raw material (Rs. in Cr)
1	Srikakulam	1	2237	646.52	1549.8	516.68	138.46
2	Vizianagaram	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Visakhapatnam including VSEZ, Gol, SEZ	7	42767	11875.48	12620.31	7274.4	9037.8
4	East Godavari	3	1990	2225.4	1735.53	2196.89	1983.36
5	West Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Krishna	1	649	15.45	87.38	15.5	0.33
7	Guntur	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Prakasam	1	1644	587.51	418.95	532.46	140.83
9	SPS Nellore	5	14656	1155.11	2177.91	964.46	792.63
10	YSR	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kurnool	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ananthapuramu	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Chittoor	1	13,348	27608.08	1926.07	660.1	317.03
	Total	19	77,291	44113.55	20516.04	12160.44	12410.44

Source: VSEZ, Government of India

ANNEXURES - INDUSTRIES

A.6.5 : Annual Survey of Industries

Sl. No	Characteristic	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	CSO data	
								2016-17	2017-18
1	Factories	No.	12549	12658	12940	11786	12696	13084	13308
			(12.09)	(0.87)	(2.23)	(-8.92)	7.72	1.71	1.71
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Crores	135942.23	144996.95	150435.37	168968.43	187770.52	186320.79	184445.00
			(-26.84)	(6.66)	(3.75)	(12.32)	11.13	10.77	-1.01
3	Working Capital	Rs. Crores	16383.94	28782.04	8910.88	16708.42	2891.12	-1984.23	14336.83
			(1.90)	(75.67)	(-69.04)	(87.51)	-82.7	-88.1	822.54
4	Outstanding Loans	Rs. Crores	52312.89	62184.02	53162.58	54481.48	49304.45	50319.72	59991.79
			(53.99)	(18.87)	(-14.51)	(2.48)	-9.5	-9.27	19.22
5	All Workers	No.	405564	414747	433116	421850	460467	456946	486846
			(9.74)	(2.26)	(4.42)	(-2.60)	9.15	9.32	6.54
6	All Employees	No.	500799	515736	530063	519530	567345	564017	597292
			(10.06)	(2.98)	(2.78)	(-1.99)	9.2	8.45	5.9
7	Wages to Workers	Rs. Crores	4442.75	5949.61	6169.58	6392.47	7363.57	7304.72	8163.15
			(18.64)	(33.92)	(3.70)	(3.61)	15.19	14.88	11.75
8	Total Emoluments	Rs. Crores	7629.16	9617.09	11570.25	11163.71	12186.01	12533.34	14135.02
			(13.94)	(26.06)	(20.31)	(-3.51)	9.16	12.37	12.78
9	Fuel etc. consumed	Rs. Crores	12806.87	13351.36	13997.67	13316.87	14631.14	14577.03	16370.21
			(45.06)	(4.25)	(4.84)	(-4.86)	9.87	11.03	12.3
10	Material consumed	Rs. Crores	141083.94	178715.15	161526.12	145941.59	178681.69	174286	209107.75
			(6.70)	(26.67)	(-9.62)	(-9.65)	22.43	26.23	19.98
11	Total Input	Rs. Crores	183526.99	231604.66	215286.31	203028.63	235897.45	230427.9	264991.87
			(9.33)	(26.20)	(-7.05)	(-5.69)	16.19	18.19	15
12	Products & By Products	Rs. Crores	185564.97	221440.21	218353.04	200281.99	235176.48	232642.8	276861.62
			(0.54)	(19.33)	(1.39)	(-8.28)	17.42	18.39	19.01
13	Total Output.	Rs. Crores	215029.62	258539.18	251261.05	242692.46	273177.12	265834.3	311212.59
			(4.32)	(20.23)	(-2.82)	(-3.41)	12.56	13.71	17.07
14	Depreciation	Rs. Crores	7893.05	8193.69	7035.24	7594.36	9112.83	9296.24	10858.03
			(18.20)	(3.81)	(-14.14)	(7.95)	19.99	(-22.2)	(16.8)
15	Net Value Added	Rs. Crores	23609.58	18740.83	28939.51	32069.47	28166.83	26110.22	35362.69
			(-25.25)	(-20.62)	(54.42)	(10.82)	(-12.17)	(-16.31)	35.44
16	Gross Value Added	Rs. Crores	31502.63	26934.52	35974.74	39663.83	37279.66	34406.46	46220.72
			(-17.67)	(-14.50)	(33.56)	(10.25)	(-6.01)	(-8.76)	30.54

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* Figures in Brackets indicate % of increase/ decrease over the previous year

* The above data from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is Pooled Data of Central & State sample survey of ASI results
Growth rate of 2017-18 is arrived by considering data of 2016-17

ANNEXURES - INDUSTRIES

A 6.6: Mineral Revenue (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	District	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Srikakulam	4359	5775	9139	10126	11136	10199
2	Vizianagaram	2164	2345	3096	3602	4421	5945
3	Visakhapatnam	4109	5238	7288	8487	9982	10942
4	East Godavari	4538	5272	6395	37335	7107	57512
5	West Godavari	1797	2515	3623	4009	7535	3869
6	Krishna	7414	8766	12374	35105	18060	18909
7	Guntur	7032	11457	14370	13943	16932	12608
8	Prakasam	13359	17740	23153	23501	26767	35196
9	SPS Nellore	2967	3821	7515	7569	7594	6551
10	YSR	10841	18991	20171	14647	30001	29586
11	Kurnool	13881	14483	18466	17105	25815	21710
12	Ananthapuramu	4688	6079	9125	8975	13117	14253
13	Chittoor	6292	7713	10197	10882	14315	12499
	Sub Total	83441	110195	144912	195286	192782	239779
	Oil and Gas	11870	29410	25158	19461	53567	19188
	Cess on others	1301	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	96611	139605	170070	214747	246348	258667

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 6.7 : Year wise Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Limestone (up to October 2019)

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**
5	2015-16	294792	15	555	8	30965	-3**
6	2016-17	261605	-11	853	54	34917	13
7	2017-18	321000	23	959	12	38787	11
8	2018-19	286900	-11	1077	12	48540	25
9	2019-20	216511	-24	847	-21	43309	-11

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

(*) 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.7.1 Irrigation Potential Created (upto December, 2019)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	(Ayacut in Lakh Acres)				
		Major Irrigation	Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	APSIDC	Total
1	Srikakulam	3.94	0.30	3.34	0.39	7.96
2	Vizianagaram	0.67	0.96	3.25	0.10	4.97
3	Visakhapatnam	0.35	0.39	2.80	0.06	3.60
4	East Godavari	7.36	0.96	2.36	0.36	11.05
5	West Godavari	7.58	0.50	1.52	0.57	10.18
6	Krishna	10.27	0.16	1.18	1.31	12.92
7	Guntur	11.87	-	0.38	2.45	14.69
8	Prakasam	5.85	0.48	1.56	1.55	9.44
9	SPS Nellore	6.00	0.20	2.83	0.16	9.18
10	YSR	3.81	0.60	1.11	0.26	5.77
11	Kurnool	6.70	0.37	0.81	1.14	9.02
12	Ananthapuramu	1.44	0.41	1.42	0.09	3.36
13	Chittoor	0.23	0.22	3.06	0.02	3.52
	Total	66.05	5.55	25.60	8.46	105.66

Source: Irrigation Department

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.2 : Minor Irrigation Census

(in No)

Name of Source	(in No)										
	1st Census (1986-87)	2nd Census (1993-94)	3rd Census (2000 - 01)	4th Census (2006 - 07)	5th Census (2013-14)	% of variation of 2nd over 1st Census	% of variation of 3rd over 2nd census	% of variation of 4th over 3rd Census	% of variation of 5th over 4th Census		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Dug Wells	1175345	1216412	1185219	376617	212030	3.49	-2.56	-68.22	-43.7		
Shallow Tube Wells	110071	317197	656359	321203	185255	188.17	106.92	-51.06	-42.32		
Medium Tube Wells	0	0	0	0	212950	0	0	0	0		
Deep Tube Wells	13421	31216	87482	218801	377950	132.59	180.25	150.11	72.74		
Total Ground water Schemes	1298837	1564825	1929060	916621	988185	20.47	23.27	-52.48	7.8		
Surface Flow Irrigation	79023	79953	82443	45204	51368	1.18	3.11	-45.17	13.64		
Surface Lift Irrigation	15071	19426	24193	10671	14803	28.9	24.54	-55.89	38.72		
Total Surface Irrigation Schemes	94094	99379	106636	55875	66171	5.62	7.3	-47.6	18.42		
Total Minor Irrigation Schemes	1392931	1664204	2035696	972496	1054356	19.47	22.32	-52.23	8.42		

Note : The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Census data belongs to 23 districts of AP (before bifurcation) whereas the 4th and 5th MI Census data belongs to 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.3 Ground water Level Ranges in percentage

Sl. No	District	Depth to Water Level Ranges in percentages					
		During May-2019			During March-2020		
		0-3	3-8	>8	0-3	3-8	>8
1	Srikakulam	21	53	26	32	55	13
2	Vizianagaram	4	51	44	11	62	27
3	Visakhapatnam	6	31	64	14	46	40
4	East Godavari	20	36	45	28	41	30
5	West Godavari	4	28	68	9	30	61
6	Krishna	12	33	55	17	40	44
7	Guntur	14	42	44	30	39	31
8	Prakasam	2	15	82	8	22	71
9	SPS Nellore	8	29	63	21	36	44
10	YSR	1	10	90	4	24	72
11	Kurnool	0	12	88	5	30	65
12	Ananthapuramu	1	8	90	6	21	74
13	Chittoor	5	44	51	27	40	34
	Total	6	28	66	16	35	49

Source: Ground water Department

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.4: Salient Features of A.P. Transco / A.P.Genco / Discoms

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2019 (Provl)	Added during 2019-20	As on 31.03.2020 (Provl)
I	Installed Capacity (As per Share)				
	a) A.P.GENCO				
	1 Thermal	MW	3410.00		3410.00
	2 Hydel	MW	1797.60		1797.60
	3 Solar	MW	405.43		405.43
	AP Power Development Corp. Ltd	MW	1600.00		1600.00
	TOTAL A.P.GENCO	MW	7213.03		7213.03
	1. GGPP	MW	216.82		216.82
	b) Joint Sector				
	1 Gas (A.P.G.P.C.L) 58.8x58.32 %	MW	34.29		34.29
	c) Private Sector				
	1 IPPs	MW	1888.43	520.00	2408.43
	2 Small Hydro	MW	102.59		102.60
	3 Wind *	MW	4077.37	2	4079.37
	4 Bagasse , Bio-mass Co-Generation projects & Bio mass	MW	443.65		443.65
	5 Mini power Plants	MW	17.2		17.2
	6 Others (Waste Heat+Municipal waste)	MW	46.16		46.16
	7.Solar	MW	2625.10	440.5	3115.56
	TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	MW	9451.61		9799.55
	d) Share from Central Sector	MW	2403.16	126.4	2529.81
1	N.T.P.C Ramagundam -(1-6)	3x200+ 3x500	414.23		414.37
2	N.T.P.C Ramagundam -7	1x500	103.12		103.12
3	N.T.P.C.Talcher Stage II (Units 3,4,5&6)	4 x 500	225.60		225.60
4	Simhadri TPS (NTPC) -Stg 1	2 x 500	461.10		461.10
5	Simhadri TPS (NTPC) -Stg 2	2 x 500	259.20		259.20
6	Neyveli (Tamilnadu)stage-I	630	47.64		47.65
7	Neyveli (Tamilnadu)stage-II	840	86.80		86.88
8	Vallur Stage 1 ,2 & 3	3x500	87.93		87.95
9	Tuticorin ,Tamilanadu Unit 1	1x500	123.22		123.22
10	M.A.P.P (Tamilnadu)	440	18.40		18.40
11	Kaiga Nuclear power plant I & II	2 x 220	56.25		56.25
12	Kaiga Nuclear power plant III & IV	2 x 220	59.95		59.95
13	Kudankulam Unit1	1x1000	0.00		0.00
14	NTPC (Kudgi)	1x800	384.72		384.72
15	Westren region bundled power		75.00	100.00	175.00
16	New Neyveli Thermal Power Station (NNTPS)			26.40	26.40
	Total Central Sector		2403.16	126.4	2429.81
	Total (A.P.GENCO + Private + Central)	MW	19067.80	1088.90	20206.92
II	Energy Generated (cumulative)				
	1 Thermal	MU	22360.83	175.89	22536.72
	2 Hydel	MU	2680.45	870.43	3550.88
	APGENCO TOTAL	MU	25041.28		26087.60

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2019 (Provl)	Added during 2019-20	As on 31.03.2020 (Provl)
1	Wind	MU	8900.29		7633.14
2	Solar	MU	4460.49		472.48
3	Others	MU	24741.50		29544.27
4	Grid Consumption (2+3)	MU	63143.56		63265.00
5	Maximum demand during the year (At Generation Terminal) MW	MW	9453 (14/10/2018)		10207 (18/03/2020)
6	Max. grid consumption during the year MU	MU	197.70 (30/03/2019)		199.93 (10/05/2019)
7	Per capita consumption	Kwh	1234(2018-19)		1203(2019-20)
III	TRANSMISSION				
	Transmission Lines				
8	a) 400 kV	Ckm	5309.53	0.00	5309.53
	b) 220 kV	Ckm	11432.01	254.94	11686.95
	c) 132 kV	Ckm	11237.69	197.79	11435.48
	Sub – stations				
	a) 400 kV	Nos.	15	2	17
	b) 220 kV	Nos.	93	3	96
	c) 132 Kv	Nos.	212	7	219
	TOTAL	Nos.	320	12	332
	MVA ADDED (Including Augmentation)	MVA	47617	3217.50	50834.50
	LOSSES		2018-19	Mar - 20	2019-20 Up to March 20
	Transmission Losses	%	3.1	2.86	2.91
	Distribution Losses	%	10.45	10.28	10.59
	T & D Losses	%	13.04	12.68	13.002
IV	DISTRIBUTION				
	DISCOM's Lines				
	d) 33 Kv	km	26261.76	1032.24	27294
	e) 11 Kv	km	235629.98	12260.02	247890
	f) LT	km	343676.96	8243.04	351920
	TOTAL		605568.70	21535.3	627104.00
	DISCOM's Sub – stations				
	d) 33 kV(Reconcilled)	Nos.	3038	77	3123
	Distribution Transformers (including RESCO)Up to Mar 2020	Nos.	913158	30423	943581
	Consumers Served				
	a) Domestic	Nos.	14799199	509182	15308381
	b) Non-Domestic	Nos.	1465736	103980	1569716
	c) Industrial	Nos.	163809	4267	168076
	d) Cottage Industries	Nos.	18899	1680	20579
	e)Agricultural Services (including RESCOs)(Reconcilled)	Nos.	1737214	64037	1801251
	f) Public Lighting / Local Bodies	Nos.	107895	733	108628
	g) General Purpose	Nos.	129997	1250	131247
	h) Temporary	Nos.	3098	85	3183
	L.T.Total	Nos.	18425847	687920	19113767

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2019 (Provl)	Added during 2019-20	As on 31.03.2020 (Provl)
	H.T.Total	Nos.	10513	860	11373
	Grand Total	Nos.	18436360	688780	19125140
V	FINANCE				
i)	Revenue Demand	Crs	26140.74	2157.67	27176.29
ii)	Revenue Collections	Crs	25343.93	2394.16	26308.98
					As on 31.03.20
iii)	Green List PP Dues	Crs			15361.49
iv)	CASH FLOW				
	APDISCOMS	Crs		2018.59	25786.67
		Crs		1995.66	25786.66
	APTRANSCO	Crs		73.82	1316.80
		Crs		238.96	2095.72
iv)	Govt Dept CC Charge Arrears	Crs			7276.57
v)	Govt Subsidy Dues to the end of Current Month	Crs			6179.16
VI	HR				As on 31.03.20
	APTRANSCO	Nos			2157
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos			6001
	APSPDCL	Nos			8205
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos			7084
	APEPDCL	Nos			9780
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos			4139
	APCPDCL	Nos			8002
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos			3727

Source: Energy Department

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.5: Registered Motor Vehicles

		(in No.s)		
Categories	Class Of Vehicles	As on 31-03-2019	As on 31-03-2020	Growth (%)
I. Transport				
Stage Carriages	APSRTC / Hire with APSRTC	18263	19914	9.04
	Private	975	975	0
Goods Carriage	Articulated	9956	10314	3.60
	Heavy, Medium & Light	374426	397820	6.25
	3 Wheel Goods Vehicles	90024	99648	10.69
	Tractors & Trailers	307365	329242	7.12
Cabs	Maxi cabs	26273	26967	2.64
	Other than Maxi Cabs	67866	70365	3.68
Auto Rickshaw	Auto Rickshaw	567990	619962	9.15
Passenger Vehicles	Contract Carriages	6607	7246	9.67
	Private Service vehicles	2258	2320	2.75
	Education Institute Buses	27387	27662	1.00
Transport Others	Ambulances	4559	5913	29.70
	Others*	4370	6233	42.63
Total transport Vehicles		1508319	1624581	7.71
II. Non-Transport				
2 Wheelers	Motor Cycles	9326888	10235973	9.75
4 Wheelers	Jeep	10522	10532	0.10
	Motor Cars	759966	828414	9.01
Tractors &	Tractors	209399	218421	4.31
Trailers	Trailer for Agriculture purpose	134429	139864	4.04
Non-Transport Others	Road Rollers	1405	1461	3.99
	Rig Mounted	954	980	2.73
	Construction Equipment	19904	20991	5.46
	Fire Tenders	370	414	11.89
	Others**	20528	23811	15.99
Total Non-Transport Vehicles		10484365	11480861	9.50
Grand Total of Transport & Non-Transport		11992684	13105442	9.28

* Others include Cash Vans, Library Vans, Mobile Clinic, Motor Cycle Cab, etc.,

** Others includes Campers Vans for Private Use, Compressor mounted, Crane, Fork Lift, Tractor Driven Combined Harvester, Recovery Vehicle etc..

Source: Transport Department

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.6 District wise Revenue

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	2019-20 (Upto March, 2020)	2018-19	(%) of Growth
1	Srikakulam	122.20	117.01	4.44
2	Vizianagaram	94.16	90.44	4.11
3	Visakhapatnam	386.21	390.57	-1.12
4	East Godavari	309.49	305.39	1.34
5	West Godavari	244.81	241.83	1.23
6	Krishna	431.52	445.56	-3.15
7	Guntur	325.16	340.48	-4.50
8	Prakasam	174.76	175.98	-0.69
9	SPS Nellore	199.43	215.86	-7.61
10	YSR	162.26	161.67	0.36
11	Kurnool	189.63	195.54	-3.02
12	Ananthapuramu	200.77	205.36	-2.24
13	Chittoor	263.07	267.25	-1.56
14	HOD (TC)	78.31	72.05	8.69
TOTAL		3181.78	3224.99	-1.34

Source: Transport Department

A 7.7 : APSRTC Performance

ITEM	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buses on Road(held on last day)	No.	12235	12229	12256	11833	11763	12027	11834
Avg. Buses operated	No	10147	12023	12039	11785	11684	11959	11761
Scheduled Buses(As on last day)	No	11337	11193	11283	10983	10851	10993	10946
Kms. Operated	Crs.	138.10	164.58	162.38	165.85	156.34	157.63	152.74
Seat Kms.	Crs.	6665	7865	7775	7914	7461	7522	7223
Passengers Kms.	Crs.	4231	5480	5156	5307	5444	5848	4806
Passengers Carried	Crs.	182	232	230	240	242	260	256
Occupation Ratio	%	67	70	69	67	73	78	75
Accidents	No.	1080	1320	1217	1206	1244	1163	929
Accident Rate per lak kms	No.	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06
HSD oil K M P L	Kms.	5.21	5.23	5.19	5.20	5.23	5.20	5.10
LUB oil K M P L	Kms.	5407	5183	5390	5513	7028	8284	9156
Employees	No.	63141	61806	59372	56592	54349	53263	51928
Staff per Bus (On Held)	No.	5.62	5.54	5.41	5.44	5.23	4.93	4.87
Turn Over	Rs.(Crs)		4008.01	5016.20	5250.42	5582.74	5995.50	5512.00

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.8: Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.03.2020

Sl. No	Circle Name	Head Post Offices	Mukhya Dak Ghar	Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	3	0	71	558	632
2	Vizianagaram	3	0	66	600	669
3	Vishakhapatnam	4	1	108	671	784
4	East Godavari	6	2	154	762	924
5	West Godavari	7	1	138	614	760
6	Krishna	5	0	153	646	804
7	Guntur	6	2	153	734	895
8	Prakasam	5	0	121	781	907
9	SPS Nellore	3	0	98	668	769
10	YSR	4	0	102	720	826
11	Kurnool	3	1	107	653	764
12	Ananthpur	4	0	119	820	943
13	Chittoor	5	1	120	768	894
Total		58	8	1510	8995	10571

Source: Chief Postmaster General

A.7.9: Status of Telephone Connections upto March, 2020

Sl. No	Circle Name	Telephone connections LL			Telephone Exchanges			Mobile connections (Pre & Post paid) in lakhs	Public Telephones
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	7641	3224	10865	14	67	81	331780	192
2	Vizianagaram	9581	1633	11214	15	56	71	354131	47
3	Vishakhapatnam	58076	4284	62360	50	61	111	842642	824
4	East Godavari	33462	19270	52732	27	128	155	870239	754
5	West Godavari	14207	36833	51040	18	148	166	567616	1047
6	Krishna	43332	23883	67215	24	143	167	777544	1212
7	Guntur	51266	1130	52396	28	150	178	676640	287
8	Prakasam	9422	5017	14439	14	125	139	263964	264
9	SPS Nellore	17977	3842	21819	23	96	119	470128	316
10	YSR	7665	2780	10445	13	66	79	280626	473
11	Kurnool	15144	5561	20705	21	127	148	399426	351
12	Ananthpuramu	18162	3154	21316	20	96	116	443345	412
13	Chittoor	24006	4976	28982	26	87	113	506591	430
Total		309941	115587	425528	293	1350	1643	6784672	6609

Source: Telecom BSNL

ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.10: District-wise No of Bank branches, deposits and advances as on 31.03.2020

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Branches	Deposits (Rs.Crore)	Advances (Rs. Crore)	CD Ratio (Rs.Crore)
1	Srikakulam	329	12656.66	11423.32	90.26
2	Vizianagaram	289	10962.49	9359.93	85.38
3	Visakhapatnam	784	39966.48	72120.06	180.45
4	East Godavari	822	32540.72	41574.77	127.76
5	West Godavari	641	23225.20	32988.98	142.04
6	Krishna	896	57523.26	82663.78	143.70
7	Guntur	857	36032.76	47209.10	131.02
8	Prakasam	484	17355.42	24594.35	141.71
9	SPS Nellore	434	17924.67	23012.26	128.38
10	YSR	381	35964.99	27814.63	77.34
11	Kurnool	477	18014.37	21425.81	118.94
12	Ananthapuramu	482	20174.69	23233.95	115.16
13	Chittoor	633	17866.40	16839.69	94.25
	Grand Total	7509	340208.10	434260.62	127.65

Source: Finance (Institutional Finance) Department

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 8.1: Population

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	1555369	1769968	1959352	2321126	2537593	2703114
2	Vizianagaram	1411055	1589558	1804196	2110943	2249254	2344474
3	Visakhapatnam	1665213	2035831	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	2327246	2844488	3434724	4106999	4465144	4887813
8	Prakasam	1671726	1919995	2329571	2759166	3059423	3397448
9	SPS Nellore	1408891	1627740	2014879	2392260	2668564	2963557
10	YSR	1342015	1577267	1933304	2270720	2601797	2882469
11	Kurnool	1570955	1982090	2407299	2973024	3529494	4053463
12	Ananthapuramu	1767464	2115321	2548012	3180863	3640478	4081148
13	Chittoor	1905344	2267413	2737316	3261118	3745875	4174064
	Andhra Pradesh	23288866	27684813	33368588	40418934	45397069	49577103
	India	439234771	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028610328	1210854977

Note: Data for 2001 and 2011 Census includes merged villages of Khammam

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A 8.2: Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Decadal variation percentage					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	1,047	1,033	1,023	1,012	1,014	1,015
2	Vizianagaram	12.65	13.50	17.00	6.55	4.23	1,017	1,009	1,006	1,000	1,009	1,019
3	Visakhapatnam	22.26	26.56	27.50	16.66	11.96	1,000	992	981	975	985	1,006
4	East Godavari	18.36	19.88	22.70	7.93	5.26	999	996	993	998	993	1,007
5	West Godavari	20.02	21.04	22.39	8.13	3.58	992	994	991	994	991	1,004
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	1,003
8	Prakasam	14.85	21.33	18.44	10.88	11.05	991	987	978	970	971	981
9	SPS Nellore	15.53	23.78	18.73	11.55	11.05	989	986	978	980	984	985
10	YSR	17.52	22.59	17.47	14.78	10.79	957	958	959	955	974	985
11	Kurnool	26.17	21.45	23.50	18.72	14.85	977	969	962	953	965	988
12	Ananthapuramu	19.68	20.44	24.81	14.34	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	984	981	978	976	983	997
	India	24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.70	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source: Census of India, Government of India

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	266	303	336	398	435	463
2	Vizianagaram	-	15.94	17.22	18.33	20.94	216	243	276	323	344	359
3	Visakhapatnam	22.30	31.28	39.83	39.95	47.45	149	182	231	294	343	384
4	East Godavari	19.23	22.21	23.80	22.94	24.85	241	286	342	420	392	413
5	West Godavari	17.71	20.77	20.71	19.46	20.24	256	307	371	454	453	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	204	250	302	361	392	429
8	Prakasam	11.07	14.99	16.45	15.28	19.56	95	109	132	157	174	193
9	SPS Nellore	15.77	20.76	23.79	22.45	28.94	108	123	154	183	204	227
10	YSR	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	89	112	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	151	181	215	247	275
	Andhra Pradesh	18.35	22.14	24.77	24.13	29.47	145	173	208	252	279	304
	India	17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.14	144	177	216	273	325	382

Source: Census of India, Government of India

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

A 8.4: Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population age 7 years and above)

District	1981			1991			2001			2011		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Srikakulam	32.65	13.02	22.72	49.14	23.52	36.22	67.19	43.68	55.31	71.61	52.08	61.74
Vizianagaram	30.98	12.55	21.74	45.92	22.47	34.19	62.37	39.91	51.07	68.15	49.87	58.89
Visakhapatnam	36.49	18.99	27.83	56.13	34.60	45.51	69.68	50.12	59.96	74.56	59.34	66.91
East Godavari	41.71	28.86	35.31	55.32	42.26	48.79	69.54	60.30	64.93	74.10	66.95	70.50
West Godavari	43.58	31.59	37.61	59.75	46.98	53.38	77.68	68.55	73.13	77.65	71.01	74.32
Krishna	48.60	34.61	41.71	60.55	45.54	53.16	74.39	63.19	68.85	78.30	69.18	73.74
Guntur	45.25	26.60	36.06	56.54	35.85	46.35	71.24	53.74	62.54	74.79	60.09	67.40
Prakasam	40.52	18.01	29.39	53.14	27.06	40.30	69.35	45.08	57.38	72.92	53.11	63.08
SPS Nellore	41.04	23.09	32.16	58.40	36.99	47.76	73.67	56.38	65.08	75.74	61.99	68.90
YSR	43.91	17.77	31.11	63.14	32.35	48.12	75.83	49.54	62.83	77.78	56.77	67.30
Kurnool	39.96	17.06	28.73	53.24	26.04	39.97	65.96	40.03	53.22	70.10	49.78	59.97
Ananthapuramu	40.84	16.52	29.02	55.92	27.61	42.18	68.38	43.34	56.13	73.02	53.97	63.57
Chittoor	43.06	20.24	31.85	62.61	36.44	49.75	77.62	55.78	66.77	79.83	63.28	71.53
Andhra Pradesh	39.26	20.39	29.94	56.53	34.92	45.86	71.28	52.72	62.07	74.77	59.96	67.35
India	46.89	24.82	36.23	64.10	39.30	52.20	75.26	53.67	64.84	80.90	64.60	72.98

Source: Census of India, Government of India

ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A 8.5 : Enrolment of Children in Schools

(in No.s)

Year	Pre Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01	122747	5159190	1150000	1066508	2717	7501162
2001-02	239959	4888813	1261983	1159476	2659	7552890
2002-03	236448	4645175	1378157	1263455	2523	7525758
2003-04	157497	4286794	1382624	1395761	2666	7225342
2004-05	36199	2039848	665865	709635	1242	3452789
2005-06	154391	3955616	1387230	1598020	3443	7098700
2006-07	285781	3920406	1387937	1639163	3569	7236856
2007-08	267712	3814748	1376052	1670370	2785	7131667
2008-09	281988	3775763	1341770	1708002	6139	7113662
2009-10	162415	3808746	1323400	1728719	9765	7033045
2010-11	158537	3827465	1355780	1709061	11487	7062330
2011-12	23416	786908	279710	332618	7245	1429897
2012-13	168192	3810085	1417557	1783305	18771	7197910
2013-14	163138	3851333	2097833	1195459	29504	7337267
2014-15	87309	3747680	2098400	1263420	35962	7232771
2015-16	NA	3548246	2072730	1281701	NA	6902677
2016-17	NA	3475771	2084949	1286577	NA	6847297
2017-18	NA	3565725	2100691	1309110	NA	6975526
2018-19	NA	3612123	2094322	1336626	NA	7043071
2019-20	NA	3794965	2137546	1341505	NA	7274016

Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Child Info. Data 2019-20)

ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

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	56.3	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	46.2	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	8.1	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	7.4	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	33.41
2013-14	3.16	3.25	3.2	19.37	18.95	19.16	26.2	27.48	26.83
2014-15	4.88	4.3	4.6	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
2016-17	2.18	2.13	2.15	1.47	1.65	1.55	0.78	1.84	1.29
2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	3.23	3.52
2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.77	3.78	4.29
2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.85	2.73	3.82

Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Child Info. Data 2019-20)

Note: Annual Average Dropout Rate has been taken in place of Dropout Rate from the year 2016-17 and they are calculated for the stages Primary (I – V Classes), Elementary (I – VIII Classes) and Secondary (IX – X Classes) respectively.

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
2015-16	316965	300065	617030	298884	284382	583266	94.30	94.77	94.53
2016-17	314471	295031	609502	288909	271344	560253	91.87	91.97	91.92
2017-18	310054	294473	604527	292736	278439	571175	94.41	94.56	94.48
2018-19	317434	302060	619494	300548	287217	587765	94.68	95.09	94.88
2019-20	S.S.C Public Examinations for the year 2019-20 are to be conducted in the month of March,2020 rescheduled to July 2020 due to COVID -19.								

Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Data from SSC Board)

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A. 8.8 District wise No of Eligible mothers under Jagananna Ammavodi

(In .No)

Sl. No	District	Total Students	Identified eligible Unique Mothers	Bills Processed	Payment done to Unique mothers	Amount credited to unique mothers	Eligible unique mothers payment yet to be done
1	Srikakulam	436038	235841	235841	235357	3530355000	484
2	Vizianagaram	371327	204095	204095	203528	3052920000	567
3	Visakhapatnam	768713	400292	400292	399060	5985900000	1232
4	East Godavari	835596	461619	461619	460720	6910800000	899
5	West Godavari	618138	339259	339259	338729	5080935000	530
6	Krishna	697896	357539	357539	356858	5352870000	681
7	Guntur	784250	400377	400377	399721	5995815000	656
8	Prakasam	567920	276115	276115	275569	4133535000	546
9	SPS Nellore	452896	228275	228275	227038	3405570000	1237
10	YSR	515973	250136	250136	249771	3746565000	365
11	Kurnool	781348	382935	382935	382369	5735535000	566
12	Anantapurramu	688687	357003	357003	356553	5348295000	450
13	Chittoor	653442	339612	339612	339029	5085435000	583
	Total	8172224	4233098	4233098	4224302	63364530000	8796

Source: School Education

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.9: Category- wise and District-wise Junior Colleges in the State 2019-20

Name of the District	Total Colleges	Govt	Govt VOC	Private Aided	Private Un Aided	Co-Operative	Incentive	Vocational	Non Functioning	APRJC	KGBV	MJPAP	Model Schools	Railway	Social Welfare	Tribal Welfare
Srikakulam	212	39	0	0	96	2	1	4	21	0	19	0	14	0	12	4
Vizianagaram	198	24	0	4	80	0	3	15	19	1	19	1	16	0	10	6
Visakhapatnam	295	38	1	11	148	1	1	20	29	0	18	2	5	0	12	9
East Godavari	271	40	1	16	120	3	2	38	16	0	8	0	2	0	17	8
West Godavari	239	34	0	15	121	4	4	25	21	0	2	1	0	0	9	3
Krishna	305	26	0	26	199	5	4	14	14	1	1	1	2	0	11	1
Guntur	280	21	1	32	150	3	3	14	18	3	10	1	14	0	10	0
Prakasam	217	34	0	14	100	2	0	12	14	0	14	0	11	0	14	2
SPS Nellore	218	27	0	11	121	1	4	4	17	1	6	2	10	0	12	2
YSR	204	30	0	23	94	1	1	11	12	0	9	1	10	0	12	0
Kurnool	300	42	1	11	138	1	3	11	11	2	24	2	35	0	16	3
Anantapur	247	48	2	7	110	0	3	4	15	1	12	2	25	1	15	2
Chittoor	316	60	2	6	162	0	3	12	21	2	16	1	18	0	11	2
Total	3302	463	8	176	1639	23	32	184	228	11	158	14	162	1	161	42

Source: Intermediate Education

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.10 : District-wise General and vocational courses results in Junior Colleges IPE'2019

Sl. No	District	General			Vocational		
		Appeared	Pass	%	Appeared	Pass	%
1	Srikakulam	25630	20833	81.3	1502	1009	67.2
2	Vizianagaram	20838	17366	83.3	1854	1465	79.0
3	Visakhapatnam	45233	40666	89.9	3301	2311	70.0
4	East Godavari	41508	34332	82.7	4369	2494	57.1
5	West Godavari	29925	25529	85.3	3324	2070	62.3
6	Krishna	56894	51676	90.82	1528	1080	70.7
7	Guntur	44501	38980	87.59	1104	746	67.6
8	Prakasam	23481	19217	81.8	894	578	64.7
9	SPS Nellore	26143	23633	90.4	1083	882	81.4
10	YSR	18853	15865	84.2	1127	855	75.9
11	Kurnool	31113	27362	87.9	2013	1463	72.7
12	Anantapur	27330	23807	87.1	2130	1678	78.8
13	Chittoor	40290	36616	90.9	2426	1782	73.5
	Total	431739	375882	87.06	26655	18413	69.1

Source: Board of Intermediate Education

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.11 : Category Wise Enrolment of Students in Govt Degree Colleges 2019 – 20

(in No.s)

Sl. No	District	Govt. Degree Colleges	Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srikakulam	12	3311	3497	6808	1083	938	4492	295
2	Vizianagaram	7	857	845	1702	182	508	929	83
3	Visakhapatnam	13	4222	4903	9125	971	3808	3772	574
4	East-Godavari	17	7071	6926	13997	3386	1460	6393	2758
5	West-Godavari	9	2725	2252	4977	1870	431	1870	806
6	Krishna	16	3282	2108	5390	2031	266	2346	747
7	Guntur	6	823	2654	3477	1201	293	1357	626
8	Prakasam	9	838	1203	2041	1027	109	600	305
9	SPS Nellore	8	1495	1956	3451	1550	252	1278	371
10	YSR	13	3391	2784	6175	1886	176	2788	1325
11	Kurnool	16	5109	4190	9299	3255	448	4832	764
12	Anantapuramu	11	9307	6056	15363	4362	1041	8553	1407
13	Chittoor	14	5225	4056	9281	3696	509	4239	837
	Andhra Pradesh	151	47656	43430	91086	26498	10241	43433	10914

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

A.8.12: Category Wise Enrolment of Students in Private Aided Degree Colleges 2019 – 20

(in No.s)

Sl. No	District	Pvt.Aided Colleges	Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	1	573	407	980	99	221	646	14
2	Vizianagaram	5	4953	3686	8639	925	707	6399	608
3	Visakhapatnam	8	4804	5238	10042	1104	501	6230	2207
4	East-Godavari	10	6450	4383	10833	2497	387	5020	2929
5	West-Godavari	16	8536	9417	17953	3891	352	9183	4527
6	Krishna	22	10758	13146	23904	4996	597	10999	7312
7	Guntur	33	11554	5792	17346	5043	861	6702	4740
8	Prakasam	10	1822	527	2349	768	140	919	522
9	SPS Nellore	9	1848	1760	3608	1634	232	1323	419
10	YSR	9	3926	3025	6951	1569	162	3186	2034
11	Kurnool	9	6654	4039	10693	2236	206	5420	2831
12	Anantapuramu	4	2703	2250	4953	692	147	2654	1460
13	Chittoor	1	396	299	695	169	45	344	137
	Andhra Pradesh	137	64977	53969	118946	25623	4558	59025	29740

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.13 District wise data of Dr.YSR Aarogyasri from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

S.No	Name of the Patient's District	No. of Patients benefitted	No. of Preauths Approved	Pre-auth Approved Amount (Rs in Cr)
1	Srikakulam	21,461	33,301	84.45
2	Vizianagaram	21,851	31,330	72.95
3	Vishakhapatnam	29,895	47,260	112.68
4	East Godavari	49,744	79,532	186.28
5	West Godavari	37,642	58,357	140.30
6	Krishna	36,124	58,449	152.63
7	Guntur	49,967	76,256	193.78
8	Prakasam	29,674	47,529	122.03
9	SPS Nellore	28,016	51,377	124.15
10	YSR	26,550	42,220	108.73
11	Kurnool	41,591	59,938	150.61
12	Anantapur	29,711	43,380	110.31
13	Chittoor	39,347	59,084	131.16
	Total	4,41,573	6,88,013	1690.05

Source: Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust

8.14 Details of average reporting % of Syndromic (S) Presumptive (P) Laboratory Confirmed (L) - Apr 2019 - Mar 2020

IDSP SPL Performance 2019

DISTRICT	Syndromic (S) Form			Presumptive (P) Form			Laboratory Confirmed (L) Form		
	Reporting Unis	Apr19-Mar20	%	Reporting Unis	Apr19-Mar20	%	Reporting Unis	Apr19-Mar20	%
Srikakulam	478	347	73	93	75	81	80	66	82
Vizianagaram	431	372	86	101	86	85	77	65	85
Vishakhapatnam	583	486	83	120	104	87	120	102	85
East Godavari	840	732	87	157	135	86	126	108	86
West Godavari	635	596	94	109	102	94	109	102	94
Krishna	593	533	90	104	100	96	104	100	96
Guntur	680	675	99	137	137	100	120	120	100
Prakasam	544	515	95	108	106	98	108	103	95
SPS Nellore	477	406	85	107	88	83	80	66	82
YSR	471	463	98	104	96	92	86	83	97
Kurnool	542	528	97	127	123	97	110	107	97
Anantapuramu	586	577	98	107	106	99	107	105	98
Chittoor	644	603	94	124	116	94	120	108	90
Total	7504	6829	91	1498	1374	92	1347	1235	92

Source: Director of Public Health and Family Welfare

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.15 Details of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)

District	No. of Schools Covered	No. of Children Surveyed	No. of Children with Suspected Dental Fluorosis	No. of Urinary tests carried out in school Children with Suspected Dental Fluorosis	No. of Children with confirmed Dental Fluorosis
School Survey					
Srikakulam	24	919	133	0	0
Guntur	66	2228	67	66	57
Prakasam	121	5179	343	343	41
Nellore	45	1084	200	200	102
Ananthapuramu	49	1745	225	0	0
Kurnool	1	46	26	0	0
Total	306	11201	994	609	200
Community Survey					
Srikakulam	700	2787	355	0	0
Guntur	692	2818	73	0	0
Prakasam	4577	17214	832	832	78
Nellore	941	3647	73	29	20
Ananthapuramu	5104	21771	515	0	0
Kurnool	35	160	42	0	0
Total	12049	48397	1890	861	98

Source: Director of Public Health and Family Welfare

A-8.16 ICTC Program performance of Non Ante Natal Clients & Ante Natal Clients FY 2019-20(April-2019 to March-2020)

District	Non Ante Natal Clients(Non-ANC)					Ante Natal Clients (ANC)				
	Target	Tested	% of Achievement	NON-ANC Positives	NON-ANC % of Positivity	Target	Tested	% of Achievement	ANC Positives	ANC % of Positivity
Srikakulam	90165	76585	85	511	0.70	46943	59411	127	16	0.03
Vizianagaram	76688	75910	99	613	0.80	39927	51853	130	32	0.06
Visakhapatnam	149672	119357	80	1596	1.30	77925	76016	98	62	0.08
East Godavari	169945	100786	59	2471	2.50	88479	90771	103	60	0.07
West Godavari	127973	97428	76	1884	1.90	66627	91575	137	52	0.06
Krishna	152396	143221	94	2173	1.50	79343	76437	96	65	0.09
Guntur	167087	139787	84	2448	1.80	86991	79114	91	74	0.09
Prakasam	117650	87653	75	1591	1.80	61253	63843	104	43	0.07
SPS Nellore	102630	80835	79	965	1.20	53433	68062	127	42	0.06
YSR	99606	92256	93	816	0.90	51858	64806	125	37	0.06
Kurnool	144679	92059	64	1132	1.20	75325	104285	138	58	0.06
Anantapur	142535	114473	80	1142	1.00	74209	89379	120	65	0.07
Chittoor	144991	112120	77	1239	1.10	75487	83278	110	67	0.08
State	1686017	1332470	79	18581	1.40	877800	998830	114	673	0.07

Source: Aids control Society

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.17: Ante Retroviral Therapy Program performance as per March-2020 ART MPR

Sl. No	District Name	Number of PLHIV registered in HIV Care at the end of this month	Number of PLHIV "Alive and on ART" at the end of this month
1	Srikakulam	15117	7332
2	Vizianagaram	13424	6928
3	Visakhapatnam	34685	16431
4	East Godavari	65039	29079
5	West Godavari	52019	22827
6	Krishna	47330	21275
7	Guntur	46754	21824
8	Prakasam	34670	15124
9	SPS Nellore	19843	9256
10	YSR	16889	7873
11	Kurnool	21001	9928
12	Anantapuramu	24154	13713
13	Chittoor	20473	11103
	Total	411398	192693

Source: Aids control Society

A 8.18 Houses completed under weaker section Housing Programme (in No.s)

District	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Srikakulam	17539	1314	18853	16559	3618	20177	2046	863	2909
Vizianagaram	14626	3413	18039	15451	928	16379	451	392	843
Visakhapatnam	21862	8757	30619	16514	7676	24190	1196	919	2115
East Godavari	39489	814	40303	33568	5882	39450	5554	1718	7272
West Godavari	27246	928	28174	26768	3400	30168	3433	554	3987
Krishna	20558	651	21209	20805	3813	24618	2031	1244	3275
Guntur	23677	2382	26059	22852	5497	28349	1734	1365	3099
Prakasam	18274	625	18899	18665	2339	21004	2371	575	2946
SPS Nellore	18897	1384	20281	14422	3806	18228	1074	439	1513
YSR	13714	1463	15177	14869	4343	19212	1318	912	2230
Kurnool	22648	393	23041	22748	7841	30589	2621	1273	3894
Anantapuramu	19542	2719	22261	24586	8893	33479	2264	1649	3913
Chittoor	18691	1558	20249	20503	5323	25826	2307	538	2845
Total	276763	26401	303164	268310	63359	331669	28400	12441	40841

Source: Housing Corporation

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8.19 Component wise Physical Achievements up to 31st March 2020 under PMKSY(IWMP)-WDC

Sl. No	Name of the component & Work	Unit	2009-10 to 2018-19	2019-2020	Cumulative
Natural Resource Management (NRM)					
1	Check Dams / Check Walls	No's	12,676	2,341	15,017
2	Farm Ponds / Dugout Ponds (Including EGS)	No's	1,32,677	9,807	1,42,484
3	Improvements to CDs / PTs	No's	7,422	626	8,048
4	Percolation Tanks / Mini Percolation Tanks	No's	7,145	3,579	10,724
5	Staggered Trenches / Continuous Contour Trenches	No's	4,651	868	5,519
6	Gully Control Works	No's	22,509	1,558	24,067
7	Cattle drinking water troughs	No's	2,194	134	2,328
8	Threshing floors	No's	1,386	327	1,713
9	Recharge Pit	No's	1,552	8	1,560
10	NADEP Compost pit	No's	20,819	86	20,905
11	Injection Wells	No's	200	14	214
12	Others(Surface Storage Pond, Recharge of dried up open wells, Compost pit Generation etc.,)	No's	8,236	1,062	9,298
Production System Improvements (PSI)					
1	Oil Engines	No's	36,085	1,871	37,956
2	Sprayers	No's	7,373	1,725	9,098
3	Tarpaulins	No's	43,059	12,895	55,954
4	Water carrying pipes	No's	12,341	1,104	13,445
5	Bullock Carts	No's	737	121	858
6	Farm Implements Individual (Tillers, Seed drills, MB plough, Rotavators, Implement Service Stations etc.,)	No's	6,299	1,597	7,896
7	Others (Breeding Rams, Milching Machines, Feed supply, Chaf cutters etc.,)	No's	35,999	473	36,472
Entry Point Activities (EPA)					
1	RO Plants	No's	272		272
2	Solar street lights	No's	3,596		3,596
3	Animal Health/ Sheep Health/ Fertility Camps	No's	2,249		2,249
4	Trevices	No's	528		528
5	Extension of pipe line for drinking water	No's	658		658
6	Tent house	No's	451		451
7	School related like furniture, Shed, Building repair, Lab etc.,	No's	656		656
8	Others(Single Works, Cattle/Goat / Sheep Trough etc.,)	No's	4,931		4,931
Livelihoods(LH)					
1	Dairy activities	No's			18,461
2	Small ruminants	No's			16,138
3	Petty businesses	No's			4,329
4	Skilled businesses	No's			3,083
5	Agriculture activities	No's			2,626

Source: Rural Development

ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.20 District wise Pensions

Sl. No.	District	Pensions	Total Amount (Rs. In crs)
1	Srikakulam	372994	92.38
2	Vizianagaram	330864	82.64
3	Visakhapatnam	457023	118.75
4	East Godavari	648517	160.40
5	West Godavari	481290	119.52
6	Krishna	486551	121.38
7	Guntur	561832	139.79
8	Prakasam	417578	104.77
9	SPS Nellore	349083	89.19
10	YSR Kadapa	333188	83.65
11	Kurnool	425400	107.91
12	Ananthapuramu	517334	132.09
13	Chittoor	500631	123.85
Total		5882285	1476.33

Source: SERP

A 8.20A Category wise Pensions

Sl. No.	Category wise	No. of Pensions	Total
1	O.A.P	2631367	639.03
2	Abhayastham	71473	3.76
3	Weavers	108302	26.92
4	Disabled	625604	200.60
5	Widow	2076425	496.85
6	Toddy Tappers	31902	7.56
7	Transgender	2153	0.77
8	Fisherman	52129	12.71
9	Single Woman	148438	35.80
10	Traditional Cobbler	20789	4.76
11	Dappu Artists	31554	9.62
12	Art Pensions	31762	7.15
13	CKDU Pensions	11252	11.25
14	DMHO Pensions	39135	19.56
Total		5882285	1476.33

Source: SERP

ANNEXURES - 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 (lakhs)						
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 Lakadawala Methodology report

* As per Tendulkar Committee report

ANNEXURES - POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A 9.2 : Distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment (%) - PLFS 2017-18

Status	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural						
self-employed: own account worker, employer	41.4	14.0	30.4	48.0	19.0	41.0
self-employed helper in household enterprise	7.4	27.7	15.6	9.8	38.7	16.9
all self employed	48.8	41.7	45.9	57.8	57.7	57.8
regular wage/ salary	12.6	6.0	9.9	14.0	10.5	13.1
casual labour	38.7	52.2	44.1	28.2	31.8	29.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
self-employed : own account worker, employer	38.0	28.4	35.1	34.9	23.7	32.6
self-employed : helper in household enterprise	2.2	15.9	6.4	4.3	11.0	5.7
all self employed	40.2	44.3	41.4	39.2	34.7	38.3
regular wage/ salary	39.2	41.4	39.9	45.7	52.1	47.0
casual labour	20.7	14.2	18.7	15.1	13.1	14.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combined						
self-employed : own account worker, employer	40.3	17.3	31.7	44.1	20.2	38.6
self-employed : helper in household enterprise	5.7	25.0	13.0	8.2	31.7	13.6
all self employed	46.1	42.3	44.7	52.3	51.9	52.2
regular wage/ salary	21.0	14.2	18.4	23.4	21.0	22.8
casual labour	33.0	43.5	36.9	24.3	27.0	24.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18

ANNEXURES - POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A 9.3 : Unemployment Rate (UR) (%) according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level – 2017-18

General Education Level	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural						
Not literate	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1
Literate & upto primary	0.0	1.0	0.4	3.1	0.6	2.5
Middle	2.0	0.0	1.5	5.7	3.7	5.4
Secondary	4.3	1.6	3.6	5.6	4.4	5.4
Higher secondary	8.1	14.0	9.3	9.5	14.4	10.2
Diploma/ certificate course	37.4	52.0	39.8	26.3	25.4	26.2
Graduate	25.3	41.4	28.5	18.1	32.7	20.5
Post graduate & above	30.5	48.0	34.4	13.3	36.8	18.9
All (incl. n.r.)	4.5	2.3	3.6	5.7	3.8	5.3
Urban						
Not literate	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.6
Literate & upto primary	0.9	0.0	0.7	3.6	1.3	3.1
Middle	1.8	0.0	1.5	6.0	5.1	5.9
Secondary	2.4	3.5	2.7	5.8	10.6	6.4
Higher secondary	5.8	7.7	6.1	9.2	17.2	10.4
Diploma/ certificate course	13.9	35.2	17.6	12.1	23.9	14.1
Graduate	17.3	39.8	23.6	11.7	24.4	14.5
Post graduate & above	12.0	22.8	15.7	8.6	19.5	12.3
All (incl. n.r.)	5.5	9.0	6.6	6.9	10.8	7.7
Combined						
Not literate	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.2
Literate & upto primary	0.3	0.8	0.5	3.2	0.8	2.7
Middle	2.0	0.0	1.5	5.8	4.0	5.5
Secondary	3.6	2.4	3.3	5.7	6.3	5.7
Higher secondary	7.3	11.8	8.1	9.4	15.4	10.3
Diploma/ certificate course	25.7	43.2	28.7	18.8	24.6	19.8
Graduate	20.9	40.3	25.7	14.7	27.5	17.2
Post graduate & above	20.1	30.5	23.2	10.4	24.3	14.6
All (incl. n.r.)	4.8	3.9	4.5	6.1	5.6	6.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18

ANNEXURES - POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A 9.4 : Employment Registrations and Live Register

Sl. No.	District	Total Live Register
1	Srikakulam	60742
2	Vizianagaram	62454
3	Visakhapatnam	145571
4	East Godavari	75916
5	West Godavari	76780
6	Krishna	59926
7	Guntur	51263
8	Prakasam	50790
9	SPS Nellore	50136
10	YSR	72035
11	Kurnool	87095
12	Ananthapuram	36475
13	Chittoor	85358
	Grand Total	914541

Source: Employment and Training Department