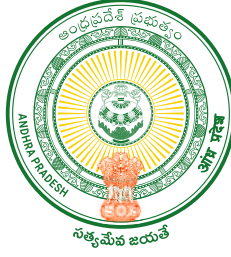




# SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

## 2020-21

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



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# PREFACE

The Government of Andhra Pradesh brings out the Socio-Economic Survey report every year and placed in both houses of the State legislature along with the budget documents like the way the Government of India does.

At the national level, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India presents the Economic Survey in both houses of the Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget. It is the ministry's view on the annual economic development of the country. 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 short to medium term.

The 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 under key economic indicators and social performance through physical outcomes resulting from implementation of various programmes /schemes during the year. Similar to last year, the fallout of the Covid-19 pandemic is evident in case of several indicators.

The Socio Economic Survey 2020-21 is an outcome of the collective effort of all the stakeholders including the government departments, consultations made with experts from research bodies and interested readers who have offered their valuable advice.

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CHAPTER

1

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 37.11% of the state geographical areas is under net area sown (60.49 lakh hectares), 22.63% under forest (36.88 lakh hectares), 8.91% under current fallow lands (14.52 lakh hectares), 12.73% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.74 lakh hectares), 8.20 % under barren and uncultivable land (13.36 lakh hectares) and remaining 8.21% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands (13.37 lakh hectares) and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown which is around 2.21%(3.61 lakh hectares).

### Macro-Economic Aggregates - Current Scenario

The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices for the year 2020-21 ( Advance Estimates)is estimated at Rs.9,86,611crores as against Rs.9,71,224 crores for 2019-2020 (FRE). As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2020-21 is estimated at Rs.6,51,624crores as against Rs.6,68,848 crores for 2019- 20(FRE) indicating a growth of (-)2.58 percent in comparison with the All India GDP growth rate of (-) 8.0 percent for 2020-21 as per Second Advance Estimates.

The sectoral growth rates of GVA of Andhra Pradesh for 2020-21 at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture:4.16%, Industry: (-)3.26% and Services sector: (-)6.71%. The Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices has registered a growth of 1.03percent as it increased from Rs.1,68,480 in 2019-20 (FRE) to Rs.170,215 in 2020-21, Where as the Per Capita Income of All India has decreased from Rs. 1,34,186 in 2019-20 to Rs. 1,27,768 (AE) in 2020-21.

### Public Finance

The revenue composition of the state in FY 2019-20 indicate that Rs.57,601 crores accrued from Own Tax sources, Rs.3315 crores from Own Non-Tax sources and Rs.50,957 crores of Central Transfers.

As per the Revised Estimates of FY 2020-21, the total



Own Tax Revenue is Rs57,378 crores- down from Rs. 57,601 crores in 2019-20. The Sales Tax accounted for 31 percent and GST at 33% for 2020-21 RE. The State's Own Non Tax Revenue in FY 2020-21 (RE) is Rs.3310 crores and Resource flow from the Centre is Rs.61,133 crores in FY 2020-21 (RE).

The Total Expenditure by the State (excluding ways and means advance) has increased from Rs.1,55,073 crores in the FY 2019-20 to Rs.1,73,495 crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.1,37,475 Crores in the FY 2019-20 and Rs.1,52,990crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The Total Debt of the State at the end of the FY 2019- 20 was Rs.3,01,802 crores and increased to Rs.3,55,839crores at the end of FY 2020-21 (RE). In the FY 2019-20, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.26,441 crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.39,687 crores. In 2020-21( RE), the Revenue Deficit is Rs.34,927crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs.54,639crores.

### Prices

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers grew by 6.03% in the state and 4.98% in All India level during the period April, 2020 to December, 2020 over the corresponding period of previous year.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 6.15% in the State (Combined AP) and 5.51% at All India compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

Wholesale Price Index (2011-12) for All Commodities increased from 119.2 in April, 2020 to 129.3 in March, 2021, for manufactured products, it increased from 118.7 to 127.3 and for Fuel & Power group it increased from 89.8 to 109.7 during the same period.

### Public Distribution

Approximately 90% cardholders are availing Essential Commodities every month. Government have ordered to supply sortex quality Rice and other Essential Commodities at the doorstep of BPL households through 9260 Mobile Dispensing Units which are provided to youth of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Minorities and Economically Backward Classes of the society towards sustainable livelihood and economic upliftment.

At present 29,782 Fair price shops are functioning in the State. On an average, each FP Shop serves 483 cards / families. There is one shop for every 1417 persons in the state. At present a quantity of 2.43 lakh MTs of Rice (2.10 Lakh MTs to Priority Households, 0.33 Lakh MTs for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families) is being allotted every month as per National Food Security Act, 2013 for distribution at subsidized rates @ Rs.1/- per kg to cater the needs of 1.52 crore below poverty Line families.

In kharif 2020-21 (01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021), a quantity of 47,49,844 MTs of Paddy, valued Rs.8,899.85 crores was procured ensuring MSP to 5,18,218 farmers

### Seasonal conditions

The State received rainfall of 704.8 mm during the South West Monsoon period for 2020-21 as against the normal rainfall of 556.0 mm, indicating an excess of 26.8%. All the districts in the state except Srikakulam and Vizianagaram received excess rainfall, in Rayalaseema region 65% of excess rainfall is recorded. During the North East monsoon period of 2020-21(October to December), excess rainfall of 25.1% was recorded. The rainfall received during the period was 370.3 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296.0 mm.

### Agriculture

As per the 3rd Advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2020-21 are estimated and compared with the previous year achievements viz, 2019-20. While the area under food grains is 43.08 lakh hectares in 2020-21 as against 41.45 lakh hectares in 2019-20, showing an increase of 3.9%. The total production of food grains in 2020-21 is 168.31 lakh tonnes while it was 175.12 lakh tonnes in 2019-20 showing a decrease of 3.9%.

Under YSR Rythu Bharosa scheme, financial assistance is being provided to land owning farmer families @ of Rs. 13,500/- per year including Rs. 6000/- from the GOI under PM KISAN. Financial assistance is also being extended to SC, ST, BC, Minority category Landless tenant farmers & ROFR cultivators @ Rs. 13,500/- per year per family from the budget of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. During 2020-21, 51.59 lakh farmer families including 1.54 lakh landless SC, ST, BC, Minority farmer families and ROFR cultivators were provided with a benefit of Rs. 6928 Cr

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which included Rs. 2966 Crores through PM KISAN.

Government has so far appointed 6442 Village Agriculture Assistants. The recruitment is under process to place the balance 316 posts.

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 and also an amount of Rs 7 lakhs from YSR Bima in addition to YSR Rythu Bharosa.

Government of AP has initiated esteemed project of Dr.YSR. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu(Dr.YSR RBKs) in coterminous with village secretariat by integrating Agri Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Centres with an intention to augment income and livelihood of farmer by ensuring the availability of certified quality inputs & dissemination of latest technology and crop specific MSPs, more so "One Stop Shop" so that farmers could not be fleeced.

Government has established 10788 Dr.YSR RBKs & 154 Hubs, for rendering all services of Agriculture and Allied sectors at village itself.

The government is organizing Dr.YSR Polambadi (Farmer Field Schools) to empower the farmers to take economically viable decisions by adopting eco-friendly practices of Integrated Crop Management in a scientific manner and to reduce the cost of cultivation and enhance the productivity. During 2020-21 (upto 31st March, 2021) , 10,790 Polambadis were conducted covering 3.23 lakh farmers in different crops like Rice, Maize, Millets, Pulses, and Oil seeds in the State and is proposed to organize 19000 Polambadi programs during 2021-22 with a proposed out lay of 5646 lakhs to organize the program.

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 at RBK level at their villages.

The A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs.11347.16 Crore (Kharif Rs.5493.79 Crore and Rabi Rs.5853.37 Crore) as production credit(Short term loans) to farmers through the PACSs and DCCBs during the year 2020-21.

## Horticulture & Sericulture

In the AP state, area under Horticulture crops is 17.84 lakh Ha and production is 312.34 lakh MTs. As per EXIM Bank Report, A.P contributes 7.8% of Vegetables and Vegetable products in the country.

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in cultivation of Oil Palm, Papaya, Lime, Cocoa, Tomato and Chillies. The State stood 3rd in implementation of Micro-Irrigation at national level. A.P is the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.8% of the total production at the national level. 70529 ha. (174207 acres) of additional area brought under Horticulture crops.

Post Harvest Infrastructure are newly created including 6 Solar Poly Driers with a capacity of 14 MTs, 23 Solar Cold Room/Chambers with a capacity of 145 MTs, 4 Ripening Chambers with capacity of 165 MTs and 17 Coconut pack houses with storage capacity of 35 lakh nuts

Andhra Pradesh is the Second largest producer of Silk in India next to Karnataka. 500 new Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded during 2020-21 extending Sericulture activity.

The total extent of Mulberry in the State is 1,18,407 acres. An extent of 5553 acres of Mulberry gardens were covered with Drip irrigation system during 2020-21.

In the State, 1479.69 MTs of 2 A & above Grade Bivoltine Raw Silk and 59079.37 M.Ts of Reeling Cocoons (BV +CB produced during the year 2020-21 (up to November-2020). Due to Covid-19 Pandemic effect, productivity of cocoon decrease from 74 to 73 Kgs per 100 DFSL net income to Sericulture farmers.

## Livestock and Fisheries

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.

Under YSR Pasu Nashta Parihara Padhakam, 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 scheme is being implemented with an initial Corpus fund of Rs.100 Crs. During 2020-21, 45439 beneficiaries received compensation of Rs.4786.77 Lakhs upto 21-01-2021.

Government to increase the income of the women farmers and their families, envisaged AMUL Paalavelluva (YSR Cheyutha) scheme with a project cost of Rs. 3517 crores expecting to benefit 4.69 lakh women and YSR CHEYUTHA – JAGANANNA JEEVAKRANTHI with a project cost of Rs.1868.63 Crores covering 2.49 Lakhs beneficiaries. 2821 units Under AMUL Paalavelluva, 3503 units under Jagananna Jeevanakranthi are grounded upto Dec,2020.

Andhra Pradesh has favorable agro-climatic conditions for the growth of fisheries and aquaculture sector. The State is contributing about 29.7% of National fish production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 40.4% in total value of sea food exports of the country during 2019-20. The sector is providing employment to nearly 26.5 lakhs.

During 2020-21 46.23 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn are produced. The State stands 1st in Egg Production (2170.77 Crores), 4th in Meat production (8.50 Lakh MTs) and 4th in Milk production (152.63 Lakh MTs) in the country during 2019-2020.

Under Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa, relief is provided to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period. The Government enhanced the relief from Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/-. An amount of Rs.109.23 Crores was spent to benefit 109231 fishermen families.

The government enhanced HSD oil subsidy to fishing boats from Rs.6.03 ps to Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 17,504 boats. The government enhanced the financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs. 65 marine fishermen were benefited with an amount of 3.25 Cr. Power tariff concession was provided to aquaculture by reducing the unit rate from Rs. 3.86 to Rs. 1.50 to benefit 54,452 aqua farmers.

## Forests

As per Indian State Forest Report, 2019, Andhra Pradesh state forest covers an area of 37392.24 Sq. Kms, which amount 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 and Scrub Forest is 8254.84 Kms.

Government has started Eco-Tourism initiatives by taking up creation of new community based Eco-Tourism Centres and strengthening the existing Eco-Tourism centers by the Forest Department involving local tribes in implementation and management by CBETs/ EDCs duly empowering their economic status.

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.

## Agriculture Marketing

There are 1043 godowns with a storing capacity of 957337 MTs are existing in the state, of which 747 godowns with a storage capacity of 708702 MTs are under utilization. Under Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, Rs. 0.70crore loans have been provided to 532 farmers during 2020-21.

For the first time in the country, the Government of A.P has announced MSP for crops significantly grown in A.P and for which GOI has not announced - Chillies –Rs.7000 per quintal, Turmeric-Rs.6850 per quintal, Onion-Rs.770 per quintal, Minor Millets-Rs.2500 per quintal, Banana-Rs.800 per quintal, Sweet Orange –Rs.1400 per quintal.

During Covid-19 pandemic, when the economy is in trouble, the Agriculture Marketing Department defying all odds has remarkably procured 18965.105 MT of onion, banana, sweet orange and tomato valued Rs 19.31Crores during the lockdown despite several restrictions. During 2020-21, the CCI procured 18,17,709.164 MTs of cotton from 44,440 farmers for a value of Rs.1039.298 Cr. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton fixed by GOI is Rs. 5825/- for Long Staple length and Rs. 5515/- for Short staple length.

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## Industrial Development

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.

The Andhra Pradesh Government have introduced the AP Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2020-2023 identifying 10 thrust areas to propel economic growth, with manufacturing as the high priority sector that would create large scale employment. As per APID P Policy, 2020-2023, the State Incentives/ facilities are in operation from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2023.

"De-risking the investments is the cornerstone of the new industrial policy. Government introducing 'YSR AP One', a multi-faceted business enablement centre which acts as a one-stop resource and support centre for industries".

The MSME sector in Andhra Pradesh, identified as a catalyst for job creation and balanced regional development, produces 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. The MSME policy provides a holistic framework 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, administrative reforms and rehabilitation of sick industries in the State. During the year 2019-20, 10,019 MSMEs 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 OTR of MSME loans scheme under an umbrella program "Dr Y.S.R Navodayam"

Government introduced a new scheme 'YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam' as part of special industrial policy 2020-

23 under which a series of incentives have been announced for the benefit industrialists from SC and ST communities.

## Industrial Corridors

The Chennai Bengaluru 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. 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 and Thatiparthi (V), Sri Kalahasti (M), Chittoor District) - 1,603.86 acres. Krishnapatnam Node is expected to generate employment to around 98,000 people on completion of the First Phase.

Government is undertaking development of CBIC with Vizag- Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). As part of CBIC, Krishnapatnam node has been identified for development in A.P.

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 A.P. VCIC intends to complement the ongoing efforts of the GoAP to enhance industrial growth and create high quality jobs. Further Hyderabad Bangalore Industrial Corridor is also identified to be developed along with CBIC and VCIC

## Industrial Infrastructure

Government of India has announced the National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 Million jobs. NIMZ, is

envisaged to be developed as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the art infrastructure to provide a productive environment to persons transitioning from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

APIIC has undertaken and developed 475 Industrial Parks, 6 Special Economic Zones (SEZs), 20 SPVs & JVs, 21 Auto Nagars and 31 MSME Parks.

### Mines and Geology

Minerals are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh and are also 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.2,072 crores of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2019-20 and Mineral Revenue during 2020-21 (upto Nov 2020) is Rs.1,095 Crores

### Commerce and Exports

Due to the effect of COVID pandemic, there was a slight hit on the exports from the State. However, the exports still showed a positive trend compared to the corresponding quarters in the previous year. In Q1-2020, exports from AP were Rs. 27,442 Crores, a 5% increase compared to corresponding quarter in 2019. Q2 exports showed 32% rise standing at Rs. 30,306 Crores.

The District Export Promotion Committees named as "District Industrial and Export Promotion Committee (DIEPC)" constituted, one in each district will assist in review of all trade related issues, issues in logistics, agriculture exports, service exports, other export related issues at District level and suggest measures from time to time for promotion of exports from the District.

### Water Resources

The apportionment of waters of river Godavari between

two successor states is yet to be finalized. The State of A.P is utilizing 308.703 TMC under existing projects and 468.688 TMC is planned for utilization under ongoing projects.

In Krishna basin, 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 and 150.500 TMC is planned for utilization under ongoing projects.

So far 105.77 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created up to November 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

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 in the divided state of Andhra Pradesh, 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 in the next 4 years.

Completion of 40 Jalayagnam Projects (23 Major + 7 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create 27.62 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 5.03 lakh acres.

After utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, the net rise in groundwater level from May-19, November-19 and May-20 is 8.79 m, 3.01 m and 6.16 m respectively.

### Power

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state as on 31/10/2020, stands at 18799.56 MW of which 1798 MW have been commissioned by Hydel, 4850 MW Thermal-Genco, 1980.63 CCGS, 1307.59 MW Gas, 630.55 MW Thermal (IPP) and 4083.57 MW Wind, 3957.24 MW Solar and 591.98 MW through other sources.

The Transmission losses decreased to 2.6%(Provisional)

## GENERAL REVIEW

during the year 2020-21 from 2.91% in 2019-20. During 2020-21, the department has implemented an Important scheme namely 'Commissioning of Dr.NTTPS Stg-V (1x800MW) and SDSTPS Stg-II (1x800MW) by 31.03.2021'. Commercial Operation of these 800 MW unit is planned by end of Mar'2021. APGENCO is making all-out efforts to achieve the generation targets set for the year 2020-21 and planning to commission 1600MW(2x800MW) in this financial year (2020-21) for the implementation of "Nine Hrs. free agriculture power supply".

State government is providing free power of 9 hours per a day to agricultural consumers with an amount of Rs 9896.90 Cr (18% over the previous year) subsidy given to Agriculture farmers for supply of 4725 MU power to 18.43 lakh connections; Rs.796.44 Cr subsidy for aqua farmers provided for supply of 1990 MU towards 63443 aqua farmers on subsidizing unit rate of Rs.1.50/- ; Rs.1,707.05 Cr subsidy to domestic sector by providing free power supplied to SC colonies/ST colonies (200 units / month) in 2020-21.

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. 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

23.29 Lakh LED street lights have been installed in 11,749 GPs so far across the State against the target of 30 lakhs street lights. The estimated energy savings are around 261 MU per annum with a monetary benefit of Rs 156 crores per year for the entire project. It is expected to save 111 units per annum per one LED light.

The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8633.22MW. Of this, 3957.24 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.81 from Wind Power Projects, 102.598 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 489.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.

The State government has established Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Ltd., to install 8000 MW to

10000 MW of dedicated solar power in order to provide free power to agriculture in the long run. Evacuation scheme was prepared for a capacity of 6100 MW solar power and administrative approval was issued to all the evacuation works. Tendering is in progress.

## Roads

The total R&B Road Network (excluding National Highways) in the State as on December 2020 was 46225 Km, comprising 13500 Kms of State Highways, 32725 Kms of Major district road and Rural roads. 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.

There are 38 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 6943.69 Km. Out of 6943.69 Km National Highways in the state, a total length of 2524.15 Km are under the control of NHAI, 833.24 Km with MoRT&H, PIU and 3586.30 Km under the control of State PWD.

In addition, in-principle declared NHs for a length of 381.00 km for which DPRs under preparation for two lane with paved shoulders and additional in-principle proposals for 1679.00 km were submitted to MoRT&H for approval.

Under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, the total length of the rural roads as on 01.04.2020 in the state is 79,636 KMs. During the year 2020-21 (Upto March, 2021), 3317 KM length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2195 crores.

## Transport

There are 1.38 Crore Motor Vehicles registered in the State as on 30.11.2020, of which 1.21 Cr are non-transport vehicles used for personalized purposes and 16.58 Lakhs Transport Vehicles. Out of 1.21 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.08 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.20%, Four wheelers (jeeps and motor cars) are 8.85 Lakhs which constitute 7.30%, and 4.26 Lakhs are other vehicles i.e Tractors, Trailers road rollers, rig mounted, construction equipment, Fire tenders and others of the Non-Transport segment.

Under YSR Vahana Mithra scheme, an amount of Rs 10,000/- was sanctioned to 273985 eligible beneficiaries in 2020-21.

Presently, APSRTC (13 Districts) has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 128 Depots with a total fleet strength of 11439 buses. As on March, 2021, it recorded fuel efficiency of 5.33km per liter and the average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 203 kms and the Corporation achieved 29.01% fleet utilization in view of pandemic Corona situation.

APSRTC received "Kausalacharya Award 2020" from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India on 10th Sept'2020 for imparting skill development training in various trades to ITI Apprentices during the last four years i.e. from 2016 to 2019.

### Airports & Sea Ports

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities. Domestic Airports: Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Orvakallu at Kurnool and Puttaparthi (Pvt) and International Airports: Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati. The Orvakallu Airport got both DGCA license and BCAS approval for public use and the APADCL working towards bring the commercial Airlines to start the operations and also actively pursuing to bring the Flight Training Organization

There are 4 operational non-major ports, one captive port in the State and one major port at Visakhapatnam which functions under administrative control of Government of India. Government has already awarded KSEZ Port under PPP mode. Further, Government envisaged Development of Ramayapatnam, Bhavanapadu and Machilipatnam Ports during 2021-22

### Tourism

A.P Tourism Policy 2020-2025: The Government of Andhra Pradesh intends to build world-class tourism infrastructure, attract large scale investments, develop unique products and position the State as a preferred tourism destination.

### Information Technology

Government has approved for developing a Greenfield Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) in Koppa, Kadapa District to attract high valued investments and to create huge employment opportunities in Kadapa District under EMC 2.0 scheme of MeitY, Govt. of India. This cluster expects to attract minimum of Rs.5,000 cr. with an employment of 30,000 under ESDM sector.

Under the initiatives of ease of doing business, infra creation and employment generation in IT/ITeS sector, Government has accorded approval for the investment proposal received from M/s. Adani Enterprises Limited for setting up of "Integrated Data Center Park and Technology/Business Park" which has potential to create 25,000 jobs with an investment of Rs. 16,000 Cr. Vishakhapatnam, Amaravati, Anantapur and Tirupati are identified to develop as major technology hubs.

AP Electronics and Information Technology Agency(APEITA) has identified potential investors through various forums and actively pursuing 217 IT/ITeS leads, with a committed investment of Rs.25,524 Cr. and committed employment of 98,973. For Electronics, pursuing 128 leads, with a committed investment of Rs.33,027 Cr and committed employment of 1,13,234.

SAPNET is operating MANATV and AP Prime TV electronic visual media Channels. Through these two channels, SAPNET has transmitted many awareness programmes on Government flagship programmes, development schemes/activities.

Awareness programmes for Grama Volunteers, AMMA VODI, Regular interaction programmes of Commissioner of Agriculture with Village Agricultural Assistants and Village Horticulture Assistants and state level functionaries, Implementation of farm mechanisation scheme 2020, Programmes on Raithu Bharosa Kendras, Agricultural operations in the state during the Lockdown period of COVID 19 and guidelines on Kharif 2020 Subsidy Seed distribution. About 30 AP Government Departments are using the services of SAPNET.

### Awards / Achievements:

1. AP Space Applications Centre (APSAC) achieved an award on "Application of Geospatial technology for

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preparation of Action plan maps under mission water conservation, MGNREGS Programme" at Elets india transformation summit during May 2020.

2. APSAC achieved Excellence award on "Soil fertility mapping at village level for 3 aspirational districts of A.P" at DIGITAL Technology Sabha during August, 2020.

3. APSAC bagged award in Silver category for Andhra Pradesh Mineral Vehicle Tracking System (APMVTs) at ET Government Global Smart Cities Forum-2020 during November, 2020.

### School Education

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in Education. Some of the strategies implemented for Universalization of Elementary Education are Strengthening existing schools, Implementing the Jagananna Ammavodi, Supply of Student Kits under Jagananna Vidya Kanuka, Naadu-Nedu and other types of Educational facilities in small and un-served habitations

The enrolment in all types of schools during 2020-21 in the state is 72.78 Lakhs, of which 37.28 Lakhs (51.22%) are in I-V classes, 21.79 Lakhs (29.94%) in VI-VIII classes and 13.71 Lakhs (18.84%) in IX-X classes. Under Jagananna Amma Vodi scheme, 44.48 lakh mothers/ guardians have been identified as eligible and bills processed for transfer of amount to 44.28 Lakh bank accounts. An amount of Rs.6564.22 Crore has been transferred to the bank accounts of 43.76 Lakh eligible mothers/ guardian, and transfer failed in 51489 accounts.

Under Mid-Day Meal, 41.65 lakh children are covered in the state during 2020-21, out of which 21.67 lakh children are in primary including NCLP, 12.12 lakh in upper primary and 7.86 lakh in high schools. The new menu introduced by the government from 21.01.2020.

All mothers belonging to BPL will be given Rs 15000/- per annum under Jagananna AmmaVodi program. Out of this Rs 1000/- shall be apportioned towards maintenance of toilets in the schools and shall be released to School Development committee /College development Committee accounts of Government schools and Government aided Schools/Colleges as School Toilet Maintenance Fund (STMF).

### Samagra Shiksha

Government of AP have supplied the Students Kits consisting of three (3) pairs of uniforms, set of notebooks, text books, a pair of shoes and two (2) pairs socks, a belt and school bag to all the students studying from Classes I to X in all the Government/MPP/Municipal/ Residential Schools of Education & Welfare Departments/ Ashram Schools/Aided Schools/ Model Schools/ KGBVs/ Registered Madaras in the State under "JAGANANNA VIDYA KANUKA" Scheme for the academic Year 2020-2021. 42.34 Lakh students were benefitted with a budget of Rs.648.09 Crores during the academic year 2020-21.

The State Government has launched a massive program Mana Badi Nadu-Nedu (MBNN) during the year 2019-20, to fulfill the needs of 9 (Nine) Components. Out of 44512 schools, 1st Phase MBNN has covered 15717 schools with financial outlay of Rs.4255.55 crores and incurred an expenditure of Rs.30502.05 crores up to the end of November'2020. Further, 2nd Phase MBNN proposed to cover 16345 schools during the year 2021-22 which is under process.

There are 131 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVS) (Class VI to X) and 221 KGBVs (Class VI to XII) are functioning in the State.

40 vocational institutions are newly sanctioned in the PAB 2020-21 and a budget of Rs.6702.1 lakhs was sanctioned for 477 schools.

### Intermediate Education

There are 472 Government and Vocational Junior Colleges and 122 Aided Junior Colleges, 2902 other Junior colleges functioning in the state. Under Ammavodi, 434348(4.34 Lakh) beneficiaries covered in Intermediate Education. Government decided to implement Mana Badi Nadu Nedu programme to all Govt Jr Colleges for modernization and Transformation in the phase II.

Government have distributed 18 Lakh Intermediate text books for I Year and II year of various groups on free of cost to the students of Govt Aided and other Govt Junior colleges for the year 2020-21 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 12.09 Crores for the benefit of 543509 (5.44 Lakh)



students.

### Collegiate Education

There are 153 Government Degree Colleges (152 degree + 1 oriental) and 137 Private aided Colleges existing in the state catering to the educational needs of 2 Lakh students offering UG & PG courses. Out of these, 44 are Autonomous colleges (16 GDCs+ 28 Aided), 2 Social Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges and 3 College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) Colleges.

66 Government colleges and 48 Private Aided colleges were having valid grade as on today and the department is preparing 54 colleges for NAAC Assessment in 2020-21.

It is proposed to transform 13 Govt. Degree Colleges, one in each district covering all 13 districts to be groomed as Centres of Excellence in the state of Andhra Pradesh for nurture them as quality education institutes in Higher Education and to prepare for better NAAC grade and NIRF ranking.

### Technical Education

There are 84 Government, 2 Aided and 209 Private polytechnics are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 73535.

The virtual class rooms are provided in 84 Government Polytechnics to conduct online classwork/ video conferencing/ Seminars/ Workshops etc. High Speed Internet Connectivity is established in 79 Govt. Polytechnics. 500 Digital Class rooms are established in 84 Government Polytechnics and facilitated uninterrupted access to Learning Management System (LMS) and access to other online courses like SWAYAMMOOCS.

So far 41 Government Polytechnics registered for National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for the year 2020-21 and registration of 18 Government Polytechnics is under process for NBA.

Industrial Training for 6 months is made mandatory as per the revised Curriculum and thrust for group work and project work is emphasized. The revised curriculum C-20 is implemented from the academic

year 2020-21 onwards.

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 2020-21. 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 2020.

### Health and Family Welfare

#### COVID-19 pandemic – Status and steps taken to handle the deadly disease

The COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented in its scale as well as quick spread across the world. Due to sustained efforts of government functionaries at all levels, the state is able to handle the crisis with meticulous planning. The State along with entire geography of the Country is witnessing 2nd wave of Covid-19 pandemic. The Government is taking all the measures for prevention and management of COVID 19, which include Regular Surveillance, Testing, Contact tracing and containment, operationalization of COVID Care Centers, Treatment at notified COVID hospitals, Recruitment of additional staff for COVID hospitals, Helpline services through 104 Call Centre, Hospital desk management and Vaccination.

From zero testing labs in March, 2020, the state could raise to establish testing facility up to sub district level. At present there are 14 Viral Research and Development Labs under Government control which have been accredited by ICMR and 45 labs under the private sector which have been accredited by the National Accreditation board for Laboratories and ICMR. Further there are 76 Tuenat Labs which have been set up in Area Hospitals, District Hospitals and Community Health Centres. As on 12.05.2021 total of 1,76,05,687 Samples have been tested in which 13,44,386 have tested positive with Positivity Rate of 7.64%. The tests done per million in AP is 3,29,695 as against all India average of 2,21,762.

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633 COVID hospitals are established in the state with a total bed capacity of 46056 comprising ICUs, Oxygen general and General beds. Some of the key steps are as follows:

- Specialist doctors, Medical Officers, Staff Nurses, other supporting staff are being recruited to the COVID Hospital in addition to the existing staff. In all, 18270 additional staff have been recruited for Covid work.
- One Nodal Officer has been appointed to every Covid notified hospital in the State. Three Hospital desk Managers have been appointed in every COVID hospital.
- In addition to COVID Hospitals, 104 Covid Care centres have also been established with a total capacity of 49344 beds.
- State is allotted with 590 MT of oxygen per day from various sources within the State and from neighboring States. State is utilizing the 100% allotted quantity.
- W.e.f. 20.04.2021, Government is strictly implementing the guidelines of COVID appropriate behavior as below:
  - o Use of mask is mandatory and to impose fine on person not wearing a mask in public.
  - o Ensure that individuals maintain 5 feet social distance in public places and other establishments.
  - o Ensure that alternative seats are kept vacant in public and private venues.
  - o Provide for thermal screening and hand sanitizers at all malls, commercial establishments and public places
  - o Shut down of swimming pools and sports activities etc., with immediate effect.
- Apart from this, my Government has allocated Rs. 309 Crores and 50 Cryogenic Tankers are being procured. Setting up of oxygen generation plants at 49 Hospitals and 10,000 additional oxygen Pipelines in Government Hospitals are our priority.
- State constituted State Oxygen monitoring cell as integral part of state Covid Command Centre.
- Oxygen war rooms are established in every district for monitoring and ensuring the supply of Oxygen requirement to all the COVID Hospitals.
- In view of the increase of Covid cases, my government has revived the State Covid Command and Control Centre with 11 IAS officers to take necessary steps for Covid 19 management. Further 13 senior IAS officers are made in-charge of the 13 districts to guide the District Administration.
- The Government has established a three-tier structure for effective implementation of Covid management.
- The Government is strictly implementing the guidelines of COVID appropriate behavior. We have imposed curfew in the State to contain the spread of COVID which will be effective from 12.00 Noon to 6.00 A.M. for a period of two weeks.
- Covid vaccination is taken up in State as per the Government of India guidelines. As on 11.05.2021, 1st dose of vaccine was administered to 53.28 lakh persons while 2nd dose was also administered to 20.12 lakh persons, out of 1.48 crore total population covering health workers, front line workers and persons aged more than 45 years.
- We have also decided to go for global tenders for greater access to vaccination.

### Health parameters:

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-centres, 1142 Primary Health Centres, 195 Community Health Centres, 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 Centres, 44 Post-Partum Units, 259 e-UPHCs and 5 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 - 2018). The male and female expected life at birth for the combined state of Andhra Pradesh state are 68.4 and 72.1 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 65 for Andhra Pradesh welcomingly much lower than All-India's 112, as per the latest Sample Registration System (2016-18).

o far (up to November 2020), Full Immunization (Children below 1 yr) coverage of 97.80% and Complete Immunization (Children 1 to 5 Yrs) of 95.55% has been achieved. For the period from April'20 to March '21, a total number of 6.60 lakh patients and 1.29 lakh pregnant women were transported under the Emergency Health Transportation (108) Scheme. 40.12 lakhs beneficiaries utilized MMU (104) services for the period from April'20 to March' 2021.

Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme is a 'flagship scheme' of all health initiatives of the State government to achieve Universal Health Coverage in the state. 137 Lakh BPL population of the state is eligible for the benefits under the scheme. As per eligibility criteria issued by government, families with an annual income up to Rs.5 lakhs are eligible. Govt. will bear the entire expenditure of treatment as per the scheme guidelines. 1577 network hospitals are empanelled and 2436 procedures are covered under the scheme. So far, 5512 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas where 14,39,220 beneficiaries were screened, and 11,714 patients were referred.

All the families with the annual income up to Rs. 5 Lakhs can apply to get smart health cards with QR code. Till date, 1,33,988 new cards were issued. Under Dr.YSR Aarogyasri 533670 patients are benefitted with an amount of Rs 1902.35 crores

In order to compensate the loss of wages during post-op recovery period, government provides "Post-operative Sustenance Allowance" under YSR Aarogyasri Aasara scheme to the patients who undergo treatment from any of the identified 1519 procedures @ Rs.225/-

per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per month. From December, 2019 to November, 2020, an amount of Rs.266.72 crores provided to post-operative sustenance allowance to 4,38,924 cases under Aarogyasri Aasara.

In view of the spread of Pandemic COVID -19 virus, the government of AP has decided to provide the cashless health care services to the CORONA virus affected people, irrespective of their economic status and also to treat the suspected patients. 97171 patients were treated with preauthorized amount of Rs.307.29 crores.

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) is an autonomous organization funded by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, to manage secondary level hospitals providing outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services. 6320 CHCs/MCH, 4700 SDHs (AHs) and 4450 DHs are functioning under APVVP in the state.

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. Under Phase - I & Phase II Eye Screening of School Children was completed for 66,17,613 Children and spectacles provided to 1,58,227.

Under Phase III (as on 20-12-2020) AVVA-TATA Eye Screening Programme, 721425 Old Age people screened, Spectacles recommended to 335623, Spectacles delivered to 203483 beneficiaries, 71790 referred for Cataract Surgeries and 3523 Cataract Surgeries done. Phase III Eye Screening Programme is still being conducted in all 13 Districts. The total provisional Expenditure is Rs.74 Crs.

Around 1.90 lakh PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the Anti-Retroviral Treatment Centers (ART) in the state. Five new ART centres have been sanctioned by NACO during FY 2020-21. 31,270 ART patients are receiving ART pensions through YSR Pension Kanuka.

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## Women Development and Child Welfare

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. about '8.70 Lakhs' children of 3-6 years age group enrolled in 55607 Anganwadi Centres providing six (6) services, viz., Non formal Pre-School Education, Supplementary Nutrition, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-ups and Referral Services to 0-6 years children, pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus and YSR Sampoorna Poshana scheme was introduced for supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centres at an annual budget of Rs. 1,863.11 Cr for the nutrition of Pregnant women, Lactating mothers and Children. Milk and Egg are being given on daily basis to all 23.70 Lakh children aged 6 months to 72 months and 6.46 lakh Pregnant and Lactating women who are enrolled in the Anganwadis.

Under Nadu-Nedu, the State Government will be taking up construction of new buildings for 27,438 Anganwadi Centres and upgradation of 1668 Anganwadi Centres during next three years (2021-2023) with all necessary learning and play material to strengthen Pre-primary Education in Andhra Pradesh

## Welfare of Disabled

Pensions are sanctioned to 6.51 lakhs Differently Aabled persons and 27.56 lakhs Senior Citizens through the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department in the month of April, 2021.

Under Jagananna Vasathi Deevana, Government sanctions food and hostel expenses to 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 as maintenance fee.

## 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. The literacy rate among SCs is 64.47, lower than the State's Literacy rate of 67.41.

Under "JagjeewanJyothi" scheme, Free Power is provided to SC Households up to 200 units to the eligible SC households. 17.44 lakhs SC households are covered every month.

Financial Assistance provided by government to SCs during 2020-21:

- Rs.2612.61 Crs released to 9.95 lakh SC Pensioners under YSR Pension Kanuka up to November, 2020.
- Rs.1231.31 Crs allocated to SC students for Jagananna AmmaVodi Scheme.
- Rs.1275.93 Crs released to 1.71 lakh SC DWCRA women under YSR Aasra scheme,
- Rs.1066.38 Crs released to 5.69 lakh SC women under YSR Cheyutha,
- Rs.64.85 Crs released to 64087 SC beneficiaries under YSR Vahana Mitra.
- Rs.21.54 Crs released to 21,545 SC beneficiaries Jagananna Chedodu.

## Tribal Welfare

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 census is 27.39 lakhs constituting 5.53% of the total population of the State. 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.

As a measure of Quality Enhancement for STs under Education, 378 Ashram Schools, 19 Hostels, 161 Post-matric Hostels and 1933 Govt. Primary Schools with an enrolled strength of 169875 students are functioning in the State.

## Scheme wise benefits during 2020-21

- Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF): 9344 ST students

benefitted with an amount of Rs.12.85 Cr.

- YSR Pension Kanuka : 360855 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.833.92 Cr(as on February, 2021)
- YSR Vahanamitra: 10552 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.10.55 Cr.
- YSR Cheyutha: 134409 ST women benefitted with an amount of Rs.252.02 Cr.
- Jagananna Chedodu: 3464 ST Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors benefitted with an amount of Rs.3.46 Cr.
- YSR Asara: 29843 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.169.60 Cr.

During 2020-21, (316) works were completed with an expenditure of Rs.95.09 cr for building infrastructure to educational institutions, constructing youth training centers for imparting skill development, anganwadi centers, GP buildings, health centers, developing infrastructure like link roads, godowns, DR depots etc for better marketing facilities.

Proposed to establish Tribal Research Institute on Ethno Medicine (Tribal Medicine), a detailed Plan of action is prepared and submitted to the MoTA, GOI and also a detailed Project Plan of action is prepared on Comprehensive Tribal Health - Identified 3 high priority blocks of ITDA Paderu and submitted to the MoTA, GOI.

### BC Welfare

At present, there are 747 Govt. B.C. hostels, (565 hostels for boys and 182 hostels for girls). A total strength of 37848 boarders was admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2020-21.

Under the "YSR Vahan Mithra" 123490 BCs are benefitted during 2020-21 with financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum with an expenditure of Rs. 123.49 Cr.,

Under "YSR Matsyakara Bharosa" 107949 BC are benefitted during 2020-21 with an expenditure of Rs. 107.95 Cr.

Under the "Y.S.R. Nethanna Nestham" 70620 BCs are benefitted with Rs 24,000 per anum during 2020-21 with an expenditure of Rs. 169.49 Cr.

During the year 2020-21, government provided financial assistance at the rate of Rs.10,000/- per annum under

"Jagananna Chedodu" to Rajakas and Nayibrahmins for better livelihood. An amount of Rs.225.96 crores has been incurred for 2,25,960 beneficiaries.

Under "YSR Pension Kanuka" an amount of Rs.8614.45 crores has been incurred for 30,27,350 beneficiaries.

Government, under "YSR Asara", supported 37,85,890 beneficiaries aged above 45 years during the year 2020-21 by incurring an amount of Rs.3020.14 crores.

Government is providing financial assistance under the "YSR Cheyutha" to B.C Women @ Rs.18,750/- per annum. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.2703.12 crores expenditure has been incurred for 14,41,662 beneficiaries.

Under Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) scheme, during 2020-21, an amount of Rs.1826.13 Crore is provided for BCs which was reimbursed to 6236 institutes and incurred an amount of Rs. 1826.13 Cr. An amount of Rs.774.07 Crore was reimbursed to 3998 Institutes and incurred an amount of Rs. 774.07 Cr for EBCs and Rs 402.77 Cr was reimbursed to 4271 Institutes for Kapus.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) scheme, an amount of Rs.552.68 Crore for BCs, Rs.175.82 Crore to EBCs and Rs.92.93 Crore for Kapu is provided in the budget for the year 2020-21.

56 BC corporations have been established during 2020-21.

### 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. There are 6 residential schools in the state aiming towards educational and social development in minority students with residential amenity. There are two Corporations namely AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd and AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd are functioning under the Minority Welfare Department. Government of AP has been implementing welfare schemes for the welfare of minorities. Many initiatives taken up under NAVARATNALU schemes such as Jagananna Vidya deevena (RTF), YSR Vahana Mithra, YSR Pension Kanuka, Jagananna Chedodu, YSR Nethanna Nestham, YSR

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Cheyutha & YSR Aasara were implemented through these Corporations during the year 2020-21 from 1st April 2020 to 30th November 2020.

Beneficiaries during 2020-21 - AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): Budget of Rs. 257.92 Crores received, Rs.209.55 Crores released to 8465 institutions and 132984 students were benefitted.

- YSR Vahana Mithra: An amount of Rs.38.60 Crores budget received and Rs.29.85 Crores released to 29844 beneficiaries.
- YSR Pension Kanuka: Budget of Rs.607.68 Crores received and released Rs.490.38 Crores to 254893 beneficiaries.
- Jagananna Chedodu :An amount of Rs.18.42 crores budget received , Rs.18.33 Crores released to 18331 beneficiaries under this scheme.
- YSR Cheyutha: An amount of Rs.449.25 crores budget received and Rs.422.38 Crores released to 225268 minority women beneficiaries
- YSR Aasara: An amount of Rs.131.48 crores budget received and Rs.130.95 crores released to the 16084 Minority Women beneficiaries.

### Housing

The Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of "Navaratnalu Pedalandarikillu" have decided to distribute 30.66 Lakh house site pattas to all the eligible beneficiaries @ 1.50 Cents in Rural areas and 1.00 Cent in Urban areas. It is proposed to take up 28.30 lakh Individual Houses in (2) Phases i.e. 15.60 lakh Houses in 1st Phase and 12.70 lakh Houses in 2nd Phase.

15,60,227 houses are being taken up under Phase 1 programme with a unit cost of each Rs.1.80 lakh each house both in Urban & Rural areas with a project cost of Rs.28,084.09 Crs and planning to complete within (18) months. All these houses will be taken up in 8,929 layouts with all infrastructure facilities and are named as "YSR Jagananna Colonies". In the 2nd Phase 12.70 lakh houses are proposed in 7,141 Layouts with a project cost of Rs. 22,860.00 Crs.

Construction of these houses will give a boost to the

economy of the State and provide massive employment opportunities.

### Municipal Administration

There are 125 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 17 Municipal Corporations, 77 Municipalities and 31 Nagarpanchayats in the State. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 140.06 lakhs.

The total Solid Waste generation in the state in 125 ULBs is 6850 TPD and waste lifted is 6782 TPD, lifting 99 % of garbage generated. Out of total 42.12 lakh households, door to door garbage collection is covered in 41.70 lakh households covering (99%) and segregation of waste at source is covered in 32.61 lakh households covering (82.16%).

777 Schools in 61 ULBs have been included in Nadu Nedu Program, under which a total of 6113 works under the above components to a tune of Rs.230.44 Crs are sanctioned and under progress

Positioning of Ward Volunteers in all the ULB areas in the state to ensure leak proof implementation of Government Programmes/ Schemes is completed. 72478 Ward Volunteers are working in all the Urban Local Bodies across the State.

4151 Ward Secretariats in all the 125 ULBs have been established and 34505 Ward Secretaries in MA&UD Wing have been recruited

### 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 12 MLD of clear water generation treatment capacity plant has been commissioned in Jaggaiahpetta under PLAN Grant duly benefitting 0.60 lakh population .

Under AMRUT-Phase-I, water supply projects costing Rs.794.49 crores were taken up in 24 towns which are in progress with 100% of work completed in the ULBs of Vizianagaram, Kakinada & Rajahmundry and in the remaining ULBs works are in various stages of progress and scheduled to be completed by December 2021.

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 and will be commissioned by December-2021.

### Rural Water Supply

29223(60%) habitations are fully covered with 55 LPCD supply, 19323 (40%) habitations are partially covered with 0-55 LPCD supply and 126 habitations are quality affected.44.91 Lakh household tap connections have been provided upto 31.03.2020 out of 95.66 Lakh total rural households.

Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household and public institutions by 2024. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Rs. 4800.59 crores sanctioned for providing FHTCs to about 57 lakh households by 2024. 38 lakh households planned during 2020-22. So far, 12.98 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs during 2020-21.

### Rural Development

MGNREGS is implemented in all 13 districts of the State. Andhra Pradesh occupies 6th place in the Country in generating of 2604 Lakh person days against approved labour budget of 2525 Lakh person days by Gol. Out of these 588.06 Lakh person days generated by SCs,288.17 Lakh Person days by STs and 1269.51 lakhs Person days generated by BCs. 80.02 lakh wage seekers belonging to 46.65 Lakh households were provided wage employment with an average employment of 54.44 days per household. Total expenditure incurred is Rs. 10021 Crs. 8.68 Lakh households completed 100 days with the Average wage rate of 227.78.

Construction of Grama Sachivalayam building works were taken up through Panchayat Raj Engineering department under convergence with MGNREGS. Out of 10929 Grama Sachivalayam buildings, all works are grounded and 3442 works are in Finishing stage and 2713 physically completed.

The state government has launched "YSR Jala Kala" programme on 28.09.2020 to drill bore wells at free of cost to the needy and eligible farmers. The government

has planned to drill Two Lakh free Bore wells to the needy & eligible farmers with an financial out lay of Rs.5715 Crs., in the next four years.

Due to reverse migration during Covid-19 Pandemic, AP has issued 3.83 Lakh new Job cards benefitting 6.23 Lakh wage seekers & 2.44 Lakh new members are added to the existing job cards. In addition, 7.36 lakh deactivated Job cards are activated

### SERP

83.53 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.35 lakh SHGs. A total of 28,185 Village Organisations (VOs), 662 Mandal Samakhya (MS) and 13 Zilla Samakhya have come into existence across Andhra Pradesh. The total savings by the members is Rs.8564.43 Cr and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs.10655.01Crs. Out of 83.53 lakh rural SHG members, around 100% of the members have their individual member SB accounts in banks.

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 Rs.10,000/- per month to the patients affected with Chronic Kidney Disease who are undergoing dialysis. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.15,635 crores has been allotted for pensions and it will be increased to Rs.18,000 crores during 2020-21 financial year.

Under YSR "Sunna" Vaddi, an amount of Rs. 1400 Crores was disbursed to 8.78 lakhs SHG Loan accounts in April, 2020 for both rural and urban areas for the FY 2020-21.

Through the YSR Aasara program, Government proposed to reimburse the entire outstanding Bank Loan of Rs.27,168 crores as on 11th April 2019, in four installments starting from this year, 2020-21. An amount of Rs.6,792 Crores was disbursed to 8.71 lakhs SHGs SB Accounts under 1st installment on 11th September, 2020.

YSR Cheyutha is a unique welfare program under which financial assistance of Rs.75,000 (over 4 years) will be provided to approximately 25 lakh women between the age group of 45-60 years, belonging to

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## GENERAL REVIEW

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SC/ST/BC/Minority communities which was launched on 12th August, 2020. Under Phase I & II, Rs.4500.20 Cr released to 2400111 eligible beneficiaries.

### Poverty

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%

The overall Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPRs) as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19 were about 37.5% for all India level and 57.8% for Andhra Pradesh: In rural areas, it is 48.3% for Andhra Pradesh and 37.7% for India and 39.4% for Andhra Pradesh and 36.9% for India in urban areas.

The PLFS survey, 2018-19 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 (15.2% as compared to 28.8% in rural areas). The relatively higher work participation rates of females in rural areas could be due to 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 in Rural Areas

### Employment – Unemployment

Persons are considered unemployed, if he/she was not working, but 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 unutilized portion of the labour-force.

The overall unemployment rate (per 1000) as per PLFS 2018-19 is 5.3% for Andhra Pradesh which is lower than that of India's 5.8%.

### Skill Development

The Skill Development 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.

### Sustainable Development Goals:

In the year 2015, the UN has evolved the theme of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as an extension of MDGs 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. These 17 SDGs comprise a wide range of targets related to social, economic and environmental issues. 232 indicators were contemplated under 169 targets to monitor progress towards the achievement of the goals.

In Andhra Pradesh, for the 17 SDGs, 169 targets have been identified and 394 related indicators have been mapped to Navaratanlu.



CHAPTER

2

MACRO ECONOMIC  
AGGREGATES

## Economic Growth

The year 2020-21 has witnessed unprecedented crisis throughout the world with almost all countries across the globe have been adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The impact of the pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports plummeted with some notable exceptions where decent growth was observed. Wide fluctuations are noticed in the economic activities during first two quarters and the impact is conspicuous in the performance of various sectors.

The impact of Covid-19 is evident on the state economy as well with almost all the activities coming to a halt during the lockdown period which caused an economic shock for the State along with the Nation. However, the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' package of the Govt and spontaneous response of the State government which has quickly unleashed a galaxy of relief programmes, Andhra Pradesh could withstand the crisis to a large extent. The relief measures include provision of transport facility to the migrants, providing free food to all the needy, supporting the MSMEs through the Restart package and ensuring livelihood to poor through MGNREGs and other programmes.

Currently, 2nd wave of Covid-19 has hit the Country. The Government is taking all the measures for prevention and management of COVID 19, which include Regular Surveillance, Testing, Contact tracing and containment, operationalization of COVID Care Centers, Treatment at notified COVID hospitals, Recruitment of additional staff for COVID hospitals, Helpline services through 104 Call Centre, Hospital desk management and Vaccination.

### State Economy

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

Amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, Andhra Pradesh state could register a modest GSDP of Rs.6,51,624 Cr. for the year 2020-21 (AE), estimated at Constant (2011-12) Prices as against Rs. 6,68,848 Cr. (First Revised Estimate) for the year 2019-20, a growth rate of -2.58%. The GSDP growth rate for 2019-20 (FRE) is 7.23% at Constant prices.

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 2020-21 at Rs. 134.09 lakh crores, as against Rs. 145.69 lakh crores in 2019-20(FRE) and registered a contraction in growth rate by 8.0 percent as compared to the growth rate of 4.0 percent in 2019-20 (FRE). Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices shown below in table 2.1

Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

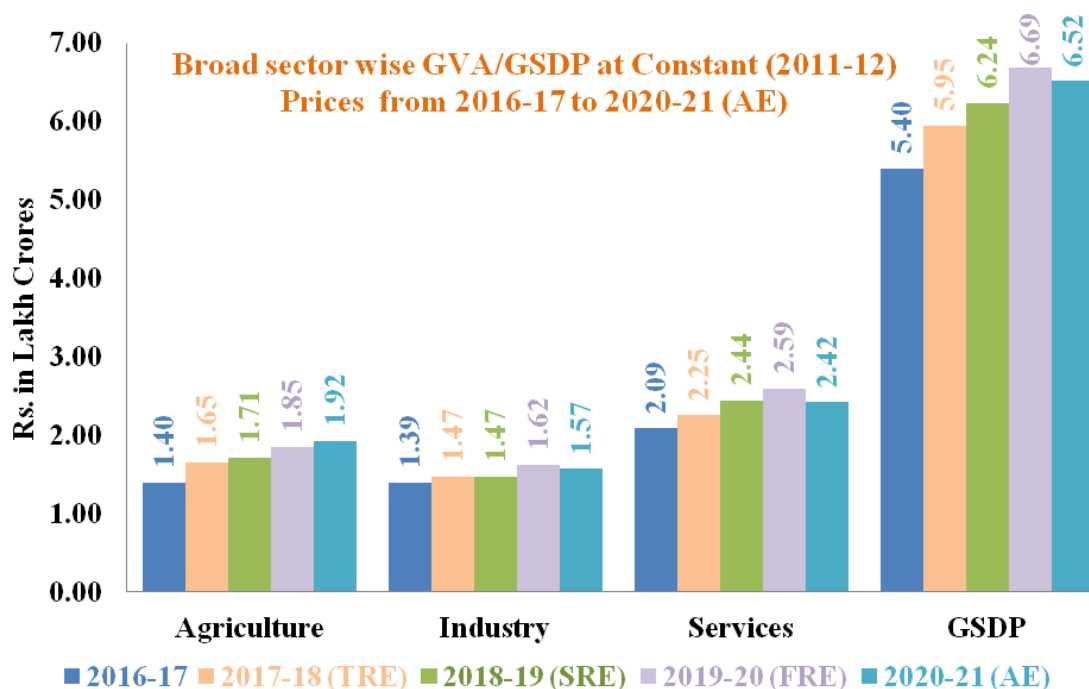
Table 2.1

| Broad Sector/<br>Growth Rate | Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in crores) |                  |                  |                  |                 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                              | 2016-17                        | 2017-18<br>(TRE) | 2018-19<br>(SRE) | 2019-20<br>(FRE) | 2020-21<br>(AE) |
| Agriculture & Allied         | 139717                         | 165192           | 171096           | 184627           | 192308          |
| Growth Rate                  | 14.98                          | 18.23            | 3.57             | 7.91             | 4.16            |
| Industry                     | 139316                         | 147328           | 147045           | 162103           | 156816          |
| Growth Rate                  | 12.48                          | 5.75             | -0.19            | 10.24            | -3.26           |
| Services                     | 208694                         | 225349           | 243914           | 259042           | 241664          |
| Growth Rate                  | 1.76                           | 7.98             | 8.24             | 6.20             | -6.71           |
| GSDP                         | 540212                         | 594737           | 623732           | 668848           | 651624          |
| Growth Rate                  | 8.34                           | 10.09            | 4.88             | 7.23             | -2.58           |

The overall economic growth of the state is primarily driven by the Agriculture and Allied sector which has showed great resilience amidst global turmoil. The Agriculture sector GVA growth is impressive at 4.16% in 2020-21(AE). The Industry and Services Sectors however fell in the negative territory with the GVA growth rates of -3.26% & -6.71% respectively. The

robust Agriculture & Allied sectors growth in the state helped to certain extent to compensate for the downfall in other sectors. The growth achievement of -2.58% for 2020-21 is can still be viewed significant, especially in the context of global economic slowdown and other fallouts like COVID-19. Broad sector wise and year wise GVA/GSDP at constant prices shown below in chart 2.1

Chart 2.1



MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

**Agriculture broad sector:**

Agriculture broad sector comprises of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture sectors. The Agriculture & Allied Sectors stands out as a single broad sector with a GVA of Rs.1,92,308 crores for 2020-21 (AE) and registering a positive growth rate of 4.16% amidst global uncertainty.

Within this broad sector of Agriculture & Allied sectors, Agriculture GVA for 2020-21 (AE) at Constant Prices is estimated at Rs. 31,372 Cr. as against Rs. 32,789 Cr. of 2019-20 (FRE), a contraction of 4.32%. Heavy rains (i.e., Nivar Cyclone) received in the month of November and pest attacks, led to fall in the yields of most of the crop.

The estimates of 2020-21 (AE) based on the 2nd Advance Estimates of Area, Yield & Production (AYP). The Production of Paddy is estimated at 134.15 lakh MTs in 2020-21 as against 137.10 lakh MTs in 2019-20; Maize Production is estimated at 20.33 lakh MTs in 2020-21 as against 21.21 lakh MTs in 2019-20; Production of Groundnut is estimated at 7.41 lakh MTs in 2020-21 as against 8.49 lakh MTs in 2019-20; Production of Tobacco is estimated at 2.46 lakh MTs in 2020-21 as against 1.85

lakh MTs in 2019-20. These crops are contributing major share in GVA of Agriculture sector.

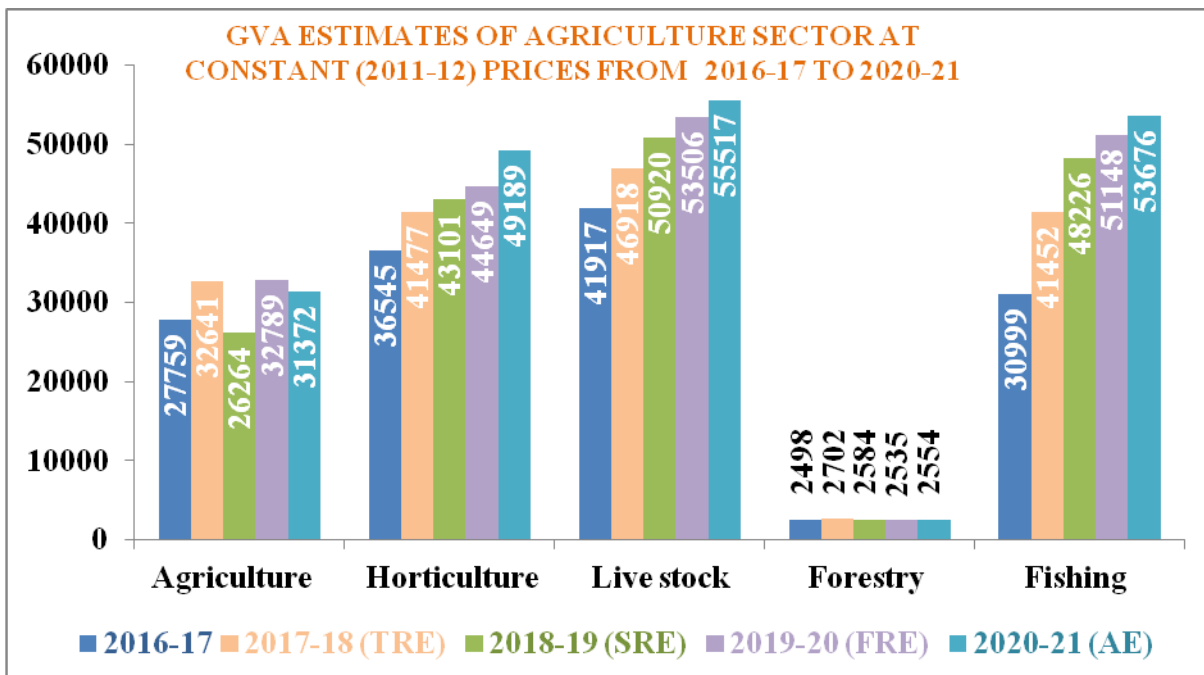
One positive aspect is that most of the Horticulture crops are estimated to register an increase in production. Horticulture Sector GVA for 2020-21 (AE) is estimated at Rs. 49,189 Cr. as against Rs. 44,649 Cr. of 2019-20 (FRE), with a growth rate of 10.17%.

Banana crop is set to register a quantum jump of over 6 lakh MTs in production in the year 2020-21, estimated at 64.85 lakh MTs as against 58.62 lakh MTs in 2019-20. Among other crops, Chillies (Dry), Mango & Tomato are expected to register an increase in production as compared to last year. Production of Chillies (Dry) is estimated at 11.10 lakh MTs in 2020-21 as against 10.79 lakh MTs in 2019-20, Production of Mango is estimated at 49.26 lakh MTs in 2020-21 as against 46.88 lakh MTs in 2019-20 and production of Tomato is estimated at 22.17 lakh MTs in 2020-21. These crops account for major share in GVA of Horticulture Sector.

The Livestock Sector, Fishing & Aqua Culture Sectors grew by 3.76% and 4.94% respectively. GVA Estimates of Agriculture sector at Constant prices shown below in Chart 2.2

Chart 2.2

(Rs. in crores)

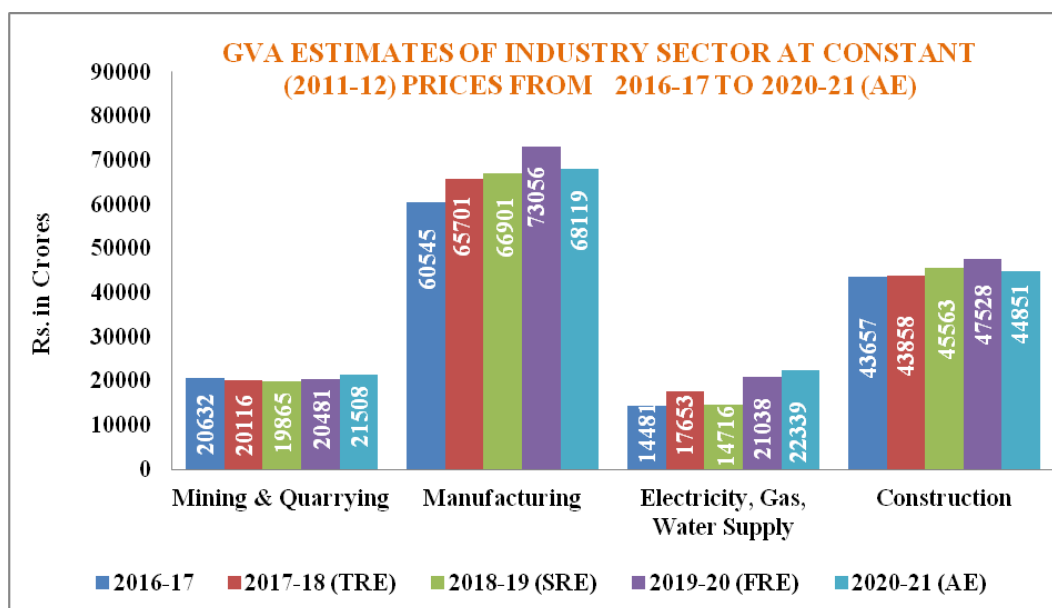


## Industry Sector

The Industry Sector, as per the Advance Estimates for the year 2020-21, is expected to register a negative growth rate of 3.26% at Constant (2011-12) prices and is estimated at Rs.1,56,816 crores as against Rs.1,62,103 Cr. in 2019-20 (FRE). Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, Remediation & Other Utility Services

sectors have registered impressive growth rates of 5.01% and 6.18% respectively whereas manufacturing & Construction sectors moved down with negative growth rate of 6.76% & 5.63% respectively. GVA Estimates of Industry sector at Constant prices shown in below Chart 2.3

Chart : 2.3



## Services Sector

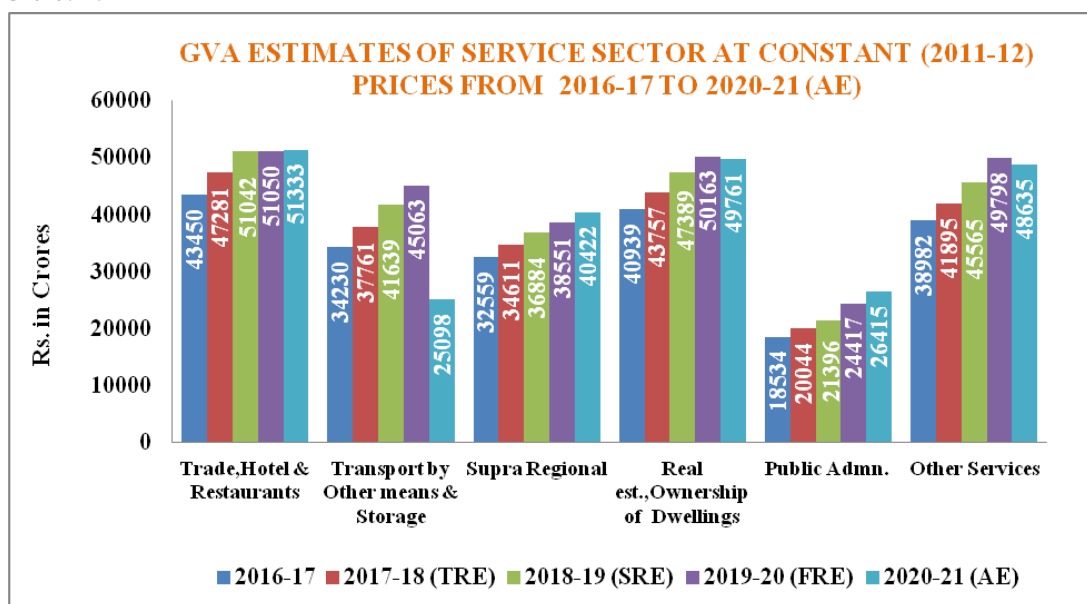
This broad sector comprises of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by Other Means & Storage, Supra Regional sectors (Railways, Communications and Banking & Insurance), Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Prof. Services, Public Administration and Other Services sectors.

The Services Sector, as per the Advance Estimates for the year 2020-21 at Constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at

Rs.2,41,664 Cr. as against Rs.2,59,042 Cr. in 2019-20(FRE), reflecting a negative growth rate of 6.71% over last year. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Communications, Banking and Public Administration registered a growth rate of 0.56%, 8.50%, 7.68% & 8.18%, respectively and where as remaining Services indicated negative growth rate. GVA Estimates of Service sector at Constant prices shown below in Chart 2.4

## MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Chart : 2.4



## Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices

Nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2020-21 (AE) is estimated at Rs.9,86,611 Cr. as against Rs.9,71,224 Cr. for the year 2019-20 (FRE), showing a growth of 1.58% during 2020-21.

## Per Capita Income :

The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh during 2020-21 (AE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.1,70,215 as against Rs.1,68,480 in 2019-20 (FRE). Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at current prices are shown below in Table.2.2 and Chart 2.5

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

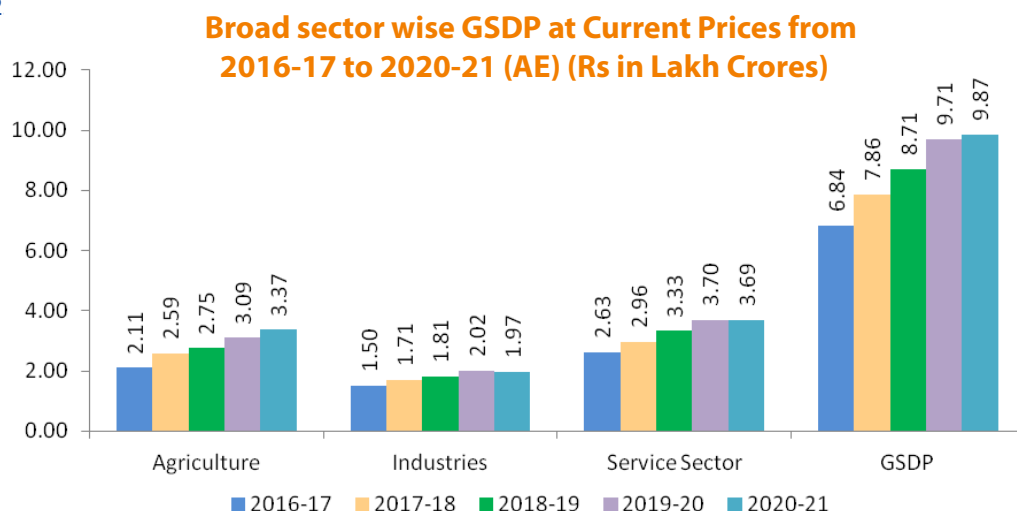
Table 2.2

(Rs. in crores)

| Broad Sector / Growth Rate | 2016-17 | 2017-18 (TRE) | 2018-19 (SRE) | 2019-20 (FRE) | 2020-21 (AE) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Agriculture & Allied       | 210863  | 258939        | 274994        | 309401        | 336642       |
| Growth Rate                | 21.77   | 22.80         | 6.20          | 12.51         | 8.80         |
| Industry                   | 150394  | 170743        | 181144        | 202014        | 197283       |
| Growth Rate                | 11.98   | 13.53         | 6.09          | 11.52         | -2.34        |
| Services                   | 263246  | 295590        | 333060        | 370465        | 369301       |
| Growth Rate                | 5.74    | 12.29         | 12.68         | 11.23         | -0.31        |
| GSDP                       | 684416  | 786135        | 870849        | 971224        | 986611       |
| Growth Rate                | 13.27   | 14.86         | 10.78         | 11.53         | 1.58         |
| PCI (in Rs.)               | 120676  | 138299        | 152286        | 168480        | 170215       |
| Growth Rate                | 11.74   | 14.60         | 10.11         | 10.63         | 1.03         |

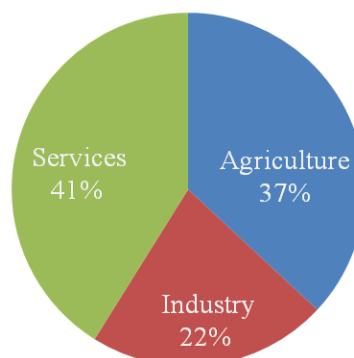
Broad sector wise GSDP / GVA estimates at Current Prices are as follows:

Chart : 2



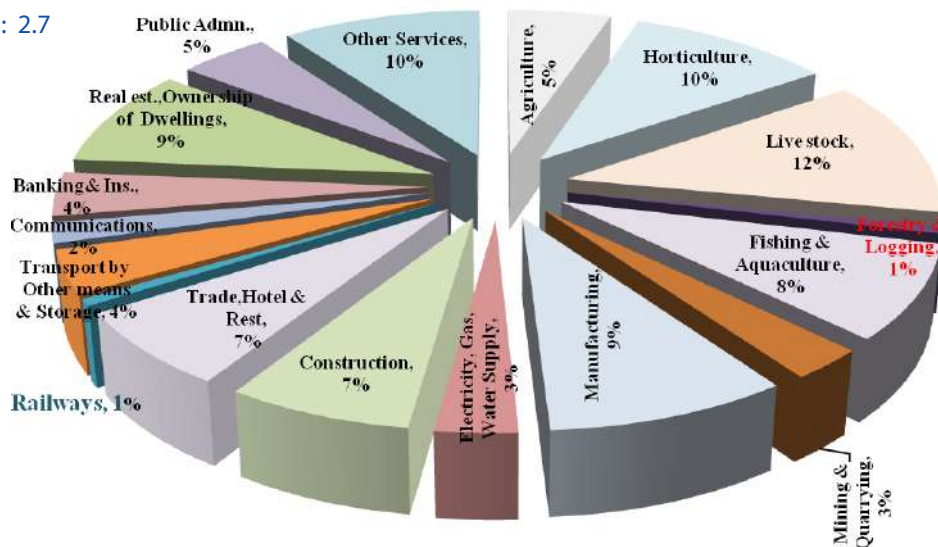
Broad sector wise GVA Contribution at Current Prices 2020-21 are as follows :

Chart : 2.6



Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices-2020-21 (AE)

Chart : 2.7

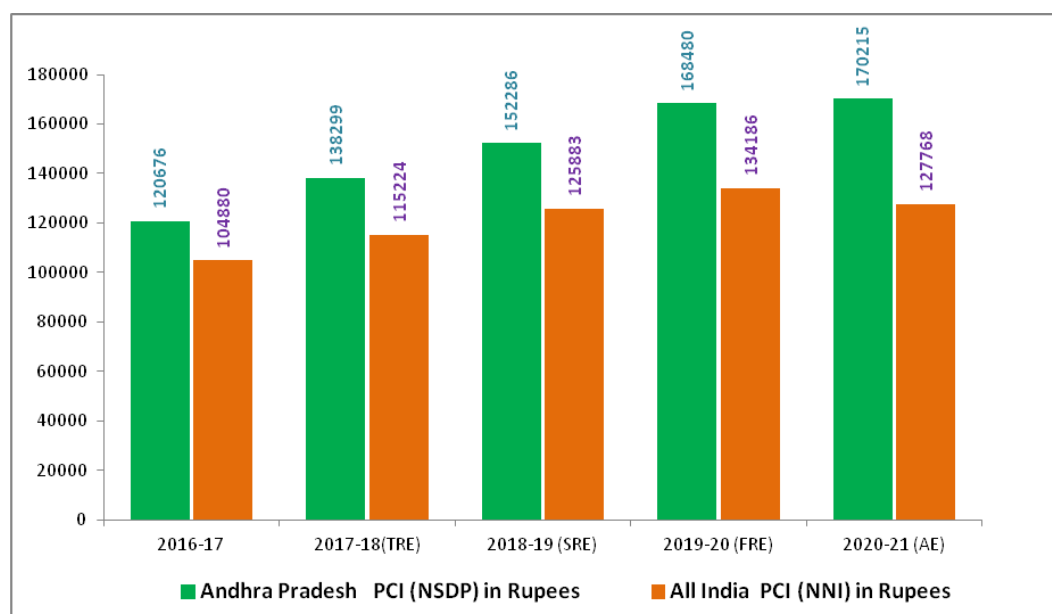


## MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Table 2.3 The GSDP/GDP &amp; PCI of Andhra Pradesh and All India at Current &amp; Constant (2011-12) prices

| Item                        | Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in crores) |               |               |               |              | All India (Rs. in crores) |               |               |               |               |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                             | 2016-17                        | 2017-18 (TRE) | 2018-19 (SRE) | 2019-20 (FRE) | 2020-21 (AE) | 2016-17                   | 2017-18 (TRE) | 2018-19 (SRE) | 2019-20 (FRE) | 2020-21 (SAE) |
| GSDP/GDP at Current Prices  | 684416                         | 786135        | 870849        | 971224        | 986611       | 15391669                  | 17090042      | 18886957      | 20351013      | 19586161      |
| Growth (%)                  | 13.27                          | 14.86         | 10.78         | 11.53         | 1.58         | 11.8                      | 11.0          | 10.5          | 7.8           | -3.8          |
| GSDP/GDP at Constant Prices | 540212                         | 594737        | 623732        | 668848        | 651624       | 12308193                  | 13144582      | 14003316      | 14569268      | 13408882      |
| Growth (%)                  | 8.34                           | 10.09         | 4.88          | 7.23          | -2.58        | 8.3                       | 6.8           | 6.5           | 4.0           | -8.0          |
| Per Capita Income (In Rs)   | 120676                         | 138299        | 152286        | 168480        | 170215       | 104880                    | 115224        | 125883        | 134186        | 127768        |

Chart : 2.8 PER CAPITA INCOME OF AP &amp; ALL INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES FROM 2016-17 TO 2020-21 (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 the estimates are shown at Annexures - 2.6 to 2.10.



CHAPTER

3

PUBLIC FINANCE

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Public finance relates to the collection of taxes by the Government from those who benefit from the provision of public goods and the use of those tax funds towards production and distribution of public goods. Resource generation, resource allocation and expenditure management (resource utilization) are the essential components of a public financial management system.

The State has also taken several steps to strengthen appropriate institutional measures for more efficient management of public finances. These measures include cash management system to reduce inefficient and ineffective expenditures and to avoid rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year, improved classification of revenue and capital expenditures, grants meant for creation of capital assets to be treated as capital expenditure, zero-based budgeting with focus on completion of projects and such other measures.

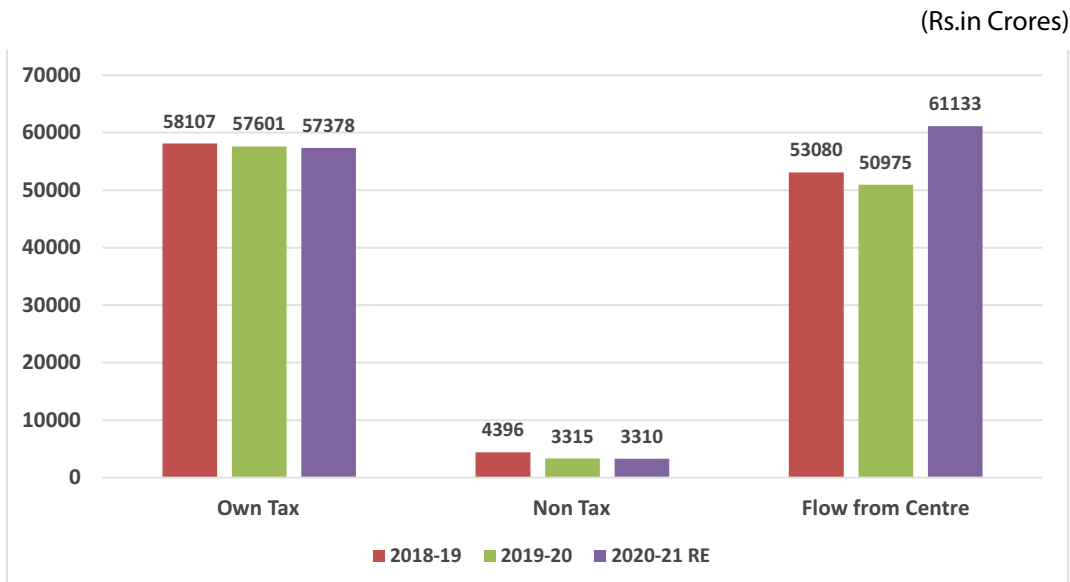
The overall fiscal situation of the state is stable. It is capable of managing fiscal risks and continues with prudent fiscal management policy keeping intact the thrust on socio-economic development for inclusive growth.

COVID-19 is likely to undermine fiscal targets and associated receipts for 2020-21 because of the operation of the scissor effects - loss of revenues due to demand slowdown, and higher expenditure associated with the pandemic. However, 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 development vision is manifest in the comprehensive welfare agenda, the Navaratnalu, which has cross cutting themes covering farmers' welfare; education for all; affordable healthcare for all; housing for all; women empowerment; youth empowerment; and welfare measures for all other sections of the society.

### The State's Revenue

The revenue for the state in FY 2019-20 stood at Rs.57,601 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs.3,315 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs.50,975 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 2020-21 (RE) with the FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 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 2018-19 to FY2020-21 (RE)  
Comparison of State's Revenue



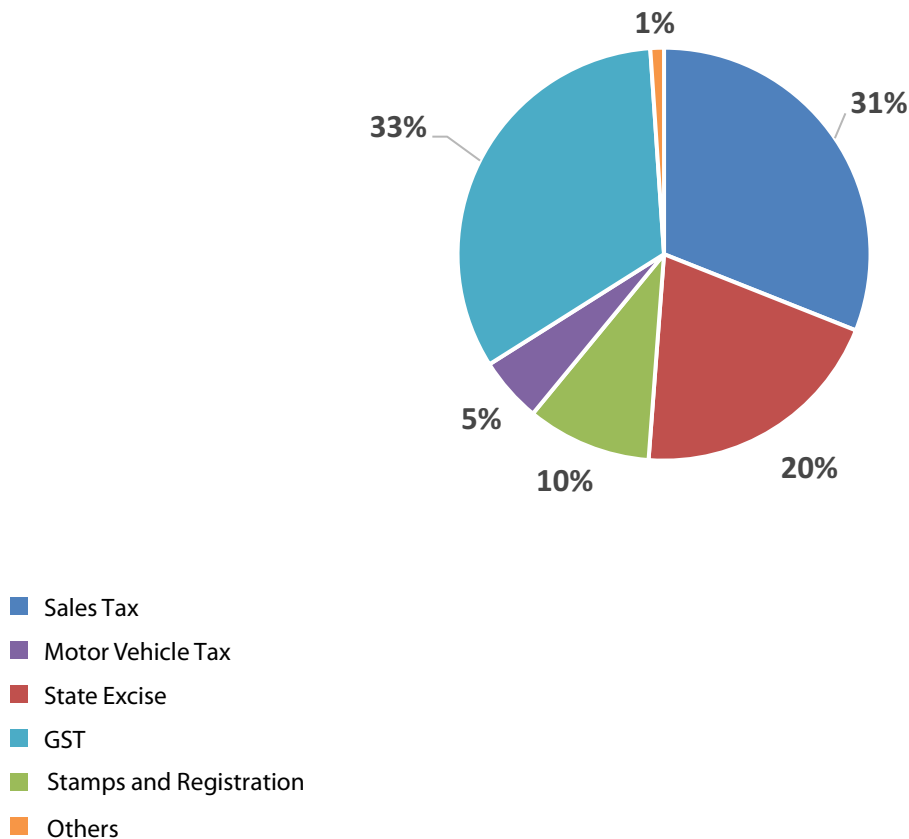
### State's Own Tax Revenue

The total Own Tax Revenue was Rs.57,601 Crores in FY 2019-20 and Rs.57,378 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The composition of individual components of Own Tax Revenue for FY 2020-21 (RE) is shown as Chart 3.2. It is to note that Sales Tax accounted for 31 percent and GST at 33 percent of the State's Own Tax Revenue for FY 2020-21 RE. The State's own tax revenue for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 (RE) have been detailed in Annexure 3.1.

### State's Own Non Tax Revenue

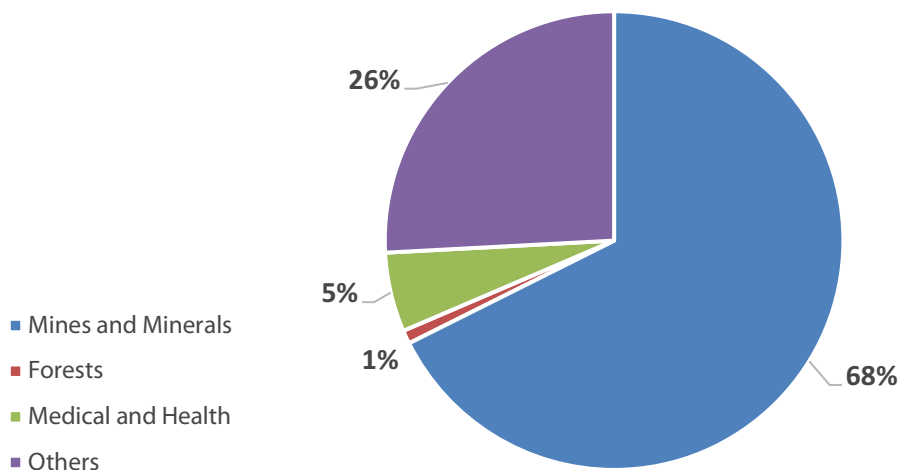
State's Own Non Tax Revenue was Rs.3,315 Crores in the FY 2019-20 and was Rs.3,310 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The main contribution towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue included the Mines and Mineral, Forests, Education and Other revenue sources. The composition of these revenue sources are given in Chart 3.3. Mines and Minerals contributed 68% towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue in the FY 2020-21. The other major receipts are Rural Development Cess, Forest, Medical and Health etc. The details of the own non tax revenue for the FY 2018-18 to FY 2020-21 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.2.

Chart 3.2 Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue  
FY 2020-21 (RE)



PUBLIC FINANCE

Chart 3.3 Composition of State's Own Non Tax Revenue  
FY 2020-21 (RE)



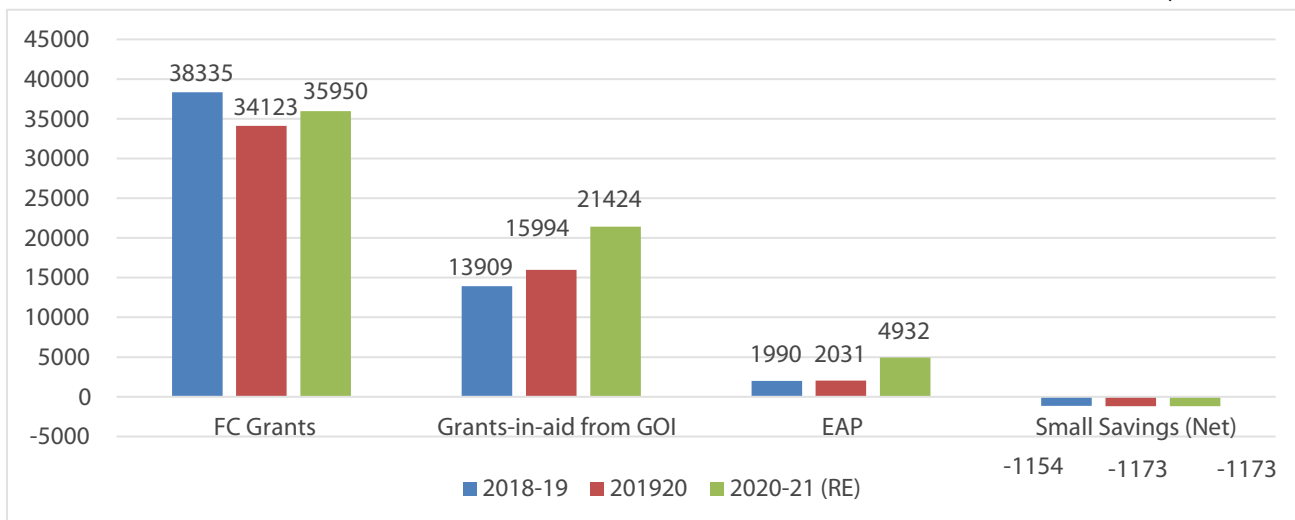
Central Transfers

Resource flow from the Centre was Rs.50,975 Crores in the FY 2019-20 and was Rs.61,133 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was Rs.34,123

Crores in the FY 2019-20 and Rs.35,950 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The central transfers for the FY 2018-19, 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 (RE) are elaborated in Chart 3.4. The details of the same for the FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.3.

Chart 3.4 Central Transfers for FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 (RE)

(Rs. In Crores)



## PUBLIC FINANCE

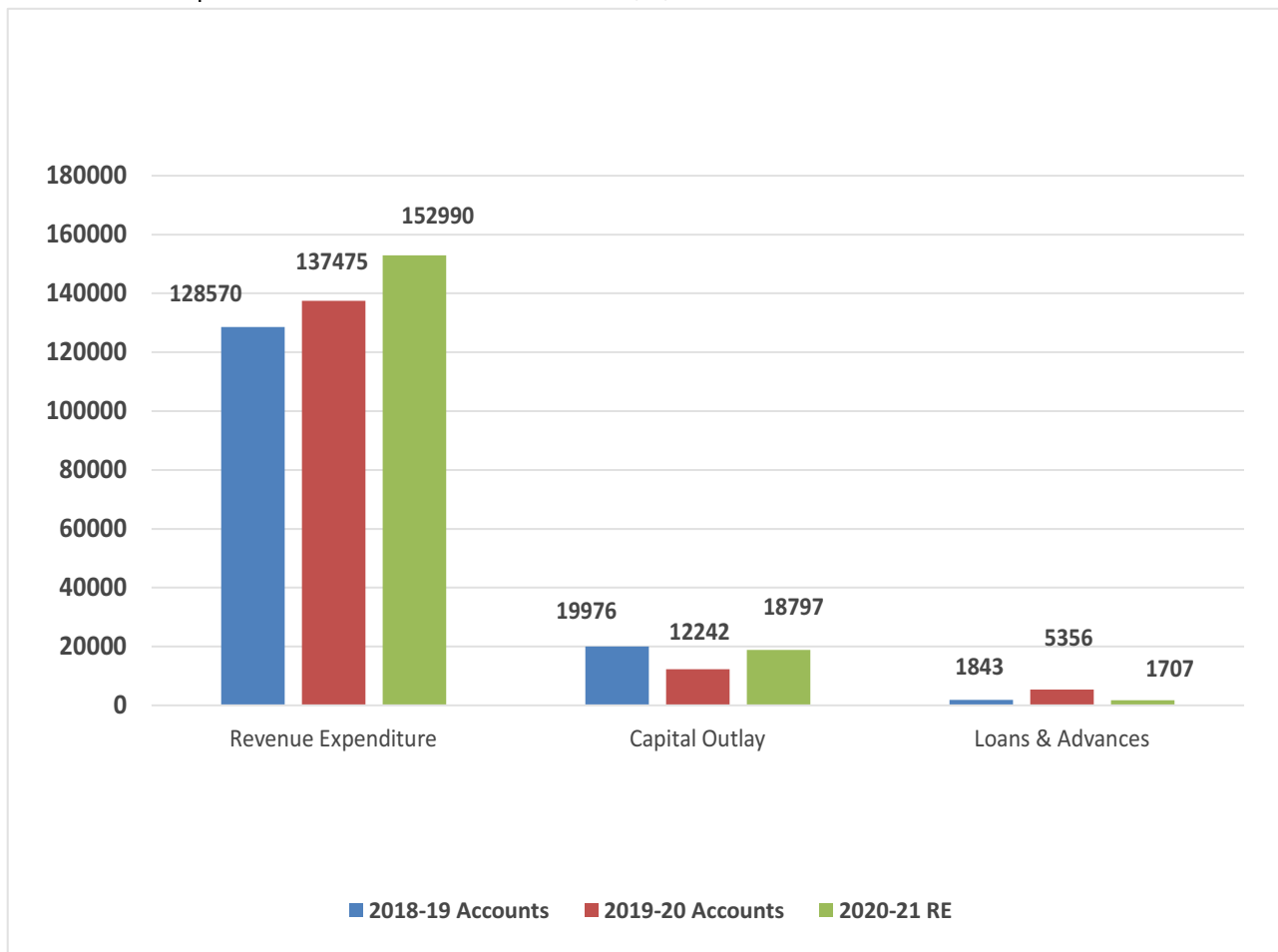
### The State's Expenditure

The Total Expenditure by the State excluding ways and means advance was Rs.1,55,073 Crores in the FY 2019-20 and was Rs.1,73,495 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.1,37,475 Crores in the FY 2019-20 and was Rs.1,52,990 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). It is important to mention that in its strive to build a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent Rs.18,787 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2020-21 RE. This was

mainly spent on capital works like irrigation, roads and infrastructure. Revenue expenditure through welfare schemes like subsidy rice, power subsidy, Navaratnalu, old age pensions, housing programs etc. The state expenditures for the years 2018-19 to 2020-21 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 2018-19 and FY 2020-21 (RE)

Rs. in Crores



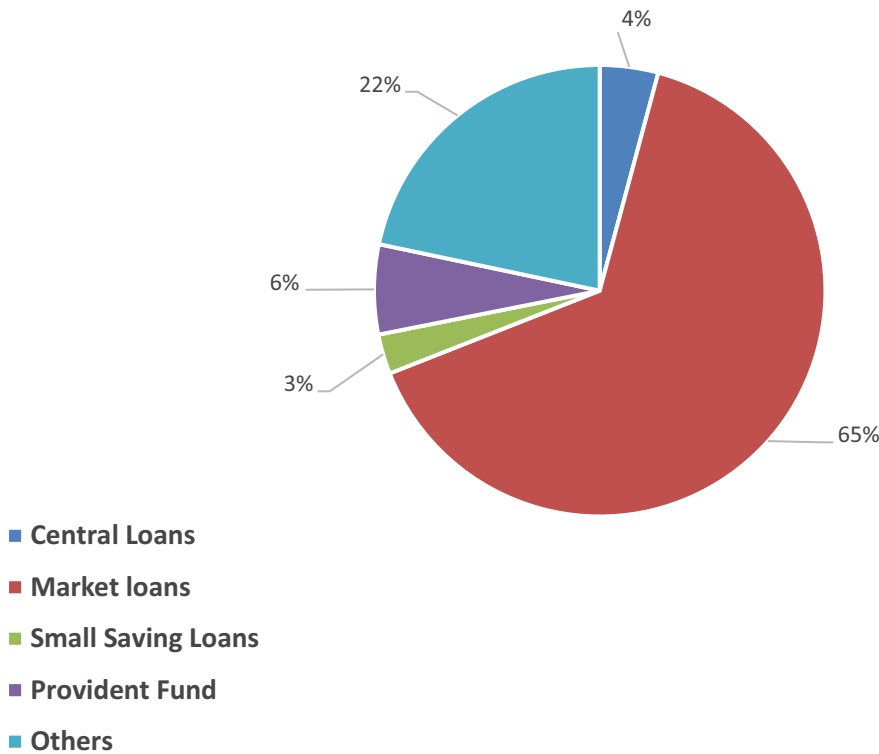
**PUBLIC FINANCE**

**Debts and Interest payments**

The Total Debt by the State was Rs. 3,01,802 Crores at the end of the FY 2019-20 and was Rs.3,55,839 Crores at the end of FY 2020-21 (RE). The outstanding debt includes the un-apportioned amount of Rs.4478.89 crores in 2018-19 and Rs.4422.59 crores in 2019-20 Accounts and 2020-21 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.1,88,820 Crores in the FY 2019-20 and at Rs.2,30,728 Crores in FY 2020-21 (RE). The state paid Rs.22,026 crores as interest towards its debts in the FY 2020-21 (RE) wherein it had paid Rs.17,653 Crores towards interest payments in the FY 2019-20. The Debt outstanding as percentage of GSDP was 31.02 percent in FY 2019-20 and 35.23% in FY 2020-21 (RE). Chart 3.6 shows the composition of outstanding debt in the state for the FY 2020-21 (RE). The details of the outstanding debt for the years 2018-19 to 2020-21 RE are given in Annexure 3.5.

Chart 3.6 Composition of State's Debts - FY 2020-21 (RE)



**Revenue and Fiscal Deficits**

In the FY 2019-20, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.26,441 Crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.39,687 Crores. And in 2020-21 RE the Revenue Deficit is Rs.34,927 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs.54,639 crores. The details are given in Annexure 3.6.

CHAPTER

# 4

PRICES, WAGES  
AND PUBLIC  
DISTRIBUTION

## Prices

Low level of inflation instils confidence in price stability. Decline in food inflation on the back of a normal monsoon triggers demand. Usually the factors contribute to variation in prices of food items include: 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. Various economic, social or political factors result in fluctuations in prices which 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.

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                         | (Rs./Kg)                  |                           |             |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
|                                   | 2019-20<br>(Apr to March) | 2020-21<br>(Apr to March) | % Variation |
| Rice (II sort)                    | 30.70                     | 31.95                     | 4.08        |
| Redgram dal (II sort)             | 81.90                     | 91.96                     | 12.29       |
| Groundnut Oil                     | 117.42                    | 145.89                    | 24.25       |
| Common Tamarind<br>(without seed) | 113.57                    | 157.61                    | 38.78       |
| Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)          | 138.01                    | 158.79                    | 15.06       |
| Onions (Gr II)                    | 34.37                     | 31.58                     | -8.11       |

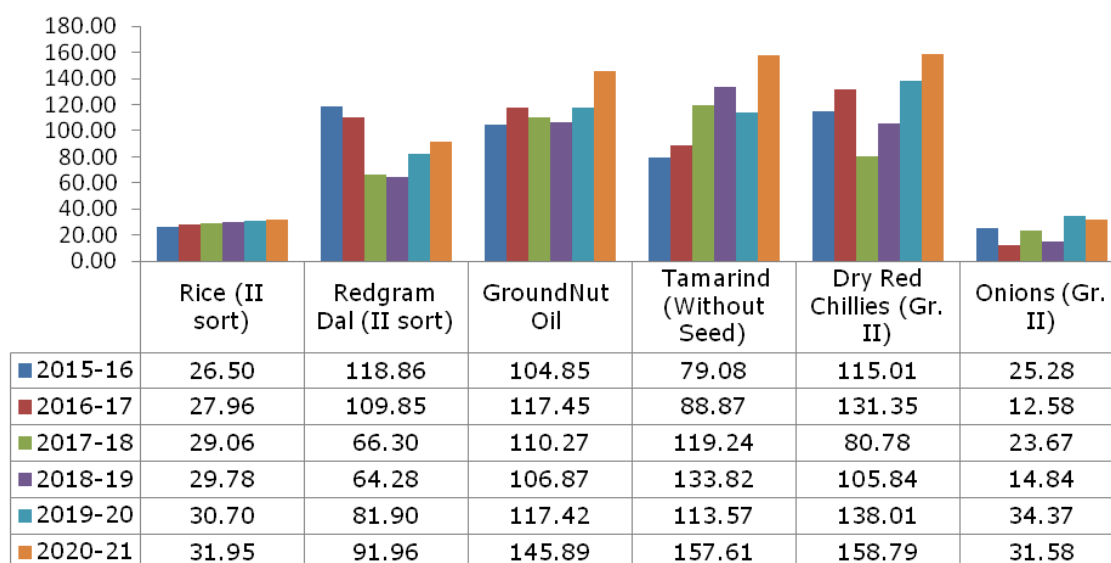
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

The above price trends indicate that the Average Daily Retail Prices of essential commodities of Groundnut Oil, Common Tamarind (Without Seed) and Red Chillies Dry (Gr.II) have increased during the period from April to Mar 2021 when compared to that of corresponding period of last year. The other commodities, viz., Rice(II sort), Redgramdal(II sort) and Onions(Gr II) also have shown an ascendancy trend. The year-wise average daily Retail

prices of (6) Essential Commodities from 2014-15 to 2020-21 (Apr to Mar 21) are shown in **Annexure – 4.1**.



Chart 4.1. Average daily retail prices



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

## Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers

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. These indices measure relative changes in prices of selected goods and services consumed by population over a period of time.

The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) are being constructed and compiled with the base 2001=100. The data is collected from seven centres viz., 1. Visakhapatnam 2. Guntur 3. Vijayawada 4. Vizianagaram-Chittivalasa 5. Kakinada-Rajahmundry 6. Jaggaiahpet 7. Tirupati-Renigunta, selected from Andhra Pradesh under Central and State Series based on Industrial workforce. 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 centres in Andhra Pradesh.

Details about the Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers from 2014-15 to 2020-21 (April to December 20) 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  | 317            | 323       |
| 2020-21 (Apr-Dec.)   | 334            | 337       |
| Growth of April to Dec. 2020 over April to Dec. 2019 Index | 6.03           | 4.98      |

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla for All India and DES for A.P

The above table reveals that the Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers grew by 6.03% for AP state and 4.98% in case of All India level during the period April, 2020 to December, 2020 over the corresponding period of previous year.

## PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

### 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 given below gives the indices during April, 2020 to March, 2021 and the data relates to the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 6.15% in the State (Combined AP) and 5.51% at All India compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agriculture Labour is shown in Table 4.3.

### Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined

Since the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers reflect the fluctuation in retail prices pertaining to specified segments such as Industrial workers, Agricultural Labourers, 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.

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

| Year                                 | Andhra Pradesh (Combined) | 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           |
| 2020-21                              | 1174                      | 1034          |
| Growth rate (%) 2020-21 over 2019-20 | 6.15                      | 5.51          |

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

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.

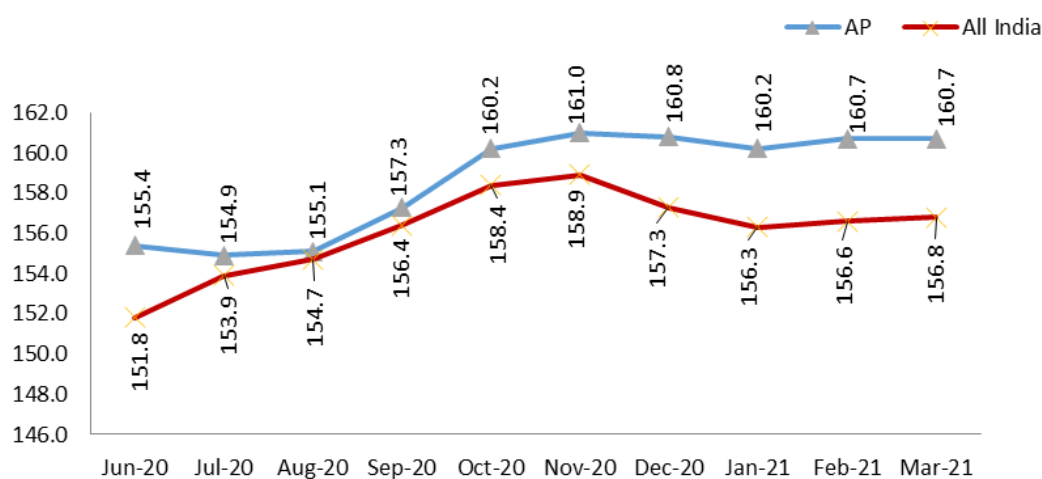
The average indices for the period from June to March, 2021 in AP and All India are shown in Table 4.4 and month wise index shown in Chart 4.2 and also given in **Annexure - 4.2**

Table 4.4: Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for June to March 2021

| Item     | Andhra Pradesh | All India |
|----------|----------------|-----------|
| Rural    | 158.4          | 157.0     |
| Urban    | 159.0          | 155.2     |
| Combined | 158.6          | 156.1     |

Source: MoSPI, Gol.

Chart:4.2 Consumer Price Indices



### 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 119.2 in Apr 2020 and 129.3 in March 2021 and increased from 118.7 to 127.3 for Manufactured Products and also increased from 89.8 to 109.7 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. The Wage 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

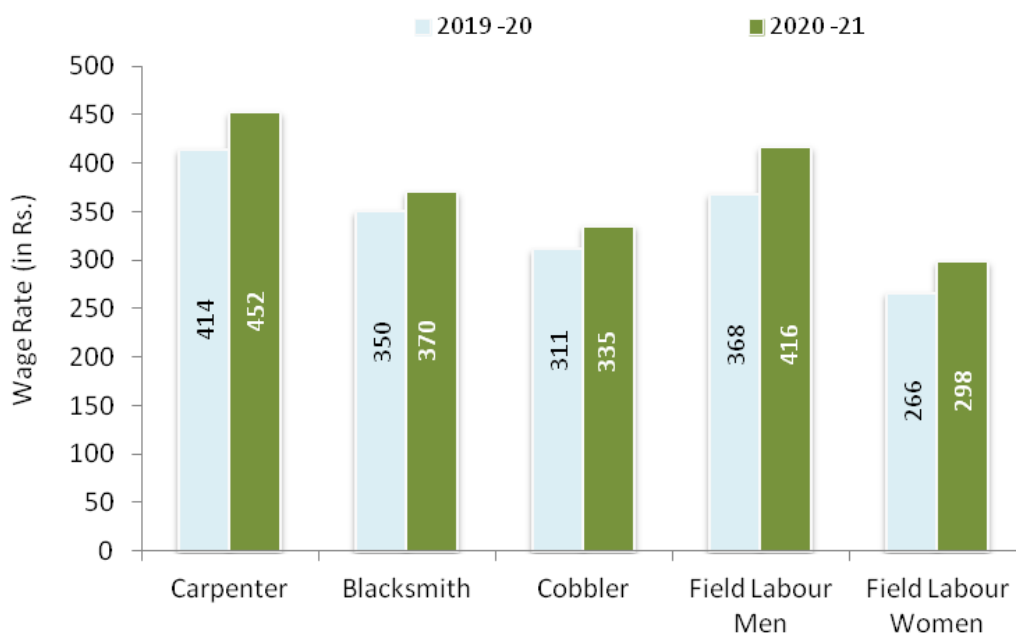
| Category             | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Carpenter            | 414     | 452     |
| Blacksmith           | 350     | 370     |
| Cobbler              | 311     | 335     |
| Field Labour-Men     | 368     | 416     |
| Field Labour - Women | 266     | 298     |

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 April to March 2021 when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Chart 4.3: Average daily wages (Rs.) of Artisans and Field Labour



### Public Distribution System

Andhra Pradesh has been implementing the electronic modules in PDS, such as, linkage of Aadhaar with ration card data-base, allotment of commodities under e-PDS and distribution of commodities through electronic point of sale (ePoS) cum e-weighing devices throughout the state. End-to-end computerization is enabled in 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, on a pilot basis, is supplying Rice in PP woven bags in packed form at the doorstep of the eligible households through village / ward volunteers in Srikakulam district on pilot basis from September, 2019 onwards, so as to ensure good quality and quantity and

to arrest diversion / leakages of stocks. This facility is now extended to all areas of the state. Government have ordered to supply sortex quality Rice and other Essential Commodities at the doorstep of BPL households through 9260 Mobile Dispensing Units. Approximately 90% cardholders are availing Essential Commodities every month.

With an objective to evolve and implement novel welfare self-employment scheme to youth, Government have decided to put in place 9260 four-wheeler mini truck mobile dispensing units towards sustainable livelihood and economic upliftment of youth of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Minorities and Economically Backward Classes of the society through concerned Welfare corporations with a minimum of 10% capital investment by the beneficiary. Under the programme, Rice is being transported in 50 Kg standard jute bags along with Sugar and Red gram dal and will be distributed to the beneficiary doorstep through Mobile Dispensing Units

## Ration Cards

In Andhra Pradesh, at present 29,782 Fair Price Shops are functioning and on an average each FP Shop serves 483 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 4.6 below and district wise cards position is given in **Annexure 4.3**

Table: 4.6. Ration Cards position

|          |                                     |               |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>1</b> | Fair Price Shops                    | 29782         |
| <b>2</b> | Types of Ration Cards               |               |
|          | a. White Ration Card                | 14316847      |
|          | b. Annapurna                        | 9307          |
|          | c. Antyodaya Anna Yojana Cards      | 907933        |
| <b>3</b> | Distribution of Rice (in M.Ts.) p.m | 2.34 lakh mts |

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

For implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 3683.250 MTs of Rice, 986.384 MTs of Red gram dal and 517.141 P. Oil was allotted to Women Development & Child Welfare department.

## Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Under MDM scheme, 9336.342 MTs of rice is being allotted i.e., 3570.001 MTs of rice for students of Primary classes, 3510.943 MTs of rice for students of Upper primary classes and 2255.398 MTs of rice to students of IX & X classes) per month.

## Rice fortification in Public Distribution System (PDS)

Since April, 2020, fortified Rice is distributed in Bobbili assembly constituency covering 4 mandals (viz., Bobbili,

Ramabadrapuram, Badangi and Therlam mandals) and Parvathipuram assembly constituency covering 3 mandals (viz., Parvathipuram, Balijapeta and Sithanagaram) of Vizianagaram district. Apart from PDS, fortified rice is being supplied under MDMS and ICDS projects in the above mandals.

## 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.

## Rice Subsidy Schemes

As per the National Food Security Act, 2013, 2.43 lakh MTs of Rice (2.10 Lakh MTs to Priority Households, 0.33 Lakh MTs for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families) is being allotted every month to 1.52 crore below poverty Line families for distribution at subsidized rates @ Rs.1/- per kg.

108 MTs of rice is being supplied to beneficiaries under Annapurna scheme for distribution @ 10 kgs. per family per month at free of cost. Sugar @ 1 kg per AAY card, ½ Kg per AN & PHH cards and Redgram dal, D.F salt @ 1kg are distributed to BPL card holders at subsidised rates.

## Supply of Rice to Welfare Hostels under Supply Chain Management

9843.630 MTs of rice per month at Rs.1/- per kg @ 15 kg per month is being released to every student upto 10th class (ie., 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)

## PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

### Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations for paddy

- Decentralized Procurement Policy (DCP) was been taken up in the State, with a view to ensure payment of MSP for paddy to the farmers, improve outreach of decentralized procurement to the farm gate for coverage, 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).
- Paddy is procured directly from the farmers; payment is made to the bank accounts of farmers through electronic fund transfer and thus ensured MSP to the farmers.
- The entire procurement operations are monitored on real time basis through online Procurement Software.
- 34,49,067 Qty (MTs) of Paddy with value of Rs. 6286.47 crores was procured for benefiting of 2,22,223 farmers in 2019-20,
- In kharif 2020-21 (01.10.2020 to 31.03.2021), a quantity of 47,49,844 MTs of Paddy, valued Rs.8,899.85 crores was procured ensuring MSP to 5,18,218 farmers.

### Price Monitoring

Prices of Essential Commodities including vegetables are monitored daily and analysed. In case of commodities where there is abnormal price increase, they are procured directly from farmers / producers and distributed to 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, reduce dependence 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. The details of LPG connections released in various schemes since inception of the scheme are shown in Annexure.4.4.

CHAPTER

5

AGRICULTURE  
AND ALLIED  
ACTIVITIES

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## Agriculture

### Withstanding the Covid-19 Pandemic impact

COVID-19 pandemic has affected the lives of people across the globe and India also suffered huge losses. Agriculture sector remained a single solace amidst all sectors which got adversely impacted by the Covid-19 global pandemic during this year. The farming activities also experienced the impact of this pandemic as the COVID induced lockdowns influenced the movement of farm inputs including farm machinery from one location to other. The strengths of fundamentals of the economy are evident from the remarkable resilience of the sector, which in the recent past is registering a decent growth path.

Sustainable growth in Agriculture sector is recognized as the major strength both for the State of Andhra Pradesh and for the Country as well. With Agriculture remained as the primary source of livelihood for about 60 per cent of India's population, country's emphasis on production of food grains assumed greater prominence. At sub-national level, the focus on productivity enhancement is gaining acceleration. Agricultural yield, 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 to doubling the farmer's income.

While the difficulties created by COVID induced lockdowns adversely affected the performance of the non-agricultural sectors, the agriculture sector came up with a robust growth rate as per the first advance estimates at the National level. The sector has got renewed thrust due to various measures on credit, market reforms and food processing under the AtmaNirbhar Bharat announcements. The reforms in agriculture markets at the National and State level are expected to enable creation of 'One India one market' for agri-products, create innumerable opportunities for farmers to move up the value chain in food processing - from farm to fork, create jobs and increase incomes. 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 endeavors to provide agricultural extension services to farmers and to transfer the latest 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 percent share of the different segments of land use of the total geographical area 162.97 lakh hectares of the state in the year 2019-20 is as shown in Table 5.1

Table 5.1

### Land Utilization :

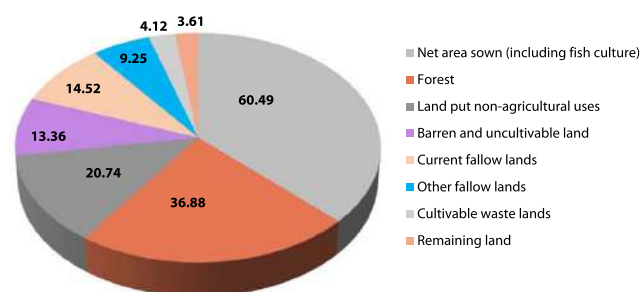
| S.No | Area Classification                    | Area in Lakh Hect. | Percentage to Total Geographical Area |
|------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1    | Net area sown (including fish culture) | 60.49              | 37.11                                 |
| 2    | Forest                                 | 36.88              | 22.63                                 |
| 3    | Land put non-agricultural uses         | 20.74              | 12.73                                 |
| 4    | Barren and uncultivable land           | 13.36              | 8.20                                  |
| 5    | Current fallow lands                   | 14.52              | 8.91                                  |
| 6    | Other fallow lands                     | 9.25               | 5.68                                  |
| 7    | Cultivable waste lands                 | 4.12               | 2.53                                  |
| 8    | Remaining land                         | 3.61               | 2.21                                  |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics



The Land utilization particulars from 2008-09 to 2019-20 are given in the Annexure 5.1 and district wise land utilization particulars during 2019-20 are given in Annexure 5.2 The following Chart. 5.1 depict Land utilization details for 2019-20.

Chart 5.1: Land Utilization in Andhra Pradesh 2019-20



## 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

Table 5.2 Agro Climatic Zones

| 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 showed a decline from 1.06 hectares in 2010-11 to 0.94 hectares during 2015-16. The number of holdings increased from 76.21 lakh in 2010-11 to 85.24 lakh in 2015-16. Distribution of landholdings 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 704.8 mm during the South West Monsoon period in 2020-21 as against the normal rainfall of 556.0 mm, indicating an excess of 26.8%. All the districts in the state except Srikakulam and Vizianagaram received excess rainfall. In Rayalaseema region, 65% of excess rainfall is recoded. During the North East monsoon period of 2020-21 (October to December), excess rainfall of 25.1% was recorded. The rainfall received during this period was 370.3 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296.0 mm.

Season wise rainfall details are given in the Annexure 5.6 and district wise and Region wise rainfall is given in Annexure 5.7. Rainfall trend over the past 10 years is depicted in chart 5.2

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

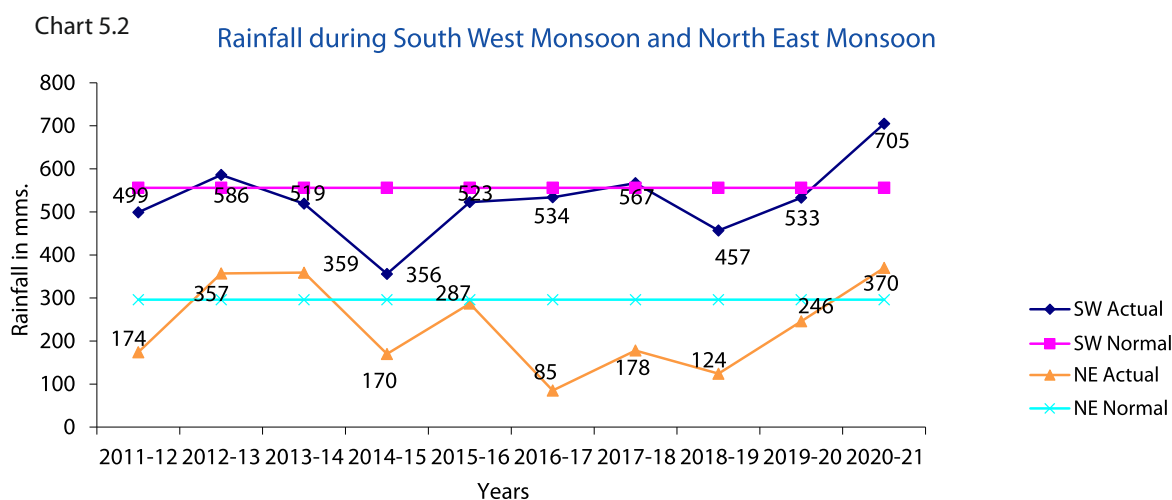


Table: 5.3 (Rainfall in mm)

| Year                          | South West Monsoon |        |                | North East Monsoon |        |                | Total (June to May) |        |                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|--------|----------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|
|                               | Normal             | Actual | % of Deviation | Normal             | Actual | % of Deviation | Normal              | Actual | % of Deviation |
| Normal                        | 556.0              | 532.9  | -4.2           | 296.0              | 245.8  | -17.0          | 966.0               | 874.5  | -9.5           |
| 2020-21<br>(Up to March 2021) | 556.0              | 704.8  | 26.8           | 296.0              | 370.3  | 25.1           | 878.9               | 1096.1 | 24.7           |

## Trends in Area and Production of food grains and paddy

As per the 3rd Advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2020-21 are estimated and compared with the previous year

achievements viz, 2019-20. While the area under food grains is 43.08 lakh hectares in 2020-21 as against 41.45 lakh hectares in 2019-20, showing an increase of 3.9%. The total production of food grains in 2020-21 is 168.31 lakh tonnes while it was 175.12 lakh tonnes in 2019-20 showing a decrease of 3.9%.

Table: 5.4 Area and Production under Food Grains and Paddy

| 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  |
| 2019-20  | 20.82           | 20.63 | 41.45 | 87.77                    | 87.35 | 175.12 | 15.26           | 8.30 | 23.56 | 80.13                    | 56.97 | 137.10 |
| 2020-21% | 21.49           | 21.59 | 43.08 | 78.21                    | 90.10 | 168.31 | 16.90           | 8.81 | 25.71 | 71.37                    | 61.89 | 133.26 |
| Change   | 3.2             | 4.7   | 3.9   | -10.9                    | 3.1   | -3.9   | 10.7            | 6.1  | 9.1   | -10.9                    | 8.6   | -2.8   |

## Kharif

The area under food grains in Kharif 2020-21 is 21.49 lakh hectares while it was 20.82 lakh hectares in 2019-20 showing an increase of 3.2%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Kharif 2020-21 is 78.21 lakh tonnes while it was 87.77 lakh tonnes in 2019-20, showing a decrease of 10.9%.

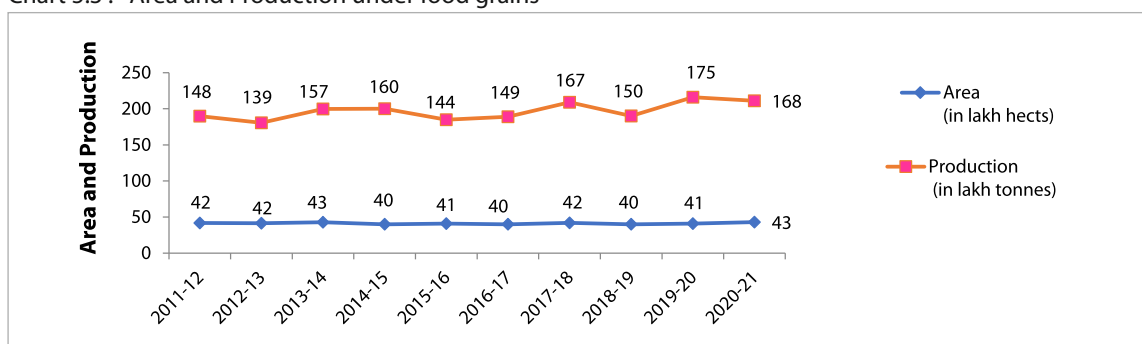
The area under Paddy in Kharif 2020-21 is 16.90 lakh hectares while it was 15.26 lakh hectares in 2019-20, showing an increase of 10.7%. Similarly, the production of Paddy in Kharif 2020-21 is 71.37 lakh tonnes while it was 80.13 lakh tonnes in 2019-20, showing a decrease of 10.9%.

## Rabi

The estimate of the area under food grains in Rabi 2020-21 is 21.59 lakh hectares while it was 20.63 lakh hectares in 2019-20 showing an increase of 4.7%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Rabi 2020-21 is 90.10 lakh tonnes while it was 87.35 lakh tonnes in 2019-20 showing an increase of 3.1%.

The area under Paddy in Rabi 2020-21 is 8.81 lakh hectares while it was 8.30 lakh hectares in 2019-20, showing an increase of 6.1%. Similarly, the production under Paddy in Rabi 2020-21 is 61.89 lakh tonnes while it was 56.97 lakh tonnes in 2019-20 showing an increase of 8.6%.

Chart 5.3: Area and Production under food grains



Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics

The time series 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

## Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity - the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, is one indicator useful for assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. This parameter has not undergone much change in the recent past and for the year 2019-20, the cropping intensity was 1.24.

## Gross and Net Area Irrigated

The gross area irrigated in the State increased to 38.13 lakh hectares in 2019-20 from 36.35 lakh hectares in 2018-19. The net area irrigated in the state in 2019-20 stands at 28.78 lakh hectares. The source-wise district wise Gross and Net area irrigated in the State from 2009-10 to 2019-20 are given in Annexure 5.12, 5.13 and 5.14, 5.15 respectively.

## Key Strategies and interventions to make Agriculture Profitable

- ♦ Extending financial assistance of Rs. 13500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs.6000/- from PM-KISAN) under 'Dr.YSRRythuBharosa-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 and also an amount of Rs 7 lakhs from YSR Bima to the accidental or Suicide victims' in addition to YSR RythuBharosa.
- ♦ Government of Andhra Pradesh has established 10778 nos. of Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (Dr.YSR RBKs) & 154 Hubs, with an integration of Agri Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Centre in coterminous with Village Secretariats /Gram Panchayats for rendering all services of Agriculture and Allied sectors at village itself.
- ♦ Agri Input Shop ensures the availability of Certified & quality multi-branded Agri inputs to farmers at their village.
- ♦ Farmer Knowledge Centre provides scientific Advisories pertaining to Agriculture & Allied sectors to the farmers timely.
- ♦ e-Crop booking is done to create farmer's database through e-Crop Application. This data base is made mandatory for usage in implementation of Crop Insurance, providing Input subsidy, Sunna VaddiPanta Runalu and Procurement of Agriculture produce.
- ♦ Encouraging the farmers to go for market driven cropping system based on market intelligence

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system by establishing the Agri. Advisory Boards right from RBK level to Mandal, District and finally at State level duly placing farmers taking decisions.

- ♦ Extending free crop insurance scheme to all the farmers.
- ♦ Extending Sunna Vaddi PantaRunalu to all the eligible farmers
- ♦ Providing Exgratia to the farmer families in the event of death by Suicides (Agrarian Reasons)/ Accidents @ Rs. 7 lakhs per family.
- ♦ Andhra Pradesh State Agriculture Mission, established as a policy making & advisory body to:
  - o address the challenges in delivering quality and timely services to the farming community
  - o 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 economically viable decisions by adopting eco-friendly practices of Integrated Crop Management 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 at RBK level at their villages.
- ♦ Promotion of Millets to improve nutritional status among public.
- ♦ Sensitizing Farmers on soil test based fertilizer application.
- ♦ Supply of 100% Neem Coated Urea to Farmers.
- ♦ Sensitizing farmers on customized fertilizers, which are Crop specific, Crop stage specific & location specific which are efficient and provide required nutrients in optimum quantities and at right stage to the crops. This reduces excessive usage of fertilizers.
- ♦ Encourage farmers to use Micronutrients for correction of Micronutrient deficiencies and also Soil Amendments for correction of Soil Salinity and Alkalinity.
- ♦ Encourage farmers to go for Micro Irrigation and Fertigation.
- ♦ Supply of certified seed on subsidy.
- ♦ High cost farm implements are made available to farmers through custom hiring centers.
- ♦ Promotion of intercropping, poly cropping and mixed cropping.
- ♦ Promotion of diversified farming systems.
- ♦ Encouraging Organic farming / AP Community managed Natural Farming.
- ♦ Extending crop loans to maximum no. of tenant farmers individually by issuing Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCs) (or) by forming them into Joint Liability Groups (JLGs).
- ♦ Promotion of integrating farming systems in rain-fed areas of Rayalaseema districts and Prakasam district and strengthening their resilience to drought through soil and water conservation methods through Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project (APDMP).
- ♦ Conducting field diagnostic visits and human resource development in the form of training programmes to the VAAs as well as framers through District Resource Centres established in each and every district.
- ♦ Integrated Call Centre – strengthened with technically qualified persons duly having a MOU with the scientists from ANGRAU, Dr.YSRHU and SVV University for answering the calls received through Toll free number No. 155251.
- ♦ Pest control by monitoring pest forecast and adopting appropriate control measures.
- ♦ Special focus on promotion of Green Manure crops and Organic Fertilizers.
- ♦ Periodical crop advisories to the farmers through IT applications.

## YSR RythuBharosa-PM-KISAN

YSR RythuBharosa scheme is one of the prestigious Government Flagship programmes and also a key promise among the 9 assurances of the Navaratnalu designed for farmers welfare by providing financial assistance to farmers and making farming a remunerative profession. The scheme was launched on 15th October, 2019

farm families. During 2020-21, 51.59 lakh farmer families including 1.54 lakh landless SC, ST, BC and Minority farmer families including ROFR cultivators were provided with a benefit of Rs. 6928 Cr. including Rs. 2966 Cr. through PM KISAN. District wise number of Farmer families benefitted under YSR RythuBharosa is enclosed in Annexure-5.16.



The Government initially had promised an amount of Rs. 50,000/- in four annual installments of Rs. 12,500/- each, but extending instalment amount up to Rs. 13,500/- per year to be paid for five years, thereby bringing the total up to Rs. 67,500/-. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to land owning farmer families @ of Rs. 13,500/- per year per family duly including Rs. 6000/- from the GOI under PM KISAN. Financial assistance is also being provided to SC, ST, BC, Minority category landless tenant farmers & ROFR cultivators @ 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 as detailed below;

- 1st installment @ Rs. 7500/- in the month of May (including Rs. 2000/- from PM-KISAN)
- 2nd installment @ Rs. 4000/- during the October (including Rs. 2000/- from PM-KISAN)
- 3rd Installment @ Rs. 2000/- during the Jan. month (Exclusively of PM-KISAN scheme).

During 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 6173 Cr. was credited directly through Aadhar linked payments to 46.69 Lakh

Social Audit has also taken place for the scheme duly displaying YSR RB beneficiary lists in all the villages including rejected farmers list with due reasons.

## YSR Rythu Bharosa to Farmers Cultivating in ROFR Lands

During 2020-21, along with other farmers, 84272 landless ROFR farmer families were extended with the benefit of YSR RythuBharosa across the State with an amount of Rs. 113.77 crores @ Rs. 13,500/- per farmer family. (1st, 2nd & 3rd installments). Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, East Godavari and Prakasam are the major districts under ROFR cultivation. RtythuBharosa is not only reducing the burden of debts of the farmers, but also enabling them to obtain reasonable price for their produce in the open market. It is also helping to get higher production through application of critical inputs at right time.

The YSR RythuBharosa scheme has created a stress-free and fearless condition in the ROFR farmers to start their seasonal crop cultivation activities and filled a hope of higher income levels.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES



### Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

Availability of quality farm inputs and right advisories at right time are very critical in improving the crop productivity and in reducing the cost of cultivation. Government of AP has initiated esteemed project of Dr.YSR. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu coterminous with village secretariat by integrating Agri. Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Centers to augment income of farmer by ensuring the availability of certified quality inputs & dissemination of latest technology and crop specific MSPs, more so "One Stop Shop" so that farmers could not be fleeced. To contain the Pandemic COVID – 19, Government had put strenuous efforts and taken measures to salvage the situation, intervened through counterpart of State Governments, lifted the restrictions on the movement of goods in order to bring all RBKs functional along with required infrastructures, viz., Kiosks, Smart TVs etc by 30th May, 2020. This helped to procure the farmer produce in the village level itself to ensure that there are no impediments to farmers while selling their produce and obtaining remunerative price..

### Implementation Strategy

To decentralize the farming services, the state government has established 10778 Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (Dr.YSR RBKs) & 154 Hubs, with an integrated platform of Agri. Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Centre coterminous with Village Secretariats/ Gram Panchayats for rendering all services of Agriculture and Allied sectors at village itself.

**Agri Input Shop:** It is a Virtual Shop with a Digital Kiosk for taking orders from farmers based on their choices. Model products will be on display in these shops. The objective is to make available quality Agri inputs, farm implements, fish feed, cattle feed, fodder seed etc. to

farmers at right price, right time at their villages backed by integrated advisory through Farmer Knowledge Center

**Farmer Knowledge Center:** It is basically a training center equipped with Audio Visual Aids, Mini Soil testing Lab, Method demonstrations, Library etc and is a part of Village Knowledge Center. Libraries are fully equipped with Polambadi & Crop Diagnostic module books, latest literature, magazines and offline videos on various crops of Agri & Allied sectors. The main objectives are to build capacity of farmers through classroom and field trainings and demonstrations on best practices and new technologies for adoption, create farmers interface with Scientists and Extension Staff of Agriculture & Allied Departments, to act as single point of contact for information about latest technologies, Government Schemes etc.

**District Resource Centers:** The Integrated district level training center is named as RBKs District Resource Centre (DRC). The DRC officials with scientists of ARS, KVK, DAATT centers jointly conduct plant diagnostic visits to provide immediate solutions to the farmers and also catering the training needs of farmers. DRCs officials are conducting Virtual training programmes and interacting with farmers through Phone in programmes.

**Integrated Call Center (ICC):** A Call Center is established at state level with a toll free number of 155251. Thirty (30) technically qualified call center executives with 5-6 years of field experience & Six (6) Scientists of Agri & Allied sector are entrusted to ICC to attend the calls from farmers, diagnose the field problems and to provide immediate solutions over phone.

### Infrastructure

The state had utilized the funds from various schemes of RKVY, SHM along with its own contribution for establishment of Dr.YSR RBKs and brought them functional. RBKs are being operated by qualified staff viz., Village Agriculture Assistants/Village Horticulture Assistant/Village Sericulture Assistants & Village Animal Husbandry/Village Fisheries Assistant with Diploma / Graduation / Post Graduation certification in their respective fields. To ensure hassle free operations at Dr.YSR RBKs & Hubs, the required infrastructure is provided to RBKs.

Government has entered an MOU with the 9 Knowledge partners on 10th Feb 2020 to utilize their services for betterment of the farmers.

The project is implemented in two stages, RBK 1.0 & RBK 2.0. Government has entrusted the onus of RBK 1.0 to AP AGROs for supply of inputs (Seed / Fertilizer / Pesticide / Mineral mixtures / Cattle feed/Fish feed) to farmers based on the indents received through Kiosks (online). The products of multi brand companies of Agri & Allied Inputs are displayed in the kiosks for supplying to farmers at RBK level. With an aim to provide permanent structure to RBKs at village level, the Panchayat department has taken up construction of new RBK buildings under MGNREGS.

RBK 2.0: With a view to overcome the logistic issue faced in RBK 1.0, increase sale of input, their timely supply and reach out large number of farmers, Government has appointed "The AP State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd (A.P. Markfed)" as Nodal agency for Fertilizers, Micronutrients & Bulk Feeds and "The A.P.State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd (A.P.Agros)" as Nodal agency for Seeds and Pesticides.

### Assistance to unfortunate diseased farmer families

Financial Assistance of Rs. 7.00 Lakhs is being released directly to the family members of the deceased farmer for supporting the family. 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. Budget amount of Rs. 20.00 Crores was allocated for Exgratia to farmers during 2020-21. Out of this, Rs. 18.24 Crores was spent towards payment of Exgratia. As per the instructions of the Government, out of 773 re-verified farmer suicide cases (for the period from 2014 to 31st May 2019), 462 farmer suicide cases were found eligible for Ex-gratia. For all these cases, Exgratia of Rs.23.10 Crores was paid @ Rs.5.00 Lakhs per family. During the year 2020-21, as per the preliminary reports from different districts, 296 no. of farmer suicides occurred. The Government has paid an amount of Rs.20.72 Crores Exgratia @ Rs.7.00 Lakhs per farmer family.

· During the year 01.01.2020 to 01.03.2021, 141 farmers suicides were reported and the Government has paid an amount of Rs.9.87 Crores Exgratia @ Rs.7.00 Lakhs per farmer family.

### Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan for the year 2020-21 is Rs.1,28,660 crores towards Agriculture Credit which is 11.88% increase over previous year. An amount of Rs. 1,08,800 Cr (85%) was disbursed during 2020-21.

During Kharif, 2020 an amount of Rs.57,575 crores (99%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs. 58,222 crores and an amount of Rs. 16,580 crores (97%) was disbursed against the target of Rs. 17,015 crores under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities.

During Rabi 2020-21, an amount of Rs.28,762 Crores (79%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs. 36,407 crores and an amount of Rs.13130 crores (77%) was disbursed against the target of Rs. 17,016 crores under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities.

Details of Agricultural Credit disbursement during Kharif and Rabi, 2020-21 (up to November, 2020) are given in Annexure-5.17.

The Annual Credit Plan 2019-20 for the State was Rs.1,15,000 crores towards Agriculture Credit. Rs.1,13,998 crores (99%) was disbursed under Agricultural credit. An amount of Rs. 89,273 crores (106%) was disbursed under crop loans as against the target of Rs. 84,000 crores and an amount of Rs. 24,725 crores (80%) was disbursed as against the target of Rs. 31,000 crores under Agriculture Term Loans including Allied activities.

The Annual Credit Plan proposed for the year 2021-22 is Rs.1,44,927 crores towards Agriculture Credit which is 12.64% increase over previous year.

### Financing to Tenant Farmers

Andhra Pradesh is pioneer in tenant farmer finance and highest tenant farmer finance represents that large number of "actual cultivators" belong to tenant category. On analysis of sociological profile of tenant farmers, it is observed that most of them are marginal farmers particularly from under privileged sections who are in dire need of institutional finance. The tenant farmer finance has been extended in the form of RMG, JLG and through Certificate of Cultivation (CoC) (or) Loan Eligibility Cards (LEC). The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has

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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

**Crop Cultivators Rights Act 2019**

Came in to Force from 17-08-2019. Crop Cultivators Rights Cards (CCRC) were issued to tenant farmers to the Tenant farmers on 2nd October, 2019. According to the Act, Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRC) will be issued with the mutual agreement of land owner and cultivar for a period of 11 months, which entitles the tenant farmer to avail bank finance. During 2020-21, CCRCs were issued to 4,14,795 actual cultivators in the state. An amount of Rs.324.41 crores was given to 60667 CCRC holders.

The Department has proposed to form Joint Liability Groups (JLG) with Telugu name as Swayam Sahayaka Saagudarula Sanghaalu (SSSS) with land less tenant farmers and also with small and marginal farmers who are owning small extents and doing tenancy. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs.433.45 crores was given to 16,356 JLGs covering 87,966 Tenant farmers. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.182.89 crores was given to 10909 JLGs covering 54,545 Tenant farmers. Details are given in Annexure-5.18.

During 2019-20, Loan Eligibility Cards (LECs) were issued to 5,99,735 Land Licensed Cultivators (Tenant farmers) in the state. An amount of Rs.548.70 crores was given to 1,33,414 LEC holders. 1,68,389 Certificate of Cultivation (COC) were issued to the tenant farmers and an amount of Rs.148 Crores was disbursed to 36,581 COC farmers during 2019-20.



**YSR-SUNNA VADDI PANTA RUNALU (SVPR) SCHEME**

The State Government is implementing the “YSR – Sunna Vaddi PantaRunalu (SVPR)” Scheme w.e.f. Kharif 2019. Interest subsidy for the crop loans up to Rs.1.00 lakh will be transferred directly to the accounts of farmers who have repaid their loans in time (maximum period of one year from date of disbursement of crop loan).

The Banks have completed the uploading of claims pertaining to Kharif, 2019. 14.26 Lakh famers are found eligible and the subsidy amount was Rs. 289 Cr. The Government has agreed to settle the pending claims of VaddiLeni Runaalu pertaining to 2014-15 to 2018-19

directly to farmers. Pending claims worth Rs.688 Cr. were settled to farmers' accounts during 2020-21.

**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 6,758 Functional Assistants from Agriculture to strengthen the extension services at village secretariat level. Accordingly, the Government has so far appointed 6442 Village Agriculture Assistants. The recruitment is under process to place the balance 316 posts.



### 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. During Kharif, 2019, 16.77 lakh farmers are enrolled with an insured area of 20.06 lakh hect. for a sum of Rs.15275 cr. Nearly 1/3rd of the total notified area was not covered under crop insurance during Kharif, 2019. Government, therefore for achieving 100% coverage of Crop Insurance has necessitated to modify the existing procedure to cover each and every acre of notified crop under Crop Insurance.

From Rabi 2019-20 onwards, state government is implementing its own Dr. YSR Free Crop Insurance scheme without even payment of Rs.1/- by the farmer and purely based on e-crop registration. The State Government issued orders to implement the scheme as a 100% State scheme for all cultivators, who are cultivating notified crops in the notified areas based on registration through e-crop. Crop Insurance protection is provided in a saturation mode covering all genuine and eligible cultivators. The enrolment of cultivators is Hassle free and transparent because of social audit. 33 Lakh farmers with 23.17 Lakh Ha area covered through e-panta. The sum insured is Rs.14,600 Cr.

During Kharif, 2020, Notification of Crops and areas was issued by Govt. to implement Free Crop Insurance Scheme by way of continuing the existing model of Rabi 2019-20, where enrolment is based on e-crop. 21 crops were notified under Yield based scheme and 9 crops under Weather based scheme. The State Govt. have been issued orders for formation of Andhra Pradesh General Insurance Corporation Ltd. (APGICL) to establish under



Companies Act, 2013, with an authorized share capital of Rs.101 Crores, as a 100% state scheme vide G.O.Ms.No.84, dt.3.11.2020 of A&C Dept., AP.

The Government have taken a revolutionary decision to settle the crop insurance claim of Kharif -2020 by finalizing the Crop Cutting Experiments by Feb -2021 and process the claim in the month of March and finally payment of claim to the farmers by April-2021 which is an history in claim settlement of crop Insurance.

### Dr. YSR Polambadi

The excess use of chemical pesticides by farmers pose many challenges not only to crop yields in agriculture, but also in terms of increase in cost of cultivation, insect pests developing resistance to chemical pesticides and causing the environmental pollution. Aiming to nullify these adverse impacts and to transform agriculture into a more prosperous occupation, the department of Agriculture has introduced the concept of Polambadi (Farmer Field School), and ambitiously launched the program of 'Dr. YSR Polambadi' in 2019.

Dr YSR Polambadi is a field oriented training program organized to 30 farmers for a period of 14 weeks, holding one session per week on a fixed day in the row in a week. The farmers are trained on diagnostic procedures to study and evaluate the field conditions in respect of the incidence of pests and diseases in relation to the ecological factors, and to take suitable decisions that warrant zero or minimum use of chemicals adopting IPM technologies to enhance the crop yields.

The Polambadi lays focus on growing a healthy crop, Conserve natural enemies, conduct regular (weekly) field observations, Farmers understand ecology to become experts in their own field. During 2020-21 (up to 31st March 2021) 10,790 Polambadi training programmes were conducted covering 3.23 lakh farmers in different crops like Rice, Maize, Millets, Pulses, and Oil seeds commercial crops like Cotton with a total annual financial outlay of Rs 5538 Lakhs under this program. Similarly, it is proposed to organize 19000 Polambadi programs during 2021-22 with a proposed out lay of 5646 Lakhs to organize the program

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Soil Testing (Soil Health Card Scheme/Soil Health Management)

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. The soil samples are testing for 12 parameters duly registering the farmers' details in Soil Health Card portal by the field functionaries. The staff of STLs in the district are conducting trainings at RBKs to sensitize the farmers, testing soil samples and explains the importance of soil in crop production and trains the farmers in improving the soil health and its maintenance. During 2020-21, it is planned to conduct 5000 Demo-cum Trainings during Rabi 2020-21 with a specific objective of use of fertilizers based on SHC. Promotion of micronutrients are also to be taken up in the farmers' fields at RBK level in 10,463 RBKs @ Rs 500/- per each RBK under SHM Scheme during 2020-21.

The Govt. of AP has decided to provide the quality and certified fertilizers to the farmers at RBKs so the (3) existing Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) and also one Bio fertilizer testing lab in the State will be strengthened under SHM Scheme during 2020-21.

### Subsidy Seed Distribution

During Kharif, 2020, a quantity of 6,97,163 Qtl. of various crop seed was distributed to 13.93 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs. 17,896 lakhs in co-ordination with the seed supplying nodal agency APSSDC Ltd, to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. In East & West Godavari districts 2014 Qtls. of Paddy seed was distributed to 3311 farmers on 80 % subsidy (Fields damaged due to Heavy Rains) incurring Rs.53.51 lakhs towards subsidy.

A quantity of 1,68,492 Qtl. of various crop seed has been

indented for distribution to farmers on subsidy during Rabi-2020-21 and so far 1,41,311 quintals of seed have been distributed to 2.18 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of 3633 Lakhs in co-ordination with the seed supplying nodal agency APSSDC Ltd, Vijayawada.

### Nivar cyclone-Seed distribution.

During 2020-21, Crop damage occurred due to heavy rains received during the months from August to November 2020 in some mandals of West Godavari districts and 786.30 qtls of Paddy seed with a subsidy of Rs 20.81 Lakhs were distributed on 80% subsidy to 1123 farmers through D krishi App.

### Seed Village Programme (SVP)

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 needs to be followed under this scheme. The number of farmers for a unit of 10 Ha. may be minimum of 25 subject to a maximum of 150. Funding Pattern is 60% Central share and 40% State share. Foundation seed will be supplied on 50% subsidy for cereals and 60% subsidy for oilseeds and pulses and 3 one day trainings are conducted to the farmers on seed technology.

During Kharif, 2020 under this scheme, 11,778 Qtls of Foundation seed was distributed benefitting 28325 farmers covering 11,330 Ha with a certified seed production of 5.76 lakhs Qtls. During Rabi, 2020-21, 4015 Qtls of FS-II Groundnut crop was procured and distributed to farmers for multiplication. 24394 Qtls of Foundation seed was distributed benefitting 32,775 farmers covering 13,110 ha with an expected certified seed production of 2.66 lakhs Qtls. In Groundnut crop, the expected Certified seed of 1.74 lakhs will be procured and distributed to farmers during Kharif, 2021 under Subsidy Seed Distribution Programme.

## Fertilizers

### Fertilizer Policy Initiatives

The Fertilizer consumption during Kharif and Rabi, 2020-21 in terms of product was 42.35 LMT and in terms of Nutrient (NPK), it was 20.29 LMT.

### Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy

Under the 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 mentioned in Table 5.5 and 5.6:

### Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS)

Table :5.5

| 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:

Table :5.6

| YEAR    | NBS per (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 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                            |
| 2020-21 | 42.35                            |

## Pesticides

In Andhra Pradesh, there was 456.09MT (Active Ingredient) higher Pesticide Consumption during Kharif-2020 (2342.86 MTs of Active Ingredient) compared to the last year's Kharif- 2019-20 (1886.77 MTs of Active Ingredient). The increase in consumption of chemical pesticides was attributed due to increase in net sown area over the previous year and also due to periodical distribution of adequate rain fall. Farmers are also sensitized by the Agriculture Department by promoting the activities like Integrated Pest Management practices, Organization of Polambadi programmes, Usage of bio-pesticides, change in cropping pattern, Organic Farming etc. through the extension functionaries for reduction in consumption of pesticides. The pesticide consumption has been showing definite decline during the recent past with the consumption falling from 4050 MTs in 2014-15 to 1886.77 MTs in 2019-20. The pesticide consumption during 2020-21 up to Kharif is 1388.48 MTs.

### Strategies and Action plan 2021-22

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 in addition to hidden hazards to human beings and animals. The state government has been educating the farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices to get higher returns with minimum cost of cultivation towards pesticides for achieving the vision for next five years as detailed below.

It is proposed /projected to reduce 7.51 % of pesticide consumption during 2020-21 and 12.89% during 2021-22. Department of Agriculture is committed to achieve the goal of reducing the usage and cost of pesticides for next five years on mission mode by effective utilization of services through Extension functionaries and Research Institutions.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Drought Proofing Measures

#### Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project (APDMP)

The main objective of Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project (APDMP) is to improve the income and strengthen the drought resilience of 90,000 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 rain-fed 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 aim 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 requires more seed rate. Every year farmers are facing problems in getting seed from Government 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 Organizations (FPO) established at cluster level to ensure timely supply of quality seeds at affordable prices in rain-fed areas. A total of 105 Farmer Producer Organizations have been setup under the aegis of the APDMP and are running successfully with a numerous project & GoAP activities being implemented at root level. Community Managed Seed System (CMSS) is one such initiative that aims at institutionalizing the process of seed production, processing and procurement system within cluster and distribution of subsidized seeds to eligible farmers.

By proactively estimating a requirement of more than 5 lakh quintals of Groundnut seed for Kharif 2020, GoAP has taken a new initiative to procure Groundnut (Truthful Label) K-6 variety seed directly from farmers being FPOs, MVKs (Mana Vittana Kendras), APSSDC Ltd. as major stakeholders thereby saving time and money.

The procurement of groundnut seed was slated to begin during harvest period from mid-March to mid-May 2020. A total of 42,000 quintals of Groundnut (Truthful Label) seed worth around Rs.25.62 Cr. is procured from 1960 small and marginal farmers through 72 FPOs creating employment and income to about 1000 agricultural labourers, coolies and poor etc. directly and indirectly during COVID-19 lockdown enabling them to meet their livelihood.

#### Mobile Seed Processing Units and Custom Hiring Centers (CHC)

74 Mobile seed processing units were supplied during 2019-2020 with a value of Rs.3.48 Cr. Through CHCs all machines will be provided 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 worth Rs.10.14 crores was supplied in 105 clusters in the FY 2019-2020.

#### Farmer Producers Organization (FPO)

Farmer Producer Organization (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 Water Governance, Service to Producer, Agriculture and Livestock, Community management seed system, Machinery hiring centers and Credit Linkages. 105 FPOs formed & registered under MACS ACT in the entire project districts of Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool and Prakasam..

#### Major achievements in the project area:

- APDMP is mobilizing 73,240 households organizing them into 105 FPOs, facilitating their share capital contribution of Rs.5.38 crores, and orienting them on the project activities,

- ♦ 51,611 farmers are benefitted from project activities,
- ♦ Established 105 Bio Resource centers (BRC) and Custom hiring centers. Rs 659 Lakhs revenue generated so far.
- ♦ 677 Polambadi programs organized by covering 20310 farmers.
- ♦ Extended protective irrigation for 10,502 ha covering 10,702 beneficiaries.
- ♦ 5291 farm ponds were constructed so far for extending protective irrigation.
- ♦ Organized 3548 Rearers Field Schools (RFS) covering 14,976 shepherds,
- ♦ Established 127 Breeder farm units for chick (Native breed) production, constructed 6351 number of night shelters for backyard poultry, 376 water troughs constructed for providing drinking water to small ruminants,
- ♦ Supplied 850 MTs of feed to 42,536 pregnant ewes & does, 15,000 ha of Common land regeneration is under progress.

### Disruptions due to the outbreak of COVID – 19

The sudden outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 has not only wrecked economic base but also disclosed vulnerabilities in Indian agricultural marketing and supply chain management system. Especially, the small and marginal farmers who constitute about 80% of all farmers in India face a challenging situation to sale their produce overcoming major intricacies in processing, conditioned storage, packing, logistics of transporting and trading their goods in uncertain market conditions raised due to COVID-19 lockdown. Also, due to massive reverse migration of agriculture workforce to their home lands, coupled with social distancing and mobility restrictions imposed by Indian Government during lockdown as a precautionary measure, Agriculture sector has witnessed emerging shortage of agricultural labour for post-harvesting processes.

### The lockdown - activities under taken up by the project during the COVID-19

- ♦ Successfully procured 42,000 quintals Groundnut seeds for APSSDCL from farmers at best market prices, processed, packed, labelled locally through agricultural workforce within the village thereby creating employability.
- ♦ FPOs assisted by the project has supplied safe drinking water to nearly 8000 families living in drought villages through Water Tankers
- ♦ Also, few FPOs setup mobile Janata Bazaars and sold hygienically packed vegetables at nominal prices at door steps of general public. FPOs lead the community volunteerism distributing rice, edible oil and other provisions, sanitizers and hand-made masks to migrants, daily wagers, and poor thereby setting a good example of collective effort in response to COVID-19.

### National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Rain-Fed Area Development (RAD)

Under this mission, Rain-Fed 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 Rain-Fed farmers to improve their economic status, despite failure of crop due to insufficient rains or drought.

Implementation Strategy: To identify cluster areas in rain-fed areas to promote Agriculture based, Horticulture Based, Livestock based and Agroforestry based Farming systems and value addition and developmental activities. The financial pattern for implementation of RAD program is shared at 60:40 between Central and State Government.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### 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

To increase productivity, various schemes are being implemented in the state to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area up to 2.5 kW/ha. Government Provides financial assistance to establish Farm machinery hiring centers with machinery and implements under various schemes as per the Government norms prevailing at the time of sanction of financial assistance to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low; and promotes establishment of 'Custom Hiring Centers' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership.

During 2020- 21, the scheme is being implemented with total allocation of Rs 582.56 Crores. Government issued orders to establish Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) at RBK level operated by farmers groups with farm machinery worth of Rs. 12 to 15 Lakhs in all the RBK villages and to establish Hito-Tech high value Machinery Hubs worth Rs. 120 to 130 Lakhs at each constituency in all the districts.

To assist the groups and agencies and to achieve transparency in grounding the units Bank Loan is made mandate. Dept. of Agriculture entered into MoU with APCOB for extending loan to the identified Farmer Groups and Agencies for establishing CHCs and Hubs respectively.

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is one of the flagship programmes of Government of India with Central and State sharing 60:40. The scheme is renamed as RKVY-RAFTAAR (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana –Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation) from 2017-18 onwards. Main objective is making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's efforts, risk mitigation and promoting agri - business entrepreneurship. Agriculture and Allied sectors will implement the programme.

Govt. of India allocated an amount of Rs. 298.01 Crores (Central: Rs. 178.81Cr. + State share: Rs.119.20 Crores) for implementation of RKVY-RAFTAAR during 2020-21. Of this, Rs. 195.46 Crores have been allocated to Agriculture sector. In addition, Rs. 104.81 Crores were allocated as additional funds for the financial year 2019-20, which were released during the year 2020-21, of which Rs. 68.79 crores were released for strengthening of RBKs.

### State Initiatives

RythuBharosa Kendralu: During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.32.72 Cr. was released for strengthening of RythuBharosaKendralu and supply of quality inputs to the farmers.

**Polambadi :** An amount of Rs.11.39 Cr. was released during the year 2020-21 to Dr.YSR Polambadi Programme to empower the farmers to take economical decisions by adopting the practices of integrated crop management. Under RKVY Budget allocated during 2020-21 is:

- Distribution of alternate crop seed under Drought contingency Programme –Rs. 2.28 Cr,
- Creation of seed testing facilities at RBKs – Rs.3.91Cr,
- Establishment of Integrated Agri. Labs –Rs.2.28 Cr,
- Biological control laboratories – Rs.1.37 Cr and
- Rodent control –Rs.0.32 Cr.

### National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in October 2007 based on

recommendation of National Development Council and continued till to date.

### The Aim, Objectives and Outcome of the scheme are

- Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, Coarse cereals, Nutri-cereals, Cotton and Oilseeds through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the State

- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and
- Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.

#### Funding Pattern:

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

Table: 5.7 Funds allocations during, 2020-21: (Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Scheme                 | Central Share   | State Share     | Total           |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1      | NFSM-Rice              | 1069.116        | 712.744         | 1781.86         |
| 2      | NFSM-Pulses            | 3727.440        | 2484.960        | 6212.40         |
| 3      | NFSM-CC (Maize)        | 179.280         | 119.520         | 298.80          |
| 4      | NFSM-Nutricereals      | 477.906         | 318.604         | 796.51          |
| 5      | NFSM- Commercial crops | 114.080         | 76.060          | 190.14          |
| 6      | SAP on Nutri cereals   | 72.096          | 48.064          | 120.16          |
| 7      | NFSM-OS                | 1000.000        | 666.670         | 1666.67         |
| 8      | TRFA-OS                | 770.000         | 513.330         | 1283.33         |
|        | <b>Total</b>           | <b>7409.918</b> | <b>4939.952</b> | <b>12349.87</b> |

#### Interventions:

- ♦ During the year 2020-21, main emphasis was given on organization of cluster demos (CDs) in various crops with a contiguous area of 20 Ha at RBK level.
- ♦ In these cluster demos all critical inputs like seed, bio fertilizers, PP chemicals, need based farm implements are distributed to the farmers on 50% subsidy. 4565 cluster demos were planned to organize during 2020-21.
- ♦ During Kharif- 2020, 1741 CDs were organized in Rice, Pulses, Maize, Nutri-cereals, Cotton & Oilseed crops and remaining 2824 CDs are organizing in Rabi-2020-21.

organization of cluster demos in 13 districts covering an area of 8200 acres. For these clusters companies are supplied new molecules of PP chemicals, Weedicides, micro nutrients on free of cost with a worth of Rs.5.0 Cr and created awareness on new technologies among the farming community.

- ♦ 2804 Farmer Field Schools were organized in Pulse crops with an expenditure of 9.05 Cr to empower the farmers in their own field from seed to seed through practical learning.
- ♦ Trainings are organized for adoption of new technologies on various crops in all the districts through District Resource Centers (DRC) duly utilizing the funds of NFSM schemes.

#### Cluster Demos under Corporate Social Responsibility:

- ♦ 66 multinational companies are participated in

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 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES
 

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### 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 KVVKs, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc. are its constituent members.

**Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP):** One of the first tasks of ATMA is 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 Strategic Research and Extension Plans.

**State Extension Work Plan (SEWP):** Based on the research-extension strategies given in the SREPs, the Block / district level plans for the year 2020-21 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 2020-21 was developed at state level with an out lay of Rs. 4859.43 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. 3189.30 lakhs for the year 2020-21 including state share and released an amount of Rs 956.79 lakhs as Central Share (State has also released an amount of Rs. 637.86 lakhs towards Matching State Share) as 1st spell duly revalidating the unspent balance amount of Rs 3449.28 lakhs for implementation of the activities. Accordingly, the districts are organizing the need based activities like farmer trainings, demos, exposure visits, Kisan melas, field days, farmer scientist interaction etc.



## Major activities organized during 2020-21 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has established 10,641 RythuBharosaKendralu with Village Agricultural Assistants, Village Horticultural Assistants, Village Sericultural Assistants at village level during 2020-2021. The important components of RBKs are Agri Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Centre. RBKs will bridge the information and service delivery gaps in the State's Agriculture Sector by brining all the Stakeholders of Agriculture and Allied Sectors into one single platform offering all services to farmers by ensuring year round productivity, profitability and sustainability. In RBKs, Agriculture & Allied Sectors officials & Scientists will provide latest and low cost technologies to farmers. Subject experts will conduct farmers trainings in RBKs through Physical contact or through Smart TV/ Online trainings.

### RBK-District Resource Center (DRC)

District Resource Centers have been established during 2020-21 at 13 districts integrating the ATMA and FTC staff to effectively utilize the resources and man power working towards common objective of farmers empowerment through trainings. The DRC is whole responsible for achieving the objectives of Farmer knowledge center in RBK. 3,006 Training (Virtual / Physical) Programmes organized covering 1,14,315 farmers.

### ICC (Integrated Call Centre)

The Integrated Call Center (ICC) has been established at Gannavaram on 30.05.2020 to strengthen the Extension services and to address the problems and to provide solutions to the farmers of Agriculture & Allied Sectors. The Integrated call center is functioning as telephonic based advisory service through single Toll Free Number 155 251 and WhatsApp Numbers 8331056149 to 8331056154 (6 Nos) for SMS /Video calls by farmers. Total calls received up to 18-12-2020 are 1,11,629. Based on the calls received at the end of each session, field problems are analyzed and need based solutions are given by DRC's through Diagnostic filed visits.

**DIGITAL Studio – RBK Channel** has been established at Gannavaram to telecast live interactions with subject experts, scientists and Officers of Agriculture and allied sectors on seasonal crop conditions, pest and disease management, Package of practices in Horticulture crops for obtaining high yields and also subjects related to allied Departments to provide technical content to the farmers through smart TVs for strengthening the services through RBKs.

During 2021 -22 under SMAE (ATMA), it is proposed to cover 15,157 with a Financial outlay of Rs. 4891.78 Lakhs

## Externally Aided Projects

### Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project

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 5 districts of AP (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) during the year 2020-21. Perspective action plan for the Agriculture Component is prepared and formal approval is accorded for Rs. 340 Crores over the project period of six years. 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.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project Phase –II (APILIP-II)

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project Phase –II (APILIP-II) with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance is approved by the GOI 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 integrated 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 Agricultural Mechanization Training Centres (AMTCs)

### AP Community managed Natural Farming (APCNF)

Under APCNF/APZBNF5, 94,899 farmers are practicing APCNF in an area of 2,60,781 ha during 2020-21 (30th November, 2020).

### Critical Gaps identified in implementation of Scheme:

- ♦ Changing mindset of the farmers and bringing behavioural change takes long time.
- ♦ Drudgery involved in preparation of inputs and their application.
- ♦ Difficulty in supply of APCNF/ZBNF inputs in large scale due to low cattle population.
- ♦ Readymade availability and ease in application of inorganic inputs (Fertilizers, Pesticides, Herbicides etc.)
- ♦ Plant material for preparation of botanical extracts is less available.
- ♦ Knockdown effect in controlling pests and diseases is high in chemicals when compared to APCNF/ZBNF inputs.

### Remedial measures taken up to fill the gaps.

- ♦ Handholding support to farmers with the help of CRPs (Community resource Persons). So far 5000 nos. of ZBNF/IB functionaries are working for ZBNF.
- ♦ Community preparation of inputs.
- ♦ Establishment of NPM input shops (1706 Nos), promoting ZBNF input supply through RBKs.
- ♦ Encouraging purchase of cows through SHGs, VOs.
- ♦ ZBNF promotion through RBKs.
- ♦ Model plots in villages.

### Proposed Action plan for 2021-22:

- ♦ Targeted to cover 10 lakh farmers under APCNF in 10 lakh acres area.
- ♦ Conducting Kharif Action Plan (KAP) in the month of Jan-Feb 2021.
- ♦ Knowledge dissemination and handholding support is constantly provided through farmer-driven extension architecture led by Community Resource Persons.
- ♦ Mobilization, Planning, Monitoring, input preparation by Women Self Help Groups.
- ♦ Focusing Community Resource Persons, SHG leaders, Lead farmers & VOAs for taking up PMDS.
- ♦ Conducting State level TOTs, District level TOTs and Village level awareness campaigns.
- ♦ Capacity building of field functionaries.
- ♦ Model plots for each ICRP to showcase practices.
- ♦ Documentation of best-case studies.
- ♦ APCNF Package of practices (POPs) to all major crops.
- ♦ Convergence with Agriculture and allied departments & other departments like WCD (Nutri gardens), MGNREGS (Horticulture multilayer plantations), SERP (SHG linkages, Homestead gardens).
- ♦ Establishing Science behind ZBNF by conducting field trials, Research plots.
- ♦ Promotion of 365 Days Green Cover (DGC) for increasing cropping intensity through Pre monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS) and dry sowing.
- ♦ ZBNF/APCNF Video dissemination through Pico projectors, Farmer friendly content and Package of practices.

## COOPERATION

Cooperatives have traditionally been promoted and organized in a democratic and structural framework 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 State 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 425 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 Centers.

Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to 14,51,662 farmer members of the PACS as on 31.03.2021. The total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Cooperative Credit Structure is Rs.935.00 Crore and this includes the State's share of Rs.146.31 Crore.

### Loans to farmers

The A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs.11,347.16 Crore (Kharif Rs.5493.79 Crore and Rabi Rs.5853.37 Crore) as production credit (Short term loans) to farmers through the PACS and DCCBs during the year 2020-21. Under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO/OPP/DTP), in total Rs.9942.49 Crore loans were distributed. APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.940.98 Crore to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agriculture Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs.1605 Cr. allotted to all the 13 DCCBs during the year 2020-21.

Towards financial assistance to 33,100 Tenant Farmers, the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank has disbursed an amount of Rs.261.18 Crores during the year 2020-2021 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 primary level societies. APCOB, the nodal agency for implementation of the project estimated Rs.69.00 Cr cost of the project and resolved to avail the financial support from National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) with the sharing pattern of 65% loan from NCDC, 20% Grant from NCDC and 15% to be borne by APCOB, DCCBs and PACS.

## INTEGRATED COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (ICDP)

Under the Centrally Assisted State Plan of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) infrastructure facilities of societies are being improved for development of Agricultural production, supply of Agriculture inputs, Marketing, Storage and processing activity and Margin Money assistance is provided to societies like Fisheries, Dairies and Handloom etc.

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 total outlay of the Projects is Rs.609.39 Cr. The Project period is five (05) years under Phase-II. NCDC released Rs.119.62 Crores to the

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Government towards 1st year installment for implementation of ICDP Phase-II in the three districts during the year 2018-19. The State Government has released funds of Rs.122.44 Cr to the RCS Head Office in two spells i.e., during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 including the State Matching Share. On implementation of the Project during five (5) years period, 16,34,907 members of these societies will be benefited.

The sectors covered this scheme under Phase-II are 1) DCCB, 2) PACS, 3) Coop. Joint Farming Societies, 4) DCMS 5) Weavers Coop. Societies, 6) Fisheries Coop. Societies, 7) Dairy, and 8) Mandal Mahila Coop. Samkhyas. The funds are released from the State PMC to the three Projects.

An amount of Rs. 17.25 Crs has been incurred for construction of Godowns through e-tender system and other civil works for 110 PACS and other infrastructure facilities. Margin Money assistance is provided to the SHGs through Zilla Mahila Samakhyas to the PACS and other weaker section societies for increasing of working capital thereby enhancing their borrowing power and also the working capital.

### Marketing Cooperative Societies

The 13 District Cooperative Marketing Societies (DCMSs) 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 in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given in Table 5.8 below.

Table.5.8 The performance status of DCMSs

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Particulars                | For the year<br>1.4.2020 to<br>31.03.2021 |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| 1      | Share Capital Contribution | 364.90                                    |
| 2      | Business Turn over         | 69723.53                                  |
| 3      | Profit (10 D.C.M.Ss)       | 1609.26                                   |
| 4      | Loss (3 D.C.M.Ss)          | 18.01                                     |
| 5      | Accumulated losses         | 193.14                                    |
| 6      | Assets                     | 19819.12                                  |
| 7      | Liabilities                | 17410.25                                  |

### AP MARKFED

AP MARKFED is an apex organization for the Cooperative Marketing Societies (CMS) in the State supplying agricultural inputs, Cattle Feed, fertilizers, gypsum, provision and other requirement to private run institutions and Government Hostels. Subsequent to interdiction of single window system in the State in 1987, MARKFED offers its services to PACSs 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, Ananthapur and Y.S.R.Kadapa districts in the State, working under APSCU offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications. The APSCU is also publishing a Cooperative monthly magazine titled as "Sahakara Samcharam" for awareness building and propagation of Cooperative Principles and Cooperative Movement in the State.

### AP STATE CO-OPERATIVE RURAL IRRIGATION CORPORATION LTD

The AP State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd., undertakes construction 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.

### 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 district), Anakapalli RECS Ltd., Kasimkota (Visakhapatnam) and RECS Cheepurupalli (Vizianagaram district).

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY - RAFTAAR)

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - 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 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society under supervision of Cooperation Department..

### Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Coop. Societies function in a 3-tier structure i.e., Primary Level 2245 LCCS 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-364 CJFS, District Level-13 District Federation of Cooperative Joint Farming Societies and State Level - Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Joint Farming Societies Federation Ltd. The 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.

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

### Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Tribunal

There is only one Cooperative Tribunal in the State at Vijayawada. The APCS Act, 1964 provides two different

forum of appeal on decisions or orders, awards passed by the Quasi-Judicial Officers of the department. One is the APCT being an appellate forum in respect of certain Sections specified under Section 76 of the Act and as per Section 77 of the Act and the other being the Government and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are the appellate authorities in respect of other orders or decisions which are not covered under the purview of APCT Act. 1964.

### Audit

There is a separate Audit Wing for Audit in Cooperative Department headed by the Chief Auditor who works under the General superintendence and under the control of Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The Chief Auditor shall audit the accounts of a society at least once in a year. For the year 2019-2020, (17328) Cooperative Societies were programmed for audit, of which (5562) are under aided category and remaining (11766) un-aided category, audit for the year 2019-20 is under progress.

### 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. Horticulture sector turned out to be an essential component for food and nutritional security in the state and is integral for food and nutritional security in the State. Horticulture comprises of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to farmer centric programmes and identified Horticulture sector as one of the growth engines in economic development of the State. In Andhra Pradesh area under Horticulture crops is 17.84 Lakh Hectares with a production of 312.34 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 5.9

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Table 5.9 Area and Production status during 2018-19 &amp; 2019-20

| Sl.No. | Crop                        | 2018-19<br>(Final Estimates) |                           | 2019-20<br>(Final Estimates) |                           |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|        |                             | Area in<br>Lakh Ha.          | Production in<br>Lakh MTs | Area in<br>Lakh Ha.          | Production in<br>Lakh MTs |
| 1      | Fruits                      | 7.05                         | 176.44                    | 7.40                         | 182.06                    |
| 2      | Vegetables                  | 2.68                         | 75.57                     | 2.64                         | 75.38                     |
| 3      | Flowers                     | 0.28                         | 5.30                      | 0.26                         | 5.25                      |
| 4      | Plantation Crops            | 4.96                         | 32.49                     | 4.94                         | 32.84                     |
| 5      | Spices                      | 2.36                         | 15.26                     | 2.54                         | 16.67                     |
| 6      | Medicinal & Aromatic Plants | 0.07                         | 0.14                      | 0.06                         | 0.14                      |
| 7      | Total                       | 17.40                        | 305.20                    | 17.84                        | 312.34                    |

Source: Horticulture Department

### Productivity enhancement and export potential

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in productivity of Oil Palm, Papaya, Lime, Cocoa, Tomato and Chilli. The State stood 3rd in implementation of Micro-Irrigation at national level. In area coverage, out of 10 top districts in the country two districts are from Andhra Pradesh. A.P is the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.8% of the total production at the national level. As per EXIM Bank Report, A.P contributes 7.8% of Vegetables and Vegetable products in the country. District wise Productivity of Growth Engine crops are given in Annexure.5.20.

### Strategy for Development

- ♦ Enhancing income of Farmers. District specific and crop specific strategy and interventions have been initiated for enhancing the productivity, quality, marketability and thereby farmers income.
- ♦ Crop & Varietal Diversity Introduction of new crops, improved variety of Turmeric & Ginger, Japanese Mint, multiple cropping in coconut and intercropping in Oilpalm and other plantations are the new interventions during 2019-20.
- ♦ Coverage of all Horticulture Crops with Micro-irrigation on saturation basis: It reduces the cost of cultivation by reducing expenditure on labour, fertigation, reduction in incidence of disease & pests, increased productivity & quality thereby 10-25% increase in farmers income.

- ♦ Cluster Approach for integrated value chain development.
- ♦ Strengthening of Post-Harvest Infrastructure: Development of PHM infrastructure consisting of pre-cooling, cold room, grading, packing, washing etc. at cluster level to reduce wastage and facilitate direct marketing
- ♦ Promotion of FPO as Agri-Business Start up: Services of 07 professional agencies have been engaged for promotion and developing 100 FPOs / FPCs as Business Enterprise.
- ♦ PPP Projects in collaboration with reputed agri business companies for production and quality enhancement and direct marketing of produce and Market demand based crop planning.

### Achievements

- ♦ Area Covered under Micro-Irrigation during 2019-20 is 1,21,733 Ha under PMKSY (PDMC) with total expenditure of Rs. 950.00 crores.
- ♦ 70,529 ha (1,74,207 acres) of additional area brought under Horticulture crops.
- ♦ R&R Scheme for enhancing the productivity of old coconut gardens implemented in 3314 Ha with a financial assistance of Rs. 14.82 Crores from Coconut Development Board (CDB), GOI. 5100 ha brought under new Coconut Plantation.
- ♦ 968 acres covered under permanent pandals with total financial assistance of Rs.980 Lakhs to enhance production and quality of Vegetables.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- Protected cultivation i.e. Polyhouses & Shadenets were taken up in 0.09 Lakh sq.mtrs.
- Under Horticulture sector, a total of 251 FPOs have been registered till now and Rs. 14.97 Crores of financial assistance given to 91 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., Mahindra Agri Business Solutions Pvt., Ltd (for Banana exports), Sreeni Food Park (for Tomato Value Chain Development), ITC Limited (for Food safe Chilli 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.
- Through the programme value chain development of Banana and Pomegranate, INI Farm Pvt. Ltd and Desai Fruits and Vegetables Pvt., Ltd., were bridging the gap in exporting high quality Banana directly procured from farmers to various Countries. 28,520 MTS of banana exported.
- Mondalez : Additional area of 8590 ha brought under Cocoa plantation and 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 1480 MT from VHT, Tirupathi and 30 MT from VHT Nuzvid.
- Ninjacart has started five common facility centres in Ananthapuramu and 3 centers in Chittoor for procurement of vegetables directly from the farmers @ 1000 to 5000 Mt per day.
- Rs. 80 Crores paid to 32000 Oil Palm farmers as part of differential price of Oilpalm FFB under Price Stabilization Fund by the State Government.
- Organic farming has been promoted in an extent of 11250 hectares 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 at

Kuppam in Chittoor district 2 lakh grafted vegetable seedlings were produced and distributed to the farmers.

- 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.

### Post-Harvest Infrastructure in the State

The existing infrastructure in the state cover 363 Cold Storages with a capacity of 20.00 Lakh MTs, 246 Ripening Chambers with a capacity of 54,177 MTs, 4587 Pack houses with a capacity of 1,36,650 MTs, 14 Integrated Pack house with a capacity of 5050 MTs, 174 Mango Processing Units with a capacity of 66,850 MTs and 416 Cashew Processing Units with a capacity of 46,170 MTs. The state has newly created Post Harvest Infrastructures which include 6 Solar Poly Driers with a capacity of 14 MTs, 23 Solar Cold Room / Chambers with a capacity of 145 MTs, 4 Ripening Chambers with a capacity of 165 MTs and 17 Coconut pack houses with storage capacity of 35 lakh nuts.

### 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 dissemination of latest knowledge to the farming community. Further, in an attempt towards developing an organized production system and integrated value chain development, Farmers are being organized into Farmer Producer Organizations and seven professional agencies engaged to mentor and strengthen the FPOs into sustainable business entities.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### 1) Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

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 have opted for Drip

Irrigation. To achieve the concept of 'Per Drop More Crop', Micro irrigation is taken up particularly in the districts of Rayalaseema, apart from other backward areas in A.P.

It is an ongoing project and so far 13.41 lakh hectares has been covered under Micro Irrigation in 13 Districts in the State from 2003-04 to 2019-20, benefiting 11.91 lakh farmers. To encourage farmers for adopting Micro Irrigation the State Government is giving top up subsidy.

Table 5.10 Impact of Micro Irrigation

| Sl.No. | Crop   | 1 lakh ha                        | 13.41 lakh ha                      |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | Water saving                                       | 15 TMC                           | 201 TMC                            |
| 2      | Power saving 1,553 kWh/Ha<br>Worth @ 4/ unit       | 1553 lakh kWh<br>Rs.62 Crores    | 20,825 lakh kWh<br>Rs.831 Crores   |
| 3      | Labour saving 52 Mandays per Ha<br>Worth @ 200/day | 52 lakh Mandays<br>Rs.105 Crores | 700 lakh Mandays<br>Rs.1410 Crores |
| 4      | Fertilizer saving 50 Kg / Ha                       | 5000 Tons                        | 67,050 Tons                        |
| 5      | Reduction in cost of cultivation Rs.21,500 / Ha    | Rs.215 Crores                    | Rs.2885 Crores                     |
| 6      | Additional Net Income Rs.1,15,000 / Ha             | Rs.1500 Crores                   | Rs.20,115 Crores                   |

### Highlights of APMIP

- Ranks 4th in area coverage under Micro Irrigation during 2019-20.
- AP covered 10% of total area covered under Micro Irrigation and 15% of total area under Drip in the Country.
- Among top 10 Districts under area coverage in the Country, 2 Districts (Ananthapuramu & YSR Kadapa) are from AP.
- Highest area coverage during 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20.

### 2) 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 Assisted State Development Scheme – the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in 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.

### 3) 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)



## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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.

Under the 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 (shade net houses & poly houses), post-harvest management activities, farm mechanization etc., are being implemented for sustainable growth in Horticulture sector



### Major initiatives under RKVY Schemes:

- 40% increase in productivity through Pandals & Trellies system in creeper vegetable crops.
- Quality production and increased productivity in vegetable crops by encouraging the good quality hybrid seeds in Vegetables instead of local varieties.
- Implementation of Onion ventilated storage structures in the State in order to store onion during glut so that to realize a better price by the farmers.
- To reduce the Post-harvest losses in Fruits & Vegetables by supplying the Plastic crates to the farmers for proper handling during the transportation.

### Achievements under RKVY

- Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.3688.90 Lakhs has been spent so far under various components during 2020-21.
- An area of 21,250 acres has been brought under Organic farming & certification and the total outlay for 3 years is Rs.17.00 crores @ Rs. 20,000/- per Ha over period of three years) for adoption and certification of Organic Farming programme.
- Covered 75 FPOs with financial achievement of Rs.14.32 crores towards Promotional, Integrated Pack houses, Collection Centers, Value addition and marketing etc across the State against the 239 Registered FPOs

- Establishment of whole sale Flower Market with Farmer Producer Organization with a view to benefit 8000 flower growers in and around of Kadiyam of East Godavari district for selling their produce with premium price and also exporting the produce to the other states and 10 (ten) Onion Storage structures with total capacity of 383 Mts by FPOs/farmers.

### 4) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Oil Palm

Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st in cultivation of Oil palm with 1.72 lakh Ha with 1.23 lakh Farmers in 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The average productivity of bearing plantations is 19.81 tons Fresh Fruit Branches (FFB) per Ha. Out of 1.72 lakh Ha, the bearing area is 1.41 lakh Ha from which the production is 12.78 lakh MTs of FFBs with 2.08 lakh MTs of CPO during last financial year i.e., 2019-20. West Godavari district has highest area under Oilpalm i.e., 93,992 Ha.

13 Processing units are working with Government under this programme with a capacity of 461 MT/Hr. These companies have a buy-back arrangements for purchase of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB's) from farmers in the factory zones allotted to them at the rate fixed by the Government. During 2020-21, an area of 10870 Ha was identified and 8801 Ha (up to 31.03.2021) plantation completed against the target of 10,000 Ha during 2020-21.

Similarly against the financial outlay of Rs.3833.52 lakhs the achievement was Rs.3060.09 lakhs (up to 31.03.2021) during 2020-21.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### 5) Externally Aided Projects:

#### A) Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project

The Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) is being implemented with World Bank funds through Water Resource Department as Nodal Agency with an objective to improve the productivity of Horticulture crops near Ayacut area. The project period is 6 years and is being implemented in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh except Guntur. An amount of Rs. 127.70 crores is allocated for the year 2020-21.

#### B) Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project – JICA

The APILIP project is being implemented with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funds through Water Resource Department as Nodal Agency with an objective to develop the food value chain of strategic crops on pilot basis. The project period is 6 years & is being implemented in 4 districts i.e. East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh for Value Chain Development of strategic crops such as Coconut, Mango (Fresh & Processing), Chilli and Tomato on pilot basis. The budget allocated for the total project is Rs. 40.35 crores.

### Highlights and Initiatives

- ◆ The government is encouraging expansion of number and network of FPOs to enable farmers to reduce transaction costs, access technology, raise bargaining power and integrate with value chains. Under Horticulture sector, a total number of 251 FPOs are registered and Rs. 746.12 Lakhs financial assistance has been provided to 50 FPOs to implement Business plans.
- ◆ Farmers Producers Organization – Public Private Partnership (FPO-PPP) projects have been started with INI Farms Pvt. Ltd & 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), Ninja Cart for direct procurement of fruits and vegetables with FPOs/Farmers group, Big Basket, Metro Cash and Carry.
- ◆ Value chain development
  - In case of Chillis, 29,733 MTs of quality Chilli procured from Prakasam, Kurnool & Guntur district farmers and exported to different destinations across the globe. Premium price has been paid for the farmers. This initiative has contributed to about 27% net higher income to the project farmers (ITC Ltd).
  - In case of Mango and Tomato, High density plantations of Mango were promoted in six thousand hectares to get maximum benefit from the same piece of land (Jain).
- ◆ Exotic fruits and vegetables promoted in Lambasingi area of Chintapalli and the FPO is marketing their produce at Visakhapatnam Rythu Bazaar and in other markets through various channels of marketing. The organization is also procuring Capsicum, English Cucumber and mango directly from the FPOs and Farmers (Lawrencedale Agro Processing India Ltd.)
- ◆ A.P. Export Promotion Policy has been formulated with cluster development programme approach for Mango, Banana and Pomegranate. Further to promote exports, Mango, Banana and Vegetable farmers are being registered in APEDA Hortinet website.
- ◆ Department of Horticulture is promoting direct market linkages with companies like Future Group, Big Basket, Ninjacart, Kisan Network, Suma Agro etc., to facilitate farmers to sell their produce directly.
- ◆ 14 Integrated Pack Houses were sanctioned and grounded in the state to reduce Post Harvest Losses and facilitate direct marketing.
- ◆ Several projects such as: Dehydrated Lemon project at Pulivendula, Jamun Juice Making unit at Guntakal, Mango Bars, Mango Tetrapack units at Piler, Solar Poly driers at Kurnool, Vizianagaram, Solar Cold Rooms at Nellore, Martur, Pomegranate Arils Processing unit at Ananthapur, Dry Fig solar drier and pressing unit in Ananthapur, Onion Chives at Penugonda (100% Export Oriented Unit), Hybrid Roses at Hindupur, were sanctioned under Post-Harvest Management of MIDH.
- ◆ Under Market Intervention Programmes, Direct Marketing Linkages between Corporates & FPOs were organized. Retail Outlets were sanctioned along with Post-Harvest Infrastructure like Pack Houses, Cold Storages, Ripening Chambers, Onion Graders, Minimal Processing Units.

- ♦ For the 1st time, R&R scheme for development of existing Coconut Garden is sanctioned to State by the Coconut Development Board (CDB) and additional release of Rs. 14.82 Crores, total area covered 3314 Ha.
- ♦ For the 1st time, Panukula & Suvarnarekha Mango varieties exported to South Korea and Germany respectively from the State.

### Animal Husbandry

Livestock sector plays a key role in the economy where the poor contribute to growth directly. 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. 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 and providing stability to family income. The Livestock assures drought proof mechanism by providing recurring and sustainable income to enhance the Socio-economic conditions of the rural farmers.

Through providing nutrient rich food products, draught power, dung as organic manure and domestic fuel, hides and skin, animals as a regular source of cash income are backbone 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.

### 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 – 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, enlightened and hard working nature 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 in addition to providing forward and backward linkages and organized marketing channels 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.

During 2019-2020, Andhra Pradesh stood 1st in Egg Production (2170.77 Crores), 4th both in Meat production (8.50 Lakh MTs) and Milk production (152.63 Lakh MTs).

### Livestock Population Status as per latest Livestock Census, 2019

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 consist of 340.67 lakh total Livestock & 1075.11 lakh poultry. The Livestock population as per Latest Livestock Census 2019 as compared to 2012 Census is shown below. District wise Livestock population as per 2019 Census is given in the

#### Annexure.5.21

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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

Table 5.11

| 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

Between the two Census periods, though there is reduction in the total Cattle and Buffalo Population, there has been an increase in the production and availability of nutritious food and supplemental income to farmers due to a perceptible increase in Crossbred Cattle and Graded Murrah Buffalo population especially female/Milch animals as per the Livestock Census, 2019.

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

Table 5.12: Production of Milk, Meat &amp; Eggs

| YEAR   | Unit    | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Milk   | L.MTs   | 121.78  | 137.25  | 150.44  | 152.63  | 147.14  |
| Growth | %       | 12.58   | 12.71   | 9.61    | 1.46    | -3.60   |
| Meat   | L.MTs   | 6.32    | 7.08    | 8.03    | 8.50    | 9.54    |
| Growth | %       | 11.68   | 12.03   | 13.42   | 8.94    | 12.20   |
| Eggs   | Cr. Nos | 1582.75 | 1777.76 | 2036.99 | 2170.77 | 2496.39 |
| Growth | %       | 11.64   | 12.32   | 14.58   | 9.89    | 15      |

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) – a platform for Livestock services

### Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) – a platform for Livestock services

Under the State Government's innovative Village Secretariat structure, Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) have been put in place under Navaratnalu program, as an effective, efficient and unified platform to provide farmers with quality inputs and allied services in all the villages of the State. 10641 RBKs were established in the State and permission has been accorded for recruitment of 9844 Animal Husbandry Assistants (AHAs) along with functionaries of other line departments and so far 4506 AHAs were recruited. Apart from AHAs, 1640 Paravets, were mapped with RBKs to provide Animal Husbandry Services.



The major functions of AHAs include delivery of 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 animal deaths in the village, providing assistance for safe disposal of animal carcass and facilitation for issue of Panchanama report involving committee members in respect of Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme and follow up till DBT within 72 hours.

### Important programs/activities under Animal Husbandry Sector

Under Rajanna Pasu Vidyam, initially Veterinary Medicines were supplied @ Rs.4000/- per month to all the RBKs and a proposal is under consideration for re-appropriation of Rs 20,68,56,000/- towards the purchase of required medicines for coming next 9 months @ Rs. 4000/- per RBK under RKVY. There is a

proposal for purchase of Artificial Insemination(AI) equipment, so as to enable delivery of AI services at all RBKs. Till date 5050 Trevis were supplied to provide services at RBK level.

83,810 KCC applications data was uploaded online through PMFBY and issued 39,626 Pasu Kisan credit cards till date. 13.50 Lakh Animal Health Cards were issued so far and Animal Health Cards will be issued to the animals grounded under YSR-Asara/Cheyuta program for further follow-up for a period of one year.

At each and every RBK, a Display board is being arranged depicting visiting dates as per the Advance tour program of the concerned VAS on fixed days at RBKs for examination of referral cases and to monitor the AHA activities. Animal Disease Surveillance - Reporting details of deaths and diseases in their respective jurisdiction has been entrusted to AHAs. Accordingly, Disease Surveillance Report shall be generated and monitored at VAS level on periodical basis.

### AP-AMUL Paalavelluva (YSR Cheyutha)



The State Government is determined to increase the income of the women farmers and their families under the scheme by encouraging popular livelihood activities through purchase of animals Cows & Buffaloes (Pregnant heifers, milch animals) under YSR Cheyutha scheme through appropriate procedures for finalization of specifications and rates. The scheme envisaged with a project cost of Rs. 3517 crores is expected to benefit 4.69 lakh women. Under the scheme, pregnant Heifers, pregnant and milch animals shall be procured among the categories of buffaloes and cows as per the beneficiary choice.

### Objectives:

- Extend financial assistance to the women BC, SC, ST & minority communities of 45-60 years age.
- Enhance their livelihood opportunities and living standards.
- To ensure optimal production from animals supplied under this programme by making available good quality feed and fodder through RBKs in the state.
- Providing Health care services to the animals through AH Departmental staff.

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Pre-induction training to the Beneficiaries:

- Training shall be given to the selected beneficiaries on type of animal, breed, unit size, unit cost, selection procedure at the time of procurement of animals, place of procurement, transportation of animals, insurance coverage etc. Enlightening the beneficiaries on the modern feeding practices, vaccination schedule, deworming, etc., by the concerned VAS/AVH AD. The local veterinarian is responsible for follow up activities in animal Health management

### Status of grounding of YSR Cheyutha units under AP-AMUL Paalavelluva grounded units are 2821 as on 21.12.20.

- Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's were appointed as RBK wise anchor persons for grounding of units from AH Department
- CEO, SERP has issued guidelines for sanction of loans to SC/ST beneficiaries under Unnathi scheme to all Project Directors of DRDA
- Pre induction training completed for all 4.69 lakh AP-Amul Paala Velluva beneficiaries.

### Marketing Tie-up:

- The State Government has entered into MoU with AMUL and remunerative price will be credited directly into beneficiaries bank account basing on FAT & SNF percentage. The profit derived by the company will also be given to the beneficiaries as bonus.



### YSR CHEYUTHA – JAGANANNA JEEVAKRANTHI



### Distribution of Sheep and Goat

Government of Andhra Pradesh is determined to increase the income of the women farmers and their

families by encouraging popular livelihood activities through purchase of Sheep and Goat under YSR Cheyutha scheme.

### Objectives:

- ♦ Extend financial assistance to the women of BC, SC, ST & Minority communities of 45-56 years age
- ♦ Enhance their livelihood opportunities and living opportunities standards
- ♦ To ensure optimal production from animals purchased under this programme by making available good quality feed and fodder through RBKs in the State
- ♦ Providing Health care services to the animals through Animal Husbandry Departmental Staff.
- ♦ Number of Cheyutha Beneficiaries: 2.49 Lakhs
- ♦ Project Cost: Rs. 1868.63 Crores
- ♦ Sheep and Goat shall be procured as per the beneficiary choice.
- ♦ Sheep: Nellore Brown, Jodipi, Macherla Brown and Vizianagaram breed
- ♦ Goat: Black Bengal/Local Breeds
- ♦ Unit cost -Rs. 75,000/-
- ♦ Cost of 14 weaned ewes/Does: @ of Rs. 4,500/each, aged 5-6 Months and One Breeding Ram/Buck: @ of Rs. 8,000/- aged 1 year.
- ♦ The unit cost shall include the following in order of priority.
  - ♦ Animal cost & Insurance cost,
  - ♦ Transportation cost and
  - ♦ Feeding cost

### Pre-induction Training to the Beneficiaries:

Training shall be given to the selected beneficiaries on type of animal, breed, unit size, unit cost, selection procedure at the time of procurement of animals, place of procurement, transportation of animals, insurance coverage etc. Enlightening the beneficiaries on the modern feeding practices, vaccination schedule, deworming, etc., by the concerned VAS/AVH AD. The local veterinarian is responsible for follow up activities in animal Health management

Targets are fixed for purchase of 1,51,671 Sheep and 97,480 Goats UNDER YSR Cheyutha. The grounding timelines are as follows

Table: 5.13 **Grounding Timelines**

| Sl. No. | Grounding Timelines           |                                     |                                 |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|         | Phase I<br>(Up to March 2021) | Phase II<br>(April 2021- August 21) | Phase III<br>(Sep 2021- Dec 21) |
| 1       | 20,000 units                  | 1,30,000 units                      | 99,151 units                    |

### Marketing Tie-up:

- An MoU between Government of Andhra Pradesh and Allana group was signed on the 20th August 2020 for marketing tie-up.

Status of grounding of Sheep & Goat: Total units: 3503, under bank linkage 1036, under unnathi 1567, under streenidhi 148 and grounded under self-finance 752.



### YSR Pasu Nashta Parihara Padhakam - Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme (LLCS):

Under the Government flagship programme of "YSR Pasu Nashta Parihara Padhakam", 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

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

above Sheep/Goat at a time, irrespective of sex of the animal to the owners. The scheme is being implemented with an initial Corpus fund of Rs.100 Crs (Rs.50 Crs for Cattle/Bufaloes and Rs.50 Crs for Sheep/Goat). District-wise details of compensation paid to beneficiaries under the scheme are shown in **Annexure 5.22**.

### Livestock Health Care Activities

- ♦ Important programmes taken up during the year 2020-21 include HS, BQ, ET, BT, Sheep Pox, Goat Pox, Anthrax vaccinations and strengthening of VBRI and disease diagnostic labs under ASCAD, NPRSM, PPRCP and NADRS.
- ♦ National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) includes 100% vaccinations to all eligible population against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and for 100% female calves against Brucellosis.
- ♦ Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD):
- ♦ 100% Cattle and Bufaloes above 4 months age were vaccinated @six months interval (twice in a year).
- ♦ Animals are tagged and registered in information Network for Animal Productivity & Health (INAPH) app followed by FMD vaccination from Feb, 2020.
- ♦ The farmer details like name, phone number and Aadhar details also uploaded in app.
- ♦ As on date (Nov 2020) out of 9751550 target cattle and buffalo population, 9370083 (96%) animals tagged and registered, and 9058535(92%) animals vaccinated.
- ♦ Since, Brucellosis is of zoonotic disease, by controlling the disease in animals, Infection to humans can be prevented.
- ♦ NADCP for Brucellosis will be implemented in the state as per the Government of India Instructions and after receipt of Brucella vaccine from National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.(NAFED).

### Vaccinations against HS, BQ, ET, BT, Sheep Pox, Goat Pox and Anthrax:

The vaccine procurement has been planned well in advance to meet the vaccine demand as per seasonality and Preventive Vaccination Calendar for the Year 2020-21. As there is no vaccine production facility except for poultry viral vaccine production in the state, the required vaccines are procured on cost basis from TSVBRI,

Telangana, IAHVB, Bengaluru and other private suppliers basing on the demand and supply.

- ♦ 42,50,850 cattle and bufaloes vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) as per target population.
- ♦ 69, 96, 900 Sheep and Goat vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia (ET) disease as per target population.
- ♦ 95, 49, 500 Sheep were vaccinated against Blue Tongue (BT) disease.
- ♦ 6, 60,000 cattle vaccinated against Black Quarter (BQ) disease.
- ♦ 1,00,000 Anthrax doses supplies to endemic areas in the state for conducting prophylactic vaccinations.
- ♦ Zoonosis day on July 6th is celebrated in a big way to bring awareness among public on the spread of diseases from animal to human and vice versa and a total of 2,14,000 doses of Anti rabies vaccine supplied to various veterinary institutes to conduct Anti rabies vaccination to pet dogs on Zoonosis day

### PPR Control Programme and Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring:

- ♦ During the year 2020-21 Under Peste des Petits Ruminants Disease Control Programme (PPRCP) vaccine supplied to all the districts to immunize 100% eligible population in the State. 1,87,55,730 Sheep & Goat vaccinated against PPR disease.
- ♦ India has been declared Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infection free country. Under this programme Physical surveillance through stock routes and institutional searches are being carried out. By maintaining disease free status, opportunities for export of livestock products will be increased

### National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS):

- ♦ By controlling the disease outbreaks because of vaccination and timely diagnosis could able to bring the diseases to the base level, because of which, deaths and production losses are reduced, there by the economic stability of the farmer is improved.



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### VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SAMALKOT

- ♦ Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, Samalkot is the only Institute established with cGMP standards to produce potent and quality poultry viral vaccines and to supply on free of cost to entire Andhra Pradesh state for protection of backyard poultry (Desi birds) against the important viral diseases viz. Ranikhet disease and Fowl pox in poultry and Duck Plague in Ducks.
- ♦ The vaccines thus produced were supplied to the field institutions through Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories located in each district headquarters of entire state of Andhra Pradesh as per the demand.

#### Quality Control Laboratory:

- ♦ Government of Andhra Pradesh have accorded permission to modernize the Quality Control Laboratory at VBRI, Samalkot as per cGMP/GLP standards with RKVY Funds. The works have been completed and waiting for inauguration in month of January 2021.

### Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, AP, Vijayawada

- ♦ VBRI, Vijayawada is looking after disease investigation if there are any outbreaks in the field and assist the field staff to take up appropriate treatment by swift diagnosis and control of the Disease. There is facility of toxin estimation in animal feeds and proximate analysis of feed and fodder.

#### Activities are being carried out at VBRI Vijayawada

- The VBRI has taken up the disease diagnosis of various diseases. This institute has processed 26,679 samples received from field for disease confirmation (FMD, Brucellosis, Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis, Pestes des Petite Ruminants, Avian influenza, Chlamydia, Tuberculosis, Johnes disease, Glanders, Leptopira, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Enterotoxaemia, Black Quarter Anthrax, Fungal diseases, Parasitic diseases,

Toxicological tests (HCN, Aflatoxin, Arsenic, lead, Nitrate nitrites, Organo Phosphate poison etc)  
Feed Analysis (Proximate principles, Silage, Mineral estimation)

- ♦ State Animal Husbandry training center at VBRI, AP is taking up the refresher training programmes to the newly recruited Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the skill and Knowledge up gradation trainings to the technical officers (Both Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Directors) of class B-Line Field Veterinarians and Subject matter specialists.

#### Livestock Breeding Activities

- ♦ The important activities include: Improving the productivity of cattle and buffaloes in the State through Genetic improvement, Restructuring of Bovine Breeding operations in the State and Implementation of Central and State sponsored schemes

#### Activities taken up by AP Livestock Development Agency (APLDA)

- ♦ Artificial Inseminations (AI) facility is made available to more than 88% Breed able Cattle and Buffaloes in the State through AH Department Centers and RBKs. During 2020-21 upto November 2020, 23.47 Lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted.
- ♦ Artificial Inseminations done under NAIP phase I (During April 2020 and May 2020) - 180000 and AI done under NAIP phase II - 330000 up to March 2021

#### Various activities implemented for Breed improvement in Livestock during 2020-21

- ♦ Under the National Artificial Insemination Program - Phase-II, 13.5 lakh inseminations are conducted in 500 villages. An amount of Rs.1617.75 Lakhs have been allocated for various components, out of which Rs. 808.88 Lakhs have been released.
- ♦ Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, an amount of Rs.2372.50 lakhs is sanctioned by GOI for supply of various inputs required:

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- to conduct Artificial Insemination at door step of the farmers,
- formation of breeders associations,
- procurement of bull calves,
- impart training to Gopal Mitras,
- strengthening of bull mother farms,
- strengthen infrastructure for training, conduct fertility camps,
- Replacement of Artificial Insemination kits,
- organize various training programmes for publicity and
- extension on various departmental activities.

### Gol programmes: National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre

Keeping in view of the advantages of rearing of Indigenous breeds; Govt. of India has initiated to take up Indigenous Breeds conservation and Development under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. In this context, Govt. of India has sanctioned National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre to the State of Andhra Pradesh for Southern Region with the financial outlay of Rs. 36.12 crore. So far, 42 indigenous breeds cattle were supplied to 42 beneficiaries.

### Gokul Gram Project

Gokul Gram is established under Rashtriya Gokul Mission with an objective to conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in the country. The Project is established at Cattle Breeding Farm, Chadalawada, Prakasam district. Budget Released for 2020-21 is Rs.5.23 crore from GOI. The Objectives of Gokul Gram are: To promote indigenous cattle rearing and conservation in a scientific manner,. To enhance productivity of indigenous breeds and increase economic returns from animal products in a sustainable manner, to propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds, to encourage appropriate technology for use of Draught Animal Power, to provide balanced nutrition and integrated animal health care.

### Feed and Fodder Development Activities

- ♦ The Department is supplying Fodder seed, Chaff cutters, fodder and Milking machines on Subsidy by procuring from rate contract firms finalized through open tenders to the livestock farmers for

improving Livestock productivity.

- Fodder seed or fodder inputs and Mineral mixer variety wise demand forecast was indented from farmers. Accordingly Purchase orders placed by APAGROS. Supplier will supply the fodder seed to the respective hubs.
- The availability of fodder seed and Fodder Inputs variety wise will be visible at kiosks placed at RBKs.
- So far 665 KGs of fodder seed was supplied through RBKs
- So far 35 MTs of fodder seed was distributed in the state
- Until now of 4401 Kg of Mineral Mixture is given to increase productivity and for sustained production.

### Sheep and Goat Development

There are 2735 Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies are functioning at village level with a membership of 110126 in Andhra Pradesh. There are 13 District Sheep Breeders Co-op. Unions functioning at district level.

### NCDC Programme:

The NCDC, New Delhi has sanctioned the project for an amount of Rs.275.00 crores with funding pattern of 60% loan, 20% subsidy and 20% beneficiary contribution to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of NCDC programme in the 11 Districts in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is phased out into three years. Implementation of 1st phase NCDC scheme is progress in 11 districts. Till date 1330 Shepherds were benefitted. The Total number of Shepherds to be benefitted out of 1st phase NCDC is 2795. Repayment of NCDC Loan Installments from DSBCUs to Govt of A.P for the year 2020-21: Rs 3.85 Crs.

### Sheep and Goat Deworming

Every year Animal Husbandry Department is taking up (2) times free mass sheep & Goat deworming covering 231.49 lakhs Sheep & Goat population. The main objective is to reduce internal parasite burden, improved immunity, improved nutrient absorption leading to about 1 Kg improvement in body weight. The Joint Directors i/c District administration will prepare parasite profile by random sample testing and indent drugs basing on the profile. Post deworming analysis is also taken up by the department. 2nd round mass Sheep & Goat deworming program is in progress from 10th December 2020 during the year 2020-21

### Poultry Development

The commercial poultry development has taken a quantum leap in the last three decades. The egg production in Andhra Pradesh is 1171.81 Crores number, with an average commercial Egg production of 282 eggs per year. Rural Back Yard Poultry contributing nearly 4.2% to the total egg production which is a very less portion of total egg production.

It is proposed to introduce high yielding broilers with increase in unit size of broilers to double the Income of the Beneficiary, as per the Government of India communicated guidelines.

- 200 beneficiaries are selected in KRISHNA DISTRICT and 600-day old chicks will be provided per beneficiary in 4 batches @ 150 chicks per batch for every three months.

### Objectives:

- To scale up the Rural Back Yard farming and to encourage the scientific rearing of broiler farming.
- To convert Rural SHG's into entrepreneurs.
- To enhance the broiler meat production.
- To enhance rural economy.

### Forward and Backward Linkages:

- Inputs like chicks, feeds will be supplied to the farmers through the identified agency as per MoU.
- Health coverage through Vaccination, Deworming and periodical guidance to the beneficiary will be done by the AH Department staff
- All in and all-out system is followed along with other bio security measures.
- GIS tagging, DBT and web based monitoring will be explored.

### National Livestock Mission (NLM)

- NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION (NLM) is Central assisted state development scheme (CASDS) is focused on following sub missions.
  - Livestock Development: To enhance productivity and augmenting the farmers income
  - Skill development, Technology transfer & extension: To enhance capacity building of farmers and staff by way of conducting Livestock Melas at district level and training

programmes to farmers and staff to ensure promoting skills and transfer of latest technologies.

- Fodder & Feed development: To produce and distribution of high yielding fodder seed to farmers.

### Activities implemented under RKVY scheme

1. RKVY RAFTAAR Budget of Rs. 50.00 crores for the year 2019-20 has been allocated and Rs. 25.00 crores have been released as 1st instalment and 2nd instalment of Rs. 25.00 crores yet to be released.
2. RKVY RAFTAAR Budget of Rs. 1618.12 crores for the year 2020-21 has been allocated and Rs. 452.58 Lakhs was released
3. 3251 Trevises were distributed in 1st phase (RKVY 2019-20 budget) and installation of trevises at RBK's was completed.
4. 5030 Trevises were distributed in 2nd phase (RKVY 2020-21 budget) and installation of trevises at RBK's was under process. Drugs and medicines under Rajanna Pasuvaidyam were supplied for first Aid treatment to animals at RBK's for an amount of Rs. 8.66 crores.
5. LN2 containers worth of Rs. 484.96 crores indented and supplied to RBK's for maintaining Cold Chain for storing and transportation of Frozen Semen in order to promote Artificial Insemination.
6. Animal Health Awareness Trainings to farmers and Animal Health Camps are being conducted under Pasu Vignana Badi program at RBK'

### Livestock Statistics

The Livestock Census is being conducted across the country periodically since 1919. The 20th Livestock Census was launched in the month of October, 2018 in both rural and urban areas and completed successfully in the month of April' 2019. 20th Livestock Census has been designed to capture Breed-wise number of animals and poultry birds.

For the first time, livestock data was collected on-line in 20th Livestock Census through tablet phones. The data was collected and scrutinized mostly by para-veterinarians and veterinarians. In AP the whole Census operations were carried out by 4869 enumerators: 1204 supervisors and 436 Scrutiny officers and other field staff.

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The 20th Livestock Census was carried out in 16392 villages and 2985 urban wards across AP covering 1.35 Crores of Households and Non-Households

### Key results

- » The total Livestock population is 536.76 million in the country showing an increase of 4.6% over Livestock Census 2012. The total Livestock population is 34.07 million in AP showing an increase of 15.79% over Livestock Census 2012. AP stands in 6th position in country.
- » The total number of cattle in the country is 193.46 million in 2019 showing an increase of 0.8 % over previous Census. In AP, the total number of cattle is 4.6 million in 2019 showing a decrease of 2.45% over previous Census. AP stands in 14th position in country.
- » The total buffalo population in the country is 109.85 Million showing an increase of about 1.0% over previous Census. The total buffalo in AP is 6.2 Million showing a decrease of 3.76% over previous Census. AP stands in 6th position in country.
- » The total sheep in the country is 74.26 Million in 2019, increased by 14.1% over previous Census. The total sheep in AP is 17.63 Million in 2019, increased by 30% over previous Census. AP stands in 2nd position in country.
- » The Goat population in the country in 2019 is 148.89 Million showing an increase of 10.1% over the previous census. The Goat population in AP in 2019 is 5.52 Million showing an increase of 22.84% over the previous census. AP stands in 11th position in country
- » The total poultry has increased by 16.81% and the total poultry is 851.81 million during 2019. The total poultry in AP has increased by 33.85% to 107.90 million during 2019. AP stands in 2nd position in country.
- » As per the norms an amount of Rs.1393.65 Lakhs required for the activities of 20th Livestock Census' 2019. The GoI have released an amount of Rs.1213.12 Lakhs up to March 2021 and the total amount has been utilized. Balance amount of Rs.180.53 Lakhs to be released by the Government of India.
- » An amount of Rs.9,59,07,950/- released to the Enumerators towards honorarium charges by direct benefit transfer mechanism to the individual accounts of the Enumerators
- » An amount of Rs.1,59,84,662/- released to the Supervisors towards honorarium charges by direct benefit transfer mechanism to the individual accounts of the Enumerators.

### Integrated Sample Survey Scheme

- » The Integrated Sample Survey scheme is being conducted in the Andhra Pradesh state since 1976-77 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and study the attendant practices of the livestock on 50:50 central and state share basis.
- » The objective of the scheme is to estimate the season wise production of Major Livestock Products i.e., Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat and study the attendant practices of the livestock, as per the methodology provided by the Government of India. This will in turn facilitate the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India to build up State wise Production Estimates of Major Livestock Products by obtaining these estimates from all over the country.
- » 312/78 Sub Sample Villages/wards, 708/467 Large Sample Villages/wards and Total 1020/545 Villages/wards have to be surveyed for detailed study of ISSS in three (3) seasons every year in Andhra Pradesh.
- » Achievements of the Major Livestock Products for the year 2020-21: Milk Production: 147.12 (Lakh MTs), Egg Production: 2496.39 (Crores Nos), Meat Production: 9.54 (LMTs).
- » Targets of Major Livestock Products for the year 2021-22: Milk Production: 155.00 (Lakh MTs), Egg Production: 2600 (Crore Nos), Meat Production: 10.10 (LMTs) of Andhra Pradesh State.
- » GoI have released Rs.40.00 Lakhs under Salary component and revalidated Rs.4.82 Lakhs under TA/DA and Training components during 2020-21. An amount of Rs.43.85 Lakhs have been utilized and Rs.0.97 Lakhs remaining unspent.

## Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Livestock Sector

An exclusive web application has been developed to capture the data on (5) important parameters to assess the situation at field level. All the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Directors at Area Veterinary Hospitals (323) have entered the data online using the services of Animal Husbandry Assistants, Gopal Mitras and Milk collection agents & farmers.

The parameters of quick assessment are as follows:-

- 1) Status of fodder to Livestock: 2,774 Fodder shortage villages have been identified and the shortage can be overcome by transporting the fodder within the District. Further, (2009) Critical fodder-deficit villages are found in Prakasam and (4) Rayalaseema Districts.
- 2) Distress Sale of Livestock: There is no distress sale of animals in the State due to Covid – 19 pandemic
- 3) Marketing of Milk: Due to complete lockdown, marketing of milk in urban areas is affected. Some villages/towns reported reduced marketing, especially urban areas where the milk is sold to hotels etc., Average Sale Price of Milk
  - a. Farmers are getting on an average Rs.31.31 per litre of Cow @ 4% Butter Fat
  - b. Similarly, for buffalo milk, the average price per litre is Rs.48.09 @ 7% Butter Fat
- 4) Marketing of Meat – There is huge reduction in sale of meat especially chicken meat due to rumors of COVID-19 impact on consumption of poultry meat during February, March and April 2020. The market stabilized thereafter, and average mutton price is recorded as Rs.670/- per kg during Covid-19.
- 5) Marketing of Eggs – The egg consumption reduced drastically in the beginning of Covid-19 pandemic due to rumors that egg consumption will lead to spread of Covid-19. Thereafter, the Government have taken steps to promote egg consumption. The average egg price is recorded as Rs.5/- during Covid-19 pandemic.

## AP Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (APDDCF)

Andhra Pradesh has 60 lakhs milch animal population of which 58% are buffaloes. The state has got world famous draught breed known as "Ongole" & the poor man's cattle breed known as "Punganur". AP is the 4th largest milk producer in India contributing 32,630 Cr. at constant prices to the state economy (6% of the GDP).

- ▶ More than 27 lakh women in rural areas are engaged in dairying activity and A.P is a state where majority of the milk procured in the state is in unorganized sector. As a result, the milk producers are subjected to exploitation and the price given to the dairy farmers is very less. Hence a strong player in marketing of milk is required to take care of vulnerability.
- ▶ The State Government with the assistance of UNICEF commenced Integrated Milk Project (IMP) in the year 1960, which focused on organizing milk production, to augment the income of dairy farmer and to meet the increasing demand for milk from semi-urban areas.
- ▶ To give a further boost to the dairy development activity, an independent Dairy Development Department was carved out in the year 1972.

## Current Status of Milk potential in Andhra Pradesh

- Total Milk production in Andhra Pradesh is 412 LLPD and out of which, the marketable surplus is 143 LLPD of which only 61 LLPD (24%) is in organized sector and there is huge potential for dairying in Andhra Pradesh.
- The State Government has started farmer centric Rythu Bharosa Kendras in 10,641 villages exclusively to take care of farming related activities where one AHA (Dairy Assistant) is also deployed to work for promotion of dairy related activities.
- The State Government has identified key challenges to address for revival of dairy sector to benefit dairy farmers. They include:
  - Insufficient processing facility
  - No focus on local marketing

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- Exploitation by Private dairies
- Under-utilized and Un-utilized plant capacity
- Tie up with Amul for marketing support will help strengthening the dairy co-operatives in the State and empower women to increase their income.
- Arrangements are being made to supply feed to the farmers at competitive prices through Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendras in villages all over the state.
- APDDCF has dairy plants in Ananthapur, YSR Kadapa, Chittoor, East and West Godavari District Milk Unions, Kankipadu Dairy plant in Krishna District under APCS Act, 1964 and the Ongole dairy in Prakasam District under Indian Company's act 1956 which has opted to get converted to the APCS act 1964 and are being considered to give the plants on long-term lease to AMUL at their request for operational maintenance.

### 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.

The proposed vaccine facility will be established as per the GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) & OIE (Office International des Epizooties) standards. The tentative production of the vaccines can be expected by the end of year 2021. With this initiative the State Government will get taxes through the sale of vaccines and also employment opportunities; will be increased to the skilled and non-skilled man power.

- The State Government in principle has approved the project on 'Mission Punganur for production of Punganur cattle using IVF technology with an outlay of Rs 69.36 cr over a period of five years. The project is at preliminary stages and Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University will be the technical partner.
- The Government has also signed MoU with IRMA (Institute of Rural Management, Anand) for establishing Institute of Rural Management – Andhra Pradesh to help organize training programmes in Rural Development programmes in the state and for empowerment of youth through organization of various certificate courses and trainings. The proposed courses are expecting to start in May 2021.

### Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh has favorable agro-climatic conditions for the growth of fisheries and aquaculture sector. The State is contributing about 29.7% of National fish production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 40.4% in total value of sea food exports of the country during 2019-20. The sector is providing employment to nearly 26.5 lakhs. The main aim of the department is to sustain the fish production through optimum utilization of available water resources, promoting welfare of fishermen, to address the critical gaps in the infrastructure for value chain and to promote domestic fish consumption in the State.

### Key Achievements

- The production of Fish achieved during 2019-20 was 41.75 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) and for 2020-21, it is 46.23 LMT (as on 31-03-2021) as against annual target of 46.25 LMT.
- The Government is implementing "Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa" for the welfare and development of Fishers, which is unique of its kind in the country.

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- Under Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa, relief is provided to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period. The Government enhanced the relief from Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/-. An amount of Rs.109.23 Crores was spent to benefit 109231 fishermen families.
- The Government enhanced HSD oil subsidy to fishing boats from Rs.6.03 ps to Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 17,504 boats. Such subsidy is transferred at source (front end) through smart cards. All the registered Mechanized and Motorized crafts are made eligible 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 utilize 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 2020-21.
- Power tariff concession was provided to aquaculture by reducing the unit rate from Rs. 3.86 to Rs. 1.50 to benefit 54,452 aqua farmers.
- Establishing Integrated Aqua labs in 35 (27 New labs and 8 Departmental labs) locations in 9 coastal districts for providing aquaculture inputs testing and disease diagnostic facilities to farmers. Rs. 37.77 Crore was sanctioned under RKVY 2020-21 for equipment. Rs. 7.29 Crore sanctioned under RIDF (NABARD) for civil works.
- 744 Village Fisheries Assistants were recruited and positioned at Village Secretariats to render better extension services to the fisheries sector.
- 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 and fishers.
- E-crop (e-fish) booking for aqua farmers to facilitate remunerative prices for their produce, access to insurance, credit support etc.
- To ensure the successful crop, YSR Mastya Sagu Badi, a Farmers Field School at village level providing extension services and crop advisories to aqua farmers.
- Integrated Call Centre: Integrated Call centre "155251" -a dedicated Integrated Call Centre was established with 63 technical officers for agriculture and allied sectors for advisories to farmers and fishers queries by Experts
- During COVID-19 period, there was a drastic fall in the prices of shrimp due to lack of export orders from other countries, at that time government intervened convinced the processors/exporters and ensured to procure the produce from the farmers at the price fixed by the farmers.

### Strategies

The important strategies for realizing 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 and organic aqua farming,
- 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 Domestic Consumption through Aqua Hubs, which will be established at Constituency level in the State with facility of storing of live fish, fresh fish and other marine fish species. These facilities will supply fish to the retail outlets and kiosks. These retail outlets in the coming days will be expanded and developed as Janatha bazars to ensure availability of quality fish to common man at affordable prices.
- Promotion of value added products and cold chain facilities.
- Promotion of better management practices, capacity building and skilling activities.

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### Fish production

41.75 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn was produced in the state in 2019-20 against 39.92 Lakh tonnes in 2018-19. During 2020-21 46.23 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn are produced. District wise details of fish and prawn production for the year 2019-20 & 2020-21 are given in **Annexure 5.23**.

### 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 Acts Promulgated for Promotion of Aquaculture

- A.P State Aquaculture Development Authority (APSADA) is constituted (Act No 29 of 2020) to promote unorganized aquaculture sector in the state to a well organized aquaculture industry. APSADA also aims to attract investments to promote aquaculture based establishments and industries; create conducive atmosphere for sustainable trade and export of aquaculture produce and seafood products and to monitor, regulate and promote the supply of quality aquaculture inputs like seed, feed, feed supplements, aqua chemicals, aqua products, medicines etc.
- Promulgated AP Fish Feed (Quality Control) Ordinance 2020 (AP Ordinance 7 of 2020) to enforce Quality Standards for Fish Feed being sold to aquaculture farmers in Andhra Pradesh State. The main objective of the Ordinance is to ensure the comply of BIS/FAO/ GOAP quality standards of fish feed through legal enforcement. To bring all the Fish Feed business Operators under the purview of the "Fish Feed Act" and to promote quality fish supplies to other states and exports to international market with good brand image.
- Promulgated AP Aquaculture Seed (Quality Control) (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 (AP

Ordinance No. 10 of 2020) to bring all the aquaculture seed production business operators under the purview of the "Aquaculture Seed (Quality Control) Act" by issuing (i) license, (ii) accreditation and (iii) certificate to all the hatcheries and larval rearing centres; to enforce the quality standards for Aquaculture Seed, promoting quality produce of fish and shrimp for supply to other states and exports to international market with good brand image.

- Enacted AP Fisheries University (APFU) Ordinance 2020 (Ordinance No. 15 of 2020) to generate highly skilled Fisheries Polytechnic Diploma holders, Fisheries Professional Graduates (BFSc), post-graduates (MFSc) and Ph.D. candidates to meet the technical manpower demand in aquaculture sector in the state. Fisheries University is proposed to establish in West Godavari District. The main objective of establishing AP Fisheries University is to impart education in different branches of Fisheries Science; to undertake the extension of Fisheries Science to the rural people of the State of Andhra Pradesh and to promote research, field and extension programmes, production and post-harvest technology including processing and marketing in Fisheries Science.

### Important Schemes and Programmes

#### a) Diesel Oil Subsidy for Fishermen Boats (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 liters 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. The Budget Estimate sanctioned is Rs.5000.00Lakhs.

#### b) Relief to Marine Fisher during ban period:

- Fishing ban period on marine fishing for 61 days will be observed from 15th April to 14th June every year with an objective of conserving the fishery wealth and to sustain the fish production from



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marine waters. From 21-11-2020, the Relief to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period, has been enhanced from Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/-

### c) Fisheries Development Scheme:

- Under Fisheries Development Scheme, Training and Extension, Revolving fund for MMGs, Enhancement of production, Productivity of inland water bodies,

Matching Share of Fisheries Department / GOAP and Exgratia Payments to the deceased fishermen families for accidental death while fishing are proposed as sub-schemes with an amount of Rs.1000.00 Lakhs.

### d) Central Assistance to State Development Schemes (CASDS):

- Under this scheme an amount of Rs.24.29 lakhs has been allocated under Budget 2020-21 and the Matching central Share proposed for CASDS under BE is Rs.961.00 lakhs.

## Capital Expenditure

- RIDF:** Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), an amount of Rs.1500.00 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 of RIDF.
- Under Central Assistance to State Development Schemes, Central share for construction and maintenance of fish landing center/ Fishing Harbours, an amount of Rs. 2133.00 lakhs is proposed.
- Under Central Assistance to State Development Schemes, State share for construction and maintenance of fish landing center/ Fishing Harbours, an amount of Rs. 2133.00 lakhs is proposed.
- 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.

- Under YSR Aqua labs, an total amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed.

## Prime Minister Matsya Sampada Yojana

Under PMMSY, the Gol has sanctioned 26 projects under CSS with total project cost of Rs. 275.60 Crores and released funds for Rs.48.88 Crores as 1st installment to Government of Andhra Pradesh The GoAP has released Matching State Share of Rs. 24.387 Crores. Under this scheme, all the subsectors of fisheries- Inland, marine, Aquaculture and welfare are covered. The Gol assistance is 24% to General and 36% to SC/ST beneficiaries of the unit/ project cost.

## Other Schemes

- Under RKVY 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 3777.26 lakhs was sanctioned for fisheries sector in the state for equipment/instruments for establishing 35 Integrated labs (27 new + 8 Dept. labs).
- Government has sanctioned Rs.1179.90 lakhs for establishment of 46 Integrated Aqua labs in the State under RIDF- XXV and later reduced to 27. The executive agency is AP Police Housing Corporation. As on 22-12-2020, 14 labs are under construction.

## 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, 2.51 lakh fishermen have been organized into 2293 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 strength. Details are shown in Table 5.14

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Table 5.14 Fishermen Co-operative Societies

| S.NO. | Types of Society                 | No of Societies | No of Members |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a)    | Inland Fishermen Coop. Societies | 1370            | 136762        |
| b)    | Marine Fishermen Coop. Societies | 440             | 80913         |
| c)    | Fisherwomen Coop. Societies      | 483             | 32826         |
|       | TOTAL                            | 2293            | 250501        |

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 Nallamala's 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 jungles 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 an area of 37392.24 Sq. Kms, which amount 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, and Scrub Forest is 8254.84 Kms. District wise forest area is shown in **Annexure 5.24**.

### 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 (CSS) with a funding pattern of 100% Grant from GoI 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 taken up by FDAs through the Vana Samrakshna Samithies (VSS). Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Afforestation Programme (NAP), National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) Schemes are being implemented through FDAs.

### Eco-Tourism

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 the Forest Department involving local 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. So far, (22) Nagaravanams are completed and open for public. In addition to the Nagaravanams, a total of (7) 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. For the financial year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.750.00 lakh is allocated for establishment and maintenance of Nagaravanams and temple eco-parks across the State.

### B.VanaVihari (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 and also to develop Cottages / Dormitories, nature Camps, nature trails, Boating, Watch towers, interpretation Centers etc., across the State.

### Dr.Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy SmruthiVanam

Dr.Y.S.Rajasekhara Reddy Smruthi Vanam project was developed in an extent of 22.80Ha in Nallakalva Village of Atmakur Mandal and to maintain the project.

### 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-5.15

Table 5.15 Forest Produce extraction

| S.NO.             | 2016-17 |        | 2017-18 |       | 2018-19  |       | 2019-20 |       | 2020-21  |        |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|--------|
|                   | Target  | Acht.  | Target  | Acht. | Target   | Acht. | Target  | Acht. | Target   | Acht.  |
| Timber(Cmt)       | 3998.33 | 4427.9 | 4800    | 1653  | 3784.00  | 1906  | 4335    | 2411  | 30540.13 | 801.67 |
| Fuel (Cmt)        | 43652.7 | 1821   | 40010   | 3974  | 55329.00 | 89    | 202656  | 23    | 41858.56 | 7.05   |
| Poles (Nos)       | 85744   | 13763  | 48788   | 875   | 88176    | 91    | 86746   | 0     | 97989    | 8.20   |
| Bamboo (Lakh Nos) | 77.11   | 30.11  | 54.25   | 24.68 | 49.80    | 22.10 | 58.42   | 21.24 | 35.98    | 8.50   |

Source: Forest Department

### Forest Revenue

Forest products in the state are Timber, Bamboo, Firewood& Charcoal etc. The income accrued from forestry sector in the State was Rs.17.67 crore during 2020-21 The Details of the value of forest produce in the State are given in **Annexure-5.25**.

### 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

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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 71st Vanamahostavam on 22.07.2020 at Ibrahimpatnam of Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. During 2020-21, a tentative target is set to plant approximately 20 crore plants by all stake holders. The massive afforestation programme will be carried forward under the rubric "Jaganannapachhathoranam".

### Afforestation

To improve green cover, APFD has been raising plantations like Assisted natural regeneration plantations, block plantations, Avenue plantations, Barrenhill afforestation, Mangrove plantations and 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. Forest department has raised 1.17 crore tall seedlings and 5.30 crore small seedlings for planting in the year 2020-21, out of which 4.00 crore saplings have been utilised/ distributed and 15.62 crore seedlings have been planted by all line Departments and public during 2020-21.

### 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 4.31 lakh man-days of employment and incurred an expenditure of Rs.53.25 crores to raise seedlings, plantations and execute SMC works under MGNREGS. During 2020-21, 15.62 Crore plants were planted out of the target of 20 crores.

### 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. The Notified Forest area of A.P. is 37,221.11 sq.km, which is 22.84% of geographical area. Forest under Protected Area Network is 8139.88 sq.km which is 21.87% of notified forest area.

Andhra Pradesh has one Tiger Reserve (FDPT Srisailem Circle), one Elephant Reserve (Koundinya Sanctuary and Rayala Elephant Reserve, Anaparthi Circle), one Biosphere Reserve (Seshachalam - Spread in Tirupathi and Kurnool Circles), Three National Parks and Thirteen Wildlife Sanctuaries in the state. The details of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in the state are shown in **Annexure 5.26.**

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 *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Red Sanders), *Cycas beddomei*, *Shorea tambaggia*, *Syzgium alternifolium*, *Terminalia pallida* 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

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sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area on 8139.88 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 3727.50 sq.kms. 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 Nallamala is 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 Srisailam is showing an upward trend as per the estimation conducted by National Tiger Conservation Authority, GoI 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 arranged involving local communities and NGOs. During 2020-21, 2.84 lakh hatchlings were successfully released into sea.

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### 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 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 adjoining the forest areas. In addition to elephants, other wild 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, compensation is enhanced from time to time. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.111.76 Lakhs has been paid as compensation to 1325 affected people.

Wildlife Protection and rescue parties are formed in all the forest divisions of the State for protection and rescue of wild animals. A state level Committee is formed which meets regularly to find solutions to Man -Animal Conflicts in the State.

#### Vigilance

Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) erstwhile called as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme:

The main objectives of the scheme are:

1. To minimize forest fire incidences and assist in restoring productivity of forests.
2. To institutionalize the partnership with forest fringe communities for forest protection.
3. To contribute to the larger goal of maintaining environmental stability.
4. To prepare fire danger rating system and devise forest fire forecasting system.
5. To encourage the optimal use of modern technology (such as Remote sensing, GPS and GIS) in planning, developing and operationalizing Fire Prevention and Management System.
6. To develop knowledge on impacts and dynamics of forest fire.

Under Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme for the year 2020-21, an action plan for implementation of the scheme during 2020-21 was submitted to the Gol for an amount of Rs.1406.224 lakh (Central share: Rs.836.966 lakh + State share: Rs.569.258 lakh) on 60:40 ratio basis, and orders are awaited from Government of India.

#### Red sanders Protection Scheme

The scheme is meant for protection of Red sander trees in Seshachalam, Veligonda, Lankamala and Talakona Hill Ranges of Andhra Pradesh distributed in the districts of Kadapa, Chittoor, Nellore, Prakasam and Kurnool over an area of 5300.97 Sq.Km. Proposals for Red sander protection scheme was submitted to Government with a financial outlay of Rs. 11,298.00 lakh during the year 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh allotted by the Government during May, 2020. The scheme is under implementation and the expenditure incurred till November, 2020 is Rs.306.06 lakh for Red sanders protection activities.

#### Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Compensatory Afforestation

Forest Conservation Act, 1980 deals with such diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes so that only minimum and 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 2016-17 to 2020-2021 (1.04.2020 to 31.12.2020) are shown in **Annexure 5.27**.

#### Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority(CAMPA)

Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has constituted an authority known as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests and wildlife and its habitat including environmental services, research, training and capacity building. The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is being prepared every year under CAMPA for protection of forests and wildlife. The two main components taken up under A.P State CAMPA.

- Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Plantation works are taken up in CA lands taken in lieu of forest areas diverted.
- Net Present Value (NPV): Under this, core forestry activities of Natural Forest Management; Protection of plantations and forests, Forest Fire Management; Biodiversity Conservation; Research & development; Capacity Building of frontline forest staff, Information Technology and communication for monitoring the activities, Infrastructure development for Front line staff etc., are taken up.

### Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

The RoFR Act has come into force with effect from 31.12.2007. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs issued detailed guidelines to the states in July 2012 and notified amendment to the FRA Rules in September, 2012. As per the Act, Forest rights have to be given to the Tribal and other Traditional Forest Dwellers, if they are in possession of any forest land as individuals or as community as on 13-12-2005. As per the information provided by the Tribal Welfare Department, 1,92,675 RoFR Titles /DKT pattas were distributed for an extent of 6.47 Lakh acres to the tribal and other traditional forest dwellers up to March 2021.

### Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board

Biodiversity includes the variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species or between species and of ecosystem. The A.P. state represents one of the richest repositories of biodiversity in the whole of south and south East Asia due to varied topography from the hilly ranges of Eastern Ghats, the Nallamalais to the shores of Bay of Bengal. Endowed with varied ecosystem, habitats and rich heritage of Biodiversity the state becomes the store house of rich flora and fauna. It has the Second largest Mangrove eco-system in the East coast of India. Besides, A.P. is rich in Agriculture Biodiversity and is home to several varieties of crop plants - Landraces, Food crops, Cultivars, Horticulture crops, Livestock, Fisheries etc.

The State Biodiversity Board (APSBB) is mandated towards conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem to deliver benefits essential for all sectors of

the society in a sustainable manner, in accordance with the provisions as stipulated under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The State of Andhra Pradesh also aims 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 14,021 Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at all levels of local bodies formed in A.P. 13,227 at Gram panchayat level, 661 at Mandal level, 120 at Municipal/Municipal Corporation level, 13 ZP / District level BMCs are formed.
- Identified District Level Tradable Bio-resources (TBR's) and 13 documents prepared. APSBB have been conducting various Awareness Programmes. So far, about 300 Biodiversity allied Awareness Programmes / Workshops / Seminars / Conferences at all levels.
- About 6000 BMC members / Stakeholders have been trained at primary level and about 3000 people including NGOs, Academicians, cultivation and researchers and base front Botanists are trained at advanced level.

Identified and sent proposal to Government of Biodiversity Hotspots/Heritage Sites.

1. Recognized and documented the traditional practitioners of medicinal plants from different districts.
2. Documentation and publication of brochures, books and publicity material.

In recognition of the efforts of BMC Coringa, E.G. District received a National Biodiversity Award for development & Conservation activities.

1. Outreaching of philosophy of Biodiversity conservation through Massive Awareness Programmes
2. Mainstreaming Biodiversity concerns across allied and production sectors in A.P.

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### Action Plan, 2020-2030

APSBB have been preparing the strategies and action Plan 2020-2030 across all sectors connected to the Biodiversity Conservation key sectors. The main strategy of the Action Plan is Mainstreaming of the Biodiversity concerns and sustainability in all streams of development sectors, Forests & Wildlife, Agriculture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Port & Shipping, Oil & Natural Gas and other development Agencies for achieving the vision set forth.

### Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation

The Objectives of the Corporation are – 1) 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, 2) To generate gainful employment to the landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas 3) To undertake consultancy services to the industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity. Details of plantations raised by APFDC up to March, 2021 are shown in Table 5.16 and achievements shown in Table 5.17

Table 5.16 Plantations raised by APFDC up to March, 2021

Table:5.16

| Sl.No. | Species                                | Area ( ha.)  |
|--------|--|--------------|
| 1      | Eucalyptus (Seed origin)               | 2621         |
| 2      | Eucalyptus (Clonal)                    | 33572        |
| 3      | Bamboo                                 | 2418         |
| 4      | Cashew                                 | 5707         |
| 5      | Coffee                                 | 4010         |
| 6      | Teak                                   | 825          |
| 7      | Medicinal plants                       | 367          |
| 8      | Casuarina, Pines & other Misc. species | 239          |
| 9      | Eco-Tourism Projects                   | 201          |
|        | <b>Total</b>                           | <b>49960</b> |

Table 5.17

Achievements under APFDC

| Sl.No. | Activity                                  | Target   | Achievements |
|--------|---|----------|--------------|
| 1      | Raising plantations-Ha                    | 240      | 230.10       |
| 2      | Harvesting of Eucalyptus pulpwood – Mt.   | 1,11,539 | 96186        |
| 3      | Harvesting of Long Bamboo – No.           | 8,32,852 | 11,36,548    |
| 4      | Harvesting of Bamboo Industrial Cuts –Mt. | 329      | 202.85       |
| 5      | Harvesting of Raw Coffee – Mt.            | 350      | 334.36       |
| 6      | Harvesting of Pepper- Mt.                 | 6.4      | 6.395        |

# In Progress

### Plantation Activities

#### Eucalyptus Plantations:

The APFDC has been raising Eucalyptus Clonal plantations and with 33572 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 in 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



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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 Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore districts and in the inlands of East Godavari, West Godavari and Chittoor districts. Presently, the older plantations are being replanted with high yielding Cashew varieties using scion banks.

### Eco-Tourism:

APFDC has developed Rajeev Eco Park at Idupulapaya of YSR Kadapa district. Eco Tourism Centers at Muthayapalem near Suryalanka Beach and Ananthagiri near Araku are established with nature Education camps and other amenities.

### Employment Generation

The Corporation is providing employment to the Tribals and to Srilanka repatriates almost round the year. In 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 maintenance 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 Lanka repatriates/refugees.

### Andhra Pradesh National Green Corps

The National Green Corps are conducting environmental awareness programmes to the rural people through eco club schools students organising Environmental Education Awareness & Training (EEAT) programme. During 2020-21, National Corps conducted various awareness programmes to students.

- Webinars conducted on 'the colourful world of butterflies' and on 'Introduction of Insects world - Lived in our surroundings in which 2366 students from 13 districts participated.
- One earth one home programme conducted in 165 schools with 850 students from 13 districts participated.
- Another webinar on Tide Turner Plastic challenge by MoEF&CC, GoI, New Delhi in 214 schools with 1582 students in 13 districts.
- Webinar on Education on Coastal & Marine conservation and Launch of Marine matters by WWF-India in 215 schools with 1521 students in 13 districts.

### 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 Silk garments. Sericulture provides livelihood opportunity to millions, owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative income at frequent intervals.

The very nature of this activity with its rural On-Farm sector involves raising of Mulberry garden, rearing of silkworms and harvesting of cocoons and Non-Farm sector involves Silk Reeling, twisting activities with enormous potential for employment generation has

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

attracted the attention of the planners and policy makers to recognize the Sericulture activity is among one of the most appropriate avenue for socio-economic development of largely Agrarian economy of India. Sericulture assures an average income of Rs.1,25,000/- per acre/annum.

Andhra Pradesh is the Second largest producer of Silk in India next to Karnataka. Mulberry is grown in all most all the districts such as Anantapur, 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 Sericulture Department is working with the following goals and to strengthen the Farming community through Sericulture activities.

### Strategies

The important strategy for encouraging Sericulture in the State includes:

- Cluster approach for close monitoring,
- promotion of Bivoltine Cocoon production to increase net income of the farmer

- quality of Raw silk which reflects on GVA increase,
- chawkie concept promotion through supply of 100% Chawkie worms (Young age) to farmers instead of Silkworm Eggs (DFLs) to improve Productivity
- 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)
- Automatic Reeling Machines (ARMs) under Private sector.
- Integration of Reeling and twisting activities to increase profit margin to the entrepreneurs in production of Raw Silk to meet indigenous demand,
- Implementation of e-marketing in cocoon transactions at Government Cocoon Markets.

Table: 5.18

Current Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh (2020-21)

| S.NO. | Item   | Unit              | Present Status up to November-2020  |
|-------|--|-------------------|---|
| 1     | Mulberry Plantation                          | Acres             | 118407  |
| 2     | Sericulture farmers                          | Nos.              | 67828   |
| 3     | Mulberry Cocoon Production                   | MTs               | 59079.37  |
| 4     | Raw Silk Production                          | MTs               | 8420.38   |
| 5     | Productivity                                 | Kgs/100 Dfls      | 75  |
| 6     | Tasar Cocoon Production                      | In Lakh Nos       | 18.53   |
| 7     | Automatic Reeling Machines Established (ARM) | No. of ends/units | 4600 ends – (6) units under functioning. 800 ends-2 units Under erection.<br>1800 ends sanctioned during 2019-20 & and 2020-21. |
| 8     | GVA Realized                                 | Rs. in crores     | 1053.70   |

### Significant achievements during 2020-21

- **Mulberry Plantation** : An area of 6889 acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 2020-21. The total Mulberry extent 1,18,407 acres in the State.
- **Bivoltine Cocoon Production** : 9162.84 MTs International Quality Bivoltine cocoons produced during the year 2020-21
- **Bivoltine Raw Silk Production** :1479.69 Mts of 2 A & above Grade Raw Silk produced in the State during the year 2020-21
- 59079.37 M.Ts of Reeling Cocoons (BV +CB) were produced by the Sericulture farmers in the State during 2020-21 up to November-2020. Due to Covid-19 Pandemic effect, a decrease of cocoon productivity from 74 to 75 Kgs per 100 DFLs net income to Sericulture farmers.
- An extent of 5553 acres of Mulberry gardens were covered with Drip irrigation system during 2020-21.
- 500 new Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded during 2020-21 extending Sericulture activity in the State.
- Two (400) ends Automatic Reeling Machine units, one (200) ends ARM units were sanctioned under "Silk Samagra" during 2020-21. Establishment of the units are under process.
- Under SILK SAMAGRA, Rs.2248.35 lakhs received from Central SilkBoard, Bengaluru towards implementation of various growth sector schemes for the benefit of farmers and reelers in the State during 2020-21.
- Under State Development Schemes sanctions were obtained for Rs. 1294.97 lakhs towards implementation of developmental schemes for Sericulture Farmers, Reelers and Twisters during 2020-21 .
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** is implemented under convergence activities and incurred an expenditure of Rs.18.72 crores under Sericulture works towards wages and Material components during 2020-21

- **Tasar Cocoon Production** : 18.53 lakh Tasar Cocoons were produced by the Tribal farmers in the sub- plan areas of East Godavari district and earned income of Rs.55.59 lakhs during 2021. Due to effect of Covid-19 pandemic, there is decrease of 52% growth compared to corresponding period of 2019-20.

The District wise achievements under Sericulture are given in **Annexure 5.28**

### Special Remedial Measures taken during COVID-19 Pandemic

Govt. Cocoon Markets were run duly following all Covid-19 precautions by close monitoring of Department like day to day through Tele conference. Farmers have been provided special permission to transport their cocoons to the Cocoon Markets across the State and inter-state. Reelers have been supported by providing working capital loans from SERIFED through pledge Raw Silk produced by Reelers to compensate market stringency during the Lock down period.

### 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 Guarantee programmes are implemented.

The Pattern of assistance:

Table:5.19

| Category | Govt. Assistance | Beneficiary Contribution |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------|
| General  | 75%              | 25%                      |
| SCSP     | 90%              | 10%                      |
| TSP      | 90%              | 10%                      |

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Innovates of Sericulture Practices

- a) Supply of 100% Chawkie worms to farmers, through Chawkie Rearing technology farmer can get good, uniformly grown healthy silkworms and the duration of the silkworm crop with the farmers is reduced to 17 to 18 days and which impacts the qualitative and quantitative cocoon yield.
- b) 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.
- c) Adopting shoot rearing system, a farmer can save time and reduce 40 % labour requirement during late age silkworm rearing. Mulberry leaf is also saved upto 15-20% in shoot rearing method. This technology is widely adopted by the farmers.
- d) Tree Mulberry Plantation to overcome drought / less irrigated conditions.

### E-Governance Initiatives

- Benefits to farmers / silk reelers are transferred on DBT mode through the CFMS / PFMS systems. e-marketing for transactions of cocoons is being implemented in (8) Govt. Cocoons Markets in the State for transparent cocoon transactions and fair cocoon prices to the farmers.

### Research and Development

Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute (APSSRDI), Hindupur has focused at a significant mandate of developing silkworm breeds / hybrids suitable to varied abiotic and biotic stresses in Andhra Pradesh with the primary objective of evolving new races, suitable for prevailing climatic conditions of the state and capable of producing International Grade Cocoons / Silk. APSSRDI has the unique distinction of developing cross breeds transgenic silkworm hybrid PM x CSR2 (Tg), Nistari (Tg) x (SK6 x SK7) and Bivoltine hybrids transgenic silkworm hybrid CSR2 (Tg) x CSR4, Lepakshi (FC5 x FC6) resistant to viral disease which is first of its kind. This epoch making technology would be revolutionizing the sericulture industry in India thereby benefitting the farmers in alleviating their economic status.

APSSRDI assists the Department of Sericulture in its silkworm seed production. The institute is also involved in Human Resource Development (HRD) programmes such as conducting Certificate course in Sericulture of IGNOU, New Delhi; Agri -clinic and Agri Business center (ACABC) of MANAGE, Hyderabad for the development of entrepreneurial skills, and Conducting regular training programmes to new entrepreneurs of Sericulture Training and in commercial Chawkie Rearing Center (CRC) for progressive farmers, T.o.T and Farmers awareness programmes through electronic Media.

### Critical gaps identified in implementation of schemes and remedial measures taken:

- 1 High investment on construction of Rearing sheds.
- 2 Intensive care to be taken in silk worm rearings by the famers.

### Remedial measures taken;

1. a). Financial assistance is being provided in addition to Dept. subsidy, through MG-NREGS scheme and also recommended for Bank loan in place of beneficiary contribution for construction of silk worm rearing sheds and rearing equipment.
- b) Release of financial assistance on DBT mode.
2. Supply of Chawkie worms (young age) through Govt. and Pvt. Chawkie Rearing Centers silkworms from 3rd stage onwards to lessen the crop period at farmers level to get good yield.

### Action Plan proposed for the year 2021-22:

It is proposed to cover 10,000 acres of Mulberry plantations, to produce 69874.81 M.Ts of cocoon (CB+BV), 9450.13 M.Ts of Raw silk (C+BV) and 45.00 lakh of Tasar cocoon during the year 2021-22.



Silk worm Rearing shed



Mulberry garden



(280) ends Twisting unit



Bivoltine cocoons



(10) basin Silk Reeling unit



Silk worm feeding on Mulberry Leaf

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### 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 1057 godowns with capacity to store 9,67,067 MTs are existing in the state, of which 770 godowns with a storage capacity of 7,00,678 MTs are under utilization. The District wise godowns in Agriculture Marketing Committees is shown in the **Annexure 5.29**

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 Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, Market Intervention, Management of Rythu Bazars etc., The Market Committees have collected Market Fee of Rs.242.49 crores during 2020-21. The district wise Market Fee collected are given the **Annexure. 5.30**.

Under Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, Rs.0.70 crore loans have been provided to 532 farmers during 2020-21

### National Agriculture Market

National Agriculture Market (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 & offer the best price. e-NAM is implemented in 33 Markets in the State. Major traded commodities in e-NAM markets are Dry Chillies, Cotton, Turmeric, Lemon, Tomato, Jaggary, Castor seed, Ajwain and Fruits & Vegetables.

### Achievements

- During 2020-21 under e-NAM, 8418 farmers registered, 242 unified Licenses Issued, 247 Traders & Commission agents and 104 FPOs registered in the state.
- 845877.30 quantity with a trade value of Rs.4013.54 Crores traded in e-NAM.
- Assaying labs established in 33 Market Yards in Model Market Yards/ e-NAM markets in the State. 1,69,276 lots were assayed.
- Online Payment: - Eleven markets are serving direct online payments to the farmers and total online payment done is Rs.2.83 Crore for 6225.37 Qtls. of the commodity for 736 lots.
- Incentives to traders: - If the trader undertake market transactions from end to end trading process under e-NAM, Market Fee @ Rs 0.25 % is exempted and collect Rs.0.75% only.
- Infrastructure: Deployed sufficient manpower, computers and internet connection in all APMCs to handle day to day e-NAM operations.
- Average Number of Bids/lots: The average number of bids per lot across all the markets is 3. Adoni market has highest number of bids per lot is > 30 bids.

### Initiatives taken under e-NAM

- **Assaying Labs** : Assaying labs have been set up in all e-NAM AMCs, and empaneled reputed organization NCML for authenticity of assaying results. Installed latest NIR technology equipment in Kadapa and Duggirala AMC 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 all markets for information dissemination. Commodity wise Min, Modal and Maximum information is displayed in boards to aware farmers about latest price.
- **Farmer Training Centers (FTC):** Dedicated FTC set ups, with audio-video equipment is placed in all e-NAM markets
- **Direct Purchase Platform (DPP):** Enabled Direct Purchase Platforms in the market yards. Department established DPPs in the market yards to free the farmer from the clutches of Commission Agents from the market yard, where the farmer can sell Agri Produce directly to the purchaser through e-NAM.
- **Single Trade License:** Single Trader License adopted for traders in 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 -Tomato, Eluru - Lemon , Anantapur & Pulivendula - Sweet Lemon (Mosambi).
- **Inter Mandi trade through e-NAM:** Inter Mandi transactions traded between APMCs for a value of Rs.241.99 Lakhs for a quantity of 8941.83 Qtls of commodities namely Banana, Castor seed, Groundnut and Tomato. Similarly Inter state trade through e-NAM is also being promoted

## Implementation of Schemes

### 1. Procurement operations under Price Stabilization Fund

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a historical decision of establishment of Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) of Rs.3000 Crores aimed to provide market intervention to those farmers for the crops which are sold below the MSP and to provide market intervention to those crops which do not have MSP but are selling much below the normal price.

For the first time in the country, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced MSP for crops significantly grown in Andhra Pradesh and for which GOI has not announced Chillies – Rs.7000 per quintal, Turmeric- Rs.6850 per quintal, Onion- Rs.770 per quintal, Minor Millets- Rs.2500 per quintal, Banana- Rs.800 per quintal, Sweet Orange –Rs.1400 per quintal.

### 2. CMAPP APP

During COVID period, the prices were monitored daily across all RBKs. CMAPP only app in the country, which is gathering price information from village/RBK level for all the crops every day and is an end to end solution for monitoring market prices and MSP procurement operations across the State for all the Govt. agencies involved in MSP procurement except Paddy. A.P is the only state in the country taking up the MSP procurement at Village/RBK Level opening 5982 procurement centres for procurement of various commodities during this Kharif.

The e-crop data was integrated for identification and to pass on the benefit of MSP to right beneficiary (actual cultivators/tenants)

### 3. Procurement during Covid-19 period

During Covid-19 pandemic, when the economy is in trouble, the Agriculture Marketing Department defying all odds has remarkably procured 18965.105 MTs of onion, banana, sweet orange and tomato valued Rs 19.31 Crores during the lockdown despite several restrictions.

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## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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The State government ensured that various commodities were procured from farmers without any delay in a safe manner following all the protocols of social distancing. The number of centers was increased substantially reducing the farmer footfalls and these measures ensured that none of the procurement centers became Covid-19 hotspot anywhere in the State.

### 4. Procurement of Cotton under MSP Operations

- The Cotton procurement takes place in 73 Ginning Mill centers and 11 AMC centers across state. During 2020-21, the CCI procured 18,17,709 MTs of cotton from 44,440 farmers for a value of Rs.1039.29 Cr.
- The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton fixed by GOI is as follows:
  - Long Staple length -Rs.5825/-
  - Short staple length -Rs.5515/-

### Action Plan for 2021-22

- Rythu Bazars: 15 New Rythu Bazars will be established in the year 2020-21 and they will be constructed as per the need.
- e-NAM: The Government of India has already sanctioned 33 additional markets under e-NAM which are yet to be integrated in the e-NAM software.



CHAPTER

6

INDUSTRIES

## INDUSTRIES

## INDUSTRIES

Andhra Pradesh is committed to industrialization and to create jobs for the youth. Despite being predominantly agrarian, the government in the recent past has undertaken structural reforms in the state to accelerate industrialization by creating a good ecosystem for investments. Through its Industrial Policy (2020-23), the state has put in place various 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, accounting for about 11% of the GSDP, 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 Union Government 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 are serving as nodal agencies in the district to assist entrepreneurs for establishment of Industries by providing all required approvals / clearances for setting up Industries under a Single Window. The District Industries Centres are implementing agencies of MSME 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 2020-23

The Andhra Pradesh Government have introduced the AP Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2020-23 identifying 10 thrust areas to propel economic growth, with manufacturing as the high priority sector that would create large scale employment. The Government has identified industrial zoning as a key focus area to ensure planned industrial development and provide a risk-free, investment-friendly environment for setting up and operating industries in the state with minimal impact on the environment. De-risking the investments is the cornerstone of the new industrial policy.

### 'YSR AP One'- a one- stop resource and support centre for industries

'YSR AP One' would provide handholding support (to investors) during pre-establishment and setting up of industrial units. The major incentive a prospective investor gets under the new policy is the reimbursement of State Goods and Services Tax for five years (capped to Fixed Capital Investment) for medium, large and mega industries linked to employment creation. The current lease and buy models for land allotment are being replaced with a composite lease + buy model, where an industrialist gets to purchase the land after successfully running his unit for 10 years.

### Thrust areas under the New Industrial Policy:

- Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology, Textiles, Electronics, Footwear and Leather, Toys and Furniture, Petrochemicals, Aerospace and Defence, Automobiles and Components, Machinery, Precision Equipment and Mineral-based Industries.

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.

### 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. 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 an ecosystem that provides all clearances required to setup industry within 21 working days. The main focus for attracting investments is the strategy of "Ease of doing Business".

1. Industrial development and employment are the key pillars to achieve development of individuals and society. The state has undertaken several reforms to facilitate business friendly environment by enabling faster processing and enhanced transparency by leveraging technology.
2. Industrial growth is a key agenda of the government and many reforms under the State Reform Action Plan (SRAP) of DPIIT, Government of India. As a part of Ease of Doing Business, several reforms have been introduced to facilitate setting up of business in the state. The framework mainly focuses simplification of processes, online enablement, Single Window System and timely delivery of services.
3. Among the many initiatives undertaken as part of facilitating industry set-up in the State, the Single Window Portal has been the significant one and the portal is helping industries to obtain more than 90 regulatory clearances required to set-up and operate business in 21 days. The SDP supports end-to-end transaction processing with online payment and application status tracking.
4. Since inception, portal has received more than 56000 applications for clearances out of which 54693 have already been approved. During the FY 2020, 243 Large and Mega Industries have filed their proposals with the State Nodal Agency for 843

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.

5. During 2020-21 1061 Large and Mega Industries have filed their proposals with the State Nodal Agency for 1332 clearances / approvals from various departments.

### Large & Mega Projects

During the year 2019-20, 44 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs.22282.16 crores providing employment to 18385 persons. During the year 2020-21, 12 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs 3656.84 crores providing employment to 8114 persons. It is planned to continue the focus on Large and Mega industrial projects during 2021-22. The District wise details are given as Annexure.6.1.

### Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

MSME 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 development of MSME sector is expected to contribute enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

The MSME sector in Andhra Pradesh, identified as a catalyst for job creation and balanced regional development, produces 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. The MSME policy provides a holistic framework 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, administrative reforms and rehabilitation of sick industries in the State. During the year 2019-20, 10,019 MSMEs were established, with

## INDUSTRIES

an investment of Rs.2979.86 crores providing employment to 76,716 persons.

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, 3710, MSMEs were established during the year 2020-21 with an investment of Rs. 2154.59 crores and providing employment to 35029 persons. It is planned to continue the focus on MSME during 2021-22. 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 PMEG, 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.

During the year 2020-21 ,910 projects have been grounded by distributing Rs.3290.80 lakh Margin Money. The District wise details are given in Annexure.6.3.

### Dr.Y.S.R. Navodayam Scheme

The MSME sector, which contributes immensely for the economic development of the State and employment creation, needs 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.

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/- 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.

The OTR progress as on 31/12/2020 indicates that below 10.00 lakhs, 99,963 accounts are restructured whereas in case of above 10.00 lakhs, 5273 accounts are restructured.

### Extension of Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme through ECLGS

**Objectives:** Availability of additional funding facility to the eligible borrowers, Economic revival, protecting jobs, and create conducive environment for employment generation.

| Eligible a/c as 29.02.2020 | Sanctioned A/c | Amount sanctioned | Disbursed a/c | Disbursed amount |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 317492                     | 250057         | 318184 crores     | 187934        | 249289 crores    |

### Industrial Incentives:

As per AP Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2020-2023, the State Incentives/ facilities are in operation from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2023.

### 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 01.04.2020 and before 31.03.2023 holding valid approvals from the concerned authorities is called a 'New enterprise'. Micro Industries, Small Industries, Medium Industries and Large Industries / Enterprises Mega Industrial Projects are industries wherein investments on plant and machinery is up to the limit as defined by the Government of India.

**Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise:** Govt. of AP follows the MSME definition laid out by the GoI as per the MSMED Act 2006 from time to time. The definition updated based on the notification released on 1st June 2020 is as follows.

- **Micro Industries:** Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.1 crore and Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 5 crores.
- **Small Industries:** Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.10 crore and Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 50 crores.
- **Medium Enterprises** Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment Not more than Rs.50 crore and Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 250 crores.

**Large Industrial Project:** A large Project is a unit which has investment and turnover thresholds more than the Medium enterprises as described in the MSMED Act, 2006.

**Mega Industrial Project:** Projects with direct employment generation of 2,000 will be accorded a mega- industry status. The government may extend tailor-made benefits to mega projects to suit particular investment requirements on case to case basis based on the gestation period, pioneering nature, locational

aspects, technology, project's importance to the state's industrial growth and its ability to generate large scale employment for people.

### YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam

Government introduced a new scheme 'Jagananna YSR Badugu Vikasam' as part of special industrial policy 2020-23 under which a series of incentives have been announced for the benefit industrialists from SC and ST communities in order to achieve inclusive growth through economic upliftment by providing a special package of incentives for Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The scheme aims to make the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people self-reliant in the Andhra Pradesh State. Government may extend the Special Industrial Incentives Package under "YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam", for the Entrepreneurs belonging to SC and ST communities including women who intend to set up manufacturing, Service enterprises, under the Industrial Development Policy 2020-23.

### Incentives for SC and ST Entrepreneurs

Under "YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam", entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe including women are offered:

- a) Reimbursement of 100% stamp duty and Transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for Industrial use. Reimbursement of 100% stamp duty for lease of land/shed/buildings, mortgages and hypothecations.
- b) To supplying uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state.
- c) Fixed power cost reimbursement @ Rs.1.50 per unit for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial Production.
- d) Reimbursement of 100% of net SGST for Micro and small, accrued to state for a period of 5 years from the DCP 75 % Medium enterprises for 7 years and 50 % Large enterprises for 7 years both Manufacturing and Service Sector or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier.
- e) 100% of the cost incurred for Quality Certification limited to Rs.3.0 Lakh for MSEs.
- f) 25% of Machinery cost as Seed Capital Assistance for

## INDUSTRIES

first generation entrepreneur for establishing Microunits.

### Incentives for Micro and Small Enterprises

- a) Reimbursement of 100% stamp duty and Transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for Industrial use. Reimbursement of 100% stamp duty for lease of land/shed/buildings, mortgages and hypothecations.
- b) To supply uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state.
- c) Fixed power cost reimbursement @ Rs.1.00 per unit for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial Production.
- d) Reimbursement of 100% of net SGST accrued to state for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier.
- e) 15% Investment Subsidy on Fixed Capital Investment limited upto Rs.20 lakh, whichever is lower. The subsidy will be released only after 3 years of continuous operation with at-least 80% efficiency in all parameters i.e employment, production etc.
- f) Interest subsidy of 3% on the term loan taken for fixed capital investment by new Micro and Small enterprises for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- g) Reimbursement of 25% land conversion charges for Industrial use limited to Rs.10 lakhs.
- h) Water and Power will be delivered to door-step of the industry, if it is located in the designated Industrial Park.

### Incentives for Medium Enterprises, Large and Mega Industries

- a) GoAP is committed to supplying uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state.
- b) 100% Reimbursement of net SGST accrued to the State for 5 years or.
- c) 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is lower, from the date of commencement of commercial

production, linked to employment.

- d) Reimbursement of SGST 50% <1000 Direct Employment generated; 75% above 1000 to 2000 Direct Employment generated; and 100% to 2000+ Direct Employment generated.

### 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.

### Salient features of the Act:

- 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.

### 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.

Objectives are

- 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;
- 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.

12 Cluster proposals are sanctioned by the DC-MSME during the year 2018-19. Out of which, 8 Infrastructure Development (ID) Projects and 4 Common Facility Centers.

Further, 6 ID proposals and 7 Flatted Factory proposals are submitted for in-principle approval.

4 new CFC proposals have been issued final approval. One new CFC proposal has been issued in-principle approval.

### 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. 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.

### 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,

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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

- Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District -- 12,315.81 Acres,
- Thatiparthi (V), Sri Kalahasti (M), Chittoor District 1,603.86 acres.

### Way Forward

Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) & State Support Agreement (SSA) executed 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 GoI, 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 finalized
- An extent of 2,350.30 acres is proposed for development as Startup Area. Lands are to be taken over by paying compensation.
- The Central Government will be approving the proposal and making budgetary allocation for the development of Krishnapatnam Industrial Area (Node) in Nellore district.
- Asserting that the Krishnapatnam node development commence soon with the Central Government approval. The Greenfield Industrial cities will be self-sustained with world class infrastructure. Road and rail connectivity for freight movement to ports and logistic hubs along

reliable power and quality social infrastructure in Krishnapatnam Node is expected to generate employment to around 98,000 people on completion of the First Phase.

- The Cabinet Committee of Economic affairs under the chairmanship of Prime Minister approved the proposals of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for construction of various trunk infrastructure components.

### Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICDP)

Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VICIC) is a key part of the East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), India's first coastal corridor. VICIC 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 A.P. VICIC intends to complement the ongoing efforts of the GoAP to enhance industrial growth and create high quality jobs.

VICIC 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 VICIC 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.

VICIC'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. VICIC 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 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 labor productivity, and 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 in east and Southeast Asia.

The VCIC is proposed as a node centric development platform with five nodes: Visakhapatnam Node, Machilipatnam Node, Donakonda Node, Yerpedu-Srikalahasti Node and Kadapa Node were prioritized for making initial investments.

ADB has initially approved the Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) on 20th September 2016 and subsequently on 26th September 2016. 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. Details of Project-1 Loan and Grant Agreements shown in Table.6.1

Table. 6.1 Details of Loan and Grant Aggriment of Project -I

| 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:** This loan supports the Government in policy, institutional, and governance reforms to promote accelerated industrial development. The focus is on: Investment climate- 'Ease of doing Business', strengthening of institutional structures for corridor management, Capacity building and skill development and Policy reforms & investment promotion.

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

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

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Table. 6.2 Project loan (Tranche-I): List of Projects and Current Status

| PIU   | Project  | Current Status  |
|-------|--|---|
| APIIC | Construction of 1 MLD Common Effluent Treatment (CETP) plant at Naidupet Industrial cluster (35.60Cr.)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Works are completed</li> <li>Electromechanical erection is in progress.</li> <li>Commissioning is expected in March 2021</li> <li>Physical Progress is 87.00%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 35.58%</li> </ul>   |
|       | Augmenting utility services for Naidupet Industrial cluster. [SWD, power, internal road and one stop centre (179.51Cr.)                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal road is laid. SAMI and BC work is pending.</li> <li>Storm Water Drains completed.</li> <li>Internal Water Supply Distribution Pipeline works have been completed.</li> <li>Construction of ELSR has been completed</li> <li>Street Lighting is completed.</li> <li>Construction of One Stop Service and providing Parking Area has been completed.</li> <li>Physical Progress is 77%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 64.77%</li> </ul> |
|       | Bulk water supply to Naidupet cluster (116.10Cr.)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75% of the construction of 1000Mn. Lts., summer Storage Tank is completed.</li> <li>70% of construction of 10MLD capacity Water Treatment Plant is completed.</li> <li>50% of construction of In-Take Well is completed.</li> <li>Laying of Pipe Line work is completed.</li> <li>Physical Progress is 75.79%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 70.87%</li> </ul>   |
|       | Bulk Water Supply to the Prioritized Industrial Clusters in the Southern Region of A.P. (619.27Cr.)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20.90KMs Pipeline laid.</li> <li>Physical Progress is 14.64%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 10.50%</li> </ul>  |
| 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"> <li>Tree Cutting is completed.</li> <li>60.71% of Road Embankment, GSB work is completed out of 30Km road.</li> <li>9 out of 64 Culverts are completed and 9 in progress</li> <li>Physical Progress is 6.08%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 10.64%</li> </ul>  |

| PIU           | Project  | Current Status  |
|---------------|--|---|
| AP<br>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"> <li>Construction of Sub -Stations at three locations have been commenced.</li> <li>Procurement of Electrical Equipments like Cable, control panels, tower parts, Transformers completed.</li> <li>Physical Progress is 47.49%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 26.12%</li> </ul>   |
|               | Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta and Yerpedu (325.00Cr.) (APTRANSCO. 03)                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Sub -Stations at three locations have been completed.</li> <li>Physical Progress is 98.09%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 67.01%</li> </ul>  |
| GVMC          | Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 supply in GVMC area. (348.48Cr.)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>127KMs out of 384Kms of Laying of Pipelines (Transmission and Distribution) is completed.</li> <li>1,519 numbers out of 48,000 individual House Hold connections have been provided.</li> <li>Construction of 3 No. of ELSR and 3 No. of GLSR and one Pump House is in progress.</li> <li>Physical Progress is 41.61%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 34.99%</li> </ul> |
|               | Watershed Development and Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova lake (Rs 9.50 Cr)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De-silting completed. Construction of drains is in progress</li> <li>Physical Progress is 55.49%.</li> </ul>   |
|               | Developing a 3 MW Solar Energy Park at Mudasarlova / Meghadri Gedda (Rs 14.50 Cr)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of Solar Panels, Floats is completed.</li> <li>Anchoring of the floats is in progress</li> <li>Physical Progress is 76.06%</li> <li>Financial Progress is 10.0%</li> </ul>   |
|               | Converting 3 streets into non -vehicular zone ( Rs 9.00Cr)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bid Procurement is under Progress</li> </ul>   |

The ADB has released USD 84.82 Million under Project Loan Tranche-I till December, 2019. All the conditions of both Tranche-I and II were complied with. The ADB has released USD 125.0Mns as Policy based loan.

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### 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 socio-economic 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 plans 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.

Under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of VCICDP, Resettlement Framework has been prepared conforming to the existing State Laws, National Laws i.e., Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009. The Resettlement Framework provides process for consultations, impact assessments, Census and Socio-Economic surveys and preparation and implementation of mitigation plans or Resettlement Plan. Indigenous People Plan Framework has also been prepared following the national laws and regulations on the indigenous people or Scheduled Tribes (IP/ST) and ADB SPS (2009), Safeguard Requirement III (SR-III) on indigenous peoples. The framework describes the principles and approach in the event of IP/ST issues are identified in any of the future subprojects or during VCICDP project implementation period. The framework also provides process for meaningful consultations, broad community support, impact assessment, census and socioeconomic surveys, and preparation and implementation of mitigation plans or indigenous people plan (IPP).

The Resettlement Plans for all the sub-projects have been prepared based on the findings of the census and socio economic survey and consultations. Each resettlement plan includes the findings of the census of displaced persons, and their entitlements to restore losses, socio

economic characteristics of the displaced persons, institutional mechanisms and implementation schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, development of resettlement sites and relocation, grievance redress mechanism, coordination of implementation in conjunction with civil works procurement and construction schedules and internal and external monitoring mechanisms.

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

1. Manufacturing Sector Output in VCIC jurisdiction increased to INR 4.20 Trillion (2015 Base Line Rs.1.10Trillion).
2. Labour Productivity of Key Industries in VCIC jurisdiction increased to Rs.2.60 Millions per employee (2015 Base Line Rs.2.30 Millions per employee).
3. Share of women employed in Manufacturing Sector in VCIC jurisdiction increased to 33% (2015 Base Line 28%).
4. 24-Hour Power Supply made available to 100% of Manufacturing Industries in VCIC jurisdiction.
5. 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. New ports are being developed 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 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.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC), an undertaking of the state government, is a premier organization, mandated with the objective of providing industrial infrastructure through the development of industrial parks across the state. As part of the overall objective of growth of industries in Andhra Pradesh, APIIC intends to develop Industrial Clusters for pharmaceutical industries across the state.

APIIC has undertaken and developed 475 Industrial Parks, 6 Special Economic Zones (SEZs), 20 SPVs & JVs, 21



Auto Nagars and 31 MSME Parks. APIIC also facilitates Provision of Infrastructure facilities in developed and existing layouts.

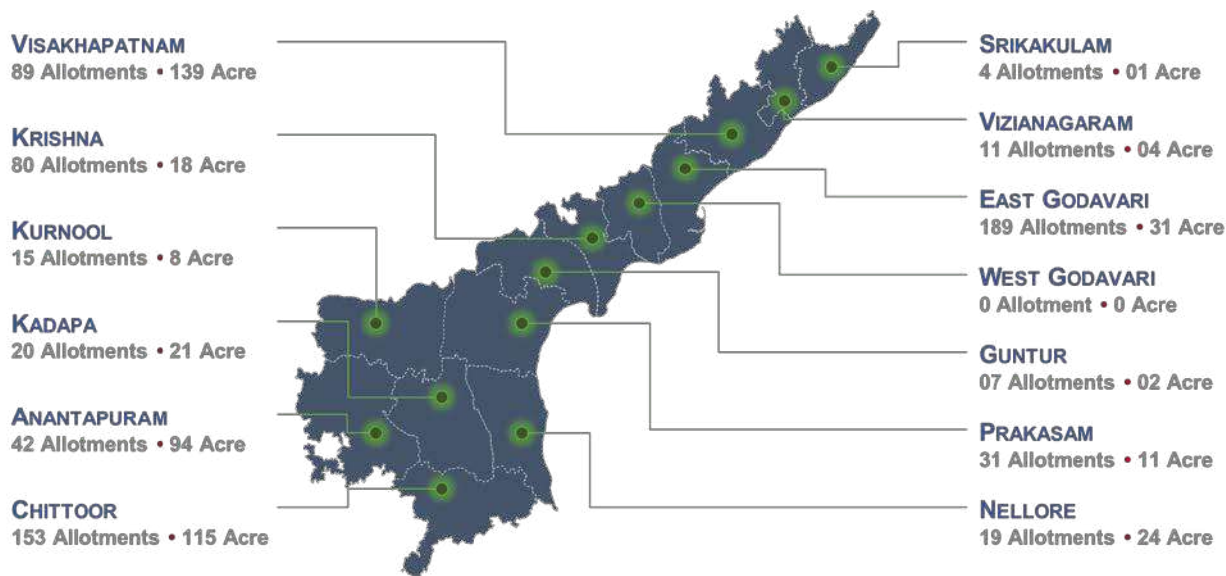
Allotment of developed plots, Industrial Investment, Planning and Development of Projects and Promotion of Infrastructure Projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. APIIC has already taken the lead in developing SEZs across various districts in Andhra Pradesh. Details of SEZs are shown below in Table 6.3

| Sl. No. | Name of SEZ   | Extent (Acre) | Gazette Notification Date | Status of SEZ                     |
|---------|---|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1       | IT SEZ, Hill No.2, Madhurawada Visakhapatnam                          | 39.52         | 28.12.2006                | Operational IT SEZ                |
| 2       | IT SEZ Hill No.3, Madhurawada Visakhapatnam                           | 88.92         | 11.04.2007                | Operational IT SEZ                |
| 3       | IT SEZ Kakinada   | 25.71         | 30.11.2011                | Operational IT SEZ                |
| 4       | Multi Product SEZ, Naidupeta, Nellore District                        | 2550.54       | 16.02.2009                | Operational Multi Product SEZ     |
| 5       | Building Products SEZ, Ongole, Prakasam District                      | 262.96        | 08.09.2009                | Operational Building products SEZ |
| 6       | Ace Urban Hitech City Ltd, Keesarapalli, Gannavaram, Krishna District | 30.00         | 15.01.2007                | Operational IT SEZ                |

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**Industrial Land Allotments (from 1st January, 2020 to 31st December,2020)**

APIIC is the Nodal Agency for all Industrial Infrastructure Projects including IT, Biotech, Apparel Parks and SEZ in the State. Its core functions include acquisition/alienation of Government lands for Industrial Parks, identification of sites for Industrial Areas and development of layouts and allotted 467 acre of Industrial Land to 660 units with an employment potential of 31,462 with a proposed investment of Rs 2,244 Cr. Further APIIC has a land bank of 50,573 acres for allotment. The district wise land allocation is shown below:



**New Initiatives**

**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. The Ongoing Projects under MSE-CDP Scheme are shown below in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Ongoing Projects under MSE-CDP Scheme

| Sl. No. | Name of Industrial Park            | Greenfield / Brownfield Project               | Project Cost (Rs. Lakh) | Gol Grant (Rs. Lakh) | GoAP/ APIIC Share (Rs.Lakh) |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1       | Autonager, Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam | Brownfield: Upgradation of existing Autonagar | 490.64                  | 245.32               | 245.32                      |
| 2       | IP Peddapuram, East Godavari       | Greenfield: New Industrial Park               | 690.91                  | 414.55               | 276.36                      |

| Sl. No. | Name of Industrial Park     | Greenfield / Brownfield Project                                | Project Cost (Rs. Lakh) | Gol Grant (Rs.Lakh) | GoAP/APIIC Share (Rs. Lakh) |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3       | IP Grandrajupalli, Chittoor | Greenfield: New Industrial Park (Textile & Readymade Garments) | 833.71                  | 666.96              | 166.75                      |
| 4       | IE Singarayakonda, Prakasam | Brownfield: Upgradation of Existing Industrial Estate          | 1055.84                 | 500.00              | 555.84                      |
| 5       | Autonagar, Nellore          | Brownfield: Upgradation of Existing Autonagar                  | 2202.57                 | 800.00              | 1402.57                     |
| 6       | IP Kopparthi, Kadapa        | Greenfield: New Industrial Park                                | 2202.47                 | 736.48              | 1465.99                     |

### 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.112.97 Cr, the projected Investment is Rs. 400 Cr. Govt of India releases its 3rd instalments of grant which cumulates to Rs. 43.55 crores upto 30.03.2020. 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 incompletion.

### National Industrial Manufacturing Zone, Prakasam (NIMZ)

Over the years, various policy initiatives and economic reforms have made India one of the fastest growing economies in the world. However, the share of manufacturing sector in India's GDP has stagnated at 15-16% since 1980. Further, the Government of India has announced the National Manufacturing Policy, 2011

with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 Million jobs. NIMZ, is envisaged to be developed as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the-art infrastructure to provide a productive environment to persons transitioning from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Government has sanctioned for development of National Industrial Manufacturing Zone at Prakasam. The details of the project are shown below in Table.6.5

Table. 6.5 The details of the project are:

| Project Synopsis          |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| • Land                    | 14,230.90 Acres |
| • Est. Project Cost       | INR 10,859 Cr.  |
| • Grants received         | INR 3.00 Cr.    |
| • Projected Investment    | INR 43,700 Cr.  |
| • Projected Employment    | 2.5 Lakhs       |
| • Projected Annual Export | INR 24,000 Cr.  |

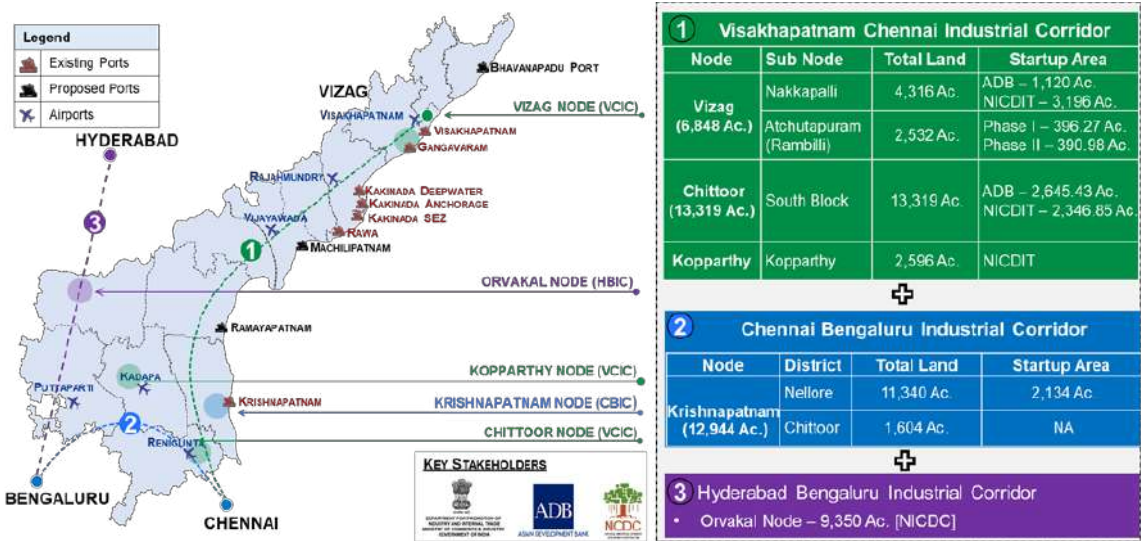
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**Industrial Corridors**

Government is undertaking development of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) with Vizag- Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). As part of CBIC, Krishnapatnam node has been identified for development in Andhra Pradesh. The Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) have been executed and a Joint Venture Company by the name "NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City Development Limited" has been incorporated. Detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities for the activation area of Krishnapatnam node have been finalized.

For VCIC, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has prepared the Concept Development Plan (CDP) of the project and four nodes i.e. (i) Visakhapatnam (ii) Machilipatnam (iii) Donakonda and (iv) Chittoor have been identified for development. Out of the four identified nodes, two nodes i.e., Visakhapatnam and Chittoor have been prioritized. Initial Master Planning has been completed by ADB for these prioritized nodes.

Further Hyderabad Bangalore Industrial Corridor is also identified to be developed along with CBIC and VCIC. Details as shown below



Measures taken during the pandemic Covid-19

APIIC has also taken specific measures during the Pandemic COVID -19 to contain the spreading of virus and to facilitate the entrepreneurs by granting 12 months time from 01-04-2020 to 31-03-2021, for making payment of land cost/submission of documents/ for execution of sale agreements/ Implementation of the units in respect of their allotted land/ Plot /Shed, as a special case without any fee. Circular guidelines have been issued.

**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 Krishna-Godavari Basin (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. A decision was taken to form a Special Purpose Vehicle with APIIC and APGENCO as equity partners, holding equity in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. For expeditious development of (Mid-Stream) and (Down-Stream) Gas Infrastructure in the entire State, Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd. (APGDC) – a 100% Subsidiary of APGIC was incorporated in January 2011.

The authorized share capital is Rs.100 Crores and paid up capital is Rs.55.44 Crores up to Nov, 2020.

### NELP VIII Bidding (New Exploration Licensing policy) - 2009

APGIC formed consortium with Exploration Majors ONGC, British Gas, OIC India and NTPC. APGIC as a consortium member, had participated in the NELP VIII bidding for the 5 blocks (1- deep water block, 4-Shallow Water block) and won 4-blocks (i.e. 1- deep water block, 3-Shallow Water block). APGIC Contributed about Rs.30.34 Crores in the E&P activities towards its 10% equity commitment through cash calls. AND APGIC Contributed about Rs.20.43 Crores in the investment in APGDC.

### Activities of APGIC

A P Gas Infrastructure Corporation Private Limited (APGIC) incorporated a Company by name A.P Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd (APGDC) to undertake laying of Natural Gas pipelines, regional grids, KSPL, City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the State. APGIC and GAIL Gas Ltd are shareholders of APGDC in the ratio of 50% each.

Kakinada–Srikakulam Natural Gas Pipeline Project: APGDC has been authorized by PNGRB in Jul'14 to lay, build, operate and expand Kakinada – Srikakulam Natural Gas Pipeline (KSPL) Project. APGDC is executing KSPL Project in two Phases viz Phase-1(Kakinada – Visakhapatnam – 178 KM) and Phase-2 (Visakhapatnam – Srikakulam – 102 KM) at a total estimated investment of Rs. 1003.5 Cr. (excluding IDC and Margin Money). Construction activities of KSPL (Phase-1) started from Nov'18. KSPL is part of National Gas Grid (NGG). KSPL connects the Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh with NGG and thereby ensures energy security of Industrial, Domestic and Transport Sectors in these three districts.

As far as Downstream is concerned, APGDC were authorized by PNGRB, the regulator, to lay, build operate or expand City GAS network for East Godavari District & West Godavari District, All the three projects actively progressing ahead. APGIC is also planning to undertake trading & Marketing of Gas a Company by name Andhra Pradesh Gas Trading Corporation is yet to be incorporated.

The year-wise production of Crude oil, Natural Gas and Lime Stone from 2012 to 2020 (up to November, 2020) are given in Annexure 6.4

### Benefits of APGIC & APGDC

Govt. of A.P can directly generate revenue to the extent of Rs.1000 Cr per year in the form of VAT/GST. Availability of LNG will boost Power Sector in the state and also 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.

### Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

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.

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The data for 16 principal characteristics based on Annual Survey of Industries from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is given in Annexure-6.5.

### Highlights of ASI 2017-18

The number of factories decreased from 12,696 in the year 2016-17 to 12,515 in 2017-18 registering a negative growth rate of -1.43%. These factories in the state generated employment to 6.1 lakh persons by the end of 2017-18 registering a positive growth of 7.48%. The Gross value added is increased by 38.16% in the year 2017-18 over the previous year 2016-17 and Net value increased by 44.10% at the end of the year 2017-18.

### Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a yardstick for measuring industrial growth. It includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during specific period as compared to the previous period. The IIP is estimated monthly for the Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity sectors. The main objective is to estimate the contribution of Industrial sector to the Gross State Domestic Product. IIP in the State is being compiled with base year 2011-12 for 23 industrial classifications at 2-digit level under manufacturing sector.

As per Quick estimates of IIP, the Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity sectors and General Index registered growth rate of (-) 2.10%, 1.12% and -3.43% and (-) 0.34% respectively during April 2020 to December 2020 over April 2019 to December 2019. The indices of IIP of State are given in Annexure – 6.6. Indices of Industrial Production from April 2020 to December 2020.

### 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 2020-21 is summarised here under.

### Capital Employed

The Capital employed by all the SLPEs was Rs. 48769.8 Crores. The top five SLPEs with the highest capital Employed are APIIC, APTRANSCO, APGENCO, APSPDCL & APSHCL. The Capital Employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 69.80 % 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.52673.24 Crores. The top five SLPEs with highest Turnover are APSCSCL, APPFCL, APGENCO, APEPDCL & APSPDCL. The Turnover achieved by the top five SLPEs to total Turnover works out to 94.63%.

### Profit

29 SLPEs out of the total 39 SLPEs made a profit of Rs. 1434.66 Crores during the year 2019-20. Of these, the following top five SLPEs made profit of Rs. 811.91 Crores, accounting for about 83.12% of the total profit made by all the 29 profit making SLPEs. The top five SLPEs, whose Profit is highest are:

|    |          |    |                |
|----|----------|----|----------------|
| 1. | APTRANCO | -- | Rs. 93.39 Cr.  |
| 2. | NREDCAP  | -- | Rs. 441.31 Cr. |
| 3. | APEPDCL  | -- | Rs. 394.84 Cr. |
| 4. | APMDC    | -- | Rs. 231.33 Cr. |
| 5. | APSFC    | -- | Rs. 54.72 Cr.  |

## Mines and Geology

Minerals are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh and are also a major contributor for the economic growth of the State. Andhra Pradesh is well known globally for variety of rocks & minerals and popularly called 'RatnaGarbha'. 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, 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 Kadapa 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 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 233 mining leases for major minerals, 2107 quarry leases for cut and dressed blocks of granites 965 quarry leases for industrial minerals and 2987 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. fall under semi mechanized medium sector and the other minerals fall under semi mechanized small sector. Nearly 90% of the mines fall under small sector and remaining 10% under medium

and large sectors.

### Mineral Based Industries

Both Public & Private Sectors established large and medium scale mineral based industries for manufacture of Cement, Steel, Sponge Iron, Ferroalloys, Glass, Ceramics, Refractories, Chemicals, Granite, Marble & Limestone cutting & polishing units, Slate cutting units, Gem Cutting & faceting units, Granite monuments manufacturing units, Pulverizing units, stone crushers, Mosaic & Ceramic tile units, Lime Kilns, and Manufactured 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. Manganese, Iron ore, Heavy minerals, Beach Sands, 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.

### Vigilance

Five (5) "Regional Vigilance Squads" are created in addition to the existing thirteen (13) Deputy Directors of Mines & Geology offices and twenty (22) Assistant Director of Mines & Geology offices in the state for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining & transportation of minerals. The department has booked 3547 cases and levied Rs.1439.9 crores as penalty in FY 2020-21.

### Achievements in FY 2020-21

#### Revenue and Value addition

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs. 2,072 crores of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2019-20 and Mineral Revenue during 2020-21 (up to March 2021) is Rs.2029.84 Crores. District wise Mineral Revenue is given in Annexure 6.7 and the year wise Mineral Revenue is shown in Table 6.6.

Table. 6.6 Mineral Revenue Achievement (Rs. In Crores)

| Year    | Target | Achievement | y-o-y Growth (%) |
|---------|--------|-------------|------------------|
| 2014-15 | 1235   | 966.12      | 9.2              |
| 2015-16 | 1360   | 1396.05     | 44.5             |
| 2016-17 | 1705   | 1700.70     | 21.8             |
| 2017-18 | 1960   | 2147.47     | 26.3             |

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| Year    | Target | Achievement | y-o-y Growth (%) |
|---------|--------|-------------|------------------|
| 2018-19 | 2500   | 2463.49     | 14.7             |
| 2019-20 | 2750   | 2072.07     | -15.8            |
| 2020-21 | 2359   | 2029.84     | -2.0             |

Source: Directorate 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 and building materials with a value of Rs.15513.70 crores up to March 2021.

### Exploration of Mineral Blocks

Mineral Exploration Research and Innovation Trust (MERIT), is conducting exploration of nine (9) Limestone and six (6) Manganese mineral bearing areas across various districts in the state. These fifteen (15) mineral bearing areas cover an extent of 9,247 Ha in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Guntur and Kadapa districts. The exploration activity is funded by National Mineral Exploration Trust and MERIT. State government through MERIT, has entered into an MoU with Geological Survey of India (GSI) for exploration of 54 sq.km for Iron Ore mineral bearing area in Anathapuram district.

### Other Achievements

During the year 2020-21 (up to March 2021), about 230 letter of Intent (LoIs) have been issued intimating the decision of grant of leases in, about 179 mining leases have been granted, Twenty One (21) Lakh transit forms have been generated by the leaseholders for mineral transportation and 45000 dispatch permits have been issued.

### Online system for regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals

With an objective to check the raw material receipts at each and every mineral based industry in the State before the mineral is processed, to curb large scale evasion of mineral revenue to the state government State has developed the Online system for regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals to have end to end IT based regulatory mechanism over mineral movement to ensure proper accountability, thereby curb illegal transportation & trading of minerals which prevent leakage of revenue and systematic conservation

of mineral wealth. This system enables dealer to file an application online and obtain self-generated transit passes without levying any fee except nominal user charges. Further, this system facilitates the transfers of the stocks from leaseholder to dealer, dealer-to-dealer in line with the physical stock transportation and enables the departmental staff to monitor real time stock movement and keep constant vigilance.

### Awards

Government of A.P was conferred with the SKOCH SILVER AWARD under Digital India & e-Governance category and the 'SKOCH Order of Merit' awards for the Online system for Mineral Audit involving regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals during the 66th SKOCH Summit ceremony held online on 30th July 2020.

### Automated Mineral Administration System (e-Permit System)

State government has developed an online platform for issue of auto generated e-Permits by leaseholders for improving Ease of Doing Business and to facilitate efficient governance of Mining Leases within the state augmented with digital payments. This portal is further distinguished from any other such portal owing to its ability to segregate the payments received from the leaseholders into various revenue heads automatically online. This system has also been integrated with Comprehensive Financial Management System (CFMS).

#### A.P Mineral Vehicle Tracking System (APMVTs)

With the assistance of APSAC developed an Online Platform for real time surveillance of mineral carrying vehicles and monitoring of mineral transportation and to curb illegal transport. It is a novel and innovative platform with state-of-the-art technology that has no dependency on the vehicle drivers of the mineral carrying vehicles. The platform has helped in the efficient roll out of the New Sand Policy 2019 and transparency of mineral transportation in the state.

### Initiatives

#### New Sand Mining Policy 2019

New Sand Mining Policy 2019 is launched for sustainable sand mining and ensuring affordable prices of sand. The

Government vide G.O.Ms.No.78, Ind. & Com. Dept. dated 12.11.2020 has issued instructions further upgrading the New Sand Policy 2019. A total of 243.2 Crores tons of sand is supplied to consumers realizing a revenue of Rs.886.5 Crores in FY 2020-21 to the State Exchequer. Door delivery of Sand was successfully implemented for first time in India in the entire state. Government have created a new Wing called "Special Enforcement Bureau" as part of General Administration Department to control illegal sand mining and to enforce stoppage of illicit distillation, bottling and curb smuggling of alcohol.

### 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.

### 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 Department 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. APMDC applied for ECs and CFE from APPCB for 47 areas having reserves of 84.50 lakh tons.

### Initiatives taken to augment revenues

- Amendments to Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1966 including revision of rates of Seigniorage Fee and Revision of Dead Rents for Minor Minerals to discourage blocking of mineral bearing areas
- Use of Technology for monitoring of the leases
  - Geo Referencing of the leases - Mines Surveillance System (MSS) has been implemented for all major minerals leases.

- CCTV Cameras were installed at check-posts for live monitoring of Mineral Transportation.
- E-office has been implemented right from Directorate up to district offices.
- Aadhaar Based Biometric Attendance System has been implemented in all the offices of the department
- Online filing of Mineral concession applications for minor minerals
- Timeline fixed for issue of No Objection Certificates (NoCs) for the area applied for grant of leases in offices of the revenue, forest & mines department and for the disposal of application
- All the orders related to grant of Letter of Intents (LoI), lease grant order, and order on appeals have been send through SMS and Email
- All the payments related to application fee, royalty/seigniorage fee, deposit amount, and other payment required has been made online
- All permits for mineral transportation have been made online in e-Permit system
- 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 has been kept under Mine Surveillance System.
- CCTV Cameras were installed at check-posts for live monitoring of mineral transportation.
- All Mineral Dealer Licenses in the State have been computerized end-to-end and linked to e-Permit system.

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## Technology Initiatives

- Ushering in transparency and improving Ease of Doing Business in mining sector, Government of A.P has launched Single Desk Portal for online filing of fresh and renewal mineral concession applications.
- State government has developed an Online Single Desk portal and launched the Online system on 29.10.2020 for filing, receipt and processing of fresh & renewal Mineral Concession applications for all minor minerals.
- Volumetric estimation of mineral excavated is assessed through Drone survey on pilot basis in Krishna and Guntur districts.
- Automated e-permits for all mineral leases having statutory clearances, without any manual intervention.
- DGPS Survey is being conducted for all existing leases to accurately earmark lease boundaries to curtail encroachments. Post completion of DGPS survey, Mines Surveillance System (MSS) will be introduced for minor minerals, in line with the system prevailing for major minerals.
- GPS based Vehicle Tracking system (APMVTs) for real time tracking of Sand carrying vehicles to curb illegal transportation.

## Social Welfare Activities

- The Industries and Commerce Department had issued consolidated guidelines permitting industries to operate in the State duly imposing certain restrictions and distancing norms to prevent onset of community transmission of the Corona virus.
- An amount of Rs.186.93 Crores had been allocated from the District Mineral Foundation (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.

- Allocations made to projects focusing on Physical Infrastructure & Drinking Water supply for an amount of Rs.544.54 Crores and Rs. 214.04 Crores respectively through DMF funds up to March 2021.
- Significant allocations of Rs.74.46 Crores and Rs. 42.38 Crores have been made towards Education & Welfare of women and children respectively through DMF funds up to November 2020.

## Commerce &amp; Export Promotion

## AP Export Scenario

Andhra Pradesh is a resource rich state with access to seaports, and thus has huge potential to promote exports from the State. The State exported goods worth USD 14.78 Billion in the FY 2019-20, which is 4.7% of total Indian exports. Top 10 export categories contributed 55.5% of State's export value in Financial year 2019-20, with major exports coming from marine products,

## Export Performance of Andhra Pradesh – April 2020 till September 2020

Due to the effect of COVID pandemic, there was a slight hit on the exports from the State. However, the exports still showed a positive trend compared to the corresponding quarters in the previous year. In Q1-2020, exports from AP were Rs.27,442 Crores, a 5% increase compared to corresponding quarter in 2019. Q2 exports showed 32% rise standing at Rs. 30,306 Crores.

Number of different products that are being exported from the State has seen a downward trend in the last two quarters of 2019-20 and Quarter 1 of 2020-21. But there was a steep rise in number of products in Q2 of 2020-21 matching previous years' count of 494. In addition, Top 20 products exported contributed 52% and 46% of Total export basket of AP in the quarters 1 & 2 of FY 2020-21 respectively, indicating strong diversification of products being exported.

## Major Initiatives

- State has notified constitution of District Export Promotion Committees named as "District Industrial and Export Promotion Committee (DIEPC)" vide G.O. MS.NO 43 dated 13th August 2020. The DIEPC is a

District Level committee chaired by District Collector from respective districts.

- The committee will serve as an institutional mechanism for regular co-ordination between the District and the State Government for focusing on export promotion in the Districts.
- The committee will assist in review of all trade related issues, issues in logistics, agriculture exports, service exports, other export related issues at District level and suggest measures from time to time for promotion of exports from the District
- Overall, 13 DIEPCs have been constituted, one in each district and majority of the districts conducted DIEPC meeting to take forward the export concerns of the districts.

### A. Constituting Dedicated Cell for Exports

- A group of four officers (1DD, 1AD & 2 IPOs) from each district have been identified to give boost to export promotion at the district level.
- Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation (APTPC) is identified to spearhead the export facilitation cell in the State. A structure integrating both Department of Industries, Commerce & Export Promotion & Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation (APTPC) is designed and is being finalized. The Export Facilitation Cell (EFC) was planned to operate in a self-sustaining model.
- APTPC together with export promotion wing of Industries department will be called as Export Facilitation Cell (EFC) Major functions of the Export Facilitation Cells shown below in Table 6.7

Table 6.7 Major functions of the Export Facilitation Cells

| Sl.No | Function                        | Description  |
|-------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1.    | Research & Analysis             | Derive meaningful insights from the data available from divisions/trade portals to be shared to exporters  |
| 2.    | Strategy                        | Create action plan to bind institutions, infrastructure, policy, finance & technology  |
| 3.    | Events & Partnerships           | Create networking opportunities and establish trade relations for exporters  |
| 4.    | Project Management              | Identify digital interventions/platforms for building database; Plan, implement, monitor projects initiated and manage budgeting   |
| 5.    | Skill Development               | Improve the capabilities of the manufacturers/exporters for them to enter/flourish in trade business   |
| 6.    | Data collection & Communication | Create a databank of traders, related trade statistics and make the data available to the exporters for effective utilization  |
| 7.    | Product promotion               | Facilitate in getting visibility of the products notified for export promotion and connect exporters to the partnering agencies for effective storage, movement and related operations |
| 8.    | Grievance redressal             | Streamline the grievances mechanism and deliver quality helpline support to the exporters  |

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**B. Training of Field Officers on Exports**

The Department has organized training sessions to all the DICs to educate the field officers on export related processes and terminology. Industry experts on exports were engaged to share their experience to the officers. Regular trainings to the field officers on knowledge-update to enhance their understanding on various trade portals and dashboards available (SWIFT, DGFT, Trade Portal, Trademap etc.)

**C. Creating Market Access**

The Department is actively pursuing with various embassies, export promotion councils and have identified business opportunities for the exporters in plastics and food processing. Post pandemic, organizing physical exhibitions and trade fairs was a challenge. Overcoming the difficulty, the State has partnered with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) to enable traders to open stalls virtually and promote their products globally on a digital platform FICCI BIKE.

For promotion of more value-added exports, the dept. is entering into MoU with Agriculture Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and other export promotion councils (EPCs) and is working towards opening new state chapters. This will help the State in focused support from the institutions. Possibility of

utilizing minor airports to provide Cargo services in Hub and Spoke Model is also being explored to reduce the cost of transportation for the traders.

**D. Dedicated Trade Portal**

A dedicated portal which will act as a one-stop shop platform to exporters, embassies and Government departments is conceptualized and is under development phase. The portal will be linked to AP Industries websites as an external link redirected to Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation (APTPC). APTPC will be overseeing the maintenance of the portal. The integrated desk will facilitate in grievance redressal, data bank of exporters in state, product catalogues to be promoted as e-market place, latest news, updates on trade fairs/events/workshops, dashboard on trade statistics of state etc.

**E. AP Trade Newsletter**

With an intention to convey, initiatives being taken by the State for trade facilitation, keep the industry updated with latest technologies and product designs, and inform about important trade fairs happening in the sectors, APTPC will be releasing a quarterly newsletter. The newsletter will encapsulate success stories, trade performance for the quarter and a beginner guide for those interested in entering the export business.



CHAPTER

7

ECONOMIC  
INFRASTRUCTURE

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## Economic Infrastructure

Planned investments in physical infrastructure such as irrigation projects, dams, roads, bridges, ports, airports and other logistics relating to connectivity and communications directly contribute to economic growth on a sustained basis. 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

There are major, medium and minor rivers in Andhra Pradesh, of which Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali are prominent rivers in peninsular India. The availability and utilization of surface and groundwater is uneven and shows considerable variation from place to place. To provide water security, the state government is going forward with a strategy for scientific management of water resource by adopting combination of supply side and demand side measures depending on the local conditions by utilizing advanced technological tools. The objective is to make water available to all by establishing smart water grid.

Apart from completion of priority projects, restoration of water bodies, tank cascades development, micro irrigation works are being taken up on priority under mission mode for sustainable development and optimum utilization of water resources. Automatic weather stations, rain gauges, reservoir water level sensors, soil moisture sensors, automatic groundwater level recorders with telemetry system were installed and the data generated is disseminated on real time basis through web based digital system.

### Irrigation Potential created

Creation of Irrigation Potential continued to be the most prioritized area. So far 105.79 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created up to March 2021 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 and the District-wise, source wise irrigation potential created is shown in Annexure 7.1

Table 7.1: Sector Wise Irrigation Potential created up to March 2021.

| SECTOR            | AYACUT<br>(Lakh acres) |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Major Irrigation  | 66.11                  |
| Medium Irrigation | 5.55                   |
| Minor Irrigation  | 25.60                  |
| APSIDC            | 8.53                   |
| Total             | 105.79                 |

### Availability of Water

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 inter-state 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.

In Krishna basin, 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.

The apportionment of waters of river Godavari between two successor states is yet to be finalized. The State of 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 water in Major Rivers. After a long time, all the major reservoirs are full for considerable period. Due to sufficient water available in the reservoir, there was no need to lift water from Pattiseema for about 2 months.

### Projects under Jalayagnam

The Irrigation Projects taken up under Jalayagnam 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 proposed in the divided state of Andhra Pradesh, 14 Projects are completed and in 2 other Projects, Phase-I is completed.
- The other Jalayagnam Projects are 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 3 years.

### Contemplated Irrigation Potential:

Completion of 40 Jalayagnam Projects (23 Major + 7

Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create 27.62 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 5.03 lakh acres.

### Polavaram Irrigation Project:

The Project is taken up as National project. The Polavaram project is expected to provide irrigation facility to 7.20 Lakh acres, generate 960 MW Hydropower, facilitates diversion of 80TMC of Godavari water to Krishna, supplies 23.44 TMC water to industrial development and provide drinking water facility to 28.5 Lakh population in 540 villages. As of November, 2020, the completion rate under various components is 74.09% for overall work, 23% of Land Acquisition and R&R works, 70.54% Connectivity, 90.20% of RMC, 68.88% LMC, Head works- 70.54., Diaphragm wall- 100%, Jet Grouting- 100%, Excavation- 84.76%, Concreting- 77.05% and Radial gates-56.92%. The project is scheduled to be completed by 2021.

### Reverse Tendering

To encourage more competition among the bidders and to effect savings to the Government exchequer, reverse tendering system has been introduced, as most of the tenders are being received with excess amount over the estimated cost.

Government have formed Judicial Preview Committee in order to fast track infrastructure development in the 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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The details of Ongoing Jalayagnam Projects are given below

| 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                         |
|       | <b>Major Irrigation Projects</b>                 |                |                       |                      |                           |
| 1     | B.R.R Vamsadhara Project Phase-II of Stage-II    | 85.59%         | 2021                  | 20000                | 0                         |
| 2     | A) SGL Thtoapalli Barrage Project                | 79.00%         | 2021                  | 24078                | 12756                     |
|       | B) Gajapathinagarm Branch Canal                  | 43.34%         |                       | 15000                | 0                         |
| 3     | Pushkara LIS                                     | 98.72%         | 2021                  | 30011                | 0                         |
| 4     | Tadipudi LIS                                     | 86.00%         | 2022                  | 47487                | 1569                      |
| 5     | Polavaram Project excluding Power House          | 71.46%         | 2021                  | 436185               | 1569                      |
| 6     | Venkatanagaram Pumping Scheme                    | 82.21%         | 2021                  | 19109                | 8441                      |
| 7     | BJR Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Project Phase-I | 2%             | 2022                  | 130000               | 0                         |
| 8     | Chintalapudi lift Irrigation Scheme              | 56.06%         | 2022                  | 200000               | 280000                    |
| 9     | Kandula Obul Reddy Gundlakamma Reservoir Project | 94%            | 2021                  | 13063                | 0                         |
| 10    | Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project                 | 78%            | 2023                  | 425600               | 14700                     |
| 11    | Somasila Project                                 | 94.96%         | 2021                  | 38406                | 11511                     |
| 12    | Somasila High level canal- Phase-I               | 59.89%         | 2021                  | 43200                | 0                         |
| 13    | Somasila Swarna Mukhi Link Canal                 | 72.70%         | 2021                  | 12000                | 78464                     |
| 14    | A) HNSS Projct (Phase-I)                         | 78.09%         | 2023                  | 551500               | 0                         |
|       | B) HNSS Projct (Phase-II)                        | 89.90%         |                       |                      |                           |
| 15    | Telugu Ganga Project                             | 96.39%         | 2021                  | 89520                | 0                         |
| 16    | A ) GNSS Phase-I                                 | 76.06%         | 2023                  | 258500               | 3950                      |
|       | B ) GNSS Phase-II                                | 10.07%         |                       |                      |                           |

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

| 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   | 97.77%         | 2021                  | 40400                | 0                         |
| 18                                | Gandikota - CBR LIFTS  | 61.02%         | 2021                  | 20750                | 0                         |
| 19                                | CBR Right Canal  | 81.97%         | 2021                  | 33351                | 0                         |
| 20                                | Mylavaram Modernization  | 81.17%         | 2021                  | 0                    | 1954                      |
| 21                                | Modernization of PBC System  | 76.56%         | 2021                  | 36900                | 4421                      |
| 22                                | SRBC   | 87%            | 2021                  | 36064                | 0                         |
| 23                                | PABR - Stage II  | 95%            | 2021                  | 42600                | 0                         |
| <b>Medium Irrigation Projects</b> |  |                |                       |                      |                           |
| 24                                | Off-Shore Reservoir on River Mahendranaya  | 38%            | 2021                  | 24600                | 0                         |
| 25                                | Taraka Rama Theerthasagar Project  | 48.40%         | 2021                  | 16538                | 8172                      |
| 26                                | Sri Gorle Sriramulu Naidu Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage -II  | 78.89%         | 2021                  | 7300                 | 0                         |
| 27                                | VKMN Janjhavathi Reservoir Project   | 76%            | 2021                  | 4013                 | 11627                     |
| 28                                | SPC Paleru Reservoir Project   | 15%            | 2021                  | 9500                 | 0                         |
| 29                                | YCPR Korisapadu LIS  | 50%            | 2021                  | 20000                | 0                         |
| 30                                | Siddapuram LIS   | 85%            | 2021                  | 2300                 | 0                         |
| <b>Modernisation</b>              |  |                |                       |                      |                           |
| 31                                | Modernization of existing Nagavali left and Right main canal system (Modernisation of Sadar Gowthu Lachanna Thotapalli Old Regulator system) | 9.38%          | 2021                  | 0                    | 64000                     |
| 32                                | Modernisation of Yeleru Delta System   | 20%            | 2022                  | 0                    | 0                         |

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

| 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   | Modernization of Godavari Delta System  | 52%                  | 2023                  | 0                    | 0                         |
| 34   | Modernisation of Krishna Delta System   | 72.09%               | 2021                  | 0                    | 0                         |
| 35   | Modernisation of Penna Delta System   |                      |                       |                      |                           |
|  | A) Nellore Barrage  | 86.55%               | 2021                  | 0                    | 0                         |
|  | B) Sangam Barrage   | 87.98%               | 2021                  |                      |                           |
|  | B) Modernisation of Kanupur Canal System  | 79.63%               | 2021                  |                      |                           |
| C) Modernisation of Penna Delta Canal System | 78.46%  | 2021                 |                       |                      |                           |
| 36   | Modernisation of TBPHLC System including MP south canal & Guntakal Branch Canal | 49.07%               | 2022                  | 0                    | 0                         |
|  | Modernization of TBPLLC   | 47.45%               | 2021                  | 0                    | 0                         |
| <b>Flood Banks</b>                           |   |                      |                       |                      |                           |
| 37   | Nagavali Flood Banks  | 50.57%               | Works Are Closed      | 0                    | 0.00                      |
|  | Vamsadhara Flook Banks  | 8.96%                | 2022                  | 0                    | 0.00                      |
| 38   | A) Krishna River Flood Banks  | 95%                  | Completed             | 0                    | 0                         |
| 39   | Flood Banks in Kurnool and Nandyal  | The Works are closed |                       |                      |                           |
| 40   | Modernisation of Flood Banks in Nellore Dist.                                   | 55.64%               | 2022                  | 0                    | 0                         |
|  | TOTAL   |                      |                       | <b>27,62,175</b>     | <b>5,03,134</b>           |

The System wise ayacut modernization details of Deltas and Nagarjuna Sagar, Yeleru Canal Systems 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 Project

The Hydrology Project 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) was 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) 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 MoWR. Annual work plan for the FY 2020-21 has been approved by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), for an amount of Rs 1753.06 lakhs.

Tenders was floated in NIC e-procurement portal for

Estimation of Reservoir Sedimentation and Hydrological Assessment of Un-Gauged River basins of Yeleru, Manair, Paleru, Tammileru and Gostani. The remaining Procurement process & various Studies (Purpose Driven Studies, dam break analysis) of NHP is under Progress.

### CADA Projects

#### Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme

The CADWM works are proposed for 7 projects under PMKSY scheme in Andhra Pradesh State at a 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. Rs.69.18 Cr is the total Central Assistance released by MoWR during 2018-19. 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 incurred till November 2020 is Rs.0.92Crs.

The Government has provided certain guidelines for all the projects of CADWM component except TRTS project by limiting the project cost with 50:50 Central and State ratio. The Re-administrative approvals are accorded for four projects (Gundlakamma, Musurumalli, Pushkara, Yerrakalva) by Government of Andhra Pradesh for Rs 331.34Crs.

#### Repair, Renovation and Restoration (HKKP-RRR)

The MoWR has included 100 water bodies for Rs. 66.79 Crores and Rs.2.70 Crores has been released during March-2019. The proposals for 97 water bodies with an estimated amount of Rs. 69.745 Crores were submitted to Govt. for administrative approval.

#### Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Eight projects are covered as Prioritized projects under PMKSY in the state, of which Maddigedda project is completed. The total cost of 8 projects is Rs. 4270.89 Crs and the cumulative expenditure incurred till November,

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2020 is Rs.3209.71 Crs. The total eligible Central Assistance for 8 projects is Rs.498.90 Crs, of which Rs.468.07 Crs is released by Gol so far. The Irrigation Potential created till November- 2020 is 1,97,685 Ha. against target of 2,98,004 Ha.

### 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, Agri-business component, Livelihood support program and Participatory Irrigation Management is an ongoing project with a value of Rs. 2000 crores. An ayacut of 1,55,910 Hectares will be stabilized under this project. The duration of the Project is 7 years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2024-25. So far an amount of Rs. 80.02 Cr (as on 30.11.2020) was spent since inception of the Project.

### AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP)

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project is World Bank aided Project. The Project Development objective is to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability and resilience to climate variability in 1000 selected tanks in 12 districts stabilizing an ayacut of 2,26,556 Acres of Andhra Pradesh. The Project was approved and sanctioned for Rs 1600 Crores. The World Bank Share is Rs 1120 Crores (70%) and Govt. of AP Share is Rs 480 Crores (30%). The Project is programmed for a period of 7 years (2018-19 to 2024-25). The project will benefit 2,00,000 families which include small and marginal farmers, water users associations, farmer producer organizations and other agro entrepreneurs.

#### Present Status:

The World Bank second implementation mission visited the state from 13th to 24th February, 2020 and Aide memorie was issued. Till date 11 tanks are completed stabilizing an Ayacut of 2887 Acres. The expenditure incurred in the project till to date is 94.24 Crs.

## Minor Irrigation

Minor Irrigation deals with investigation and execution of Minor Irrigation Sources of ayacut up to 5000 Ac. 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 in the state, Minor Irrigation is providing irrigation facilities to increase the agriculture production by 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. The ultimate objective of the Minor Irrigation department is 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.

### Minor Irrigation Census

As compared to the 4th Minor irrigation (MI) Census 2006-07, 81,860 (8.42%) additional MI sources have been registered in the 5th Minor Irrigation (MI) 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

#### State Development Scheme (SDS):

This plan includes construction of new schemes and restoration of existing schemes with plan funds. For the financial year 2020-21, Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 91.64 Crores towards normal plan works. The expenditure incurred up to November, 2020 is Rs.15.05 Crores.



### Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP):

Budget allotted for the year 2019-20 is Rs.12.60 Crores and expenditure incurred is 4.59 crores as on 31st March, 2020. Budget allotted for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 9.20 Crores and expenditure incurred is 0.14 crores up to November, 2020.

### Scheduled Cast Sub Plan (SCSP):

Budget allotted for the year 2019-20 is Rs.4.0 Crores and expenditure incurred is 0.12 crores as on 31st March, 2020. Budget allotted for the year 2020-21 is Rs.3.85 Crores and expenditure incurred is 0.90 crores up to November, 2020.

### PMKSY –HKKP (RRR):

The DPRs for 238 MI Water bodies including cost-estimate proposals for RRR were submitted during 2016, of which 235 (100+135) Proposals accepted by CWC were recommended to the MoWR, for inclusion under the PMKSY-HKKP(RRR) Scheme and for release of Central assistance (60%). The Gol, MoWR, intimated that grant of Rs.270.00 Lakhs is released towards 1st instalment for 100 Water bodies in Prakasam District. The proposals for 135 water bodies are with the Government of India.

### National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (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. For the year 2020-21, budget allotted is Rs.15.00 Cr. and expenditure incurred upto November, 2020 is Rs. 3.56 Cr.

### AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project

The Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) is being

implemented with World Bank assistance with a cost of Rs. 1600 Crores and Project duration is 7 years (2018 -19 to 2024- 25). The World Bank Share is Rs.1120 Crores (70%) and Govt. of AP Share is Rs. 480 Crores (30%). Loan is effectuated from 27-12-2018. Total expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 91.88 Crores. The Project Development objective is to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability and climate resilience of small holder farmers in 1000 selected tanks stabilizing an ayacut of 2,26,552 Acres in 12 districts (except Guntur) of Andhra Pradesh.

### Rehabilitation and Modernization of M.I. Tanks

The objective is to minimize the gap ayacut area by improving the irrigation efficiency of the existing tanks in the cascades and individual tanks. 211 civil works covering 351 tanks are ongoing for Rs.401.99 Crores. Sanctions issued and tenders have to be invited for 230 works covering 301 tanks to a value of Rs.230.88 Crores. DPRs are to be prepared for another 325 tanks. Cumulative expenditure under the civil works is Rs. 74.72 Crores.

### 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 Government of India 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, Agri-business and marketing support services component (Rs. 550 Crores). JICA appointed the survey team to conduct the preparatory survey on the captioned Project. The Government of A.P has proposed restoration of 445 MI schemes and modernization of 21 Medium Irrigation Projects under JICA Phase II. The DPRs of above 445 MI schemes were prepared through outsourcing agencies in accordance with CWC norms and as directed by the JICA survey team. The State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) approved the 445 MI schemes for Rs. Rs. 253.05 Crores.

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CADA administratively approved 60 Packages (242 tanks) for Rs. 160.10 Crores. Tenders were called for all 60 packages, of which 40 packages are grounded. 63 tanks out of 445 tanks were deferred due to taking up under another scheme. Out of balance 139 tanks (27 Packages) to be processed now for administrative approval, 95 tanks under 20 Packages for Rs. 4930.00 Lakhs are accorded administrative approval by the SPD, APILIP-II and are under technical sanction.

### Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks - NAVARATHNALU

The activities proposed under NAVARATHNALU in respect of Minor irrigation 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
- 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 for 2021-22 and 2022-23

It is proposed to take up restoration of 6700 tanks, construct 2600 Check-Dams and repair works to Irrigation Channels with Rs.1450 crores to bridge gap ayacut of 3.00 Lakh Acres during 2021-22 and 2022-23.

### 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 viz., Increased the limitation of ayacut of APSIDC upto 25,000

acres from 10,000 acres, 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 457 Schemes in Phase- I & II are completed. Implementing Social Engineering for improving farmers participation is being considered. The Government has issued instructions to abolish all the beneficiary committees of the L.I. Schemes pertaining to APSIDC & to appoint Special Officers in their place. The formation of Farmers' Organization in APSIDC as per APFMIS Act, 1997 is under process. APSIDC has so far implemented 1,237 Lift Irrigation Schemes and created IP of 8.51 Lakh acres.

During 2020-21, Rs.143.00 Crores of budget was allocated under RIDF and State Plan – Normal, SC & ST components and the expenditure up to 30.11.2020 was Rs.49.05 Crores. Two L.I. Schemes are commissioned and created irrigation potential of 4,200 Acres. One with an ayacut of 402 acres is revived during 2020-21 (up to 30.11.2020). There are 59 ongoing schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.802.88 Crores to create 89,717 Acres of ayacut. Because of the Lock down due to COVID-19, there was no progress in the month of April, 2020. As per the directions of the Government, the works are resumed and under progress.

### Ground Water

Groundwater has been occupying a dominant place in Andhra Pradesh agriculture and accounts for 41 percent of the gross irrigated area in the State with about 18 lakh agriculture bore wells. The Ground Water and Water Audit Department is involved in Technical assessment of groundwater resources periodically, conducting investigations for construction of bore-wells, water conservation structures for various organizations and uses, monitoring ground water regime on real time basis so as to facilitate effective conservation, management and utilization of the groundwater, despite deficit rainfall in the last five years. The State has received 25% excess rainfall up to November, 2020, in addition better water conservation and management practices, the groundwater levels are sustained in the state. Hence the groundwater levels are relatively sustained or improved in the state.

## Estimation of Groundwater Resources

The state has been divided into 748 watersheds (Groundwater Basins or Assessment Units) for estimation of groundwater resources. Categorization of basins/mandals/villages is made based on stage of

ground water development. The Re-assessment of Ground Water Resources for the year 2019-20 is initiated. As per GEC 2016-17 the details of Dynamic Ground water resources availability, utilization and stage of Ground water resources are shown in Tables.7.4 and the Category of basins and Mandals are shown in Table.7.5

Table 7.4: Ground Water Development

| 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)  | 6907         | 5407             | 12314 |
| % of utilization of Ground water devpmt. | 31           | 56               | 44    |
| Category                                 | Safe         | Safe             | Safe  |

MCM = Million Cubic Meters.

## Category of basins and Mandals

Table 7.5 : Stage of Ground Water Development

| 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.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 20153 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), out of which 8897 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 12314 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is 44%. The stage of ground water development in command areas is 31% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 56%.

## Groundwater Development:

A study of the composite hydrographs of the past and

present indicates the groundwater improvement 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 is decreasing. The net area irrigated under ground water during 2019-20 is 27.59 lakh acres and gross area irrigated under groundwater was 38.87 lakh acres with about 18 lakh bore wells. 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.

## Investigations:

The Department is conducting Hydrogeological, Geophysical & hydrological investigation under different programmes duly following regulation act APWALTA-2002 for selection of sites for bore wells, artificial recharge structures, and hydrological clearances etc. During the year 2019-20, the Ground Water Department has investigated 4590 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 etc

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### Drilling:

During 2019-20, under Scheduled Castes Sub-plan, 87 bore/tube wells drilled against the annual target of 200 wells , under Tribal Sub-plan, 30 bore-wells/ tube-wells against the annual target of 100 wells were drilled , 93 bore wells/ tube wells drilled under APIIATP against 801 and under NHP 410 bore wells / tube-wells were drilled against 425 wells.

### Monitoring of Ground Water Levels and Water Quality:

Department is monitoring ground water levels and water quality from a network of 2986 observation wells which includes 1254 piezometers installed with Digital Water Level Recorders 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 5 Chemical Laboratories of the department. 7642 water samples were analyzed against the annual target of 6286 in the year 2020-21.

### 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 all the two crores acres of cultivable land in Andhra Pradesh by using innovative world class technologies. Towards this goal as a technological intervention, Andhra Pradesh Government entered in to a MoU with NRSC, an ISRO unit, to develop a full-fledged Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management system (APWRIMS) by integrating the Geo-Spatial layers, Satellite data, Hydrology models and 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 inputs etc onto one interactive unified platform. To make decisions on transfer of water between surplus to deficit basins, The Government developed one stop solution called Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management System [APWRIMS] for all water related issues.

### Ground Water Level Scenario

In the present water year 2020-21, (up to March-2021) the State has received 25% excess rainfall over the normal rainfall whereas it was 9% less rainfall against normal during the same period in the previous water year. After utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, the net rise in groundwater level from March-20 water level is 3.90 meters and also observed a net fall of 0.75 m from February-2021 net fall of 1.29m from November-2020 when compared to March-2021 water levels.

Coastal Andhra region received 15% excess rainfall against the normal rainfall upto March-2021 where as it was 5% less against Normal rainfall during the same period in the previous water year resulted in a net rise of 1.73 m from March-2020 and a net fall of 1.99 m from November-2020 also a net fall of 0.55 m from February-2021 when compared with January -2021 water level. Rayalaseema region received 53% excess rainfall over the normal rainfall up to March-2021 whereas it was 6% less rainfall during the same period in the previous water year resulted in the net rise in groundwater level from May-19, November-19 and May-20 is 14.71 m, 6.37 m and 10.66 m respectively.

During March-21, in all districts net rise is observed in comparison with average groundwater level from Mar-20 except in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. Net rise in water level from May-19 to November-20 is observed in all districts. About 24% of the area is under water levels falling category from Mar -20 to Mar -21 and 35% of the area was more than 8 m. water level in November -20 where as it was 50% during March-20.

The District wise Ground Water 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 is expected to impact the end consumers and 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.

### Challenges

#### Cost of service

Due to increase in power purchase cost compared to business as usual case, the cost of service of DISCOMS increased from Rs 24,900 Cr to Rs 43,900 Cr. in FY 2014-15. Power purchase cost is 80% of the cost of service in power sector. Power sector expenditure reduced from Rs 48,111 Cr in FY2018-19 to Rs 43,328 Cr in FY2019-20.

The abnormal doubling of cost of service in five years is primarily due to loss of Singareni coal mines to Telanagana after bifurcation of the state and formation of the new state of Andhra Pradesh, VRE Integration cost of Renewable energy, High capex cost of new coal power plants of 2400 MW at VTPS and Krishnapatnam, High Central Transmission Utility (CTU) charges levied by

PGCIL on A.P.

### DISCOMS Financial losses

The financial losses of DISCOMS increased from Rs 9026 Cr in FY15 to Rs 29150 Cr in FY19. DISCOMS got profit of Rs.4.3Cr during the FY 2019-20. The true-up filing for FY15 to FY19 before APERC could only be done in 2019. The loans of power sector decreased from Rs 31650 Cr by end FY15 to Rs. 34907 Cr by FY20-21 up to Mar-2021. Of these loans Rs.22914.67 Cr are working capital loans by FY20 end.

### Ballooning Subsidy:

The government subsidy which was Rs.2525 Cr in FY15 increased to Rs 12391.64 Cr in FY20-21 up to Mar-2021. This has put enormous pressure on the state finances.

### Strengths

- **Huge VRE potential:** AP has about 40 GW of wind and 40 GW of solar potential. The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State for the FY 2020-21 up to Mar-21 is 8633.22 MW. Of this, 3957.24 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.57 from Wind Power Projects, 102.59 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 489.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasse, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.
- **Huge reverse pumped hydro potential:** There is 40 GW of hydro/reverse-pumped hydro potential in the state. 29 sites are identified and NREDCAP for 7 locations and DPRs are under preparation for 7 locations with an estimated cost of Rs 47.30 Crores.
- **Manpower:** The power utilities have about 34,000 regular staff most of whom are technically quite skilled and competent. The Discoms have recruited about 8000 junior linemen which has tremendously strengthened field operations.
- **Low AT&C losses:** The A.P. power utilities have one of the lowest AT&C losses in the country. The AT&C losses were reduced from 16.36% in FY19 to 13.36% in FY20. AP has the best track record of collection of private receivables because of a law abiding population. State govt. released Rs.10,060.63 Cr to power sector during FY20-21.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## Way Forward

## Reduction of power purchase cost:

In order to reduce the cost of service, the biggest component i.e. power purchase cost which constitutes 80% has to be targeted. The Discoms have been aggressively pursuing the path of purchase of cheapest power during FY20. All the high cost expiring contracts are not being renewed and efforts are on to request Gol to permit surrender of costly CGS power. There is a potential to reduce power purchase cost by about Rs 2000Cr/year.

## ARR-ACS gap:

Govt. has already notified a 3-year trajectory for release of both subsidy and departmental electricity receivables. Govt. also has committed timely release of subsidy and departmental charges. All the govt. offices are mandated to install pre-paid smart meters. These measures will reduce the ARR-ACS gap.

## Precautions taken to reduce the thermal generation cost

- i) Based on the offer of M/s SCCL, APGENCO is procuring (4.0 MMTPA MOU) prescribed grades of raw coal for FY 2020-21 at notified price for power sector instead of 40% over and above the notified price from specified mines.
- ii) **Improvement of Coal Quality & Materialization:** To avoid the grade slippage of coal & for improving the coal materialization, a team of Engineers were deputed to the coal mines at M/s MCL & M/s SCCL for pursuing the sampling & testing analysis being conducted by the staff of CIMFR, Gol and by coordinating with Railways & the officials of coal companies and APGENCO has also ensured to follow the same at the receiving end.
- iii) Due to the above (i) & (ii) precautions, the generation cost of the Dr. NTPS has reduced to Rs.3.06/unit from Rs.3.57/unit.
- iv) **Minimization of the penal charges to Railways and the transit loss:** A supervision contract was fixed to curtail the overloading & under loading of the wagons at mines thereby minimising the penal

charges to Railways and the transit loss.

- v) **Minimization of demurrage charges:** An agency was fixed for expediting unloading of rakes & supervision of coal rakes to avoid bunching of rakes and minimize demurrage charges.
- vi) **Limiting actual Operation & Maintenance (O&M) cost to normative O&M cost:** APGENCO is working in this direction to rationalize the Man-MW ratio to 0.8 per MW (excluding Contract Labour) and also maximum efforts are being put forth to minimize the O&M contract works (Repairs & Maintenance) to bring the actual O&M cost to normative cost.

## New Projects

- a) **Solar project 10 GW:** VRE power will be the focus area going forward. As a critical infrastructure pushing the state economy upwards, its impact on the agriculture sector has also showed great promise. The state already has more than 7 GW of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) installed and is planning to add another 10 GW solar VRE. The entire agricultural consumption is envisaged to be fed from the solar energy by the state government during day time for 9 hours. This project will permanently provide free agriculture supply to farmers. APTRANSCO is already providing evacuation for phase I of this project. Land is identified in 4 districts.
- b) **Polavaram Hydro-Electric Project:** Work is progressing on 960(12x80) MW project with a cost of Rs.5339 Crs and is expected to be completed in 3 years.
- c) 2 x 115 MW units are being planned for addition in Lower Sileru at a cost of Rs 510 Cr and expected to be completed in 2 years.
- d) **Reverse pumped hydro:** It is estimated that by 2030 AP will have 20 GW of VRE in its grid. In order to absorb this VRE, about 6 GW reverse pumped hydro will be required. Hydro projects have very long life spans ranging up to 80 years and AP is well suited for these projects. Detailed project reports for 6 GW of hydro/ reverse pumping projects are under preparation.
- e) Two units of 800 MWs are being added at Dr.NTPS, Vijayawada and SDSTPS, Krishnapatnam

during 2020-21.

- f) Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW): Revised power potential studies submitted to CEA on 07-12-2020
- g) **Balimela Dam -Toe Power Project (2X30MW):** Both Governments of AP & Odisha have entered modified agreement on 23.10.2020 for taking up Renovation, Modernization & Up-rating of Machkund Project along with other Hydel projects such as Balimela, Jalaput & Lower Machkund.
- h) **Interruptions and 24x7 power:** Providing 24x7 power supply will require close monitoring of all the feeders. Under substation automation all the 3000 discom substations and about 300 substations of Transco will be automated. This will enable reduction of interruptions in the distribution feeders and reliability of power supply will increase drastically. 400 kV Sattenapalli SS is being made ready for remote operations as pilot.

## Progress

### Generation-Installed Capacity

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state as on 31/10/2020, stands at 18799.56 MW of which 1798 MW have been commissioned by Hydel, 4850 MW Thermal- Genco, 1980.63 CCGS, 1307.59 MW Gas, 630.55 MW Thermal (IPP) and 4083.57 MW Wind, 3957.24 MW Solar and 591.98 MW through other sources. The Transmission losses decreased to 2.6% (Provisional) during the year 2020-21 from 2.91% in 2019-20.

### Transmission

The Transmission losses decreased to 2.6% (Provisional) during the year 2020-21 from 2.91% in 2019-20. During the Year 2020-21, up to 31/10/2020, the total Energy met is 35477.04 MU and the per capita consumption of electricity is 1,203 units during the period. Achievements of APTRANSCO are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Achievement of TRANSCO

| S.NO. | Parameters                      | Unit | 2019-20            | 2020-21 upto March, 2021 |
|-------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1     | Installed Capacity              | MW   | 20206.92           | 18799.56                 |
| 2     | EHT Substation                  | No.s | 332                | 343                      |
| 3     | 33/11 Substations               | No.s | 3123               | 3194                     |
| 4     | Energy Met                      | MU   | 65668              | 62990                    |
| 5     | Peak Demand Met                 | MW   | 10207 (18/03/2020) | 10207 (18/03/2020)       |
| 6     | Domestic Services               | Lakh | 136.87             | 157.23                   |
| 7     | Agricultural Pumpsets energized | Lakh | 18.04              | 18.79                    |
| 8     | Total Consumers served          | Lakh | 172.45             | 197.36                   |
| 9     | Per capita consumption          | Unit | 1203               | 1203                     |
| 10    | Transmission loss               | %    | 2.91               | 2.56 (December, 20)      |

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### Subsidies and Farm sector

#### Support to Agriculture:

Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by supplying free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released. During the year 2020-21, 75687 agricultural services have been released till 31-10-2020. The total agriculture services released up to 31-03-2021 stands at 18.79 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.

#### The Subsidies provided by Government during 2020-21 are:

- **Agriculture subsidy:** Rs 9896.9 Cr (18% over the previous year) for providing 9 hours free supply of 4725 MU power to 18.49 lakh connections.
- **Aqua subsidy:** Rs.796.44 Cr subsidy for provided for supply of 1990 MU towards 63443 aqua farmers on subsidizing unit rate of Rs.1.50/-
- **Domestic subsidy:** For the first time Govt. paid Rs.1,707.05 Cr subsidy to domestic sector by providing concessional tariff to the domestic consumers Free power supplied to SC colonies/ST colonies (200 units / month) in 2020-21: 17,10,032 SC beneficiaries @483.97Cr and 5,15,570 ST beneficiaries and@ 132.18Cr benefitted in 2020-21.
- **Agricultural services Under SC/ST Sub Plan:** 5061 Bore-wells to SCs @ Rs.5.0 Cr and 943 for STs @ Rs.2.0 Cr were provided.
- **Other sections:** Nurseries, weavers, Most Backward Classes (MBC) 100 units, dhobi ghats 150 units, laundries 150 units, gold shops 100 units, saloons 150 units, rolled gold (concession tariff of Rs.3.75 against Rs.9.20) were provided subsidies under DBT mode.

#### Government Schemes

##### 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, Rs:52.16 Crs was sanctioned to cover 29 Towns in APEPDCL and Rs. 144.26 Crs. was sanctioned to cover 46 towns in APSPDCL with more than 30,000 population and the IT project works in all these 46 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 and in APEPDCL was completed in 05.03.2020. An amount of Rs.31.34 Crs. was spent out of total sanctioned amount Rs.48.94 Crs.

The Part-B - Distribution System Strengthening and SCADA/DMS enabling Components scheme includes regular distribution strengthening projects such as renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kV level substations, Transformers/Transformer centres, re-conductering of lines at 11 kV level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, Load Balancing, HVDS (11kV), Aerial Bunched Conducting 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. 216.14Cr 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 two DISCOMs. DISCOM wise sanctions in APEPDCL are Rs 61.82Cr (10 Towns) and Rs.154.32Cr (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.100.93Cr has also been sanctioned to APDISCOMs 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 Crores was spent out of total sanctioned amount of Rs.100.93 Crores.

Out of sanctioned amount of Rs. 565.97 Crs., the total project expenditure of Rs.408.92 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 Gol 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.

Real-Time Data Acquisition System (RT-DAS) under IPDS @ Rs.10.57 Cr covering 54 towns which was taken up will be completed by FY2020-21. SCADA project completed in Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore & Visakhapatnam Towns. An amount of Rs.690.46Cr has been sanctioned under IPDS Scheme. 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.

### AP 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 2020-21, in Residuary Andhra Pradesh State HVDS has been implemented to 82222 agricultural services up to 31-03-2021 at a cost of Rs.599.22 crores, bringing the total number of agricultural services converted under HVDS to 11.05 lakh services at the cost of Rs.5765.48 crores.

### Externally Aided Projects

#### 24x7 World Bank (Funding agency – IBRD & AIIB):

A total of 69 works are awarded with an administrative sanctioned cost of Rs.4206.81.Crs (Transco- Rs.584 Crs., EPDCL- Rs 1000.Crs and SPDCL and CPDCL – Rs 2214.64 Crs) of which 13 works completed, 33 works are under progress and for 18 works, tenders are in progress. The expenditure incurred as on December 2020 is Rs.1734.08.Crs out of the total contracted project cost of Rs.2716.38.Crs.

#### VCIC projects (Funding agency ADB):

6 packages with an administrative cost of Rs 641.70 Crs was sanctioned, all the works are in progress. The contracted project cost is Rs.605.03 Crs and the expenditure incurred is Rs.377.96 Crs.

#### APDRP (Funding agency World Bank):

4 works and 1 Goods were sanctioned with an administrative sanctioned amount of Rs 719.98 Crs; all

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the 5 works/Goods are in progress. The expenditure incurred so far up to December,2020 is Rs. 386.43 Crs out of the total contracted project cost of Rs 745.03 Crs.

### Green Energy Corridor (I & II) (Funding agency -KFW/MNRE):

The projects covered under GEC I & II were sanctioned with an amount of Rs 1379.75 Crs towards 9 Packages/works (namely ICB-01 to ICB -09), of which one work completed, 6 works are in progress, tender in progress for one work and balance one work has not taken up as per the recommendations of CEA. Expenditure incurred as on December, 2020 is Rs 685.27 Crs out of the contracted project cost of Rs 941.14 Crs.

### 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 6.2 Lakh 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 Gram panchayats:

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 with support of EESL, GoI. 23.29 Lakh LED street lights have been installed in 11,749 GPs so far across the State against the target of 30 lakhs street lights. The estimated energy

savings are around 261 MU per annum with a monetary benefit of Rs 156 crores per year for the entire project. It is expected to save 111 units per annum per one LED light.

### 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 pump sets. 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 72010 Energy Efficient Pump sets have been replaced and the estimated annual energy savings is 129 MU.

### Other Energy Efficient measures

- Implementation of Energy Efficiency measures in 48 model school & hostel buildings is completed with the support of BEE, GoI. 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. Further, the procurement of appliances is under process to implement Energy efficiency measures in another 48 model schools in FY2020-21.
- The project has been completed by EESL in all the district court buildings of the State with Rs.6.86 crore investments to result in an expected annual energy savings of 2.66 MU 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. In DEFP scheme consumers purchased Fans on UPFRONT/EMI basis.

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- 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 entered into tripartite agreement with EESL, GoI & 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.7.0 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 76 pump sets has been initiated in Kurnool, Prakasam, Kadapa districts with an investment of Rs.172.3 lakhs. 33 EEPs are installed and saved 16,52,024.8 kwh and Rs.90.40 Lakhs.
- The APSECM has undertaken a pilot project of replacing old inefficient pump sets in RWS dept., with energy efficient pump sets with 50:50 funding from RWS & BEE funds as Grant-in-Aid. Out of 76 no of pump sets, the energy audit was conducted in 3 districts and recommended to replace 39 of pump sets. The replacement of 39 pump sets was completed on 10th Jan 2020.
- The per cent of energy saving achieved after conducting post energy audit is 24% in Kurnool & 29% in Prakasam. The expected energy savings are 1.29 MU and Rs.63 lakhs.

## APGENCO &amp; APPDCL Installed Capacity

| S.NO.                  | Item                            | Unit | 2019-20<br>(As on 31.03.2020) | 2020-21<br>(As on 31.03.2021) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                      | Thermal                         | MW   | 3410.00                       | 3410.00                       |
| 2                      | Hydel                           | MW   | 1797.60                       | 1773.60                       |
| 3                      | Wind                            | MW   | 0.00                          | 0.00                          |
| 4                      | Solar                           | MW   | 405.43                        | 405.43                        |
| 5                      | AP Power Development Corp. Ltd. | MW   | 1600.00                       | 1600.00                       |
| APGENCO & APPDCL Total |                                 | MW   | 7213.03                       | 7189.03                       |

During 2020-21, the department has a plan to implement an Important scheme namely 'Commissioning of Dr.NTTPS Stg-V (1x800MW) and SDSTPS Stg-II (1x800MW) by 31.03.2021'. Commercial Operation of these 800 MW unit is planned by end of Mar'2021. APGENCO is making all-out efforts to achieve the generation targets set for the year 2020-21 and planning to commission 1600 MW(2x800MW) in this financial year (2020-21) for the implementation of Nine Hrs. free agriculture power supply.

## Dr.NTTPS Stage-V (1x800 MW), Unit# 8

APGENCO has issued letter of Intent (LOI) to M/s BHEL for Design, Engineering, Manufacture, Supply including supply of Mandatory Spares, Erection, Testing & Commissioning for coal fired 1x800 MW Super-Critical Unit for a total value of Rs 2307.00 Crores on 28.10.2015.

As per the schedule, completion date for BTG & BoP contracts are 14.06.2019 & 05.07.2019 respectively. APGENCO, in its Board meeting held on 31.07.2019 has

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issued time extension up to 30.06.2020 without levying liquidated damages to both BTG & BOP contracts. Synchronization of the unit was actually planned in June 2020 and due to announcement of lockdown and subsequent pandemic COVID-19, all the works have been stalled since third week of March 2020. All the migrant labour left the site after relaxation of lockdown. The site is progressing with minimal labour. The Synchronization & COD of the unit are planned to complete by 31.03.2021 M/s. MCL issued a LoA for the supply of 3.548 Million tonnes of coal per annum of coal to the unit on 12.11.2018.

### Milestones Achieved:

400 kV extension Switchyard charged, Drainable Hydro test completed, Generator stator lifting completed, Station Transformer charged UAT & SAT, 11KV & 3.3KV Boards charged and Non drainable Hydraulic Test completed.

### SDSTPS Stage-II (1x800 MW), Unit# 3

LOI for the BTG package of 1X800MW SDSTPS- Stage-II was issued to M/s BHEL on 02.11.2015 for an amount of Rs.2307 Crores. M/s. Tata Projects Limited has emerged as L1 bidder. Lol issued to M/s TPL for execution of BOP package for an amount of Rs.2606 Crores on 06-07-2016. Standing Linkage Committee has sanctioned domestic coal linkage for 800 MW unit from MCL in their meeting held on 21.08.2017. The Letter of Assurance is also issued on 04.03.2019. The unit is scheduled for commissioning by March-2021.

### Status

- All the civil works are in progress and 90% works were completed. Boiler and Auxiliaries:- 90% Erection works are completed. Chemical cleaning of Boiler is completed and steam blowing scheduled in the Month of Jan'2021. urbine and Auxiliaries: 90% works are completed and Turbine is scheduled to keep on barring gear by 15th Jan'2021.
- Electrical and Instrumentation works: All the equipment erection is completed and cabling is in progress.
- BOP Area works:- 85% works are completed and balance work is under progress.

The works of the above projects delayed some extent due to PANDAMEC COVID-19. However, APGENCO is putting efforts to complete the COD of the units by the end of Mar'2021.

### Projects under Development

#### Additional two units (2x115MW) at Lower Sileru Power House

In the 175th Board meeting of APGENCO, it was directed to bring the DPR in line with CEA guidelines and update cost to latest schedule of Rates. The consultant M/s WAPCOS Ltd was requested to furnish the same. M/s. WAPCOS has furnished the revised DPR on 17-11-2020 for alternative-2 (two units with BGM lining to the existing power canal from Donkarayi to Forebay of Lower Sileru) with an estimated cost of Rs.1098.12 Crores (excluding IDC). The revised DPR will be submitted to the Board in the upcoming APGENCO Board meeting. Application for issuing of TOR on the proposal of additional two units was submitted to MOEF & CC on dt.31.03.2021. Obtaining of MOEF clearance is under progress. Preparation of Tender specification is under progress.

#### Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW)

The CEA has approved three chapters out of seven chapters of DPR. APGENCO has requested APPCC to furnish the clarification on the economic viability of the project and the resource mobilization plan to enlist JICA rolling plan. In response APPCC vide letter dated: 02-10-2020 has communicated their consent for establishment of pumped storage project at Upper sileru at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,445 Cr. (including IDC) on cost plus approach. In-principle approval is awaited. Revised power potential studies submitted to CEA on 07-12-2020.

#### Balimela HEP (2X30MW)

Both Governments of AP & Odisha have entered modified agreement on 23.10.2020 for taking up Renovation, Modernization & Up-rating of Machkund Project along with other Hydel projects such as Balimela, Jalaput & Lower Machkund. M/s. OHPC have issued

Notification on 25.11.2020 for forming of Project Administrative Committee (PAC) with the members of both APGENCO & OHPC to take all decisions regarding administrative, financial and on overall functioning of the Machkund Project and other proposed projects on Machkund river.

### Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (12X80MW)

Polavaram Hydro Electric 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). has given concurrence to APGENCO for development of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project.

The Central Electricity Authority(CEA) MOP, Gol, New Delhi has accorded Techno Economic Concurrence on 21.02.2012 to the ISPHEP at an estimated cost of Rs.3013.68Cr (at 2010-11 Price level), and a levelised tariff of Rs.3.17/Kwh considering mega status to Project. Administrative approval accorded vide GOO.No.246, dt.24.11.2016 for implementation of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project at an estimated project cost of Rs.4956.39Cr inclusive of provisions at price level 2016-17 with the levelised Tariff of Rs.4.61 per Kwh.

Ministry of Defence, Gol has issued No Objection for setting up of 960 MW Hydel power project at Polavaram, East Godavari District, AP by M/s APGENCO.REC has sanctioned the loan / financial assistance to APGENCO for an amount of Rs.3965.11 Cr vide Lr no: REC/Po-Hyd/Gen/Polavaram – HEP/2016-17/952, Dt: 28.02.2017.

### Renewable Energy

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 8633.22 MW. Of this, 3957.24 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.81 from Wind Power Projects, 102.598 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 489.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasse, 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.

Salient features of APTRANSCO/AP GENCO/DISCOMS are given in Annexure 7.4

### 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 daytime 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.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

In order to provide free power to agriculture in the long run, the State government has established Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Ltd., to install 8000 MW to 10000 MW of dedicated solar power. Evacuation scheme was prepared for a capacity of 6100 MW solar power and administrative approval was issued to all the evacuation works. Tendering is in progress.

## 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 trends, 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 National Highways) in the State as on December 2020 was 46225.00 Km. The length of National Highways in the State are 6943.69 Km. The details are shown in the Table. 7.7

Table 7.7. Status of R&B Roads – Lane wise, Surface wise & Type of Road details (in Kms)

| S.No. | Lane                                    | Length of Road | Surface                                 | Length of Road | Type                 | Length of Road |
|-------|---|----------------|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1     | Single Lane                             | 33122.10       | Cement Concrete                         | 2721.15        | National Highways    | 6943.69        |
| 2     | Intermediate Lane                       | 3222.96        | Black top                               | 48518.54       | State Highways       | 13500.00       |
| 3     | 2 - Lane                                | 11135.69       | Metalled                                | 240.00         | Major District Roads | 26657.00       |
| 4     | 2 – Lane with Paved shoulders           | 2199.69        | Un Metalled                             | 1354.00        | Other District Roads | 6068.00        |
| 5     | 4 – Lane                                | 3099.95        | A.A Expressway New Formation Un Surface | 335.00         |                      |                |
| 6     | > 4 Lane                                | 53.30          |   |                |                      |                |
| 7     | A.A Expressway New Formation Un Surface | 335.00         |   |                |                      |                |
|       | Total                                   | 53168.69       |   | 53168.69       |                      | 53168.69       |

### Important Schemes implemented

Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR) are taken up by MDRs Wing. MDRs wing maintains a total of 32725.00 Km of roads comprising 26657.00 Km of Major District Roads and 6068.00 Km of District Other Roads. The works are taken up under the following Schemes in MDRWing

- Capital Works comprise widening and strengthening of roads from Single Lane to Double Lane, Double lane to multiple lanes, construction of roads & bridges etc. 207 road works with a length of 1223.7 Km and 21 bridge works were taken up of which 107 road works with a length of 474.29 Km and 7 bridge works have been completed. The remaining works are at different stages.
- Under Tribal Sub Plan, widening of roads from Single Lane to Double Lane, formation of roads & construction of Bridges are taken up in Tribal Areas. 16 road works with a length of 90.14 Km and 5 bridge works were taken. 5 road works and 5 bridge works have been completed. The remaining works are at different stages.
- Under Schedule Caste Sub Plan, works comprise laying of CC pavements in SC Colonies, forming of approach roads to SC Colonies were taken up. 21 road works with a length of 41.39 Km with a cost of Rs. 26.99 Crores were taken up and have completed 9 road works with a length of 16.05 Km with an amount of Rs. 10.65 Crores. The remaining works are at different stages.
- Under Road Safety Engineering scheme, works comprise providing Road Safety Interventions, reconstruction of Culverts, Improvement of Black Spots on roads etc. are taken up. 3 works were completed and 3 works are under progress. It is targeted to complete all works during the year 2020-21.

### National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

The project is taken up in 9 Coastal Districts, with an aim 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 Government, Disaster Management (Revenue) has sanctioned 35

Works costing Rs.386.60 Crores. Of these, 34 works costing Rs. 366.03 Crores were completed, one work costing Rs. 20.57 Crores is nearing completion.

### NABARD Works

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, with its funding to rural area infrastructure, nearly 9300 km of rural roads have been brought to riding surface with BT and connected to nearby towns.

Since 1996-97, in 24 tranches i.e., RIDF II to RIDF XXIV (including RIAD Phase I to V) so far, in all 1928 road and bridge works for Rs.4077.36 crores were taken up. During 2020-21, 399 Km of road length was improved at a cost of Rs 311.98 Cr.

### Left Wing Extremists Works

In order to provide seamless connectivity to the difficult and remote areas which are also affected by Left Wing Extremists (LWE) violence, the Central Government has started a special project known as "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) with funding of Central and States in 60:40 ratio. Under this programme, 46 (30 roads + 16 bridges) works for an amount of Rs. 391.03 crores were sanctioned in AP covering four districts i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam & East Godavari. Out of which 13 road works and 3 bridges are completed. Under this programme as on date 275 Km road length is upgraded at a cost of Rs 155.93 Cr. During the year 2020-21, 120 Km length of the road is upgraded at a cost of Rs.87.87 cr.

### 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. 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 2019-20, 302 works costing Rs.882.9 crores were sanctioned. Under this scheme up to date 608 KMs length of road is improved at a cost of Rs.425 crores. 42 Km length of road is upgraded to BT standards during 2020-21 at a cost of Rs 37.92 Cr.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### External Aided Project (EAP) with New Development Bank (NDB) Funding

R&B Department has taken up the following two projects with the financial assistance of New Development Bank (NDB) for an amount of Rs. 3200 crores each (Total Rs. 6,400 Cr) with 70:30 sharing (NDB Share-70% & State Share-30%).

- AP Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP)
- AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRICIP)

Under APRBRP, it is proposed to improve State Highways of 1410 Kms and Bridges. Administrative Sanction was accorded by Govt for first phase for Rs. 1766.11 Cr for 696.75km. Under APMCRICIP, it is proposed to improve Roads and Bridges of Major District Roads/Other District Roads of length of 1694 Km. Administrative Sanction was accorded by Govt for the first Phase for Rs. 1212.40 Cr for 546.75km. For first phase works online Tenders are received and evaluation is under process. The second phase works DPRs are in progress.

### 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. 1) 50% of the cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil for the Rural Roads and 2. balance 50% of cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil and the entire cess of petrol is distributed as per norms for development and maintenance of roads.

The Government of A.P. has provided Rs. 400.00 crores in B.E for the year 2020-21 and expenditure incurred up to 19.11.2020 is Rs 197.00 crores. During the year 2016-17, Gol has sanctioned 132 works for an amount of Rs.1690.60 crore for a length of 1743.07 km. Out of which, 117 works were completed and 15 works are in progress for a length of 123.07 Kms and an amount of Rs.129.70 Cr. During 2017-18, 3 works were sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 72.90 crore for a length of 50.52 km. These 3 works are in progress. During 2018-19, 41 works were sanctioned for an amount of Rs.843.24 crore for a length of 693.26 km. Out of 41 works, 37 works were awarded and are in progress. The tenders are yet to be invited for 1 work. For the remaining 3 works, the MoRT&H was requested to sanction alternate proposals. Accordingly, the MoRT&H has sanctioned 2 alternate works for which

tenders will be called shortly. The alternate for another work will be considered shortly by MoRT&H.

\During the year 2020-21, 35 works were sanctioned for an amount of Rs.681.00 crore for a length of 500.78 km. The tenders for these works will be invited shortly. Further, additional proposals for 42 works for an amount of Rs.820.00 crore for a length of 598.94 km were sent to MoRT&H for according sanction. The same is awaited.

Under Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity scheme, only 2 works were sanctioned for Rs. 28.20 Crores for a length of 25.45 Km during the year 2014-15. Thereafter, there were no sanctions under these schemes till date. 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 **“RoBs under Sethu Bharatham on National Highways”** scheme, 22 RoBs were sanctioned of which, 16 RoBs were awarded. DPRs for 2 ROBs were submitted to Ministry and for remaining 4 ROBs, DPRs are yet to be submitted. Of the 16 grounded works, 3 works were completed and remaining 13 works are targeted for completion by December 2021. The remaining 6 ROBs are targeted for completion by the end of December 2023.

### National Highways

There are 38 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 6943.69 Km of which 2434.25 Km is four-lane and above, 2199.69 Km two-lane with paved shoulder, 1105.69 Km two-lane, 370.96 Km intermediate lane, 498.10 Km are of Single lane and 335.00 Km of proposed formation (Ananthapur to Amaravathi Expressway (as on December 2020)). Out of 6943.69 Km, 6506.54 km is bituminous surface and 102.15 Km is cement concrete pavement. In addition, in-principle declared NHs for a length of 381.00 km for which DPRs 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 6943.69 Km National Highways in the state, a total length of 2524.15 Km is under the control of NHAI, 833.24 Km with MoRT&H, PIU and 3586.30 Km under the control of State PWD.

### 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 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 incorporated 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.

### 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, identified 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.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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 79,636 KMs in the state as on 01.04.2020. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads – 4854 KM, BT Roads– 24,730 KM, WBM Roads 8970 KM, Gravel Roads 19,668 KM and Earthen Roads 21,414 KM.

During the year 2020-21 (Upto March, 2021), 3317 KM length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2195 crores (Out of which Rs.1226 crores was already paid and balance amount of Rs.969 crores is to be paid).

### BUILDINGS & RSW

The Buildings wing is responsible for construction of R&B buildings i.e., Guest Houses Inspection Bungalows, Office Buildings Residential buildings and Buildings of other State Government Departments as and when entrusted and maintenance of 36.74 lakhs Sqft i.e., (Non-Residential Buildings 20.20 Lakhs sq ft. and Residential Buildings 16.54 Lakhs sq ft. and acts as the custodian of

Assigned State Government buildings and the appurtenant lands.

The present activities taken up are the execution of above Buildings works under CAPITAL (PLAN) Schemes, under State Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Buildings of other Departments under the scheme of Deposit works and Maintenance of all R&B Buildings under REVENUE Schemes.

- At present, in the Building wing Rs.125.96 Cr worth of works sanctioned under R&B Head of Account are under progress at various places across the state of AP.
- Deposit Works of other departments including Rehabilitation Works under Polavaram Project are also taken up with an estimate cost of Rs.348.0 Cr. and the works are in progress.
- Court buildings & Residential Quarters for Judicial Officers with an estimate cost of Rs.379.90 cr. are in progress.

### 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.

At present, 135 ROBS/RUBS are approved by the Railway Board/ Go AP which are at various stages of construction. 66 works costing Rs.1334.42 Cr were completed up to 31.03.2020. 15 works costing Rs.756.22 Cr are in progress, two works are at awarding stage and 52 works are at stage-I level i.e under finalization. An amount of Rs.58.00 crores budget was provided during 2020-21 against which an amount of Rs.11.45 Cr is spent. 5 ROBS/RUBS are targeted for completion in the year 2020-21.

### 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 30.11.2020, there are 1.38 Crore Motor Vehicles registered in the State. Out of 1.38 Cr vehicles, 1.21 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 16.58 Lakhs Transport Vehicles, 0.21 lakhs are Stage Carriages (1.21%), 8.59 Lakhs are Goods Carriages (51.75%), 1.01 Lakhs are cabs (6.09%) 6.26 Lakhs are Auto-rickshaws (37.76%), 0.37 Lakhs are Passenger Vehicles (2.23%), 0.06 Lakhs are Ambulances (0.36%) and 0.076 Lakhs (0.46%) are other vehicles in Transport segment.

Out of 1.21 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.08 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.20%, 4-Wheelers are 8.85 Lakhs which constitute 7.30%, and 4.26 Lakhs are other vehicles i.e Tractors, Trailers road rollers, rig mounted, construction equipment, Fire tenders and others of the Non-Transport segment.

### Revenue Collections

The Transport Department is the fourth highest revenue earning department 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.

During 2020-21, there is a drastic shortfall in revenue due to Covid-19 lock down. From March 23rd, 2020 the movement of Passenger Vehicles was totally stopped while Goods Vehicles are largely restricted due to industrial lockdown. The sales of new motor vehicles have come down.

As the movement of Vehicles and people was seriously restricted, the Government of India extended the validities of Permits, Registrations, Driving Licenses, Fitness etc., which were to expire from 1st February, 2020 to 30th September, 2020 are to be deemed valid till the end of March, 2021 because of there are no foot falls for these transactions. The Government of India has also waived the late fees up to 31st July, 2020.

Year wise revenue received is shown in Table 7.8. District wise revenue received during 2020-21 (Up to

November, 2020) is given in Annexure 7.6.

Table 7.8: Year wise Revenue

| S.No. | Year    | Amount (Rs. Crores)          | % of Growth |
|-------|---------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1     | 2016-17 | 2463.21                      | 15.73       |
| 2     | 2017-18 | 3044.41                      | 23.61       |
| 3     | 2018-19 | 3224.97                      | 5.92        |
| 4     | 2019-20 | 3181.78                      | -1.34       |
| 5     | 2020-21 | 1771.62<br>(Up to Nov, 2020) | -19.62      |

### Enforcement

Active enforcement enables better compliance on registration, licensing and payment of tax by the owners of Motor Vehicles. During 2019-20, the department through active enforcement was able to mobilize revenue of Rs.52.48 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 license, 7) No reflectors on goods vehicles, 8) Not wearing seat belt, 9) Driving in wrong/ opposite direction, and 10) Overloading of Passengers on vehicles. During the year 2020-21 (Up to November, 2020) 93,797 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 2020 (January to November) India witnessed 1,51,113 deaths in 4.49 lakh road accidents. AP stands at 7th position (after UP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan), with 6339 fatalities (4.19% share) in the year 2020 (Up to November, 2020). 6339 persons died in 15992 road accidents during the year 2020-21 (Up to November, 2020) in AP state.

- **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 2020-21 (Up to November, 2020), 11.71% reduction could be achieved in fatalities over the previous year.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- **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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 2020-21 for Road Safety Fund, as a revolving fund. Various activities to improve Road Safety will be taken up by Police, Transport and R&B Departments for utilizing the Road Safety Fund.
- A comprehensive **Road Safety Audit** conducted by the Transport Department along with officials of Police, NHAI and Civil Engineering wings of the local engineering college's 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** 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 Maruti Suzuki 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... The Gol has been addressed for release of second instalment of funding.

### 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 vendor 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 completion of automation of 9 DI Test Tracks. Agreement with the vendor was signed and the work will commence shortly. 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 was agreed to by Government of India and the total cost of Rs.16.5 Crores will be borne by the GOI.

### 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 transactions 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 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-cabdrivers to meet expenses towards insurance, fitness certificate and vehicle repairs etc. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs 10,000/- was sanctioned to each of 236344 eligible beneficiaries in 2019-20 and to 273985 eligible beneficiaries in 2020-21. The amount was credited into their bank accounts through the respective corporations from their available funds as decided by the Government for implementation of YSR Vahana Mitra Scheme.

### 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 11439 buses and 51339 employees on rolls as on March 2021. All the 128 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked up. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.33 km per liter up to March 2021. In view of pandemic Corona virus, APSRTC stopped operation of buses from 22.03.2020 and has been restoring operations duly following standard operational procedures from 21.05.2020 as per the guidelines issued by the State and Central Govts. from time to time. During 2020-21 APSRTC operated 73.69 Crore kms and transported 28.81 Lakh passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 203 km and the Corporation achieved 29.01% fleet utilization up to March, 21 in view of pandemic Corona situation.

### 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, Dolphin cruiser, Garuda Plus,

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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 376 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 (Sheegra Darshan – 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 of up to March'2019. During 2020-21 the Corporation has realized Rs.118.57 crores of commercial revenue compared to Rs.205.36 crores up to Mar,21.

### Special Achievements:

APSRTC bagged award from Govt. of India "Best Smart Mobility Project" for vehicle tracking and passenger information system for the year 2019. APSRTC received cash award of Rs.10 Lakhs from ASRTU for excellency in "Digital Initiative" for the year 2019.

APSRTC received "Kausalacharya Award 2020" from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt. of India on 10th Sept'2020 for imparting skill development training in various trades i.e. Diesel Mechanic, Motor Mechanic, Electrician, Welder, Painter, Mill Wright Mechanic, Machinist, Sheet Metal, Fitter and Draughtsman (Civil) to ITI Apprentices during the last four years i.e. from 2016 to 2019.

### Performance

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. The fares of all services are revised from 11.12.2019.

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.
- Rationalisation of schedules on corridors is done by using real time operations using Amnex project. Vehicle Monitoring Units (VMUs) are provided for all OPRS services for online tracking to facilitate the passengers to provide efficient services.
- New Buses are planned for supply towards augmentation and replacement of aged buses. During the financial year 2020-21 (up to Nov 2020), 25 new buses are introduced towards augmentation, 15 buses are upgraded and 214 buses are replaced with new buses.

The Financial year 2020-21 assumes greater importance for the Corporation, the following aspects are given special focus for further improvement of performance i.e. Customer satisfaction, Operational discipline, Revenue maximization, Employee empowerment, Redundancy in operations shall become "Zero", Increasing of Cargo revenue duly tie up with e-commerce operators from first mile to last mile connectivity and introduction of Ten ton capacity containers for transportation of Bulk Cargo, Entered into an agreement with AP Seeds Development Corporation Ltd. for transportation of over 80 thousand tons of seeds.

Year wise performance of APSRTC from 2013-14 to 2021-21 (up to November, 2020) is shown in Annexure 7.7

## AP Airports

### 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.

### 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 2726 acres and about 85% of the land acquired so far. Total 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. Approval for the award of the project is to be given. Construction period of airport is 3 years from the date of financial closure and fulfillment of conditions precedent by the concessionaire and the authority.

The concession agreement was signed with GMR Group by Government of AP to develop the Greenfield Airport on 12/06/2020. The GMR group is under the process of financial closure.

#### 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 canceled on 29.07.2020 due to non-fulfillment from the concessionaire in terms of financial closure and other investment obligations as per the agreement. The Government of AP is working on to develop a Cargo Hub to cater the nearby districts to boost the international trade. Once the study is made the Airport will be developed.

#### No-frills Airport at Orvakallu

The project is being developed on 1032 acres. The Airport got DGCA Aerodrome license on 15/01/2021 for public use. The Indigo Airlines is under negotiation with APADCL to start operations under Udan scheme soon. The APADCL is trying Kurnool airport to connect with Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam cities.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## 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. Site visit of MoCA/AAI/DGCA team concluded recently to ascertain feasibility.

## Operational Airports in AP

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities.

**Domestic Airports:** Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Orvakallu at Kurnool and Puttaparthi (Pvt)

**International Airports:** Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati.

## Upgradation of existing Airports in Andhra Pradesh

### Vijayawada International Airport

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has signed an MOU with Airport Authority of India (AAI) for expansion of Gannavaram Airport in 5 years period (2017-2022). AAI has agreed to spend Rs.1000 Crores. GoAP has agreed to provide land to the extent of 837.69 Acres.

AAI Contribution Spent Rs.400 Crores till date. Particulars Amount in Crs.

- New internal terminal building Rs.170
- Extension of runway Rs.160
- New parking base Rs.40 Other works – Compound wall,
- new DVOR Rs. 30

**Work in Progress/Planned** – Rs.600 crores. Particulars Amount in Crs.

- New internal terminal building Rs.470
- New Apron and Link Taxiway Rs.30
- New ATC Tower Rs.61
- New Fire Station Rs. 10

- Misc. Work Rs.29

## 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. Reorganization 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 existing integrated terminal building at Visakhapatnam airport is being expanded by another 5000 sqm on either side to facilitate the international passengers separately and the existing terminal building will be used only for domestic passengers after expansion. The existing peak hour handling capacity is 700 passengers (Dom - 400 + Intl - 300) which will be increased to 1050 passenger (Dom - 600 + Intl - 450) after expansion.

The salient features of the project are given below: Name of the executing agency: Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Ltd

- Awarded value: Rs.56.97 Cr.
- Revised AA & ES of the project: Rs 70.88 Cr
- Date of start: 14.05.2018
- Stipulated date of completion: 13.08.2019
- Probable date of completion: 31.03.2021



- Physical Progress as on date: 77%

### 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, Gol. 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. – 26076 Passengers travelled during the year upto Dec 2020.

### Proposed Action Plan

- **Bhogapuram International Airport** – The concession agreement was signed and the concessionaire is in process of financial closure. The Govt of AP is proposing the Express way 6/8 lane from the city to Bheemili beach corridor to connect the International Airport.
- **Dagadathi Airport Project** – the Govt of AP requested the consultant to prepare the project report to support the large scale Air Cargo Business activities to support the nearby districts.
- **Orvakallu Airport** – The Airport got both DGCA license and BCAS approval for public use and the APADCL working towards bring the commercial Airlines to start the operations and also actively pursuing to bring the Flight Training Organization. The APADCL also working to develop an Aerotropolis (Airport city) the city of the Airport which consists of Residential, Hospitality, Health care and Commercial/Office, Wholesale/Retail shopping & Cargo Business, schools, Convention Centers and Entertainment/recreational theme park etc.
- **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

## Sea Ports

Andhra Pradesh has a long coast line of 974 KM and this coast line would trigger the economic development of the State. It is planned to develop AP as logistic hub and gate-way to South East Asia. The Government of AP has established the Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board with an aim to ensure rapid development of the port sector and the overall development of hinterland and offshore areas connected to port-use and industrialization in port areas. There are 4 operational non-major ports, one captive port in the State and one major port at Visakhapatnam which functions under administrative control of Government of India. Government has already awarded KSEZ Port under PPP mode. Further, Government envisaged Development of Ramayapatnam, Bhavanapadu and Machilipatnam Ports during 2021-22.

### Non-Major Ports in Operation in A.P.

#### Kakinada Port

Kakinada Port includes Kakinada Anchorage Port and Kakinada Deep Water Port. Kakinada Anchorage Port is under the management of the GoAP/APMB and Kakinada Deep Water Port is under operation in PPP.

#### a) 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, 2020-21 (Up to March 2021) the port handled 1.640 Million Tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.49.88 Crores.

#### b) Kakinada Deep Water Port:

Government of Andhra Pradesh has 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. Concessionaire shall 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 558.47 Acres land was given on lease basis. During the year 2020-21 (Up to March 2021) the Port handled 15.69 Million Tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.372.00 Crores and Government received Rs.109.56 Crores as Government share.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### 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 Gangavaram Port Limited 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 1086.56 acres was given on lease basis. During the year 2020-21 (Up to March 2021) the Port handled 32.83 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.1056.46 Crores and Government received Rs59.8 Crores as Govt. 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. The developer has to pay a concession fee @ of 2.6 % of Gross income for the 30 years. The commercial operations in Krishnapatnam Port were commenced on 20.03.2009. Presently, the Port is under operation with 11 berths. Construction of Additional berths under Phase II with an estimated cost is Rs.6000 Crores is in progress. So far, an extent 4834.25 Acres of land was given by the Government against approved 6800 Acs. During the year 2020-21 (Upto March 2021) the Port handled 54.37 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.2233.53 Crores and Government received Rs.54.82 Crores as Government share.

### Rawa Port

Rawa Port is located near Surasena Yanam 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. During the year 2020-21 (up to March 2021) the Port handled 0.80 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.3.99 Crores.

Non-Major Ports at (1) Machilipatnam, (2) Bhavanapadu (3) Kakinada SEZ (4) Ramayapatnam are under development process.

### Machilipatnam Port

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Machilipatnam Port Development Corporation Limited for the development of Machilipatnam Port. Government has approved the Detailed Project Report prepared by M/s. RITES Consultants for Development of Deep Water Port at Machilipatnam and accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.5835 Crores to take up Phase-1 works with completion period of 36 months.

### 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 Harbor at Bhavanapadu. Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.3669.95 Crores for the development of the Bhavanapadu Port. M/s. TATA Consulting Engineers have been appointed as Project Management Consultants for the Project. Estimates have been prepared and EPC tenders submitted to Judicial Commission. After review of the Judicial Commission, EPC bids have been floated for the submission of bids.

### 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.

The Total Cost of Project is Rs.2123.00 Crores which includes Dredging, Breakwater Revetment, construction of Berths, Port Buildings, Road works, Railway line, Port Craft berth, Miscellaneous etc. 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 Acs. 1,944 out of which 133 Acs. of sea accreted land shall be made available to the Concessionaire on lease.

### Ramayapatnam

Ramayapatnam Village is a Coastal Village, proposed for Port development, located at South – East corner of Prakasam District in Ulavapadu Mandal and 4.5 km away from East of Thettu at NH-5 and 93 km to North of Krishnapatnam Port. 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 Acs in Ravuru and Chevuru Village of Gudlur Mandal for establishment of the proposed Port at Ramayapatnam in Prakasam District.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Ramayapatnam Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Ramayapatnam Port. M/s. RITES have prepared the DPR for Deep Water Port at Ramayapatnam and furnished the draft during May, 2020. Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.3669.95 Crores for the development of the Port. M/s. AECOM Consulting Engineers have been appointed as Project Management Consultants for the Project. Estimates have been prepared and EPC tenders submitted to Judicial Commission. After review of by the Judicial Commission, EPC bids have been floated for the submission of bids.

### Other Ports

#### Narsapur Port:

The Port is located in West Godavari District. There is no commercial activity in the Port. No Port land is available at the Port.

#### 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. 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 Kakarapalli.

### 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. Anrak Alumina Ltd., has proposed to construct 2 berths to handle alumina & thermal coal etc. The cargo handling capacity of the project is 4 MLT per annum.

### Nizampatnam and Vodarevu Ports

The State Government have proposed to develop Vodarevu Port in Prakasham District & Nizampatnam Port in Guntur District under Public Private Participation Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis.

### Fishing Harbours

The State Government proposed to construct eight fishing harbours at Juvvaladinne of Nellore District, Kothapatnam of Prakasam District, Nizampatnam of Guntur District, Machilipatnam of Krishna District, Biyyaputippa of West Godavari District, Uppada of East Godavari District, Pudimadaka of Visakhapatnam district and Budagatlapalem of Srikakulam District in two phases.

#### Phase I:

M/s WAPCOS have prepared the DPR and Administrative Approvals were sanctioned for Rs.288.80 Crores for Construction of Fishing Harbour at Juvvaladinne of Nellore District and for Rs.1221.00 Crores for Fishing Harbours at Nizampatnam, Machilipatnam and Uppada.

M/S APUIAML have been appointed as Project Management Consultancy. Estimates and Tender Documents have been prepared and submitted to Judicial Preview for suggestions. After review of the Hon'ble Judicial Preview tenders have been called for with an IBM/ECV of Rs.1205.77 Crores and were opened on 08-12-2020 and after reverse auction process M/s MRKR Constructions and Industries Pvt. Ltd has been awarded as L1 bidder with quoted price of Rs.1204.56 Crores which is less than 0.1% of IBM/ECV. The Bidder has been issued LOA on 24-12-2020 and agreement yet to be concluded.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### Phase II:

The preparation of estimates of fishing harbours at Budagatlapalem of Srikakulam District, Pudimadaka of Visakhapatnam District, kothapatnam of Prakasam District was entrusted to PMC M/S APUIAML.

M/S Voyants Solutions Pvt. Limited was entrusted with the Preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies (TEFS) and Detailed Project Report, Environmental Impact Assessment, Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for the Development of Fishery Harbor with Provision of Cargo Berth at Biyyaputhippa in West Godavari District, A.P.

## Communications

There are 10,567 Post offices in the State of which 57 Head Post Offices, 8 Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,507 Sub Post Offices and 8995 Branch post offices. Details of district wise post offices data are shown in Annexure 7.8

There are 1540 Telephone exchange, 3.13 lakh land line connections, 4607 public telephone connections (Local + STD), 66.31 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & post) in the state. District wise telephone connections are given in Annexure 7.9

### Banking

There were 7549 scheduled bank offices at the end of September 2020 in the state. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs 3,72,407.87 crore and total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs 4,77,272.66 crore up to September 2020, The credit deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 128.16 as against RBI norm of 60%.

The total priority sector advances to Net Bank Credit (NBC) was Rs 2,80,519.12 crore (64.59%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit were Rs 1,85,074.52 crore (42.61%) against RBI norm of 18%. Non farm sector advances were Rs 95,444.60 crore which accounted for 21.97% of NBC. Other priority sector advances including export credit are at Rs 35,507.51 crore forming 8.18% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on 30.09.2020 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. 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 splendor 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 recognized 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.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded priority to Tourism and recognized 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 location for both international and domestic tourists.

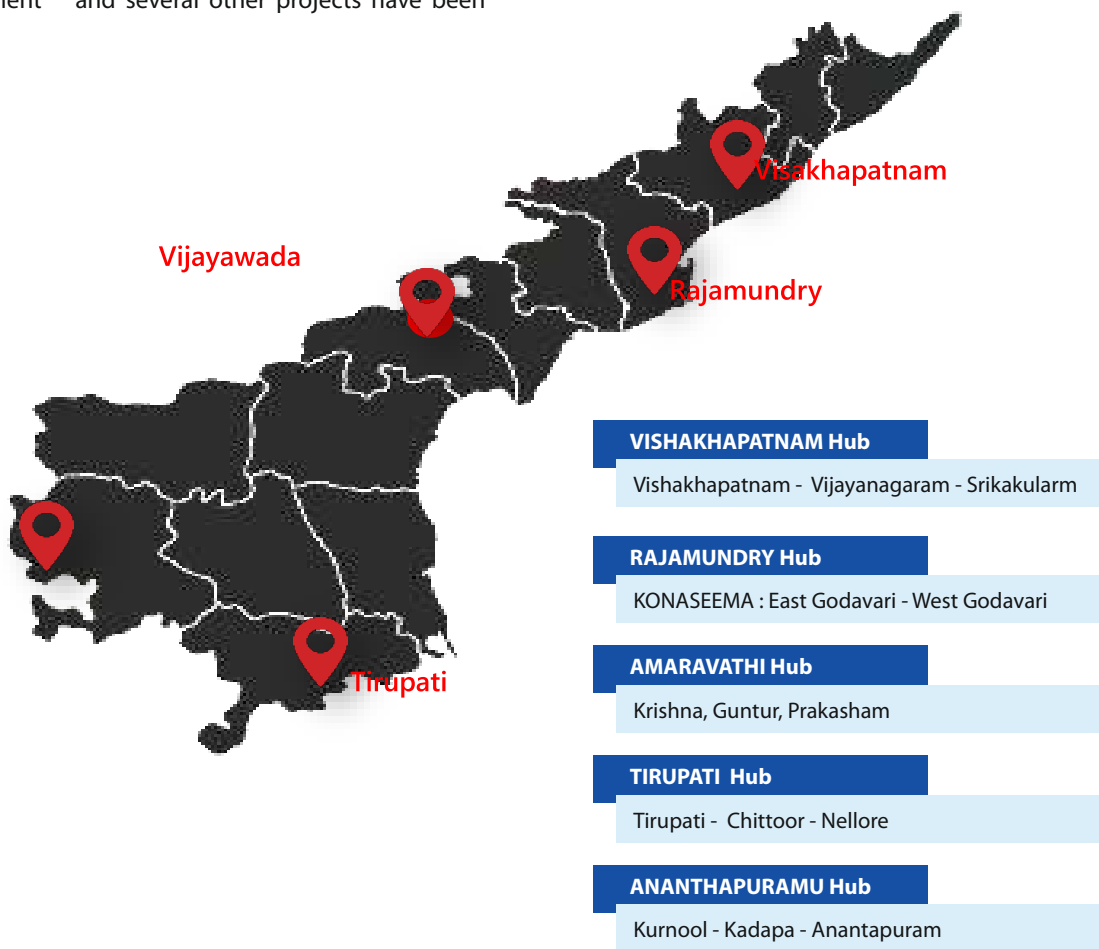
### Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority

The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority (APTA) is emphasizing the promotion of tourism with a view to harness its multiplier effect on employment, economic 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 into 5 tourism hubs for concentrated growth in tourism sector.



### A.P Tourism Policy 2020-25

The Government of A.P is committed towards the socio-economic development of the State and regards the Tourism Sector as one of the key growth engines for the economy of the State and crucial for employment generation.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh intends to build world-class tourism infrastructure, attract large scale investments, develop unique products and position the State as a preferred tourism destination.

The objectives are to develop high-end luxury resorts at prominent tourist destinations in the State ,to create a conducive environment for co-creation of diverse tourism products and experiences, to provide best quality experience at all touch points to the tourists visiting the State, to promote responsible tourism practices among all tourism stake holders, to foster skill development and build institutional capacity for skill development in tourism sector, to position the State as a preferred tourism destination nationally and globally and to attract and facilitate private investments and entrepreneurship in tourism sector in the State.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The Tourism Policy majorly focuses on theme-based development, development of luxury resorts & hotels, amusement parks, MICE Centers and other tourism projects to promote socio-economic development in the State while practicing sustainable and responsible tourism. The policy has been created after extensive stakeholder interactions with the industry, experts, and local communities to identify and address any shortcomings of the earlier policy. Emerging trends post COVID have been considered in policy. The investor friendly policy provides following incentives:

- Industry status accorded to 5 Star and above projects / Mega Tourism Projects
- Reimbursement of 100% of net SGST accrued to state for all new units for a period of 5 years from COD or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier.
- Fixed Cost Power Reimbursement to New Tourism Units at Rs. 2.00 per unit for a period of 5 years from COD for all new Tourism Projects.
- Reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty and transfer duty
- 100% Waiver of Land Use Conversion charge

The terms and conditions of land lease have also been rationalized to attract more participation. Further, promotion and marketing efforts shall now be centered around being in tune with emerging and latest trends such as digital marketing, virtual tours, augmented reality and virtual reality, user generated content, strategic partnerships, targeted and focused products and experiences.

Centre Funded Projects

Andhra Pradesh Tourism is a pioneer in development and completion of Centre funded projects. Under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes, APTDC has completed the execution of 3 projects - Kakinada Coastal Tourism Circuit, Nellore Coastal Tourism Circuit and Pilgrimage Tourism in Amaravati.

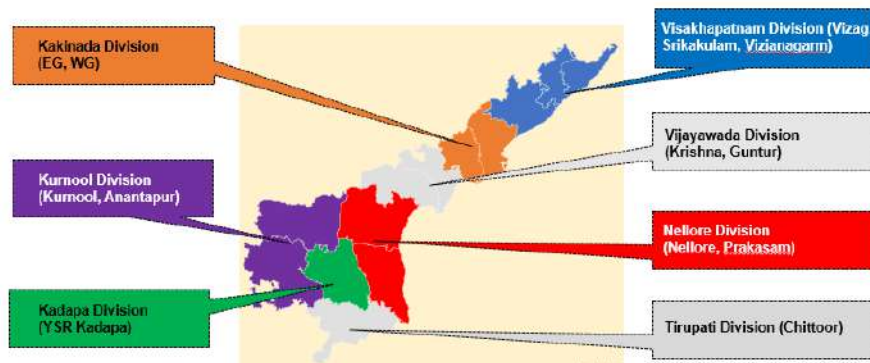
The Ongoing Projects are Buddhist Circuit Development, Srisailam Temple Pilgrimage Tourism Development, and Simhachalam Temple Pilgrimage Tourism Development.

Blue Flag Certification

In Andhra Pradesh, the Rushikonda Beach in Visakhapatnam has been conferred the coveted "Blue Flag Beach". A blue flag beach tag is a testimony to the highest standards of safety, quality and environment sustainability followed at the beach and will place the beach on the international map. With the success at Rushikonda Beach, the APTA has proposed 21 more beaches across the state for blue flag certification of which 9 have been shortlisted.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC)

The AP Tourism Development Corporation is fully owned A. P. Government undertaking, created various taken products all over AP and providing services to the visiting tourists. In order to develop the A.P state as one of the most preferred tourist destinations of the Country, the government adopted mission based approach and prepared Tourism Policy. The key objectives of the Corporation are to develop tourism infrastructure development, operation of hotels & catering units, operation of guided & package tours, leisure cruises, pleasure boating activities, sound & light shows and rope way. For the purpose of administration, the state has been divided into 7 divisions.



## Operations of APTDC

APTDC operations are mainly Hotels and Resorts, Catering, Bar and restaurants, Tour Packages & On demand tours, Boating & Water Fleet, Adventure activities, Sound, Light, Laser Show and Ropeway and Public Private Partnership based Projects.

The department has built hotels and resorts at various places in the state. APTDC builds these hotels from the funds generated through its own operations and the funds received from central and state government. In addition, the APTDC has started a Restaurant with 500 seating capacity at Tirumala.

### Tour Packages

APTDC runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food tourists at important locations. 38 hotels with around 959 rooms and 2022 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. APTDC has started a Restaurant with 500 seating capacity at Tirumala. The APTDC runs 18 tour packages from various locations. 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.

### Boating & Water Fleet & Boating Control ROOMS

Andhra Pradesh has been blessed with hundreds of kms of river and coastline. This enables us to operate and cater to the tourists who seek leisure rides on boats and vessels. To pander to the such tourists, APTDC owns and operates a water fleet. The following is the water fleet available with APTDC i.e Rushikonda, Rajahmundry, Singanapalli, Perntalapalli Polavaram, Gandipocham, Vijayawada, Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisailam.

Multiple private operators provide Papikondalu boat tours – 25 tour boats and 10 country boats is the estimated fleet size. Water sports services are provided by APTDC and other private players that are authorized by the government / APTDC. Due recent boat capsized incident in River Godavari the as per the instructions of Govt. the boating operations are stopped, it will be resumed very soon. To avoid boat capsizing incidents in future the Govt. have taken safety measure and proposed set up control rooms all over the state.



### Sound, Light, Laser Show and Ropeway

To engage the tourists at the destination and to add new dimension to their experience, APTDC has created sound & light show, dynamic lighting system and ropeways at following locations are Chandragiri, Belum Caves (non-

revenue generating), Ettipotala, Borra Caves and Rope way at Srisailam.

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### Public Private Partnership Projects & Leased Property of APTDC

Andhra Pradesh Tourism has land parcels across the state, that are given on a lease basis for a period of 33 years. Whenever an investment proposal is submitted by the investor for building of any tourism related infrastructure, the department after thorough evaluation of the DPR alienates the land from the relevant government department and invites tenders for the project. In addition to these, the properties built by the corporation which are not giving a good return are also privatized and given to the interested parties for a lease/revenue share. This adds to the cash flows of the department. 39 land lease projects are in existence.

### Information & Reservation System

APTDC established Information & Reservation Offices in and outside the State at following locations for the convenience of tourists visiting Andhra Pradesh and to promote AP Tourism activities. Central Reservation Offices at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupathi. Information & Reservation offices at Raja mahendravaram, Paryatak Bhavan, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore.

### SFA Projects

In addition to the CFA funds sanctioned by Govt. of India, the Govt. of AP allotted plan budget for development of tourism infrastructure. During 2019-20, Government has sanctioned two works namely Development of Dr. YSR Memorial at Rajiv Knowledge Valley at Idupulapaya, Vempally(M), YSR Kadapa District for Rs.2000 Lakhs and the Construction of Control rooms to control all Boat operations in the water bodies - Control rooms 9 locations with an amount of Rs.162.30 Lakhs.

### 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 up to November 2020 was Rs. 59.84Cr..

### 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 the "Bhavani Island Tourism Corporation (BITC)".

Restoration of the island post Floods and COVID pandemic works are completed at Bhavani Island. The activities were provided as part of creation of infrastructure and other developmental activities to make the Bhavani Island a major tourist destination in Vijayawada.

### Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism

The tourism industry has been massively affected by the spread of corona virus, as many countries have introduced travel restrictions in an attempt to contain its spread. Together with a decreased willingness to travel, the restrictions have had a negative economic impact on the travel sector as a whole.

State government has taken multiple measures during the lockdown to help the state fight COVID-19 effectively. The Haritha Hotel, Nellore and Sri Padmavathi Nilayam, Tiruchanoor APTDC hotels were made as quarantine centers to facilitate the stay and treatment of the affected or seemingly affected people.

8 APTDC hotels have contributed their best to the speedy recovery of the affected people by supplying hygienic food and water to multiple hospitals and quarantine /COVID care centers.

### Post COVID Strategy:

The Government has taken several critical initiatives to revive tourism in the State.

- The Launch of "Tourism Trade (Registration & Facilitation)"-2020 that will enhance tourism service standards, encourage seamless growth and establish industry linkages.
- Rushikonda beach was conferred the prestigious Blue flag certification and 9 more beaches are being developed at a value of Rs. 90 Crores



- Tourism Infrastructure development works worth Rs. 200 Crores by Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
- Development of Pilgrimage Tourism at Simhachalam Temple, Visakhapatnam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.
- Approval of a RESTART Package worth about Rs. 200 crores for revival of Tourism Sector in the State.

The recent India Today study also rated Andhra Pradesh as the most improved major state in Tourism.

## Information Technology, Electronics & Communications

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed for IT ecosystem/ IT Services, Electronic Manufacturing /Assembling. Government has strengthened the AP Electronics and Information Technology Agency (APEITA) for promoting the state as a preferred destination. Andhra Pradesh government firmly believes that technology focus will carve a way forward for the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh.

### Promotions

The important Initiatives taken by the department during 2020-21 (April to November – 2020) are

- Government has approved for developing a Greenfield Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) in Koppurthy, Kadapa District to attract high valued investments and to create huge employment opportunities in Kadapa District under EMC 2.0 scheme of MeitY, Govt. of India. This cluster expects to attract minimum of Rs 5,000 cr. with an employment of 30,000 under ESDM sector.

### • Ease of Doing Business:

Under the initiatives of ease of doing business, infra creation and employment generation in IT/ITeS sector, Government has accorded approval for the investment proposal received from M/s. Adani Enterprises Limited for setting up of “Integrated Data Center Park and Technology/Business Park” which has potential to create 25,000 jobs with an investment of Rs. 16,000 Cr.

- Identified Vishakhapatnam, Amaravati, Anantapur and Tirupati as major technology hubs.
- Going forward APEITA has identified potential

investors through various forums and actively pursuing 217 IT/ITeS leads, with a committed investment of Rs 25,524 Cr. and committed employment of 98,973. For Electronics, pursuing 128 leads, with a committed investment of Rs. 33,027 Cr and committed employment of 1,13,234.

- A new comprehensive policy has been formulated for both IT and ESDM sectors in alignment with Government of India schemes and Concrete plans are prepared for grounding the above-mentioned proposals in the coming five years.
- IT & ESDM Infrastructure : The Government has initiated the development of infrastructure like Industrial parks (Concept Cities) in Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and in Chittoor Districts to attract the global players under IT and ESDM sector by creating world class Infrastructure of international standards suits the global needs for setting up of IT/Electronic companies. Some of the crucial infrastructure that is being developed includes:

### IT Infrastructure (IT Parks)

Ace Urban in Vijayawada formerly known as Medha Towers: In addition to the existing facility, 2 Lakh Sft. providing 2,500 seats, expanding another 10 Lakh Sft. of IT office space which will in house more than 15,000 jobs. Policies were formulated to encourage the private developers to create excellent infrastructure to be available for IT companies for quick operations.

### IT Layouts:

In addition to the above-mentioned IT layouts, Mangalagiri IT Park was developed over an extent of 22 acres and it was completely occupied by the IT Companies. Creation of Concept Cities in an extent of 1000 to 2000 Acres in Vishakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Anantapur is under process.

### Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC)

Government of AP has proposed for setting up of three (3) Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC), which were approved by Gol and they are currently in operational with globally reputed companies. Government of AP has formulated AP State Electronics Policy to promote the

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

development of EMCs by private developers in state with a target of 5,000 acres to be developed. Under this, 2 proposals are under implementation stage for developing EMC by M/s TCL-TTE, and M/s TCL-POTL at Renigunta industrial cluster.

In addition to this Government has approved and planned to develop another Greenfield EMC in Kopparthi, Kadapa District.

### Communication Wing

#### AP State Wide Area Network

Andhra Pradesh State Wide Area Network (APSWAN) is the backbone network for data, and video communications throughout the State connecting the areas of Secretariat, District Collectorates, Mandal Headquarters etc. The Go-Live of the project was declared from 26.11.2010. In the vertical connectivity, the APSWAN has redundant point-to-point links (34 Mbps) from BSNL and NKN up to DHQ. All DHQs are connected with corresponding Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) with 8 Mbps. Presently there are more than 2164 horizontal offices connected to SWAN across the State. Also, NKN 1Gbps internet link is terminated at APSWAN SHQ. To provide better network availability and connectivity, ITE&C Department proposed to upgrade the APSWAN to AP Software Defined WAN (APSDWAN) and bandwidths at SHQ, SDC, DHQs, MHQs and HoDs (689 locations).

#### Video Conference Facility (VCF)

AP High Definition (HD) Video Conferencing System is a two (2) way Video Conferencing facility at all Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) across AP with OFC technology which is operational from 09.12.2013. It is a studio based Video Conferencing equipment with HD display made available for all the 13 DHQs, 654 MHQs and the SHQ established by ITE&C department with equipment deployed at 49 RDOs, 13 CPOs, and 3 ITDAs. Each district is provided with MCU at collectorate and corresponding MROs have been provided with conference end equipment. At SHQ- MCU and global portal have been provided to connect all MHQs and MCUs at DHQs. Simultaneous Video conferences are possible from DHQ as well as from SHQ. Any Mobile / Laptop can be connected to the Video conference through internet.

### Infrastructure Wing

#### Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network

Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (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. The entire campus is Wi-Fi enabled with centralized wireless controllers and AAA solution. 1Gbps shared internet is available for the servers and users through wired and wireless devices. There is a Network Operating Centre (NOC) located at Building 3, AP Secretariat.

#### AP State Data Center (APSDC)

ITE&C Department established APSDC, Amaravati at Pi Data Centres. At present 40 racks are being used for APSDC. The IT infrastructure was allocated & hosted for the flagship programs launched by the Government and running successfully at AP State Data Center (APSDC). Few of the applications hosted are Grama ward Sachivalayam, Grama Volunteer, YSR Rythu Bharosa, YSR PelliKanuka, YSR KantiVelugu, Spandana, Navasakam, JaganannaAmmavodi, Jagananna Gorumudda, Navaratnal House sites, Sand sale management & Monitoring System (SSMMS), Sand Vehicle Tracking Solution (SVTS), School Transformation Monitoring System (STMS), Maata Sisu Samrakshana, Rythu Bharosa Kendras (RBKs), COVID-19 dashboard.

Currently, 200+ Applications of various Departments are hosted at APSDC, Amaravati. Migration of applications from APSDC Hyderabad to APSDC Amaravati is in progress.

#### e-Governance Wing

The vision of the State of AP is 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'. The department is driving the following existing/upcoming projects:

#### E-Office:-

e-Office is being implemented in 33 departments of

Secretariat, 13 Districts (Up to GP level) and 263 State Level Offices (83 HoDs +180 AOs/SUs). Efforts are under way to roll out e-Office in pending HoDs / AOs across the State.

#### Maintenance of the ongoing projects:-

Maintenance of AP State Portal, APIT websites, GoIR application, e-Cabinet and Aadhaar Authentication Services etc.,

#### e-Procurement

([www.apeprocedurement.gov.in](http://www.apeprocedurement.gov.in))

The Government of Andhra Pradesh Electronic Procurement System has generated considerable benefits and offers 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. Through extensive business process re-engineering and information strategy planning, the Public Procurement responsible for buying Government goods and services-has been transformed into a one stop information center.

The e-Procurement system offers a superior level of security with Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption, strong authentication with digital certificates and speed to conduct real time bidding over the internet. The path breaking initiative has proved that transparency, fairness and equal opportunity to private entrepreneurs who bid for Government contracts, sell products or expertise to Government agencies will evolve a competitive market and contribute significantly to a vibrant economy. This pioneering implementation by the State Government has set a national trend for e-Procurement in India.

#### 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.

#### a) Automation Eliminated Subjectivity:

The entire e-Procurement process was designed to avoid human interface i.e., supplier and buyer interaction

during pre-bidding and post bidding stages. The application ensures total anonymity of the participating suppliers, even to the buyers, until the bids are opened on the platform. The e-Procurement application provides automatic bid evaluation based on the evaluation parameters given to the system. These improved processes have eliminated subjectivity in receipt and evaluation of bids and has reduced scope for discretion in decision making to a significant extent.

#### b) Enhanced transparency and competitiveness:

Making the e-Procurement system the only channel for public notification has created a real-time procurement information center, with information on more than 92,062 tenders. All domestic bid notices and results, including price data, are now available online. The system allows cross-agency comparisons of procurement methods and prevents prearranged bidding based on corrupt relationships with potential suppliers

#### c) Improved Efficiency:

The transformation has improved the organization culture in a way that the department users are now comfortable with the idea of sharing information it has made them more accountable. The automation of the processes and computing power of the systems has made them more efficient and intelligent. As a matter of fact the Government users are coming out with more innovative ideas like total automation of evaluation of the bids by linking of several databases. Sharing information among Government agencies and various associations not only reduces the volume of paperwork submitted by bidders-for example, business licenses, tax reports, and many other documents are no longer needed-it also significantly shortens payment periods.

#### d) Cost & Time Savings:

Openness has improved competition and resulted in best quotes for the Government. The tender process time has been reduced by almost 65% due to automation of processes. Several indicators shows that the e-procurement reform has been a positive investment. The value of procurement handled and the number of public agencies and PSUs participating have continued to increase since the implementation of e-Procurement system.

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The Government issued orders in 2016 to Go-Live of new version of e-Procurement system for GoAP. The new domains are 'apeprocurement.gov.in' & 'tender.apeprocurement.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 2020-21 (up to November, 2020), 33877 transactions were processed with a value of Rs.33007.00 Crores.

### Auction System:

The Government has been implementing the 'Konugolu' portal with 'konugolu.ap.gov.in' domain for providing e-Auction services to all Government Departments, PSUs, Societies, Local Bodies and other Institutions of Andhra Pradesh in place of existing platform of M/s MSTC". A total of 238 Auctions were published up to 30th November during the Financial Year 2020-21.

### Reverse Tendering

The Government issued G.O. Ms. No. 67, WR Department Dt: 16-08-2019 to implement Tender-cum-reverse auctioning process or Reverse tendering process for the ongoing works and tendering process for fresh works. Masking the names of participant bidders until award of Contract to Lowest quoted qualified bidders. Implementing Tender-cum-Reverse auction process for all procurement types.

Reverse Tendering initiative of the state government has saved Rs.1,838.67 Crores. Through various strategies and methodologies adopted under this initiative, an overall 20 Percent revenue savings to Government from 271 Tenders conducted from 33877 tenders published during 2020-21.

## Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Limited

### A) Grama/Ward Sachivalayam

GoAP has entrusted the procurement work of IT Hardware items for prestigious project of GoAP Grama/Ward Secretariat Project. APTS has successfully completed the tender process including reverse auction and also procured items.

The Government assigned the work to develop Web Portal and Mobile Application for Grama Sachivalayam and Ward Sachivalayam to APTS in the month of October 2019. The scope of the work is a combination of service delivery of entire Government in Village or Municipality areas from the newly created Grama/Ward Sachivalayams. The portal was launched on 26.01.2020.

### B) Infrastructure projects being managed by APTS:

APTS manages the infrastructure projects - APSWAN, APSCAN and Video Conference (VC). Connecting of all government offices through APSWAN is maintained by APTS. The Systems and the Network under APSCAN are maintained by APTS. The infrastructure for Video Conference (VC) is also managed by APTS which covers all Council of ministers, Secretaries to the Govt., Heads of the Departments, collectorates, SP Offices and 679 Mandal Offices.

### C) Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy

APTS is the Nodal Agency for implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy (APCSP). The AP Cyber Security Policy envisages systematic and coordinated effort in the four major verticals of 1) Securing the Critical

Government Infrastructure, 2) Capacity Building, 3) Cyber Forensics and 4) Promotions

The "Securing the Critical Government Infrastructure (CGI)" was achieved through continuous monitoring of critical Government Infrastructure through AP Cyber Security Operation Centre (APCSOC). The APCSOC was established and made operational on 23.04.2018. Four(4) categories of services covering a total of 20 services were provisioned in APCSOC. The APCSOC operations are confidential in nature and shall not be exposed to unauthorized entities

It is mandatory for ITE & C Department to complete the security audit and need to onboard CSOC all Government web applications. As on date 865 devices / applications are on boarded. AP CSOC Regularly monitors the traffic track for offences and marks the events as incidents if the offense is harmful. In the last financial year 2754 incidents were reported and 2684 incidents were closed.

ITE&C Department mandates all Critical Information Infrastructure to undergo Mandatory Audits by all Secretariat Departments/ HoDs/ PSUs/ Societies and Institutions by the nodal agency i.e APTS.

APTS has conducted Web Application and Network Security Audits. APTS has completed the Web Applications Security Audits. During the year 2020-21 upto 30-11-2020 VAPT were conducted, 162 Reports of Red Team Activity on Applications Completed, 273 Certificates Issued to Depts after Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Test. 4658 , One Auditing completed and 2 in progress.

APTS has applied for CERT-IN empanelment and completed all the Technical evaluation procedures. Shortly CERT-IN will empanel APTS as Auditor.

## D) AP e-procurement – Reverse Auction/Tendering

APTS has implemented tender cum Reverse Auction of Water resources for works and also for Goods and Services. The savings are

- Government Departments saved Rs.2046.80 crores from last 12 months using reverse auction in various tenders.
- APTS saved Rs.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

## E) Services:

### • Digital Signing Certificates (DSC):

Government of Andhra Pradesh is using Digital Certificates in various IT projects including Treasury Application, e-office, eProcurement platform for procurement through portal. APTS issues required digital Certificates to around 40,000 SDCs to Government officials for online signing.

### • Aadhaar Services:

As a part of effective implementation of social and economic benefits to the eligible beneficiaries, through e-Governance platform in the State, department applications are using the Aadhaar (UIDAI) ecosystems for the purpose of providing identification (Authentication) services. APTS provides Aadhaar platform for the Authentication/ Know Your Customer Services helps citizens to enable Aadhaar-holders to prove their identity without having to provide identity proof documents in order to access to benefits. All departments interact and provide services to citizen's uses this service.

## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

### 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 an autonomous society established by ITE & C Department. The society is funded by the State Government grants. Presently SAPNET is using infrastructure facilities located at SOFTNET (Telangana unit of SAPNET). The Live telecast studio and Transmission Earth station facilities are being provided by SOFTNET on sharing basis as per AP State Reorganization Provisions.

SAPNET is operating two electronic visual media Channels. 1. MANA TV 2. AP Prime TV. The 2nd channel MANA TV. 2 has been renamed as AP Prime TV and geared up with a good look and feel concept. Many Government Development activities and welfare scheme programs have been live captured in Cameras and transmitted through its MANA TV Channel. About 30 AP 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. SAPNET-Mana TV Channels are widely reachable to households across the state, through local cable network and AP FIBRE Grid. Social media sites like You tube, twitters facebook, whatsapp, Instagram, for transmission and promotion of its own programmes and user department programmes. There are 4759 ROTs (Receive only Terminals) 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.

### Achievements

SAPNET has transmitted many programmes to create awareness among the general public on Government flagship programmes, Development Schemes/ activities. Popularized NAVARATNALU programme telecasted through MANA TV channels. Grama/Ward Sachivalayas employment examination video content telecasted for the aspirants through MANA TV channels. It has resulted in multiple viewership for MANA TV and AP Prime TV.

Awareness programmes for Grama Volunteers, AMMA VODI, Regular interaction programmes of Commissioner of Agriculture with Village Agricultural Assistants and Village Horticulture Assistants and state level functionaries, Implementation of farm mechanisation scheme 2020, Programmes on Raithu Bharosa Kendras, Agricultural operations in the state during the Lockdown period of COVID 19 and guidelines on Kharif -2020 Subsidy Seed distribution.

### Future Action Plan and Targets

- Setting Up Earth Station and Studio with all Technical infrastructure At Vijayawada. Temporary Infrastructure planning in Andhra Pradesh.
- Content creation for all Academic Examinations, like 10th Class, Intermediate, EAMCET, NEET. English Medium Education Awareness training with support of SCERT. Competitive Examination Content creation and Career Guidance. Conducting Seminars and workshops on implementation of Government Flagship Programmes.
- Promotion and publicizing Government development activities, flagship programmes and welfare schemes using sophisticated modern technology of electronic and digital media covering entire rural and urban areas across the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- Special Focus on to carry to the unemployed youth the

programs and facilities provided by the government through SAPNETTV Channels.

- Publicize among the farmer cult for using SAPNET media facilities to create awareness about Updated trends, changes in Agriculture , Horticulture farming and facilities extended by the government to farmer community.
- To transmit the Digital Class room lessons through SAPNET TV channels to the schooling and College students across the AP State. To provide the studio facilities to the user departments at nominal Service charges and other general users, to generate income to the Government.
- During 2020-21 till November, 2020, MANA TV Subscriptions reached to 1,13,754, the total viewership of channel in life time has reached up to 8.0 M, AP PRIME TV subscribers are 71,960, total viewership of AP Prime TV has reached up to 27.9M.

### Andhra Pradesh Information Technology Academy

Andhra Pradesh Information Technology Academy (APITA) has been established on 01-06-2016. The major objectives of APITA are to

- a) Support capacity building initiatives of ITE&C Department.
- b) Develop and offer courses in IT, Electronics and Communications in collaboration with industry.
- c) Bridge the urban rural divide in producing readily employable graduates.
- d) Provide conducive environment for learning through value addition programs.
- e) Promote a culture of Research and Development in IT, Electronics and Communications.
- f) Facilitate e-governance through oriented programs for state government employees.
- g) Offer consultancy support in Capacity Building

programs.

- h) 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 Andhra Pradesh. The academy entered into MoU with Data Security Council of India to train Women graduates on cyber security. Placed 106 students for various MNC/ Companies by conducting 2 recruitment drives across the state and 1721 students placement results are yet to be announced.

Webinar has conducted by AP Innovation society on incubation ecosystem at Academic & Research Institutions and support for Start-ups and AP IT Academy has pooled the 451 engineering students across the state for the benefit of their future perspective.

From April to November -2020, 326 colleges (183 Engineering / MCA and Degree colleges 143) are registered with APITA and continuing the services to the colleges. No trainings have during this period due to COVID-19. APITA started training programs and some of them in progressive stage from November-2020 onwards.

### e-Pragati Authority

During the financial year 2020-21, e-Pragati Authority made considerable progress towards Digital transformation of services for the selected departments.

### Current on-going projects of e-Pragati Authority

- **GSWS (GSWS Dept):** Software platform to deliver citizen services from Village and Ward secretariats.
- **HCM Core Dashboard (CMO):** To inform the public,

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the benefits of Hon'ble CM's schemes and programs.

Showcasing the metrics of Navaratnalu, Manifesto and other schemes

- **AP Connect (Planning Dept):** HCM's Connect Andhra website to enable people/Corporates to donate time and money to various projects they can sponsor. Delivered to Planning Dept.
- **APOLIS (Home Dept):** Digitization of 376 services by developing Web and mobile applications for automation of the entire Police Department's Chief Office, DPO and Commissionerate sections. Asset Management module will be reusable for several other departments.
- **RBKs (Agriculture Dept):** Deployment of Unified Digital Platform to operate RBKs and integrate all of the Farmer services under a single integrated platform.
- **UNDP (EGREE/ Forest Dept):** e-Pragati won UNDP KMS Project for EGREE through tendering process and yielded revenue of Rs. 1.39 Cr. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish a comprehensive National KMS for the India Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coastal and Marine Program. KMS module built on GIS technology is reusable by other departments.
- **Sainik Welfare:** Rashtriya Sainik Board (RSB) project to manage schemes for resettlement, welfare and rehabilitation of Ex-Service men and their dependents across the State.
- **SSLR DMS (Revenue):** in the process of digitizing all the land records to address the current challenge due to lack of a centralized document management system. DMS is reusable by other Depts.
- **Fisheries:** Design, develop and support Fisheries applications like Registrations of fishermen, and Beneficiary schemes (Navaratnalu - YSR Matsyakara

Bharosa which includes High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil Subsidy, Ex-gratia and Ban Relief schemes).

- During 2020-21 (from Jul'20 – Sep'20), 10,376 (Vessel count) Vessel owners have availed benefits from department (The total subsidy amount availed is Rs.23.71 Cr.)
- **Agriculture Marketing:** Design, develop and support Agriculture Marketing services like Pension Disbursement Management System (PDMS), Online License Management System (OLMS), Rythu Bazaar, e-Permit, Warehouse Management System (WHMS) and Rythu Bandhu Pathakam(RBP).
- 2463 pensioners benefitted, an amount of Rs. 8.6 Crore Pension disbursed on monthly basis. Under e-Permit, 22,333 trades created with a traded amount of Rs. 9.92 Crore. 622 traders registered in OLMS application, 98 Rythu Bazaars registered and 4,267 farmers registered.
- **Minorities Commission:** Design and build a dynamic web portal for Minorities Dept to digitize their operations and services.
- **YSR Law Nestham (Law Dept):** Built and delivered the Law Nestham application for managing the Benefit scheme, for ongoing use by Law Dept. Under the supervision of Law Departments Scheme has been roll out by training more than 1000 officers as MPDO's, MC's and District Collectors. Citizens can directly apply for the scheme through e-Pragati Citizen Portal. Dept level workflow implemented at Mandal, ULB, and District level. From Apr 2020 to March 2021, disbursed INR 14,43,173 to 1958 Junior Lawyers across AP State. Please note that Jan to Mar 2021 amount is yet to be disbursed.
- **Education Survey & Analytics:** Education Department wants a comprehensive plan to improve



overall literacy rate and education delivery process. Developing a solution for Education Survey 2020, Dashboard, Analytics/ Reporting to support decision making on policies and new schemes.

- **Registration & Stamps:** Analytics project for advanced analytics of data, depiction in dashboards, and providing actionable insights to Dept utilizing Analytics and AI tools.
- **APSAC & e-Pragati project:** Central Govt. funded project (REWARD) sponsored through PR & RD to develop standards and a digital library in conjunction with APSAC

### Real Time IoT-based Industrial Pollution Monitoring System & Dashboard

In line with HCM's vision to monitor and reduce environmental pollution, Hon'ble Minister for Industries & Commerce has directed e-Pragati Authority to develop a system/dashboard to monitor air and water pollution, analyze the data, and provide actionable insights to help better protect the environment.

### COVID 19 Dashboard

- This dashboard is created to track the movements of foreign returnees and Delhi cases through sending alerts to department stake holders based on the alert type, using these alerts the department is able to trace out the regular offenders and control them using the geo location.
- Under the supervision of Disaster Management Team, enabled 45,000 Govt. Employees (ANM, MO, DMHO, Collector) to closely monitor the ground situation of COVID19 suspects.
- Tracking home quarantine members' movement, away from the home location.

- As part of the process, sent SMS alerts to the respective stakeholders within the Secretariat (ANM, ANM Sub Centre and Mahila Police) as First Time alert, if the same person is still away from the home location more than 30mins the Second alert will be triggered to Tahsildars, MPDOs/Municipal Commissioners and Medical Officers. If the same person is still away from the home location more than 45mins third alert sent to DMHO login.

### AP Innovation Society

Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society (APIS), a nodal agency of Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) under Information Technology, Electronics & Communications Department, was established in 2015 with the vision to create a world-class technology start-up ecosystem by fostering entrepreneurship and a culture of innovation, which contributes to increased knowledge, wealth, and employment in our society. In line with its vision, APIS has taken initiatives to create a vibrant start-up ecosystem in the state by spreading awareness of entrepreneurship and building a support system for entrepreneurs. Further to support entrepreneurs and start-ups in the state, APIS is operating 3 Incubation Centers at Kakinada, Vijayawada, and Visakhapatnam providing start-ups access to state-of-the-art co-working facilities and structured incubation & acceleration programs.

### Initiatives:

- APIS in collaboration with NASSCOM and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has established Centre of Excellence for Internet of Things (CoE-IoT) at APIS Incubation Hub, Visakhapatnam, to strengthen the capacity and capability of the IoT ecosystem in the state.

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- APIS has established TIDE 2.0 Incubation Centre at APIS Incubation Hub, Visakhapatnam, with support from MeitY under Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs 2.0 (TIDE 2.0) scheme. The program will provide financial support to start-ups leveraging emerging technologies such as Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning, Block chain, Robotics, etc.
- In order to prepare start-ups in facing challenges of COVID-19 pandemic, APIS has initiated a series of Knowledge webinars in Apr'20. Start-up Investors and Business Professionals with years of experience share their knowledge with aspiring/budding entrepreneurs and advise to resolve their issues. APIS has organized 15 such events.

### Achievements

AOPIS has Incubated/supported 55 Start-ups, organised 15 Start-up events and established one Centre of Excellences.

### Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre (APSAC) is an autonomous scientific organization under ITE&C Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh 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

#### a) 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 satellite data. It helps the State for making policy decisions and advance estimate of various agricultural commodities which significantly contributes to production.

Under the operational component of FASAL programme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, MNCFC collaboration with APSAC regularly generates crop forecasts at District/State level for major crops (Kharif Rice, Rabi Rice, Rabi Pulses, Cotton) of the Andhra Pradesh, using the procedures developed by Space Applications Centre, ISRO. This is a yearly sponsored project for both Kharif and Rabi season. The analysis has been completed for 2019-20 cropping year and 2020-21 is under progress. The satellite data and ground truth data have been used for the assessment of crop acreage. Under this program, Optimization of Crop Cutting Experiment using remote sensing data has been also initialized in few districts of Andhra Pradesh as an experiment.

#### b) Soil fertility mapping at village level in the aspirational districts of Andhra Pradesh

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has launched the digital soil mapping programme under this programme, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of A.P has requested APSAC to generate soil fertility maps at village level for three aspirational districts of Andhra Pradesh.

APSAC has completed village wise Soil Fertility Maps for Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and YSR Kadapa. IDW predictive method used for generation of the fertility maps. The Soil Health Card (SHC) data of Dept. of Agriculture have been utilized. The guidelines provided by Dept of Agriculture & farmers welfare, Govt. of India.

### c) 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), Govt. of A.P for drought assessment at mandal level.

APSAC is carrying out the project "Generation of Remote sensing based Indices for Drought Monitoring" at Mandal level in A.P. The remote sensing based indices are mandatory to use in Drought monitoring and Declaration as per the guideline of Gol. APSAC is regularly monitoring Kharif and Rabi season fortnightly from 2016. The fortnightly mandal wise report for Kharif 2020-21 has been submitted to APSDMA for declaration of drought in Andhra Pradesh.

### d) Andhra Pradesh Mineral Tracking System

This project has been sponsored by Department of Mines & Geology with a broad objective of Real Time tracking of mineral carrying vehicles through a solution named "Andhra Pradesh Vehicle Tracking Monitoring System (APVTMS) from Mines to customer's locations and Mining Leases information system. The purpose of this solution is to use modern tools/technologies coupled with Geospatial platforms to enable field officers to establish better control on mining activities and its transportation. It is implemented throughout Andhra Pradesh by installation of an advanced Vehicle Tracking Device (VTD) – AIS140, which is enabled with IRNSS - Navic constellation along with GPS. The main application of APMVTS focus on Real Time Monitoring

and tracking the route of mineral carrying vehicles using AIS140 VTD from Source to Destination and ensuring that the mineral is off-loaded/delivered at the designated purchaser's location as per the journey time given in e-permit. Through this application the illegal transport and mineral movement can be deterred and averted.

AIS-140 VTD manufacturers are empanelled (13 No.s) with APSAC for supply and installation of VTDs for APMVTS project. Around 3000 mineral carrying vehicles are fitted with AIS-140 VTDs and being successfully integrated with AP MVTS solution. A Central Command Control (CCC) has been established at DMG for providing 24X7 supports to different users and stakeholders. Weekly report is getting published by APSAC Project Team. The vital parameters are being monitored and alerts are being sent to users through SMS gateway.

The AP Sand Vehicle Tracking System (AP SVTS) was developed by APSAC. The Aim of the SVTS is to create transparency in Sand Mineral delivery to last mile with the use of IoT based solution and help Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

### e) SIS-DP (Updation) Phase-II, sponsored by NRSC, Dept., of Space, ISRO

Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning at Panchayati 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

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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 panchayatis. The geo database, products and services prepared under this project are expected to be disseminated through Bhuvan geo portal.

Project sponsored by NRSC, ISRO, for a period of 2 years 6 months. Ortho-rectified Satellite data and thematic layers were received from NRSC. The updating of thematic layers is under progress.

### f) Site Suitability Studies for Establishment of Electronics & IT Hubs in A.P. Using Geospatial Technology

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.

Identified suitable sites (Purely in Government Lands) for the establishment of Electronics & IT hubs and Solar Power plant in A.P. APSAC has verified some of the identified suitable areas in field along with IT department. APSAC has provided web interactive maps of suitable sites to IT Promotions department. Preparation of Mandal wise Atlas of resource maps and identified suitable site maps are in progress.

### g) Knowledge Management & Capacity Building

Conducted webinar training on Identification of Ground Water potential zones using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques to the engineers of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation department (RWS&S). About 550 engineers from 11 districts of AP participated in the deliberations. APSAC is providing training in Geospatial Technology to graduates and post graduates of various universities in the State. APSAC is also providing facilities to carry out research for students of various national universities.

### Awards / Achievements:

1. APSAC achieved an award on "Application of Geospatial technology for preparation of Action plan maps under mission water conservation, MGNREGS Programme" at Elets india transformation summit during May 2020.
2. APSAC achieved Excellence award on "Soil fertility mapping at village level for 3 aspirational districts of A.P" at DIGITAL Technology Sabha during August, 2020.
3. APSAC bagged award in Silver category for Andhra Pradesh Mineral Vehicle Tracking System (APMVTs) at ET Government Global Smart Cities Forum-2020 during November, 2020.

CHAPTER

8

SOCIAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Globally, the emphasis is shifting towards wellbeing of people and ease of living, the importance of building effective social infrastructure has become imperative for registering substantial progress in human development indices. Efforts are made to bring 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).

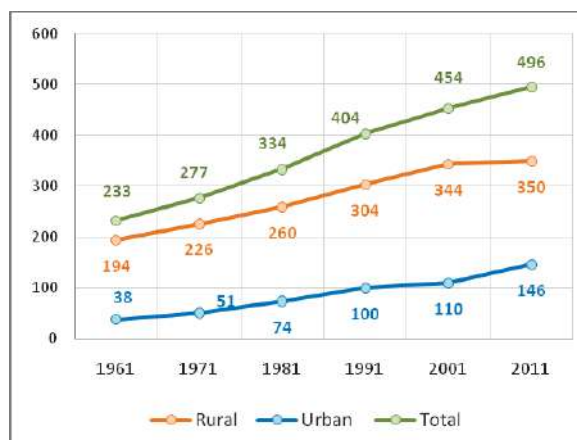
Andhra Pradesh despite showing decent economic progress in certain social parameters, lags behind its southern counterparts. Reduction of IMR and MMR remain critical. State is making all out efforts to compete with advanced states. Quality education through improved learning outcomes is recognized as the need of the hour. Issues relating to drinking water and sanitation are being addressed on priority. Inclusive growth is being achieved through implementation of schemes focusing on development of SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities. 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.

### Population

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per the 2011 Census, the State accounts for 4.10 percent of the total population of the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh more than doubled in the last half century from 23.29 million in 1961 to 49.58 million in 2011. Of this, 24.83 million are males and 24.75 million are females. Details of total population in Rural/Urban and Total are shown in Chart 8.1. Among the districts, East Godavari district is the most populous district in the State whereas Vizianagaram accounts for the lowest population. District-wise

population from 1961 to 2011 census is given in Annexure 8.1

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

Sex ratio, the number of females per 1,000 males has shown a declining trend in the State till 1991. The sex ratio in the State was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figures of 943 in 2011. Sex ratio continues to be favourable in Vizianagram and Srikakulam districts. The Districts of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Guntur have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1,000 category to more than 1,000 from 2001 to 2011. District-wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2.

### Density of Population

Density of population, another important demographic indicator, is defined as the number of persons living per

sq. Km. The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometre, as against 382 persons per square kilometre at all India level in 2011. Krishna district has the highest density at 518 while YSR and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200.

### Urbanization

Urbanization has been regarded as an important component for growth realisation. 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 all the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent urban population. Srikakulam with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts. District-wise percentage of urban population to total population is given in Annexure 8.3.

### Literacy Rate

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 of all India literacy rate at 72.98 percent. The best record in literacy so far at both the national and state levels was during the nineties. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels.

Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased by over 37 percent from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. In spite of this fast rate of growth in the last three decades, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is still lower than the all India average. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.07 percent in 2001 to 67.35 percent in 2011; the male literacy rate has increased from 71.28 to 74.77 percent. Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011. West Godavari district is at the top with 74.32 percent literacy rate and Vizianagaram district is at the lowest with 58.89 percent in 2011 in the state. 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 and several schemes have been initiated for bringing out both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The government provides schooling facility to school aged population of 72.78 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 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- 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 2020-21 are shown in Table 8.2.

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Table 8.1: Type of Schools and Teachers

| Sl. No.      | Category of School  | No. of Schools | No. of Teachers |
|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1            | Primary   | 39212          | 102486          |
| 2            | Primary with UP (I to VII/VIII Classes)                           | 9330           | 54125           |
| 3            | Primary with U.P, Secondary & Higher Secondary (I to XII Classes) | 228            | 3498            |
| 4            | UP with Secondary, Higher Secondary (VI-XII Classes)              | 291            | 3925            |
| 5            | Primary with UP, Secondary (I-X Classes)                          | 2287           | 28227           |
| 6            | UP with Secondary (VI-X Classes)                                  | 10087          | 113441          |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>61435</b>   | <b>305702</b>   |

Source: Director of School Education (Child Info & TIS data 2020-21).

Table 8.2: Management-wise Schools &amp; Teachers 2020-21

| Sl. No.      | Category      | No. of Schools | No. of Teachers |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1            | Central Govt. | 60             | 966             |
| 2            | State Govt.   | 3770           | 20109           |
| 3            | MPP/ ZPP      | 38629          | 147088          |
| 4            | Municipal     | 2088           | 11793           |
| 5            | Pvt.Aided     | 2006           | 6816            |
| 6            | Pvt.Un-Aided  | 14882          | 118930          |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>61435</b>   | <b>305702</b>   |

Source: Director of School Education (Child Info & TIS Data 2020-21)

There are 61,435 schools in the state with an enrolment of 72,78,348 Children and 3,05,702 Teachers, out of which 46,553 schools are Government & Aided Schools and 14,882 are private schools.

### Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in Education. Some of the strategies implemented for Universalization of Elementary Education are strengthening existing schools, implementing the Jagananna Ammavodi, Supply of Student Kits under Jagananna Vidya Kanuka, Naadu-Nedu and other types of Educational facilities in small and un-served

habitations.

The enrolment in all types of schools during 2020-21 in the state is 72.78 Lakhs, of which 37.28 Lakhs (51.22%) are in I-V classes, 21.79 Lakhs (29.94%) in VI-VIII classes and 13.71 Lakhs (18.84%) in IX-X classes. Details of enrolment are given in the Annexure 8.5.

### Dropouts

During 2020-21, the Annual Average Dropout Rates are: 0% (No drop outs) at I-V classes (Primary Level) & I-VIII classes (Elementary Level) and 4.38% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children in schools i.e, Jagananna AmmaVodi, supply of



Quality Mid-Day Meal with new Menu, Nadu-Nedu, supply of Student Kits under Jagananna Vidya Kanuka Scheme 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, 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.

During 2020-21, there are 1,02,486 teachers in Primary schools, 54,125 in Primary with Upper Primary schools (I-VII/VIII), 3,498 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII), 3,925 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII), 28,227 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools (I-X) and 1,13,441 in Upper Primary with Secondary schools (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 (in Nos)

| 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 | 25      | 20            | 26           |
| 2020 -21 | 26      | 19            | 28           |

Source: Director of School Education. (Child Info. & TIS data 2020-21).

### Jagananna Ammavodi

To ensure that poverty of the parents does not come in the way of educating their children, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched a unique and innovative scheme "Jagananna Ammavodi". Under the scheme, government is providing financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per annum to each mother or recognized guardian from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families who are

sending their children to schools or colleges from Class I to XII (Intermediate Education) in all government and Private recognized management schools / colleges in the State. Of this, Rs 1000 shall be apportioned towards maintenance of toilets in the schools and shall be released to School Development committee /College Development Committee accounts of Government schools and Government aided Schools/Colleges as School Toilet Maintenance Fund (STMF).

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### Identification of Unique Mothers -2020-21

For identifying the unique mothers, government has issued guidelines. The revised guidelines are:

- All unique mothers/guardians who were identified and validated through social audit for the DBT under Jagananna Ammavodi for the academic year 2019-2020 and whose children are studying Class I to XII during 2020-21 shall be eligible for the Academic Year 2020-21.
- The mothers whose children are studying from Class I to XII during 2020-21 but not covered in the list of 2019 -20 are identified for extending the benefit based on the revised criteria.
- 75% attendance is exempted for qualifying for the DBT under Jagananna Ammavodi for Academic Year 2020-21 in view of the COVID-19 situation, to encourage mothers to send children to school during these challenging and to support them.
- The unique mothers/guardians of students, who studied 10th class during AY 2019-20 and could not be admitted to 1st year Intermediate for the AY 2020- 21 yet, due to delay in the online/offline admission process initiated by Board of Intermediate Education, will also be included.
- The students of 10th class opting for IIT/Polytechnic/IIIT and other courses which make them eligible to access Jagananna Vidya Deevena / Jagananna Vasathi Deevena will be excluded.
- The Program for the academic year 2020-21 was launched on 09.01.2021.

The district wise status under Jagananna Ammavodi is shown in Annexure 8.7

### Ammavodi coming handy in COVID-19 pandemic

Schools under all managements were closed on 19th March, 2020 across the state. In A.P, Ammavodi has become a shield against the pandemic assault which armored people with cash support. Unlike the other, Ammavodi in the state of A.P has become a care-giver to 43 lakhs vulnerable families. Crediting of Rs.15,000/- in their bank accounts has helped the poor mothers to cope up BPL families.

Initiatives such as Ammavodi, Manabadi Nadu Nedu, Jagananna Gorumudda, Jagananna Vidya Kanuka have brought radical transformation in school education. The long-term objective of the new schemes is to prepare students for a better future. All students studying in government managed schools were provided with Jagananna Vidya Kaanuka Kits during 2020-21.

### Mid-day Meal Scheme

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. Mid-Day Meal scheme is implemented in the state for the children of Classes I to X and extended to Special Training Centres, Model Schools.

Under this programme, 41.65 lakh children are covered in the state during 2020-21, out of which 21.67 lakh

children are in primary including NCLP, 12.12 lakh in upper primary and 7.86 lakh in high schools. New menu was introduced by the government from 21.01.2020. Daily attendance and meals served are captured and uploaded through SMS and Mobile Application which are linked to CM core dash board and to Gol portal i.e. Automated Monitoring System. The attendance 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. All the information regarding MDM is available in

<https://schooledu.ap.gov.in/MDM/website>.

- Dry ration delivery mechanism: Dry ration distribution is being done by village /ward volunteers. 2.6 lakhs volunteers in A.P are taking care of every 50/100 households for all welfare schemes in the villages/wards in the rural /Urban areas.
- Honorarium to CCHs: Rs.1000/- Honorarium (for the COVID period) was given to all 88296 Cook cum Helpers who were engaged in Mid-Day Meals scheme in the state even though closure of schools in view of COVID-19.
- Tier Structure for Monitoring: The monitoring and supervision of the implementation of Jagananna Gorumudda(MDM) scheme through 4 tier system.
- Artificial Intelligence: Artificial intelligence was introduced for monitoring the sanitation of toilets, urinals and wash basins in schools.

### Bio-metric Attendance

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 and all School Education administrative offices. The government has embarked on a mission to create Bio-metric Attendance Registers to monitor attendance of Students and Teachers in order to check student enrolment with daily attendance, curb allegations of misuse of funds allocated for mid-day meal and false entries in account books through 35,708 fingerprint devices and 37,220 Iris

devices. Currently, a total of 186486 teachers in 41644 schools are e-Hazar enabled.

### Andhra Pradesh Model School Society

A.P. Model Schools are established on par with Kendriya Vidyalaya Template to provide quality education in Educationally Backward Blocks (E.B.B) in 2013. At present 164 Model schools are functioning under Andhra Pradesh Model School Society (APMSS) with an initial enrolment of 90482. The A.P Model Schools have secured 174 seats in IIITs, 4 seats in NEET/Medicine, 2 seats in NIT/IIT, 964 students got National Means & Merit Scholarship (NMMS) and became the landmark for rural talent. 55 Principal, 200 P.G.T and 427 TGT posts are filled through DSC-2018.

### Best Teacher Awards

Every year State Awards are being given by government of A.P to the Best Teachers selected for the purpose on the occasion of Teachers Day on 5th September for awarding 45 State and 52 National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Awards. The Awardees would be honoured with a Gold Coated Silver Medal, a Shawl, Cash Award of Rs. 20,000/-, Merit Certificate and a Tab.

National Awards are being given every year by Government of India to the Best Teachers selected on the occasion of Teachers Day. For the year 2020, the Gol Awarded the National Meritorious Teacher award to Sri A. Madhu Babu, School Assistant (English) i.e Z.P. High School, Kasibugga of Srikakulam district.

### Samagra Shiksha

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). The Integrated Scheme "Samagra Shiksha" envisages providing an equitable and inclusive quality of education.

### Objectives:

- 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;

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ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions and promoting vocationalisation;

- Providing infrastructure facilities to all the Government and Local Body Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools/ Senior Secondary Schools meant for imparting education.
- Providing access to free education to all children up to 14 years of age as stipulated in RTE Act.

### Focus on Quality

The Pedagogy activities lead to improve the Quality of education in terms of Children, Teachers, Schools, Teaching Learning Process, Teaching Learning Material, Community Participation, Textbooks, Uniforms, Learning Enhancement Programme, Sports, Libraries and Assessment.

The In-service Subject teachers' training material and modules are being developed based on the analysis of the students' achievements in various assessments, and the gaps in their academic standards. This is expected to improve the overall quality of education in secondary schools. Various in-service training/workshop programmes are organized for developing capacity building of teachers, community, and school leadership for HMs and administrators in the state.

### Key Initiatives:

- T. V Lessons & Radio Lessons: Vidyamrutham is a video lessons programme broadcast through Doordarshan for class X students, to provide knowledge to students and recapping the concepts in all subjects. VidyaKalasham Radio Programme was broadcast through All India Radio for class X Students in 7 FM Stations of All India Radio across the State.
- YouTube Channel and Face book page for SCERT: A YouTube channel was created and all the webinar videos and e-content was categorized and kept for students and teachers to utilize it. All live videos are streamed with OBS software.
- Webinar Based ICT Training: The SCERT, Andhra Pradesh innovated a novel idea of reaching teachers through Webinar with national wide experts on many interested topics like search engines, CC-Rules (Creative Commons), image and video repositories, image editing software's like photo Shoppe, FOSS (Free and opensource software) tools, Video making techniques. Daily 50,000 tech savvy teachers viewed and gave feedback on the same page.
- Webinar and Abhyasa APP based English trainings: By combining the webinars and Abhyasa APP, online training is given to teachers on new curriculum, pedagogy, techniques, spoken English etc. Daily one lakh teachers are watching the webinars and interacting through chat box and by connecting with zoom.
- Bridge course to Primary students through T.V: Vidya Varadhi is a program designed for primary classes (1st to 5th) consisting of two levels. This bridge course is to improve fundamental literacy and numeracy. For this, a bridge course material is designed and distributed to the students. A T.V program through Dooradarshan is broadcasted for the students to guide them on foundational literacy /numeracy related to bridge course. The students of Class 6-7 and class 8-9 are given with early three months lessons orientation with introductory concepts through T.V lessons.
- Toll free Call centre to students for clearing their doubts: A toll free call centre was developed with number (1800 123 123 124). Any student from any corner of Andhra Pradesh can call to this toll free number so that IVRS will lead the student to the required teacher. Student can ask any subject related matter and get clarification from the expert teacher.
- Learning Enhancement Programme: Samagra shikshahas been distributing remediation material and also provided learning enhancement activities like Gnana Dhara activities for slow learners.
- Language Festival: English Language Festivals were conducted to Primary, Upper Primary and KGBVs students to teach and provide information about the Indian languages to students and to show the wealth and diversity of language.
- Teacher Performance Indicators: The Project Approval Board has approved to implement Teacher Appraisal system to all teachers in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh under which Self-assessment by the teacher should be done at least twice in a year.
- Mother Tongue based Multi Lingual Education: The APSSA has initiated this project from this academic year for classes 1st, 2nd & 3rd for all subjects and developed in the needy tribal languages of Savara in Srikakulam & Konda, Kuvvi, Adivasi languages in Vizianagaram district.

- **Strengthening of Libraries:** The state has developed the state owned books and also planned to purchase books from the NBT, Publication division, CILL, and NCERT to supply the books. Work order is placed to supply books in all the elementary schools and all secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools.
- **Annual Grants:** Composite school grant is sanctioned on an annual basis to Government Schools. The objective is to utilize this support to provide conducive learning environment in schools. Support provided to 37763 elementary schools and 6839 Secondary and Sr Schools. The department prepared detailed guidelines to ensure proper utilization of sports grant.
- **In-Service Teacher Training (NISHTHA):** A.P has proposed to implement the innovative program called an Integrated Teacher Training Programme known as (NISHTHA) to improve teacher abilities during 2020-2021 to all teachers. Online trainings were conducted by NCERT in 18 modules and nearly one lakh ten thousand teachers are trained.
- **We Love Reading Campaign:** 'We love Reading' Campaign was launched in all schools for improvement of reading skills of under the improvement of foundational literacy skills.
- **Inclusive Education - Children with Special Needs(CWSN):** Physiotherapy services are being provided to all Intellectual Disability, Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Disability and Orthopedic Children in all mandals of Andhra Pradesh.
  - 38,000 CwSN benefitted by therapeutic services. 6720 CwSN are being covered under home based education. 1035 resource persons are providing daily living skills and support services to children with special needs at resource centres.
  - 617 teachers are being worked under Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) for enhancing learning outcomes among children with special needs in 9th and 10th students in all 13 districts. Aids were distributed to 6997 Children with special Needs.

### Out of School Children:

38231 children were identified out of school during the year 2020-21. Under Direct Enrolment Drive, 12594 children were identified of which 5967 admitted in different schools, 1761 children with special needs (CWSN) admitted in Bhavitha Centres, 4324 children

admitted in KGBVs and 542 children admitted in Residential Schools for the year 2020-21.

### Urban Residential Hostels

The existing 13 Urban Residential Hostels were approved for additional intake capacity of 50 each per hostel. The total capacity is 1950, children of various deprived categories such as Orphans, Semi-Orphans, Children Without Adult Protection (CWAP), Beggars, Street Children, Rag Pickers, Children of broken families, Children of HIV effected, Children of sex workers etc. Due to Covid-19, only 572 Children enrolled in 13 URHs. One new Urban Residential Hostel for "Budaga Jangalu" a nomadic group has been approved by the MHRD at Kurnool District for the benefit of 100 identified "Budaga Jangalu" children with an amount of Rs.37.50 lakhs for the year 2020-21.

### Urban Residential Schools

The existing two Urban Residential Schools at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam are approved with an additional intake capacity of 50 each school with an intake capacity of 300 for specific category of children such as Orphans, Semi-Orphans, CWAP, Beggars, Street Children, Rag Pickers, Children of HIV effected, broken families, sex workers etc with a budget of Rs.138.42 lakhs. Due to Covid-19, only 178 children enrolled in 2 URHs.

One new Urban Residential School sanctioned for specific tribe namely "Challa Yanadi" Nellore District where high dropout rate and low literacy were recorded for the benefit of 100 children with an amount of Rs.57.72 lakhs for the year 2020-21.

### Non-Residential Special Training Centres (NRSTCs)

Through NRSTCs, children were given Special Training under Non-Residential Mode every year to mainstream them in their age appropriate classes by the end of April every year. The children who are never enrolled or dropped out from school for 3 months to one and half year are eligible for this training. 15813 children were identified for this training for the year 2020-21 in the State with a budget of Rs 747.26 lakhs.

### Residential Special Training Centres (RSTCs)

Special Trainings were given to the children who are residing in Hilly tops / agency tracks/ Sparsely populated areas / spent more than one and half years as 'Out of School Children/Never Enrolled' and mainstreamed in their age appropriate classes after attaining their required competency levels by end of April of every year.

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2919 children were identified to provide special training under Residential mode for the year 2020-21 in the State with a budget of Rs.483.75 lakhs. Transport allowance is provided for the children who are residing in hilly/Sparsely populated areas and also to children who are residing in a distance of more than 1 KM for primary schools and more than 3 KM for Upper Primary Schools. 28849 children were identified and provided Transport Allowance for the year 2020-21 in the State with a budget of Rs.1730.94 lakhs.

### Seasonal Hostels (SHs)

Children whose parents are likely to migrate to other places in search of seasonal work are identified and the Seasonal Hostels are provided. 29975 children were identified to provide special training under Residential mode in seasonal hostels for the year 2020-21 in the State with a budget of Rs.2997.50 lakhs.

### Minority Education

#### Up gradation of Urdu Primary Schools

There are 1062 Urdu primary schools, 330 Urdu upper primary schools and 109 Urdu high schools (Total 1501) functioning in the State. Government had upgraded 220 Urdu primary schools to Urdu upper primary schools by the support of Government of India during 2017-18 with 660 additional class rooms and 660 additional teacher posts. The recruitment of additional teachers in Urdu upper primary schools is expected to be completed either by promotion of SGTs as SA (Urdu) or through direct recruitment by Commissioner of School Education.

#### Vidya Varadhi (Online Programme)

The Samagra Shiksha is conducting online teaching programmes to Urdu medium students from classes 6th to 10th in Doordarshan, Saptagiri channel from June 2020 onwards for the academic year 2020-21. 330 upper primary and 109 Urdu medium high schools were covered in the State. Totally 41808 children i.e., 15570 boys and 26238 girls are benefitted by this programme.

### Equity

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. 11588 schools were approved for the year 2020-21 by the PAB for implementing self defense training of girls in the schools with a budget of Rs.1042.92 lakhs, due to COVID-

19 the said programme will be implemented from January, 2021 onwards.

For the year 2020-21, 6957 schools were sanctioned for implementing Career Guidance programme for adolescent girls with a budget of Rs.486.99 lakhs. Due to COVID-19 the said programmes will be implemented from January, 2021 onwards.

### Vocational Education

Implemented in 437 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. 40 vocational institutions are newly sanctioned in the PAB 2020-21 and a budget of Rs.6702.1 lakhs was sanctioned for 477 schools.

### Mother Tongue based Multi Lingual Education in Tribal Areas

The APSS has initiated this project from 2019-20 for Primary classes for 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, Krishna and YSR Kadapa districts.

### Jagananna Vidya Kanuka (Supply of Student Kits):

Government of AP have supplied the Students Kits consisting of three (3) pairs of uniforms, set of notebooks, text books, a pair of shoes and two (2) pairs socks, a belt and school bag to all the students studying from Classes I to X in all the Government/MPP/Municipal/ Residential Schools of Education & Welfare Departments/ Ashram Schools/Aided Schools/ Model Schools/ KGBVs/ Registered Madaras in the State under "JAGANANNA VIDYA KANUKA" Scheme for the Academic Year 2020-2021. This scheme is aimed to minimize the dropouts and to improve Gross Enrolment Ratio and also the students' participation in the learning activity and thereby improve the learning outcomes of the children. The total number of beneficiaries is 42,34,322. The total budget of "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" for the academic year 2020-21 is Rs.648.09 Crores.

During the year 2019-20, the Andhra Pradesh State Govt. has launched a massive program Mana Badi Nadu-Nedu to fulfil the needs of 9 (Nine) Components. Out of 44512 schools, 1st Phase MBNN has covered 15717 schools. The

progress of MBNN 1st Phase is furnished in the below table. The component wise status under 1st Phase is shown below in Table 8.4

**Table 8.4 - 1st Phase MBNN - Component Wise Status Report**

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No | Work Type Name   | Sanctioned Details |                    | Status of Works |               |               | Total Expenditure  |
|--------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
|        |  | No. of Works       | Estimated Cost     | Completed       | In Progress   | Not Started   |                    |
| 1      | Construction of Toilet with Running Water                                    | 14,306             | 81,541.72          | 13,575          | 707           | 24            | 77,854.12          |
| 2      | Providing Electrification with Fans and Tube Lights                          | 15,020             | 26,817.28          | 14,909          | 98            | 13            | 20,549.44          |
| 3      | Drinking Water Supply  | 14,552             | 35,206.83          | 8,350           | 6,136         | 66            | 31,104.99          |
| 4      | Furniture for Students and Staff   | 15,037             | 54,063.27          | 5,418           | 7,965         | 1,654         | 30,807.61          |
| 5      | Painting to School   | 14,277             | 41,677.57          | 3,336           | 5,508         | 5,433         | 15,923.66          |
| 6      | Major and Minor Repairs  | 14,994             | 1,21,322.45        | 13,579          | 1,384         | 31            | 1,02,955.44        |
| 7      | Green Chalk Boards   | 15,019             | 10,865.07          | 14,528          | 327           | 164           | 8,504.69           |
| 8      | Construction of Additional Class Rooms under NABARD - RIDF XXV through PC    | 60                 | 3,072.19           | 0               | 38            | 22            | 0.00               |
| 9      | Construction of Compound Walls (Urban)                                       | 557                | 1,919.35           | 534             | 19            | 4             | 1,666.34           |
| 10     | English Labs   | 11,993             | 4,797.20           | 4,319           | 717           | 6,957         | 783.89             |
| 11     | Construction of Additional Class Rooms NABARD (RIDF XXV) through Contractors | 426                | 44,272.14          | 43              | 382           | 1             | 9,280.13           |
| 12     | Multiple Works Expenditure   | 0                  | 0.00               | 0               | 0             | 0             | 4,661.41           |
| 13     | Parents committee expenditure  | 0                  | 0.00               | 0               | 0             | 0             | 1,113.84           |
| Total  |  | <b>1,16,241</b>    | <b>4,25,555.07</b> | <b>78,591</b>   | <b>23,281</b> | <b>14,369</b> | <b>3,05,205.56</b> |

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In 2020-21, under Samagra Shiksha 116241 works were sanctioned with a budget of Rs.425555.07 Lakhs. During 01-04-2020 to 31.03.2021 period 78591 works completed, 23281 in progress with an expenditure of Rs. 305205.56 Lakhs.

All the Civil Works sanctioned under Samagra Shiksha Project are being implemented with good quality in a time bound and fulfil the needs of children taking education in rural areas.

### Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVS)

KGBV scheme is launched for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to 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 and minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line.

There are 352 KGBVs functioning in the state which includes 18 KGBVs for Minorities. The total enrolment for the year 2019-20 is 81,803. In addition, 31 KGBVs are upgraded to intermediate in 2018-19, 140 KGBVs during 2019-20 and PAB has permitted to upgrade 50 KGBVs in Aspirational Districts for the year 2020-21. Hence there are 131 KGBVs (Class VI to X) and 221 KGBVs (Class VI to XII) are functioning in the State. The SSC Pass percentage of KGBVs is 100% in 2019-20.

221 KGBVs Upgraded to intermediate level for which 101 new buildings was sanctioned in addition to the existing buildings and the construction of buildings is at various levels. All these Intermediate KGBVs are fully equipped with all the residential facilities, bedding material, text books, note books, etc., The diet charges were enhanced from Rs.1000/- to Rs.1400/- from the year 2019-20 to provide nutritional food to the girl child. Rs. 100 will be given for each girl student as Stipend for purchasing of Toiletry Kit. The examination fee for the intermediate students is borne by the Samagra Shiksha. Vocational Courses having job opportunities for the students like

MPHW, Pre-school Teacher Training, Retail Management, Accounting & Taxation, Computer Science and Engineering were introduced from the year 2019-20 in 47 KGBVs.

### State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

State Institutes of Education (SIE) 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, 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

- SCERT 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 preprimary to senior secondary stages across the state.

## 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 472 Government and Vocational Junior Colleges and 122 Aided Junior Colleges functioning under the administrative control of the 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, and Business & Management. The category-wise Junior colleges functioning under Government, aided and others are shown in Table.8.5 and the district wise and category wise details of Junior colleges functioning for the year 2020-21 are given in **Annexure 8.8**.

Table.8.5 District wise and category wise Junior colleges functioning in the state

| Sl.No | Category of College     | No of colleges |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1     | Government +Vocational  | 472            |
| 2     | Private Aided & Comp    | 122            |
| 3     | Nonfunctioning Colleges | 83             |
| 4     | Others                  | 2,902          |
|       | Total                   | 3,579          |

## 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 2020-21 by preparing pamphlet, highlighting success stories of the students studied in the concerned Government Junior college. The Government has fixed minimum target of 10% increase in enrolment of students in Government Junior colleges over last year. The enrolment of students during 2020-21 is shown in the Table 8.6 below.

Table 8.6: Enrolment of Students in the year 2020-21.

| 2020-21  | Govt.+ Aided+ Other |            | Private         |            | Total    |            |
|----------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------|------------|
|          | No. of Colleges     | Enrollment | No. Of Colleges | Enrollment | Colleges | Enrollment |
| 1st year | 1,254               | 1,78,095   | 1,949           | 3,40,732   | 3,203    | 5,18,827   |
| 2nd Year | 1,195               | 1,60,536   | 1,880           | 3,84,743   | 3,075    | 5,45,279   |

Source: Board of Intermediate Education

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### Results, Trainings and Vocational Courses

4,31,739 candidates appeared for General Courses in 2nd year I.P.E March 2021 of which 2,76,587(63%) students passed whereas under Vocational courses, out of the 26,713 candidates appeared, 13,774 (52%) students passed. About 3697 Junior Lecturers were engaged on contract basis, about 855 Junior Lecturers were engaged on Guest Faculty in Government Junior Colleges during the academic year 2020-21. Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty for the academic year 2019-20 remuneration @ Rs. 37,100/-p.m.

### State Institute of Vocational Education (SIVE)

2151 unemployed youth admitted /registered in 72 short term vocational courses (STVCC) in 1st& 2nd spells during 2020-21. Admissions are in progress under the 3rd Spell in various modules under the notification issued by the State Institute of Vocational Education (SIVE). 2nd year Vocational Text Books and Practical manuals were revised (31 Courses) with new curriculum for the academic year 2019-20.

### Skill development and Trainings

Orientation programs were conducted through Webinar separately to Junior Lecturers, Principals, and Non-Teaching staff of GJC's/AJC's/GVJC's to enable to develop the computer literacy and also 'on RTI ACT 2005'. Clinical Training was introduced by Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) from the academic year 2020-21. 4862 Vocational students selected for Apprenticeship Training under National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

### Samagra Shiksha

A State level committee was constituted for the preparation of Integrated Annual Work Plan for Intermediate Education and budget for 2020-21, which prepared 6 major innovative projects i.e., Skill Development cum Training Centre, Digital Classrooms, Medical Camps, District Science Labs, Mathematics labs and Free Text Books for general/vocational Students. Under Quality Intervention, all the Govt. Junior Colleges are getting College Grants, School Safety Grants, Talent Search Grants, Library Grants and Sports Grants. The department gets the necessary funds to Intermediate Education from the Samagra Shiksha.

### Strengthening of Vocational Education

For strengthening vocational Education in the state and improve Industry-Education consultation, government constituted State Level Advisory Committee and also formed District Level Advisory Committees. As per the need of the Industry, the State Institute of Vocational Education(SIVE) Department has taken steps to upgrade by merging certain engineering courses. As per the recommendations of the Committee, 5 commerce Vocational Courses will soon be merged into 3 Commerce Vocational Courses in the next academic year.

Two virtual digital class rooms were established for the preparation of content for online classes. The recorded videos at virtual class rooms were live telecast and the program is running successfully since December 2020.

### Activities

- Under Ammavodi, 4,34,348 beneficiaries covered in Intermediate Education.
- All Govt. Jr Colleges are set for modernization and transformation in the phase II under the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu programme.
- 18 Lakh Intermediate text books were distributed free of cost to I Year and II year students of Govt Aided and other Govt Junior colleges for the year 2020-21 for the benefit of 543509 students.
- Government has sanctioned 248 works/Projects under RIDF-XX, XXII and XXIII with an estimated cost of Rs.157.95 Cr. Out of 118 works /Projects and 86 of these works were completed.
- Sanitary napkins are supplied to the 1,10,400 Intermediate Girl Students in all Govt/Aided Junior Colleges in the State.

### Collegiate Education

Higher Education Sector focuses on providing quality education to transform the state into a knowledge hub. Access to meaningful learning and in particular to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society is the mission statement. Higher Education plays an important role in economic growth and development of a nation. Higher education, in terms of its relevance and importance, enjoys a significant position in the education system as it equips people with appropriate

knowledge and skills.

There are 154 Government Degree Colleges (153 degree + 1 oriental) and 137 Private aided Colleges existing in the state under the department of Collegiate Education catering to the educational needs of 2 Lakh students offering UG & PG courses. Out of these, 44 are Autonomous colleges (16 GDCs+ 28 Aided), 2 Social Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges and 3 Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE). The details of number of Degree Colleges and their strength, 2020-21 is shown in Table 8.7.

Table.8.7. Details of Degree Colleges and students in 2020-21.

| Category               | Colleges | Students |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Government Colleges    | 154      | 88,648   |
| Private Aided Colleges | 137      | 1,14,607 |
| Total                  | 290      | 2,03,255 |

District wise number of colleges, strength and category wise enrolments in Government and Private Aided Degree colleges during the year 2020-21 are given in **Annexure 8.9** and **Annexure 8.10** respectively.

### Skill Development Initiatives

Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKCs) were established in colleges to impart employable skills to the students. The government entered into a MoA with Spoken Tutorial, IIT Bombay, Commercial & Industrial security corporation (CISCO) Networking Academy and collaborated with TCS iON and IBM-NASSCOM to conduct software training to students and faculty of Govt. Degree Colleges. Before Lockdown, about 8112 students were placed in 2019-20. AP State Skill Development Centres were established in 88 colleges.

### Implementation of new Employable courses

The Department in collaboration with industry prepared 25 new Market oriented courses by restructuring one subject in the degree course combination. Orders were issued to implement 25 Market-Oriented Courses in Degree Colleges to enhance the employability skills of students from the academic year 2020-21 and implementing the same in 88 colleges. The colleges are

encouraged to apply for skill vocational courses and get approval for Vocational certificate and Diploma courses from UGC, Delhi.

### Accreditation of Colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)

As per the UGC guidelines, government mandated all Colleges to get accredited by NAAC. The accreditation and subsequent Grading by NAAC is a credible indicator of quality of education imparted by the institutions. 66 Government colleges and 48 Private Aided colleges are having valid grade as on today and the department is preparing 54 colleges for NAAC Assessment in 2020-21. Two Degree Colleges were accredited with A+ grade, Govt College(A) Rajahmundry is accredited with CGPA 3.38 highest grade among GDCs across India and, PB Sidhartha College, a Pvt Aided College accredited recently with A+ grade.

### National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)

National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) is a methodology adopted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, to rank institutions of higher education in India. NIRF announces ranks up to 200. In 2020, 5 colleges in AP state got NIRF ranks i.e 36th rank to Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada; 111th rank to Govt. Arts College (A), Rajahmundry; 144th rank to Silver Jubilee Govt. College, Kurnool; 149th rank to SRR & CVR Govt. College, Vijayawada and 164th rank to Dr. VS Krishna Govt. College, Visakhapatnam.

### Transforming Govt. Degree Colleges as Centres of Excellence (CoE)

It is proposed to transform 13 Govt. Degree Colleges, one in each district covering all 13 districts to be groomed as Centres of Excellence in the state of Andhra Pradesh for nurture them as quality education institutes in Higher Education and to prepare for better NAAC grade and NIRF ranking. These colleges will be strengthened by introducing employable courses, Hons courses, faculty support and trainings, sanction additional funds for renovation and construction of buildings, establishment of laboratories with equipment and other infrastructural facilities.

With an objective to empower faculty on latest

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knowledge in the field, Subject Specific Online Faculty Development Programmes were conducted by inviting eminent resource persons across the globe in 14 subjects. Training was also given to faculty on general aspects like Online education tools, Video content preparation, Pedagogy techniques to prepare e-content. Empowering student can be achieved only through empowering faculty.

### Learning Management System

Learning Management System (LMS) is an initiative to prepare e-content for all subjects and papers. This enhances the quality of teaching and promotes cooperative learning among students. This promotes self-learning among students at their own pace, place and time. It is a step towards realising the Government's vision to transform Andhra Pradesh into a knowledge hub and empower its students with knowledge and skills. Through LMS, teachers utilize various pedagogical practices like video lessons, power point presentations, problem solving tasks, question banks, case studies, and projects to promote active learning in students leading to effective transfer of knowledge and skills to students in and outside the classroom.

400 faculties were trained at NIT, Warangal and 1000 faculty through online for 5 days on preparation of e-content. The faculty so far prepared, added 3114 videos and will add more covering all papers and subjects by involving 459 faculty members. Choice Based Credit System was introduced in all colleges to allow flexibility in education system from 2014-15, so that students based on their interests and aims can choose interdisciplinary, intra-disciplinary and skill-based courses.

### Modifications in Curriculum in CBCS from the Academic year 2020-21

- Introduction of Life skills courses (student can choose 4 courses from 10 courses spread in 3 semesters),
- Skill Development Courses (student can choose 4 courses from 10 courses spread in 3 semesters, but should choose other stream courses, Eg. Science student should choose Arts and Commerce Courses and vice versa),
- Introduction of Skill Enhancement Courses, Apprenticeship for 10 months, Practical oriented syllabus and Outcome based Education.

### Autonomous Colleges:

These colleges can have more academic and operative freedom than that of non-autonomous colleges. They have freedom to frame their curriculum, devise methods of evaluation in consultation with parent affiliating university. 16 Govt. colleges and 28 Pvt. Aided Colleges have autonomy of which 12 colleges (3 Govt and 9 Pvt. Aided) have been conferred with College with Potential for Excellence status by UGC.

### Rashtriya Uchchattar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), providing funding to eligible state higher educational institutions. In the second phase of RUSA, the following Degree Colleges are selected for funding

- Six Degree Colleges with highest NAAC grade CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average) were selected and each selected college will be sanctioned an amount of Rs.5.00 crores for Enhancing Quality and Excellence.
- 2 new Govt. Degree Colleges were selected under the New Model Degree Colleges scheme. Rs. 12.00 Crore will be given to each college for construction of college building.
- 3 Govt. colleges selected for funding under the Model Degree colleges scheme. The selected college will be upgraded into a Model Degree College with an outlay of Rs.4 crores each
- About 47 government and aided degree colleges were selected under the Infrastructure Grants to Colleges component for the development of Infrastructure in colleges.

**ASAR/AADPI Scores on the web:** The department has devised Annual Self-Assessment Reports (ASAR) for lecturers and for Principals Academic & Administrative Performance indicators (AADPI) in consonance with UGC guidelines for assessment of teacher performance in a systematized way and ASAR scores are placed on the department website [www.apcce.gov.in](http://www.apcce.gov.in) for public perusal.

**Academic & Administrative Audit:** This audit is initiated to improve the functional efficiency of Colleges and guides to get good grades for NAAC/NIRF. The formats are designed and modified as per NAAC seven point criteria by senior faculty in association with Academic Cell members. Academic & Administrative Audit is assessed by a peer team of senior selected lecturers named as Academic Advisors and suggests measures for quality enhancement of education in Government & Private Aided Degree colleges in the State.

### AWARDS

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Vidya Puraskar: 1368 Awards were given in 2019-20. A total of six meritorious students (OC-2, BC-1, SC-1, ST-1, Women-1) per group were given Gold coated medal, Electronic Tab, Merit Certificate and Cash Award of Rs.20,000/-

### ICT Infrastructure

Under RUSA ,210 Virtual Classrooms in 96 colleges (GDC-63, Aided- 33) were installed and in Non-RUSA colleges, 101 virtual class rooms in 88 Govt Degree Colleges were installed to provide varied teaching experiences with Interactive students & teachers participation. They can reach rural colleges and plug gaps in teacher vacancies and facilitate Video conferencing and review meetings. Government has also established 208 Digital Classes in 96(GDC-63, Aided-33) RUSA Colleges provided with Audio Integrated Wireless Podium, LED Display with Interactive & Computing Device, Laptop, White Board, Server, Online UPS System, Switch, Wireless Access Point, 9U Wall Mount Rack, Networking & Installation. 646 Biometric attendance devices were installed for both Students and Faculty to capture the attendance. English Language Labs are established in 72 colleges to promote Communication skills of the students.

Under RUSA Phase -II RUSA, each computer lab consisting of 30 latest configuration computers, smart board and short throw projector were set up in 40 colleges. Scientific Labs were upgraded with the latest equipment.

### Green initiatives

- Implemented Jagananna Pacha Thoranam plantation programme in all Government & Private Aided Degree colleges. 26,400 (69.8%) plants are

planted during the year 2020-21.

- Introduced 'Solar Equipment' solutions in 49 Government Degree colleges, as a part of developing 'Green Campus' under RUSA
- 20kv/10kv/6kv/ solar panels are installed in 49 colleges

### Extracurricular Activities

- COVID Activities: Conducted webinars, awareness programmes among students and suggested precautionary measures, distributed groceries and vegetables to poor and needy families, NCC/NSS Volunteers participated in Blood Donation etc.
- National Cadet Corps: The National Cadet Corps established in colleges aims in developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service amongst young citizens.
- Red Ribbon Clubs – It is established to create awareness about HIV/AIDS/STI/Sexuality and other related issues in colleges in association with Andhra Pradesh Aids Control Society (APSACS). 124 Master Trainers involved, 2644 peer educators trained, 3972 students donated 3867 Blood bag units and 148 positive speakers motivated and created awareness among 40104 people.
- Women Empowerment Cell: This cell is established in all Government & Aided Degree Colleges to protect and empower girl students in social, economic and political terms as Women Empowerment is the core part of any development strategy. Activities like webinars, seminars, workshops and awareness programmes are conducted on this platform.

### 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

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Government, 2 Aided and 209 Private polytechnics functioning in the state.

### Mission

- Teaching and learning suiting industry needs
- Interaction with Industry for upgrading
- Revision of curriculum every five years
- Modernization of laboratories matching industry skills-set
- Making learning self-targeting for students in need of immediate supervisory technical jobs.
- Accreditation from NBA for Government Polytechnics

### Courses Offered:

- 3 Year diploma courses are offered in 18 branches of Engineering & Non- Engineering.
- 3 ½ year Sandwich diploma courses are offered in 9 branches of Engineering.
- 2 Year diploma course in Pharmacy is offered in 9 Government Polytechnics and 24 Private institutions.
- 5 new emerging courses are started with an intake of 804
- 9 Diploma in Vocation Courses are started in 6 Private Polytechnics with intake of 622

The admissions in Polytechnics in the state of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2020-21 are shown in Table.8.8

Table.8.8. Admissions in Polytechnics of AP for the year-2020-21

(In Nos)

| Type of College | Polytechnics | Sanctioned strength | Admitted     | Vacancies    | Percentage of admitted |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Government      | 84           | 17143               | 12762        | 4381         | 74.44                  |
| Private Aided   | 2            | 271                 | 269          | 02           | 99.26                  |
| Private         | 186          | 56121               | 22889        | 33232        | 40.78                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>272</b>   | <b>73535</b>        | <b>35920</b> | <b>37615</b> | <b>48.84</b>           |

42610 students appeared for diploma examinations in 2020 of which 26528 (62.25%) students passed.

### Institutional Infrastructure Development

20 Government Polytechnics are running without permanent buildings. Construction of buildings for 16 Polytechnics taken up with NABARD- RIDF funds is under progress. Under NABARD – RIDF XX to XXIV, 43 works sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.28201.02 lakhs of which 18 works completed, 14 works are in progress and 11 works are not yet started. Under State Plan Budget, 25 works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.7520.00 lakhs of which 12 works were grounded which are in progress, 13 works are not grounded. Government has also issued administrative sanction orders for construction of (14) New hostel buildings exclusively for SC students in Government

Polytechnics and (2) hostel buildings in GMR Polytechnics in Rajahmundry of East Godavari district & Madanapalle. 2 works are completed, 10 works are under finishing stage and the 2 works are under progress.

### Information Technology & Related Infrastructure

The virtual class rooms are provided in 84 Government Polytechnics to conduct online classwork/ video conferencing/ Seminars/ Workshops etc. High Speed Internet Connectivity is established in 79 Govt. Polytechnics. 500 Digital Class rooms are established in 79 Government Polytechnics and facilitated uninterrupted access to Learning Management System and access to other online courses like SWAYAM MOOCS. Biometric attendance system is arranged in 84 Government Polytechnics.

- Learning Management System (LMS): It is an Anywhere Anytime Learning Programme. LMS is a digital version of content of Engineering (Theory and Practicals) subjects that the student can access, browse and can work at own pace anytime and anywhere, even on mobile or personal computer.
- e-Administration(e-Office): Paperless administration achieved through effective implementation of e-office both at HOD, Regional and District offices. The admissions into Polytechnics are performed by web counseling using 30 Government/Private/ Aided Polytechnics as Help Line centres.
- Institutional Web sites and Online Grievance Redressal System: All the 84 Government Polytechnics are equipped with institutional websites and mandatory Online Grievance Redressal System has been incorporated at the institutional level.
- Accreditation of courses in Government Polytechnics: The Government have sanctioned Rs.1.00 Crore for getting National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for 18 Government Polytechnics for the year 2020-21.

### Curriculum Development

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 revised curriculum C-20 is implemented from the academic year 2020-21 onwards.

### 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 2020-21. Technical Skill Development Institutes (TSDIs) in collaboration with SIEMENS are established in 7 Government Polytechnics offering 20 courses.

### Apprenticeship Training

Training is provided to engineering graduates and diploma holders in collaboration with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), MHRD, Government of

India. The department is conducting walk in interviews throughout the state to engineers and diploma holders. Number of industries are participating in the camp for selection of apprentices. 442 students are undergoing for Apprenticeship Training in the Academic year 2020-21. Skilling enhanced through 'Mandatory Industrial Training' for six months which commenced in 2018. 36110 students are undergoing practical training in the academic year 2020-21.

### Naadu-Nedu

Government have launched the Naadu-Nedu programme which aims at transforming educational institutions into vibrant and competitive institutions. This programme improves the Infrastructure facilities in government Polytechnics across the State towards modernizing the existing infrastructure facilities. The estimates submitted for sanction budget of Rs.196.88 crores for 9 components in 13 Districts.

### Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Components

Government sanctioned budget towards Infrastructure Facilities in GMR Polytechnics (SC) as welfare to the students pursuing Diploma course in two Government Model Residential Polytechnics and in Seven Govt. Model Residential Polytechnics in ST colleges

### Visualizing Future Polytechnic Education

- Continuous updating of curriculum, faculty training in tune with curriculum revision.
- Strengthening Industry Institute Interaction with apprenticeship, industrial seminars, industrial training, and industry exposure visits.
- Attain accreditation status from NBA in a phased manner for Government and provide world class Polytechnic education in the state by 2024.
- Challenges for accreditation in government polytechnics - digitalization of library, infrastructure gaps, and 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 selfemployment.
- Provide opportunities to fulfil the needs of women, rural and tribal students.

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- 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.

Special remedial measures have been taken by the Department during the COVID19 pandemic for the welfare of the students. Learning activities have been changed for the convenience of the students duly following the SOP issued by Gol and the state.

## Family Welfare

Ensuring access to health facilities is one of the top agenda 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-centres, 1142 Primary Health Centres, 195 Community Health Centres, 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 Centres, 44 Post-mortem Units, 259 e-UPHCs and 5 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 - 2018). The male and female expected life at birth for the combined state of Andhra Pradesh state are 68.4 and 72.1 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 65 for Andhra Pradesh welcomingly much lower than All-India's 112, as per the latest Sample Registration System (2016-18).

## Demographic Goals

The State has set itself goals for key health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate etc. 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.8.9.

Table 8.9. 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 | 65                | 112               | SRS - 2016 -18 |
| 2      | Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)         | < 20 | 29                | 32                | SRS - 2018     |
| 3      | Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)       | < 25 | 33                | 36                | SRS - 2018     |
| 4      | Total Fertility Rate (TFR)          | 1.8  | 1.6               | 2.2               | SRS - 2017     |
| 5      | Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) | -    | 71.1<br>(NFHS -5) | 47.8<br>(NFHS -4) | NFHS           |
| 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



## I. Maternal Health Care Services:

Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to the pregnant and lactating women by implementing various schemes (both Central and State) like Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Mathrutva Abhiyan (PMSMA) Programme, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, 24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre, Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEMONC) centers, LaQshya and issue of Mother and Child Health Cards. Each of these has a definite objective and while providing necessary maternal services, help to 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. 2.65 Lakh pregnant women were benefitted during 2019-20 and 1.37 Lakh pregnant Women were benefitted during 2020-21.
- Under the Government of India's new policy to guarantee free & cashless deliveries including caesarean operations in all public health institutions, 2,70,117 lakh pregnant women availed drugs and consumables 2,66,718 lakh availed free diet, 2,67,069 lakh availed free diagnostics and 2,20,731 Lakh availed drop back services under **Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram scheme**, initiated under NRHM without any user charges and any out-of-pocket expenditure during 2020-21.
- 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 checkup will be provided to the pregnant woman by a doctor / gynecologist 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 and a total of 1,02,773 high risk mothers were identified and a total of 3,95,753 Pregnant Women were screened during 2020-21, of which 77,895 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 2020-21, incentive has been paid to 1,27,793 beneficiaries out of enrolled 2,26,043. From inception of the program, 10,14,004 beneficiaries have been paid these incentives out of enrolled 11,61,945 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 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 GoI's **Lakshya** 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

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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 2020-21 up to March, 2021, 71 facilities in the state were selected on the basis of delivery load and all the 71 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.

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. 383 maternal deaths were reviewed up March during 2020-21. Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services is shown in Table 8.10

Table 8.10 - Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services. (In. Nos)

| Sl. No. | Indicator                      | 2019 -20 | 2020 -21 |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1       | ANC Registrations              | 814765   | 8,96,343 |
| 2       | High Risk PW                   | 140887   | 1,42,996 |
| 3       | ANC 4 Checkups                 | 729628   | 9,50,601 |
| 4       | Govt. Institutional Deliveries | 307000   | 2,83,807 |
| 5       | Low Birth Weight (<2.5 Kgs)    | 33664    | 29,162   |
| 6       | Breast Feeding within 1Hr      | 690539   | 6,71,132 |
| 7       | Post Natal Checkups            | 557542   | 6,05,809 |

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 of Vitamin K1 for all new born within 24 Hrs after birth, 100% implementation of Kangaroo 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, 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

Ensures all children get completely vaccinated. Immunization across the State is being carried out as per the National Immunization Schedule (NIS) starting from Birth up to 16 years of age. The current routine immunization schedule has 10 different types of vaccines providing protection against major diseases (Hep-B, Polio, TB, Pneumonia Pertussis diphtheria, Tetanus, Measles Rubella, Diarrhoea caused by Rota virus) and Japanese Encephalitis in 7 districts to the infants and children.

State is performing satisfactorily in special immunization campaigns like Pulse Polio Immunization (100%), conducting Mission Indradhanush schedule as per the Gol guidelines to cover the left out and drop out children. An ongoing programme with time-to-time reviews, reorientation trainings and introduction of new vaccines. So far (up to March, 2021) achieved full Immunization

(Children below 1 yr) coverage of 97.80% and Complete Immunization (Children 1 to 5 Yrs) coverage 95.55%. **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram:** The children will be screened for health problems under this program and provide vitamin-A supplementation, bi-annual de-worming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. Achievements under Programme are shown in Table. 8.11.

Table: 8.11 - Achievements of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram Programme

| Sl.No | Intervention  | 2019 -20                                   | 2020-21 |
|-------|---|--|---------|
| 1     | Schools Screening (in No's.)  | AWC 49,918<br>Schools & Jr.Colleges 42,314 | 0       |
| 2     | Screening Children (in lakh Nos)                                      | AWC 29.35<br>Schools & Jr. Colleges 34.88  | 0       |
| 3     | Children treated by PHC/UHC MOs team (in Lakh Nos.)                   | 4.32                                       | 0       |
| 4     | Referral to higher Centres (in Lakh Nos.)                             | 1.50                                       | 0       |
| 5     | Treated at higher hospitals - Aarogyasree & Non Aarogyasree (in Nos.) | 8,867                                      | 0       |
| 6     | Eye Screening (in Lakh Nos.)  | 38.99                                      | 0       |
| 7     | Spectacles Distributed (in Nos.)                                      | 47,523                                     | 0       |
| 8     | Albendazole Tablets distributed (in crore Nos)                        | 1.11                                       | 1.04    |
| 9     | Iron Folic Acid tabs (Big + Small) (in Crore Nos)                     | 26.99                                      | 11.85   |
| 10    | RBSK Target (in Lakh Nos)   | 73.58                                      | 73.58   |
| 11    | Mobile Health Teams (in Nos.)   | 438  | 438     |
| 12    | District Early Intervention Centres (in Nos.)                         | 16   | 34      |

Source: Family Welfare

**Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK):** Gol has launched a comprehensive programme called, 'Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram' (RKSK) to respond to the health and development requirements of adolescents in a holistic manner. Core principles of the RKSK program are health promotion and a community-based approach. Expanded scope of the programme includes nutrition, sexual & reproductive health, injuries and violence (including gender-based violence), non-

communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse. Under Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Adolescent girls and boys enrolled in government/government aided/ municipal schools from 6th to 12th classes are covered and out of school girls are being supplemented with IFA Blue Large tablets.

In Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs), counseling and referral services are provided to adolescents. At present, there are 1358 operational AFHC clinics across

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13 districts. Under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, Sanitary Napkins are being distributed to improve the access at very low prices to the poor adolescent girls studying in Government institutions in rural areas. In current FY 2020-21, 510624 students studying 7th to 12th Classes in Govt. Institutions have received 2.40 crore Sanitary Napkins.

A new initiative by GoI under Ayushman Bharat called School Health Programme is being implemented in 13 districts. The main objective is to strengthen the preventive and promotive aspects through health promotion activities. These activities will combine health education, health promotion, disease prevention, and improve access to health services in an integrated, systemic manner at the school level.

### 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 2020-21, 554 Vasectomies and 1,14,141 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. So far, 3 deaths and 1 failure have claimed FP Insurance during the year 2020-21 (up to March, 2021).

### 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 90% success rate for all new and 85% for re-treatment cases, achieve 217 per lakh population for all types of TB cases, significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB, achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB etc. The Performance of RNTCP (as per new indicators) details are shown Table 8.12.

Table 6.12 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 | 535.03              | 89                                     | 33      | 122   | 91%                    | 86%                 |

Source: Family Welfare

**VI. Prominent Health Services:** The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are providing services as link workers 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):** This is a platform to provide provision of preventive and development services to the community through several flagship programmes introduced by Government. VHSND activities are updated as per the September - 2019 guidelines hence forth VHND are called as VHSND. Every I & II Friday, VHSND will be conducted in all AWC's as a state specific initiative.

VHSND is an inter sectoral collaboration of following four components namely-

1. Health: It includes basic health and counselling services for reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health, Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases
2. Nutrition: It includes services as well as counselling related to growth monitoring, breast feeding and complementary feeding, maternal nutrition, micronutrients etc.
3. Early Childhood Development: It includes age-appropriate play and communication for children.
4. Sanitation: Defines promotion of hygiene, hand washing, safe drinking water and use of toilets.

A successful VHSND requires involvement and coordination among multiple stakeholders from different departments at community level.

**Urban Slum Health Services:** This 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. 259 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) in 89 ULBs have been established under National Urban Health Mission. Each urban health centre covers 25,000 to 30,000 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 259 UPHCs and newly approved 16 UPHCs to State-of-the-Art Electronic Urban Primary Health Centres (e-UPHCs). At present, 259 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, Orthopedics, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, internal medicine to provide quality medical services to the thickly populated urban dwellers nearer to them. Under these eUPHCs, 44.20 Lakhs OPD, 3.33 Lakhs Tele consultation, 14.45 Lakhs Lab investigations, 9.16 Lakhs Immunization and 1.18 Lakhs ANC/PNC were performed during the year 2020-21.

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 are also alerted with SMS in receiving health services due from time to time. During 2020-21, a total of 8,74,966 mothers and 7,58,870 children were registered in the web portal.

**ANMOL** is the Tablet Application for ANMs to upload data in RCH portal. It is user friendly application and having the facility to upload the data at the work place even though there is no net connectivity. Due lists and pending works will be displayed and digital RCH register is readily available in the application. Work plans can be generated for selected period and selected village by ANM. It is under implementation.

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 the year 2019-20.

### Emergency Health Transportation Scheme (108 Services):

734 ambulances (26 Neonatal, 179 ALS and 529 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 2020 to March, 2021 a total number of 6.60 lakh patients and 1.29 lakh pregnant women were transported under the Emergency Health Transportation Scheme. 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.

### Mobile Medical Clinics (104 Services):

656 MMCs are functional in the state covering 9853 Village Secretariats. 20 types of services including Maternal & Child Health with a special focus on Non-communicable Diseases i.e., Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus etc. are being delivered. 74 types of WHO GMP

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standard drugs relevant to the services are being provided. 9 types of investigations including ECG, RBS, Hb%, urine pregnancy test, urine albumin, urine sugar, urine microscopy and water chlorination are being conducted at the clinics with the help of ANMs and ASHAs. Home base visits for Post Natal mothers, elderly & Bed ridden with chronic diseases are also being conducted. 40.12 lakhs beneficiaries utilized MMU services for the period from April 2020 to March, 2021.

### 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 Empaneled Network Hospitals for 2436 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 "Dr.YSRAarogyasri" Scheme or any other Scheme(s) under the Trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

#### Health Schemes and Services

The Health schemes implemented by the trust include:

- i. Dr. YSR Aarogyasri for the Below Poverty Line families,
- ii. Employees Health Scheme for the employees, pensioners and their dependents,
- iii. Working Journalists Health Scheme for the accredited journalists identified by I&PR,
- iv. Amaravathi Residential Health Scheme for the residents identified by CRDA
- v. AarogyaRaksha Scheme,
- vi. Amrutha Health Scheme for the orphans and destitute identified by the government,
- vii. AayushmanBharath – PMJA, and
- viii. Implementation of Maternal Procedures under DrYSR Aarogyasri

#### Health Schemes

##### a) Dr.YSR Aarogyasri scheme

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, 137lakhs of existing beneficiary families of the state is 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. Government will bear the entire expenditure of treatment as per the scheme guidelines. 1,577 network hospitals are empanelled and 2,436 procedures are covered under the scheme. 138 follow-up procedures are identified for cashless treatment for one year from the date of discharge. So far, 5,512 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas where 14,39,220 beneficiaries were screened and 11,714 patients were referred.

##### b) Dr.YSR Aarogyasri health cards

Previously Aarogyasri Health Cards were issued to only BPL families based on the civil supplies data available with the department. Government issued orders relaxing the income limit to up to Rs. 5 Lakhs annual income. Today all the families with the annual income up to Rs. 5 Lakhs can apply to get smart health cards with QR code, which enables them to give their past health records through Aarogyasri App. Till date, 1,33,988 new cards were issued. Under the scheme, 533670 patients are benefitted with an amount of Rs.1902.35 crores. Details are given in Annexure 8.11

##### c) Employees Health Scheme

The Scheme was introduced for the benefit of 18.23 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 along with treatment of 25 identified chronic diseases. 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. All the employees above 40 years will be eligible for a free medical check-up. OPD treatment for 25 identified chronic diseases is being provided in Govt. Teaching Hospitals.

For the uncovered procedures, based on the recommendation of the Technical committee, the Trust has issued Letters of Credit (LOCs) to the hospitals where 44 beneficiaries of EHS have been treated for the high-end procedures like Liver Transplant, Heart Transplant, Bone Marrow Transplant, Deep Brain Stimulation, etc., for an amount of Rs. 6.21 Crores

#### d) Working Journalists Health Scheme:

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 the nodal agency. The scheme is being run by the Trust for working journalists of the state. The scheme is implemented with the same guidelines of EHS.

#### e) Amaravati Residents Health Scheme

Government have issued orders, among others that the residents (both white card and pink card holders) within the Amaravathi area who are residing as on 12.05.2016 shall be provided free medical facilities subject to certain conditions as stated therein and that the Scheme shall be implemented by the Trust. Accordingly, the Trust is providing services to the residents of CRDA region covering 37,569 families on the guidelines of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri Scheme. CRDA provide the requisite budget.

#### f) Aarogyaraksha:

The APL families are covered under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme with a premium collection of Rs.1200/- per family member per year and implemented w.e.f 07.04. 2017. The financial coverage is Rs 2.00 lakhs per year per individual. Entitled for Semi-private ward. The scheme covers 1044 procedures with 138 follow up packages as in Dr YSR Aarogyasri. The enrolment under Aarogyaraksha Scheme shall be done through the website of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri Health Scheme/ Mee-Seva/ and through Agencies. During 2020-21, 70,969 families with 1,90,308 family members are enrolled. An amount of Rs.22.84 crores premium collected. Payment settled for 17,706 claims with an amount of Rs. 36.26 crores.

#### g) Amrutha Health Scheme for Orphans and destitute

The Orphans and destitute in old age homes, managed / recognized by the State Government are covered under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme. Implementation of the scheme started on 04.07.2018. The Trust has collected the data of 2,812 eligible beneficiaries.

#### h) Aayushman Bharath (PMJAY), A grant-in-aid programme:

Aayushman Bharat is a national health scheme introduced by the Gol in the year 2018 to provide financial protection up to Rs.5 lakhs per family per annum for the vulnerable population of 50 Cr. beneficiaries living in India. An MoU was made between

State Health Agency (SHA), State Govt., and National Health Authority (NHA), Gol for implementation of Aayushman Bharat in the State of A.P.

Under Dr. YSR AHCT, 1.37 crore families are benefited in the State. But, as per the SECC- 2011, the total beneficiaries identified under AB PM-JAY in AP are 55.31 lakhs. The budget share between Centre and State is 60:40 and the proportionate families' eligible for AB PM-JAY is 38.20%. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.313.49 Crores has been released by the Gol.

#### i) Inclusion of Obstetric procedures

In order to further reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate from 65 to 50 per one lakh live births, the GoAP 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. So far, 2,16,435 Preauths raised, 2,02,833 therapies approved for an amount of Rs.232.21 crores.

#### Services

##### a) 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 has authorized the Trust to scrutinize the medical reimbursement bills of the government employees & pensioners for reimbursement of medical bills for hastening up the process of medical reimbursement bills.

##### b) 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. 576 hearing impaired children are benefited from cochlear implantation programme till date.

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## c) 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 16 Government and 114 Private Network Hospitals empaneled for treatment of Maintenance of Hemodialysis under all the schemes of Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust.

## Implementation of "Navaratnalu" under Aarogyasri

## a) Inclusion of all the procedures costing more than Rs. 1000/- (pilot project to covering all the districts)

To achieve the assurance of the Government to provide cashless health service for the treatments costing more than Rs.1000/-, the Trust has taken initiative and included 1000 new procedures to the existing 1059 procedures and identified West Godavari district to implement these 1000 procedures as pilot project from 03.01.2020. Scheme is expanded with additional 141 procedures to 6 districts i.e Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool and YSR Kadapa on 16-07-2020 and further expanded to the remaining 6 districts from 10-11-2020, with new 233+1+2 procedures covering all the districts. From 3rd January, 2020 to march, 2021 – 1,32,296 patients utilized the newly implemented 1377 Procedures, 68434 preauthorization approved for an amount of Rs.163.47 crores.

## b) Issue of YSR Aarogyasri Health Cards

Earlier, Aarogyasri health cards were issued to only BPL families based on the Civil Supplies data available with the department. Government relaxed the annual income limit up to Rs 5 Lakhs. All the eligible families can apply and get Smart Health Cards with QR code which enables them to give their past health records through Aarogyasri App. 1,33,988 new cards were issued till date.

**Smart health cards with QR code:** The Government has decided to issue Smart health cards, with plastic material, with QR Code, and with new purposes like beneficiaries can view their health record through OTP system from Aarogyasri mobile application. Further, health survey data can also be added to their existing health records in the Aarogyasri portal. As on 30.11.2020, nearly 1.35 Cr.Dr.YSR Aarogyasri health cards have been delivered to the eligible beneficiaries.

## c) Expansion of Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme to the cities of other states

The Trust has empaneled 123 hospitals (Hyderabad -80, Bengaluru -30 and in Chennai -13) for 716 identified Super Specialty procedures. 7,178 patients with 21,574 pre-authorisation approvals have taken treatment for an amount of Rs. 58.03 Cr from 1st November, 2019.

## d) YSR Aarogyasri

In order to compensate the loss of wages during post-op recovery period, Dr.YSR AHCT w.e.f. 02.12.2019 provides "Post-operative Sustenance Allowance" to the patients who undergo treatment from any of the identified 1519 procedures, as part of "Navaratnalu" under Dr.YSR Aarogyasri scheme.

Government has permitted to provide Post-Operative Sustenance Allowance (Aarogyasri) 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. For some procedure any number of number of months based on the rest period suggested by treating doctors. From December, 2019 to March, 2021 an amount of Rs.266.72 crores provided to post-operative sustenance allowance to 4,38,924 cases under Aarogyasri

## e) Issue of monthly Pensions to the patients

Government has issued orders for payment of monthly pension to the patients suffering from certain diseases duly certified by medical board constituted in Government Medical College. The monthly pension depending on the disease varies at

- Rs. 10,000/- per month to Hemodialysis, Thalassaemia, Sickle Cell disease, Severe Hemophilia
- Rs. 5,000/- to patients of Bilateral Elephantiasis-Grade 4, Paralysis confining the person to wheelchair or bed / Severe muscular dystrophy cases and accident victims confined to wheelchair or to bed / Kidney, Liver and Heart Transplantation patients, Chronic kidney disease patients
- Rs.3,000/- to Multi deformity leprosy patients

Total 56,072 patients benefitted with an amount of Rs 33.37 crores. The pensions are being issued by the SERP to the concerned eligible beneficiaries.

## f) Quality Assessment for Network Hospitals

One time quality assessment exercise for the 892 empaneled hospitals was completed by end of February, 2020, except PHCs and CHCs. The ultimate goal is to motivate all the NWHs to reach NABH standards. The details of Grade wise Medical and Dentals hospitals are shown in Table.8.13.



Table.8.13. Grade wise Medical and Dental Hospitals (in Nos)

| Grade        | Medical Hospitals |           | Dental Hospitals |          | Total      |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|------------|
|              | Private NWH       | Govt. NWH | Private          | Govt.    |            |
| A+           | 120               | 7         | 114              | 0        | 241        |
| A            | 302               | 38        | 127              | 1        | 468        |
| B            | 107               | 35        | 37               | 4        | 183        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>529</b>        | <b>80</b> | <b>278</b>       | <b>5</b> | <b>892</b> |

### Action Taken:

- All "A+" Hospitals which are not accredited with NABH must obtain NABH Accreditation within 1 year.
- All "A" grade Hospitals must upgrade themselves to "A+" category within 6 months and should obtain NABH Accreditation within 18 months.
- All "B" grade Hospitals have to upgrade themselves to A grade within 6 months and there after within 18 months should obtain NABH Accreditation.

**Daily Quality Assessment of NWHs:** Assessment of NWHs on daily basis started from 16.10.2020. The parameters identified are Patient Feedback at time of Discharge, IVRS calls to the on bed patients, and Hospital Quality assessment by Mithra. Based on the report generated, grievances like money collection are being forwarded to Joint Collectors for further action after enquiry.

**Recruitment of New Aarogya Mithras:** Notification was given for 660 Aarogya Mithra's & 55 Team Leaders out of which 563 Aarogya Mithra's and 45 Team Leaders has been joined.

**Help Desks at all NWHs and Sachivalayams:** As approved by the Government, 670 Help Desks have been established in all government and private network hospitals of AP and other states. Now 100% help desks available in all NWHs.

### Installation of CC TV Cameras at Aarogya Mithra:

Installation of CCTV cameras in all the NWH's reception area to view the Aarogyasri Helpdesk so as to monitor the functions of Aarogya Mithras, reception skills, expected level of facilitation with the patients and attendance at the help desk. Till date, installed 1234 NWHs are functional.

### 108 & 104 Services

With an aim to provide timely services for the emergency needy beneficiaries, the government has revamped the 108 Ambulances & 104 Mobile Medical units. There are 748 (412 New + 336 Old) ambulances of which 532 are Basic Life Support Ambulances, 216 Advance Life Support Ambulances, and 26 Neonatal Ambulances. 6,82,338 Emergencies (Covid-19: 1,59,417; Non-Covid: 5,22,921) attended (July-18th March 2021)

### 104 Mobile Medical Clinics (Revamped)

- Number of Mobile Medical Clinics are 656 (@ One Per Mandal).
- Integration with primary health care system.
- Mapping of 656 MMCs with village secretariats as a unit
- Integration with Dr. YSR aarogyasri health cards – completed
- Sharing of PHC area amongst the available Medical officers – in progress
- Average Number of Patients served per day Per MMC is 34

### Coverage of COVID – 19 cases under the scheme

In view of the spread of Pandemic COVID-19 virus across the world, the government of AP has decided to provide the cashless health care services to the CORONA virus affected people, irrespective of their economic status and also to treat the suspected patients. Accordingly, the Trust has included 7 more procedures under the scheme duly adding the additional amount for isolation rooms, PPEs, cost of additional 20 investigations which are required to do for the COVID-19 positive cases and 1 Post COVID-19 treatment procedure for management of

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complication of recovery from COVID. 97171 patients were treated with preauthorized amount of Rs.307.29 crores

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

### Action plan

Quality assessment of all network hospitals (Govt./Private) was done and grading's were given for all the empaneled hospitals. The hospitals with low quality standards were prescribed a time period of 12- 18 months for mandatory NABH Accreditation.

- Dr. YSR AHCT has introduced novel initiatives like daily quality assessment of the services provided by the NWH
- Aarogyasri Helpdesks have been strengthened by recruiting nearly 652 new Aarogyamithras with special emphasis on counselling and proper referral system.
- Wide publicity to Dr YSR Aarogyasri scheme by strengthening IEC activities.
- Village Health Nurse at Gram Sachivalayam have been designated as Sachivalayam Aarogyamithra and they have been active stakeholders in promoting the Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme.
- The skills of all the staff (NAM, Aarogya Mithra, Team Leaders) have been strengthened by organising online training sessions at regular intervals.
- Installation of CCTV cameras in all the NWH's reception area focusing Aarogyasri Helpdesk to monitor the availability of Aarogyamithra, their behavior towards the patients and to prevent the mischief by the hospital authorities.
- Regular inspection of network hospitals to minimize the fraudulent activities.
- Regular review meetings with all the stakeholders.
- Social audit through 104 SevaKendram.
- To contemplate and workout the new proposals in the interest of public health

For Eg: Comprehensive Cancer Care treatment by constituting Tumour Board, Bilateral Cochlear implant

surgery etc.,

## 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. Under APVVP, 6320 CHCs/MCH, 4700 SDHs(AHs) and 4450 DHs are functioning in the state.

### 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, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Anesthesia, Orthopedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dermatology and Dental Care. The District Hospitals (DH) with bed strength ranging from 150 to 450 provide clinical services like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, 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 specialties, other Nursing, Paramedical staff and medical equipments depending upon their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are provided to all hospitals by the Central drug stores under APMSIDC as per the requirements and allotments specified by APVVP. These Hospitals along with the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Teaching Hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) act 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 are shown in the following Table.8.14.

Table.8.14 Performance Indicators of Hospital activities

| S<br>N | Development<br>Indicator      | 2017 -18 | 2018 -19 | 2019 -20 | 2020 -21 |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1      | Out Patients (in lakh Nos.)   | 227.89   | 239.03   | 243.46   | 136.88   |
| 2      | In Patients(in lakh Nos.)     | 19.21    | 18.95    | 20.20    | 14.20    |
| 3      | Major Surgeries(in lakh Nos.) | 0.92     | 0.91     | 0.91     | 0.77     |
| 4      | Deliveries(in lakh Nos.)      | 1.69     | 1.75     | 1.68     | 1.60     |

### Human Resources

There are 3,066 Doctors including specialists, 3,820 Nursing, 1937 Paramedical staff and 1104 Administrative staff working for Health care in APVVP Hospitals. There are 12 Blood banks and 50 Blood Storage Centers functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. These blood banks provide blood to the needy patients in the Hospitals. Under National Health Mission 26 SNCU, 18

NRC, 118 NBSU, 86 CEMONC and 26 Tribal SNCU are functioning in APVVP Hospitals.

**Special Care New Born Units:** Government sanctioned 26 SNCUs to APVVP Hospitals in the state. 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 are shown in the below Table.8.15

Table 8.15 Performance of SNCU in APVVP Hospitals

| No.of cases under<br>SNCU | Total<br>(April 2018 - Mar<br>2019) | Total<br>(April 2019 - Mar<br>2020) | Total<br>(April 2020 March<br>2021) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Baby Weight in grams      |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| >2500gm                   | 1,18,708                            | 1,17,679                            | 25,009                              |
| <2500gm                   | 21,952                              | 21,915                              | 571                                 |
| 1500 - 2499gm             | 17,649                              | 18,071                              | 16,968                              |
| 1000 - 1499gm             | 3,258                               | 2,979                               | 2,728                               |
| Preterm births(Gestation) |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| >37 weeks                 | 1,40,660                            | 1,39,594                            | 25,009                              |
| <37 weeks                 | 14,080                              | 14,491                              | 18,878                              |

### 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. During 2020-21 (up to March, 2021), 32,503 cases were admitted, 27,173 discharged, 4312 referred and 163 deaths reported.
- **The Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)** are established to provide care to the sick and malnourished children. At present, 18 NRCs are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. During 2020-21)

635 SAM cases were admitted and discharged, of them 332 discharged with target weight gain, 110 cases referred, 132 children followed up.

- **The YSR Aarogya Sri Health Care scheme** is being implemented in all District Hospitals, most of the Area Hospitals and a few CHCs which have empaneled, based on the availability of specialists and equipment. There is a gradual increase in the number of cases treated.
- **Under YSR Vaidya Pariksha**, during 2020-21 (April to Nov. 2020), 17.45 Lakh patients availed free

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laboratory services, 1.23 Lakh tests conducted. With regard to Free Tele-radiology services, 1.40 Lakh X- Rays uploaded and 1.39 Lakh reported. 52,606 Free CT-Scan services in PPP mode, 941 CT Scans under Tele Reporting were reported.

- Under the **National Free Dialysis services scheme**, dialysis centers are established in all 13 districts in APVVP hospitals in PPP mode. During 2020-21, 3,28,304 sessions of dialysis were given to 36,968 patients.
- Under **Tele-Ophthalmology Services programme**, 115 e-Eye centers have been established in the state in PPP mode with an aim to provide high quality eye care to the affected population. 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. Correction glasses/spectacles are then provided free of cost based on the report recommendations. During 2020-21 (up to March, 2021) 1,58,963 beneficiary visits, 1,49,894 refraction checks, 70,580 funds checks have been completed, and issued 1,21,149 spectacles.
- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme** is being implemented in APVVP Hospitals. The Scheme aims to provide cashless deliveries, free transport facilities and care to sick new born for 1 year after birth, make local purchase of emergency drugs and consumables, facilitate diagnostics for ANC checkups and provide free blood and free diet.

### SADAREM Programme

Software for Assessment Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation and Empowerment aimed to screen all the differently abled and issue a digitally signed permanent disability certificate to all the eligible in the state in a saturation mode. This certificate paves way to the differently abled to claim their share in education, employment and for obtaining financial and nonfinancial concessions from the Government. During 2020-21 (upto 31-03-2021) 60,571 certificates have been issued to the disabled.

The erstwhile procedure of manual assessment of

disability and manual certification was entirely revamped by the new system of Web Enabled online assessment and digital certification. To avoid mobs in hospitals, fixed time slots are allowed to PWDs.

The waiting period in getting disability certificate has been reduced significantly due to increase of hospitals conducting screening from 56 to 171. This change has proportionally increased the opportunities of the PWDs in getting financial support and other concessions as promised in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities act 2016.

### Trauma Care Centres

Trauma Care Centre provide immediate emergency Medical Care to accident victims. At present 5 Trauma Care Centers are functioning at DH-Rajahmundry, DH-Eluru, AH-Tekkali, and AH-Tuni and Naidupeta and the process of establishment of one more Trauma care centres CHC-Penukonda, Anantapur District in under process.

### Strengthening and Upgradation of Hospitals

Government permitted the APMSIDC to take up the works as regional wise packages for Strengthening and Upgradation of Hospitals under the control of APVVP under NABARD TRANCHE-XXIV/XXV and **NAVARATNALU**. The APMSIDC called for tenders as three packages, tenders also finalized and the work started. In addition, the following activities are proposed for future action plan under APVVP with an objective of Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate, Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate, Improving the quality of Health Services provided by public Health Facilities and Reduction of Out-of-Pocket expenditure to the people on account of Health.

### Action plan

- Trauma Care services to be extended to another 38 hospitals to the level of Level-III
- Free Dentures to be provided in 148 hospitals
- Free Hearing Aids to be provided in all District & Area Hospitals
- 10 bedded ophthalmic blocks in 6 DHs.
- Planning to incorporate 8 more new deformities, notified in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 into SADAREM for certification to the needy disabled persons.

## HEALTH

The COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented in its scale as well as quick spread across the world. Due to sustained efforts of government functionaries at all levels, the state is able to handle the crisis with meticulous planning. The State along with entire geography of the Country is witnessing 2nd wave of Covid-19 pandemic. The Government is taking all the measures for prevention and management of COVID 19, which include Regular Surveillance, Testing, Contact tracing and containment, operationalization of COVID Care Centers, Treatment at notified COVID hospitals, Recruitment of additional staff for COVID hospitals, Helpline services through 104 Call Centre, Hospital desk management and Vaccination.

As per the status available on 12.05.2021, total of 1,76,05,687 Samples have been tested in which 13,44,386 have tested positive reflecting a Positivity Rate of 7.64%. The tests done per million in AP is 3,29,695 as against all India average of 2,21,762.

Covid vaccination is taken up in State as per the Government of India guidelines. As on 11.05.2021, 1st dose of vaccine was administered to 53.28 lakh persons while 2nd dose was also administered to 20.12 lakh persons, out of 1.48 crore total population covering health workers, front line workers and persons aged more than 45 years. Government is planning to go for global tendering to have greater and faster access to vaccination.

**Public health schemes:** The State 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 programmes.

### National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program

The National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) deals with Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis and Filariasis with the support of state government and NHM programme with broad objective of prevention of deaths due to Vector Borne Diseases and reduction of morbidity and covering tribal areas of 5 districts in the state. The major strategies include.

1. Early Diagnosis and Complete treatment for Malaria and other Vector Borne Diseases.
2. Integrated Vector Control Measures through ensuring of Prompt Usage of LLINs, Conduction of Insecticidal Spray Operations (IRS), promoting personal protection measures and source reduction methods.
3. Capacity Building and inter-sectoral co-ordination with line departments, i.e., Education, RWS, Panchayath Raj, Municipal Administration & Urban Development, etc.

The status of Vector Borne Diseases is shown in Table 8.16

Table 8.16 Status of Vector Borne Diseases

| Diseases    | 2019              |           |        | 2020 (up to Dec) 20-12-2020 |           |        |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|
|             | Sample collection | positives | Deaths | Sample collection           | positives | Deaths |
| Malaria     | 6502654           | 3104      | 0      | 3930626                     | 2032      | 0      |
| Dengue      | 51876             | 5286      | 0      | 12999                       | 894       | 0      |
| Chikungunya | 832               | 88        | 0      | 318                         | 28        | 0      |
| JE          | 2                 | 0         | 0      | 40                          | 1         | 0      |
| Filariasis  | 148371            | 9         | 0      | 60618                       | 0         | 0      |

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National TB Control Programme (National TB Elimination 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. The achievements under the programmes are shown in Table.8.17

Table. 8.17 - Year - wise Achievements under National TB Control Programme from 2015 to 2020

| Year | Population in lakhs | Annual Total TB Case Notification Rate / Lakh |         |       | Treatment Success rate |                   |
|------|---------------------|---|---------|-------|------------------------|-------------------|
|      |                     | Public  | Private | Total | New cases              | Retreatment 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               | 147   | 43      | 189   | 91%                    | 90%               |
| 2020 | 535.03              | 89  | 33      | 122   | 91%                    | 91%               |

### National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment:

This programme aims to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1 % to 0.3%. As per 2006-07 Survey by Gol, the Prevalence is 1%. The strategies under the programme are to control of avoidable blindness, Training of Ophthalmic Personnel and Provision of Equipment / Consumables to provide high quality of eye care to the effected population, expand coverage eye care services to the underserved areas, to 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.

During 2020-21 (Upto November, 2020), 38556 cataract surgeries were conducted 7231 spectacles distributed free of cost. 107043 Old age spectacles distributed and 297 Eye Balls collected.

### 1. Dr. YSR KantiVelugu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a unique Special innovative Programme "Dr.YSR KantiVelugu" - 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".

#### The objectives

- To reduce the avoidable blindness from 0.36% to 0.25%
- 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:

Dr.YSR KantiVelugu Programme is being implemented in 6 Phases, targeting specific population in each Phase. The Target Population is 5.30 Crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh approved the Action Plan and issued administrative sanction orders with an estimation of Rs.560.89 Crores towards procurement of the equipment, drugs, staff, materials and for outreach screening, 60% State Share and 40% from GOI, NPCB (NHM).

- 52 Govt. Institutions, DBCSs and PHCs are strengthened with Opth. Equipment
- Providing eye care services through 11 Teaching Hospitals 13 District Hospitals 28 Area Hospitals and 91 NGO Eye Hospitals
- 400 PMOAs Posts were sanctioned for implementation of Dr YSR Kanti Velugu Programme.
- 400 Tabs are provided to update online entries of the Screening data. Medical Records, Prescription books, Pamphlets, Banners etc were provided to districts
- Govt. of AP included the Cataract surgeries in Dr.YSR Aargoyasri Scheme and 296 NetWork Hospitals and Registered NGO Hospitals are available to provide service
- All screening details of beneficiaries are entered in Online Database

#### Phase I & Phase II Eye Screening of School Children

Under Phase-I & Phase-II, Eye Screening of School Children was successfully completed from 10.10.2019 to 31.12.2019. 66,17,613 Children from 60,393 schools were covered and spectacles provided to 1,58,227.

#### Phase III Community Eye Screening "AVVA -TATA"

Under Phase III, Community Eye screening "AVVA -TATA" for 60 Years and above population started on 18.02.2020 to provide Screening, Spectacles Distribution, Cataract Surgeries and other appropriate interventions at free of cost. Total Target population is 56,88,424.

Due to Covid Pandemic, all Screening activities were stopped and restated on 2.11.2020 and Eye Screening Prescription of Spectacles are being done at PHCs /

Urban PHCs / Village Secretaries / Ward Secretaries and Institutions on walk-in mode and conducting Cataract Surgeries duly taking all Covid Precautions.

Under Phase III, 7,21,425 Old Age people screened, Spectacles recommended to 3,35,623 Spectacles delivered to 2,03,483 beneficiaries, 71,790 referred for Cataract Surgeries and 35,237 Cataract Surgeries done.

Phase III AVVA-TATA Eye Screening Programme is still being conducted in all 13 districts. The total provisional expenditure is Rs.74 Crores.

#### National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), Government Health Institutions are diagnosing leprosy cases, motivating 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 to the leprosy patients. For early identification of leprosy suspects, ASHAs are imparted with the knowledge on symptoms of leprosy.

#### Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance for Leprosy

Active Case Detection & Regular Surveillance for leprosy (ACD&RS) is new program to detect leprosy at an early stage in order to prevent disabilities and stop transmission. Imperative to carryout active case search on a regular basis round the year. Screening has to be done once in 6 months or 12 months depending upon the criteria applicable to the given area, high endemic twice in a year, low endemic once in a year.

#### National Level Indicators on NLEP for districts:

- PR less than 1 per 10,000 population at district
- Grade II disability % rate less than 2 % (G2D among new cases) at district level
- Grade II disability /million less than 1.15/million population (for 2020-21)
- Zero Child cases

#### Target set for the State of Andhra Pradesh for Current Financial Year

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- Districts with G2 disability <1 per million population- Krishna – 0.6, Vizianagaram 0.4 and Visakhapatnam 0
- Districts to achieve Disease Elimination Status-leprosy

East Godavari - PR:0.22, G2D-0, Child cases-11

West Godavari- PR:0.19 G2D -1, G2D-0.2/ million pop, Child Cases-4

**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.

**Case Detection in Hard to reach areas:** Special Case detection survey was conducted in Hard to Reach habitations. Online application of symptoms of Leprosy is prepared and ANM are screening the population of her area and enter the suspects. It lands into Medical Officer Module, MO will examine patient and declare confirmation and start treatment, follow-up visit entries also to be made by Medical Officer.

Details of average reporting percentage of Syndromic(S) Presumptive (P), Laboratory Confirmed (L) are given in **Annexure 8.12.**

### 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 is implementing in 13 districts in the state. 13 District NCD Clinics are functioning in the District Hospitals. In 195 CHCs, NCD Clinics are functioning. At PHC level, NCD clinics are being conducted daily from 2 to 4 pm every day
- Cardiac Care Units are functioning in all the District Hospitals

- Population based screening for NCD-CD-AMB. Universal screening for NCD-CD-AMB rolled out in the state on 28-09-2020. Dedicated online application developed for screening. All the 18668 ANMs are trained and provided with tabs
- Hypertension and Diabetes treatment protocols were developed and disseminated to all health facilities
- 75.25% population has been screened as on 22-12-2020 covering 113.03 Lakh households. Medical Officers are examining identified cases and appropriate treatment and referring if required

### National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

13 Psychiatric wards and clinics are functioning in the District Hospitals. Mental Health Clinics are conducted once in a month in every PHC. State Mental Health Authority was constituted. The State Mental Health Rules 2018 approved by the Government of AP and were submitted to Government of India for approval.

### National Programme for Health Care of Elderly

7 Geriatric wards were established in District Hospitals i.e. Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa and Ananthapuram. Construction of Geriatric Wards at 6 District Hospitals are under progress (at CHC Kotturu, AH Guduwada, DH Markapur, DH Atmakur, DH Madanapalle, DH Nandyal) @ Rs. 70 lakhs per each Geriatric ward. Basic Physiotherapy equipment's will be supplied to all District Hospitals, Community Health Centers, Primary Health Centers. 195 Geriatric Clinics established at CHC level.

### National Tobacco Control Programme

NTCP is implemented in 13 districts in the state. The Operational Aspects are 1. Create awareness of harmful effect of tobacco by conducting sensitization to students in colleges and schools and 2. Implementation of Cigarettes & Other Tobacco Production Advertisement Act (COTPA) 2003. 13 District Tobacco Control Cells are functioning in the DM&HO Offices and 13 Tobacco Cessation Centers functioning in the all District Hospitals. A toll free number 1800-425-2024 established at state office and the Toll free number pamphlets were distributed to districts. Tobacco Free Educational Institutions programme is being implemented in schools. TOFEI Guidelines communicated to Collegiate and Technical Education departments.



### National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) is implemented in 9 districts in the state i.e. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool and Ananthapuramu. Every month 10 villages are covered @ 20 households per village and all primary schools in village for identification of dental and skeletal and Non-skeletal fluorosis. IPM labs will be strengthened with 10 Ion Meters.

### National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

State IDD Lab was established in the Director of Public Health and Family Welfare. Salt Testing Kits provided to all Endemic Districts to ASHAs for conducting of IDD Survey. On 09-11-2020, IDD surveys conducted in all Districts@ 30 Villages per district @ 1 per PHC

### National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)

243 Dental Units are established at all the APVVP Hospitals and 21 PHCs. Dental clinics conducted in all Primary Health Centres by Dental Assistant Surgeon once in a week.

### A.P State Aids Control Society

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that eventually causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a global public health problem as more than 35 million people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for India. Provisional estimates put the number of people living with HIV in India at 25 lakhs and 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh.

#### The following prevention activities are taken up:

- Provision of Basic Services which include HIV/AIDS counselling, testing services and also prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV through 1960 Centers (213 Standalone ICTC's for HIV confirmatory testing and 1439 Govt., 196 Pvt, 104 Community Base Screening Targeted Intervention (CBSTI) NGOs & 7 Mobile for HIV Screening test)
  - Facility Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres have been established in Private sector hospitals based on the need.
  - Targeted Interventions (TIs) including Link Workers Scheme are implemented through Non-Government Organisations and Community Based Organisations to provide condom promotion, behavioral 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 92 targeted interventions are implemented in the state to cover 8 FSWs, 3 IDUs, 71 core components, 2 truckers and 8 migrants in high focused areas. These interventions cover 86,532 FSWs, 19,576 MSMs, 1,193 IDUs, 1,23,160 migrants and 21,610 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 167 (Government – 40; IRCS – 18; Private/Charity – 109) Blood banks, 96 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. Blood Transfusion Services of Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society has developed an android and web-based application for donor registration. AP Blood Cell APP was started for improving the Voluntary Blood Donations. The face book tool is also utilised in promoting voluntary blood donations in the state.
- Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases** and Reproductive Tract Infection services are provided through 55 Designated STI/RTI Clinics (DSRCs) in Government Hospitals providing free STI treatment.
- Care, Support and Treatment ART:** Initiation is being provided through 40 Anti-Retroviral Treatment Centers in Government Hospitals which provide free ART medicines to all eligible People Living HIV in the state. ART services are widely decentralized by establishing 33 Link ART + centres and 76 Link ART Centres. Around 1.90 lakh PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the ART centres in the state. Five new ART centres have been sanctioned by NACO during FY 2020-21, which are to be made operational, making it 45 ART centres in the state. Single window services are being provided for PLHIV TB Co-Infected PLHIV through ART centers. 99 dots implemented for HIV-TB patients. 31,270 ART patients are receiving ART pensions through YSR Pension Kanuka.

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President's Emergence Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR India), a program supported through Centres for Disease Control (CDC) & United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with their partners is focusing on the strengthening of HIV Prevention activities among key population i.e. Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), transgendered individuals and people who inject drugs, and strengthening of ART treatment services for PLHIV working in close coordination with SACS/DAPCU, ART centres and other stakeholders with an objective of achieving UNAIDS goals of 95-95-95. (95% HIV Positive people know their status- 95% PLHIV who know their status on treatment-

95% of PLHIV on ART are virally suppressed.)

The program has been implemented at East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts from 2015-20 and is now being scaled up across 13 districts of AP from October 2020. PEPFAR India also provides technical assistance for service delivery improvement including capacity building quality improvement and system strengthening of the Ten HIV viral load laboratories in the state. CDC also in the process of assessment of Infection Prevention Control and Laboratory systems strengthening at 10 Medical College Hospitals and 10 District Hospitals.

**The performance of APSAC is given in Table - 8.18**

Table 8.18 - Physical Performance of APSAC during 2020-21

| Component Name                           | Indicator                                       | Target      | Achievement   | % Achievement |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Blood Safety                             | Total Blood units Collection                    | 5,35,038    | 4,27,307      | 80%           |
|  | Voluntary Blood units Collection                | 4,54,783    | 3,60,710      | 79%           |
| Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers | Non - Ante Natal Cases Tested                   | 16,86,017   | 721510        | 43%           |
|  | NON - Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%) |             | 10,174 (1.4%) | NA            |
|  | Ante Natal Cases Tested                         | 8,77,800    | 7,94,117      | 90%           |
|  | Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)       |             | 578 (0.07%)   | NA            |
| STI component (DSRC)                     | STI cases treated                               | 3,51,040    | 1,21,712      | 35%           |
| Anti - Retro Viral Therapy               | Alive on ART                                    | NA          | 1,90,243      | NA            |
| TI - NGO                                 | HRG Coverage                                    | 1,12,526    | 1,24,128      | 110%          |
|  | FSW   | 11,787      | 14,620        | 124%          |
|  | core composite                                  | 99,479      | 1,08,063      | 109%          |
|  | IDU   | 1,260       | 1,445         | 115%          |
|  | Migrant   | 1,21,000    | 1,13,294      | 94%           |
|  | Trucker   | 20,000      | 38,871        | 194%          |
|  | Condom distribution                             | 5,20,70,618 | 2,96,00,343   | 57%           |
|  | Clinic Services annual average                  | 1,17,099    | 69,769        | 60%           |

Source: Aids Control Society

District wise performance of ICTC programme, Non -Ante Natal Clients and Ante Natal Clients in 2020-21 is given in **Annexure 8.13** and District wise Ante Retroviral therapy programme performance is given in **Annexure 8.14**.

## 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 55,607 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.

### Pre Primary Schooling in Anganwadis: Shaping the Anganwadis as YSR Pre-Primary

### Schools:

Early Childhood Development (ECD) is 'an outcome of a child's status as being adequately nourished, physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally sound, socially competent and ready to learn'. The emphasis on early years of life, from conception till about the age of five of children would work for better results during schooling as well later stage of life.

The dynamic leadership of the state Government in Andhra Pradesh has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Development.

There are about '8.70 Lakhs' children of 3-6 years age group enrolled in 55607 Anganwadi Centres administratively under control of 257 ICDS Projects in the State of A.P.

Pre-School syllabus has been revised based on National Education Policy. Age specific syllabus and activities were designed separately for Pre-Primary-1 & Pre-Primary-2 in consultation with national and international organizations to fill joy with child centric engagement. PP-1 & PP-2 books have been re-designed with focus on English learning. Workbooks with simple classroom instructions were designed to engage children and tune to language, arithmetic and social skills. The department has trained 257 CDPOs and 1414 Supervisors on the revised syllabus and also trained all 55607 Anganwadi Workers during January 2021

Identified 25 key activities (List given below) for effective learning of pre-school children and developed videos on how to facilitate those activities with Children for easy adoption of AWWs. Trainings organized to all 257 CDPOs and 1414 Supervisors and 42530 Anganwadi Workers on all 25 activities. Rs. 1000/- per AWC for all 55607 has been released from the department for procurement of pre-school material to organize above 25 activities at AWC. Pre-School material to organize the above 25 activities is prepared by 40139 Anganwadi centers so far.

**The activities includes** Sorting; Number Puppets & Stick Puppets; Sand Paper Numbers Alphabets & Aksharamala; Flash Cards - Stories, Numbers & Alphabets; Bibs - Alphabets, Numbers & Aksharamala; Finger puppets; Sound Boxes; Number Disc and Word Disc; Number

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Picture Matching; Geometrical shape box; Number Dominoes; Conversational Cards; Stereo-Gnostic cloth bag; NSC (Number, Shape and Colour); Blind Fold; CVC Word books; Activities using Bells; Wooden boards with different sizes of holes; Mirror with Comb Activity with Clay; Puppet theatre; Number association stand; Opposite Words; Singular & Plural words; Match the fun

Developed videos on spoken English for Anganwadi workers in coordination with SCERT. These videos are extensively used by the Anganwadi workers to develop communicative spoken English in conversation with parents, children. So far '12 spoken English Videos are developed and shared with Anganwadi Workers

Pre-School kit worth Rs. 5000/- consisting with necessary play material & learning material is planning to be supplied to all 55607 AWCs

Capacitated all 257 CDPOs and 1414 Supervisors on Remote Learning and 100 days School readiness in coordination with PRATHAM organization. Keeping in view of the pandemic situation, to promote remote learning, mother groups were formed and they were trained through Anganwadi Workers on how to engage children at home. All 55607 Anganwadi Workers trained from 20-25 January' 2021 on Remote Learning and 100 days School readiness. The activities includes 'how to

engage children with joyful instructions, how mothers to be counseled on childcare practices. Under Nadu-Nedu, the State Government will be taking up construction of new buildings for 27,438 Anganwadi Centres and upgradation of 28,169 Anganwadi Centres during next three years (2021-2023) with all necessary learning and play material to strengthen Pre-primary Education in Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has kept focus on developing Anganwadi Centres as 'YSR Pre-schools' to provide holistic learning opportunities to children in early years.

### YSR SAMPOORNA POSHANA PLUS (+) AND YSR SAMPOORNA POSHANA SCHEME

To address the problem of anemia and malnutrition among pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus and YSR Sampoorna Poshana scheme was introduced for supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centres at a annual budget of Rs. 1,863.11 Cr has been allocated for the nutrition of Pregnant women, Lactating mothers and Children. Milk and Egg are being given on daily basis to all 23,70,000 children aged 6 months to 72 months and 6,46,000 Pregnant and Lactating women who are enrolled in the Anganwadis.

Table 8.19 Coverage of Beneficiaries under YSR Sampoorna Poshana:

| Category of Beneficiaries         | YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus Scheme (77 Tribal Mandals) | YSR Sampoorna Poshana Scheme (All mandals except 77 Tribal Mandals) | Total Beneficiaries |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Pregnant and Lactating women      | 66,000  | 5,80,000  | 6,46,000            |
| Children aged 6 Months to 3 years | 1,50,000  | 13,50,000   | 15,00,000           |
| Children aged 3 - 6 Years         | 1,64,000  | 7,06,000  | 8,70,000            |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>3,80,000</b>                                       | <b>26,36,000</b>  | <b>30,16,000</b>    |

In budget 2020-21, an amount of Rs.1501 (Rupees Fifteen hundred and one Crore only) are allocated under YSR Sampoorna Poshana Scheme to meet the expenditure towards provided nutrition to Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers & Children aged 6 to 72 months and the details are shown below.

### POSHAN Abhiyaan:

POSHAN Abhiyaan is a strategy with a vision to address malnutrition by adopting life cycle approach to reduce the country's stunting to 25% from 38.4% by 2022. The focus therefore, will be given to improve nutritional status of children 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in a time bound manner which strives to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies. Implementation strategy of POSHAN Abhiyaan has been based on intense monitoring and convergence action plan right up to the grassroots level. Of the total budget 50% is supported by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Bank and remaining 50% is from central and State Government. The budgetary share between central and state government is 60:40 respectively.

### Components under POSHAN Abhiyaan:

Poshan Tracker application, Incremental Learning Approach (ILA) & e-ILA, Community mobilisation and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC)- community based events Information, Education and Communication (IEC) & Advocacy- Jana chaitanyam, Convergence Action Plan (CAP), Incentives, Flexi activities

### Component wise Achievement Status of POSHAN Abhiyaan:

#### 1. Poshan Tracker Application:

The new ICT enabled POSHAN Tracker application will provide a 360-degree view of the activities of the Anganwadi Centre (AWC), service deliveries of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and complete beneficiary management for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children. The system will enable real-time monitoring and tracking of all AWCs,

The POSHAN Tracker will be integrated with the RCH

portal of Health which undertakes early identification and tracking of women through their reproductive lifecycle, promoting, monitoring and supporting the reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health schemes/programme delivery and reporting. Across the state training of AWW & supervisors has been completed PoshanTracker application.

#### Procurement:

a) Procurement of smart phones and sim cards for all 55607 AWWs and 2228 supervisor has been completed and distributed to all field functionaries

b) 4 types of growth monitoring devices (i.e., Stadiometer, Infanto meter, Salter scale and Adult weighing Scale) have been procured and distributed to all AWCs. All devices are procured through GeM, GOI.

**2. Incremental Learning Approach (ILA) & e-ILA:** Through this approach, frontline workers and district and block level functionaries capacities and skills will be strengthened on 4 thematic areas incrementally. The modules under 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.

#### Status:

Across the state formed SRG (State Resource Group), DRG (District Resource Group), BRG (Block Resource Group) in all districts.

All the 21 modules of first 1000 days care have been translated in to local language and given to field functionaries till sector level. Further, fortnight training to all the field functionaries until sector level in cascading model on all 21 modules.

Similarly, all module takeaways have been translated and distributed printed version of takeaways to 55607 AWWs as IEC material and are being used while at the time of home visits to council beneficiaries.

**E-ILA :** e-ILA or e-Incremental Learning Approach are online thematic modules on 1000 days care developed to support the worker improve their knowledge and skills in an ongoing, incremental manner. The e-ILA modules will be supplemented by a face-to-face

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interaction with ICDS supervisory cadres to institutionalize a system under the POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) where knowledge is built incrementally on small amounts of learning at a time, until all skills, understanding and actions have been put into regular practice. In addition to providing easily accessible and interactive online content for revision and recall, the e-ILA modules allow for self-paced learning, helping AWWs develop practical job skills and a clear and grasp of programmatic and thematic priorities. With a knowledge assessment built-in at the end of each module, it provides immediate feedback to the AWW motivating her to improve herself, and follows up at the end of the month to assess actions taken by the AWW based on the IL modules completed.

**Status:**

Across the state e-ILA has been rolled out and all modules have been accessed by AWW, supervisors, CDPO and PDs

e- ILA Dashboard enabled for project, district 93% of Supervisors and 95% of AWWs have completed the e-ILA course and acquired certificates.

AWWs are utilizing this e-ILA application as counseling tool for easy understandings.

**3. Community mobilisation and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) - community based events:** 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 behaviors. It also serves as platform to disseminate Government schemes which can benefit PW and LW. The events are held bi-monthly at AWC/ Panchayats with active involvement of PRI, health, SHG (including sadikaramitras) elders of community and husbands and mother-in-law of beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 250/- per event is allotted to each AWC.

**Status:**

Over 95% AWCs are organizing CB event twice a month.

All AWWs are supplied with event related information pamphlets to disseminate correct messages.

Participation of health, PRI and SHG is good.

Introduced specific day events (i.e., first Wednesday and third Wednesday)

Short videos have been developed based on ILA themes and uploaded in CAS phones.

Releasing budget directly to AWW account through CFMS

Due to COVID-19, protocols organizing Community based events have been suspended. Though AWWs are disseminating key messages to all the beneficiaries virtually.

**4. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) & Advocacy- Jana chaitnyam:** As part of this the mission will focus on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into people mandate through involvement of general population, PRI, SHGs. Strategies for janaandolan includes a series of IEC campaigns and mass events at AWCs, schools, colleges and public places in order to build knowledge on optimal breast feeding, anaemia, maternal nutrition complementary feeding to prevent malnutrition

**Status:**

By adopting 360 degree approach various campaigns, mass media activities have been carried out in convergence with all departments, NGOs and all sections of society for reducing malnutrition.

Being nodal agency successfully organized two State level campaigns Poshan maaha (September-19) & Poshan pakhwada (March-2020).

**5. Convergence Action Plan (CAP):** Malnutrition is complex subject which can be dealt with standalone intervention. Research shows that the malnutrition can be effectively handled if there is coordinated efforts 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. Govt. of AP have been constituted committees at various levels for effective convergence efforts through GO.MS.No:39.

**Status:**

Formation of block, district and state level committees at

all levels has been completed as notified through G.O. Rt. No.50

State level committee is headed by chief secretary, district committee by DC and block level by RDO.

Following bottom up approach all 257 projects and 13 districts have prepared and implemented convergence action plans for 2019-20. Similarly, preparing action plans for FY 2020-21

Successfully organized State level Convergence committee meeting and submitted the State Convergence plan of FY 2020-21 to government for review and approval.

**6. Innovation:** Considering the high prevalence of malnutrition among women, adolescent girls and children in tribal populations of Andhra Pradesh, "community Nutrition Hub" model is implemented in 5 districts- Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and East Godavari in FY 2019-20. The nutrition hub includes promoting of nutri-garden, kitchen

gardens in beneficiary houses, home based management of severely malnourished children, promotion of consumption of iron rich by pregnant and lactating women, food demonstration centre for nutrition recipes; training and capacity building centre.

#### Status:

Nutri-Hubs have been implemented in 10 tribal projects of 5 districts in collaboration with Piramil Swastya Foundation in 2019-20.

The project is completed. Presently, the department is planning to promote kitchen gardens in 5 tribal districts.

Operations research (OR) on assessment of prevalent nutrition customs and practices among vulnerable groups in specific geographic areas using qualitative research methods is in progress.

**7. Incentives:** Incentive component aimed at motivating the Anganwadi workers for more active participation in improving the nutritional status women.

## 8. Flexi activities:

Tabel 8.20: 7% of total allocation to state to be utilized as flexi fund.

| S.No | Particulars  | Budget Rs. in Crores |
|------|--|----------------------|
| 1    | Releases (Go I + Go AP) 2018 - 19, 2019 - 20 & 2020 - 21<br>(Note: Excellence award achievement fund Rs. 1.75Cr<br>& Sarees budget Rs.8.90Cr not included for Flexi) | 305.91               |
| 2    | Flexi amount (7% of total releases)  | 21.41                |
| 3    | Budget utilization from FY2018 - 19 to FY2020 - 21<br>(including to be committed expenditure)  | 9.42                 |
|      | Balance  | 11.99                |

- State level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) has been formed through G.O: 241, dated: 20th November, 2018

- Chief Secretary is the chairperson for SLSC.

- Two SLSC meeting have been conducted so far.

**Budget:** The project is externally aided project with 50% funding through IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and 50% from state and central. Cost sharing between GOI and State 30:20 respectively. Accordingly the Budget Sharing pattern between GOI & GOAP is 80:20 respectively.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Budget details is as follows:

| POSHAN Abhiyaan/ National Nutrition Mission (NNM)<br>Year wise Budget Releases Vs Expenditure details |                    |                            |                     |                                |                                  |                   |   |   |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| All figures are in Rs. Crs  |                    |                            |                     |                                |                                  |                   |   |   |
| Financial Year  | GOI Releases (80%) | Matching State Share (20%) | Total (GOI + Go AP) | GOI Share of Expenditure (80%) | State Share of Expenditure (20%) | Total Expenditure | Status of UC                                    | Remarks   |
| 2018 -19  | 111.77             | 27.94                      | 139.71              | 30.11                          | 7.53                             | 37.64             | UC Submitted to GOI                             | GOI releases includes the Revalidated Amount Rs.25.72Crs  |
| 2019 -20  | 132.96             | 33.24                      | 166.20              | 76.71                          | 19.18                            | 95.89             | share of Expenditure on 20.08.2019 & 19.04.2020 | GOI releases includes the Revalidated Amount Rs.81.66Crs  |
| 2019 -20  | 1.75               | 0                          | 1.75                | 0.00                           | 0.00                             | 0.00              |   | Excellence Award Achievement Fund. It is 100% Central Share.  |
| 2020 -21<br>(Revalidated Amount)  | 137.91             | 34.48                      | 172.39              | 44.14                          | 11.03                            | 55.17             | UC submission is in process                     | The G oi is revalidated the previous year unspent balance Rs.137.91Crs to Current FY2020 - 21. Expenditure is as on 31.03.2021. |
| 2020 -21  | 8.90               | 0.00                       | 8.90                | 0.00                           | 0.00                             | 0.00              | pending   | Saree's budget 100% central share.  |
| <b>Total:</b>   | <b>255.38</b>      | <b>61.18</b>               | <b>316.56</b>       | <b>150.96</b>                  | <b>37.74</b>                     | <b>188.70</b>     |   |   |

### Nadu Nedu in Anganwadis:

There are total 55,607 Anganwadi Centres in the State of which 16,681 Centres are in own Buildings, 27,438 Centres are located in Rented or Rent free buildings and 11,488 Anganwadi Centres are located within School premises. Women Development and Child Welfare Department has proposed the Nadu Nedu Programme for upgradation of facilities in own buildings and construction of new Anganwadi Centres at a total budget of Rs. 4500 Crores.



**(A). 16,681 Own Anganwadi Buildings:**

Upgradation of 16,681 Anganwadi Centres should be done with the following 10 Components at a cost of Rs. 7 lakh per Unit:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 1.  | Toilets with Running Water (Storage Tank, HB Motor, Wash Basin) |
| 2.  | Electrification with Tube Light and Fans                        |
| 3.  | Furniture   |
| 4.  | Green Chalk Boards  |
| 5.  | Drinking Water Supply with Tap Connection and Water Filter      |
| 6.  | Painting (External, Internal, Art painting)                     |
| 7.  | Kitchen (Shelves, Sink, New Construction)                       |
| 8.  | Compound Walls  |
| 9.  | Refrigerator/ Chiller   |
| 10. | Major and Minor Repairs   |

**(B). Construction of Anganwadi Buildings: 27,438 Anganwadi Centres**

Constructions of Anganwadi Centres will be taken up for 27438 Anganwadi Centres (23,979 Rented Anganwadi Centres and 3,459 Rent free Anganwadi Centres). All 10 components of Nadu-Nedu Upgradation will be included in the new constructions. Site identification has been completed for all the buildings.

**5. Institutions for Women:**

**One Stop Centres :** One Stop Centres are operational in all 13 districts to provide mental, social, economic and psychological support to women in distress. Exclusive SI has been posted in each One Stop Centre. 12,832 women in need contacted the OSC centres since December, 2015. 20,463 services provided to women and girls affected by violence and 1567 success stories documented.

**Working Women's Hostels:** Working Women's Hostels are providing security to the middle class working women who are residing far away to their families. During 2020-21, on an average 162 working women are covered in 23 hostels.

**Ujjawala Homes:** 5 Ujjawala Homes have been established for the women rescued from trafficking. During 2020-21, 413 beneficiaries have been covered.

**Swadhar Greh:** 22 Swadhar Greh for Women in Distress have been established for rehabilitation of women in Distress. During 2020-21, services were provided to 443 women.

Toll free 181- Women Helpline no. operational for support to women in distress. 8,43,127 calls answered through the helpline since inception. 6,544 critical cases referred to line departments for assistance.

Women Institutions - 2 Service Homes in SPSR Nellore and Ananthapuramu, 2 State Homes in Srikakulam and Rajahmundry. 1 Home for Aged in Chittoor district, 4 Collegiate Homes for Girls in Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur and Kurnool. 163 beneficiaries have been covered.

Domestic Violence Cells - In All 13 Districts, Domestic Violence prevention Cells are established with Social and Legal Counselors and Home Guards along with supporting staff in PD, DWCD office. So far, 35,103

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

petitions received; 9,915 cases compromised at counseling Level, DIRs filed in 16,251 cases. Final orders issued in 5,102 cases since 2006.

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

46 Children Homes for girls are functioning in the state through ICPS funding. At present 1029 inmates are staying in these Children Homes. Various cases of child labour, begging children, POCSO Cases and child marriages were stopped during the year 2020-2021. 2454 children were rescued from child labour, 957 Children rescued from child marriages of which 950 children were repatriated with families and 7 sent to institutions. 79 Children were given for adoption during the year 2020-2021.

### Welfare of Differently Abled, Transgender & Senior Citizens

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 of Differently Abled Persons, networking and monitoring of Government of India grant-in-aid projects of NGOs. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 deals with rehabilitation, education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment 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. Out of them 2.03 Lakhs are visually handicapped, 2.90 Lakhs hearing handicapped, 3.13 Lakhs orthopedically handicapped, 1.02 Lakhs mentally handicapped and multiple Differently Abled are 1.96 Lakhs.

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 have been sanctioned to 6.51 lakhs Differently Abled persons and 27.56 lakhs Senior Citizens through Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department in

the month of April, 2021.

18 Pre-Matric and 2 Post-Matric Hostels are working with a sanctioned strength of 1645 boarders. In the state, 3 out of 6 Residential schools are for Hearing Impaired located at Vizianagaram, Bapatla, Ongole and 3 for Visually Impaired at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Hindupuram with a sanctioned strength of 810. One Residential Junior College for Hearing Impaired at Bapatla, Guntur District is working with sanctioned strength of 50.

### Schemes

- Jagananna Vasathi Deevana: Government provides 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 as maintenance fee. Govt. allocated an amount of Rs.1.20 crores for the year 2020-21.
- Jagananna Vidya Deevana: Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.1.20 crores has been allotted for the year 2020-21 towards reimbursement of Tuition fee.
- Constructions of buildings for Homes/ Hostel / Schools: Government allocated an amount of Rs.3.00 crores for the year 2020-21 for construction of buildings for Hotels, Homes and Residential Schools.

### Institutions

There are (4) Homes functioning in the state, of which 3 for Blind at East Godavari, Anantapuramu districts and one for aged and differently abled at Krishna District with a sanctioned strength of 335 inmates.

### Survey, Assessment of Needs and issue of medical certificates and identity cards

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). G.O.Ms No: 35, Dt:10.4.2018 Health Medical and Family Welfare Department issued orders to give appointment time for PWDs (persons with Disabilities) as per digital roster at Mee – Seva counters.

## Senior Citizens

The population of Senior Citizens in the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the census 2011 is 33.75 lakhs of which 16.08 lakhs are male and 17.67 lakhs are female. The Government of India enacted Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Tribunals have been constituted in all the Sub Divisions of Andhra Pradesh. Appellate tribunals were also constituted in all 13 Districts to ensure that the Senior Citizens are able to live with dignity and their needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are taken care of.

## Special Recruitment Drive

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 upto 31.03.2021 G.O.Ms.No.15, WCDA & SC, Dt.07.09.2020.

## Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled and Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled and Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation (APDASCAC) 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.

### Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic Aids scheme:

Under this 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 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 Gol sanctioned Disability Rehabilitation Centres to East Godavari and West Godavari Districts.

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been releasing the Grant in aid to the projects run by NGOs under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens and Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse schemes. The Gol sanctioned District Disability Rehabilitation Centers to East Godavari and West Godavari districts.

## National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

Government of India approved the State Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and released an amount of Rs. 3.71 crores as 1st instalment (75%) out of Rs. 4.95 crores (100% Gol funds) proposed to the State of AP under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for the FY 2020-21. Under the scheme, 18 Drug De-addiction centres are functioning in Government hospitals.

## National Action Plan for Senior Citizens

Government of India approved the State Action Plan for Senior Citizens and released an amount of 75 lakhs (100% Gol funds) in 2019-20. Under the National Action Plan for Senior Citizens, 7 Physiotherapy centres were sanctioned to 7 Government hospitals for the FY 2019-20 with an amount of Rs. 68.55 lakhs.

## 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) up to the age of 18 years. Department also deals with the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

### A. Statutory Bodies

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**Juvenile Justice Boards:** Under the JJ Act, 2015, Juvenile Justice Boards are constituted by in all the 13 districts in the State to deal with the cases of children in conflict with law. Each Board consists of two Social Worker Members and presided by one lady Principal Magistrate. These boards consist of two social worker members headed by the lady Magistrates as Principal Magistrates.

**Child Welfare Committees:** As per the JJ Act, 2015, Child Welfare Committees were constituted in all the 13 districts in the state to deal with the cases of children in need of care and protection. Each committee consists of a Chairperson and four members. As the term period of the existing Boards & Committees is going to end by 28.01.2021, Government has already initiated the process of constituting the new JJBs & CWCs in the State, required notification in this regard has been issued. Once the new Boards & Committees are constituted, required trainings will be given to the new members.

### Institutional Services:

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, Dept. has taken up 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, 2021, 894 CCIs have got registrations under JJ(CPC) Act 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.

### Measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Free Ration provided to the Children who've stayed back in the CCIs in the lockdown period:
- Institutional care to the children whose both parents were infected with COVID-19.
- Counseling support to the Children in CCIs ring lockdown period

**Monitoring of restored Children:** All the children restored are being monitored telephonically. CWCs/DPOs/DCPU's have contacted the children to enquire about the living

conditions, safety and the educational needs of the children during the follow-up.

## Tribal Welfare

The Tribal Welfare Department is committed for the overall socio-economic development of scheduled tribes in the State through formulation of policies, programs and duly implementing the constitutional safeguards. According to census, 2011, the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh is 27.39 lakhs constituting 5.53 percent of the total population of the State. The scheduled areas extend over 14,132.56 sq kms, which is about 8.82 percent of total area of the State, with 5,318 villages spread in 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

Tribal department assist the government in formulating policies applicable for Scheduled Area/Scheduled tribes of the State. Convene the AP Tribes Advisory Council, enforce protective regulations in scheduled areas, and ensure effective implementation of the Rule of Reservation in favor of STs and special reservations for STs in Scheduled Areas.

Towards the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the department mainly provide necessary support to the children of ST for their educational development, provide economic support to ST families for taking up various income generating activities, building up basic infrastructure support to the STs for taking up various economic activities, procuring Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from the forest dependent ST families to undertake Public Distribution System in the remote and interior tribal areas. To study, protect, preserve and disseminate information on tribal culture through TCR&TI (TCR & TM), coordinate with the line departments of the State Government and ensure formulation and implementation of TSP/STC.

**Quality Initiative under Education:** As a measure of Quality Enhancement for STs under Education, 378 Ashram Schools, 19 Hostels, 161 Post-matric Hostels and 1933 Govt. Primary Schools are functioning in the State with an enrolled strength of 1,69,875 students. An amount of Rs.560.49 Cr is allocated in budget for 2020-21 towards diet, cosmetics and other maintenance charges. Out of which an amount of Rs. 542.23 crores incurred. In the Ashram Schools 100% students passed the SSC Exam in 2019-20.

### Best Available Scheme

Bright ST students are admitted in selected, reputed private recognized schools, known as Best Available Schools (BAS). The entry point classes for sanction of Pre-Matric scholarships to ST students in the reputed Best Available Schools Classes 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. 11,390 ST students have been admitted during 2019-20.

### Ammavodi

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per annum is provided to each eligible BPL mother or recognized guardian of students of Class I to Class XII (Intermediate) for sending their children's to schools/colleges from the academic year 2019-2020. During 2019-20, 275122 STs are benefitted with an amount of Rs. 412.68 crores.

### Post-Matric Scholarships

#### Jagananna Vasathi Deevana (MTF)

Under this scheme, Government provide Rs. 10,000/- to ITI students, Rs. 15,000/- per person to Polytechnic students and Rs. 20,000/- per person for other Degree and above courses per year to every eligible student for food and hostel expenses. The amount under Jagananna Vasathi Deevana shall be credited into the respective account of the mother of the eligible student. 54287 ST Students benefitted with an amount of Rs.41.39 crores during 2019-20.

#### Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF)

Government provide complete fee reimbursement to every eligible student. The Full fee i.e. Tuition Fee, Special Fees, Other Fees & Exam Fees as fixed by the AFRC (Admission & Fee regulation Committee) will be

reimbursed. The respective Universities will decide the fee structure for the courses which are not falling under Technical courses. Full fee shall be credited to the student mother's accounts on behalf of students. 76595 ST students benefitted with an amount of Rs.113.76 crores during 2019-20 and 9344 ST students benefitted with an amount of Rs.12.85 crores during 2020-21.

### Health

- **Medical College:** A separate Medical College viz., Dr.YSR Tribal Medical College at Paderu was sanctioned with Rs.500 crores. Plans are finalized by APMSIDC & tenders are floated and will be completed in a span of 2 to 3 years.
- **Multi-Specialty Hospitals** in Tribal Areas: Government has accorded administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.246.30 crores towards Infrastructure/equipment cost for the establishment of ITDA Hospitals at Seethampeta, Srikakulam District; Parvathipuram in Vizianagaram District; Rampachodavaram in East Godavari District; Buttayagudem in West Godavari District and Dornala in Prakasham District. Proposals have been submitted to establish Super Specialty Hospitals.
- **Day Care Centers:** An amount of Rs 4.30 crores released for 4 Day Care Centers (Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Anemia etc., Complete Blood Count Test)
- **YSR Sampurna Poshana Plus:** The Tribal Welfare Department is implementing Nutrition food to pregnant women and 5 years below children in 77 Mandals of 7 ITDAs through Anganwadis.
- **Birth Waiting Homes:** Proposed to construct Birth Waiting Homes in 10 places with an estimated cost of Rs.300 lakhs with the support of NHM funds in Paderu, Parvathipuram and Rampachodavaram.
- **TEIC:** The NHM released an amount of Rs. 4.24 Crores to construct Tribal Early Intervention Centers at ITDA Seethampeta, ITDA Parvathipuram, ITDA Paderu & ITDA Srisailam. More than 2516045 Mosquito Nets distributed to Tribals.
- To establish **Tribal Research Institute** on Ethno Medicine (Tribal Medicine), a detailed Plan of action is prepared and submitted to the MoTA, GoI and also a detailed Project Plan of action is prepared on Comprehensive Tribal Health for the identified 3

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

high priority blocks of ITDA Paderu and submitted to the MoTA, Gol.

### Infrastructure

**Road Connectivity:** Government is providing connectivity to unconnected habitations by forming all weather roads to tribal habitations for giving access to services like health, education and daily needs etc. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.488.74 crores sanctioned for road connectivity of 1369.08Km, out of which 238.52Km was completed with an expenditure of Rs.143.04 crores with which 525 villages (1,24,123 people) were benefited.

The Department is providing 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 centers for imparting skill development and Girijan Bhawans to celebrate community functions and ceremonies for tribal population and taking up construction of Anganwadi centers, GP buildings, health centers. Infrastructure like link roads, godowns, DR depots etc for better marketing facilities are developed. During 2020-21, Budget of Rs. 148.00 crores were allotted against the sanctioned 721 works of Rs.511.73 crores. Out of which 316 works were completed with an incurred expenditure of Rs.95.09cr.

### Economic Support Schemes

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.15.62 crores has been targeted to cover 19,695 beneficiaries under SCA to TSS during 2020-21. Under Conservative Cum Development Program, an amount of Rs.12.46 crores has been targeted to cover 7,796 beneficiaries for the year 2020-21 for Construction of flood/Hillock Protection walls, Approach CC Roads to Habitations, Cotton Carry Bags, Jute Bags, Bamboo Crafts Manufacturing & Unit Establishment, R.O. Drinking Water Plants, Nannari plantations including maintenance, Food basket to the Chenchu families.

### Other Livelihood Promotion Activities

#### Special Livelihood Programmes through Tricor

**Dairy husbandry project:** The dairy development

project for the tribal families aims to provide two good quality cows or buffaloes each for 6000 SHG members in a period of three years starting from 2018-19. Selection of 1820 beneficiaries was already completed till 2019-20. For every 10 beneficiaries, an animal hostel (Gokulam) would be constructed with MGNREGA funds. Feed mills, bulk milk chilling units would be set up. The total allocation towards this project for the three years is Rs.242.89 crores. 200 Gokulams are to be constructed and induct 4000 dairy animals. As against this target, identified 194 sites for construction of gokulams and completed construction of five gokulams. BAIF Institute for sustainable livelihood and development (BISLD) is facilitating the implementation of the project. It is planned to continue the project with Gol funds under SCA to TSS.

With the sanctioned budget of Rs.49.40 crores from Gol during 2020-21, it is proposed to support 1400 tribal families in five ITDAs (Paderu, Parvathipuram, Seethampeta, Rampachodavaram and Chintoor). The core activities focused are Establishment of livestock development centers- two centers per ITDA, providing door to door artificial insemination services, construction of new gokulams, completion of gokulams which reached above 25% construction stage, induction of dairy animals, cultivation of improved fodder varieties- fodder grasses and fodder trees, supply of chaff cutters- one each per gokulam, establishment of BMCUs based on the feasibility, organizing training and creation of awareness for the participants.

### Strengthening tribal livelihoods through Desi Back Yard Poultry in ITDA Areas

It is a collaborative programme implemented by Tribal Welfare Department and Department of Animal Husbandry with technical support from WASSAN and other NGOs with a financial out lay of Rs. 31.08 crores for the period of 3 years. This project will cover 13500 Tribal Households in 27 mandals of 6 ITDAs in the state.

The main objective of the project is to improve the household income of Tribals by promoting desi backyard poultry by providing 10 + 10 chicks, a night shelter and adopting best practices. To ensure regular supply of good quality chicks to the households, 540 Tribal entrepreneurs are selected for setting up breeding farms and 270 Tribal youth are trained for providing poultry health care services for which amount will be changed from the rearers.

Construction of 34 breed farms and 15 Desi Poultry Breed farms is in progress. 12705 Households are trained one round on package of practices for Desi Back Yard Poultry out of the target of 13500 Households.

270 local youth are trained in vaccination and primary health care services. They have started to provide services against payment to Households, for this purpose, CIGs have collected membership and Poultry fund of Rs.15.58 lakhs from Households. Three rounds of Vaccination of birds in (12705) selected Households have been completed.

## Navaratnalu

**Jagananna Amma Vodi:** The objective of Jagananna Amma Vodi Schemes is to provide Financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per annum to each mother or recognized guardian who is below poverty line household and sending their children to schools /colleges i.e., from Classes I to XII (Intermediate Education). G.O.MS.No. 79 Dated: 04-11-2019. (275122) STs benefitted with an amount of Rs. 412.68 Cr during 2019-20. (284212) STs benefitted with an amount of Rs. 397.90 Cr during 2020-21.

**Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF):** The objective of Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) is to provide reimbursement of tuition fee to eligible ST students. Government issued guidelines vide G.O. Ms. No.115, Social Welfare (Edn) Dept., Dt.30.11.2019 for sanction of Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF). (76595) ST students benefitted with an amount of Rs.113.76 Cr during 2019-20 and (9344) ST students benefitted with an amount of Rs.12.85 Cr during 2020-21.

**Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF):** The objective of Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) Schemes is to provide Rs. 10,000/- per person to ITI students, Rs. 15,000/- per person to Polytechnic students, Rs. 20,000/- per person for other Degree and above courses per year to every eligible student for food and hostel expenses. (G.O. Ms. No. 115 Dated:30-11-2019). (54287) ST Students benefitted with an amount of Rs.41.39 Cr during 2019-20.

**YSR Vahanamitra:** This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per annum to Self-Owned Auto/Taxi Drivers towards insurance, fitness certificate, repairs and other requirements. 8764 STs are benefitted with an amount of Rs.8.76 Cr during 2019-20 and 10552 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.10.55 Cr during 2020-21.

**YSR Cheyutha:** Under the scheme financial assistance is extended to the women belonging to BC, SC, ST and Minority Communities who are in the age group of 45 – 60 years (except the women beneficiaries already covered under YSR Pension Kanuka) with a sum of Rs. 75,000/- in four phases (in four years) through various Welfare Corporations to create access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, income generation and wealth creation at the household level, on a sustainable basis leading to better standards of living. 1,34,409 ST women were benefitted with an amount of Rs.252.02 Cr during 2020-21.

**Jagananna Chedodu:** The scheme provides financial assistance to Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors belonging to all communities who are living below poverty line. The financial assistance would be Rs. 10,000/- per annum. 3464 ST Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors benefitted with an amount of Rs.3.46 Cr during 2020-21.

**YSR NethannaNestham:** The scheme provides Rs. 24,000/- per annum to every weaver family who owns a Handloom to modernize their equipment and to compete with the power looms sector. 265 ST waivers are benefitted with an amount of Rs. 1.20 cr during 2020-21.

**YSR Matsyakara Bharosa:** Financial Assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- for each fishermen family during the ban period is provided under the scheme. 292 ST fishermen benefitted with an amount of Rs.0.29 Cr during 2020-21.

**YSR Pension Kanuka:** The scheme YSR Pension Kanuka is a part of the 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. 3,60,855 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs. 833.92 Cr during 2020-21 (as on February, 2021).

**YSR Aasara:** Under the scheme, the entire bank outstanding loan amount as on 11.04.2019 will be reimbursed directly to the Groups Savings accounts of the SHG women in four instalments from financial year 2020-21 through the respective welfare Corporations. 29843 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.169.60 Cr during 2020-21.

**Reimbursement of Electricity Charges to ST Households:** Under "Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme, Government extended free power to SC/ ST colonies/Thandas consumers from 125 units per month to 200 units per month. Under the

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

scheme, 4,76,206 ST Households were benefitted during 2019-20.

**Alluri Seetharama Raju Museum:** Foundation was laid for Alluri Seetharama Raju museum in seven acres of land in Visakhapatnam. 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:** The concept plan is approved by MoTA, College Design Pvt. Ltd is placed as PMC. The PMC finished contour surveying of the site. The concept design & architecture are in the process of finalization.

### Tribal Sub Plan

The total budget under STC (earlier TSP) for the financial year 2020-21 is Rs. 5,177.54 Crores distributed to (47) line departments covering (268) schemes. Out of which an amount of Rs.4731.91 Cr. (91%) was incurred.

### Synopsis of activities in the Implementation of Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

Under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Schedules Tribes (STs) 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. The STs and OTFDs are eligible for Forest Rights on the Forest lands, as aforementioned up to a maximum of 10 Acres per family.

1,84,722 Individual Titles for an extent of 3,98,478 Acres and 1,534 Community Titles for an extent of 3,11,768 Acres were distributed till now. YSR Rythubharosa scheme is extended to all the Individual eligible RoFR ST farmers also.

### AP Schedule Area Land Transfer Regulation (LTR)

The Government issued orders for compliance of the LTR orders of 435 covering land in an extent of 2479.30 Acs and also issued instructions to the District Collectors not to divert the staff of Special Deputy Collector (TW) for other services. The Government also approved a legal proposal moved for determination of forest land rights on forest lands falling over the diverted forest lands for Polavaram Project as well as forest lands situated outside of the Reserve Forest Boundaries.

A Revision Petition filed in the Supreme Court

supporting the GO Ms No 3 dated 10-1-2000 which provides cent percent reservations to local tribals in the scheduled area and also a draft Notification under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, was moved before the 111th APTAC meeting held on 18-6-2020. The APTAC passed a resolution requesting the Government to take steps in the interest of tribals. Accordingly, amendment drafts were prepared and submitted to the Government for necessary steps. A Proposal was submitted to the Government, seeking modifications to the Section 2 clause (g) of AP Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulations 1 of 59 as per the APTAC recommendations.

### Panchayats (Extensions to Scheduled Areas(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. Guidelines for implementation of Tourism Projects in the Scheduled Areas of the State were brought out for effective implementation of the provisions of PESA Act. The Government also issued an order providing reservation to the STs in the posts of ZPTCs in the Scheduled Area on a proposal moved. A new criterion was proposed to the Government replacing the existing criteria to declare villages for the purpose of conducting Gram Sabha for effective implementation of PESA Act.

### Girijan Cooperative Corporation

Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) has pumped in Rs.45,074.05 lakhs into tribal economy through its core activities and fixed an annual target of Rs.50,595.00 lakhs for the year 2020-21. During the financial year 2020-21, GCC has procured Rs.7,637.05 lakhs worth Minor Forest Produce & Agricultural Produce, Rs.134.59 Lakhs worth Raw Coffee and Rs.33,738.71 lakhs worth Domestic Requirements through GCC owned DR Depots (Fair Price Shops).

### GCC Other Activities

For the year 2020-21, the Essential Commodities worth Rs.3,692.14 lakhs have been distributed and other daily requirements such as pulses etc., worth Rs.30,046.57 lakhs have been supplied. During the year 2019-20 value added products worth Rs.2,330.14 lakhs have been sold. For the current year 2020-21, value added products worth Rs.3,307.34 lakhs have been sold.

Product range is being increased to attract various consumer segments. New products such as cashew nut



and roasted cashew, pepper, etc. under the brand name "Girijan" have been introduced into the consumer market. The response from the consumers is encouraging. For the year, 2020-21, Rs.135.90 lakhs was the Credit Loan disbursement and Rs.120.46 lakhs has recovered from the trail farmers.

## Social Welfare

The Scheduled Castes Population in the state 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 percent 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. SC population ranges from 7.68% in Visakhapatnam district to 23.19% in Prakasam district.

The literacy rate among SCs is 64.47, lower than the State's Literacy rate of 67.41. The Literacy rate among SCs ranges from 55.26% in Kurnool district to 71.43% in West Godavari district. The SC enrollment ratio 82.29% and dropout rate is 39.64% as against the general rate of 33.41%. In order to improve GER in higher education and reduce dropout rate among SCs, Government has taken up different Educational programmes and has formulated two schemes namely Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) and Jagananna Vasathi Deevena(MTF) under Navaratnalu scheme.

### Jagananna Vidya Deevena (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 colleges. The Government has taken policy decision to credit the tuition fee to the respective student's mother bank account instead of colleges. During 2020-21, Rs.604.20 Crs (including APSCCFCLtd.,) is allocated for this scheme.

### Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (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.610.99 Crs is (including APSCCFCLtd.,) provided during 2020-21 for this scheme.

## Educational Programmes

759 Pre-matric hostels are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 79,900 in 2020- 21 and recently 3 closed hostels are re-established. 40 integrated hostel welfare complexes are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 16,000. The students studying from Class III to X will be admitted into these hostels in the ratio i.e; SC: 70%, Christian converts from SCs :12%, ST:5%, BC:9% and others: 4%. The amenities i.e; cosmetic charges, bed sheets, carpets, uniform are provided to the students along with diet charges. So far, 648 hostels were merged into Social Welfare residential schools.

17 Ananda Nilayams (8 boys and 9 girls) are functioning with a sanctioned strength of 1700 in the state in 2020-21. 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 308 Post-Matric Hostels.

## Important schemes:

- Under the Best Available School Scheme, preference is given to the children belonging to the families of agricultural labourers, Jogins, Bonded labourers and Orphans.
- 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.

## Implementation and achievements under Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities (POA):

- Government sanctioned 13 Special Sessions Courts in all districts of AP. There are 4669 SC/ST cases pending against 4892 registered during 2020-21.
- 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

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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.
- Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 between the state and the center. The A.P. Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation is rehabilitating the identified bonded laborers with the Corporations funds initially with the help of District SC Co-operative Service Societies.
- 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 2020-21, Rs.11.50 Crs was allocated for sanction of incentives to the inter-caste married couples.
- Under "Jagjeevan Jyothi" scheme, Free Power is provided to SC Households up to 200 units to the eligible SC households. 17.44 lakhs SC households are covered every month. During 2020-21 an amount of Rs.305.93 Crs is allocated for the scheme.
- 125 feet Bronze Statue of Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and development of park at Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Swaraj Maidan are proposed in an extent of 20 acres, at the prime location of Vijayawada town. APIIC is the executing agency. It is proposed to complete by 14th April, 2022.
- The SCSP&TSP Act, 2013 is enacted to ensure accelerate development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 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 SCs and STs, to bridge the gaps between SCs and others and among SCs in human development indicators. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.15735.68 Crs is allocated under Scheduled Caste Component.

### 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 prepare plans, promote and take up economic assistance programme in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Procession, Supply and storage of Agriculture products, Small Scale Industry, Cottage Industry, Trade Business or any other activity which enables Scheduled Castes members to earn a better living and improve their standard of living with special emphasis on vulnerable se

ctions like Bonded Labour, Flayers & Tanners, Jogins. All these schemes are implemented with loan tie-up from the banks towards providing skills for enhancement of opportunities for wage employment and self-employment.

### Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

The Government of India is providing Special Central Assistance (SCA) every year against the Budget allocation to Government of Andhra Pradesh. This Special Central Assistance is utilized as Subsidy for various Economic Support schemes for the Scheduled Caste families living in Below Poverty line under SC Action Plans for their economic development. An amount of Rs.133.60 Crs was allocated under SCA to SCSP for the year 2020-21.

**NAVARATNALU Schemes:** Government of A.P has been implementing various Economic Development Schemes for the welfare of SCs since inception of the Corporation. The new schemes implemented by the Government of A.P for the welfare of SC families under Navaratnalu are as follows.

**YSR Pension Kanuka:** The YSR Pension Kanuka Scheme has been introduced with a view to ensure secure and dignified life for all the poor people in A.P. Under YSR Pension Kanuka, pensions will be provided to Old age persons, Widows, Single women, Aids Patients, Dialysis Patients, Disabled Persons, Fishermen, Toddy Tappers, Traditional Cobblers, Dappu Artists. During 2020-21, Rs.3064.56 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.2,612.61 Crs released to 9.95 lakh SC Pensioners.

**JaganannaAmmaVodi:** The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to each mother or recognized guardian in the absence of mother, who is below poverty line house hold to enable her to educate her child/ children from Class I to XII (Intermediate Education) in all recognized Government, Private Aided and Private un-aided Schools/ Junior Colleges including Residential schools/ Colleges. During 2020-21, Rs.1,231.31 Crs allocated to SC students for Jagananna AmmaVodi Scheme.

**YSR Aasra Loan to Women Coop. Societies:** An amount of Rs.15000 crores would be allocated for the 89 lakh DWCRA women in the state, DWCRA Loan waiver will be implemented in four phases. Women would be given loans at Zero interest. The money would be deposited directly into the women's accounts. During 2020-21, Rs.1285.59 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.1,275.93 Crs released to 1.71 lakh SC DWCRA women.

**YSR Cheyutha:** Government of AP is providing assistance to SC women between the age group of 45 to 60 years @ Rs. 75,000/- in span of 4 years i.e., @ Rs.18750/- per year. During 2020-21, Rs.930.82 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.1,066.38 Crs released to 5.69 lakh SC women

**YSR Vahana Mitra:** The scheme provides an annual cash incentive of Rs. 10,000/- to drivers of autos, taxis and maxi-cabs, who also own their vehicles. The amount is meant to meet maintenance expenses, for obtaining insurance and fitness certificates among other documents for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes auto drivers, taxis and maxi-cab drivers. During 2020-21, Rs.64.09 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.64.85 Crs released to 64,087 SC beneficiaries.

**Jagananna Chedodu:** Financial Assistance will be provided to the SC persons who are engaged in Barber, Washermen and Tailoring profession. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 21.55 Crs released to 21,545 SC beneficiaries.

**YSR Nethanna Nestham (SCs):** The scheme will benefit 85,000 handloom weaver families in the State. Under the scheme, Rs. 24,000 will be credited directly into the bank accounts of the weavers having own looms every year. During 2020-21, Rs.3.00 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.2.01 Crs released to 837 SC weavers.

**YSR Matsyakara Bharosa:** The ban on marine fishing is implemented from 15th April to June and relief will be provided @ 10,000/- as onetime payment to all affected families of crew members as well as to the owners of Motorised and Non-motorised fishing crafts as they lost

their livelihood due to imposing of ban on marine fishing for 61 days. During 2020-21, Rs.0.75 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.0.44 Crs released to 439 SC Matsyakaras.

**Financial Assistance to Hawkers and Caste Based:** Government of A.P has decided to support Hawkers and caste based under Navaratnalu Programme. During 2020-21, Rs.17.00 Crs allocated for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Caste Hawkers.

**Law Nestham:** Under this scheme, Government provides Rs.5000/- every month for Lawyers and Junior Advocates who fulfill the eligibility. During 2020-21, under the scheme Rs.2.23 Crs is allocated for Scheduled Caste Advocates.

## 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 747 Govt. B.C. hostels, (565 hostels for boys and 182 hostels for girls). A total strength of 37,848 boarders was admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2020-21. 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 the total 747 Hostels, 555 hostels are located in Government buildings and the remaining 192 hostels in private buildings. The boarders are provided with diet

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charges at Rs. 1,000/- per month per boarder for 3rd & 4th classes, and at Rs. 1,250/- per month per boarder for 5th to 10th classes. They are also provided cosmetic charges @ Rs. 100/- per month for boys and @ Rs. 110/- per month for girls for 3rd to class 6th classes and Rs. 125/- per month for boys and Rs. 160/- for Girls from class 7th to 10th class. Boarders are also supplied note books, four pairs of dresses and bedding material every year. 100% of 10th class students in BC Hostels were passed in March 2020. An amount of Rs. 264.38 Cr. is allocated during the financial year 2020-21 and incurred expenditure of Rs. 160.67 Cr.

### College Hostels for Boys and Girls

In order to promote the education of BC Boys and Girls at the Post Matric level, Government have issued orders for establishment College Hostels @ one for each Assembly Constituency for Girls and Boys. 184 Boys College Hostels and 178 Girls College Hostels are functioning in 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 100.28 Cr. allocated during 2020-21 and incurred expenditure of Rs. 59.70 Cr. Admission into the College Hostels for Boys and Girls is made following the Rule of Reservation @ 69% to BCs, 15% to SCs, 6% to STs and 10% to Minorities. Diet charges of Rs. 1400/- per month per boarder from Intermediate to Post Graduation provided by Government.

**Jagananna Vasathi Deevana** Under this scheme, the State Government will provide financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per year to ITI, Rs. 15,000/- per year for Polytechnic, Rs. 20,000/- per year for degree and other Courses to the eligible students coming from economically weaker sections towards Hostel & mess charges. Amount shall be credited into the active account of the mother of the eligible student in two Installments in July and December. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 552.68 Crore for BCs, Rs. 175.82 Crore to EBCs and Rs. 92.93 Crore for Kapu is provided in the budget for the year 2020-21.

### Jagananna Vidya Deevana (RTF)

The scheme envisages provision of complete fee reimbursement to every eligible student and the amount shall be credited in to the active account of them other 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. Under the scheme, during 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 1826.13 Crore is provided for BCs which was reimbursed to 6236 Institutes and incurred an amount of

Rs. 1826.13 Cr. An amount of Rs. 774.07 Crore was reimbursed to 3998 Institutes for EBCs and for Kapus, an amount of Rs 402.77 Cr was reimbursed to 4271 Institutes.

### Residential Schools

At present, 93 BC Residential Schools are functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh, of which 50 are meant for Boys and 43 for Girls. 14 BC Residential Junior Colleges, 7 for Boys and 7 for Girls are also functioning in the State. The total sanctioned strength in the BC Residential Schools for the year 2020-21 is 38,000 (Boys-21000, Girls-17000). Out of 93 schools, 10 Institutions located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor), Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore), Akkupally (Srikakulam), Nellimarla-Boys (Vizianagaram), Annaram (Visakhapatnam), Vemuladevi (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%.

**Results:** During the academic year 2019-20, 13152 students have appeared for SSC exams and all of them passed with 100% results. In Intermediate, the pass percentage is 80.1%

**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.

- 31856 students are benefitted during 2020-21 with an expenditure of Rs 192.76 Cr.

### Videsi Vidhyadharana

The scheme Videshi Vidyadharana is being implemented in the state for sanction of Financial Assistance to BC and EBC students for pursuing higher studies abroad. The

students, whose annual family income is less than Rs.6.00 lakh 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.

### A.P. Study Circles for Backward Classes

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, JLS, Police, Defense, Banking, Railway Jobs etc. 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. An amount of Rs.10.00 Cr. is allocated in 2020-21 for 13 Study Circles and an amount of Rs.2.17 crore incurred as expenditure.

### YSR Vidyonnathi (BC and EBC)

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)

- 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 empaneled institutions

### Pelli Kanuka

"YSR Kalyana Kanuka" as an incentive 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. The incentive will be paid in two installments,

20% before marriage and the rest 80% immediately after the marriage.

### Corporations under Backward Classes

#### A.P. Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation

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.

#### A.P. 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.

#### Andhra Pradesh State Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation

Government with an aim to promoting 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.

#### A.P. Most Backward Classes Welfare and Development Corporation

Government issued orders for implementation of Economic Support Schemes to the Most Backward Classes (MBC) Communities with funding tie-up from National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and Non-bank linked schemes to lift up with 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.

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**New Corporations:**

The following 56 BC corporations have been established during 2020-21

Table 8.19 Details of BC Corporations

| Sl. No. | Name of the Corporation  |
|---------|--|
| 1       | AP Yadava Welfare & Development Corporation                    |
| 2       | AP Shaik/ Sheikh Welfare & Development Corporation             |
| 3       | AP Turupu Kapu / Gajula Kapu Welfare & Development Corporation |
| 4       | AP Valmiki / Boya Welfare & Development Corporation            |
| 5       | AP Rajaka Welfare & Development Corporation Ltd.               |
| 6       | AP Koppula Velama Welfare & Development Corporation            |
| 7       | AP Setti Balija Welfare & Development Corporation              |
| 8       | AP Viswabrahmins Welfare & Development Corporation             |
| 9       | AP Padmasali Welfare & Development Corporation                 |
| 10      | AP Vaddera Welfare & Development Corporation                   |
| 11      | AP Mastyakara Welfare & Development Corporation                |
| 12      | AP Kuruba / Kuruma Welfare & Development Corporation           |
| 13      | AP Agnikula Kshatriya Welfare & Development Corporation        |
| 14      | AP Nayee Brahmin Welfare & Development Corporation             |
| 15      | AP Gowda Welfare & Development Corporation                     |
| 16      | AP Ediga Welfare & Development Corporation                     |
| 17      | AP Noor Basha / Dudekula Welfare & Development Corporation     |
| 18      | AP Mudiraj / Mutrasi Welfare & Development Corporation         |
| 19      | AP Kummari Shalivahana Welfare & Development Corporation       |
| 20      | AP Most Backward Classes Welfare & Development Corporation     |
| 21      | AP Sagara / Uppara Welfare & Development Corporation           |
| 22      | AP Vanyakulakshatriya Welfare & Development Corporation        |
| 23      | AP Kalinga Welfare & Development Corporation                   |
| 24      | AP Devanga Welfare & Development Corporation                   |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Corporation   |
|---------|---|
| 25      | AP Thogata/ Thogataveerakshetriya Welfare & Development Corporation |
| 26      | AP Gavara Welfare & Development Corporation                         |
| 27      | AP Kurni/ KarikalabhakthuluWelfare & Development Corporation        |
| 28      | AP Polinativelamas Welfare & Development Corporation                |
| 29      | AP BesthaWelfare & Development Corporation                          |
| 30      | AP Reddika Welfare & Development Corporation                        |
| 31      | AP Vaddelu Welfare & Development Corporation                        |
| 32      | AP Gandla / Telikula Welfare & Development Corporation              |
| 33      | AP Jangam Welfare & Development Corporation                         |
| 34      | AP Srisayana Welfare & Development Corporation                      |
| 35      | AP Kalinga Komati/ Kalinga VysyaWelfare & Development Corporation   |
| 36      | AP Pala - Ekari Welfare & Development Corporation                   |
| 37      | AP PerikaWelfare & Development Corporation                          |
| 38      | AP Yata Welfare & Development Corporation                           |
| 39      | AP Nagavamsam Welfare & Development Corporation                     |
| 40      | AP Bondili Welfare & Development Corporation                        |
| 41      | AP Ayyaraka Welfare & Development Corporation                       |
| 42      | AP AtirasaWelfare & Development Corporation                         |
| 43      | AP Dasari Welfare & Development Corporation                         |
| 44      | AP Veerashaiva LingayatWelfare & Development Corporation            |
| 45      | AP SistakaranamWelfare & Development Corporation                    |
| 46      | AP Kunchiti VakkaligaWelfare & Development Corporation              |
| 47      | AP Surya balija Welfare & Development Corporation                   |
| 48      | AP Kurakula / Pondara Welfare & Development Corporation             |
| 49      | AP Muslim Sanchara Jathula Welfare & Development Corpaoration       |
| 50      | AP Nagaralu Welfare & Development Corporation                       |

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl. No. | Name of the Corporation  |
|---------|--|
| 51      | AP Krishna Balija / Poolsala Welfare & Development Corporation |
| 52      | AP Medara Welfare & Development Corporation                    |
| 53      | AP Mudaliar Welfare & Development Corporation                  |
| 54      | AP Bhatraja Welfare & Development Corporation                  |
| 55      | AP Chattadasrivaishnava Welfare & Development Corporation      |
| 56      | AP Arekatika / Katika Welfare & Development Corporation        |

### BC Sub-Plan

An Act has been made providing statutory basis to BC Sub-Plan and notified in A.P. Gazette on 19-02-2019. As per the Act, 1/3rd of the funds from outlays shall be earmarked for the Backward Classes.

- Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is apportioned among different communities duly following the reservation of BC and Minorities – 29%; SC– 15%; ST–6%
- Providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment. Act has been made (Act No. 27 of 2019) for this. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is provided to Women cutting across all Communities including OCs, as a measure of horizontal Reservation.
- 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.50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is apportioned among different communities as BC and Minorities–29%; SC– 15%; ST–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. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is provided to Women cutting across all 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 under taken 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.

### 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. 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 for enhancing employment opportunities for the minorities.

### 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 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 3.73 crores have been released to the 7 districts for maintenance of hostels.



## Residential Schools

There are 6 residential schools in the state for minority students with residential amenity. During the year 2020-21, an amount of Rs.12 Crores have been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the state.

## Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram

“Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)” is implemented up to 2019-20. It continues to support the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for completion of the sanctioned and ongoing projects to be implemented in MCBs, MCTs and COVs. However, certain number of population and coverage of area has been specified for MCTs and COVs. A new area for implementation of PMJVK has been included is 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, (7) MCB's and (12) MCT's are newly added in 6 districts namely Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Kadapa and Anathapuramu.

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.85.61 Crs (Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rs.51.36 Crs and Matching State Share - Rs.34.24 Crs) was released by AP & Gol of India during the year 2020-21,

AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd and AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd are functioning under the Minority Welfare Department.

## AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of AP has been implementing welfare schemes introduced by the Government for the welfare of minorities. Many initiatives taken up under Navaratnalu schemes such as Jagananna Vidya deevena (RTF), YSR Vahana Mithra, YSR Pension Kanuka, Jagananna Chedodu, YSR Nethanna Nestham, YSR Cheyutha & YSR Aasara were implemented through these Corporations during the year 2020-21 from April to 30th November, 2020.

## AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been in the forefront in implementing of welfare Schemes for the Christian Minorities. The APSCFC has been implementing many new Initiatives brought out by the Government under the social network Navaratnalu, One-time Special

Finance Assistance to Pastors during Lockdown, Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem, Grant in Aid to Churches and Church run Institutions and others are appreciated throughout the State.

During the FY 2020-21, Government allotted a budget of Rs.134.59 Crores for implementation of APSCMFC schemes.

## Pilgrimage to Holy land of Jerusalem

The Council of Ministers has approved for enhancement of the financial assistance to the scheme of Pilgrimage to Holyland of Jerusalem and other Biblical places. Financial assistance shall be Rs. 60,000/- for the pilgrims whose annual income is below Rs.3.00 Lakhs and for pilgrims whose annual income is above Rs.3.00 Lakh financial assistance shall be Rs.30, 000/-. During the FY 2019-20, an amount of Rs.2.75 Crores was incurred for benefitting 438 beneficiaries. During the FY 2020-21, an amount of Rs.5.00 Crores was allotted out of which an amount of Rs.1.25 Crores was released.

## Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing this scheme towards upliftment of poor and vulnerable sections of the people of the state on saturation mode to all eligible students belonging to Minority Category from the academic year 2019-20. Under this scheme Government will provide reimburses Full Fee, Special Fees, Other Fees & Exam as per guidelines to all eligible Minority students. The Full fee amount will be credited into the respective college accounts shall be through the respective welfare corporations on behalf of the student. The scheme is implemented and monitored by the AP Social Welfare Department. During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.209.55 crores released to the 8465 institutions and 132984 students were benefitted under this scheme.

## YSR Vahana Mithra Scheme

This scheme is implemented by the Transport Department to self-owned Auto/Taxi/Maxi cab Drivers @Rs. 10,000/- to each per annum towards financial assistance for expenditure for Insurance, Fitness Certificate, Repairs and other requirements etc. During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.29.85 crores released to the 29844 beneficiaries under this scheme.

## YSR Pension Kanuka

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Under the Scheme Government will provide monthly pensions to the Old Age Persons (OAP), Widow, Weavers, Fisherman, Toddy Toppers, Single Women, Abhaya Hastham, Traditional cobblers, and PLHIV (Art pensions) categories @ Rs.2250/- per month, Rs. 3000/- to Disabled and Rs. 10000/- to Dialysis(CKDU) Patients. During the year 2020-21 an amount of Rs.490.38 crores released to the 254893 beneficiaries and Rs.5000/- per pastor during the COVID lockdown period.

Grant in Aid to Churches, Church run Institutions and Burial Grounds: During the FY 2019-20, Government has issued Administrative Sanction for construction/renovation/repairs of 80 Churches to a tune of Rs. 385.80 Lakhs. Out of which work order issued for construction of 4 Churches with an amount of Rs.20 Lakhs. The administrative sanction for the remaining 76 Churches was issued in March 2020.

### Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM)

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 four major projects which are sponsored by the state government. For the year 2020-21, Rs. 97 lakhs released till 3rd Quarter, part of amount spent for Foundation Course Programmes and covered 450 members.

### 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 Muslim for Haj & connected matters. 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 matters & foreign exchange and also their return journey matters. Gannavaram Airport, Vijayawada was declared as Embarkation point. For the year 2020-21, 2930 Haj Pilgrims were selected but due to COVID 19 crisis, the Haj 2020 was cancelled.

In accordance with the assurance in Navaratnalu, the Government is providing financial assistance to the intending Haj Pilgrims towards Haj expenses other than travel expenditure. Considering the annual income of pilgrims, an amount of Rs. 60,000/- will be provided if

income is Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum, and Rs. 30,000/- if the income is above 3.00 Lakhs per annum. The scheme will facilitate several intending Haj Pilgrims who can't fully afford the expenses. For the year 2020-21, this scheme is not benefited to Haj pilgrims due to epidemic COVID 19.

### Maintenance of Holy Places of Muslims

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned an amount of Rs.150 Lakhs in the year 2020-21 for construction, repairs to Mosques, Edgahs, Dargahs, Ashoor Khanas (Peerla Chavidi) and construction of compound walls to Muslim Burial Grounds etc., Under this scheme 6 Waqf Institutions have been benefited as on 26.11.2020.

### Protection of Muslim Women

Under the provisions of Muslim Women (Protection of Right and Divorce) Act 1986 making the maintenance allowance to Muslim divorced women as per the orders passed by the Courts an amount of Rs. 17 Lakhs has been allocated to benefit 55 Divorce women in the year 2020-21.

To generate the income for development of Waqf Institutions, Rs.133.00 Lakhs was allocated as Revolving Fund in the year 2020-21 and 5 Waqf Institutions got identified for construction of Shopping Complex

### Honorarium to Imams

For the year 2020-21, Government have allocated an amount of Rs. 5000 Lakhs. As on 26.11.2020 an amount of Rs. 3818.32 Lakhs has been released towards Honorarium of Rs. 5,000/- per month to benefit 4,888 Masjids Imam and Rs. 3,000/- per month to Mouzannas

### AP State Urdu Academy

#### Education Facilities to Minorities

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing welfare schemes for the Minorities such as Free Vocational Computer Training i.e., ADCA (Advance Diploma in Computer Training) and ML DTP (Multi lingual DTP with URDU Typing). Every year 5040 students are benefited under this scheme. During 2020-21, due to COVID 19, only 1080 students (30 in each centre) have undergone training in the 36 Computer Training centers in 13 Districts.

Construction of Urdu-Ghar-Cum- Shadikhanas: Urdu-Ghar-Cum- Shadikhanas are being constructed for the

use of minority communities. During the FY 2019-20, Government have issued administrative sanction for construction Urdu Ghar cum Shadikhanas for which an amount of Rs. 641 Lakhs released for 11 works.

### Survey Commissioner of WAQFs

The Survey Commissioner office has been established on bifurcation. Initially Guntur, Krishna Prakasam and Kurnool District are identified for Survey of Un-notified Waqf Properties and the Survey has been completed and submitted to gazette publication in Guntur District. The work is in process in 3 districts. So far survey of 38 Mandals in Krishna Dist., 19 mandals in Prakasam District and 11 Mandals in Kurnool District have been completed and submitted survey reports of 8 Mandals in Krishna district, 6 Mandals in Prakasam District and 3 Mandals in Kurnool District for Gazette Publication. 2,291 properties are completed in total 10,769 Un-Notified Waqf Institutions/Properties.

### Youth Services

The Department of Youth Services was established in the year 1972 to inculcate a sense of volunteerism among the youth and involve them in constructive activities. Keeping in view the need of the hour, the department has been initiating new and innovative schemes/programmes for the development and empowerment of youth in all the fields of their life.

During the current financial year, the Department of Youth services has started a new YouTube channel: **APYOUTHSERVICES** for the benefit of youth of AP, in the context of schools and colleges being closed for nearly 8 months due to the pandemic.

The department has live streamed several awareness and education programmes on Personality Development, Yuva Yoga, Functional English Course Classes etc., to facilitate the youth to shape up their future and become good citizens.

The objectives of conducting these online classes are (i) to enlighten and motivate the youth to overcome certain problems like examination and public speaking fear, addiction to TV/Mobile, stress, anxiety etc., and to build their character and career effectively (ii) to guide them to recognize the importance of mental and physical health and healthy living particularly in the context of COVID 19 pandemic (iii) to explain them on how to analyze their strengths and weaknesses and the

need of goal setting and to strive to achieve it and (iv) to guide them on the importance of acquiring skills particularly English to get employability and good number of employment opportunities.

### Achievements Awareness on COVID-19

The department has created awareness on COVID-19 with the active participation of members of Youth Clubs and Non-Governmental Organizations among the public through sensitization programmes about wearing of face masks, maintenance of social distance, hand sanitization, downloading Arogya Sethu App etc., are conducted in all the districts to contain, control and prevent COVID 19. Nearly 5000 youth have been identified in all the districts to sensitize the public and training programmes have been imparted in coordination with Medical & Health Department to all the Young Volunteers through virtual conferences.

### Observance of National/International Important Days

International Youth Day was organized on 12th August, 2020. Competitions were conducted in essay writing, elocution, quiz, GIF (Graphic Interchange Format) / one-minute video / poster painting among the youth in all the districts. Participation certificates and prizes to the participants and winners were given. All the competitions were conducted through online.

### Yuva Yoga:

Yoga Training Classes were conducted from 7th September, 2020 to 17th December, 2020 on daily basis. Interactive sessions were conducted from time to time. During the interaction, the participants expressed that they were able to overcome their mental and physical health problems like anxiety, stress, back pain etc., by participating daily in the Yoga Classes.

### Basic English Language Skills

To improve the English Skills of youth, 'Basic English Language Skills' classes were conducted from 26th September to 21st October, 2020 on every Wednesday and Saturday with the cooperation of Department of Technical Education. To further strengthen the English skills of youth, 'Functional English Course' Classes have been started from 17th November, 2020. These classes are conducted on every Tuesday and Thursday. Tests and assignments are conducted regularly through online.

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### Personality Development Classes

Personality Development Classes have been conducted on - how to focus and improve concentration, how to Train Your Mind, Sound Mind, Goal Setting, Youth & Healthy Living, Power of Women and Inspirational Talk on character & career building. These programmes have been conducted with a view to address the problems being faced by the youth in general in their career and day-to-day life on every Saturday.

### Career Guidance and Study Skills for Competitive Examinations

'Career Guidance' class was conducted to enlighten the participants on how to choose their career path keeping in view their inbuilt qualities, interest, skills etc. Orientation class on 'Study skill for competitive examinations' was conducted to guide the participants on how to plan their studies and achieve their goals in career and personal life. To further strengthen the abilities of the youth and to cover more topics, it is proposed to continue the online classes in future also.

### Action Plan for 2021-22

**Youth Festivals:** To give an opportunity to the talented youth and provide them a platform to exhibit their talents, conduct of Divisional, District and State Youth Festivals is the regular feature of this department.

**National Youth Day Celebrations:** Observing National Youth Day commemorating birthday celebrations of Swami Vivekananda.

**Observance of National/International Important Days:** National and International days of importance @ 2 – 3 per month will be organised in all the districts.

**Formation/Rejuvenation of Youth Clubs/Associations:** Youth will be encouraged to form into groups to take up community development programmes to induce leadership qualities among them.

**Awareness Programmes:** Conducting Awareness programmes on Personality Development and Communication Skills & Career Counseling, Environment Protection, Traffic Rules including avoiding drunk and drive, Women protective laws (Domestic violence, Disha, Nirbhaya and Self – Defense techniques to women etc., round the year in coordination with line departments viz., Department of Collegiate Education, Ramakrishna Math etc., to create awareness among the

youth about the current issues and also make them sensible towards society and participation in community welfare programmes.

Self Defence Training for Women Youth: 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.

### 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.

Government is committed to provide housing for all and accordingly taken up the Housing for the welfare of Rural and Urban poor in the state.

Under Rural Housing, PMAY- Gramin, Spill-over incomplete housing, Special Housing and Urban Housing (BLC) schemes, 6,75,674 houses were completed from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an expenditure Rs. 8,685.55 crores. During the year 2020-21, 10,863 houses were completed with an expenditure of Rs.227.68 crores.

The District wise number of Houses completed under weaker section Housing Programme is shown in Annexure 8.15

### Pedalandarikillu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of "Navaratnalu Pedalandarikillu" have decided to distribute 30.66 Lakh house site pattas to all the eligible beneficiaries @ 1.50 Cents in Rural areas and 1.00 Cent in Urban areas. It is proposed to take up 28.30 lakh Individual Houses in (2) Phases i.e. 15.60 lakh Houses in 1st Phase and 12.70 lakh Houses in 2nd Phase.

The government have sanctioned 15,10,227 houses under Phase 1 under PMAY-YSR (Urban) BLC Scheme and another 50,000 houses are being sanctioned under PMAY-YSR (Gramin). Thus all put together 15,60,227 houses are being taken up under Phase 1 programme with a unit cost of each house at Rs.1.80 lakh both in Urban & Rural areas with a project cost of Rs. 28,084.09

Crs and planning to complete within 18 months. All these houses will be taken up in 8,929 layouts with all infrastructure facilities and are named as "YSR Jagananna Colonies".

In the 2nd Phase 12.70 lakh houses are proposed in 7,141 Layouts with a project cost of Rs. 22,860.00 Crs.

All the 15,60,227 houses are being covered in all 175 Assembly Constituencies with average number of 8,915 houses per each Assembly Constituency. Out of 15.60 Lakh houses, 11.26 Lakh houses are being taken up in new layouts, 1.41 Lakh houses in LPCs and another 2.93 Lakh houses in own sites.

**Infrastructure:** Type design has been finalized duly accommodating a Bed room, Living room, Kitchen, Bath cum toilet and Verandah in every house within a plinth area of 340 Sft. Besides this, it is decided to provide (2) fans, (2) tube lights and (4) bulbs to each beneficiary. Government is committed to provide basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity, approach roads, internal roads & drains and other social infrastructure as per requirement in all the "YSR Jagananna Colonies" with an estimated cost of Rs.6800 Crs. Land leveling, Approach roads and internal roads are taken up by the District administration through MGNREGS and other available sources.

An amount of Rs 920 Crores (i.e. Rs 279 Crores in Urban areas and Rs. 641 Crores in Rural areas) was sanctioned for water supply works for construction purpose in the YSR Jagananna Colonies and these works are being executed by RWS & PH departments. Further, the DISCOMs have also been requested to provide external electrification in all the Layouts.

**Options to Beneficiary for Construction:** Three options have been provided to the beneficiaries in construction of houses. Government will supply material and labour portion will be paid in cash to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries can procure the materials themselves and Government will pay them entire amount in cash based on stages and fully facilitate the beneficiaries in construction of houses including supply of materials and skilled labour. In order to reduce the burden on beneficiaries, it is proposed to facilitate the beneficiaries by providing all building materials at lower price than market prices and these rates will be finalized through Reverse Tendering Process. The tenders have been floated for (13) materials at State Level and (9) types of materials at

District Level.

Government will provide sand at free of cost to the beneficiary from the nearest stockyard/depot/reach of APMDC. Only transportation cost has to be borne by the beneficiary which would be part of the unit cost.

**Supply of Material:** The Government have issued orders to integrate the services of GVWV & VSWS Department with APSHCL in implementation of Housing Programme. Training was also imparted to all the VSWS staff by the officials of APSHCL. Village and Mandal level Godowns are identified in 832 locations for storing of cement and other building materials procured for construction of houses by beneficiaries. Indents are being raised for supply of cement in YSR Nirman portal to keep ready in the work site by the day of Launching of Housing Programme. Proper quality control has been envisaged through the Quality control teams of the Department and also Third Party like IIT, NIT etc.

**Boost to Economy:** Construction of these houses will give a boost to the economy of the State and provide massive employment opportunities. Estimated employment to be generated will be 21.70 Crore man days. For every lakh invested in the housing sector, 2.69 new jobs (2.65 informal and 0.4 formal) are created in the economy. According to this the employment generation would be 1.4 Crores by implementing construction of houses with a project cost of Rs. 50,000 Crores under NPI. Every additional rupee invested in the housing sector will add Rs. 1.54 to the GDP. According to this the GDP of State govt. would increase Rs. 77,000 Crores by implementing construction of houses with a project cost of Rs. 50,000 Crores under NPI.

For every rupee invested in creation of housing, Rs. 0.12 gets collected as indirect taxes. According to this an amount of Rs. 6,000 crores will be income by implementing construction of houses with a project cost of Rs. 50,000 Crores under NPI.

## 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

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per capita water supply on par with national standards. In addition, the technical control over all engineering works in 120 Municipalities including 16 Municipal 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 12 MLD of clear water generation treatment capacity plant has been commissioned in Jaggaiahpetta under Plan Grant duly benefitting 0.60 lakh population.

### Sewerage Sector

The State 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.

### 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 2020-21, about 18 Kms of storm water drainage network has been added to the existing network in 4 ULBs namely Vijayawada, Machilipatnam, Rajamahendravaram and Kakinada.

### 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 also 60% completed and both projects and further works are in progress.

### AMRUT

- Under AMRUT-Phase-I, water supply projects costing Rs.794.49 crores were taken up in 24 towns which are in progress with 100% of work completed in the ULBs of Vizianagaram, Kakinada & Rajahmundry and in the remaining ULBs works are in various stages of progress and scheduled to be completed by December 2021.
- 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 and will be commissioned by December-2021. 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 scheduled to be completed and projects are in progress.

### Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

In Phase-I, the projects were proposed in 21 ULBs with cost of Rs.2250 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 for 3 packages the Government have accorded revised administrative sanction for Rs.5352.60 Crs which are in tender stage.

### Manabadi Naadu-Nedu

The Government has accorded administrative approval for an amount of Rs.230.51 Crs to take up the basic infrastructure works with nine (9) components for improving Infrastructure facilities in 777 schools in 61 ULBs in first phase under Mana Badi; Naadu-Nedu Program and are in finishing stage.

### Crematoriums

The Department has accorded administrative sanction for establishment of 41 Electrical/ Gas based Crematoriums in 25 ULBs for an amount of Rs. 40.58 Crs through 14th Finance Commission Grants. The works are grounded which are in progress.

### Providing Temporary Water Supply to the Houses constructed under Navaratnalu (Pedalandariki Illu)

The scheme 'Pedalandariki Illu- Housing for All' is one of the main flagship programme for the Government. The Govt. has accorded administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.279 Crs to the PH&ME Department for providing temporary water supply to the houses in the urban areas.

### Action Plan for financial year i.e. 2021-22.

- To complete water supply schemes in 2 ULBs (Palakollu & Kavali) costing Rs.170 Crores for benefitting 1.71 lakh population
- To complete scheme under Storm Water Drainage Sector in Machilipatnam under Plan Grant costing Rs.68.52 Crores to benefit 1.75 lakh population
- To complete AMRUT Projects of Phase I & II covering Water Supply, Sepatage & Storm Water Drains benefitting 86.76 Lakhs population
- To take up AIBB source related works in some ULBs

## Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

### Drinking 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, MPWS, PWS and CPWS schemes.

- The infrastructure created include: 2,00,306 handpumps fitted to bore wells covering 4%

population, 13,897 direct pumping covering 4% population, 37,332 PWS/MPWS schemes covering 52% population and 40% population covered with 596 CPWS schemes. As on 01-04-2020, 112 Water Testing Laboratories are existing.

- In total 48,546 rural habitations, 29,223 (60%) habitations are fully covered with 55 LPCD supply, 19,323 (40%) habitations are partially covered with 0-55 LPCD supply.
- Upto 31.03.2021, tap connections for 44.91 Lakh household have been provided out of 95.66 Lakh total rural households.

### On-going Programme

- Government sanctioned 889 rural water works to cover 1442 habitations with a commitment of Rs 381.96 crores under NRDWP of which 167 works completed covering 588 habitations with an amount of Rs.44.38 Crores.
- Under NABARD, 214 works sanctioned to cover 543 habitations for an amount of Rs.332.76 crores of which 69 works completed covering 69 habitations with an expenditure of Rs. 62.51 crores.
- Government also sanctioned 413 works to cover 444 habitations with Rs. 143.98 crores under SDP/SDS.
- Under YSR Sujala Pathakam, Habitations (QA & Stressed) are covered through water purification plants through hub & spoke model. Stressed and quality affected habitations are programmed to cover through 45 clusters (Mother Plants under progress). Also planned to close 35 clusters at safe stage with a commitment of Rs. 97.86 crores.

### Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household and public institutions by 2024. The objective is to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) with minimum service level of 55 liters per capita per day (LPCD) to every rural household and Public institutions, viz. GP building, School, Anganwadi center, Health centers, wellness centers., Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Rs. 4800.5.89 crores

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sanctioned for providing FHTCs to about 57 lakh households by 2024. Planned to cover 38 lakh households during 2020-22. During 2020-21, so far 12.98 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs.

**100 days Campaign (Public Institutions) under JJM:** The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched this program on 2nd October, 2020 to provide functional tap connections to all public institutions. 63% of schools and 35% of Anganwadis have been covered with tap connections. About 38% of other institutions are also covered with FTCs. So far, 16% of schools (cumulative 79%), 21% of Anganwadis (cumulative 56%) have been provided with tap connections and about 8% of other institutions (cumulative 46%) are also been covered with FTCs under 100 days' campaign during 2020-21.

All the left over Public Institutions are being planned to provide with FTCs by 10th January, 2021 in the villages which are covered by schemes. For other institutions where the villages not covered by schemes, standalone systems are being planned on interim measures.

### Base Line

Currently, 58 % of habitations are covered with 55 LPCD, 42% of habitations are covered with 0 to 55 LPCD service level and 126 habitations are quality affected. Out of 95.66 Lakh rural households, about 31.93 Lakh households are having house connections as on 01.04.2020.

### Drinking Water Supply Projects (Water Grid)

Government is planning Water Grid, an ambitious and flagship program to provide safe Drinking water supply with full infrastructure to all households in the state by 2024 with minimum service level of 100 LPCD to rural households. The total cost of the Water Grid is Rs.57,622 Crs, of which Water Grid component is Rs. 46,675 Crs and Rs. 10,947 Crs for Internal Distribution under JJM. The drinking water projects are being planned in a phased manner; 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 Rs.

10,947cr.

The Projects administratively sanctioned by the Government with pending finance pattern in Uddanam area of Srikakulam district was entrusted and the work is in progress.

## Municipal Administration

### Urban Sanitation-Door to Door Garbage Collection & Segregation

The main aim is garbage free roads, free flowing of side drains, controlling the insanitary conditions created by stray animals and mosquitoes, which has been achieved. There are 125 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 17 Municipal Corporations, 77 Municipalities and 31 Nagar panchayats in the State. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 140.06 lakhs. The total Solid Waste generation in the state in 125 ULBs is 6850 TPD and waste lifted is 6782 TPD, lifting 99 % of garbage generated. Out of total 42.12 lakh households, door to door garbage collection is covered in 41.70 lakh households (99%) and segregation of waste at source is covered in 34.61 lakh households covering (82.16 %).

### 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, 2 Waste to Energy Plants are under construction (2 Clusters with 13 ULBs) at Visakhapatnam & Guntur in the state for processing the Municipal Solid Waste. Around 2335 MTs/day of solid waste generated per day in 13 ULBs per day.

In addition to this, 50 Waste to Compost Plants awarded, covering with 53 ULBs, 30 Waste to Compost Plants (covering 33 ULBs) are under operation and 20 Waste to Compost Plants (covering 20 ULBs) yet to be commissioned.



In view of Waste processing facility, 1922 Bulk Waste Generators were identified so far, out of above identified Bulk Waste Generators, 760 (39.54%) are practicing onsite processing 64.10 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 6850 Metric Tons per day. To manage dry waste, Material Recovery Facilities are established in 79 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, 29 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 19.1Kms of road laid by using 26.5MTs. To treat legacy waste, work commenced in 4 ULBs, issued work orders for 8 ULBs, 16 ULBs are under tender stage, 14 ULBs are in DPR State and in other ULBs comprehensive DPRs are being prepared to initiate process for treatment of legacy waste. In 66 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, 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.

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 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 center (Two Shifts).

For effective monitoring of Sanitation Vehicles Transportation, 746 GPS Trackers were fixed. Attendance for PH Workers (out of 37430 PH Workers, 30,688 registered) is obtained through Facial Recognition System (FRS) in the ULBs.

Under Monitoring Service Coverage through IOT devices, so far 21.21 lakhs RFID tags are fixed to the houses out of the total target of 25.57 lakhs households. 12,445 RFID scanners out of the total target of 13,285 are given to ULBs. 963 digital weighing scales out of the total target of 1077 Clusters were given to ULBs. For segregated garbage weighing, 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.

**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.

### Education in Municipal Schools

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. Based on analysis of the implementation, in 2017 itself, the Government, permitted to continue parallel Telugu Medium Sections as per need.

### AmmaVadi

**AmmaVadi is an important and significant programme under Navaratnalu.**

In the academic year 2019-20, 1,60,144 Mothers of children who studied in Municipal Schools benefited under Ammavodi Programme.

In the academic year 2020-21, 2,04,095 Mothers of

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

children who studied in Municipal Schools benefited under Ammavodi Programme.

### Nadu-Nedu

A prestigious program of the Government of A.P 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. The Nine Infrastructure Components taken up under Nadu Nedu are Toilets, Drinking Water, Electrification, Compound Walls, Major and Minor Repairs, Green Chalk Boards, Furniture for Staff and Students, Painting and English Labs. 777 Schools in 61 ULBs have been included in Nadu Nedu Program, 6113 works under the above components to a tune of Rs.230.44 Crs are sanctioned and under progress.

### Transformation of Municipal Schools (TOMS)

MA&UD Dept approved an all-inclusive Reform Project in Municipal Schools vide G.O.Ms.No.295, dated 22.11.2019 and G.O.Ms.No.216, dated 22.12.2020 of MA&UD Dept. The progress achieved under its main components is as follows:

- Cambridge University - Integrated Communication Skills - Training and Certification course completed for 8000 teachers and training for 4000 teachers in progress.
- Career Counselling Program conducted to (63,000) 8th & 9th Class Children in 2019-20 and (26,000) 9th and 10th Class Children in 2020-21
- Developed Web Based (Municipal School ERP) Solution & E-Learning Management System and made Live in Dec 2020 – Data Entry Commenced by ULBs.
- Proposed to establish 14 Cambridge Career Guidance Centers and 3 E-Curriculum Content Creation Studios (IIT model) in 2020-21.
- Proposed to conduct Olympiad for Municipal School Children

### Scheduled Castes Component (SCC) earlier SCSP Scheme

SCC 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 2020-21, an amount of Rs.1050 lakhs has been provided to take up developmental works in Grade-III Municipalities and Nagarapanchayats under Scheduled Castes Component (SCC). An amount of Rs.525 lakhs has been released to (12) Grade-III Municipalities and Rs.525 lakhs has been released to (12) Nagarapanchayats in the State.

### Scheduled Tribes Component (STC) earlier TSP Scheme

The 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 2020-21, an amount of Rs.330 lakhs has been provided to take up developmental works under Grade-III Municipalities and Nagarapanchayats Scheduled Tribes Component (STC). The work-wise details have been submitted before the State Nodal Agency for approval and the amount will be allocated after approval of the works by the State Nodal Agency.

### State Development Scheme (SDS)

For providing basic infrastructure facilities of the Grade III Urban Local Bodies in the State, an amount of Rs. 2310 lakhs has been provided in the year 2020-21. Out of which, Rs.363.26 lakhs has already been incurred towards migrated works for the year 2019-20 and the balance amount of Rs.1946.74 lakhs released to (18) Grade III Municipalities.

### Solid Waste Management in Nagarapanchayats/ Municipalities/ Corporations:

For the Scientific Processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste in all Urban Local Bodies in the State an amount of Rs.500 lakhs has been provided in the year 2020-21, out of which, Rs.329.13 Lakhs has already been incurred for the migrated works for the year 2019-20. An amount of Rs.94.07 lakhs has been released to (24) ULBs in the State as per the requirements furnished by the ULBs leaving a balance of Rs.76.80 lakhs.

Assistance to Municipalities for providing basic facilities in Municipal Schools: For implementation of the

Scheme of Transformation of Municipal Schools Project (TOMS) in ULBS an amount of Rs.2000 lakhs has been provided during the year 2020-21. The amount will be utilised for the implementation of TOMS project.

Elections to Municipalities - for conducting Elections to Urban Local Bodies in the State an amount of Rs.500 lakhs has been provided during the year 2020-21. The amount will be utilised for the purpose of conducting municipal elections.

Development works in Mangalagiri, Guntur District- for Development of Mangalagiri and Tadepalli as Model Towns an amount of Rs.2000 lakhs has been provided in the year 2020-21. The project has been handed over to Andhra Pradesh Urban Infrastructure and Assets Management Limited (APUIAML), Vijayawada. An amount of Rs.605.90 lakhs has been released to APUIAML for the completed (3) milestones as per the agreement.

### 15th Finance Commission Grants

The 15th Finance Commission has recommended total grant of Rs.1,264 crores for the Financial Year, 2020-21 to all the ULBs in two categories – 1. Million-Plus cities for Rs. 270.00 Crores and 2. Non-Million-Plus cities for Rs. 994 Crores. As per the guidelines, utilization of grants for Million-plus cities (100% Tied grants) is for Improvement of Ambient Air Quality & Improvement of Water & Solid Waste Management (SWM), for Non Million-plus cities 50 % (Basic Grant) for local specific needs of the ULB and balance 50% (Tied grants) for Water Supply & SWM. An amount of Rs.632.00 Crores released under 15th FC grant for the financial year 2020-21 by Government of India and the same was released to all Urban Local Bodies in the State.

### Ward Secretariat System

#### Ward Volunteers

Positioning of Ward Volunteers in all the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) areas in the state to ensure leak proof implementation of Government Programmes/ Schemes is completed. 72,478 Ward Volunteers are working in all the ULBs across the State. The vacancies are filled on regular basis by issuing re-notification of Ward Volunteers in all the ULBs.

#### Ward Secretariats

Constitution of Ward Secretariats in all the Urban Local

Bodies in the State of Andhra Pradesh duly prescribing certain guidelines for formulation of functionaries is completed. Accordingly, 4,151 Ward Secretariats in all the 125 ULBs have been established and 34,505 Ward Secretaries in MA&UD Wing have been recruited. 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. Now Ward Secretariats are providing 536 Services pertaining all Departments.

## Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)

Government of Andhra Pradesh established "Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)" with an objective to promote, strengthen and nurture self-sustainable institutions of the poor. Govt has restructured the SJSRY scheme as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and designated MEPMA as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities in Andhra Pradesh.

### Priority programs implementing under NAVARATNALU

#### YSR "Sunna" Vaddi

Government is implementing this scheme to reduce the interest burden of the Urban poor on SHG Bank loans. 1,27,542 SHGs were covered and released Rs. 234.99 Cr during the year 2019-20

#### YSR Aasara:

As part of "Nava Ratnalu", the outstanding Bank loan of SHGs as on 11.04.2019 shall be reimbursed in four instalments. 1.53 lakh SHGs are eligible and 15.52 Lakh members shall be benefited with an eligible amount of Rs.4743.91 Cr. An amount of Rs. 1184.82 Cr has been released as 1st instalment on 12th Sep, 2020. For promotion of Livelihood activities options are taken from Aasara beneficiaries. So far, options are captured from 5.02 lakh beneficiaries.

#### YSR Cheyutha:

Financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 (over the 4 years) will

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be provided to the women in the age group of 45-60 years belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. On 12th Aug., 2020, an amount of Rs. 18,750/- has been released as 1st instalment to the Cheyutha beneficiaries. The shops are being set up by tying up with renowned companies HUL, ITC, P&G and Reliance to provide sustainable livelihoods to the down-trodden women. GSWs have identified 4,31,172 beneficiaries, of which 4,08,376 (as per Navasakam portal) beneficiaries opted for livelihoods activity. Sanctioned 37,156 loans for an amount of Rs. 151.78 Cr

### National Urban Livelihoods Mission

Gol has restructured the SJSRY scheme as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and designated MEPMA as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities in Andhra Pradesh. The main components of NULM

## a) Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM&ID):

The main objective is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self-reliant. 2.42 Lakh SHGs formed with 24.03 Lakh members. 8429 SLF/ALF formed and 189 TLF/CLF formed. The corpus fund of SHGs is Rs. 1179.67 Cr, SLFs is Rs. 139.44 Cr and TLFs is Rs. 4.43 Cr.

### b) Self-Employment Program (SEP)

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures and micro enterprises. Under Bank Linkage to SHGs during 2020-21, Rs. 2304.20 Cr has been mobilized, out of a target of Rs. 1420.90 Cr. and 96,593 individuals out of a target of 40,600 are assisted under Self Employment Program (individual), 58 groups assisted under SEP(G).

### c) Employment through Skill training & Placement (ESTP)

The main objective of the programme is providing an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood.

### d) 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. Government of India has launched "PM Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI)" on 14th May, 2020, a Central Sector Scheme to uplift the street vendors adversely affected by COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns. Street vendors are entitled to avail working capital loan (WC) up to Rs. 10,000 with tenure of 1 year to be repaid in monthly installments. Gol will reimburse interest @ 7% per annum to the Bank Accounts of Beneficiaries on quarterly basis for the regular repayment. In addition, incentives on digital transactions max of Rs.100 per month for 200 or more transactions.

Under PM SVANIDHI, 2,16,152 Street Vendors Registered, Loans for an amount of Rs. 127.43 Cr was sanctioned to 1,27,602. Of which, Rs. 110.82 Cr disbursed to 1,11,525 beneficiaries during 2020-21.

### e) Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)

The main objective of SUH is "Providing 24/7 Shelter to Urban Homeless with all amenities. 92 Homes sanctioned and 88 are operational.

### New Initiatives

The new initiatives of the Government are Jagananna Mahila Mart, Digital training to all SHG members on Covid awareness, WASH trainings in collaboration with UNICEF and Stitching of Face masks by SHG tailors.

### National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

MEPMA, in convergence with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) 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. MEPMA has formed and strengthened 10,368 Mahila Aarogya Samithies (MAS) with 1.00 lakh members to act as bridge between urban poor and health service providers, line departments, NGOs for optimum utilization of services to reduce out of pocket expenditure. MEPMA is organizing Health camps, health checkups for the urban poor in coordination with line departments.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Rural Development Department has three major wings namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme, Watershed Development Programmes, and YSR Jalakala under Rythu Bharosa for the alleviating poverty and developing the rural areas.

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.

The multi-pronged strategy adopted by Rural Development Department through the above programmes are not only addressing the rural poverty but also helping the creation of vital rural infrastructure. The MGNREGS program is one of the biggest wage employment program and provides employment to over largely provide the wage employment to about 95 lakh wage seekers from 55 lakh households. About 20 Cr person days are being generated annually under MGNREGS assuring a secured life to rural poor.

The **watershed program** on the other hand is contributing a lot to address the land degradation and productivity enhancement of farm lands. The **YSR Jalakakala** Program aims to provide irrigation/water security to small and marginal farmers by sinking borewells in the agriculture fields with 100% government funds. YSR Jalakala, the Free Borewells scheme is aimed at utilising the available groundwater resources for the improvement of livelihoods of the farmers and thereby improves the GSDP under primary sector.

All the 3 programmes are being implemented and monitored through robust MIS for achieving the desired outcomes. The scheme related data is available in Public domain for public access ensuring

transparency in the implementation of these schemes.

### 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 categorized into four, namely Public works relating to Natural Resources Management, Individual assets for vulnerable sections, Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant Self-Help Groups and 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 of MGNREGS

Andhra Pradesh occupies 6th place in the Country in generating of 2604 Lakh person days against approved labour budget of 2525 Lakh person days by Gol. Out of these, 588.06 Lakh person days generated by SCs, 28/8.17 Lakh Person days by STs and 1269.51 lakhs Person days generated by BCs. 80.02 lakh wage seekers belonging to 46.65 Lakh households were provided wage employment with an average employment of 54.44 days per household. Total expenditure incurred is Rs. 10021 Crs. 8.68 Lakh households completed 100 days with the Average wage rate of 227.78

### Key decisions taken during the year

- Wage rate enhanced from Rs. 211/- to Rs. 237/- as per Gol notification
- Opening of PMJDY accounts to all wage seekers or

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

converting existing saving bank account to PMJDY account, to avail all the benefits. All the wage payments will be directly credited into the wage seekers accounts directly through NeFMS by Gol

- All the Good Governance Initiatives are to be maintained in all Gram Panchayats
- All the works opened earlier to be completed, Geo tagged and worksite boards to be erected for all works
- Mission Water Conservation – 78 blocks were selected by Gol, similar mode of works
- Expenditure to be incurred on NRM works shall not be less than 65% and on Agriculture & allied activities shall not be less than 60%

### Priority Works

- **Grama Sachivalayam Buildings:** Construction of Grama Sachivalayam building work taken up through Panchayat Raj Engineering department under convergence with MGNREGS. Out of 10929 Grama Sachivalayam buildings, all works are grounded and 3442 works are in Finishing stage and 2713 Physically Completed.
- **Rythu Bharosa Kendralu:** Out of 10404 Rythu BharosaKendralu, 10404 works are grounded, 2152works are in Finishing stage and 597 works are Physically Completed
- **YSR Health Clinics:** Out of 8585YSR Health Clinics, 8585 works are grounded, 1329works are in Finishing stage and 490 works are Physically Completed.
- **AnganwadiCentres :** Out of 9011 Anganwadi centres, 8017 works are in-progress, 2187 works in BL & up to slab level and 4145works are Physically Completed.
- **Compound Walls :** Construction of compound walls taken up through School education department under convergence with MGNREGS
- **CC open drains:** CC open drainage system with cover slab irrespective of population of the GP and to execute the work through RWS & S department with a financial sharing pattern of 70 : 30 (MGNREGS:Convergence fund).

### Plantation activities under MGNREGS

To increase productivity of degraded lands with proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management and create huge employment opportunities for the poor, it is firmly believed that development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty

The 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, Custard apple & Apple Ber are being distributed through this programme to create sustainable source of income to Small & Marginal farmers (upto 5 acres/HH). The cost of pitting, planting, manures & watering charges are paid from MGNREGS funds for a period of 3 years. During 2020-21, Horticulture plantation was taken up in an extent of 56,780 acres benefiting 37,924 farmers with an expenditure of Rs.119.20 Cr.

### Avenue Plantation

is taken up with an objective to improve green cover to 33% of the geographical area. Plantation is done along PMGSY/Internal roads @ 400 Pl/Km on both sides and Plant Material is supplied by Forest Dept. Nurseries raised with MGNREGS funds.



For maintenance of Avenue Plantation, Watcher from SHG/ vulnerable poor are tagged for 200 plants and 100 days of wage employment is provided along with maintenance charges like Manures & Watering, for 3 years to ensure survival. During 2020-21, 57.04 lakh plants are planted along roadside of 14259 Kms and 18.60 Lakh plants are planted in 11936 housing layouts with an expenditure of Rs. 75.43 Cr.

**Institutional Plantation** is taken up in available vacant lands in schools, colleges and other Government institutions to develop tree planting consciousness among children, increase the greenery and to generate income to the institutions. Duration of the project is 5 years. The Cost of Pitting, Planting, Manures & watering charges are paid from MGNREGS funds. During FY 2020-21, 34,797 Plants were planted in 389 Institutions under Institution Plantation with an expenditure of Rs.0.75Cr.

**Bund Plantation** is taken up through Timber Tree Plantation like Teak, Red Sanders, Malabar neem to create permanent tree assets on the bunds of land holding of SF/MF category beneficiary farmers without disturbing the regular agricultural corps to provide supplementary income to the farmers raised as boundary crop for horticulture plantation & also on field bunds.

The cost of pitting, planting, maintenance charges for 2 years are paid from MGNREGS funds and plant material is procured from nurseries of Forest dept. During 2020-21, 2.05 Lakh plants were planted for 1327 farmers with an expenditure of Rs.0.16Cr.

**Block Plantation in Community Lands:** Planting of shade, ornamental and fruit plants in vacant govt./community lands like burial grounds, Tank foreshore areas endowment lands to improve green cover and productive utilisation of fallow lands. The cost of pitting, planting, maintenance charges are paid from MGNREGS funds and plant material is procured from Forest dept Nurseries. Project duration is 3 Years including

maintenance. During 2020-21, 4.78 lakh plants were planted in 2707 locations with an expenditure of Rs. 6.20Cr.



## New Initiatives

### Seed Ball Plantation:

Taken up as an initiative to promote afforestation & improve green cover in barren hillocks. During 2020-21, planted 3 Lakh seed balls in barren hillocks located in Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Ananthapuramu, Kurnool, Prakasam and Visakhapatnam Districts.

### Special Provisions to Person with Disabilities.

In order to provide employment to the Person with Disabilities (PwD) under MGNREGS-AP, a special strategy evolved to cover the Disable people and the same is being implementing in the field. Every adult person with disability asking for work recognized as single person family and issued a separate job card under MGNREGA. A total of 1,26,549 job cards has been issued to PWDs to provide wage employment in all 13 districts. The "Shrama Shakti" Groups called as VSSS of persons with disabilities are being formed in with the PwD wage seekers who are capable of working under EGS. A total of 15,246 groups are formed in all 13 districts. 30% additional wage rate is being provided to the workers with disabilities as per eligibility. A total of 21,91,275 Person days generated for PWD Wage Seekers during 2020-21 with the financial outlay of Rs. 53.87 Cr.

### Special Strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)- MGNREGS Strategy in Tribal Areas

State government issued detailed operational guidelines on implementation of MGNREGS in the tribal

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areas to provide livelihood provisions to Tribal for the creation of durable assets. Provision of 150 days' employment is being providing for RoFR (Forest Right Act) beneficiaries. A separate Mobile App is deployed for capturing the works required for comprehensive development RoFR lands. Horticulture is given importance and plantations like Coffee, Mango, and Cashew were predominantly taken up in ITDA areas along with Land development activities. A total of 211.34 Lakh Person days generated to 6.20 lakh Agency wage seekers during 2020-21.

### Special Strategy - Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group

MGNREGS Chenchu Special Project has been implementing since May, 2009 to address the cases of extreme poverty, hunger & starvation and to arrest distress migration among Chenchu PVTGs residing in Nallamala Forest areas. 15 days' wage employment to each Chenchu wage seeker is being providing under this project. Expenditure of Rs.114.06 Cr has been incurred in the Chenchu areas since implementation of MGNREGS and 69 lakh person days were generated by Chenchus.

### Precautionary measures taken during Covid-19 Pandemic

- Due to reverse migration, AP has issued 3.83 Lakh new Job cards benefitting 6.23 Lakh wage seekers & 2.44 Lakh new members are added to the existing job cards. In addition, 7.36 lakh deactivated Job cards are activated.
- All EGS staff were sensitized through Video conferences / Teleconferences on the COVID 19 protocols. Sensitized on the COVID 19 Protocols, Masks were distributed to wage seekers through SHGs. Provided Soaps & Dettol to each group for multiple hand wash

### 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 demarcating 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. 4066 watersheds taken up under DPAP, DDP, IWDP & PMKSY schemes were completed and at present 214 watersheds taken up under PMKSY.

### 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 asset less. IWMP is being implemented by Rural Development through State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Gol have sanctioned 373 watershed projects in 8574 villages covering an area of 15.44 lakh Hectares since 2009-10 in all the districts except Krishna district. The present funding pattern is 60:40 as Central share & state share.

During 2020-21, an amount of Rs.73.15 Crores have been released by IWMP. The total expenditure upto March, 2021 is Rs.171.18 cr which includes Rs.0.52 crs of MGNREGS funds.

### Achievements since 2009-10

- So far an amount of Rs.1704.58 Crores were released from the Gol & GoAP and an amount of Rs.1679.61 Crores have been spent under



various components of PMKSY-Watersheds.

- With convergence of MGNREGS funds an amount of Rs.935.86 Crores have been spent in watershed villages.
- 21169 Soil Conservation Works and 1,77,084 Water Harvesting Structures (Check Dams - 14,927, PTs - 12,349, & existing WHSs - 7,920) were repaired.
- 63,051 acres Dry Land Horticulture, 788.58 Ha. of Block Plantation, 786.47 Ha. of Bund Plantation, 3015.4 Ha. of Greening of Hillocks and Avenue Plantation in 1785.29 kms have been taken up.

### Impact of PMKSY-Watersheds

- Water Harvesting and Plantation: So far an additional ayacut of 3,09,328 Ha. has been brought under irrigation, benefiting 3,88,164 farmers
- Entry Point activities (EPA): Rs.63.38 crores have been spent due to which 18,177 community interested activities such as solar street lights, cattle troughs, drinking water purifying plants (RO Plant), etc
- Under Production Systems Improvement (PSI) component of Agriculture & Livestock activities, Rs.157.42 Crores has been spent benefitting 1,70,499 beneficiaries
- Under Livelihood Component, Rs.138.85 Crores has been spent, 54,450 beneficiaries (Asset less poor) were benefitted under activities of dairy, small ruminants, agriculture, petty and skilled businesses etc
- Under Institution & Capacity Building Activities, 23,286 trainings were conducted covering 7.72 lakhs primary & secondary level stakeholders.

The component wise physical achievements under PMKSY-WDC are shown in **Annexure.8.16**

### YSR JALA KALA

Under `NAVARATNALU, the state government has launched "YSR Jala Kala" programme on 28.09.2020 to

drill bore wells at free of cost to the needy and eligible farmers. The government has planned to drill 2 Lakh free Bore wells to the needy & eligible farmers with a financial outlay of Rs. 5,715 Crs. in the next four years. Accordingly, the Govt. has issued guidelines with roles and responsibilities under YSR Jala Kala for implementation of the programme.

The Government has announced to provide Motors/Pump sets and energisation to the bore wells drilled under this programme to small and marginal farmers and also issued orders for procurement of Motors/Pump sets. Tender for procurement of motors/pump sets is under process. The tender notification was published on 25-11-2020 in the news papers inviting bids from eligible bidders for supply and installation of Submersible Pump sets.

## 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. It aims to cover all the rural poor households in the state with a special focus on the poorest of the poor households. This movement has achieved significant poverty reduction and social capital creation through a holistic approach 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. 83.53 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.35 lakh SHGs. A total of 28,185 Village Organisations (VOs), 662 Mandal Samakhya (MS) and 13 Zilla Samakhya (MS) have come into

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existence across Andhra Pradesh. The total savings by the members is Rs. 8,564.43 Cr. and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs. 10,655.01 Crs. Out of 83.53 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

For the welfare and development of all segments of the society, Government 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 Rs. 10,000/- per month to the patients affected with Chronic

Kidney Disease who are undergoing dialysis.

The Government has extended financial assistance in the form of pensions to the people suffering from Thalassemia major cases, Sickle cell diseases, severe Haemophilia, Bilateral Elephantiasis, Paralysis, severe Muscular dystrophy, Chronic Kidney disease patients, Multi Deformity Leprosy and Kidney/Liver/Heart Transplant. The pension amount ranges from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per month which will be utilized for their medicine supplements. Under YSR Pensions scheme, 61.69 lakh 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 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2020 in the state. Remarkably 2.46 lakhs Village and Ward Volunteers are participated and released an amount of Rs.1510.90 crores to 61.69 lakh pensioners. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 15,635 crores have been allotted for pensions and it will be increased to Rs. 18,000 crores during 2020-21 financial year.



Category-wise & District wise releases of pensions for the month of March, 2021 payable in April ,2021 are shown in Annexures **8.17 & 8.18**

### YSR SunnaVaddi

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 continuing interest subvention through YSR “Sunna”Vaddi programme. The SHGs which availed bank loans and had outstanding loan as on 11.04.2019 upto Rs.3 lakhs are eligible for YSR “Sunna” Vaddi for the FY 2019-20. An amount of Rs. 1400 Crores was disbursed to 8.78 lakhs SHG Loan accounts in April, 2020 for both rural and urban areas for the FY 2020-21.

### YSR Aasara

Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to the welfare and development of women in the state. GoAP believes that sustainable and inclusive governance can

only be achieved through women led development. “Navaratnalu” a Flag ship program announced by Government of Andhra Pradesh 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. Through the YSR Aasara program, Government proposed to reimburse the entire outstanding Bank Loan of Rs. 27,168 crores as on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2019, in four installments starting from this year, 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 6,792 Crores was disbursed to 8.71 lakhs SHGs SB Accounts under 1<sup>st</sup> installment on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2020.

### YSR Cheyutha

YSR Cheyutha is a unique welfare program under which financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 (over 4 years) will be

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provided to approximately 25 lakh women between the age group of 45-60 years, belonging to SC/ST/BC/Minority communities to steer women beneficiaries towards social and economic empowerment. Under the scheme, the government has entered into partnerships with multinational companies such as Amul, Hindustan Unilever Ltd, ITC Ltd, Procter & Gamble, Reliance Retail, Reliance Jio Info comm Ltd and Allana Group to support the identified beneficiaries across dairy, retail business and meat export & processing sectors. The partners will support the beneficiaries by assisting dairy farmers in cattle rearing, milk procurement and health services, establishment of kirana enterprises and buy-back agreements for fruits, vegetables and small ruminants etc. to name a few. So far, 33,489 Cheyutha Retails stores 35,195 Retails stores were established and strengthened.

The scheme was officially launched on 12th August, 2020. It is estimated to benefit 25 Lakh. An amount of Rs. 4,061.50 Crores was released under Phase I to 21,66,137 beneficiaries on 12th August, 2020 and Rs. 438.70 Crores was released to 2,33,974 eligible beneficiaries on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 under Phase II. In total, Rs.4500.20 Cr released to 24,00,111 eligible beneficiaries.

**Retail business implementation status:** The implementation of the retail outlet was initiated with an overall target of 33,489 outlets to be opened across the state @ 3 per village secretariats. 35,195 Retail stores were grounded upto March, 2021.

### 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,

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 upto Rs.1 lakh. Preference will be given to OBC, SC, ST and minority community to support their professions. The facility of credit extended 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: Under Streenidhi, loans to an extent of Rs.2075.74 Crores to 4,11,421 SHG members during the year 2020-21 have been provided and achieved 104% projected credit disbursals upto 31.03.2021. Since inception i.e. from October, 2011, loans to an extent of Rs.9300.81 Crores to 30.49 lakhs of SHG members was disbursed. The Annual Credit Plan (ACP) projected for the FY 2020-21 is Rs.2,000 Crores and achieved Rs.2,075.75 Crores (104%) upto March 2021. The loan outstanding as on 31.03.2021 is Rs.2,805.35 Crores.

### YSR Bima - Insurance for Unorganized Sector Workers

YSR 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 Lakhs in case of natural

death, Rs.5 lakhs for accidental deaths or total disability.

### 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 HMFV 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.

### Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash (NRLM)

Implementation of the Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash (FNHW) started in 662 mandals from June 2020 in which 218 mandals were selected as model Mandals. Out of 218 model Mandals, 52 were selected in the first phase to develop intensively with Model Nutri Gardens and services to the 1000-day window period women. The main focus of FNHW component under NRLM is to bring behavior change at individual, house hold and community levels on Health, Nutrition & Sanitation interventions to contribute towards sustainable human development through empowering the communities.

Under FNHW, the project is focusing on 1000-day window period that lies between pregnancy through two years of age which is the best window of opportunity to improve nutritional status by ensuring Nutrition security

at household level (promotion of Nutri gardens and Back yard poultry) and promoting consumption of diversified diet leads to a decrease in the number of underweight and stunted children and reduction in anemia.

The No. of FNHW staff trained is 3,383 and CBO is 75,613. The establishment of Model Nutria Gardens was 126 and Household Nutri gardens is 62,548, No. of households in 1000day window period with back yard poultry is 1,48,325. No. of mother units are 67, Gravity fed constructed are 261 and no. of Health Sub Committee members trained are 52,642

Rural Retail Chain: Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP) through Rural Retail Chain strategy aims to establish a platform to market SHG-made products and other Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (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, 68 MNS that are formed by aggregating 3920 kirana store owners have made accumulative sale of Rs.1,856.16 Lakhs till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.

### 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 and Gol. Unnathi targets the ultra-poor in rural societies of the state. An amount of Rs. 228 Cr. to 55,664 SC SHG women and Rs.42.25 Cr to 10,169 ST SHG women is spent to establish livelihood activities of their own choice.

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**Provision of Drinking water through Gravity fed water supply system** – 650 hamlets are provided drinking water through Gravity system with an amount of Rs. 15 Cr.

**Coffee plant management** – In Paderu ITDA, 1505 ST farmers having coffee gardens are given financial support of Rs. 1.84 Cr. for coffee beans productivity enhancement.

**IWMP** – SERP is implementing IWMP livelihood creation in ITDA under the nodal agency of SLNA. An amount of Rs. 28 Cr. is allocated for livelihood creation for this financial year. So far, 4248 members are supported livelihoods with an amount of Rs. 17.48 Cr.

### NRLM- Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

**National Rural Livelihood Mission:** The aim is to reduce poverty of the poor households by providing gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. Total fund as per Annual Action Plan (AAP) for FY 2020-21 is Rs. 336 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 8 constituencies of Chittoor and Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, West Godavari & Prakasam districts. The total budget allocated for 4 years is Rs. 45.96 Cr. Stree Nidhi is the lending agency for enterprise development. 126 types of enterprises established under petty business, manufacturing, food products, services, textiles, fishery etc. An amount of Rs. 42 cr. spent for

12067 different loans and the recovery of principal and interest amount together is Rs. 21.48 crs which is available at Stree Nidhi.

For the FY 2020-21, it is proposed to identify 10 more Non-SVEP blocks in state and two new SVEP Blocks has sanctioned with the conditional approval for Pulivendula of Kadapa and Kothapeta of East Godavari districts. So far, 13,701 major enterprises are established and 4,581 enterprises yet to be established.

### Rural Self Employment Trainings Institutes

Under NRLM activities conduct training program in all existing Rural Self Employment Trainings Institutes (RSETIs) subject to the beneficiary identified under CHEYUTHA Scheme (economic Empowerment) to SHG members in five categories - Retail, Dairy, Poultry, Sheep and Goats. Modules are being prepared for the trainings to Cheyutha beneficiary under above five categories. SERP will act as identifying beneficiaries on above/said program and also mobilize suitable candidates to RSETIs for above training program. Under CNN norms the RSETIs has to provide training programs for those beneficiaries who mobilized by the SERP agencies. The SERP will reimburse the training cost of the above program.

In A.P, there are 16 RSETIs functioning. State wise trainings have been conducted during April, 2020 to March, 2021, 4,747 programs conducted, 1,25,160 trained, 90,232 settled, 36,054 self-employed through banks 54178 on own and 16057 waged.

CHAPTER

9

POVERTY  
EMPLOYMENT AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT

# Poverty

With focus on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most of the countries including the sub-national 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 on 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

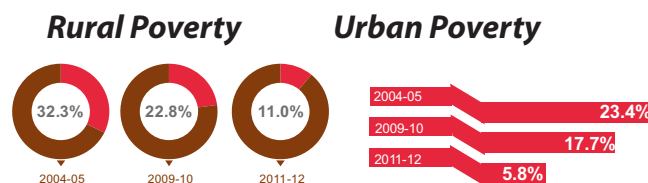
on the definition and measurement of poverty, it is regarded as the root cause for low levels of health and educational outcomes, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity for mobility. The concept and measurement of poverty have undergone changes over decades.

## Poverty - current standings

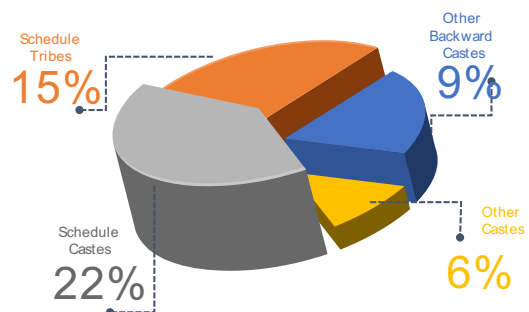
As per the official estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 2011-12, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96% and 5.81% respectively and the Head Count Ratio for the combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. This lower Head Count Ratio(HCR) of the State is not only lower than All India's HCR, but is the lowest among major states with population more than 4 crore. It is observed that poverty is predominant among underprivileged classes i.e, SCs(22%), STs(15%) and other backward castes(9%) and is relatively less prevalent among forward castes.

The official estimates of poverty for the period 1973-74 to 2011-12 are placed in Annexure 9.1. The percentage of people below the poverty line in united Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods are also depicted in **Annexure 9.1**.

Chart.9.1 Social Category-wise Poverty situation in AP and Rural, Urban poverty



Social Category-wise Poverty situation 2011-12 in AP State





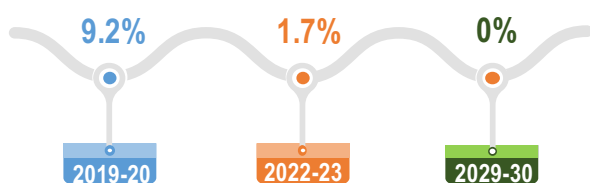
## Andhra Pradesh – hub of innovative poverty alleviation programmes

Over the decades, 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.

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 to reduce poverty.

The government of Andhra Pradesh has put in place noteworthy schemes, especially through cash transfers that directly benefit the poor such as YSR Pension Kanuka, YSR asara, YSR Cheyutha, YSR Housing Scheme, YSR NethannaNestham, YSR RythuBharosa, MatsyakaraBharosa, YSR VahanaMitra, Jaganannathodu, MGNREGA and PDS etc. With this approach, Andhra Pradesh is targeting zero poverty by the terminal year 2029-30.

Chart 9.2



## 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 an 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 quinquennial 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. In May 2019, the First Annual Report was prepared 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 100 persons.
- ✓ 
$$\text{LFPR} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{Total population} \times 100}$$

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) – PLFS 2018-19 according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group are presented in the below Table.9.1

## POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 9.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) PLFS 2018-19 according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group (inpercent)

| Item                 | Andhra Pradesh |             |                    |      | All India  |             |                    |      |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|------|------------|-------------|--------------------|------|
|                      | Age groups     |             |                    |      | Age groups |             |                    |      |
|                      | 15-29 year     | 15-59 Years | 15 years and above | All  | 15-29 year | 15-59 years | 15 years and above | All  |
| <b>Rural</b>         |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |      |
| Male                 | 62.5           | 83.5        | 77.4               | 59.5 | 58.8       | 80.6        | 76.4               | 55.1 |
| Female               | 34.0           | 53.4        | 47.3               | 37.4 | 15.8       | 28.3        | 26.4               | 19.7 |
| Person               | 48.3           | 68.4        | 62.0               | 48.3 | 37.8       | 54.5        | 51.5               | 37.7 |
| <b>Urban</b>         |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |      |
| Male                 | 56.1           | 80.6        | 73.9               | 57.5 | 58.6       | 79.6        | 73.7               | 56.7 |
| Female               | 22.7           | 29.9        | 26.7               | 21.7 | 17.1       | 22.5        | 20.4               | 16.1 |
| Person               | 38.7           | 54.3        | 49.6               | 39.4 | 38.7       | 51.6        | 47.5               | 36.9 |
| <b>Rural + Urban</b> |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |      |
| Male                 | 60.4           | 82.5        | 76.2               | 58.8 | 58.8       | 80.3        | 75.5               | 55.6 |
| Female               | 30.0           | 45.1        | 40.3               | 32.2 | 16.2       | 26.5        | 24.5               | 18.6 |
| Person               | 45.0           | 63.5        | 57.8               | 45.4 | 38.1       | 53.6        | 50.2               | 37.5 |

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19, MoSPI, Gol.

The PLFS Survey reveals that nearly 45.4% of the AP State's population (All age groups) is in labour force. The participation, however, is better in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The lesser (although better than India) overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in AP was primarily due to lower LFPR for females, which was 32.2% only. However, when compared to All India (18.6%), the LFPR for females is fairly higher in the AP state. 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.

The youth in the 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 in a given period (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. The WPR according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2018-19 is shown in Table 9.2 below.

$$\text{WPR} = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Table.9.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2018-19

| Item                 | Andhra Pradesh |             |                    |      | All India  |             |                    |      |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|------|------------|-------------|--------------------|------|
|                      | Age groups     |             |                    |      | Age groups |             |                    |      |
|                      | 15-29 year     | 15-59 Years | 15 years and above | All  | 15-29 year | 15-59 years | 15 years and above | All  |
| <b>Rural</b>         |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |      |
| Male                 | 52.3           | 79.0        | 73.6               | 56.6 | 49.1       | 75.8        | 72.2               | 52.1 |
| Female               | 28.8           | 51.1        | 45.5               | 36.0 | 13.6       | 27.2        | 25.5               | 19.0 |
| Person               | 40.6           | 65.0        | 59.2               | 46.2 | 31.7       | 45.5        | 48.9               | 35.8 |
| <b>Urban</b>         |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |      |
| Male                 | 43.2           | 75.2        | 69.3               | 53.9 | 47.6       | 73.7        | 68.6               | 52.7 |
| Female               | 15.2           | 26.7        | 24.0               | 19.5 | 12.7       | 20.2        | 18.4               | 14.5 |
| Person               | 28.7           | 50.1        | 46.0               | 36.6 | 30.9       | 47.5        | 43.9               | 34.1 |
| <b>Rural + Urban</b> |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |      |
| Male                 | 49.3           | 77.7        | 72.2               | 55.7 | 48.6       | 75.1        | 71.0               | 52.3 |
| Female               | 24.0           | 42.5        | 38.2               | 30.5 | 13.3       | 25.0        | 23.3               | 17.6 |
| Person               | 36.5           | 59.9        | 54.8               | 43.0 | 31.5       | 50.3        | 47.3               | 35.3 |

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19, MoSPI, Gol.

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 and this is generally true for rural and urban areas but more prominently in case of urban females (15.2% as compared to 28.8% 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 (36%) is nearly double that of the Country (19%) in Rural Areas. 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 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 unutilized portion of the labour-force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons} \times 100}{(\text{No. of Employed} + \text{Unemployed persons})}$$

## POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Details about the unemployment rates on usual status (ps + ss) of PLFS 2018-19 for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in the below Table.9.3

Table.9.3 Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2018-19

| Item                 | Andhra Pradesh |             |                    |      | All India  |             |                    |     |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|------|------------|-------------|--------------------|-----|
|                      | Age groups     |             |                    |      | Age groups |             |                    |     |
|                      | 15-29 year     | 15-59 Years | 15 years and above | All  | 15-29 year | 15-59 years | 15 years and above | All |
| <b>Rural</b>         |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |     |
| Male                 | 16.3           | 5.3         | 4.9                | 4.9  | 16.6       | 6.0         | 5.5                | 5.6 |
| Female               | 15.2           | 4.2         | 3.9                | 3.9  | 13.8       | 3.8         | 3.5                | 3.5 |
| Person               | 15.9           | 4.9         | 4.5                | 4.5  | 16.0       | 5.4         | 5.0                | 5.0 |
| <b>Urban</b>         |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |     |
| Male                 | 23.0           | 6.7         | 6.2                | 6.2  | 18.7       | 7.4         | 7.0                | 7.1 |
| Female               | 33.0           | 10.6        | 10.3               | 10.2 | 25.7       | 10.3        | 9.8                | 9.9 |
| Person               | 26.0           | 7.8         | 7.3                | 7.3  | 20.2       | 8.0         | 7.6                | 7.7 |
| <b>Rural + Urban</b> |                |             |                    |      |            |             |                    |     |
| Male                 | 18.4           | 5.8         | 5.3                | 5.3  | 17.2       | 6.5         | 6.0                | 6.0 |
| Female               | 19.9           | 5.7         | 5.3                | 5.3  | 17.7       | 5.5         | 5.1                | 5.2 |
| Person               | 18.9           | 5.7         | 5.3                | 5.3  | 17.3       | 6.2         | 5.8                | 5.8 |

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19, MoSPI, Gol

The unemployment rate is lower in AP (5.3%) as compared to India (5.8%). Unemployment is highest in people aged between 15-29 years and as age advances, the problem appears to cease. One reason that could be attributed is the 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 Rate 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. 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 there in. The following are some of the important schemes.

### Craftsmen Training Scheme

The Craftsmen Training Scheme aims 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. There are 82 Government and 428 private ITIs functioning in the

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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. 12935 trainees in government institutes and 34353 trainees in private institutes were admitted. 55246 students appeared for AITT Exams in March 2021 Exams.

#### a) Apprenticeship Training Scheme

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is responsible for implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961, which 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. Under the scheme, 25% of prescribed stipend is shared subject to a maximum of Rs.1500/- per month per apprentice to all apprentices with the employers and share the cost of basic training with Basic Training Providers (BTP) up to a maximum of INR 7500 per trainee.

#### b) Model ITI- Upgradation of One Existing ITI

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a funding pattern of 70: 30 (Center: State). The total project cost is Rs.10 crores. Under the scheme, the Government ITI at New Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam has been selected for upgradation into model ITI from the State.

#### c) Up gradation of Govt. ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Scheme

Government of India introduced this scheme to improve the quality of vocational training in 1396 Government ITIs in the country and make it demand driven so as to ensure better employability of the ITI graduates. 31 ITIs are covered in all the 13 districts of state.

#### d) Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Scheme

STRIVE is a Central Sector Scheme assisted by World Bank with the objective of improving the relevance and

efficiency of skills training provided through ITIs and apprenticeship. The STRIVE is a five year project implemented by MSDE (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) through State. Under the scheme 15 Govt. ITIs have been selected in the state.

#### e) Scheduled Castes Component (earlier SCSP) and Scheduled Tribes Component (earlier TSP)

There are two residential ITIs (RITs) exclusively for SCs in the state located at Macherla, Guntur District and at Kadapa, Kadapa District. Both the ITIs are functioning with Hostel facilities both boarding & lodging. There are 5 Residential ITIs existing in the state exclusively for ST candidates at Araku, Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam District, Bhadravaram in Vizianagaram Dist., Seethampeta in Srikakulam District and K. R. Puram in West Godavari.

#### f) Skill Development in Left Wing Extremism affected districts

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Skill Development in 47 Districts affected in Left Wing Extremism (LWE)" is being implemented with an objective 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 the state of A.P, Visakhapatnam District is selected for the establishment of one new ITI in the most appropriate unserved blocks in the district. The ITI is temporarily functioning in the Govt. ITI (Old), Visakhapatnam premises. 5.00 acres of land has been identified in Gadugupalle (V) of Hukumpeta (M) of Visakhapatnam District.

### Employment Registration

As per the Live Register (LR), the total employment registrations in the 13 District Employment Exchanges up to the end of March, 2021 stands at 9,13,790. The District wise Employment Registrations as per Live Register during 2020-21 is shown in **Annexure 9.4**.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Transforming

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Employment Exchanges into Career Centers, the GoI 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. In its endeavour to Interlink the Employment Exchanges, Government of India released an amount of Rs 152 lakhs as one time grant towards basic IT infrastructure to improve the accessibility of the NSC services at the employment exchanges.z

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 District Employment Officers concerned. 65 JobMelas have been conducted, 6796 unemployed candidates attended, 539 selected and 264 placed so far in 2020-21.

### Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh

Govt. of India has approved Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh(OMCAP) as an organizer of Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) trainings at Vijayawada, Kadapa, Vishakapatnam and Kakinada in A.P for training the candidates going overseas. OMCAP has established Global Skill Training Centre (GSTC) at OMCAP office in association with APSSDC for skilling and placing candidates in overseas markets.OMCAP has placed 3440 candidates in Middle East, Egypt, Macau etc so far. 328 PDOT Trainings were conducted and 240 placed during 2021.There are plans to impart Overseas Skilling and Placement for 5000 candidates under GSTC initiative by 2022.

### Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) is constituted as a not-for-profit 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.

The Skill Development Corporation is adopting a multi-pronged approach in its efforts to provide necessary skill sets to the targeted population.

### Students (Academic Training Programs) NaipunyaVikasam:

The NaipunyaVikasam 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 instil the can-do attitude. It's a unique program developed and implemented by APSSDC in association with Tribal and Social Welfare Departments. The Team has organized various workshops, demos and live examples with students.

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 the need of the schools, two dedicated trainers have been deployed at each school, the District Coordinators are also deployed to monitor and coordinate the project. The State level Project Management Unit (PMU) has also been setup to monitor and implement the program.

### Employability Skill Centers

Employability Skill Centre (ESC) is a unique concept designed by APSSDC with a focus to enhance the employability skills of Under Graduate and Post Graduate Students while they peruse their regular academics. The ESCs help to 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 and 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.

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

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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. Provide exposures 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.

### Placement linked unemployed Youth Training Programs

#### a) Youth Training Centers for Tribal Youth (YTCs)

Providing 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. This Program is being implemented across the 23 YTCs located in various districts of Andhra Pradesh with 100% residential model. The Entrepreneurship development programs have empowered women for establishing house and small enterprises.

#### b) 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.

#### c) Skill Training Initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility

Skill Training Initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (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 & 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 centre 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



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Hydrocarbon sector across Andhra Pradesh state. The School and college dropouts are the target beneficiaries. 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 empanelled Training partners to undertake the training activities. Leading brands Kemppli (Welding), Jaquar (Plumbing), Schneider (Electrical) partner with SDI for setting up laboratories. SDI-Visakhapatnam participated in World Youth Skills Day Programs organized by APSSDC.

#### d) MantriKaushal Pradhan VikasYojana 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, 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.

#### e) Skill Training for Traditional Fisherman Communities - National Fisheries Development Board

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 fishermen youth in four districts of Andhra Pradesh. Construction, Retail, Apparel Made-Ups & Home Furnishing, Automotive and IT/ITes Sectors are covered under this program.

### 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. Government of AP 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

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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, government 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:** 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.

### Industry Connect

- 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.
- Trainings are underway in collaboration with Industries like Raxa Security in Security Sector, 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 1.49 Lakh candidates in FY 2020-21 and 1,49,141 have been benefitted through online/virtual trainings during April'2020 to November'2020

### Programs for unemployed youth, Students & Women

8,549 unemployed youth have been skilled through in demand certification courses and also programs like E-learn OAK, Financial Marketing. Nearly 5,310 candidates have been offered with digital skills related to agriculture sector, 898 Tribal youth have been skilled through Hardware & Networking, MS Office, Computer Fundamental courses. 3,284 Nurses have been upskilled on Essential Covid-19 Pandemic Management out of which 1,248 Nurses have been certified. 526 agriculture students, farmers and prospect entrepreneurs have been benefitted through Entrepreneurship Development Programs. 158 candidates trained and placed in Industry Customized Training courses like Wheel & Alloys Casting, Machine operator, welding, paint shop and mechanical trainee.

1,22,309 students are being benefitted through major online engineering courses and SIEMENS courses. 4,578 women from rural areas were trained on digital literacy in collaboration with Facebook. 195 women were trained on One Stroke Painting.

### Faculty Development Program

Total 1200 faculty have been trained on Dassault technologies, 23,696 Faculty have been trained on various advanced / Industry 4.0 Skills.

### Society for Employment Generation and Enterprise Development in Andhra Pradesh

Society for Employment Generation and Enterprise Development in Andhra Pradesh (SEEDAP) implement various skill development initiatives of both State and Central Government for unemployed youth of the state.

### Deen Dayaal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

This scheme is a Government of India's initiative being implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with an objective to impart skill development trainings to poor rural youth and provide them with jobs in organized sectors having regular monthly wages or at above minimum wages. The features of the scheme are

- DDU – GKY is an important component of the National Skill Development Policy promotes Prime Minister's Make in India campaign.
- As a poverty alleviation initiative, DDUGKY being implemented in PPP mode proposes to make skill acquisition aspiration amongst the rural poor, thereby helping to create a highly skilled and productive workforce.
- 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 – 18.5%, Minorities – 11.9% and Women – 33%.
- The total program is being implemented as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) with funding pattern of Central Govt. 60 %: State Govt. 40%.

### Sagarmala

Under the Human Development component of this

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program, in convergence with DDU-GKY scheme and with 100% funding from Government of India, the skill development trainings are conducted to unemployed youth belonging to coastal districts in Port & Maritime sectors to enhance their livelihoods. The courses offered under port & maritime sectors are Heavy truck drivers, Solar PV installer – Electrical, Warehouse Supervisor, Tour Vehicle driver, Aqua Culture Technician, Food & Beverages Executive, Asst. Surveyors etc.

### Skills 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 access and completion of Skill Training for women and other disadvantaged groups.

### Direct Placements

Direct Placements drives are conducted regularly to connect potential employers with eligible candidates aged between 18–35 years.

- Due to COVID–19 pandemic situations prevailing across the world since March 2020, SEEDAP has restructured its strategies in implementation of skilling activities. More focus is laid on the Direct Placement activity by conducting very short duration trainings ranging from 2–4 days instead of long duration trainings ranging from 90–180 days duly following SOPs to curtail the spreading of COVID–19 virus.
- Specialized and customized recruitment drives are conducted. Both online and offline mode as per the employer's requirements from Logistics, Electronics, Pharma and Health etc sectors.
- Dedicated staff identifies the local potential

opportunities which are added with the opportunities in other locations referred by head office staff.

- Conducted weekly drives in each districts. Typically, 200–300 unemployed youth are identified and mobilized every week. 4–5 recruiters are invited and involved.
- Pre & Post selection orientation is being conducted to enhance selection and joining ratios. 15,855 youth attended, of them 9,175 were selected for various jobs upto 30th November' 2020,
- To achieve the sanctioned target, SEEDAP has established 135 Training Centres across the state with a capacity of 14,000 per cycle and has registered around 2.5 lakh unemployed youth for skill development courses.

The restoration of training centers, training and placement activities is under process, which was suspended due to COVID – 19. As on 16.12.2020, 46 training centers are reopened where in 2596 candidates of previous batches are undergoing training.

SEEDAP planning to provide employment oriented skill development trainings to 40,000 unemployed youth per annum till 2022. It is planned to impart extensive skill development trainings in construction, health, pharma and capital sectors on priority basis.

### National Academy of Construction

National Academy of Construction was established as a society in 1998 by Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of AP. It is managed by Board of Governors. It was established for the service and benefit of the Construction and Allied industries.

#### The objectives are:

- a. To create awareness, imparting training to increase its relevance to the National good and achieve quality to the International standards. Engage in activities for the promotion of Education, Training,

Research, Professionalism and Skill Formation at all levels of the Construction and Allied industries.

- b. To contribute to the development of the Construction Industry, enable the industry to meet the challenges of economic and social growth, to initiate & promote human resource development at all levels of construction industry. Promote technical competence & managerial capabilities of construction contractors and their personnel, to cause promotion of new materials, cost effective and productive technologies.
- c. To promote the design and production capabilities of Indian equipment manufacturing industries to meet the challenges, promote the potential of the Indian Construction and related input industries, improve quality standards and promote accelerated completion of construction activities and projects.

### Placement Linked Unemployed Youth Training Programs:

The objective of this programme is to inculcate the beneficiaries / candidates with sufficient knowledge on modern technical procedures & methods and providing employment assistance for betterment of their livelihood for unemployed youth in the state under the sponsorship of APSSDC and SEEDAP. NAC, has introduced Multi Skill training programme in construction sector designed for the youth in the state to get multiple job opportunities. The training programmes of Multi Skill Trades in Electrical and Mason as per market need.

The training programme is commenced on a pilot basis at three Advanced Skill Training Institutes (Pulivendula, Bommuru, Ampolu) and same was extended to the Youth Training Centers for ST Unemployed youth also.

The outcome of this programme is that the multi-skilled trainee can help increase productivity, cost effectiveness as one person perform several tasks with a shorter cycle time. The trainee can go for self employment locally for better livelihood.

### Recognized Prior Learning Programme (RPL)-PMKVY2.0:

The objective of this programme is to enhance the workers with latest Skills of the competitive world and make them ready for handling new techniques & methods by optimizing their work hours. By this, the worker will be recognized as Skilled Work Force for better enhancement of wages being earned by them under the sponsorship of Indian Plumbing Skills Council, New Delhi and MEPMA in Municipal Areas.

**Entrepreneurs Programmes:** The programme is conducted for prisoners at Central Prison, Nellore and Rajahmundry. The main objective of this programme is to develop the entrepreneurs in the field of construction & allied industries and inculcate them with the ongoing techniques under the sponsorship of APSSDC.

**Executive Development Programme:** This Programme is for in-service engineers from government departments like R&B, Panchayat Raj etc to upgrade their knowledge with the latest technologies, taking precautions while constructing the buildings, bridges etc and legal side complications etc.,

**Training of Trainers Programme :** In regular intervals, the NAC, AP is conducting the TOT programme for the in-house faculty members with the help of Sector Skills Councils i.e., Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI), Indian Plumbing Skills Council, New Delhi and with industry partners like Aditya Birla UltraTech, Prism-Johnson Limited, Schneider Electric.

### Affiliations of NAC:

- The National Skill Development Corporation has empanelled two Advanced Skill Training Institutes at Pulivendula and ASTI Bommuru of NAC-AP under Overseas Manpower Company Andhra Pradesh Limited, GoAP as India International Skill Centre (IISC).

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- NAC,AP has been affiliated as a Training Provider for Construction Sector under Construction Skill Development Council of India (CSDCI)
- Authorised Training Partner under Indian Plumbing Skills Council (IPSC) for Plumbing Sector, Power Sector Skill Council (PSSC) and Electronics Sector Skills Council of India(ESSCI), New Delhi.

### Collaboration with Industry:

The academy entered into MoU with Schneider Electric to establish a Electrical Lab at ASTI,Pulivendula, ASTI ,Bommuru and ASTI Ampolu. The skill development courses are offered by CSDCI, IPSC, PSSC, Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council, Skill Council for Green Jobs, Paints and Coating Skill Council and ESSCI.

### Planning & Strategy

1. To collaborate with the Construction Companies / Contractors for providing need based training programmes to the unemployed youth of the state who will gain better employment without involvement of a third party.
2. Creating awareness of jobs in construction domain by organizing job melas.
3. To develop the Advanced Skill Training Institutes into state of art centers in construction sector in a phased manner.
4. Planning to collaborate with Manufacturers like Jaguar, Johnson, Aluform (Shear-wall Technology) etc for establishing the labs at Advanced Training Institutes for inducing latest technology and trends.
5. To establish heavy equipment training through Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council at Advanced Skill Training Institutes in a phased manner.
6. Inculcating technical knowhow and professional-ism to the final year civil students of Engineering and Diploma background by organizing finishing school programmes.
7. Introduce new job roles under the guidance of Sector Skill Councils like Automobile, Green Jobs.
8. Develop centers as per the norms of PMKVY and DDUGKY guidelines in a phased manner.

### Trainings during FY 2020-21(from 21-09-2020 to 14-12-2020)

- 110 persons trained and 102 undergoing training in the placement linked programme sponsored by APSSDC
- 1139 persons are trained under upskilling training programme sponsored by MEPMA and IPCS
- 47 trained in Construction Trades under Entrepreneur Training Programme for Prisoners at Rajahmundry and Nellore Jails under the sponsorship by APSSDC.

### Action Plan for FY 2021-22

To train 5190 under placement linked programme through APSSDC,SEEDAP sponsorship, 1500 persons under upskilling training programme through MEPMA, IPCS and 290 Persons in Construction Trades under Entrepreneur Training Programme for Prisoners at Rajahmundry and Nellore Jails under the sponsorship by APSSDC

CHAPTER

# 10

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# Sustainable Development Goals

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 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. These 17 SDGs comprise a wide range of targets related to social, economic and environmental issues. 232 indicators were contemplated under 169 targets to monitor progress towards the achievement of the goals.

In Andhra Pradesh, for the 17 SDGs, 169 targets have been identified and 394 related indicators have been mapped.



## Andhra Pradesh State - SDG Framework

Based on the National Indicator Framework (NIF) communicated by NITI Aayog, the State Indicator Framework (SIF) has been prepared in consultation with all the departments concerned by mapping of SDGs targets aligned with important schemes\ programmes of the State Govt., including Navaratnalu. The government has identified key concern areas under the SDG framework.

The preparation of District Indicator Framework (DIF) is under process in the state. The results are planned to be monitored periodically under the District Indicator Framework (DIF) for taking corrective measures ensuring

timely accomplishment of targets. After strengthening the district level SDG set up, the focus will be shifted to the sub-district level –Panchayats and ULBs.

## SDG-aligned Outcome Budget and monitoring platform

Adequate budget allocation has been made through appropriate schemes in the financial year 2020-21. The SDG priorities have also been aligned with the state's Outcome Budget for the BE 2020-21, so that the departments could allocate financial resources accordingly. A dashboard is being prepared to monitor the progress under SDGs in the State.



## Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

The state government has placed special focus on improving the human development indicators on a saturation mode. All the innovative schemes and programmes of the State including 'Navaratnalu' are aligned to achieve the SDGs and the GoI schemes have also been aligned making the programme to be in sync with the national priorities.

Some of such key programmes aligned to SDGs are - "YSR RythuBharosa" for Farmers' welfare; "AmmaVodi" and "Jagananna Vidya Deevana, Jagananna Vasathi Deevana" towards actualizing Education-for-All; Health for All through "Aarogyasri"; Housing for all through "Pedalandariki illlu" with focus on House-sites; enhanced social protection under "Pensionla Pempu"; Empowerment of women through "Asara"; outreach to marginalised communities through "Cheyutha"; improving irrigation cover through "Jalayagnam". The key objective of each goal, its implementation, progress made and the status of the State of AP have been mentioned below.

### SDG 1- No Poverty

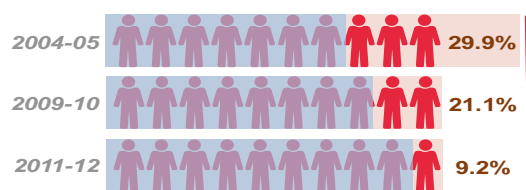
The core theme of SDG-1 is to end poverty in all its forms (income and deprivations) everywhere (rural and urban) and among all groups through effective and sustainable state interventions by 2030. Over the decades, several poverty eradication programmes, subsidies to poor people, pension schemes targeting people below poverty line (BPL people) have been implemented in the State to ensure at least minimum income to the poor.

### Poverty - current standings

As per the official estimates of the Planning Commission

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 the Head Count Ratio for the 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%. This lower Head Count Ratio (HCR) of the State is not only lower than All India's HCR, but is the lowest among major states with population more than 4 crore.

### Overall Poverty - Head Count Ratio - Andhra Pradesh



### Schemes targeting poor sections of Andhra Pradesh

The national target for health insurance coverage is to cover all households in India by 2030. No state or UT has achieved this target yet, Andhra Pradesh at 74.6 percent has the highest coverage in the country. A number of socio economic schemes addressing the various dimensions of poverty are being implemented including schemes targeting gender and marginalized societies. With such schemes in place, the state aims at eradicating poverty well before 2029-30.

To eradicate poverty, a large number of self-help groups consisting of over 87 lakh members have been formed in the state. Similarly schemes such as livelihood improvement in agriculture, provision of credit to MSMEs, provision of primary education and health care facilities are also being implemented in the state.

**Important Schemes:** Some of the important schemes aligned to SDG1 are:

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes  |
|---|--|
| YSR Pension Kanuka, YSR Asara, YSR Rythu Bharosa, Jagananna Amma Vodi | Jagannana Gorumudda, YSR Sampoorna Poshna, YSR VahanaMitra, YSR Nethanna Nestham, Jagananna Chedhodu, YSR Cheyutha, EBC Nestham, YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam, YSR Matsyakara Bharosa, Honorarium to Imams/ Mouzzains, Archakas and Pastors. |

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### SDG 2 – Zero Hunger -Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Prevalence of malnutrition among children, inadequate nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers, stunting and wasting among children continue to draw attention of the governments both at State and Central levels. Ending hunger through ensuring food security and bringing improvements in nutrition levels through effective public distributions systems and sustainable agriculture practices remains the core agenda of the government.

#### Nutrition related outcomes in Andhra Pradesh -Current Scenario

As per Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS), 2019 anemia is higher in the children in the age-group 1-4 years and this hovers around 40% both in case of AP state and India as well. Anemia among girls in the adolescent age-group is more serious and is even more alarming in case of India.

The Table below shows the current situation of Stunting, Wasting, Underweight and Anemia in the state

Nutrition related outcomes in Andhra Pradesh - (NFHS-5: 2019 - 20)

| Item  | Andhra Pradesh |
|---|----------------|
| Stunting                                    | 31.2           |
| Wasting                                     | 16.1           |
| Under-weight                                | 29.6           |
| Children age 6 - 59 months who are anaemic  | 63.2           |
| All women age 15 - 49 years who are anaemic | 58.8           |

The latest NFHS-5(2019-20) data revealed an improvement in almost all nutrition related parameters.

Some of the important schemes aligned to SDG - 2 are shown below

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes   |
|---|---|
| YSR Rythu Bharosa   | YSR Rythu Bharosa   |
| YSR - Sunna Vaddi Panata Runalu, YSR Jala Kala, Free Crop Insurance Scheme, YSR Pension Kanuka, Nine Hour Free Power to Agriculture & Aqua Price Stabilisation Fund | Kendralu, Mee intiki mee ration, Jagananna Gorumudda, YSR Sampurna Posana Plus & YSR Sampurna Posana, Mid Day Meal Scheme |

To address the nutrition issues, the Union government has given utmost attention to tackling the nutrition related issues through Poshan Abhiyan. In AP state, YSR Sampurna Poshan and YSR Sampurna Poshan plus schemes are being implemented.

#### AP State's Vision to end hunger and malnutrition.

The State has a vision of ensuring zero malnutrition amongst children while providing adequate, safe and nutritious food for all residents of Andhra Pradesh, particularly women of reproductive age, children and vulnerable populations. It is planned to achieve this target by making farming efficient, economically viable and sustainable and climate resilient.

### SDG -3: Good Health and well-being – 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-Status

Andhra Pradesh has shown better performance in terms of Mortality rates as compared to India at all levels in the recent period. Significant reduction in number of births attended by skilled health personnel as reflected in huge surge in institutional deliveries largely contributed to

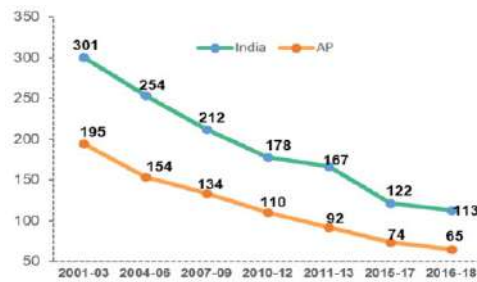
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

longevity of new born children. As a result of implementation of various programmes, the state has made improvement in various health parameters.

As per the latest SRS Bulletin-May 2019, 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. Out of the total reported deliveries, 99% are institutional and around 93.45% of the children aged 1-5 years are covered under full Immunization.

**Infant Mortality Rate:** The Infant Mortality Rate in Andhra Pradesh has reduced to 29 from 41 by the year 2018 in a span of 7 years. Establishment of 1.50 lakh Wellness centres and bringing 10 crore families in the country under the national health insurance under the game changing Ayushman Bharat helped the state to supplement the State's own health initiatives in reducing IMR and MMR.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio:** The Maternal Mortality Ratio- MMR (the number of mothers dying per 1 lakh live births) has shown a significant progress during the last 7 years. While there is a decline of 62% in MMR in seven year span for country, AP recorded a better progress with 67% decline. Progress made by the state under MMR from 2012 to 2018 is shown in the chart below.

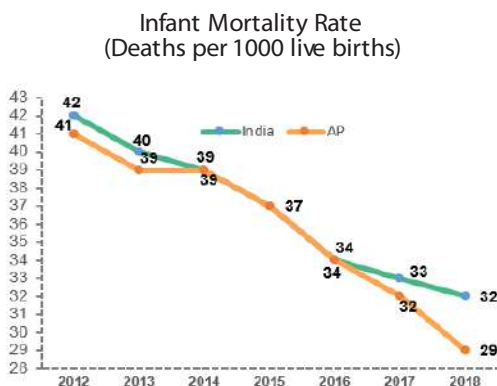
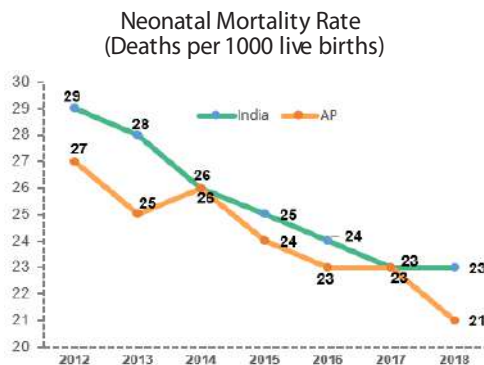


**Sustained efforts – significant decline in Communicable diseases:**

Due to government intervention in provision of access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, increased coverage of supplementary nutrition programme, expansion of public health facilities etc, the share of communicable, neonatal, maternal and nutritional diseases (CNMNDs) in the total disease burden came down to 27% from 49%. It is further reduced by introduction of mother and child healthcare schemes by both State and Centre.

**Strategic interventions:**

In order to achieve this goal, the government has aligned schemes including Navaratnalu to SDG 3, some of such important schemes are shown below:



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| Navaratnalu  | Other Schemes  |
|--|--|
| YSR Arogyasri,<br>Ban on Liquor<br>YSR Aarogya Asara | Nadu - Nedu(Health) , 108 Services, Mobile Medical Clinics (104),<br>Maternal Procedures under Dr YSR Aarogyasri, YSR Sampoorna<br>Poshan and YSR Sampoorna Poshan plus<br><br>YSR Kanti Velugu, Village/ Ward Clinics, Amrutha Health Scheme<br>for Orphans & destitute,<br>Working Journalists Health Scheme , Aarogya Raksha Scheme |

Handling COVID-19 pandemic:

The State has visualized the probable impact of the pandemic well in advance and started taking immediate preventive measures. The 2nd wave has also hit the state. The state has so far tested 94.09 Lakh samples free of cost. So far 1,76,05,687 Samples have been tested in which 13,44,386 have tested positive reflecting a Positivity Rate of 7.64%. The tests done per million in AP is 3,29,695 as against all India average of 2,21,762.

AP State's Vision:

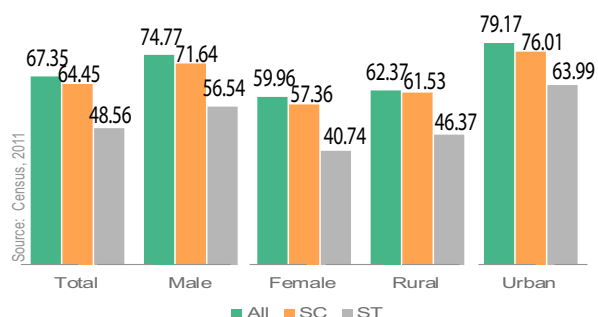
The AP state government has recognized that primary health is a key enabler for higher life expectancy, better health outcomes and lower costs. The Covid-19 pandemic has further stressed the importance of this change. Andhra Pradesh Village-Ward Secretariat and Volunteer Systems have immensely aided the state in the ongoing fight with the Covid-19 pandemic. The State has initiated working in this direction and focused on lowering the mortality rates.

SDG-4 - Quality Education

Despite the importance attached to education, quality of educational outcomes remained a concern in the country and in states as well. The UN charter stressed Quality education as the foundation for sustainable development. Access and promotion of inclusive and high quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all and eliminating gender disparities at all levels in education continues to garner attention of the government. Thus, education has become a human right and a force for sustainable development and peace. SDG 4 promotes- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Current Scenario of literacy and education in Andhra Pradesh

The literacy rate of the Andhra Pradesh State has been lower than that of India for decades. There has been improvement in the literacy rate of AP state which stands at 67.35 percent in 2011 is lower than the all India literacy rate of 72.98% percent. The male literacy rate in AP state is 74.77 percent in 2011, while the female literacy rate is 59.96 % in 2011. The Literacy in Urban areas is relatively better in AP state compared to rural literacy. The literacy among SCs is significant, tribal areas call for a major improvement.



The State is striving hard 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 thrust areas include:

- Ensuring Equity, inclusiveness and quality
- Enrolment and Dropout
- School Infrastructure
- Learning outcomes

## Important innovative schemes/programs

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes  |
|---|--|
| Jagananna Amma Vodi,<br>Jagananna Vidya Deevena<br>(RTF),<br>Jagananna Vasathi Deevena<br>(MTF) | Mana Badi - Nadu - Nedu, YSR Pre -Primary Schools, Naipunya Vikasam, Naipunyaratham, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Overseas Vidyanidhi, Jagananna Vidya Kanuka, Videsi Vidhyadharana , YSR Vidyonnathi , Jagannana Gorumudda, YSR Sampoorna Poshna and YSR Sampoorna Poshna plus. |

## AP State's Vision:

Andhra Pradesh has recognized that education as an essential component of Human Development. The state is working towards building a system which ensures that education programmes are made accessible, inclusive and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of children and young people, with a special focus on students from disadvantaged population groups.

### SDG 5 - Gender Equality - Achieve gender equality and women empower all women

Gender disparities continue to exist despite provision of equal rights for men and women by the Constitution of India. Some such areas where the disparities are deliberately sustained and meticulously fostered from times immemorial include: female-male ratio, literacy and education, food and nutrition, health care system, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, work participation rate, opportunity to employment, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work access to economic resources and the most important political participation.

#### Gender Sensitive Governance

The government in the recent past has brought about revolutionary reforms in the economic and social sectors with focus on self-reliance of women for ensuring equal rights and women empowerment. The state government have strengthened its efforts on gender-responsive planning and budgeting across sectors, eliminating violence and discrimination against women and ensure gender-responsive governance.

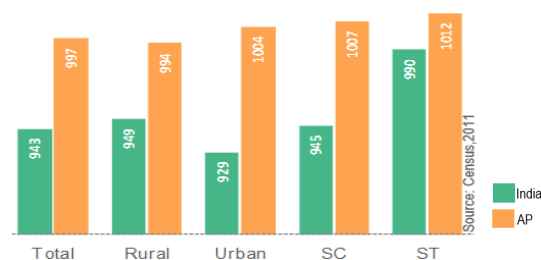
#### Women development - Current scenario in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh state has shown noteworthy progress in certain areas pertaining to women and called for additional attention in respect of certain other areas. Though the Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72

percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011, it is considerably less compared than the male literacy rate of 74.77 percent.

The schemes and policies implemented by the state for girl child empowerment, future education and marriage expenses of female child have shown a marked improvement in the sex ratio in AP to 997 in 2011 from 983 in 2001 which is higher than India's 943.

Sex Ratio (all ages) in Andhra Pradesh



#### Areas of concern:

- Women in labour force
- Women in Institution Building
- Sexual exploitation and crime against girls and women
- Violence against women
- Administrative and political Powers.

Schemes and strategic interventions targeting women empowerment

The state has taken up all possible economic and social security welfare measures for strengthening and empowering the women. Following are some of such schemes

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| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes / Policies   |
|---|--|
| YSR Asara, YSR Sunna Vaddi(SHG), YSR Pension Kanuka<br>Housing for all poor | YSR Kalyana Kanuka, AP- AMUL Paalavelluva , EBC Nestham<br>Jagananna Jeevakranthi ,YSR Cheyutha, Stree Nidhi , YSR Kapu Nestam, Disa Act, Mahila Constables in Police Stations/ Sachivalayams<br>50% reservation for women in nomination works |

**AP State's Vision**

Empowerment of women by building awareness of gender issues and providing them equality of opportunities irrespective of sex in education, health and employment opportunities is the cornerstone of the government's thinking.

**SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

As per one UN Environment observation, around 1.9 billion people live in potentially severely water scarce areas. By 2050, this figure could increase to around 3 billion people. Globally, over 80 per cent of the wastewater generated by society, flows back into the

environment without being treated or reused. An estimated 64–71 per cent of natural wetlands have been lost since 1900 as a result of human activity.

National priorities on reliable energy, economic growth, resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, consumption and production and food security are all linked to a sustainable supply of clean water.

**Current scenario of Water and Sanitation in Andhra Pradesh**

The Government is working towards giving assurance to the residents of Andhra Pradesh that they will have access to reliable and clean drinking water supply at their doorstep in both urban and rural areas, sewerage and storm water systems in urban areas.

Water Supply and Sanitation status in Andhra Pradesh

| Item   | Urban | Rural | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Population living in households with an improved drinking -water source (%)  | 99.4  | 95.4  | 96.7  |
| Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility (%) | 89.1  | 72.1  | 77.3  |

Source: NFHS -5 Report ( 2019 -20)

As per the latest NFHS-5 data, it is evident that nearly 97% of the population in the State have access to improved drinking water facility and 77% have access to improved sanitation facility and the population living in urban areas have a comparatively better access.

**Rural Water Supply**

Basic sources for rural drinking water in Andhra Pradesh are bore wells with hand pumps/single phase-motors, direct pumping schemes, MPWS schemes, PWS schemes and CPWS schemes. The State Government is planning to

provide safe & adequate drinking water with minimum of 70 LPCD service level through sustainable surface/ground water sources by 2030.

Under YSR Sujala Pathakam, 2779 habitations (Quality Affected and Stressed) are programmed to cover 49 water purification plants through hub & spoke model during 2020-21 costing Rs. 225.00 crores.

**Urban Water Supply**

95% urban population is having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises and all ULBs are

having facility with 135 LPCD drinking water supply. 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.

### Strategic interventions

The schemes relating to Solid Waste Management, Urban and Rural Water Management etc are aligned to the SDG 5. The important schemes aligned are

| Navaratnalu                             | Other Schemes  |
|---|--|
| YSR Jalayagnam( Drinking water for all) | Solid & Liquid waste management, StormWater drainage scheme, Door to Door Garbage Collection & Segregation, ODF & ODF+, Online Waste Management System (OWMS) and Water grid |

- Through Drinking Water Project Proposals (WATERGRID), government is planning to provide bulk water supply mains and deliver water to rural, urban (Municipalities & Corporations) and Industrial demand through sustainable surface/groundwater sources.
- Under Nadu-Nedu programme, the Government seeks to strengthen the school infrastructure such as drinking water, toilets etc. in 3 phases, Rs.1500 crores has been allocated for modernization of infrastructure in schools in 2019-20.

### Key thrust areas:

- Waste Management
- Door to Door Garbage Collection
- Solid Waste Management
- Sanitation
- Storm Water Drains

### AP State's Vision

The Government of Andhra Pradesh commits to providing basic services and facilities for clean drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas to ensure a better quality of life for all its residents.

### SDG 7 – Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, Modern Energy and Clean energy

The Goal aims to eliminate inefficient energy sources and instead promote universal access to safe cooking fuel and electricity generated from non-polluting and affordable renewable sources.

### Current Scenario of power sector

Andhra Pradesh has shown commendable performance in ensuring access to electricity. From a power deficit state, A.P has transformed into a power surplus state. 100% of the state population has access to electricity. A.P is the third state in the country to achieve this milestone.

### Clean and safe cooking Fuel

The state is providing free LPG Gas connections to women of BPL families under Deepam Scheme to reduce dependence on forest for fire wood, improve their health status and remove drudgery due to conventional cooking. 100% of the population having LPG connection in the state.

### Strategic interventions and tangible outcomes in power sector

- Renewable Energy
- Energy Efficiency Activities

Some of the schemes and activities aligned towards achieving this goal are

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes   |
|---|---|
| Nine hours Free Power to Agriculture subsidy on power to Aqua Culture | Jagjeevan Jyothi scheme ( Free power supply to SC/STs ), Solar Pump Set Programme, LED Lights Scheme, Solar Power |

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**SDG 8 - Decent work and Economic Growth****Global economic vulnerability**

The general global economic slowdown in the recent past has induced 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 to provide equal opportunities, enable fair competition and ease of doing business. However, the most unexpected fallout of the Covid-19 on the global economies including India has been threatening.

**Growth via gainful employment**

Sustained high growth is country's main strategy to create gainful employment, eliminate poverty, and improve prosperity and well-being.

The Covid-19 pandemic which has been troubling all the nations for the last one year, is adversely impacting the economy of the country and the AP state. With over Rs. 20 lakh crore pushed into the system under Atma nirbhar Bharat Package by the Centre together with the steps taken by the AP state government have provided some relief to the large segment of persons in the informal sector who have lost jobs.

**GSDP ESTIMATES AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

As per the Advance Estimates, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2020-21 is estimated at Rs.6,51,624 crores as against Rs.6,68,848 crores for 2019-20 (FRE) indicating a contraction of 2.58% in comparison with the All India GDP growth rate of -8.0% for 2020-21.

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 2020-21 at Rs. 134.09 lakh crores, as against Rs. 145.69 lakh crores in 2019-20(FRE) and registered a contraction in growth rate by 8.0 percent due to Covid-19 as compared to the growth rate of 4.0% in 2019-20 (FRE).

The sectoral growth rates of GVA of Andhra Pradesh at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture: 4.16%, Industry: -3.26% and Services sector: -6.71%. AP's growth performance during 2020-21 is comparatively not better

due to COVID-19 outbreak in the sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors during 2020-2021.

The sectoral contributions of broad sectors of the economy indicate that the share of agriculture sector is quite high in AP state around 37% as compared to India's 20%. The share of Industries sector of the Nation is higher (around 26%) as compared to the AP state, which hovered around 22%. The contribution of Services sector at the National level is highly encouraging around 54%, as compared to AP state's 41%.

The Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices has registered a growth of 1.03 percent as it increased from Rs.1,68,480 in 2019-20 (FRE) to Rs.1,70,215 in 2020-21, as compared to the Per Capita Income of All India which has declined from Rs. Rs.1,34,186 (AE) in 2019-20 to Rs.1,27,768(AE) in 2020-21.( 1,34,432 figure substituted with 1,34,186 as per Chapter-2 DES).

**Employment scenario in Andhra Pradesh**

In Andhra Pradesh State, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector has a fair employment share of 44.35% while Construction (10.89%) and Manufacturing (10.6%) have emerged as the next best employment shareholders.

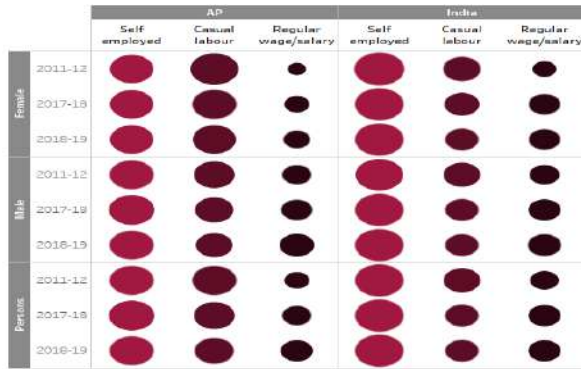
**Distribution of workers (PS+SS) all ages by employment status – Total**

A comparative picture of PLFS(2018-19) data with the NSS 2011-12 data reveals that for all persons of all ages, there has been a substantial jump in regular/wage salaried category of employees(PS+SS: Principal Status+ Secondary Status) both in AP state and the National level also. This indicates, jobs in formal sector are increasing and is a clear sign of better organized employment. More importantly, the female workers share for India improved from 12.68% in 2011-12 to 21.90% in 2018-19. Similar rise in female regular wage employment is visible in case of Andhra Pradesh also as the share of females has increased from 7.68% in 2011-12 to 16.20% in 2018-19.

There has been a perceptible decline in Casual labour during this period for both AP state and India. For females in AP state, it fell from 51.27% in 2011-12 to 42% in 2018-19 as compared to decline from 31.18% to 24.7% by 2018-19 for India.



Distribution of workers (PS+SS) all ages by employment status (%) - Total



The share of Self-employed category by and large remained unchanged both for India and AP state, although there is a 3 percent drop in female self-employed category for India (from 56.14% in 2011-12 to 53.40% in 2018-19).

### Employment in Informal sector (%) in Andhra Pradesh

80% labour in rural areas of AP state are in the informal sector, as compared to 75.5% are working at the Country level. While 73.9% labour in urban areas are in informal sector, this share is a little lower at 63.2% in the Country.

Some of the important schemes aligned to the SDG 8 are shown below

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes  |
|---|--|
| Rythu Bharosa, YSR Asara, YSR Sunna Vaddi, Price Stabilization Fund House sites, Housing colonies | YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu, AP - AMUL Paalavelluva , Jagananna Jeevakranthi, Stree Nidhi , Jagananna Thodu, MSME Restart |

### AP State's Vision:

The government is committed to give special thrust to focus on education, health, skill development and employment generating activities.

### SDG 9 – Build Resilient Infrastructure, promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

The SDG-9 encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation to drive economic growth, create job opportunities and finally to advance the technology capabilities of industrial sectors and prompts the development of new skills.

NITI Aayog, Government of India, while designing the strategy set an agenda in respect of achieving Industrial targets by the year 2022. These include: Doubling the

manufacturing sector growth rate, targeting a rank of 50 in the Ease of Doing Business Index and promote adoption of the latest technological advancements.

### Current Scenario of Industry Sector in Andhra Pradesh

Manufacturing sector, as an employment provider remains the high focus area in the state. The state government is taking all measures to increase the share of industry in the economy through investment in development of industrial infrastructure

The state has undertaken several reforms to facilitate business friendly environment by enabling faster processing and enhanced transparency by leveraging technology. Some of the important schemes implemented to facilitate industrial growth and infrastructure development which are aligned to SDG 9 are as shown below

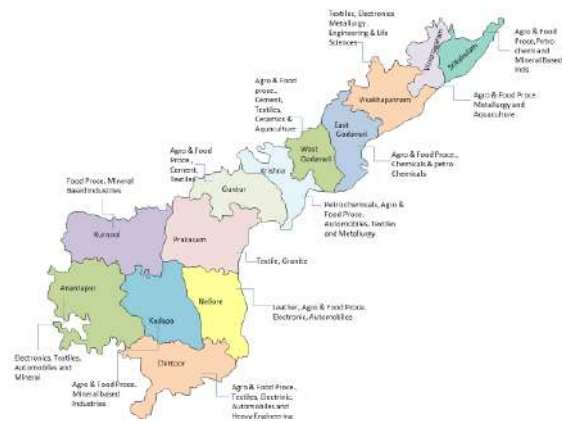
| Navaratnalu  | Other Schemes  |
|--|--|
| Cold Storage / Godowns / Food processing units (on need basis) | Nadu -Nedu, New Industrial Policy, YSR AP One , Dr. YSR Navodayam Scheme, MSME Restart, Providing 75% jobs to local people, 3 Industrial Corridors |

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**Industrial Potential in Andhra Pradesh**

**Large and Mega Industries:** During 2020-21 (Upto December 2020), 105 Large and Mega Industries have filed their proposals with the State Nodal Agency for 928 clearances / approvals from various departments, 860 cases were given clearances / approvals by different Competent authorities.

Industrial Potential in Andhra Pradesh



**Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises:** The state has identified development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as a catalyst for job creation. Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, 2364 MSMEs were established during the year 2020-21 (till November 2020), with an investment of Rs. 1753.86 crores and providing employment to 24043 persons. With intent to support the growth of MSMEs in the State, the government has introduced “Y.S.R Navodayam” scheme and provide support by reimbursing 50% (not exceeding Rs.2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs) per account) of the auditor's fee.

**Re-Start Package**

Andhra Pradesh is the first State to take measures to revive the small and medium scale industries hit by pandemic Covid-19 with a ReSTART package which includes the payment of sanctioned incentives, working capital loans, preferential market access etc.

**Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Policy-2020-23**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced the AP Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2020-2023,

identifying 10 thrust areas to propel economic growth, with manufacturing as the high priority sector that would create large scale employment.

**Entrepreneurship**

The AP Government proposes to set up a support centre called YSR AP One to provide one stop shop support to entrepreneurs. 'YSR AP One' would provide handholding support (to investors) during pre-establishment and setting up of industrial units. The major incentive a prospective investor gets under the new policy is the reimbursement of State Goods and Services Tax for five years (capped to Fixed Capital Investment) for medium, large and mega industries linked to employment creation.

**Single Window Policy**

Andhra Pradesh is one State in India to take up the initiative in bringing A.P. Single Window Clearances system. This provides efficient, convenient, transparent and integrated electronic services to investors and industrialists. This Policy aims to create an ecosystem that provides all clearances required to setup industry within 21 working days. The main focus for attracting investments is the strategy of “Ease of doing Business”.

**Infrastructure Development**

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.

Andhra Pradesh has 1,32,415 km. road network including National Highways, State Highways, District and Rural roads.

**SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities**

Inequalities in opportunities and access – Inclusive growth strategy

Goal 10 calls for progressive reduction of income inequalities along with inequalities of other variants within society and enhance representation and voice of all people. Inequalities in societies not only adversely impact the pace of development but also weaken social unity. The inequalities are in income and consumption; structural inequalities based on gender, religion, caste

and social groups as well as regional inequalities.

Economic growth can be used as a powerful propeller towards an inclusive, prosperous economy and ultimately happy society, if the growth strategies are combined with inclusive and sustainable mechanisms to cover all sections of the society including the socially and economically vulnerable groups.

#### Andhra Pradesh – welfare model for inclusive governance

In the context of Andhra Pradesh, Goal 10 of SDGs seeks to lessen inequalities among various socio-economic groups in terms of access to services, economic opportunities and overall quality of life. The core agenda of the state government is welfare and there is a long

term action plan to significantly lift the human development levels of the state citizens through meaningful and effective interventions in health, education and skill development areas.

#### Prominent Segments of exclusion

Of the total population of about 4.96 crore in Andhra Pradesh, 17.08% are accounted by Scheduled Castes, another 5.53% by Scheduled Tribes. A little over 50 lakhs (10.14% of State total population) constitute elderly population. While 24.4 lakh people are having some disability (2.46%), 50,000 are trans-genders. While some of these groups have constitutional protection for access and opportunities, all these groups and a few other segments have remained in pockets of inequality over the decades.

| Navaratnalu                                    | Other Schemes  |
|--|--|
| YSR Asara, Cheyutha ,<br>Housing for all poor. | YSR Kalyana Kanuka, Jagananna Jeevakranthi ,<br>YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam, ROFR Pattas to tribals |

**AP State's Vision:** A.P government is committed to reduce inequalities and protect the interest of the vulnerable sections, minorities, women, disadvantaged sections of the society including the differently abled population. Several schemes/programmes targeting these sections have been put in place by this government.

#### Strategies to handle inequalities

To make sure that poverty of the parents does not come in the way of educating their children, Govt. has been implementing the following schemes.

- Jagananna Ammavodi, Jagananna Vidya Deevena and Jagananna Vasathi Deevena
- Skilling of Youth, YSR Aasara, YSR Cheyutha ,YSR Housing Scheme
- 50% Reservations to Women in Nominated posts and in Contract works
- Fighting discrimination against women

### SDG Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Sustainable and resilient cities have become the backbone in the economic development of any state. The

world cities occupy less than 3% of the earth's surface but account for 60- 80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. Many cities are already struggling with environmental degradation, traffic congestion, inadequate urban infrastructure, and a lack of basic services, such as water supply, sanitation, and waste management.

Goal 11 aims to promote inclusiveness and sustainable urbanization so that the cities can be productive, accessible places that attract talent, encourage innovation and create economic growth.

#### Smart Cities' Mission

The Union government is keen to leverage the 'Smart Cities' concept in select urban clusters across the Country by the year 2022-23 .The Smart Cities Mission, which focuses on water supply, smart transportation, redevelopment of parks, solar rooftops, etc. through their respective SPVs, is being implemented in 10 cities in the State.

#### Sustainable development – managing urban spaces

Rapid urbanization has increased employment, opportunities to millions of people, provided new jobs, and contributed to poverty reduction and economic

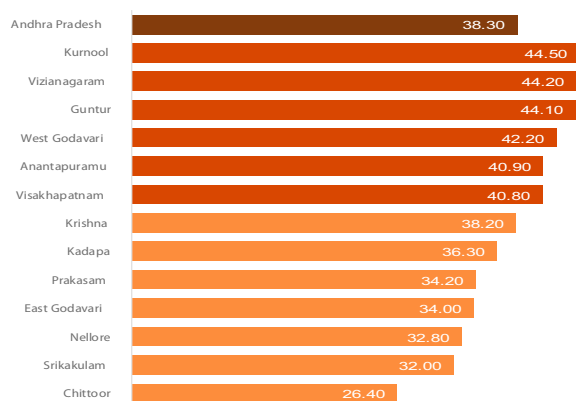
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

growth. Therefore, efficient urban planning and management practices must be put in place to deal with the existing and upcoming challenges brought about by urbanization.

**Current Scenario of Urbanization in AP**

According to 2011 census, almost 30% of Andhra Pradesh population lives in cities. The decadal urbanization growth rate has been 7%. Andhra Pradesh has the highest proportion of slum population (38.3% in the country).

Slum population (%) in Andhra Pradesh



**AP State's Vision**

AP state has paid adequate focus on dealing with issues relating to urban areas and has been paying attention to the issues of building infrastructure to withstand the huge rural to urban migration, drinking water and sanitation issues, maintaining greenery through urban forestry and other attendant issues.

**Key strategic intervention:** To provide better living standards to its citizens viz permanent housing, clean and safe drinking water, drainage system, sanitation, road connectivity and other services for better living. The schemes aligned to the goal are

| Navaratnalu  | Other Schemes  |
|--|--|
| Housing for all ,<br>House sites, housing colonies | Waste management,<br>Storm Water drainage scheme, YSR Jagananna Colonies |

**SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production**

The goal envisages implementation of a 10-year framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns. As per one estimate, 1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted every year globally, while almost 2 billion people go hungry or undernourished. Only 3 percent of the world's water is fresh (drinkable), and humans are using it faster than nature can replenish it. The environmentally sound recycling of e-waste increased at a slower pace, from 0.8 kg per capita to 1.3 kg per capita. On the positive side, if people everywhere switched to energy efficient light bulbs, the world would save US\$120 billion annually.

**Way to achieve the Goal**

Efficient management of natural resources, the way to dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important.

**AP State's drive towards Sustainable Consumption and Production**

The agriculture sector in the state has been practicing unbalanced productive methods such as excessive use of fertilizers, energy and water to instant increase its productivity. The world studies reveal that these practices lead to water and air pollution and environmental degradation.

### Interventions of AP

The schemes that are aligned towards achieving the SDG 12 are

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes   |
|---------------|---|
| YSR Jala Kala | Solar Pump Set Programme, LED Street lights ,Vana Vihari (Eco -Tourism) |

Vision: The government 'Green Economy' vision is structured around Sustainable Water Use, Green Cover, Clean Energy, Healthy Environment, Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Mitigation.

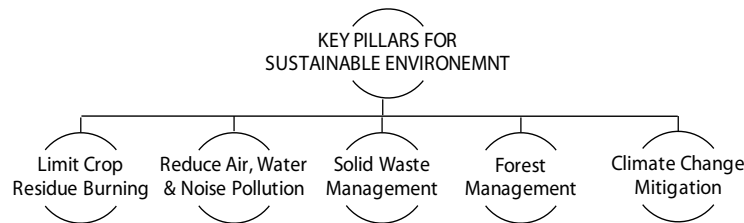
### SDG 13: Managing Climate Change – the new imperative

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, water management problems, reducing agricultural production and food security, increasing health risks and others. Goal 13 aims

to integrate climate action into national policies and strategies and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management.

### Strategies for achieving sustainable environment

Advocating the methods to handle Climate change, the National Action Plan on Climate Change has identified 5 key pillars that are critical for sustainable environment viz,Limit crop Residue Burning, Reduce air, Water and Noise pollution, Solid Waste Management, Forest Management and Climate Change Mitigation.



### Handling Natural calamities in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh, with a long coast line of 974 kms is vulnerable to natural disasters. Over the years, the State is battered by various kinds of natural disasters such as cyclones, storm surges, floods and inundation, drought and heat waves. A comprehensive system with mapping,

early warning and monitoring has been put in place to minimize the risk of disasters.

### Strategic interventions for Green Economy

The Green Economy of the state is structured around Sustainable Water Use, Green Cover, Clean Energy, Healthy Environment, Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Mitigation.

| Navaratnalu                  | Other Schemes   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Natural Calamity Relief Fund | Solar Power , Reverse Pumping Technology<br>Storm Water drainage scheme |

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**AP state's Vision**

AP State is committed to achieve global standards in respect of climate related issues and stop pollution.

**SDG 14- Life below Water**

SDG 14 seeks to address some of the challenges faced by the life under water - threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion and climate change, degradation and loss of biodiversity, ocean acidification, all of which are caused primarily by human actions.

India and coastline and conserving marine ecosystems

The Indian government's Sagarmala Project, also known as the Blue Revolution, is working to improve the state of India's ports and coastlines. To conserve marine ecosystems, the government has undertaken a National Plan for the Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems. Marine biodiversity protection is a key area of focus for India.

**Current Interventions of Andhra Pradesh related to Sustainable use of Marine Resources**

Andhra Pradesh has a coastal line of about 974 KMs of Bay of Bengal with one Major port at Visakhapatnam and 15 notified Ports, out of which 4 are functional ports.

**Water Quality Monitoring System**

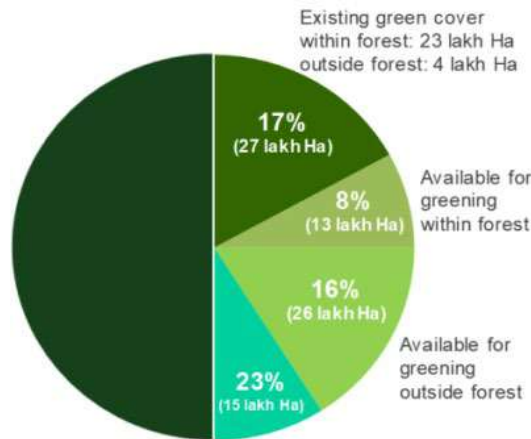
Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) has three fully equipped Zonal Laboratories and nine Regional Offices to cater the needs of the water quality monitoring in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The APPCB works in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board, which runs a nationwide network of water quality monitoring.

**The schemes aligned to the SDG 14 are YSR Jalayagnam, YSR Jala Kala and YSR Matsyakara Bharosa**

For making the marine fishing as sustainable and economically viable to coastal fishermen and to protect ocean fishery resources and bio-diversity during the breeding season, the government enforces a ban every year, restricting the fishing activities. Cash compensation of Rs. 10,000 is provided in lieu of the loss of income during the ban period through YSR Matyakara Bharosa. 1,09,231 such families have been benefited in two phases with an amount of Rs. 211.70 crore.

**AP State's Vision:**

AP is keen to garner the potential benefits from the species under water and has plans to boost the productivity and enhance export earnings from the



marine products.

**SDG 15: Protecting the Planet Earth – Time for action to reduce natural habitats**

Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihoods. Over 80 per cent of the human diet is provided by plants while the cereal crops rice, maize and wheat provides 60 % of energy intake. Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species and important sources for clean air and water.

**Interventions of Andhra Pradesh**

**Towards Sustainable Life on Land:** Andhra Pradesh is the 8th largest state in India in terms of Geographical area. The state comprises 4.96% of India's geographical area and area under forest is 36.88 lakh hectares and accounted for 22.63% of geographical area of the state.

The initiatives taken by the government such as Vanamahostavam, Jagananna Pachathoranam, City Forests, Vana Vihari (Eco-Tourism) envisage to improve Green cover leading to sustainable life.

**Combat land degradation and foster afforestation**

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 youths.

**Afforestation:** 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. 16.71 Crore seedlings have been planted by all line Departments and public during 2019 monsoon.

AP State – Green Cover - 4.5 Lakh Ha. to be Greened per year

**Enhancing Biodiversity:** To conserve and restore the Biodiversity and Ecosystems, the State mandated Biodiversity Board to deliver the benefits for all sectors of the society in a sustainable manner and to achieve zero loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services by the year 2030.

**SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institution**

Governments across the globe are striving hard to significantly reduce all forms of violence. The Goal 16 of the SDGs attempts to achieve this by working with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. This Goal lays down the basic principles which enable the achievement of all the other goals mainly by building the foundations for peaceful and inclusive societies, robust system of justice for all, and inclusive and accountable institutions.

**Key strategies:** The focus of the state in law and order is to reduce overall crime-rate to one of the lowest in the country with special focus on crime against women and crime against SC & ST. The government has set up Special Courts to ensure speedy trial of atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the ground of caste. Initiatives have been launched for other vulnerable groups as well.

| Navaratnalu   | Other Schemes   |
|---------------|---|
| Ban on Liquor | Village/ Ward Secretaries , Volunteer Setup, Disha Act , No Corruption, No Discrimination , Mahila Constables in Police Stations / Sachivalayams, 50% reservation for women in nomination works |

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**Thrust areas**

- Check on Crime
- Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions - Village/Ward Secretariats
- Corruption-free governance
- Decentralized Governance

**SDG-17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Sustainable Development Goal 17 is about "partnerships for the goals." It is a call for countries to align policies. The Goal has 17 targets to be achieved by 2030, broken down into five categories: Finance, technology, Capacity building, trade and systemic issues. Progress towards targets will be measured by 25 indicators.

SDG 17 is a vision for improved and more equitable trade, as well as coordinated investment initiatives to promote sustainable development across borders. It is about strengthening and streamlining cooperation between nation-states both developed and developing, using the SDGs as a shared framework and a shared vision for defining that collaborative way forward. In case of India, the indicators are being finalized at the National level. Andhra Pradesh state is yet to work on the goal. The schemes that support implementation of this goal are partnering with AMUL under **Amul**- Palavelluva scheme and Engaging with National/International agencies UN, ADB, WB, UNICEF by the state.

**Performance of Andhra Pradesh in SDGs**

To drive the spirit of competition among sub- national governments, NITI Aayog conceptualized a composite SDG India Index as an advocacy and bench marking tool. Andhra Pradesh has emerged as one of the top three performing States in the country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2019.

**Key achievements of AP state under SDG India Index- 2019 rankings:**

- AP secured 1st Rank in 2 goals
- Goal-6 - Clean water and Sanitation & Goal-16 – Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
- AP secured 2nd Rank in 4 goals
- Goal-3 - Good health and Well being, Goal-8 Economic Growth,
- Goal-13 - Climate change & Goal-14 Life below water
- AP secured 3rd Rank in 1 goal
- Goal-1: No Poverty
- AP improved from 4th Rank in 2018 to 3rd Rank in 2019

The State government is continually striving to deliver results to improve the lives of people of Andhra Pradesh, across all walks of life. The state is moving forward to achieve the top position in the country in SDGs which can be possible only with continued support and cooperation from the departments concerned and stake holders.



## ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.1: AP GSDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (AE)

| SI No. | INDUSTRY  | GSDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores) |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|        |   | 2011-12                               | 2012-13       | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | 2015-16       | 2016-17       | 2017-18 TRE   | 2018-19 SRE   | 2019-20 FRE   | 2020-21 AE    |
| 1      | Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing               |                                       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 1.1    | Agriculture   | 52041                                 | 61230         | 71147         | 78898         | 84070         | 96498         | 115132        | 108964        | 130094        | 140087        |
|        | a)Agriculture   | 29782                                 | 36743         | 39269         | 40540         | 39380         | 38196         | 42246         | 37504         | 48686         | 46992         |
|        | b)Horticulture  | 22259                                 | 24488         | 31878         | 38358         | 44690         | 58303         | 72886         | 71460         | 81408         | 93095         |
| 1.2    | Live stock  | 27588                                 | 33584         | 36430         | 43127         | 53474         | 66440         | 79124         | 92103         | 101046        | 112972        |
| 1.3    | Forestry & Logging  | 2503                                  | 2530          | 2805          | 3464          | 3538          | 5734          | 5962          | 6042          | 5888          | 5995          |
| 1.4    | Fishing & Aquaculture                                     | 11877                                 | 14519         | 18573         | 22707         | 32085         | 42190         | 58721         | 67885         | 72374         | 77588         |
|        | <b>Agriculture Sector</b>                                 | <b>94008</b>                          | <b>111864</b> | <b>128956</b> | <b>148196</b> | <b>173167</b> | <b>210863</b> | <b>258939</b> | <b>274994</b> | <b>309401</b> | <b>336642</b> |
| 2      | Mining & Quarrying  | 14162                                 | 14590         | 14192         | 12914         | 17023         | 19316         | 22738         | 25015         | 24095         | 25624         |
| 3      | Manufacturing   | 50706                                 | 42377         | 42423         | 54532         | 58840         | 64715         | 73284         | 77183         | 86311         | 81653         |
| 4      | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply                            | 10765                                 | 7130          | 10141         | 11513         | 12835         | 15962         | 20493         | 19260         | 27290         | 27586         |
| 5      | Construction  | 37026                                 | 37590         | 40651         | 45324         | 45603         | 50401         | 54228         | 59686         | 64319         | 62420         |
|        | <b>Industry Sector</b>                                    | <b>112659</b>                         | <b>101687</b> | <b>107408</b> | <b>124282</b> | <b>134301</b> | <b>150394</b> | <b>170743</b> | <b>181144</b> | <b>202014</b> | <b>197283</b> |
| 6      | Trade, Hotel & Restaurants                                | 26736                                 | 31792         | 37849         | 42018         | 47468         | 48566         | 54364         | 61106         | 62168         | 62432         |
| 7      | Transport, Storage & Communications                       |                                       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 7.1    | Railways  | 2643                                  | 3037          | 3345          | 4331          | 4387          | 4878          | 5643          | 6077          | 6545          | 5643          |
| 7.2    | Transport by Other means & Storage                        | 24470                                 | 28536         | 32353         | 35050         | 41431         | 41503         | 46837         | 52236         | 58043         | 35030         |
| 7.3    | Communications  | 5402                                  | 6214          | 7960          | 8991          | 10725         | 11205         | 11314         | 12846         | 13982         | 16639         |
| 8      | Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services |                                       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 8.1    | Banking & Ins.  | 14256                                 | 15843         | 17105         | 19047         | 20599         | 21346         | 24901         | 28268         | 31881         | 36074         |
| 8.2    | Real est., Ownership of Dwellings                         | 28338                                 | 34341         | 38973         | 44652         | 49612         | 54950         | 61143         | 68737         | 75551         | 81213         |
| 9      | Community, Social & Personal Services                     |                                       |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 9.1    | Public Admn.  | 13938                                 | 15524         | 17390         | 19439         | 23505         | 23943         | 26931         | 29963         | 36347         | 41314         |
| 9.2    | Other Services  | 27304                                 | 30639         | 35383         | 41703         | 51225         | 56856         | 64457         | 73826         | 85948         | 90957         |
|        | <b>SERVICES SECTOR</b>                                    | <b>143086</b>                         | <b>165925</b> | <b>190359</b> | <b>215230</b> | <b>248953</b> | <b>263246</b> | <b>295590</b> | <b>333060</b> | <b>370465</b> | <b>369301</b> |
|        | <b>GVA</b>  | <b>349753</b>                         | <b>379477</b> | <b>426722</b> | <b>487709</b> | <b>556421</b> | <b>624503</b> | <b>725272</b> | <b>789197</b> | <b>881881</b> | <b>903225</b> |
|        | PRODUCT TAXES   | 42439                                 | 46565         | 52635         | 54183         | 62167         | 75744         | 77556         | 98104         | 104796        | 97807         |
|        | PRODUCT SUBSIDIES   | 12790                                 | 14638         | 15085         | 16916         | 14359         | 15831         | 16693         | 16453         | 15453         | 14422         |
|        | <b>GSDP</b>   | <b>379402</b>                         | <b>411404</b> | <b>464272</b> | <b>524976</b> | <b>604229</b> | <b>684416</b> | <b>786135</b> | <b>870849</b> | <b>971224</b> | <b>986611</b> |
|        | NSDP  | 340000                                | 370196        | 413164        | 470934        | 544827        | 612349        | 705890        | 781850        | 870064        | 884199        |
|        | POPULATION('000)  | 49275                                 | 49566         | 49857         | 50151         | 50446         | 50743         | 51041         | 51341         | 51642         | 51946         |
|        | <b>PER CAPITA IN Rs.</b>                                  | <b>69000</b>                          | <b>74688</b>  | <b>82870</b>  | <b>93903</b>  | <b>108002</b> | <b>120676</b> | <b>138299</b> | <b>152286</b> | <b>168480</b> | <b>170215</b> |

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 2020-21 (AE)

| SI No | INDUSTRY  | % Contribution |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|-------|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|       |   | 2011-12        | 2012-13       | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | 2015-16       | 2016-17       | 2017-18 TRE   | 2018-19 SRE   | 2019-20 FRE   | 2020-21 AE    |
| 1     | 2   | 3              | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10            | 11            | 12            |
| 1     | Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing               |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 1.1   | Agriculture   | 14.88          | 16.14         | 16.67         | 16.18         | 15.11         | 15.45         | 15.87         | 13.81         | 14.75         | 15.51         |
|       | a)Agriculture   | 8.52           | 9.68          | 9.20          | 8.31          | 7.08          | 6.12          | 5.82          | 4.75          | 5.52          | 5.20          |
|       | b)Horticulture  | 6.36           | 6.45          | 7.47          | 7.87          | 8.03          | 9.34          | 10.05         | 9.05          | 9.23          | 10.31         |
| 1.2   | Live stock  | 7.89           | 8.85          | 8.54          | 8.84          | 9.61          | 10.64         | 10.91         | 11.67         | 11.46         | 12.51         |
| 1.3   | Forestry & Logging  | 0.72           | 0.67          | 0.66          | 0.71          | 0.64          | 0.92          | 0.82          | 0.77          | 0.67          | 0.66          |
| 1.4   | Fishing & Aquaculture                                     | 3.40           | 3.83          | 4.35          | 4.66          | 5.77          | 6.76          | 8.10          | 8.60          | 8.21          | 8.59          |
|       | <b>Agriculture Sector</b>                                 | <b>26.88</b>   | <b>29.48</b>  | <b>30.22</b>  | <b>30.39</b>  | <b>31.12</b>  | <b>33.76</b>  | <b>35.70</b>  | <b>34.84</b>  | <b>35.08</b>  | <b>37.27</b>  |
| 2     | Mining & Quarrying  | 4.05           | 3.84          | 3.33          | 2.65          | 3.06          | 3.09          | 3.14          | 3.17          | 2.73          | 2.84          |
| 3     | Manufacturing   | 14.50          | 11.17         | 9.94          | 11.18         | 10.57         | 10.36         | 10.10         | 9.78          | 9.79          | 9.04          |
| 4     | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply                            | 3.08           | 1.88          | 2.38          | 2.36          | 2.31          | 2.56          | 2.83          | 2.44          | 3.09          | 3.05          |
| 5     | Construction  | 10.59          | 9.91          | 9.53          | 9.29          | 8.20          | 8.07          | 7.48          | 7.56          | 7.29          | 6.91          |
|       | <b>Industry Sector</b>                                    | <b>32.21</b>   | <b>26.80</b>  | <b>25.17</b>  | <b>25.48</b>  | <b>24.14</b>  | <b>24.08</b>  | <b>23.54</b>  | <b>22.95</b>  | <b>22.91</b>  | <b>21.84</b>  |
| 6     | Trade, Hotel & Restaurants                                | 7.64           | 8.38          | 8.87          | 8.62          | 8.53          | 7.78          | 7.50          | 7.74          | 7.05          | 6.91          |
| 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          | 0.62          |
| 7.2   | Transport by Other means & Storage                        | 7.00           | 7.52          | 7.58          | 7.19          | 7.45          | 6.65          | 6.46          | 6.62          | 6.58          | 3.88          |
| 7.3   | Communications  | 1.54           | 1.64          | 1.87          | 1.84          | 1.93          | 1.79          | 1.56          | 1.63          | 1.59          | 1.84          |
| 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          | 3.58          | 3.62          | 3.99          |
| 8.2   | Real est., Ownership of Dwellings                         | 8.10           | 9.05          | 9.13          | 9.16          | 8.92          | 8.80          | 8.43          | 8.71          | 8.57          | 8.99          |
| 9     | Community, Social & Personal Services                     |                |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| 9.1   | Public Admn.  | 3.98           | 4.09          | 4.08          | 3.99          | 4.22          | 3.83          | 3.71          | 3.80          | 4.12          | 4.57          |
| 9.2   | Other Services  | 7.81           | 8.07          | 8.29          | 8.55          | 9.21          | 9.10          | 8.89          | 9.35          | 9.75          | 10.07         |
|       | <b>Services Sector</b>                                    | <b>40.91</b>   | <b>43.72</b>  | <b>44.61</b>  | <b>44.13</b>  | <b>44.74</b>  | <b>42.15</b>  | <b>40.76</b>  | <b>42.20</b>  | <b>42.01</b>  | <b>40.89</b>  |
|       | <b>GVA</b>  | <b>100.00</b>  | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

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 2020-21(AE)

| SI No. | INDUSTRY  | % Change over previous year |              |              |              |              |              |              |              | 2020-21 AE   |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|        |   | 2012-13                     | 2013-14      | 2014-15      | 2015-16      | 2016-17      | 2017-18 TRE  | 2018-19 SRE  | 2019-20 FRE  |              |
| 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        | 19.31        | -5.36        | 19.39        | 7.68         |
|        | a) Agriculture  | 23.37                       | 6.88         | 3.24         | -2.86        | -3.01        | 10.60        | -11.22       | 29.82        | -3.48        |
|        | b) Horticulture   | 10.01                       | 30.18        | 20.33        | 16.51        | 30.46        | 25.01        | -1.96        | 13.92        | 14.36        |
| 1.2    | Live stock  | 21.74                       | 8.47         | 18.38        | 23.99        | 24.25        | 19.09        | 16.40        | 9.71         | 11.80        |
| 1.3    | Forestry & Logging  | 1.08                        | 10.85        | 23.51        | 2.13         | 62.08        | 3.98         | 1.34         | -2.56        | 1.83         |
| 1.4    | Fishing & Aquaculture                                     | 22.25                       | 27.92        | 22.25        | 41.30        | 31.49        | 39.18        | 15.60        | 6.61         | 7.20         |
|        | <b>Agriculture Sector</b>                                 | <b>18.99</b>                | <b>15.28</b> | <b>14.92</b> | <b>16.85</b> | <b>21.77</b> | <b>22.80</b> | <b>6.20</b>  | <b>12.51</b> | <b>8.80</b>  |
| 2      | Mining & Quarrying  | 3.02                        | -2.73        | -9.01        | 31.82        | 13.47        | 17.72        | 10.01        | -3.68        | 6.35         |
| 3      | Manufacturing   | -16.43                      | 0.11         | 28.54        | 7.90         | 9.99         | 13.24        | 5.32         | 11.83        | -5.40        |
| 4      | Electricity, Gas, Water Supply                            | -33.77                      | 42.23        | 13.52        | 11.49        | 24.36        | 28.39        | -6.02        | 41.69        | 1.08         |
| 5      | Construction  | 1.52                        | 8.14         | 11.49        | 0.61         | 10.52        | 7.59         | 10.07        | 7.76         | -2.95        |
|        | <b>industry sector</b>                                    | <b>-9.74</b>                | <b>5.63</b>  | <b>15.71</b> | <b>8.06</b>  | <b>11.98</b> | <b>13.53</b> | <b>6.09</b>  | <b>11.52</b> | <b>-2.34</b> |
| 6      | Trade, Hotel & Restaurants                                | 18.91                       | 19.05        | 11.01        | 12.97        | 2.31         | 11.94        | 12.40        | 1.74         | 0.42         |
| 7      | Transport, Storage & Communications                       |                             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 7.1    | Railways  | 14.92                       | 10.13        | 29.49        | 1.30         | 11.19        | 15.68        | 7.70         | 7.70         | -13.78       |
| 7.2    | Transport by Other means & Storage                        | 16.61                       | 13.38        | 8.33         | 18.21        | 0.17         | 12.85        | 11.53        | 11.12        | -39.65       |
| 7.3    | Communications  | 15.04                       | 28.10        | 12.94        | 19.29        | 4.47         | 0.98         | 13.54        | 8.84         | 19.00        |
| 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        | 12.78        | 13.15        |
| 8.2    | Real est., Ownership of Dwellings                         | 21.18                       | 13.49        | 14.57        | 11.11        | 10.76        | 11.27        | 12.42        | 9.91         | 7.49         |
| 9      | Community, Social & Personal Services                     |                             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 9.1    | Public Admn.  | 11.38                       | 12.02        | 11.78        | 20.92        | 1.86         | 12.48        | 11.26        | 21.31        | 13.66        |
| 9.2    | Other Services  | 12.22                       | 15.48        | 17.86        | 22.83        | 10.99        | 13.37        | 14.54        | 16.42        | 5.83         |
|        | <b>Services Sector</b>                                    | <b>15.96</b>                | <b>14.73</b> | <b>13.07</b> | <b>15.67</b> | <b>5.74</b>  | <b>12.29</b> | <b>12.68</b> | <b>11.23</b> | <b>-0.31</b> |
|        | <b>GVA</b>  | 8.50                        | 12.45        | 14.29        | 14.09        | 12.24        | 16.14        | 8.81         | 11.74        | 2.42         |
|        | PRODUCT TAXES   | 9.72                        | 13.04        | 2.94         | 14.74        | 21.84        | 2.39         | 26.49        | 6.82         | -6.67        |
|        | PRODUCT SUBSIDIES   | 14.45                       | 3.05         | 12.14        | -15.12       | 10.25        | 5.44         | -1.44        | -6.08        | -6.67        |
|        | <b>GSDP</b>   | <b>8.43</b>                 | <b>12.85</b> | <b>13.07</b> | <b>15.10</b> | <b>13.27</b> | <b>14.86</b> | <b>10.78</b> | <b>11.53</b> | <b>1.58</b>  |
|        | NSDP  | 8.88                        | 11.61        | 13.98        | 15.69        | 12.39        | 15.28        | 10.76        | 11.28        | 1.62         |
|        | POPULATION  | 0.59                        | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         |
|        | <b>PER CAPITA</b>   | 8.24                        | 10.95        | 13.31        | 15.01        | 11.74        | 14.60        | 10.11        | 10.63        | 1.03         |

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 2020-21(AE)

| SI No. | INDUSTRY  | GSDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores) |               |               |               |               |               |               |             |             |            |
|--------|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
|        |   | 2011-12                                 | 2012-13       | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | 2015-16       | 2016-17       | 2017-18 TRE   | 2018-19 SRE | 2019-20 FRE | 2020-21 AE |
| 1      | 2   | 3                                       | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10          | 11          | 12         |
| 1      | Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing               |   |               |               |               |               |               |               |             |             |            |
| 1.1    | Agriculture Proper  | 52041                                   | 52569         | 60624         | 60983         | 58460         | 64304         | 74118         | 69366       | 77438       | 80562      |
|        | a) Agriculture  | 29782                                   | 30479         | 34194         | 34075         | 29892         | 27759         | 32641         | 26264       | 32789       | 31372      |
|        | b) Horticulture   | 22259                                   | 22090         | 26429         | 26908         | 28568         | 36545         | 41477         | 43101       | 44649       | 49189      |
|        | Live stock  | 27588                                   | 29247         | 29721         | 31185         | 36219         | 41917         | 46918         | 50920       | 53506       | 55517      |
| 1.2    | Forestry & Logging  | 2503                                    | 2469          | 2491          | 2412          | 2361          | 2498          | 2702          | 2584        | 2535        | 2554       |
| 1.3    | Fishing & Aquaculture                                     | 11877                                   | 13546         | 15516         | 17620         | 24479         | 30999         | 41452         | 48226       | 51148       | 53676      |
|        | <b>Agriculture Sector</b>                                 | <b>94008</b>                            | <b>97831</b>  | <b>108353</b> | <b>112200</b> | <b>121518</b> | <b>139717</b> | <b>165192</b> | 171096      | 184627      | 192308     |
| 2      | Mining & Quarrying  | 14162                                   | 14283         | 13880         | 12798         | 17393         | 20632         | 20116         | 19865       | 20481       | 21508      |
| 3      | Manufacturing   | 50706                                   | 40188         | 38575         | 48828         | 54969         | 60545         | 65701         | 66901       | 73056       | 68119      |
| 4      | Electy., Gas, Water Supply                                | 10765                                   | 7345          | 9815          | 10251         | 11546         | 14481         | 17653         | 14716       | 21038       | 22339      |
| 5      | Construction  | 37026                                   | 35571         | 37076         | 39963         | 39947         | 43657         | 43858         | 45563       | 47528       | 44851      |
|        | <b>Industry Sector</b>                                    | <b>112659</b>                           | <b>97387</b>  | <b>99345</b>  | <b>111842</b> | <b>123855</b> | <b>139316</b> | 147328        | 147045      | 162103      | 156816     |
| 6      | Trade, Hotel & Restaurants                                | 26736                                   | 29554         | 33149         | 36789         | 43218         | 43450         | 47281         | 51042       | 51050       | 51333      |
| 7      | Transport, Storage & Communications                       |   |               |               |               |               |               |               |             |             |            |
| 7.1    | Railways  | 2643                                    | 2897          | 3105          | 3781          | 3732          | 3753          | 4266          | 4512        | 4571        | 3750       |
| 7.2    | Transport by Other means & Storage                        | 24470                                   | 26720         | 28378         | 29968         | 34410         | 34230         | 37761         | 41639       | 45063       | 25098      |
| 7.3    | Communications  | 5402                                    | 5845          | 6988          | 7692          | 8949          | 9003          | 8827          | 9706        | 9937        | 10782      |
| 8      | Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services |   |               |               |               |               |               |               |             |             |            |
| 8.1    | Banking & Ins.  | 14256                                   | 15635         | 16515         | 18063         | 19081         | 19803         | 21518         | 22666       | 24043       | 25890      |
| 8.2    | Real Est., Ownership of Dwellings                         | 28338                                   | 32426         | 34130         | 37025         | 38969         | 40939         | 43757         | 47389       | 50163       | 49761      |
| 9      | Community, Social & Personal Services                     |   |               |               |               |               |               |               |             |             |            |
| 9.1    | Public Admn.  | 13938                                   | 14468         | 15318         | 16371         | 19004         | 18534         | 20044         | 21396       | 24417       | 26415      |
| 9.2    | Other Services  | 27304                                   | 28252         | 30303         | 33281         | 37716         | 38982         | 41895         | 45565       | 49798       | 48635      |
|        | <b>Services Sector</b>                                    | <b>143086</b>                           | <b>155796</b> | <b>167887</b> | <b>182970</b> | <b>205080</b> | <b>208694</b> | 225349        | 243914      | 259042      | 241664     |
|        | <b>GVA</b>  | 349753                                  | 351014        | 375585        | 407011        | 450453        | 487727        | 537869        | 562055      | 605772      | 590789     |
|        | PRODUCT TAXES   | 42439                                   | 43155         | 44807         | 51629         | 59778         | 64850         | 70504         | 76038       | 78416       | 75570      |
|        | PRODUCT SUBSIDIES   | 12790                                   | 13540         | 13277         | 14076         | 11624         | 12365         | 13636         | 14360       | 15340       | 14735      |
|        | <b>GSDP</b>   | <b>379402</b>                           | <b>380629</b> | <b>407115</b> | <b>444564</b> | <b>498607</b> | <b>540212</b> | 594737        | 623732      | 668848      | 651624     |
|        | NSDP  | 339996                                  | 341335        | 360239        | 397064        | 446997        | 477566        | 526626        | 550817      | 588343      | 573758     |
|        | POPULATION('000)  | 49275                                   | 49566         | 49857         | 50151         | 50446         | 50743         | 51041         | 51341       | 51642       | 51946      |
|        | <b>PER CAPITA IN Rs.</b>                                  | 69000                                   | 68865         | 72254         | 79174         | 88609         | 94115         | 103177        | 107286      | 113927      | 110453     |

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 2020-21 (AE)

| SI No. | INDUSTRY  | % Change over previous year |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|        |   | 2012-13                     | 2013-14      | 2014-15      | 2015-16      | 2016-17      | 2017-18 TRE  | 2018-19 SRE  | 2019-20 FRE  | 2020-21 AE   |
| 1      | 2   | 3                           | 4            | 5            | 6            | 7            | 8            | 9            | 10           | 11           |
| 1      | Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing               |                             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1.1    | Agriculture Proper  | 1.02                        | 15.32        | 0.59         | -4.14        | 10.00        | 15.26        | -6.41        | 11.64        | 4.03         |
|        | a) Agriculture  | 2.34                        | 12.19        | -0.35        | -12.28       | -7.14        | 17.59        | -19.54       | 24.84        | -4.32        |
|        | b) Horticulture   | -0.76                       | 19.64        | 1.81         | 6.17         | 27.92        | 13.50        | 3.91         | 3.59         | 10.17        |
|        | Live stock  | 6.01                        | 1.62         | 4.92         | 16.14        | 15.73        | 11.93        | 8.53         | 5.08         | 3.76         |
| 1.2    | Forestry & Logging  | -1.36                       | 0.90         | -3.19        | -2.12        | 5.82         | 8.16         | -4.36        | -1.91        | 0.74         |
| 1.3    | Fishing & Aquaculture                                     | 14.06                       | 14.55        | 13.56        | 38.93        | 26.63        | 33.72        | 16.34        | 6.06         | 4.94         |
|        | <b>Agriculture Sector</b>                                 | <b>4.07</b>                 | <b>10.75</b> | <b>3.55</b>  | <b>8.30</b>  | <b>14.98</b> | <b>18.23</b> | <b>3.57</b>  | <b>7.91</b>  | <b>4.16</b>  |
| 2      | Mining & Quarrying  | 0.85                        | -2.82        | -7.79        | 35.90        | 18.62        | -2.50        | -1.25        | 3.10         | 5.01         |
| 3      | Manufacturing   | -20.74                      | -4.02        | 26.58        | 12.58        | 10.14        | 8.52         | 1.83         | 9.20         | -6.76        |
| 4      | Electy., Gas, Water Supply                                | -31.77                      | 33.62        | 4.45         | 12.63        | 25.42        | 21.91        | -16.64       | 42.96        | 6.18         |
| 5      | Construction  | -3.93                       | 4.23         | 7.79         | -0.04        | 9.29         | 0.46         | 3.89         | 4.31         | -5.63        |
|        | <b>Industry Sector</b>                                    | <b>-13.56</b>               | <b>2.01</b>  | <b>12.58</b> | <b>10.74</b> | <b>12.48</b> | <b>5.75</b>  | <b>-0.19</b> | <b>10.24</b> | <b>-3.26</b> |
| 6      | Trade, Hotel & Restaurants                                | 10.54                       | 12.17        | 10.98        | 17.48        | 0.54         | 8.82         | 7.95         | 0.02         | 0.56         |
| 7      | Transport, Storage & Communications                       |                             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 7.1    | Railways  | 9.62                        | 7.19         | 21.77        | -1.30        | 0.56         | 13.67        | 5.77         | 1.30         | -17.95       |
| 7.2    | Transport by Other means & Storage                        | 9.19                        | 6.21         | 5.60         | 14.82        | -0.52        | 10.32        | 10.27        | 8.22         | -44.30       |
| 7.3    | Communications  | 8.19                        | 19.57        | 10.08        | 16.33        | 0.60         | -1.96        | 9.96         | 2.39         | 8.50         |
| 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         | 6.08         | 7.68         |
| 8.2    | Real est., Ownership of Dwellings                         | 14.43                       | 5.25         | 8.48         | 5.25         | 5.06         | 6.88         | 8.30         | 5.85         | -0.80        |
| 9      | Community, Social & Personal Services                     |                             |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 9.1    | Public Admn.  | 3.81                        | 5.88         | 6.87         | 16.08        | -2.47        | 8.15         | 6.74         | 14.12        | 8.18         |
| 9.2    | Other Services  | 3.47                        | 7.26         | 9.83         | 13.33        | 3.36         | 7.47         | 8.76         | 9.29         | -2.34        |
|        | <b>Services Sector</b>                                    | <b>8.88</b>                 | <b>7.76</b>  | <b>8.98</b>  | <b>12.08</b> | <b>1.76</b>  | <b>7.98</b>  | <b>8.24</b>  | <b>6.20</b>  | <b>-6.71</b> |
|        | <b>GVA</b>  | 0.36                        | 7.00         | 8.37         | 10.67        | 8.27         | 10.28        | 4.50         | 7.78         | -2.47        |
|        | PRODUCT TAXES   | 1.69                        | 3.83         | 15.23        | 15.78        | 8.48         | 8.72         | 7.85         | 3.13         | -3.63        |
|        | PRODUCT SUBSIDIES   | 5.86                        | -1.94        | 6.02         | -17.42       | 6.37         | 10.28        | 5.31         | 6.82         | -3.94        |
|        | <b>GSDP</b>   | <b>0.32</b>                 | <b>6.96</b>  | <b>9.20</b>  | <b>12.16</b> | <b>8.34</b>  | <b>10.09</b> | <b>4.88</b>  | <b>7.23</b>  | <b>-2.58</b> |
|        | NSDP  | 0.39                        | 5.54         | 10.22        | 12.58        | 6.84         | 10.27        | 4.59         | 6.81         | -2.48        |
|        | POPULATION  | 0.59                        | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         | 0.59         |
|        | <b>PER CAPITA</b>   | -0.20                       | 4.92         | 9.58         | 11.92        | 6.21         | 9.63         | 3.98         | 6.19         | -3.05        |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## ANNEXURES - MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.6: All India GDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2019-20 (FRE)

| INDUSTRY   | GDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores) |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  | 2011-12                              | 2012-13        | 2013-14         | 2014-15         | 2015-16         | 2016-17         | 2017-18<br>TRE  | 2018-19<br>SRE  | 2019-20<br>FRE  |
| 1  | 2                                    | 3              | 4               | 5               | 6               | 7               | 8               | 9               | 10              |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                     |                                      |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 1.1 Crops  | 982151                               | 1088814        | 1248776         | 1292874         | 1327992         | 1486044         | 1633264         | 1668832         | 1972394         |
| 1.2 Livestock  | 327334                               | 368823         | 422733          | 510411          | 582410          | 672611          | 785683          | 880623          | 962682          |
| 1.3 forestry & logging   | 124436                               | 137558         | 156674          | 173760          | 184411          | 205364          | 217603          | 253971          | 236346          |
| 1.4 fishing and aquaculture  | 68027                                | 79911          | 98190           | 116567          | 132720          | 154643          | 193275          | 212851          | 222611          |
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b>  | <b>1501948</b>                       | <b>1675106</b> | <b>1926373</b>  | <b>2093612</b>  | <b>2227533</b>  | <b>2518662</b>  | <b>2829825</b>  | <b>3016277</b>  | <b>3394033</b>  |
| 2. Mining & quarrying  | 261035                               | 285842         | 295794          | 308476          | 294011          | 326808          | 336109          | 377171          | 355833          |
| 3. Manufacturing   | 1409986                              | 1572837        | 1713451         | 1878369         | 2146189         | 2333722         | 2566623         | 2805330         | 2712269         |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services             | 186668                               | 215350         | 260155          | 282258          | 334965          | 355709          | 425718          | 450631          | 483644          |
| 5. Construction  | 777335                               | 849365         | 921470          | 979086          | 991084          | 1080870         | 1200414         | 1349795         | 1368638         |
| <b>Industry Sector</b>   | <b>2635024</b>                       | <b>2923394</b> | <b>3190870</b>  | <b>3448189</b>  | <b>3766249</b>  | <b>4097109</b>  | <b>4528864</b>  | <b>4982927</b>  | <b>4920384</b>  |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants                               | 883582                               | 1054533        | 1184561         | 1320833         | 1433969         | 1609001         | 1881394         | 2134985         | 2323632         |
| 6.1 Trade & repair services  | 793681                               | 954683         | 1078421         | 1206474         | 1307323         | 1468583         | 1722671         | 1954295         | 2124429         |
| 6.2 hotels & restaurants   | 89901                                | 99850          | 106140          | 114359          | 126646          | 140418          | 158723          | 180690          | 199203          |
| 7. Transport, storage communication & services related to broadcasting | 529535                               | 609453         | 689906          | 786763          | 860544          | 930155          | 997529          | 1065299         | 1156609         |
| 7.1 Railways   | 61150                                | 72296          | 78723           | 92459           | 100451          | 106786          | 116584          | 123498          | 136648          |
| 7.2 Road transport   | 262442                               | 300651         | 338305          | 370364          | 399902          | 434948          | 484134          | 536202          | 564659          |
| 7.3 Water transport  | 6910                                 | 7190           | 6476            | 7590            | 7298            | 9206            | 13021           | 13052           | 15266           |
| 7.4 Air transport  | 4393                                 | 8128           | 6853            | 11820           | 20344           | 21496           | 22444           | 12722           | 21474           |
| 7.5 Services incidental to transport                                   | 63602                                | 72054          | 75719           | 91681           | 88246           | 102468          | 97602           | 103403          | 108042          |
| 7.6 Storage  | 5108                                 | 6165           | 6026            | 6407            | 7021            | 7442            | 16194           | 18369           | 19587           |
| 7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting                   | 125930                               | 142969         | 177804          | 206442          | 237282          | 247809          | 247549          | 258052          | 290933          |
| 8. Financial services  | 480226                               | 536819         | 599341          | 661411          | 726286          | 750201          | 846194          | 955344          | 1052827         |
| 9. Real est, ownership of dwelling & professional services             | 1050651                              | 1239813        | 1470167         | 1701935         | 1899852         | 2161236         | 2281018         | 2587115         | 2863021         |
| 10. Public Administration & Defence                                    | 491155                               | 546231         | 601912          | 676818          | 731578          | 827438          | 945082          | 1044718         | 1169949         |
| 11. Other services   | 534825                               | 617343         | 700023          | 814718          | 928488          | 1071398         | 1195759         | 1374548         | 1580888         |
| <b>SERVICES SECTOR</b>   | <b>3969974</b>                       | <b>4604192</b> | <b>5245910</b>  | <b>5962478</b>  | <b>6580717</b>  | <b>7349429</b>  | <b>8146976</b>  | <b>9162009</b>  | <b>10146926</b> |
| <b>GVA at basic prices</b>   | <b>8106946</b>                       | <b>9202692</b> | <b>10363153</b> | <b>11504279</b> | <b>12574499</b> | <b>13965200</b> | <b>15505665</b> | <b>17161213</b> | <b>18461343</b> |
| PRODUCT TAXES  | 890060                               | 1057977        | 1180444         | 1291662         | 1518496         | 1746288         | 1898896         | 2044722         | 2239222         |
| PRODUCT SUBSIDIES  | 260677                               | 316656         | 310075          | 327982          | 321120          | 319819          | 314518          | 318978          | 349553          |
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>8736329</b>                       | <b>9944013</b> | <b>11233522</b> | <b>12467959</b> | <b>13771874</b> | <b>15391669</b> | <b>17090042</b> | <b>18886957</b> | <b>20351013</b> |
| Population (million)   | 1220                                 | 1235           | 1251            | 1267            | 1283            | 1299            | 1314            | 1327            | 1341            |
| PER CAPITA NNI (Rs)  | 63462                                | 70983          | 79118           | 86647           | 94797           | 104880          | 115224          | 125883          | 134186          |

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 2019-20 (FRE)

| INDUSTRY  | % Contribution |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 2011-12        | 2012-13      | 2013-14      | 2014-15      | 2015-16      | 2016-17      | 2017-18 TRE  | 2018-19 SRE  | 2019-20 FRE  |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                      |                |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1.1 Crops   | 12.1           | 11.8         | 12.1         | 11.2         | 10.6         | 10.6         | 10.5         | 9.7          | 10.7         |
| 1.2 Livestock   | 4.0            | 4.0          | 4.1          | 4.4          | 4.6          | 4.8          | 5.1          | 5.1          | 5.2          |
| 1.3 forestry & logging  | 1.5            | 1.5          | 1.5          | 1.5          | 1.5          | 1.5          | 1.4          | 1.5          | 1.3          |
| 1.4 fishing and aquaculture   | 0.8            | 0.9          | 0.9          | 1.0          | 1.1          | 1.1          | 1.2          | 1.2          | 1.2          |
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b>   | <b>18.5</b>    | <b>18.2</b>  | <b>18.6</b>  | <b>18.2</b>  | <b>17.7</b>  | <b>18.0</b>  | <b>18.3</b>  | <b>17.6</b>  | <b>18.4</b>  |
| 2. Mining & quarrying   | 3.2            | 3.1          | 2.9          | 2.7          | 2.3          | 2.3          | 2.2          | 2.2          | 1.9          |
| 3. Manufacturing  | 17.4           | 17.1         | 16.5         | 16.3         | 17.1         | 16.7         | 16.6         | 16.3         | 14.7         |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services              | 2.3            | 2.3          | 2.5          | 2.5          | 2.7          | 2.5          | 2.7          | 2.6          | 2.6          |
| 5. Construction   | 9.6            | 9.2          | 8.9          | 8.5          | 7.9          | 7.7          | 7.7          | 7.9          | 7.4          |
| <b>Industry Sector</b>  | <b>32.5</b>    | <b>31.8</b>  | <b>30.8</b>  | <b>30.0</b>  | <b>30.0</b>  | <b>29.3</b>  | <b>29.2</b>  | <b>29.0</b>  | <b>26.7</b>  |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants                                | 10.9           | 11.5         | 11.4         | 11.5         | 11.4         | 11.5         | 12.1         | 12.4         | 12.6         |
| 6.1 Trade & repair services   | 9.8            | 10.4         | 10.4         | 10.5         | 10.4         | 10.5         | 11.1         | 11.4         | 11.5         |
| 6.2 Hotels & Restaurants  | 1.1            | 1.1          | 1.0          | 1.0          | 1.0          | 1.0          | 1.0          | 1.1          | 1.1          |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting | 6.5            | 6.6          | 6.7          | 6.8          | 6.8          | 6.7          | 6.4          | 6.2          | 6.3          |
| 7.1 Railways  | 0.8            | 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          | 3.1          |
| 7.3 Water transport   | 0.1            | 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          | 0.1          |
| 7.5 Services incidental to transport                                    | 0.8            | 0.8          | 0.7          | 0.8          | 0.7          | 0.7          | 0.6          | 0.6          | 0.6          |
| 7.6 Storage   | 0.1            | 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          | 1.5          | 1.6          |
| 8. Financial services   | 5.9            | 5.8          | 5.8          | 5.7          | 5.8          | 5.4          | 5.5          | 5.6          | 5.7          |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services           | 13.0           | 13.5         | 14.2         | 14.8         | 15.1         | 15.5         | 14.7         | 15.1         | 15.5         |
| 10. Public administration & defence                                     | 6.1            | 5.9          | 5.8          | 5.9          | 5.8          | 5.9          | 6.1          | 6.1          | 6.3          |
| 11. Other services  | 6.6            | 6.7          | 6.8          | 7.1          | 7.4          | 7.7          | 7.7          | 8.0          | 8.6          |
| <b>Services Sector</b>  | <b>49.0</b>    | <b>50.0</b>  | <b>50.6</b>  | <b>51.8</b>  | <b>52.3</b>  | <b>52.6</b>  | <b>52.5</b>  | <b>53.4</b>  | <b>55.0</b>  |
| <b>GVA at basic prices</b>  | <b>100.0</b>   | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

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 2019-20 (FRE)

| INDUSTRY  | % Change over previous year |             |             |             |             |                |                |                |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | 2012-13                     | 2013-14     | 2014-15     | 2015-16     | 2016-17     | 2017-18<br>TRE | 2018-19<br>SRE | 2019-20<br>FRE |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                      |                             |             |             |             |             |                |                |                |
| 1.1 Crops   | 10.9                        | 14.7        | 3.5         | 2.7         | 11.9        | 9.9            | 2.2            | 18.2           |
| 1.2 Livestock   | 12.7                        | 14.6        | 20.7        | 14.1        | 15.5        | 16.8           | 12.1           | 9.3            |
| 1.3 forestry & logging  | 10.5                        | 13.9        | 10.9        | 6.1         | 11.4        | 6.0            | 16.7           | -6.9           |
| 1.4 fishing and aquaculture   | 17.5                        | 22.9        | 18.7        | 13.9        | 16.5        | 25.0           | 10.1           | 4.6            |
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b>   | <b>11.5</b>                 | <b>15.0</b> | <b>8.7</b>  | <b>6.4</b>  | <b>13.1</b> | <b>12.4</b>    | <b>6.6</b>     | 12.5           |
| 2. Mining & quarrying   | 9.5                         | 3.5         | 4.3         | -4.7        | 11.2        | 2.8            | 12.2           | -5.7           |
| 3. Manufacturing  | 11.5                        | 8.9         | 9.6         | 14.3        | 8.7         | 10.0           | 9.3            | -3.3           |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services              | 15.4                        | 20.8        | 8.5         | 18.7        | 6.2         | 19.7           | 5.9            | 7.3            |
| 5. Construction   | 9.3                         | 8.5         | 6.3         | 1.2         | 9.1         | 11.1           | 12.4           | 1.4            |
| <b>Industry Sector</b>  | <b>10.9</b>                 | <b>9.1</b>  | <b>8.1</b>  | <b>9.2</b>  | <b>8.8</b>  | <b>10.5</b>    | <b>10.0</b>    | -1.3           |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants                                | 19.3                        | 12.3        | 11.5        | 8.6         | 12.2        | 16.9           | 13.5           | 8.8            |
| 6.1 Trade & repair services   | 20.3                        | 13.0        | 11.9        | 8.4         | 12.3        | 17.3           | 13.4           | 8.7            |
| 6.2 hotels & restaurants  | 11.1                        | 6.3         | 7.7         | 10.7        | 10.9        | 13.0           | 13.8           | 10.2           |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting | 15.1                        | 13.2        | 14.0        | 9.4         | 8.1         | 7.2            | 6.8            | 8.6            |
| 7.1 Railways  | 18.2                        | 8.9         | 17.4        | 8.6         | 6.3         | 9.2            | 5.9            | 10.6           |
| 7.2 Road transport  | 14.6                        | 12.5        | 9.5         | 8.0         | 8.8         | 11.3           | 10.8           | 5.3            |
| 7.3 Water transport   | 4.1                         | -9.9        | 17.2        | -3.8        | 26.1        | 41.4           | 0.2            | 17.0           |
| 7.4 Air transport   | 85.0                        | -15.7       | 72.5        | 72.1        | 5.7         | 4.4            | -43.3          | 68.8           |
| 7.5 Services incidental to transport                                    | 13.3                        | 5.1         | 21.1        | -3.7        | 16.1        | -4.7           | 5.9            | 4.5            |
| 7.6 Storage   | 20.7                        | -2.3        | 6.3         | 9.6         | 6.0         | 117.6          | 13.4           | 6.6            |
| 7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting                    | 13.5                        | 24.4        | 16.1        | 14.9        | 4.4         | -0.1           | 4.2            | 12.7           |
| 8. Financial services   | 11.8                        | 11.6        | 10.4        | 9.8         | 3.3         | 12.8           | 12.9           | 10.2           |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services           | 18.0                        | 18.6        | 15.8        | 11.6        | 13.8        | 5.5            | 13.4           | 10.7           |
| 10. Public administration & defence                                     | 11.2                        | 10.2        | 12.4        | 8.1         | 13.1        | 14.2           | 10.5           | 12.0           |
| 11. Other services  | 15.4                        | 13.4        | 16.4        | 14.0        | 15.4        | 11.6           | 15.0           | 15.0           |
| <b>Services Sector</b>  | <b>16.0</b>                 | <b>13.9</b> | <b>13.7</b> | <b>10.4</b> | <b>11.7</b> | <b>10.9</b>    | <b>12.5</b>    | 10.8           |
| <b>GVA at basic prices</b>  | 13.5                        | 12.6        | 11.0        | 9.3         | 11.1        | 11.0           | 10.7           | 7.6            |
| PRODUCT TAXES   | 18.9                        | 11.6        | 9.4         | 17.6        | 15.0        | 8.7            | 7.7            | 9.5            |
| PRODUCT SUBSIDIES   | 21.5                        | -2.1        | 5.8         | -2.1        | -0.4        | -1.7           | 1.4            | 9.6            |
| <b>GDP</b>  | <b>13.8</b>                 | <b>13.0</b> | <b>11.0</b> | <b>10.5</b> | <b>11.8</b> | <b>11.0</b>    | <b>10.5</b>    | 7.8            |
| POPULATION  | 1.2                         | 1.3         | 1.3         | 1.3         | 1.2         | 1.2            | 1.0            | 1.1            |
| <b>PER CAPITA NNI</b>   | 11.9                        | 11.5        | 9.5         | 9.4         | 10.6        | 9.9            | 9.3            | 6.6            |

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 2019-20 (FRE)

| INDUSTRY   | GDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores) |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  | 2011-12                                | 2012-13        | 2013-14        | 2014-15         | 2015-16         | 2016-17         | 2017-18<br>TRE  | 2018-19<br>SRE  | 2019-20<br>FRE  |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                     |  |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 1.1 Crops  | 982151                                 | 983809         | 1037060        | 998425          | 969344          | 1020258         | 1075111         | 1057785         | 1099586         |
| 1.2 Livestock  | 327334                                 | 344375         | 363558         | 390449          | 419637          | 461572          | 497830          | 539945          | 577720          |
| 1.3 forestry & logging   | 124436                                 | 124743         | 132093         | 134609          | 136960          | 144547          | 152351          | 164330          | 164894          |
| 1.4 fishing and aquaculture  | 68027                                  | 71362          | 76487          | 82232           | 90205           | 99627           | 114730          | 125084          | 126370          |
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b>  | <b>1501948</b>                         | <b>1524289</b> | <b>1609198</b> | <b>1605715</b>  | <b>1616146</b>  | <b>1726004</b>  | <b>1840022</b>  | <b>1887144</b>  | <b>1968571</b>  |
| 2. Mining & quarrying  | 261035                                 | 262609         | 263107         | 288685          | 317974          | 349248          | 329612          | 330521          | 322116          |
| 3. Manufacturing   | 1409986                                | 1486873        | 1560709        | 1683938         | 1903850         | 2054764         | 2209428         | 2326067         | 2269424         |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service              | 186668                                 | 191635         | 199601         | 214047          | 224158          | 246496          | 272650          | 294488          | 300532          |
| 5. Construction  | 777335                                 | 780050         | 800771         | 835229          | 865335          | 916446          | 964306          | 1025446         | 1035534         |
| <b>Industry Sector</b>   | <b>2635024</b>                         | <b>2721167</b> | <b>2824188</b> | <b>3021899</b>  | <b>3311317</b>  | <b>3566954</b>  | <b>3775996</b>  | <b>3976522</b>  | <b>3927606</b>  |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotel & restaurants                                  | 883582                                 | 981620         | 1034506        | 1135841         | 1261426         | 1389322         | 1568175         | 1706848         | 1827508         |
| 6.1 Trade & repair services  | 793681                                 | 888665         | 941941         | 1037640         | 1150121         | 1268230         | 1435984         | 1562426         | 1670775         |
| 6.2 hotel & restaurant   | 89901                                  | 92955          | 92565          | 98201           | 111305          | 121092          | 132191          | 144422          | 156733          |
| 7. Transport, storage communication & services related to broadcasting | 529534                                 | 569523         | 617556         | 671848          | 731399          | 757056          | 800245          | 830572          | 872290          |
| 7.1 Railways   | 61150                                  | 69162          | 73685          | 80720           | 85452           | 82161           | 87886           | 91350           | 94524           |
| 7.2 Road transport   | 262442                                 | 282425         | 300563         | 320813          | 343155          | 362324          | 396401          | 417334          | 431820          |
| 7.3 Water transport  | 6910                                   | 7052           | 7345           | 7954            | 8095            | 8569            | 11915           | 12622           | 13007           |
| 7.4 Air transport  | 4393                                   | 4183           | 4550           | 5188            | 6053            | 7172            | 8373            | 9397            | 9151            |
| 7.5 Services incidental to transport                                   | 63602                                  | 66480          | 70172          | 75596           | 81156           | 86835           | 84351           | 89017           | 91277           |
| 7.6 Storage  | 5108                                   | 5716           | 5210           | 5529            | 6245            | 6100            | 12976           | 13701           | 14052           |
| 7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting                   | 125930                                 | 134505         | 156031         | 176047          | 201243          | 203896          | 198344          | 197151          | 218458          |
| 8. Financial services  | 480226                                 | 529792         | 577914         | 627255          | 672788          | 695983          | 728670          | 763153          | 794744          |
| 9. Real est, ownership of dwelling & professional services             | 1050651                                | 1150239        | 1289493        | 1446460         | 1621999         | 1796983         | 1808521         | 1955632         | 2121765         |
| 10. Public Administration & Defence                                    | 491155                                 | 501383         | 510046         | 543853          | 565105          | 614238          | 676507          | 722248          | 774359          |
| 11. Other services   | 534826                                 | 568263         | 600748         | 659262          | 711690          | 781745          | 836035          | 902084          | 984628          |
| <b>Services Sector</b>   | <b>3969974</b>                         | <b>4300820</b> | <b>4630263</b> | <b>5084519</b>  | <b>5564407</b>  | <b>6035327</b>  | <b>6418153</b>  | <b>6880537</b>  | <b>7375294</b>  |
| <b>GVA at basic prices</b>   | <b>8106946</b>                         | <b>8546276</b> | <b>9063649</b> | <b>9712133</b>  | <b>10491870</b> | <b>11328285</b> | <b>12034171</b> | <b>12744203</b> | <b>13271471</b> |
| PRODUCT TAXES  | 890060                                 | 960811         | 1008913        | 1092430         | 1145558         | 1239334         | 1354508         | 1495990         | 1549075         |
| PRODUCT SUBSIDIES  | 260677                                 | 294070         | 271192         | 276889          | 267935          | 259426          | 244097          | 236877          | 251278          |
| <b>GDP</b>   | <b>8736329</b>                         | <b>9213018</b> | <b>9801370</b> | <b>10527674</b> | <b>11369493</b> | <b>12308193</b> | <b>13144582</b> | <b>14003316</b> | <b>14569268</b> |
| POPULATION(million)  | 1220                                   | 1235           | 1251           | 1267            | 1283            | 1299            | 1314            | 1327            | 1341            |
| PER CAPITA NNI   | 63462                                  | 65538          | 68572          | 72805           | 77659           | 83003           | 87586           | 92241           | 94566           |

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 2019-20 (FRE)

| INDUSTRY  | % Change over previous year |            |             |            |            |                |                |                |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | 2012-13                     | 2013-14    | 2014-15     | 2015-16    | 2016-17    | 2017-18<br>TRE | 2018-19<br>SRE | 2019-20<br>FRE |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                      |                             |            |             |            |            |                |                |                |
| 1.1 Crops   | 0.2                         | 5.4        | -3.7        | -2.9       | 5.3        | 5.4            | -1.6           | 4.0            |
| 1.2 Livestock   | 5.2                         | 5.6        | 7.4         | 7.5        | 10.0       | 7.9            | 8.5            | 7.0            |
| 1.3 forestry & logging  | 0.2                         | 5.9        | 1.9         | 1.7        | 5.5        | 5.4            | 7.9            | 0.3            |
| 1.4 fishing and aquaculture   | 4.9                         | 7.2        | 7.5         | 9.7        | 10.4       | 15.2           | 9.0            | 1.0            |
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b>   | <b>1.5</b>                  | <b>5.6</b> | <b>-0.2</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>6.8</b> | <b>6.6</b>     | <b>2.6</b>     | 4.3            |
| 2. Mining & quarrying   | 0.6                         | 0.2        | 9.7         | 10.1       | 9.8        | -5.6           | 0.3            | -2.5           |
| 3. Manufacturing  | 5.5                         | 5.0        | 7.9         | 13.1       | 7.9        | 7.5            | 5.3            | -2.4           |
| 4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services              | 2.7                         | 4.2        | 7.2         | 4.7        | 10.0       | 10.6           | 8.0            | 2.1            |
| 5. Construction   | 0.3                         | 2.7        | 4.3         | 3.6        | 5.9        | 5.2            | 6.3            | 1.0            |
| <b>Industry Sector</b>  | <b>3.3</b>                  | <b>3.8</b> | <b>7.0</b>  | <b>9.6</b> | <b>7.7</b> | <b>5.9</b>     | <b>5.3</b>     | -1.2           |
| 6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants                                | 11.1                        | 5.4        | 9.8         | 11.1       | 10.1       | 12.9           | 8.8            | 7.1            |
| 6.1 Trade & repair services   | 12.0                        | 6.0        | 10.2        | 10.8       | 10.3       | 13.2           | 8.8            | 6.9            |
| 6.2 hotels & restaurants  | 3.4                         | -0.4       | 6.1         | 13.3       | 8.8        | 9.2            | 9.3            | 8.5            |
| 7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting | 7.6                         | 8.4        | 8.8         | 8.9        | 3.5        | 5.7            | 3.8            | 5.0            |
| 7.1 Railways  | 13.1                        | 6.5        | 9.5         | 5.9        | -3.9       | 7.0            | 3.9            | 3.5            |
| 7.2 Road transport  | 7.6                         | 6.4        | 6.7         | 7.0        | 5.6        | 9.4            | 5.3            | 3.5            |
| 7.3 Water transport   | 2.1                         | 4.2        | 8.3         | 1.8        | 5.9        | 39.0           | 5.9            | 3.1            |
| 7.4 Air transport   | -4.8                        | 8.8        | 14.0        | 16.7       | 18.5       | 16.7           | 12.2           | -2.6           |
| 7.5 Services incidental to transport                                    | 4.5                         | 5.6        | 7.7         | 7.4        | 7.0        | -2.9           | 5.5            | 2.5            |
| 7.6 Storage   | 11.9                        | -8.9       | 6.1         | 12.9       | -2.3       | 112.7          | 5.6            | 2.6            |
| 7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting                    | 6.8                         | 16.0       | 12.8        | 14.3       | 1.3        | -2.7           | -0.6           | 10.8           |
| 8. Financial services   | 10.3                        | 9.1        | 8.5         | 7.3        | 3.4        | 4.7            | 4.7            | 4.1            |
| 9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services           | 9.5                         | 12.1       | 12.2        | 12.1       | 10.8       | 0.6            | 8.1            | 8.5            |
| 10. Public Administration & Defence                                     | 2.1                         | 1.7        | 6.6         | 3.9        | 8.7        | 10.1           | 6.8            | 7.2            |
| 11. Other services  | 6.3                         | 5.7        | 9.7         | 8.0        | 9.8        | 6.9            | 7.9            | 9.2            |
| <b>Services Sector</b>  | <b>8.3</b>                  | <b>7.7</b> | <b>9.8</b>  | <b>9.4</b> | <b>8.5</b> | <b>6.3</b>     | <b>7.2</b>     | 7.2            |
| <b>GVA at basic prices</b>  | 5.4                         | 6.1        | 7.2         | 8.0        | 8.0        | 6.2            | 5.9            | 4.1            |
| PRODUCT TAXES   | 7.9                         | 5.0        | 8.3         | 4.9        | 8.2        | 9.3            | 10.4           | 3.5            |
| PRODUCT SUBSIDIES   | 12.8                        | -7.8       | 2.1         | -3.2       | -3.2       | -5.9           | -3.0           | 6.1            |
| <b>Gross Domestic Product</b>   | <b>5.5</b>                  | <b>6.4</b> | <b>7.4</b>  | <b>8.0</b> | <b>8.3</b> | <b>6.8</b>     | <b>6.5</b>     | 4.0            |
| POPULATION  | 1.2                         | 1.3        | 1.3         | 1.3        | 1.2        | 1.2            | 1.0            | 1.1            |
| <b>Per Capita NNI</b>   | 3.3                         | 4.6        | 6.2         | 6.7        | 6.9        | 5.5            | 5.3            | 2.5            |

Source: CSO, MoSPI, New Delhi released on 31.01.2020.

## ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

Annexure - 3.1: State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

| Sl. No. | Tax/Revenue                         | 2018 - 19<br>Actuals | 2019 - 20<br>Actuals | 2020 -21 RE  |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) | 20611                | 20227                | 18871        |
| 2.      | Sales Tax                           | 21914                | 21410                | 17800        |
| 3.      | State Excise                        | 6220                 | 6915                 | 11575        |
| 4.      | Stamps and Registration             | 5428                 | 5318                 | 5601         |
| 5.      | Taxes on Motor Vehicles             | 3341                 | 3279                 | 2920         |
| 6.      | Professional Tax                    | 312                  | 246                  | 270          |
| 7.      | NALA                                | 159                  | 132                  | 141          |
| 8.      | Land Revenue                        | 57                   | 22                   | 143          |
| 9.      | Other Taxes and Duties              | 53                   | 41                   | 45           |
| 10.     | Electricity Duty                    | 11                   | 11                   | 13           |
|         | <b>Total</b>                        | <b>58107</b>         | <b>57601</b>         | <b>57378</b> |

Annexure - 3.2: State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

| Sl. No. | Tax/Revenue        | 2018-19<br>Actuals | 2019-20<br>Actuals | 2020-21<br>RE |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | Mines and Minerals | 2211               | 1897               | 2238          |
| 2.      | Forests            | 426                | 37                 | 31            |
| 3.      | Interest Receipts  | 50                 | 36                 | 20            |
| 4.      | Education          | 31                 | 147                | 19            |
| 5.      | Medical and Health | 222                | 161                | 185           |
| 6.      | Others             | 1457               | 1037               | 817           |
|         | <b>Total</b>       | <b>4396</b>        | <b>3315</b>        | <b>3310</b>   |

Annexure 3.3: Resource Flows from the Centre to the State (Rs. Crores)

| Sl. No. | Item   | 201 8- 19<br>Actuals | 201 9- 20<br>Actuals | 20 20 - 21<br>RE |
|---------|--|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| I.      | Finance Commission   | 38335                | 34123                | 35950            |
| a)      | Tax share (Devolution)   | 32787                | 28242                | 24441            |
| b)      | FC Grants  | 5548                 | 5881                 | 11509            |
| II.     | Other Grants - in - aid from GOI incl. CASP etc. (other than FC grants and EAP Grants) | 13909                | 15994                | 21424            |
| III.    | Externally Aided Projects  | 1990                 | 2031                 | 4932             |
| a)      | Grant  | 0                    | 1                    | 1                |
| b)      | Loan   | 1990                 | 2030                 | 4931             |
| IV.     | Small Savings (Net)  | 1154                 | 1173                 | 1173             |
|         | <b>Total</b>   | <b>53080</b>         | <b>50975</b>         | <b>61133</b>     |

## ANNEXURES - PUBLIC FINANCE

Annexure 3.4: Composition of Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)

| Sl. No. | Item                      | 2018 - 19 Actuals | 2019 - 20 Actuals | 2020 - 21 RE  |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1       | Revenue Expenditure       | 12 8570           | 137475            | 152990        |
| 2       | Capital Outlay            | 19976             | 12242             | 18787         |
| 3       | Loans & Advances          | 1843              | 5366              | 1707          |
|         | <b>Total Expenditure*</b> | <b>150390</b>     | <b>155073</b>     | <b>173495</b> |

\* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments

Annexure 3.5: Composition of Total Debt (Rs Crores)

| Sl. No. | Item                                | 2018 - 19 Actuals | 2019 - 20 Actuals | 2020 - 21 RE  |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | Central Loans                       | 10223             | 10943             | 14891         |
| 2.      | Market loans                        | 155376            | 188820            | 230728        |
| 3.      | Small Saving Loans                  | 12504             | 11331             | 10158         |
| 4.      | Provident Fund                      | 15730             | 16745             | 22878         |
| 5.      | Others                              | 63677             | 73963             | 77184         |
|         | <b>Total*</b>                       | <b>257510</b>     | <b>301802</b>     | <b>355839</b> |
|         | Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP | 28.02             | 31.02             | 35.23         |

The outstanding debt includes un-apportioned amount of Rs.4478.89 crores in 2018-19 and Rs.4422.59 crores in 2019-20 Accounts and 2020-21 RE

Annexure 3.6: Deficits and Interest Payments (Rs. Crores)

| SN | Item              | 2018-19 Actuals | 2019-20 Actuals | 2020 - 21 RE |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1  | Interest Payments | 15692           | 17653           | 22026        |
| 2  | Revenue deficit   | 13899           | 264 41          | 34927        |
| 3  | Fiscal Deficit    | 35467           | 39687           | 54639        |

## ANNEXURES - PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

## A.4.1 Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

( in Rupees)

| Year<br>(April-March) | Rice (II<br>sort) | Redgram<br>Dal (II sort) | GroundNut<br>Oil | Common<br>Tamarind<br>(Without<br>Seed) | Red Chillies<br>Dry (Gr. II) | Onions<br>(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               | 30.70             | 81.90                    | 117.42           | 113.57                                  | 138.01                       | 34.37              |
| 2020-21               | 31.95             | 91.96                    | 145.89           | 157.61                                  | 158.79                       | 31.58              |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

## A.4.2. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for 2020-2021 (Base Year 2012=100)

| Month      | AP                  |       |          | ALL INDIA |       |          |
|------------|---------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|
|            | Rural               | Urban | Combined | Rural     | Urban | Combined |
| Apr'20     | not released by GOI |       |          | 151.9     | 150.9 | 151.4    |
| May'20     | not released by GOI |       |          | 151.2     | 150.6 | 150.9    |
| June'20    | 155.7               | 154.8 | 155.4    | 152.7     | 150.8 | 151.8    |
| July'20    | 155.1               | 154.5 | 154.9    | 154.7     | 152.9 | 153.9    |
| Aug'20     | 155.0               | 155.3 | 155.1    | 155.4     | 154.0 | 154.7    |
| Sept'20    | 157.2               | 157.5 | 157.3    | 157.5     | 155.2 | 156.4    |
| Oct'20     | 160.0               | 160.5 | 160.2    | 159.8     | 156.7 | 158.4    |
| Nov'20     | 160.8               | 161.3 | 161.0    | 160.7     | 156.9 | 158.9    |
| Dec'20     | 160.5               | 161.4 | 160.8    | 158.5     | 156.0 | 157.3    |
| Jan'21     | 159.8               | 161.0 | 160.2    | 156.8     | 155.8 | 156.3    |
| Feb'21     | 160.3               | 161.4 | 160.7    | 156.7     | 156.5 | 156.6    |
| Mar'21 (P) | 159.7               | 162.5 | 160.7    | 156.7     | 156.9 | 156.8    |
| Average    | 158.4               | 159.0 | 158.6    | 157.0     | 155.2 | 156.1    |

Source: Ministry of Statistics &amp; Programme Implementation (MoSPI) GOI., New Delhi.

## ANNEXURES - PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

A.4.3: District Wise Ration Shops, Category wise Ration cards and Rice Distribution up to November, 2020

| Sl. No. | District      | Ration Shops | Ration Cards (in No.s) |           |           | Distribution of Rice in MTs per month |
|---------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
|         |               |              | White                  | Annapurna | AAY cards |                                       |
| 1       | Srikakulam    | 2015         | 788655                 | 901       | 51490     | 11389                                 |
| 2       | Vizianagaram  | 1407         | 630626                 | 764       | 84958     | 11272                                 |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam | 2193         | 1239644                | 870       | 79803     | 18897                                 |
| 4       | East Godavari | 2659         | 1617893                | 1281      | 84421     | 23237                                 |
| 5       | West Godavari | 2220         | 1223300                | 921       | 68854     | 17313                                 |
| 6       | Krishna       | 2353         | 1282173                | 443       | 64674     | 16781                                 |
| 7       | Guntur        | 2803         | 1472500                | 923       | 73703     | 19314                                 |
| 8       | Prakasam      | 2151         | 975345                 | 697       | 49411     | 13248                                 |
| 9       | SPS Nellore   | 1896         | 873917                 | 694       | 58580     | 11695                                 |
| 10      | YSR Kadapa    | 1737         | 776914                 | 682       | 59458     | 12143                                 |
| 11      | Kurnool       | 2436         | 1176039                | 951       | 66334     | 17912                                 |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu | 3012         | 1162954                | 808       | 109837    | 19502                                 |
| 13      | Chittoor      | 2900         | 1096887                | 875       | 91014     | 17904                                 |
| Total   |               | 29782        | 14316847               | 10810     | 942537    | 210607                                |

Source: Civil Supplies Department

A.4.4 District wise LPG Connections

| Sl. No | Name of the District | LPG Connections released under various schemes, from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021. |                |      |
|--------|----------------------|--|----------------|------|
|        |                      | DEEPAM   | Tribal package | PMUY |
| 1      | Srikakulam           | 5665   | 1              | 0    |
| 2      | Vizianagram          | 2823   | 0              | 0    |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam        | 5729   | 58             | 9    |
| 4      | East Godavari        | 4522   | 13             | 9    |
| 5      | West Godavari        | 3032   | 0              | 0    |
| 6      | Krishna              | 2891   | 0              | 0    |
| 7      | Guntur               | 837  | 0              | 0    |
| 8      | Prakasam             | 964  | 0              | 0    |
| 9      | SPS Nellore          | 3025   | 0              | 0    |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa           | 901  | 0              | 0    |
| 11     | Kurnool              | 2855   | 0              | 0    |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu        | 3931   | 0              | 0    |
| 13     | Chittoor             | 3592   | 0              | 0    |
| Total  |                      | 40767  | 72             | 18   |

Source: Civil Supplies Department

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## A 5.1: Land Utilisation Particulars

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

| Year    | Forest | Barren & Un-cultivable 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            |
| 2019-20 | 36.88  | 13.36                       | 20.74                             | 2.06                                       | 1.55  | 4.12             | 9.25               | 14.52          | 60.49         | 162.97            |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.2: District wise Land Utilisation Particulars during 2019-20

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

| Sl. No | DISTRICT                     | Forest | Barren & Un-cultivable Land | Land put to Non Agricultural Uses | Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands | Misc.Tree crops & 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            | 12                |
| 1      | Srikakulam                   | 0.69   | 0.48                        | 1.03                              | 0.01                                       | 0.07   | 0.01             | 0.16               | 0.33           | 3.06          | 5.84              |
| 2      | Vizianagaram                 | 1.19   | 0.73                        | 0.82                              | 0.05                                       | 0.11   | 0.04             | 0.32               | 0.65           | 2.63          | 6.54              |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam                | 4.41   | 1.30                        | 1.12                              | 0.03                                       | 0.32   | 0.11             | 0.46               | 0.78           | 2.63          | 11.16             |
| 4      | East Godavari                | 4.66   | 0.83                        | 1.59                              | 0.21                                       | 0.05   | 0.16             | 0.52               | 0.57           | 4.21          | 12.80             |
| 5      | West Godavari                | 1.33   | 0.40                        | 1.30                              | 0.13                                       | 0.08   | 0.16             | 0.24               | 0.31           | 4.56          | 8.51              |
| 6      | Krishna                      | 0.76   | 0.37                        | 1.55                              | 0.11                                       | 0.09   | 0.21             | 0.37               | 0.38           | 4.89          | 8.73              |
| 7      | Guntur                       | 1.62   | 0.31                        | 1.82                              | 0.12                                       | 0.25   | 0.25             | 0.47               | 0.67           | 5.88          | 11.39             |
| 8      | Prakasham                    | 4.59   | 1.53                        | 1.85                              | 0.55                                       | 0.04   | 0.58             | 1.48               | 1.45           | 5.55          | 17.62             |
| 9      | SPS Nellore                  | 2.72   | 0.82                        | 3.14                              | 0.34                                       | 0.07   | 0.79             | 1.01               | 0.63           | 3.56          | 13.08             |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa                   | 5.01   | 2.22                        | 1.82                              | 0.09                                       | 0.06   | 0.45             | 1.03               | 1.62           | 3.06          | 15.36             |
| 11     | Kurnool                      | 3.41   | 1.23                        | 1.50                              | 0.03                                       | 0.02   | 0.46             | 0.75               | 1.64           | 8.62          | 17.66             |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu                | 1.97   | 1.61                        | 1.57                              | 0.06                                       | 0.09   | 0.44             | 1.14               | 3.95           | 8.30          | 19.13             |
| 13     | Chittoor                     | 4.52   | 1.53                        | 1.63                              | 0.33                                       | 0.30   | 0.46             | 1.30               | 1.54           | 3.54          | 15.15             |
|        | Andhra Pradesh               | 36.88  | 13.36                       | 20.74                             | 2.06                                       | 1.55   | 4.12             | 9.25               | 14.52          | 60.49         | 162.97            |
|        | % of total geographical area | 22.63  | 8.20                        | 12.73                             | 1.26                                       | 0.95   | 2.53             | 5.68               | 8.91           | 37.11         | 100.00            |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.



## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## 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 wet silty soils            | 31             | 0.19       |
| Total  | 16297          | 100        |

Source: AP Space Application Centre

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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              | 23.36   | 26.68               | 29.19   | 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              | 20.20   | 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 Kadapa     | 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 - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## A.5.6 Season Wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm)

| Season                          | South West Monsoon<br>(June to Sep) |                          | North East Monsoon<br>(Oct to Dec) |                          | Winter Period<br>(Jan to Feb) |                          | Hot Weather Period<br>(Mar to May) |                          | Total<br>(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                       | 532.9                               | -4.2                     | 245.8                              | -17.0                    | 21.1                          | 34.4                     | 74.7                               | -24.0                    | 874.5                  | -9.5                     |
| 2020-2021<br>(As on March 2021) | 704.8                               | 26.8                     | 370.3                              | 25.1                     | 20.6                          | 31.2                     | 0.4(11.1 Normal)                   | -96.4                    | 1096.1(878.9Normal)    | 24.7                     |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.7: District wise Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon

(Rainfall in mm.)

| Sl. No. | District              | South-West Monsoon<br>(June to September 2020) |        |             |     | North-East Monsoon<br>(October to December, 2020) |        |             |      | TOTAL  |        |             |    |
|---------|-----------------------|--|--------|-------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------|-------------|----|
|         |                       | Actual   | Normal | % Deviation |     | Actual  | Normal | % Deviation |      | Actual | Normal | % Deviation |    |
|         |                       | 3  | 4      | 5           | 6   | 7   | 8      | 9           | 10   | 11     | 12     | 13          | 14 |
| 1       | Srikakulam            | 706  | 512    | -27         | 276 | 264   | -4     | 982         | 776  | -21    |        |             |    |
| 2       | Vizianagaram          | 693  | 582    | -16         | 246 | 279   | 13     | 939         | 861  | -8     |        |             |    |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam         | 713  | 711    | 0           | 297 | 399   | 34     | 1010        | 1109 | 10     |        |             |    |
| 4       | East Godavari         | 768  | 976    | 27          | 305 | 504   | 65     | 1073        | 1480 | 38     |        |             |    |
| 5       | West Godavari         | 792  | 1023   | 29          | 239 | 422   | 76     | 1031        | 1445 | 40     |        |             |    |
| 6       | Krishna               | 685  | 832    | 21          | 249 | 356   | 43     | 934         | 1188 | 27     |        |             |    |
| 7       | Guntur                | 526  | 698    | 33          | 229 | 256   | 12     | 755         | 953  | 26     |        |             |    |
| 8       | Prakasam              | 388  | 548    | 41          | 394 | 358   | -9     | 782         | 906  | 16     |        |             |    |
| 9       | SPS Nellore           | 331  | 489    | 48          | 661 | 731   | 11     | 992         | 1220 | 23     |        |             |    |
|         | <b>Coastal Andhra</b> | 622  | 708    | 14          | 322 | 396   | 23     | 944         | 1104 | 17     |        |             |    |
| 10      | YSR Kadapa            | 394  | 692    | 76          | 251 | 408   | 63     | 645         | 1100 | 71     |        |             |    |
| 11      | Kurnool               | 455  | 758    | 67          | 150 | 164   | 9      | 605         | 922  | 52     |        |             |    |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu         | 338  | 567    | 68          | 155 | 181   | 17     | 493         | 748  | 52     |        |             |    |
| 13      | Chittoor              | 439  | 673    | 53          | 395 | 484   | 23     | 834         | 1157 | 39     |        |             |    |
|         | <b>Rayalaseema</b>    | 407  | 672    | 65          | 238 | 309   | 30     | 644         | 982  | 52     |        |             |    |
|         | Andhra Pradesh        | 556  | 705    | 27          | 296 | 370   | 25     | 852         | 1075 | 26     |        |             |    |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.8: Area and Production of Food grains in Andhra Pradesh

| Sl. No | Year     | Area<br>(in Lakh Hects.) | Production<br>(in Lakh Tonnes) |
|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1      | 2        | 3                        | 4                              |
| 1      | 2009-10  | 39.93                    | 141.94                         |
| 2      | 2010-11  | 45.56                    | 149.96                         |
| 3      | 2011-12  | 41.80                    | 147.73                         |
| 4      | 2012-13  | 41.54                    | 139.27                         |
| 5      | 2013-14  | 42.81                    | 156.94                         |
| 6      | 2014-15  | 39.63                    | 160.02                         |
| 7      | 2015-16  | 41.36                    | 143.78                         |
| 8      | 2016-17  | 39.70                    | 149.16                         |
| 9      | 2017-18  | 42.06                    | 167.22                         |
| 10     | 2018-19  | 40.23                    | 149.56                         |
| 11     | 2019-20  | 41.45                    | 175.12                         |
| 12     | 2020-21* | 43.08                    | 168.31                         |

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: \* As per 2nd Advance Estimates 2019-20 (Provisional)

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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* | 2020-21* |
| 1       | 2                             | 3      | 4                   | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14       | 15       |
| 1       | Paddy                         | Kharif | 1468                | 1797    | 1710    | 1530    | 1706    | 1635    | 1399    | 1520    | 1477    | 1564    | 1526     | 1690     |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 858                 | 975     | 636     | 679     | 877     | 759     | 762     | 585     | 741     | 644     | 830      | 881      |
|         |                               | Total  | 2326                | 2772    | 2346    | 2209    | 2583    | 2394    | 2161    | 2105    | 2218    | 2208    | 2356     | 2571     |
| 2       | Jowar                         | Kharif | 65                  | 9       | 28      | 28      | 33      | 37      | 44      | 14      | 30      | 15      | 37       | 3        |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 96                  | 79      | 120     | 136     | 85      | 104     | 130     | 83      | 110     | 141     | 118      | 108      |
|         |                               | Total  | 161                 | 88      | 148     | 164     | 118     | 141     | 174     | 97      | 140     | 156     | 155      | 111      |
| 3       | Bajra                         | Kharif | 26                  | 45      | 29      | 54      | 47      | 25      | 33      | 39      | 43      | 21      | 20       | 26       |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 3                   | 3       | 3       | 3       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 3       | 5       | 1       | 5        | 3        |
|         |                               | Total  | 29                  | 48      | 32      | 57      | 49      | 28      | 37      | 42      | 48      | 22      | 25       | 29       |
| 4       | Maize                         | Kharif | 45                  | 49      | 82      | 91      | 110     | 100     | 75      | 85      | 107     | 104     | 96       | 114      |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 168                 | 184     | 190     | 218     | 242     | 203     | 158     | 165     | 229     | 162     | 205      | 176      |
|         |                               | Total  | 213                 | 233     | 272     | 309     | 352     | 303     | 233     | 250     | 336     | 266     | 301      | 290      |
| 5       | Ragi                          | Kharif | 37                  | 35      | 35      | 34      | 37      | 29      | 27      | 27      | 27      | 24      | 26       | 26       |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 6                   | 5       | 5       | 5       | 5       | 5       | 4       | 5       | 8       | 8       | 8        | 7        |
|         |                               | Total  | 43                  | 40      | 40      | 39      | 42      | 34      | 31      | 32      | 35      | 32      | 34       | 33       |
| 6       | Other Millets including Wheat | Kharif | 24                  | 28      | 27      | 36      | 26      | 18      | 47      | 24      | 18      | 10      | 19       | 15       |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 2                   | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       | 4       | 7       | 3       | 3       | 3        | 6        |
|         |                               | Total  | 26                  | 30      | 29      | 38      | 28      | 20      | 51      | 31      | 21      | 13      | 22       | 21       |
| 7       | Pulses                        | Kharif | 231                 | 394     | 230     | 246     | 230     | 198     | 361     | 444     | 363     | 359     | 358      | 275      |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 989                 | 979     | 1082    | 1092    | 878     | 844     | 1088    | 969     | 1045    | 967     | 894      | 978      |
|         |                               | Total  | 1220                | 1373    | 1312    | 1338    | 1108    | 1042    | 1449    | 1413    | 1408    | 1326    | 1252     | 1253     |
| 8       | Total Food Grains             | Kharif | 1873                | 2328    | 2141    | 2018    | 2190    | 2041    | 1986    | 2153    | 2065    | 2097    | 2082     | 2149     |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 2120                | 2228    | 2039    | 2136    | 2091    | 1922    | 2150    | 1817    | 2141    | 1926    | 2063     | 2159     |
|         |                               | Total  | 3993                | 4556    | 4180    | 4154    | 4281    | 3963    | 4136    | 3970    | 4206    | 4023    | 4145     | 4308     |
| 9       | Groundnut                     | Kharif | 974                 | 1317    | 1033    | 1042    | 1086    | 804     | 682     | 933     | 648     | 687     | 568      | 746      |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 114                 | 109     | 103     | 115     | 90      | 70      | 93      | 80      | 87      | 61      | 93       | 113      |
|         |                               | Total  | 1088                | 1426    | 1136    | 1157    | 1176    | 874     | 775     | 1013    | 735     | 748     | 661      | 859      |
| 10      | Castor                        | Kharif | 47                  | 83      | 151     | 105     | 48      | 46      | 49      | 32      | 31      | 35      | 37       | 15       |
| 11      | Sesamum                       | Kharif | 31                  | 70      | 27      | 21      | 28      | 21      | 28      | 34      | 14      | 17      | 6        | 14       |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 30                  | 28      | 26      | 23      | 33      | 64      | 25      | 30      | 26      | 31      | 33       | 18       |
|         |                               | Total  | 61                  | 98      | 53      | 44      | 61      | 85      | 53      | 64      | 40      | 48      | 39       | 32       |
| 12      | Total Oil Seeds               | Kharif | 1178                | 1556    | 1275    | 1236    | 1238    | 944     | 850     | 1096    | 786     | 837     | 712      | 871      |
|         |                               | Rabi   | 362                 | 314     | 271     | 253     | 199     | 188     | 147     | 134     | 129     | 114     | 141      | 150      |
|         |                               | Total  | 1540                | 1870    | 1546    | 1489    | 1437    | 1132    | 997     | 1230    | 915     | 951     | 853      | 1021     |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: \* 2020-21 As per 3rd Advance Estimates

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 | 2020-21 |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                           |        | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      |
| Paddy                     | Kharif | 6481    | 5961    | 7803    | 6067    | 6535    | 7646    | 6159    | 7850    | 7412    | 7865    | 8013    | 7137    |
|                           | Rabi   | 4873    | 5864    | 3813    | 4227    | 5455    | 5037    | 5074    | 4153    | 5279    | 4487    | 5697    | 6189    |
|                           | Total  | 11354   | 11825   | 11616   | 10294   | 11990   | 12683   | 11233   | 12003   | 12691   | 12352   | 13710   | 13326   |
| Jowar                     | Kharif | 77      | 13      | 61      | 73      | 57      | 55      | 49      | 20      | 30      | 2       | 39      | 4       |
|                           | Rabi   | 163     | 143     | 291     | 339     | 209     | 290     | 308     | 178     | 303     | 227     | 350     | 321     |
|                           | Total  | 240     | 156     | 352     | 412     | 266     | 345     | 357     | 198     | 333     | 229     | 389     | 325     |
| Bajra                     | Kharif | 40      | 80      | 45      | 95      | 78      | 32      | 59      | 68      | 83      | 21      | 47      | 60      |
|                           | Rabi   | 5       | 8       | 7       | 4       | 4       | 7       | 6       | 4       | 10      | 2       | 12      | 7       |
|                           | Total  | 45      | 88      | 52      | 99      | 82      | 39      | 65      | 72      | 93      | 23      | 59      | 67      |
| Maize                     | Kharif | 165     | 203     | 283     | 364     | 408     | 329     | 276     | 355     | 502     | 431     | 451     | 434     |
|                           | Rabi   | 1231    | 1681    | 1480    | 1547    | 1805    | 1609    | 1135    | 1298    | 1824    | 1132    | 1670    | 1433    |
|                           | Total  | 1396    | 1884    | 1763    | 1911    | 2213    | 1938    | 1411    | 1653    | 2326    | 1563    | 2121    | 1867    |
| Ragi                      | Kharif | 41      | 40      | 29      | 36      | 36      | 27      | 25      | 26      | 30      | 29      | 32      | 30      |
|                           | Rabi   | 11      | 7       | 9       | 6       | 7       | 7       | 9       | 9       | 14      | 14      | 12      | 12      |
|                           | Total  | 52      | 47      | 38      | 42      | 43      | 34      | 34      | 35      | 44      | 43      | 44      | 42      |
| Other Millets incl. Wheat | Kharif | 11      | 26      | 16      | 33      | 20      | 12      | 44      | 17      | 15      | 5       | 18      | 11      |
|                           | Rabi   | 2       | 4       | 3       | 3       | 1       | 2       | 5       | 7       | 1       | 1       | 4       | 7       |
|                           | Total  | 13      | 30      | 19      | 36      | 21      | 14      | 49      | 24      | 16      | 6       | 22      | 18      |
| Pulses                    | Kharif | 112     | 144     | 80      | 123     | 131     | 115     | 200     | 199     | 177     | 81      | 177     | 145     |
|                           | Rabi   | 982     | 822     | 853     | 1010    | 948     | 834     | 1029    | 732     | 1042    | 659     | 990     | 1041    |
|                           | Total  | 1094    | 966     | 933     | 1133    | 1079    | 949     | 1229    | 931     | 1219    | 740     | 1167    | 1186    |
| Total Food Grains         | Kharif | 6927    | 6467    | 8317    | 6791    | 7265    | 8216    | 6812    | 8535    | 8249    | 8434    | 8777    | 7821    |
|                           | Rabi   | 7267    | 8529    | 6456    | 7136    | 8429    | 7786    | 7566    | 6381    | 8473    | 6522    | 8735    | 9010    |
|                           | Total  | 14194   | 14996   | 14773   | 13927   | 15694   | 16002   | 14378   | 14916   | 16722   | 14956   | 17512   | 16831   |
| Groundnut                 | Kharif | 360     | 856     | 355     | 540     | 681     | 330     | 598     | 391     | 837     | 333     | 622     | 540     |
|                           | Rabi   | 288     | 250     | 228     | 240     | 200     | 163     | 203     | 212     | 211     | 129     | 228     | 276     |
|                           | Total  | 648     | 1106    | 583     | 780     | 881     | 493     | 801     | 603     | 1048    | 462     | 850     | 816     |
| Castor                    | Kharif | 24      | 70      | 13      | 47      | 26      | 27      | 28      | 16      | 20      | 14      | 25      | 6       |
| Sesamum                   | Kharif | 8       | 12      | 6       | 5       | 13      | 6       | 5       | 8       | 3       | 5       | 2       | 3       |
|                           | Rabi   | 7       | 7       | 7       | 8       | 8       | 22      | 9       | 9       | 8       | 8       | 12      | 7       |
|                           | Total  | 15      | 19      | 13      | 13      | 21      | 28      | 14      | 17      | 11      | 13      | 14      | 10      |
| Total Oil Seeds           | Kharif | 1275    | 1995    | 1393    | 1668    | 1971    | 1677    | 1946    | 2251    | 2644    | 2321    | 2915    | 2392    |
|                           | Rabi   | 484     | 377     | 350     | 320     | 271     | 226     | 234     | 240     | 233     | 149     | 250     | 318     |
|                           | Total  | 1759    | 2372    | 1743    | 1988    | 2242    | 1903    | 2180    | 2491    | 2877    | 2470    | 3165    | 2710    |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
Note: \* 2020-21 As per 3rd Advance Estimates

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 | 2020-21* |
|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1       | 2         | 3      | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15       |
| 1       | Paddy     | Kharif | 4415    | 3318    | 4562    | 3965    | 3832    | 4677    | 4402    | 5166    | 5019    | 5029    | 5250    | 4223     |
|         |           | Rabi   | 5680    | 6011    | 5995    | 6225    | 6214    | 6636    | 6660    | 7095    | 7122    | 6963    | 6868    | 7025     |
|         |           | Total  | 4882    | 4265    | 4951    | 4660    | 4641    | 5298    | 5198    | 5702    | 5722    | 5593    | 5819    | 5183     |
| 2       | Jowar     | Kharif | 1179    | 1447    | 2151    | 2652    | 1747    | 1487    | 1110    | 1436    | 1018    | 130     | 1051    | 1271     |
|         |           | Rabi   | 1715    | 1809    | 2430    | 2481    | 2438    | 2770    | 2369    | 2139    | 2750    | 1618    | 2968    | 2968     |
|         |           | Total  | 1498    | 1773    | 2376    | 2509    | 2247    | 2435    | 2049    | 2036    | 2382    | 1474    | 2510    | 2928     |
| 3       | Bajra     | Kharif | 1527    | 1796    | 1573    | 1751    | 1654    | 1289    | 1767    | 1744    | 1912    | 1013    | 2297    | 2303     |
|         |           | Rabi   | 2181    | 2268    | 2051    | 1504    | 1853    | 1924    | 1793    | 1394    | 2054    | 1341    | 2465    | 2465     |
|         |           | Total  | 1582    | 1832    | 1620    | 1740    | 1663    | 1366    | 1769    | 1718    | 1927    | 1031    | 2328    | 2310     |
| 4       | Maize     | Kharif | 3672    | 4148    | 3467    | 4006    | 3711    | 3292    | 3682    | 4149    | 4678    | 4134    | 4717    | 3807     |
|         |           | Rabi   | 7310    | 9117    | 7759    | 7086    | 7454    | 7910    | 7204    | 7878    | 7956    | 6992    | 8144    | 8144     |
|         |           | Total  | 6543    | 8073    | 6473    | 6182    | 6286    | 6390    | 6068    | 6604    | 6911    | 5872    | 7055    | 6438     |
| 5       | Ragi      | Kharif | 1091    | 1143    | 825     | 1044    | 983     | 952     | 955     | 953     | 1131    | 1228    | 1244    | 1143     |
|         |           | Rabi   | 1859    | 1473    | 1767    | 1451    | 1555    | 1500    | 1876    | 1724    | 1775    | 1700    | 1569    | 1729     |
|         |           | Total  | 1196    | 1183    | 944     | 1091    | 1045    | 1029    | 1090    | 1077    | 1277    | 1348    | 1320    | 1273     |
| 6       | Groundnut | Kharif | 370     | 650     | 344     | 518     | 627     | 410     | 876     | 419     | 1291    | 484     | 1095    | 724      |
|         |           | Rabi   | 2530    | 2279    | 2219    | 2082    | 2218    | 2325    | 2190    | 2664    | 2435    | 2122    | 2439    | 2440     |
|         |           | Total  | 595     | 775     | 513     | 674     | 749     | 564     | 1033    | 595     | 1426    | 617     | 1285    | 950      |
| 7       | Castor    | Kharif | 509     | 842     | 83      | 454     | 522     | 578     | 564     | 471     | 651     | 419     | 686     | 413      |
| 8       | Sesamum   | Kharif | 249     | 168     | 226     | 232     | 449     | 272     | 183     | 228     | 220     | 270     | 212     | 211      |
|         |           | Rabi   | 234     | 259     | 279     | 337     | 261     | 347     | 364     | 290     | 302     | 268     | 368     | 368      |
|         |           | Total  | 241     | 193     | 252     | 287     | 347     | 328     | 268     | 257     | 274     | 269     | 343     | 313      |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: \* 2020-21 As per 3rd Advance Estimates



## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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      | 2009-10 | 16.96  | 3.03  | 15.01 | 1.33   | 36.33 |
| 2      | 2010-11 | 19.99  | 4.50  | 15.61 | 1.43   | 41.53 |
| 3      | 2011-12 | 17.84  | 3.94  | 15.99 | 1.44   | 39.21 |
| 4      | 2012-13 | 15.63  | 3.79  | 16.34 | 1.35   | 37.11 |
| 5      | 2013-14 | 19.56  | 3.77  | 16.23 | 1.40   | 40.96 |
| 6      | 2014-15 | 18.82  | 3.27  | 15.32 | 1.45   | 38.86 |
| 7      | 2015-16 | 13.93  | 3.86  | 16.43 | 1.25   | 35.47 |
| 8      | 2016-17 | 16.01  | 2.51  | 16.16 | 1.14   | 35.82 |
| 9      | 2017-18 | 16.21  | 3.15  | 16.71 | 1.23   | 37.30 |
| 10     | 2018-19 | 16.53  | 2.50  | 15.92 | 1.40   | 36.35 |
| 11     | 2019-20 | 17.84  | 3.12  | 15.76 | 1.41   | 38.13 |

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     | 1.43   | 0.60  | 0.33  | 0.04   | 2.40  |
| 2       | Vizianagaram   | 0.49   | 0.73  | 0.52  | 0.02   | 1.76  |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam  | 0.43   | 0.22  | 0.44  | 0.28   | 1.37  |
| 4       | East Godavari  | 3.14   | 0.20  | 1.16  | 0.29   | 4.79  |
| 5       | West Godavari  | 2.78   | 0.14  | 2.90  | 0.14   | 5.96  |
| 6       | Krishna        | 2.35   | 0.28  | 1.27  | 0.15   | 4.05  |
| 7       | Guntur         | 3.57   | 0.02  | 1.36  | 0.14   | 5.09  |
| 8       | Prakasham      | 0.73   | 0.06  | 0.91  | 0.06   | 1.76  |
| 9       | SPS Nellore    | 1.34   | 0.55  | 0.84  | 0.02   | 2.75  |
| 10      | YSR Kadapa     | 0.18   | 0.01  | 1.31  | 0.02   | 1.52  |
| 11      | Kurnool        | 1.16   | 0.10  | 1.29  | 0.25   | 2.80  |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu  | 0.22   | 0.04  | 1.81  | 0.00   | 2.07  |
| 13      | Chittoor       | 0.02   | 0.17  | 1.62  | 0.00   | 1.81  |
|         | Andhra Pradesh | 17.84  | 3.12  | 15.76 | 1.41   | 38.13 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## 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       | 2009-10 | 13.08  | 2.75  | 10.24 | 1.15   | 27.22 |
| 2       | 2010-11 | 14.31  | 4.12  | 10.66 | 1.21   | 30.30 |
| 3       | 2011-12 | 14.92  | 3.67  | 11.22 | 1.24   | 31.05 |
| 4       | 2012-13 | 11.75  | 3.46  | 11.58 | 1.22   | 28.01 |
| 5       | 2013-14 | 14.30  | 3.39  | 11.21 | 1.24   | 30.14 |
| 6       | 2014-15 | 14.29  | 2.93  | 10.80 | 1.25   | 29.27 |
| 7       | 2015-16 | 10.81  | 3.63  | 11.93 | 1.06   | 27.43 |
| 8       | 2016-17 | 12.25  | 2.36  | 11.62 | 0.96   | 27.19 |
| 9       | 2017-18 | 11.87  | 2.96  | 11.74 | 1.06   | 27.63 |
| 10      | 2018-19 | 13.03  | 2.32  | 11.45 | 1.16   | 27.96 |
| 11      | 2019-20 | 13.56  | 2.87  | 11.19 | 1.16   | 28.78 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## A 5.15: District - wise and Source - wise Net area Irrigated 2019-20

*(Area in lakh hectares)*

| Sl. No. | District       | Canals | Tanks | Wells | Others | Total |
|---------|----------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1       | 2              | 3      | 4     | 5     | 6      | 7     |
| 1       | Srikakulam     | 1.26   | 0.52  | 0.09  | 0.03   | 1.90  |
| 2       | Vizianagaram   | 0.44   | 0.69  | 0.29  | 0.02   | 1.44  |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam  | 0.39   | 0.20  | 0.29  | 0.25   | 1.13  |
| 4       | East Godavari  | 1.67   | 0.17  | 0.69  | 0.24   | 2.77  |
| 5       | West Godavari  | 1.50   | 0.12  | 1.82  | 0.08   | 3.52  |
| 6       | Krishna        | 1.99   | 0.23  | 0.69  | 0.11   | 3.02  |
| 7       | Guntur         | 3.04   | 0.02  | 0.79  | 0.12   | 3.97  |
| 8       | Prakasham      | 0.72   | 0.06  | 0.90  | 0.05   | 1.73  |
| 9       | SPS Nellore    | 1.24   | 0.55  | 0.74  | 0.02   | 2.55  |
| 10      | YSR            | 0.18   | 0.01  | 1.20  | 0.02   | 1.41  |
| 11      | Kurnool        | 0.91   | 0.09  | 0.97  | 0.22   | 2.19  |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu  | 0.20   | 0.04  | 1.49  | -0.01  | 1.72  |
| 13      | Chittoor       | 0.02   | 0.17  | 1.23  | 0.01   | 1.43  |
|         | Andhra Pradesh | 13.56  | 2.87  | 11.19 | 1.16   | 28.78 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.16 District wise No. of Farmer Families Benefitted under YSR Rythu Bharosa 2020-21

| Sl. No | DISTRICT      | Land Owner Farmers | Tenants | Total   |
|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| 1      | Srikakulam    | 369066             | 11523   | 380589  |
| 2      | Vizianagram   | 272504             | 19299   | 291803  |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 340446             | 38222   | 378668  |
| 4      | East Godavari | 436477             | 27753   | 464230  |
| 5      | West Godavari | 329399             | 15390   | 344789  |
| 6      | Krishna       | 321825             | 10112   | 331937  |
| 7      | Guntur        | 462485             | 15255   | 477740  |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 400455             | 6107    | 406562  |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 241354             | 2150    | 243504  |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 297622             | 460     | 298082  |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 497122             | 6709    | 503831  |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 576249             | 723     | 576972  |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 459870             | 468     | 460338  |
| TOTAL  |               | 5004874            | 154171  | 5159045 |

Source: Agriculture Department

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.17 Disbursement of Agriculture Credit loan during 2020

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

| Sl. No | District      | Kharif 2020                 |   |                                   |                  | Rabi 2020                   |   |                                   |                  |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
|        |               | Short term production loans | Agricultural term loans including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities | Total Agriculture loans disbursed | % of Achievement | Short term production loans | Agricultural term loans including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities | Total Agriculture loans disbursed | % of Achievement |
|        |               | 3                           | 4   | 5                                 | 6                | 7                           | 8   | 10                                | 11               |
| 1      | Srikakulam    | 2154                        | 585   | 2739                              | 124              | 942                         | 396   | 1620                              | 83               |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 2198                        | 450   | 2648                              | 126              | 955                         | 331   | 1579                              | 81               |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 3125                        | 690   | 3816                              | 109              | 830                         | 245   | 1133                              | 95               |
| 4      | East Godavari | 5014                        | 2559  | 7574                              | 89               | 3022                        | 2531  | 6626                              | 84               |
| 5      | West Godavari | 6067                        | 1489  | 7556                              | 99               | 3250                        | 1325  | 5617                              | 81               |
| 6      | Krishna       | 5025                        | 2129  | 7154                              | 95               | 2701                        | 1364  | 5729                              | 71               |
| 7      | Guntur        | 6849                        | 2361  | 9210                              | 97               | 4294                        | 1224  | 6961                              | 79               |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 3818                        | 1270  | 5088                              | 85               | 3585                        | 1213  | 6443                              | 74               |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 3280                        | 1301  | 4581                              | 120              | 2725                        | 960   | 4377                              | 84               |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 3861                        | 803   | 4664                              | 98               | 896                         | 510   | 2024                              | 69               |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 4167                        | 920   | 5087                              | 94               | 1664                        | 1350  | 4328                              | 70               |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 6668                        | 960   | 7629                              | 96               | 982                         | 689   | 1946                              | 86               |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 5348                        | 1062  | 6410                              | 101              | 2916                        | 992   | 4672                              | 84               |
|        | Total         | 57575                       | 16580   | 74155                             | 99               | 28762                       | 13130   | 53054                             | 79               |

Note: Rabi 2019-20 figures are yet to be reconciled with SLBC.

Source: Agriculture Department

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.18: Loan and Other Eligibility Cards issued and credit extended to licensed cultivators during 2020-21 (up to November, 2020)

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No | District      | CCRCs        |                          |                 | JLG         |                         |                 |
|--------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|        |               | CCRCs Issued | No. of CCRCs issued Loan | Credit extended | JLGs formed | No. of JLGs issued Loan | Credit extended |
| 1      | Srikakulam    | 3721         | 280                      | 1.38            | 1104        | 366                     | 1.57            |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 10728        | 904                      | 2.96            | 566         | 682                     | 5.63            |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 5801         | 1179                     | 2.27            | 554         | 554                     | 3.50            |
| 4      | East Godavari | 111045       | 19451                    | 87.26           | 1412        | 2888                    | 21.31           |
| 5      | West Godavari | 108527       | 20645                    | 97.50           | 1904        | 2891                    | 61.76           |
| 6      | Krishna       | 76840        | 12617                    | 102.13          | 675         | 585                     | 27.17           |
| 7      | Guntur        | 53101        | 1758                     | 8.56            | 1917        | 1338                    | 34.53           |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 18136        | 2155                     | 13.55           | 1186        | 721                     | 11.49           |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 5297         | 668                      | 2.59            | 1254        | 289                     | 4.06            |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 1344         | 313                      | 2.98            | 733         | 123                     | 3.92            |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 2424         | 71                       | 0.69            | 113         | 64                      | 1.83            |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 1073         | 48                       | 0.14            | 166         | 248                     | 4.48            |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 16758        | 578                      | 2.40            | 285         | 160                     | 1.66            |
|        | Total         | 414795       | 60667                    | 324.41          | 11869       | 10909                   | 182.89          |

Source: Agriculture Department

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.19 Area &amp; Production Particulars of Horticulture Crops 2018-19 (Final Estimates) &amp; 2019-20 (Final Estimates)

| Sl. No | Crops                   | 2018-19<br>(Final Estimates) |                        | 2019-20<br>(Final Estimates) |                        |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|        |                         | Area (Ha)                    | Production (MTs / Nos) | Area (Ha)                    | Production (MTs / Nos) |
| I      | <b>Fruits</b>           |                              |                        |                              |                        |
| 1      | Aonl/Amla               | 521                          | 6773                   | 407                          | 7247                   |
| 2      | Banana                  | 103728                       | 6223680                | 97695                        | 5861700                |
| 3      | Ber                     | 2022                         | 42466                  | 2824                         | 59304                  |
|        | <b>Citrus</b>           |                              |                        |                              |                        |
| 1      | Limes/Lemons            | 38234                        | 611736                 | 43044                        | 688704                 |
| 2      | Sweet Orange (Mosambi)  | 85784                        | 2058816                | 110970                       | 2663280                |
| 3      | Custard Apple           | 1658                         | 16580                  | 1782                         | 17820                  |
| 4      | Grape                   | 1060                         | 21200                  | 2341                         | 46820                  |
| 5      | Guava                   | 13522                        | 324528                 | 13887                        | 320454                 |
| 6      | Jackfruit               | 1164                         | 40740                  | 1167                         | 40845                  |
| 7      | Mango                   | 385881                       | 5016456                | 376494                       | 4688097                |
| 8      | Papaya                  | 18928                        | 1798165                | 18823                        | 1788185                |
| 9      | Pineapple               | 4551                         | 72816                  | 4552                         | 72832                  |
| 10     | Pomegranate             | 11892                        | 178380                 | 18697                        | 280455                 |
| 11     | Sapota                  | 10310                        | 154656                 | 12880                        | 193200                 |
| 12     | Muskmelon               | 10495                        | 346335                 | 11846                        | 390918                 |
| 13     | Watermelon              | 11099                        | 366267                 | 16855                        | 557668                 |
| 14     | Other fruits            | 4047                         | 364203                 | 5876                         | 528840                 |
|        | <b>Total Fruits</b>     | <b>704896</b>                | <b>17643797</b>        | <b>740140</b>                | <b>18206369</b>        |
| II     | <b>Vegetables</b>       |                              |                        |                              |                        |
| 1      | Beans                   | 20820                        | 291480                 | 9803                         | 137242                 |
| 2      | Bitter guard            | 6218                         | 118142                 | 6329                         | 120251                 |
| 3      | Bottle guard            | 2384                         | 50064                  | 1759                         | 36939                  |
| 4      | Brinjal                 | 13707                        | 356382                 | 15505                        | 403130                 |
| 5      | Cabbage                 | 2909                         | 61089                  | 2528                         | 53088                  |
| 6      | Capsicum                | 227                          | 7938                   | 235                          | 8211                   |
| 7      | Carrot                  | 1394                         | 29274                  | 1296                         | 27216                  |
| 8      | Cauliflower             | 2989                         | 50805                  | 2895                         | 49215                  |
| 9      | Cucumber                | 3610                         | 83025                  | 3581                         | 82363                  |
| 10     | Chilies green           | 16815                        | 437190                 | 21312                        | 554112                 |
| 11     | Garlic                  | 10                           | 800                    | 11                           | 880                    |
| 12     | Elephant foot yam       | 4540                         | 272400                 | 2432                         | 145920                 |
| 13     | Bhendi(Okra)            | 17713                        | 283408                 | 17948                        | 287168                 |
| 14     | Onion                   | 44576                        | 980661                 | 48223                        | 1060906                |
| 15     | Parwal/Pointed gourd    | 817                          | 28595                  | 685                          | 18655                  |
| 16     | Peas                    | 23                           | 161                    | 24                           | 168                    |
| 17     | Potato                  | 3588                         | 64584                  | 2770                         | 49860                  |
| 18     | Radish                  | 859                          | 18039                  | 851                          | 17871                  |
| 19     | Pumpkin                 | 373                          | 8206                   | 805                          | 17710                  |
| 20     | Sweet Potato            | 908                          | 13620                  | 864                          | 12960                  |
| 21     | Tapioca (Cassava)       | 14900                        | 238400                 | 13794                        | 220704                 |
| 22     | Tomato                  | 69542                        | 2503494                | 78199                        | 2815164                |
| 23     | Other Vegetables        | 38580                        | 1658940                | 32994                        | 1418742                |
|        | <b>Total Vegetables</b> | <b>267502</b>                | <b>7556697</b>         | <b>264843</b>                | <b>7538475</b>         |

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

| Sl. No | Crops  | 2018-19<br>(Final Estimates) |   | 2019-20<br>(Final Estimates) |   |
|--------|--|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
|        |  | Area (Ha)                    | Production<br>(MTs / Nos)                                     | Area (Ha)                    | Production<br>(MTs / Nos)                                   |
| III    | <b>Aromatics</b>                             |                              |   |                              |   |
| 1      | Phobrophytum                                 | 0                            | 0   | 82                           | 978   |
| 2      | Palm Rosa                                    | 125                          | 500   | 797                          | 3188  |
| 3      | Annota                                       | 0                            | 0   | 279                          | 1939  |
| 4      | Lemon Grass                                  | 163                          | 1304  | 257                          | 2056  |
| 5      | Citronella                                   | 0                            | 0   | 14                           | 4   |
| 6      | Coleus                                       | 14                           | 4   | 0                            | 0   |
| 7      | Ashwagandha                                  | 1194                         | 1194  | 1682                         | 841   |
| 8      | Other Medicinal Plant                        | 5471                         | 10942   | 1481                         | 2962  |
| 9      | <b>Total Medicinal &amp; Aromatic Plants</b> | <b>6967</b>                  | <b>13944</b>  | <b>4578</b>                  | <b>11964</b>  |
| IV     | <b>Plantation Crops</b>                      |                              |   |                              |   |
| 1      | Areca nut                                    | 1713                         | 3769  | 2546                         | 5092  |
| 2      | Cashewnut                                    | 123960                       | 99168   | 115785                       | 115785  |
| 3      | Cocoa  | 26320                        | 18424   | 28672                        | 28672   |
| 4      | Coconut (No. of lakh Nuts)                   | 111821                       | 15711   | 111378                       | 15593   |
| 5      | Oil Palm                                     | 169197                       | 3096305   | 172543                       | 3105774   |
| 6      | Coffee                                       | 63215                        | 31608   | 63232                        | 29010   |
|        | <b>Total Plantation Crops</b>                | <b>496226</b>                | <b>3249274 MTs &amp;<br/>15711 Lakh Nuts</b>                  | <b>494156</b>                | <b>3284333 MTs &amp;<br/>15593 Lakh Nuts</b>                |
| V      | <b>Spices</b>                                |                              |   |                              |   |
| 1      | Ajwan  | 6108                         | 6108  | 6290                         | 6290  |
| 2      | Betelvine                                    | 2552                         | 61248   | 2520                         | 60480   |
| 3      | Black pepper                                 | 17510                        | 17510   | 17645                        | 17645   |
| 4      | Chillies (Dried)                             | 164038                       | 951420  | 179891                       | 1079346   |
| 5      | Coriander                                    | 3784                         | 7568  | 5412                         | 10824   |
| 6      | Ginger                                       | 1899                         | 17091   | 1288                         | 11592   |
| 7      | Tamarind                                     | 6988                         | 83856   | 8407                         | 100884  |
| 8      | Turmeric                                     | 26347                        | 316164  | 29717                        | 356604  |
| 9      | Other Spices                                 | 7244                         | 65196   | 2657                         | 23913   |
|        | <b>Total Spices</b>                          | <b>236470</b>                | <b>1526161</b>  | <b>253827</b>                | <b>1667578</b>  |
| VI     | <b>Flowers Category</b>                      |                              |   |                              |   |
| 1      | Chrysanthemum                                | 7032                         | 337536  | 7208                         | 345994  |
| 2      | Jasmine                                      | 3673                         | 22038   | 3692                         | 22152   |
| 3      | Marigold                                     | 7981                         | 95772   | 8378                         | 100536  |
| 4      | Rose (Lakh Nos)                              | 683                          | 3415  | 605                          | 3025  |
| 5      | Tube Rose                                    | 2629                         | 23661   | 2953                         | 26577   |
| 6      | Crossandra                                   | 5366                         | 21464   | 3283                         | 13132   |
| 7      | Others                                       | 980                          | 26460   | 514                          | 13878   |
|        | <b>Total Flowers</b>                         | <b>28344</b>                 | <b>526931 MTs &amp;<br/>3415 Lakh Nos</b>                     | <b>26633</b>                 | <b>522269 MTs &amp;<br/>3025 Lakh Nos</b>                   |
|        | <b>Grand Total</b>                           | <b>1740405</b>               | <b>30516804 MTs /<br/>15711 Lakh Nuts / 3415<br/>Lakh Nos</b> | <b>1784177</b>               | <b>31230988 MTs/<br/>15593 Lakh Nuts<br/>/3025 Lakh Nos</b> |

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 Palm | Cashew | Dry chillies | Tomato |
| Srikakulam    | 13.00                 | 35.60  | 68.00  | 13.00        | 13843                        | 11.00    | 0.60   | 1.20         | 25.00  |
| Vizianagaram  | 13.00                 | 35.00  | 75.00  | 13.50        | 12005                        | 15.00    | 1.17   | 3.00         | 35.00  |
| Visakhapatnam | 13.00                 | 34.00  | 60.00  | 13.50        | 14999                        | 10.00    | 0.80   | 5.80         | 36.00  |
| East Godavari | 13.00                 | 37.00  | 45.00  | 14.00        | 14599                        | 20.00    | 0.80   | 5.80         | 36.00  |
| West Godavari | 13.00                 | 36.00  | 78.36  | 13.50        | 13514                        | 25.00    | 0.80   | 5.80         | 36.00  |
| Krishna       | 11.50                 | 37.00  | 7.00   | 12.50        | 11980                        | 20.00    | 0.80   | 5.80         | 36.00  |
| Guntur        | 13.00                 | 35.00  | 76.40  | 16.00        | 10185                        | -        | 0.80   | 5.80         | 36.00  |
| Prakasam      | 13.00                 | 43.00  | 60.00  | 16.00        | 12500                        | -        | 1.50   | 6.00         | 27.00  |
| SPS Nellore   | 13.00                 | 37.00  | 100.00 | 16.00        | 12102                        | 8.00     | 10.00  | 6.00         | 45.00  |
| YSR Kadapa    | 13.70                 | 74.00  | 150.00 | 16.00        | 15625                        | -        | -      | 5.80         | 36.00  |
| Kurnool       | 13.00                 | 72.50  | 75.00  | 16.00        | -                            | -        | -      | 8.00         | 26.00  |
| Ananthapuramu | 13.70                 | 73.50  | 90.00  | 16.00        | 11978                        | 6.00     | -      | 6.00         | 56.47  |
| Chittoor      | 12.50                 | 72.50  | 65.00  | 16.00        | 12003                        | -        | 0.70   | 7.50         | 44.45  |
| Productivity  | 12.95                 | 47.85  | 73.06  | 14.77        | 12944                        | 14.38    | 1.80   | 5.58         | 36.53  |

Source: Horticulture Department

A.5.21: Livestock Population as per the latest 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, 2019 (Provisional)

(in Nos.)

| SI.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      | Visakhapatnam | 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 Kadapa    | 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 District wise No of Deaths and compensation paid to the beneficiaries under YSR Pasu Nashtaparihara Padhakam

| S.N | District      | Death Claims Registered |                | No of Beneficiaries | Compensation to be Paid (IN Rs.) |                  |                   | Budget released  | Budget required to clear pending Claims Rs. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
|     |               | Cattle& Buffaloes       | Sheep and Goat |                     | Cattle& Buffaloes                | Sheep and Goat   | Total             |                  |   |
| 1   | Srikakulam    | 4678                    | 1020           | 4682                | 130590000                        | 6239000          | 136829000         | 34350513         | 102478487                                   |
| 2   | Vizianagaram  | 3652                    | 618            | 3578                | 104775000                        | 3774000          | 108549000         | 49969381         | 58579619                                    |
| 3   | Visakhapatnam | 3173                    | 322            | 3039                | 90855000                         | 1959500          | 92814500          | 39601667         | 53212833                                    |
| 4   | East Godavari | 3546                    | 112            | 3383                | 98175000                         | 683500           | 98858500          | 33490391         | 65368109                                    |
| 5   | West Godavari | 3145                    | 428            | 3045                | 90045000                         | 2599000          | 92644000          | 34937230         | 57706770                                    |
| 6   | Krishna       | 2379                    | 322            | 2278                | 68850000                         | 1961500          | 70811500          | 20968337         | 49843163                                    |
| 7   | Guntur        | 2205                    | 254            | 2152                | 61755000                         | 1541000          | 63296000          | 21881910         | 41414090                                    |
| 8   | Prakasam      | 4853                    | 4448           | 5347                | 129555000                        | 27257500         | 156812500         | 46890675         | 109921825                                   |
| 9   | SPS Nellore   | 5526                    | 514            | 5055                | 143985000                        | 3152500          | 147137500         | 47232136         | 99905364                                    |
| 10  | Chittoor      | 8716                    | 546            | 8480                | 254580000                        | 3325500          | 257905500         | 86668275         | 171237225                                   |
| 11  | YSR Kadapa    | 3929                    | 3053           | 4235                | 94290000                         | 18685500         | 112975500         | 36260493         | 76715007                                    |
| 12  | Ananthapuram  | 8567                    | 3349           | 8666                | 231570000                        | 20477000         | 252047000         | 93979008         | 158067992                                   |
| 13  | Kurnool       | 4447                    | 1982           | 4354                | 99435000                         | 12112000         | 111547000         | 43600851         | 67946149                                    |
|     | <b>Total</b>  | <b>58816</b>            | <b>16968</b>   | <b>58294</b>        | <b>1598460000</b>                | <b>103767500</b> | <b>1702227500</b> | <b>589830867</b> | <b>1112396633</b>                           |

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## A.5.23 Fish and Prawn Production

(In MTs.)

| Sl. No | District      | 2019-20 Production   |                                 |                       |         | 2020-21(As on 31.03.2021) |                                 |                       |         |
|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
|        |               | 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    | 53548                | 78498                           | 10557                 | 142603  | 58850                     | 102189                          | 10973                 | 108840  |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 10909                | 20435                           | 187                   | 31531   | 12682                     | 31204                           | 254                   | 24566   |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 121286               | 37743                           | 5979                  | 165008  | 133719                    | 57420                           | 6793                  | 124748  |
| 4      | East Godavari | 106785               | 217815                          | 76645                 | 401245  | 108233                    | 230156                          | 78007                 | 276176  |
| 5      | West Godavari | 1734                 | 1257691                         | 31338                 | 1290763 | 1847                      | 1413255                         | 31674                 | 1128420 |
| 6      | Krishna       | 47189                | 1021663                         | 250729                | 1319581 | 46845                     | 1134449                         | 251816                | 926714  |
| 7      | Guntur        | 60459                | 88097                           | 73200                 | 221756  | 61557                     | 92160                           | 72234                 | 118580  |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 55446                | 37652                           | 45382                 | 138480  | 60907                     | 55230                           | 54101                 | 109036  |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 107579               | 219461                          | 86065                 | 413105  | 109131                    | 258814                          | 86926                 | 261140  |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 0                    | 3287                            | 0                     | 3287    | 0                         | 3897                            | 0                     | 2051    |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 0                    | 1625                            | 0                     | 1625    | 0                         | 44870                           | 0                     | 26818   |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 0                    | 6824                            | 0                     | 6824    | 0                         | 8069                            | 0                     | 3800    |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 0                    | 39703                           | 0                     | 39703   | 0                         | 5037                            | 0                     | 3275    |
|        | Total         | 564935               | 3030494                         | 580082                | 4175511 | 593771                    | 3436750                         | 592778                | 4623299 |

Source: Fisheries Department

## A.5.24: District wise Forest Area

(Area in Sq. Kms)

| Sl.No | District      | Very Dense Forest | Moderate 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 Kadapa    | 40.00             | 2707.22               | 1620.44     | 1025.25      | 5392.91  |
| 11    | Kurnool       | 87.00             | 1509.92               | 575.65      | 680.38       | 2852.95  |
| 12    | Ananthapuramu | 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 |

Source: As per Indian State Forest Report – 2019, Published by Forest Survey of India

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

## A 5.25: Revenue achieved from forest produce

(Rs.in Lakh)

| SI No. | Description              | 2015-16 | 2016-17  | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|--------|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | Timber                   | 438.204 | 371.154  | 386.27  | 140.53  | 161.96  | 115.41  |
| 2      | Bamboo                   | 1418.84 | 696.216  | 1564.11 | 1528.69 | 668.15  | 850.05  |
| 3      | Firewood & Charcoal      | 4.218   | 1.296    | 31.00   | 8.52    | 2.38    | 8.69    |
| 4      | Other Forest Produce     | 11.153  | 0.45     | 6.08    | 0.89    | 5.38    | 0.77    |
| 5      | Beedi Leaves             | 13.93   | 19.29    | 90.13   | 19.77   | 9.73    | 8.92    |
| 6      | Teak Plants              | 1440.42 | 805.218  | 871.11  | 825.11  | 599.78  | 683.27  |
| 7      | Cashew Plants            | 39.00   | 1.77     | 61.62   | 83.09   | 46.59   | 41.58   |
| 8      | Other Plantations        | 204.292 | 21.744   | 65.31   | 3.29    | 0.00    | 57.85   |
| 9      | Thinnings                | 1.56    | 17.56    | 82.75   | 0.12    | 86.41   | 0.28    |
|        | Departmental extractions | 3571.62 | 1934.698 | 3158.38 | 2610.00 | 1580.37 | 1766.82 |

Source: Forest Department

## A. 5.26: Protected areas in Andhra Pradesh

| Wildlife Sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh |                                       |                            |                          |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sl. 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 Lankalleswara 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.5.27: Progress on compensatory afforestation under forest (conservation) Act 1980

| Sl.No. | Item   | 2016-17   | 2017-18  | 2018-19  | 2019-2020       | 2020-2021   |
|--------|--|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1      | Area Diverted in Ha  | 26757.419 | 26948.57 | 26924.34 | 27152.3905      | 27276.88    |
| 2      | C.A. Stipulation in Ha   |           |          |          |                 |             |
|        | In Forest Land in Ha   | 4003.624  | 4262.76  | 5518.40  | 5827.2513       | 5958.461    |
|        | In Non Forest Land in Ha   | 23457.206 | 29222.69 | 29537.95 | 29678.403       | 29683.99    |
|        | Total  | 27460.83  | 33485.45 | 35056.35 | 35505.6543      | 35642.      |
| 3      | Addl C.A. Penal C.A. & Safety Zone in Ha                             | 2253.708  | 2596.39  | 2721.57  | 2831.6048       | 2864.105    |
| 4      | Financial amount required to be deposited by user agency (Rs in La.) | 49368.339 | 49154.95 | 51366.17 | 57640.4245      | 59365.1938  |
| 5      | Fund made available by user agency (Rs in Lakhs.)                    | 49517.499 | 49315.09 | 51302.00 | 57533.6939      | 61438.0646  |
| 6      | Implementation of stipulation Area afforested in Ha                  |           |          |          |                 |             |
|        | On Forest Land in Ha   | 5793.116  | 6417.51  | 7465.09  | 7740.513        | 7782.743    |
|        | On Non Forest land in Ha   | 19264.984 | 25882.17 | 27245.76 | 28083.818       | 28093.591   |
|        | Total  | 25058.10  | 32299.68 | 34710.85 | 35824.331       | 35876.334   |
| 7      | Amount spent (Rs in Lakhs)   | 19049.645 | 20025.95 | 21414.50 | 22025.4357<br>5 | 22626.39655 |
| 8      | Balance area to be afforested in Ha                                  |           |          |          |                 |             |
|        | On Forest Land in Ha   | 659.659   | 438.23   | 744.88   | 921.498         | 1042.978    |
|        | On Non Forest land in Ha   | 4089.782  | 3363.74  | 2292.19  | 1617.815        | 1613.632    |
|        | Total  | 4749.441  | 3801.97  | 3037.07  | 2539.313        | 2656.61     |

Source: Forest Department (FCA Section)

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.28: District Wise Achievements Made Under Sericulture Sector during the year- 2020-21 up to March-2021

| 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    | 9790                        | 890                                 | 240.570                                | 33.31   | 593                          |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 11110                       | 1010                                | 58.34                                  | 8.38  | 463                          |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 11077                       | 1007                                | 122.24                                 | 17.99   | 477                          |
| 4      | East Godavari | 33055                       | 3005                                | 1389.945                               | 200.80  | 920                          |
| 5      | West Godavari | 26752                       | 2432                                | 802.916                                | 110.91  | 725                          |
| 6      | Krishna       | 15477                       | 1407                                | 478.655                                | 68.94   | 640                          |
| 7      | Guntur        | 17039                       | 1549                                | 519.235                                | 75.37   | 335                          |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 43219                       | 3929                                | 1448                                   | 206.52  | 1251                         |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 12397                       | 1127                                | 469.306                                | 66.99   | 683                          |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 34386                       | 3126                                | 1663.048                               | 239.86  | 2006                         |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 45716                       | 4156                                | 1243.824                               | 180.41  | 1641                         |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 535062                      | 48642                               | 25204.545                              | 3571.32   | 26296                        |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 507397                      | 46127                               | 25438.748                              | 3639.577  | 31798                        |
|        | <b>Total</b>  | 1302477                     | 118407                              | 59079.37                               | 8420.38   | 67828                        |

Source: Sericulture Department

A.5.29: District wise Godowns in Agriculture Market Committees for the month of November 2020.

| S.No. | Name of the District | Existing Godowns |                 | Godowns under utilisation |                    |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|       |                      | Godawns No.      | Capacity (M.Ts) | Godawns No.               | Utilisation (M.Ts) |
| 1     | Srikakulam           | 58               | 50200           | 42                        | 39000              |
| 2     | Vizianagaram         | 50               | 34120           | 31                        | 21000              |
| 3     | Visakhapatnam        | 22               | 15772           | 16                        | 9012               |
| 4     | East Godavari        | 57               | 53655           | 36                        | 30130              |
| 5     | West Godavari        | 107              | 95910           | 57                        | 45200              |
| 6     | Krishna              | 177              | 177410          | 120                       | 126880             |
| 7     | Guntur               | 178              | 169270          | 161                       | 146306             |
| 8     | Prakasam             | 78               | 83120           | 58                        | 64820              |
| 9     | SPS Nellore          | 63               | 68790           | 57                        | 48000              |
| 10    | YSR Kadapa           | 47               | 35120           | 32                        | 27120              |
| 11    | Kurnool              | 96               | 90680           | 60                        | 69940              |
| 12    | Ananthapuramu        | 74               | 54170           | 60                        | 42270              |
| 13    | Chittoor             | 50               | 38850           | 40                        | 31000              |
|       | <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>1057</b>      | <b>967067</b>   | <b>770</b>                | <b>700678</b>      |

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

## ANNEXURES - AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.30: District wise Market fee collection from 2016-17 to 2020-21

|              |                      |                 |                 |                 |                 | (Rs. In Lakhs)  |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No       | Name of the District | 2016-17         | 2017-18         | 2018-19         | 2019-20         | 2020-21         |
| 1            | 2                    | 3               | 4               | 5               | 6               | 7               |
| 1            | Srikakulam           | 2132.90         | 1906.70         | 1026.02         | 2054.83         | 1508.81         |
| 2            | Vizianagaram         | 1438.41         | 1788.20         | 1344.86         | 1327.83         | 839.83          |
| 3            | Visakhapatnam        | 1182.43         | 1392.62         | 1563.60         | 1589.42         | 511.68          |
| 4            | East Godavari        | 5806.54         | 7140.56         | 7521.49         | 9534.01         | 2451.38         |
| 5            | West Godavari        | 7740.44         | 7998.27         | 7210.38         | 8435.17         | 3886.53         |
| 6            | Krishna              | 5315.80         | 5186.87         | 5358.18         | 6106.41         | 2761.26         |
| 7            | Guntur               | 11285.45        | 10488.00        | 11899.00        | 12269.42        | 6421.70         |
| 8            | Prakasam             | 2116.72         | 1876.99         | 1971.23         | 2777.32         | 729.17          |
| 9            | SPS Nellore          | 2402.55         | 2321.68         | 2414.77         | 2465.64         | 1122.12         |
| 10           | YSR Kadapa           | 1406.24         | 1344.65         | 1458.49         | 916.72          | 365.48          |
| 11           | Kurnool              | 3515.37         | 3719.36         | 3819.31         | 4580.26         | 2216.49         |
| 12           | Ananthapuramu        | 1021.22         | 1330.40         | 1435.15         | 1153.13         | 469.22          |
| 13           | Chittoor             | 2320.15         | 2309.72         | 2216.92         | 1911.07         | 966.25          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                      | <b>47684.22</b> | <b>48804.02</b> | <b>49239.40</b> | <b>55121.23</b> | <b>24249.92</b> |

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

## ANNEXURES - INDUSTRIES

A 6.1: Large &amp; 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               | 2          | 277.00                    | 280              |
| Vizianagaram   | 9  | 432.07                     | 2815             | 1              | 50.00                     | 500              | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| Visakhapatnam  | 40                                       | 14694.17                   | 21717            | 3              | 434.87                    | 481              | 7          | 2026.32                   | 3718             |
| East Godavari  | 13                                       | 5344.80                    | 8149             | 2              | 50.76                     | 300              | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| West Godavari  | 14                                       | 977.71                     | 2570             | 1              | 36.22                     | 430              | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| Krishna        | 24                                       | 2730.11                    | 7865             | 1              | 110.00                    | 500              | 2          | 1150.00                   | 2150             |
| Guntur         | 10                                       | 856.32                     | 2655             | 2              | 91.30                     | 115              | 3          | 62.55                     | 103              |
| Prakasam       | 14                                       | 700.50                     | 2552             | 0              | 0.00                      | 0                | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| SPS Nellore    | 32                                       | 21585.26                   | 8519             | 2              | 593.73                    | 800              | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| YSR Kadapa     | 15                                       | 4768.60                    | 1045             | 0              | 0.00                      | 0                | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| Kurnool        | 10                                       | 534.20                     | 883              | 0              | 0.00                      | 0                | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| Ananthapuramu  | 13                                       | 1154.61                    | 13119            | 20             | 12041.28                  | 12441            | 0          | 0.00                      | 0                |
| Chittoor       | 38                                       | 7909.47                    | 19568            | 11             | 8804.00                   | 2748             | 6          | 2390.72                   | 4895             |
| Andhra Pradesh | 237                                      | 62522.82                   | 93802            | 44             | 22282.16                  | 18385            | 20         | 5906.59                   | 11146            |

Source: Industries Department

A 6.2: Micro Small and Medium Enterprises gone into production:

| District       | Up to March 2019 (April 2014-March 2019) |                           |                  | During 2019-20 |                           |                  | 2020-21 (up to March, 2021) |                           |                  |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
|                | 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             | 114                         | 20.64                     | 698              |
| Vizianagaram   | 2986                                     | 709.00                    | 22,286           | 215            | 57.17                     | 1837             | 263                         | 51.96                     | 2704             |
| Visakhapatnam  | 2925                                     | 1784.74                   | 44,867           | 569            | 150.70                    | 4256             | 358                         | 88.04                     | 2933             |
| East Godavari  | 2694                                     | 1209.80                   | 30,209           | 761            | 175.38                    | 5103             | 432                         | 81.21                     | 2257             |
| West Godavari  | 2048                                     | 1338.63                   | 21,893           | 678            | 286.80                    | 7374             | 0                           | 0                         | 0                |
| Krishna        | 3382                                     | 1553.71                   | 37,411           | 1224           | 286.61                    | 7042             | 372                         | 182.31                    | 3703             |
| Guntur         | 5910                                     | 2154.60                   | 50,465           | 1809           | 516.87                    | 10866            | 179                         | 61.76                     | 1572             |
| Prakasam       | 2925                                     | 1561.93                   | 31,411           | 887            | 342.60                    | 7528             | 810                         | 442.04                    | 8849             |
| SPS Nellore    | 1868                                     | 1132.51                   | 21,177           | 957            | 228.78                    | 4786             | 174                         | 721.79                    | 2473             |
| YSR Kadapa     | 1429                                     | 484.79                    | 12,205           | 452            | 135.00                    | 3023             | 285                         | 313.76                    | 3508             |
| Kurnool        | 4507                                     | 1148.44                   | 36,828           | 632            | 139.04                    | 4929             | 172                         | 29.66                     | 980              |
| Ananthapuramu  | 2100                                     | 847.90                    | 22,369           | 712            | 199.93                    | 5279             | 419                         | 128.49                    | 4443             |
| Chittoor       | 3430                                     | 1474.10                   | 51,887           | 878            | 336.52                    | 12196            | 132                         | 32.94                     | 909              |
| Andhra Pradesh | 37956                                    | 16206.84                  | 4,04,939         | 10019          | 2979.86                   | 76716            | 3710                        | 2154.59                   | 35029            |

Source: Industries Department.

## A 6.3: Progress on Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

| Sl. No | Name of the District | 2019-20                     |                   |                         | 2020-21                     |                   |                              |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
|        |                      | Projects sanctioned by bank | Projects grounded | MM Disbursed (in Lakhs) | Projects sanctioned by bank | Projects grounded | MM distributed (Rs.in lakhs) |
| 1      | Srikakulam           | 71                          | 49                | 220.55                  | 52                          | 32                | 129.12                       |
| 2      | Vizianagaram         | 43                          | 45                | 223.37                  | 59                          | 50                | 235.81                       |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam        | 61                          | 64                | 309.59                  | 68                          | 48                | 222.06                       |
| 4      | East Godavari        | 147                         | 206               | 673.06                  | 241                         | 195               | 711.19                       |
| 5      | West Godavari        | 67                          | 68                | 240.01                  | 38                          | 37                | 166.33                       |
| 6      | Krishna              | 64                          | 81                | 378.79                  | 52                          | 46                | 221.80                       |
| 7      | Guntur               | 70                          | 91                | 318.19                  | 115                         | 90                | 321.95                       |
| 8      | Prakasam             | 43                          | 63                | 188.75                  | 72                          | 35                | 123.64                       |
| 9      | SPS Nellore          | 63                          | 69                | 213.68                  | 87                          | 71                | 223.19                       |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa           | 41                          | 40                | 188.28                  | 63                          | 50                | 209.66                       |
| 11     | Kurnool              | 100                         | 66                | 210.70                  | 70                          | 50                | 137.27                       |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu        | 136                         | 149               | 299.66                  | 143                         | 137               | 366.32                       |
| 13     | Chittoor             | 125                         | 125               | 458.82                  | 115                         | 69                | 222.46                       |
| Total  |                      | 1031                        | 1116              | 3923.45                 | 1175                        | 910               | 3290.80                      |

Source: Industries Department (KVIC e- portal)

## A 6.4: Year wise Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Limestone (up to March 2021)

| 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           | 31471                  | 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             |
| 10     | 2020-21 | 154333             | -29             | 814               | -3.8            | 41432                  | -4.3            |

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.



## ANNEXURES - INDUSTRIES

## A.6.5. Annual Survey of Industries

| Sl. No. | Characteristic         | Unit          | 2013-14   | 2014-15   | 2015-16   | 2016-17   | 2017-18  |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1       | Factories              | No.           | 12658     | 12940     | 11786     | 12696     | 12515    |
|         |                        |               | 0.87      | 2.23      | (-8.92)   | 7.72      | (-1.43)  |
| 2       | Fixed Capital          | Rs.<br>Crores | 144996.95 | 150435.37 | 168968.43 | 187770.52 | 183576.4 |
|         |                        |               | 6.66      | 3.75      | 12.32     | 11.13     | (-2.23)  |
| 3       | Working Capital        | Rs.<br>Crores | 28782.04  | 8910.88   | 16708.42  | 2891.12   | 15496.55 |
|         |                        |               | 75.67     | (-69.04)  | 87.51     | (-82.7)   | 436.01   |
| 4       | Outstanding Loans      | Rs.<br>Crores | 62184.02  | 53162.58  | 54481.48  | 49304.45  | 59259.76 |
|         |                        |               | 18.87     | (-14.51)  | 2.48      | (-9.50)   | 20.19    |
| 5       | All Workers            | No.           | 414747    | 433116    | 421850    | 460467    | 499345   |
|         |                        |               | 2.26      | 4.42      | (-2.60)   | 9.15      | 8.44     |
| 6       | All Employees          | No.           | 515736    | 530063    | 519530    | 567345    | 609798   |
|         |                        |               | 2.98      | 2.78      | (-1.99)   | (-9.20)   | 7.48     |
| 7       | Wages to Workers       | Rs.<br>Crores | 5949.61   | 6169.58   | 6392.47   | 7363.57   | 8258.68  |
|         |                        |               | 33.92     | 3.70      | 3.61      | 15.19     | 12.16    |
| 8       | Total Emoluments       | Rs.<br>Crores | 9617.09   | 11570.25  | 11163.71  | 12186.01  | 14255.37 |
|         |                        |               | 26.06     | 20.31     | (-3.51)   | 9.16      | 16.98    |
| 9       | Fuel etc. consumed     | Rs.<br>Crores | 13351.36  | 13997.67  | 13316.87  | 14631.14  | 15964.6  |
|         |                        |               | 4.25      | 4.84      | (-4.86)   | 9.87      | 9.11     |
| 10      | Material consumed      | Rs.<br>Crores | 178715.15 | 161526.12 | 145941.59 | 178681.69 | 225412.6 |
|         |                        |               | 26.67     | (-9.62)   | (-9.65)   | 22.43     | 26.15    |
| 11      | Total Input            | Rs.<br>Crores | 231604.66 | 215286.31 | 203028.63 | 235897.45 | 284440.2 |
|         |                        |               | 26.19     | (-7.05)   | (-5.69)   | 16.19     | 20.58    |
| 12      | Products & By Products | Rs.<br>Crores | 221440.21 | 218353.04 | 200281.99 | 235176.48 | 298878.9 |
|         |                        |               | 19.33     | 1.39      | (-8.28)   | 17.42     | 27.09    |
| 13      | Total Output.          | Rs.<br>Crores | 258539.18 | 251261.05 | 242692.46 | 273177.12 | 335946.5 |
|         |                        |               | 20.23     | (-2.82)   | (-3.41)   | 12.56     | 22.98    |
| 14      | Depreciation           | Rs.<br>Crores | 8193.69   | 7035.24   | 7594.36   | 9112.83   | 10917.08 |
|         |                        |               | 3.81      | (-14.14)  | 7.95      | 19.99     | 19.80    |
| 15      | Net Value Added        | Rs.<br>Crores | 18740.83  | 28939.51  | 32069.47  | 28166.83  | 40589.21 |
|         |                        |               | (-20.62)  | 54.42     | 10.82     | (-12.17)  | 44.10    |
| 16      | Gross Value Added      | Rs.<br>Crores | 26934.52  | 35974.74  | 39663.83  | 37279.66  | 51506.29 |
|         |                        |               | (-14.50)  | 33.56     | 10.25     | (-6.01)   | 38.16    |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

\* Figures in Brackets indicate % of decrease over the previous year

\* The above data from 2013-14 to 2017-18 is Pooled Data of Central & State sample survey of ASI results

A 6.6. Index of Industrial Production (Base Year = 2011-12)

| Sl.No | Industry Code        | Industry Group  | Weight | April to September 2019-20 | April to September 2020-21 | Growth Rate% |
|-------|----------------------|---|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1     | 2                    | 3   | 4      | 5                          | 6                          | 7            |
| 1     | 10                   | Manufacture of food products  | 89.56  | 151.12                     | 189.75                     | 13.94        |
| 2     | 11                   | Manufacture of beverages  | 11.81  | 52.73                      | 26.46                      | -44.55       |
| 3     | 12                   | Manufacture of tobacco products   | 29.04  | 50.60                      | 52.83                      | -11.59       |
| 4     | 13                   | Manufacture of textiles   | 31.33  | 137.14                     | 84.24                      | -30.84       |
| 5     | 14                   | Manufacture of wearing apparel  | 3.06   | 538.52                     | 354.06                     | -13.5        |
| 6     | 15                   | Manufacture of leather and related products                               | 1.29   | 197.99                     | 102.31                     | -45.55       |
| 7     | 16                   | Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture       | 1.12   | 48.17                      | 31.59                      | -23.87       |
| 8     | 17                   | Manufacture of paper and paper products                                   | 8.70   | 90.79                      | 59.05                      | -27.87       |
| 9     | 18                   | Printing and reproduction of recorded media                               | 0.32   | 87.56                      | 54.97                      | -34.87       |
| 10    | 19                   | Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products                        | 14.78  | 104.22                     | 97.25                      | -9.08        |
| 11    | 20                   | Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products                            | 60.71  | 177.55                     | 159.69                     | -6.26        |
| 12    | 21                   | Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products | 54.45  | 160.03                     | 154.22                     | -1.91        |
| 13    | 22                   | Manufacture of rubber and plastics products                               | 4.98   | 119.98                     | 88.76                      | -4.57        |
| 14    | 23                   | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products                        | 109.69 | 105.18                     | 78.98                      | -17.95       |
| 15    | 24                   | Manufacture of basic metals   | 155.37 | 120.77                     | 86.01                      | -18.1        |
| 16    | 25                   | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment  | 4.41   | 131.93                     | 113.9                      | 5.13         |
| 17    | 26                   | Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products                  | 0.84   | 1244.56                    | 1204.03                    | -26.97       |
| 18    | 27                   | Manufacture of electrical equipment                                       | 29.1   | 71.41                      | 41.98                      | -35.03       |
| 19    | 28                   | Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.                             | 5.72   | 213.17                     | 107.57                     | -35.99       |
| 20    | 29                   | Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers                 | 2.55   | 65.14                      | 25.33                      | -44.52       |
| 21    | 30                   | Manufacture of other transport equipment                                  | 4.44   | 8.12                       | 20.93                      | 23.77        |
| 22    | 31                   | Manufacture of furniture  | 0.26   | 170.57                     | 30.09                      | -76.65       |
| 23    | 32                   | Other manufacturing   | 5.46   | 39.89                      | 26.97                      | -38.12       |
|       | Total Manufacturing  |   | 629    | 127.23                     | 109.58                     | 1.12         |
|       | Mining and Quarrying |   | 194.33 | 81.31                      | 52.71                      | -2.10        |
|       | Electricity          |   | 176.67 | 162.47                     | 146.62                     | -3.43        |
|       | General Index        |   | 1000   | 124.53                     | 105.07                     | -0.34        |

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

## ANNEXURES - INDUSTRIES

## A 6.7: Mineral Revenue (Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No | District       | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21   |
|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1      | Srikakulam     | 4359    | 5775    | 9139    | 10126   | 11136   | 10199   | 10508.51  |
| 2      | Vizainagaram   | 2164    | 2345    | 3096    | 3602    | 4421    | 5945    | 6182.76   |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam  | 4109    | 5238    | 7288    | 8487    | 9982    | 10942   | 12364.82  |
| 4      | East Godavari  | 4538    | 5272    | 6395    | 37335   | 7107    | 5752    | 5452.57   |
| 5      | West Godavari  | 1797    | 2515    | 3623    | 4009    | 7535    | 3869    | 4765.57   |
| 6      | Krishna        | 7414    | 8766    | 12374   | 35105   | 18060   | 18909   | 19500.68  |
| 7      | Guntur         | 7032    | 11457   | 14370   | 13943   | 16932   | 12608   | 13792.84  |
| 8      | Prakasham      | 13359   | 17740   | 23153   | 23501   | 26767   | 35196   | 40485.66  |
| 9      | SPS Nellore    | 2967    | 3821    | 7515    | 7569    | 7594    | 6551    | 6750.08   |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa     | 10841   | 18991   | 20171   | 14647   | 30001   | 29586   | 13445.17  |
| 11     | Kurnool        | 13881   | 14483   | 18466   | 17105   | 25815   | 21710   | 24089.01  |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu  | 4688    | 6079    | 9125    | 8975    | 13117   | 14253   | 13308.66  |
| 13     | Chittoor       | 6292    | 7713    | 10197   | 10882   | 14315   | 12499   | 21180.65  |
|        | Sub Total      | 83441   | 110195  | 144912  | 195286  | 192782  | 188019  | 191827.05 |
|        | Oil and Gas    | 11870   | 29410   | 25158   | 19461   | 53567   | 19188   | 11156.6   |
|        | Cess on Others | 1301    | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0         |
|        | Grand Total    | 96612   | 139605  | 170070  | 214747  | 246349  | 207207  | 202984    |

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## A.7.1 Irrigation Potential Created

(In No's)

| Sl.No | Name of the District | (Ayacut in Acres) |                   |                  |          |          |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
|       |                      | Major Irrigation  | Medium Irrigation | Minor Irrigation | APSIDC   | Total    |
| 1     | Srikakulam           | 393574            | 29710             | 333946           | 38,785   | 796015   |
| 2     | Vizianagaram         | 66939             | 95806             | 324561           | 10,492   | 497798   |
| 3     | Visakhapatnam        | 34518             | 39250             | 279617           | 6,483    | 359868   |
| 4     | East Godavari        | 736248            | 95981             | 235937           | 36,470   | 1104636  |
| 5     | West Godavari        | 764103            | 50422             | 152155           | 57,497   | 1024177  |
| 6     | Krishna              | 1026526           | 16427             | 118459           | 1,34,719 | 1296131  |
| 7     | Guntur               | 1186709           | 0                 | 37526            | 2,46,130 | 1470365  |
| 8     | Prakasam             | 584970            | 48479             | 155902           | 1,54,576 | 943927   |
| 9     | SPS Nellore          | 599612            | 19722             | 282852           | 16,073   | 918259   |
| 10    | YSR                  | 380880            | 59557             | 110702           | 26,086   | 577225   |
| 11    | Kurnool              | 669754            | 36823             | 81299            | 1,13,932 | 901808   |
| 12    | Ananthapuramu        | 144279            | 40989             | 141936           | 9,130    | 336334   |
| 13    | Chittoor             | 23023             | 21875             | 305552           | 2,208    | 352658   |
|       | Total                | 6611135           | 555041            | 2560444          | 8,52,581 | 10579201 |

Source: Irrigation Department

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.2. Number of Minor Irrigation Sources in A.P as per MI Censes during 1986-87, 1993-94, 2000-01, 2006-07 &amp; 2013-14

| Type of Source                        | 1st Census<br>1986-87 | 2nd Census<br>1993-94 | 3rd Census<br>2000-01 | 4th Census<br>2006-07 | 5th Census<br>2013-14 | % of variation<br>of 2nd<br>over 1st<br>Census | % of variation<br>of 3rd<br>over 2nd<br>census | % of variation<br>of 4th<br>over 3rd<br>Censes | % of variation<br>of 5th<br>over 4th<br>Census |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1                                     | 2                     | 3                     | 4                     | 5                     | 6                     | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10   |
| 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                 | 51363                 | 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  |
| <b>Total Minor Irrigation Schemes</b> | <b>1392931</b>        | <b>1664204</b>        | <b>2035696</b>        | <b>972496</b>         | <b>1054356</b>        | <b>19.47</b>                                   | <b>22.32</b>                                   | <b>-52.23</b>                                  | <b>8.42</b>                                    |

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada.

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## A.7.3 Ground water Level Ranges in percentage

| Sl. No | District      | Depth to Water Level Ranges in percentages |       |        |                   |       |        |
|--------|---------------|--|-------|--------|-------------------|-------|--------|
|        |               | During March-2021                          |       |        | During March-2021 |       |        |
|        |               | 0-3 M                                      | 3-8 M | 8-20 M | 0-3 M             | 3-8 M | 8-20 M |
| 1      | Srikakulam    | 32   | 55    | 13     | 26                | 45    | 29     |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 11   | 62    | 27     | 4                 | 62    | 33     |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 14   | 46    | 40     | 14                | 36    | 50     |
| 4      | East Godavari | 28   | 41    | 30     | 32                | 39    | 29     |
| 5      | West Godavari | 9  | 30    | 61     | 12                | 30    | 58     |
| 6      | Krishna       | 17   | 40    | 44     | 26                | 37    | 36     |
| 7      | Guntur        | 30   | 39    | 31     | 42                | 33    | 25     |
| 8      | Prakasham     | 8  | 22    | 71     | 18                | 48    | 34     |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 21   | 36    | 43     | 43                | 50    | 7      |
| 10     | YSR           | 5  | 30    | 65     | 27                | 46    | 28     |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 27   | 40    | 34     | 32                | 40    | 27     |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 6  | 21    | 74     | 14                | 32    | 53     |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 4  | 24    | 72     | 18                | 39    | 43     |
|        | Total         | 16   | 35    | 50     | 25                | 40    | 35     |

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 31.03.2021 (Provl) |
|----------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>I</b> | <b>Installed Capacity (As per Share)</b>               |                 |                          |                      |                          |
|          | a) A.P.GENCO   |                 |                          |                      |                          |
|          | 1 Thermal  | MW              | 3410.00                  |                      | 3410.00                  |
|          | 2 Hydel  | MW              | 1797.60                  |                      | 1797.60                  |
|          | AP Power Development Corp. Ltd                         | MW              | 1600.00                  | -160                 | 1440.00                  |
|          | <b>TOTAL A.P.GENCO(except Solar)</b>                   | <b>MW</b>       | <b>6807.60</b>           |                      | <b>6647.60</b>           |
|          | 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               | 0                        |
|          | c) Private Sector                                      |                 |                          |                      |                          |
|          | 1 IPPs   | MW              | 2408.43                  | -1087.11             | 1321.32                  |
|          | 2 Small Hydro  | MW              | 102.6                    |                      | 102.6                    |
|          | 3 Wind *   | MW              | 4079.37                  | 4.2                  | 4083.57                  |
|          | 4 Bagasse , Bio-mass Co-Generation projects & Bio mass | MW              | 443.65                   |                      | 443.65                   |
|          | 5 Mini power Plants                                    | MW              | 17.2                     | -17.20               | 0                        |
|          | 6 Others (Waste Heat+ Muncipal waste)                  | MW              | 46.16                    |                      | 46.16                    |
|          | 7. Total Solar   | MW              | 3521.99                  | 435.25               | 3957.24                  |
|          | <b>TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR</b>                            | <b>MW</b>       | <b>10619.4</b>           |                      | <b>9954.54</b>           |
|          | d) Share from Central Sector                           | MW              | 2529.77                  | -549.19              | 1980.63                  |
| 1        | N.T.P.C Ramagundam -(1-6)                              | 3x200+<br>3x500 | 414.23                   |                      | 414.23                   |
| 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                   | -1                   | 259.20                   |
| 6        | Neyveli (Tamilnadu)stage-I                             | 630             | 47.64                    |                      | 47.64                    |
| 7        | Neyveli (Tamilnadu)stage-II                            | 840             | 86.80                    |                      | 86.80                    |
| 8        | Vallur Stage 1 ,2 & 3                                  | 3x500           | 87.93                    |                      | 87.93                    |
| 9        | Tuticorin , Tamilnadu 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)   | 3x800           | 384.72                   |                      | 384.72                   |
| 15       | Westren region bundled power                           |                 | 175.00                   | -100.00              | 75.00                    |
| 16       | New Neyveli Thermal Power Station(NNTPS)               |                 | 900                      |                      | 2403.16                  |
|          | <b>Total Central Sector</b>                            |                 | <b>3503.16</b>           |                      | <b>0</b>                 |
|          | <b>Total (A.P.GENCO + Private + Central)</b>           | <b>MW</b>       | <b>20207.88</b>          | <b>-1408.29</b>      | <b>18799.59</b>          |

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl. No.    | Parameter  | Unit | As on 31.03.2019 (Provl)                         | Added during 2019-20                      | As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)                         |
|------------|--|------|--|---|--|
| <b>II</b>  | <b>Energy Generated (cumulative)</b>                       |      | <b>During FY 2019-20 upto 31.03.2020 (Provl)</b> |   | <b>During FY 2020-21 upto 31.10.2020 (Provl)</b> |
|            | 1 Thermal  | MU   | 22536.72   |   | 16441.18   |
|            | 2 Hydel  | MU   | 3550.88  |   | 5681.81  |
|            | APGENCO TOTAL  | MU   | 26087.6  |   | 22122.99   |
|            | Wind   | MU   | 7633.14  |   | 6407.04  |
|            | Solar  | MU   | 4720.48  |   | 6950.74  |
|            | Others   | MU   | 24823.78   |   | 27509.37   |
|            | Grid Consumption (2+3)                                     | MU   | 63265  |   | 62990.14   |
|            | Maximum demand during the year (At Generation Terminal) MW | MW   | 10207 (18/03/2020)                               |   | 10207 (18/03/2020)                               |
|            | Max. grid consumption during the year MU                   | MU   | 199.93 (10/05/2019)                              |   | 199.93 (10/05/2019)                              |
|            | Per capita consumption                                     | Kwh  | 1234 (2018-19)                                   |   | 1203 (2019-20)                                   |
| <b>III</b> | <b>TRANSMISSION</b>  |      |  |   |  |
|            | <b>Transmission Lines</b>                                  |      | <b>As on 31.03.2020 (Provl)</b>                  | <b>Added during FY 2020-21</b>            | <b>As on 31.10.2020 (Provl)</b>                  |
|            | a) 400 kV  | Ckm  | 5309.53  | 127.20                                    | 5436.73  |
|            | b) 220 kV  | Ckm  | 11686.95   | 74.58                                     | 11761.53   |
|            | c) 132 kV  | Ckm  | 11435.48   | 444.44                                    | 11879.92   |
|            | Sub - stations   |      |  |   |  |
|            | a) 400 kV  | Nos. | 15   | 1   | 16   |
|            | b) 220 kV  | Nos. | 100  | 1   | 101  |
|            | c) 132 kV  | Nos. | 220  | 6   | 226  |
|            | TOTAL  | Nos. | 335  | 6   | 343  |
|            | MVA ADDED (Including Augmentation)                         | MVA  | 50834.5  | 2506                                      | 53340.5  |
|            | <b>LOSSES</b>  |      | <b>2019-20</b>                                   | <b>During the Month- Sep-20 ( Provl.)</b> | <b>2020-21 ( provl)</b>                          |
|            | Transmission Losses  | %    | 2.91   | 4.23                                      | 2.6  |
|            | Distribution Losses  | %    | 10.59  | 7.24                                      | 9.91   |
|            | T & D Losses   | %    | 13.02  | 10.89                                     | 12.07  |
| <b>IV</b>  | <b>DISTRIBUTION</b>  |      | <b>As on 31.03.2020 (Provl)</b>                  | <b>Added during FY 2020-21</b>            | <b>As on 31.10.2020 (Provl)</b>                  |
|            | DISCOM's Lines   |      |  |   |  |
|            | d) 33 kV   | km   | 27294  | 673.45                                    | 27967.45   |
|            | e) 11 kV   | km   | 247890   | 12805.19                                  | 260695.19  |
|            | f) LT  | km   | 351920   | 4200.83                                   | 356120.83  |
|            | TOTAL  |      | 627104   | 17679.47                                  | 644783.47  |
|            | DISCOM's Sub - stations                                    |      |  |   |  |
|            | d) 33 kV(Reconcilled)                                      | Nos. | 3123   | 71  | 3194   |
|            | Distribution Transformers (including RESCO)Up to March 20  | Nos. | 943581   | 63455                                     | 1007036  |



## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl. No.  | Parameter                                     | Unit        | As on 31.03.2019 (Provl)                  | Added during 2019-20    | As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)                |
|--|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|---|
|  | Consumers Served                              |             |   |                         |   |
|  | I) Domestic                                   | Nos.        | 15308381                                  | 415098                  | 15723479                                |
|  | II) Commercial & others                       | Nos.        | 1569716                                   | 111604                  | 1681320                                 |
|  | III) Industry                                 | Nos.        | 64904                                     | 5756                    | 70660                                   |
|  | IV) Institutional                             | Nos.        | 363741                                    | 7526                    | 371267                                  |
|  | V) Agricultural Services & related            | Nos.        | 1804434                                   | 73067                   | 1877501                                 |
|  | L.T.Total                                     | Nos.        | 19111176                                  | 613051                  | 19724227                                |
|  | H.T.Total                                     | Nos.        | 11373                                     | 551                     | 11924                                   |
|  | <b>Grand Total</b>                            | <b>Nos.</b> | <b>19122549</b>                           | <b>613602</b>           | <b>19736151</b>                         |
| <b>V</b>   | <b>FINANCE</b>                                |             | <b>During FY 2019-20 up to March 2020</b> | <b>During the Month</b> | <b>During FY 2020-21 up to Oct-2020</b> |
| i)   | Revenue Demand                                | Crs         | 27176.29                                  | 2284.86                 | 26894.13                                |
| ii)  | Revenue Collections                           | Crs         | 26308.98                                  | 2861.82                 | 25082.45                                |
|  |   |             | As on 31.03.2020                          |                         | As on 31.03.2021                        |
| iii)   | Green List PP Dues                            | Crs         | 15361.49                                  |                         | 17937.97                                |
| iv)  | CASH FLOW                                     |             |   | 2683.34                 | 25244.12                                |
|  | APDISCOMS RECEIPTS                            | Crs         | 25786.67                                  | 2670.33                 | 25287.24                                |
|  | APDISCOMS PAYMENTS                            | Crs         | 1316.80                                   | 124.91                  | 1707.91                                 |
|  | APTRANSCO RECEIPTS                            | Crs         | 2095.72                                   | 250.84                  | 1908.39                                 |
|  | APTRANSCO PAYMENTS                            | Crs         | 7276.57                                   |                         | 9243.38                                 |
| iv)  | Govt Dept CC Charge Arrears                   | Crs         | 6179.16                                   |                         | 12391.64                                |
| v)   | Govt Subsidy Dues to the end of Current Month | Crs         |   |                         |   |
| <b>VI</b>  | <b>HR</b>                                     |             | <b>As on 31.03.2019</b>                   |                         | <b>As on 31.03.2020</b>                 |
|  | APTRANSCO EMPLOYEES                           | Nos         | 2157                                      |                         | 2157                                    |
|  | OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES                        | Nos         | 6210                                      |                         | 6001                                    |
|  | APSPDCL EMPLOYEES                             | Nos         | 15766                                     |                         | 8205                                    |
|  | OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES                        | Nos         | 11638                                     |                         | 7084                                    |
|  | APEPDCL EMPLOYEES                             | Nos         | 7605                                      |                         | 9780                                    |
|  | OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES                        | Nos         | 4170                                      |                         | 4139                                    |
|  | APCPDCL EMPLOYEES                             | Nos         |   |                         | 8002                                    |
|  | OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES                        | Nos         |   |                         | 3727                                    |
| The Achievements during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 upto March-21 Given above.The installed capacity is 18799.59 MW as on 31.10.2020 ( Genco, Transco and Discoms achievements are given) |   |             |   |                         |   |

Source: Energy Department

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## A.7.5: Registered Motor Vehicles

| Categories                               | Class Of Vehicles                | As on<br>31-03-2020 | As on<br>30-11-2020 | Growth<br>(%) |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <b>I. Transport</b>                      |                                  |                     |                     |               |
| Stage Carriages                          | APSRTC / Hire with APSRTC        | 19914               | 19914               | 0.00          |
|  | Private                          | 976                 | 976                 | 0.00          |
| Goods Carriage                           | Articulated                      | 10332               | 10383               | 0.49          |
|  | Heavy, Medium & Light            | 397820              | 404799              | 1.72          |
|  | 3 Wheel Goods Vehicles           | 99650               | 103430              | 3.65          |
|  | Tractors & Trailers              | 323249              | 339988              | 3.16          |
| Cabs                                     | Maxi cabs                        | 26493               | 26722               | 0.86          |
|  | Other than Maxi Cabs (Taxi Cars) | 73365               | 74319               | 1.28          |
| Auto Rickshaw                            | Auto Rickshaw                    | 619962              | 626428              | 1.03          |
| Passenger Vehicles                       | Contract Carriages               | 6024                | 6159                | 2.19          |
|  | Private Service vehicles         | 2343                | 2374                | 1.31          |
|  | Education Institute Buses        | 28820               | 28828               | 0.03          |
| Transport Others                         | Ambulances                       | 5193                | 6052                | 2.30          |
|  | Others*                          | 6773                | 7664                | 11.63         |
| Total transport Vehicles                 |                                  | <b>1627634</b>      | <b>1658036</b>      | <b>1.83</b>   |
| <b>II. Non-Transport</b>                 |                                  |                     |                     |               |
| 2 Wheelers                               | Motor Cycles                     | 10235973            | 10823728            | 5.43          |
| 4 Wheelers                               | Jeep                             | 10532               | 10536               | 0.04          |
|  | Motor Cars                       | 828414              | 874174              | 5.23          |
| Tractors &                               | Tractors                         | 218421              | 233180              | 6.33          |
| Trailers                                 | Trailer for Agriculture purpose  | 139864              | 142751              | 2.02          |
| Non-Transport Others                     | Road Rollers                     | 1461                | 1478                | 1.15          |
|  | Rig Mounted                      | 980                 | 983                 | 0.30          |
|  | Construction Equipment           | 20991               | 22161               | 5.28          |
|  | Fire Tenders                     | 414                 | 415                 | 0.24          |
|  | Others                           | 23811               | 24559               | 5.38          |
| Total Non-Transport Vehicles             |                                  | <b>11480861</b>     | <b>12133965</b>     | <b>5.38</b>   |
| Grand Total of Transport & Non-Transport |                                  | <b>13108495</b>     | <b>13792001</b>     | <b>4.96</b>   |

\*Transport Others: Motor Cycle Cab, Cash Van, E-Cart, E-Rickshaw etc..

\*\* Non Transport Others: Tractor driven combined harvester, Crane, Dumpere

Source: Transport Department.

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## A 7.6 Transport District wise Revenue

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No.      | Name of the District | 2020-21<br>(Upto November,<br>2020) | 2019-20<br>( Upto November,<br>2019) | (%) of Growth |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1            | Srikakulam           | 73.23                               | 84.90                                | -13.75        |
| 2            | Vizianagaram         | 61.49                               | 65.11                                | -5.57         |
| 3            | Visakhapatnam        | 240.38                              | 266.59                               | -9.83         |
| 4            | East Godavari        | 168.68                              | 208.42                               | -19.07        |
| 5            | West Godavari        | 128.98                              | 168.00                               | -23.22        |
| 6            | Krishna              | 221.16                              | 303.74                               | -27.19        |
| 7            | Guntur               | 166.07                              | 229.30                               | -27.57        |
| 8            | Prakasam             | 101.12                              | 122.32                               | -17.33        |
| 9            | SPS Nellore          | 125.16                              | 137.54                               | -9.00         |
| 10           | YSR                  | 101.74                              | 113.67                               | -10.49        |
| 11           | Kurnool              | 110.18                              | 127.96                               | -13.89        |
| 12           | Ananthapuramu        | 110.58                              | 139.73                               | -20.86        |
| 13           | Chittoor             | 136.67                              | 184.04                               | -25.74        |
| 14           | HOD (TC office)      | 26.18                               | 52.61                                | -50.24        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                      | <b>1771.62</b>                      | <b>2203.95</b>                       | <b>-19.62</b> |

Source: Transport Department

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## A 7.7 Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Performance

| ITEM                            | Unit  | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20  | 2020-21 (Mar 21) |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|------------------|
| 1                               | 2     | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9        | 10               |
| Buses on Road(held on last day) | No.   | 12235   | 12229   | 12256   | 11833   | 11763   | 12027   | 11834    | 11439            |
| Avg. Buses operated             | No    | 10147   | 12023   | 12039   | 11785   | 11684   | 11959   | 11761    | 10996            |
| Scheduled Buses(As on last day) | No    | 11337   | 11193   | 11283   | 10983   | 10851   | 10993   | 10946    | 10612            |
| Kms. Operated                   | Crs.  | 138.10  | 164.58  | 162.38  | 165.85  | 156.34  | 157.63  | 152.74   | 7369             |
| Seat Kms.                       | Crs.  | 6665    | 7865    | 7775    | 7914    | 7461    | 7522    | 7223     | 3485             |
| Passengers Kms.                 | Crs.  | 4231    | 5480    | 5156    | 5307    | 5444    | 5848    | 5443     | 2229             |
| Passengers Carried              | Crs.  | 182     | 232     | 230     | 240     | 242     | 260     | 256      | 105              |
| Occupation Ratio                | %     | 67      | 70      | 69      | 67      | 73      | 78      | 75       | 64               |
| Accidents                       | No.   | 1080    | 1320    | 1217    | 1206    | 1244    | 1163    | 950      | 390              |
| Accident Rate per lakh kms      | No.   | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.08    | 0.07     | 0.06             |
| HSD oil K M P L                 | Kms.  | 5.21    | 5.23    | 5.19    | 5.20    | 5.23    | 5.20    | 5.10     | 5.28             |
| LUB oil K M P L                 | Kms.  | 5407    | 5183    | 5390    | 5513    | 7028    | 8284    | 9156     | 10305            |
| Employees                       | No.   | 63141   | 61806   | 59372   | 56592   | 54349   | 53263   | 51928    | 51339            |
| Staff per Bus (On Held)         | No.   | 5.62    | 5.54    | 5.41    | 5.44    | 5.23    | 4.93    | 4.87     | 4.97             |
| Turn Over                       | (Crs) |         | 4008.01 | 5016.20 | 5250.42 | 5582.74 | 5995.50 | *5846.77 | *2223.06         |

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.8 Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.11.2020

(Nos)

| 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            | Visakhapatnam | 4                 | 1               | 108              | 671                 | 784   |
| 4            | East Godavari | 6                 | 2               | 154              | 762                 | 924   |
| 5            | West Godavari | 6                 | 1               | 137              | 614                 | 758   |
| 6            | Krishna       | 5                 | 0               | 152              | 646                 | 803   |
| 7            | Guntur        | 6                 | 2               | 154              | 734                 | 896   |
| 8            | Prakasam      | 5                 | 0               | 120              | 781                 | 906   |
| 9            | SPS Nellore   | 3                 | 0               | 97               | 668                 | 768   |
| 10           | YSR           | 4                 | 0               | 102              | 720                 | 826   |
| 11           | Kurnool       | 3                 | 1               | 107              | 653                 | 764   |
| 12           | Ananthapuramu | 4                 | 0               | 119              | 820                 | 943   |
| 13           | Chittoor      | 5                 | 1               | 120              | 768                 | 894   |
| <b>Total</b> |               | 57                | 8               | 1507             | 8995                | 10567 |

Source: Chief Postmaster General

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.9: Status of Telephone Connections upto 30.11.2020

| S. No | Circle Name    | Telephone connections LL |       |        | Telephone Exchanges |       |       | Mobile connections<br>(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     | 6028                     | 1836  | 7864   | 14                  | 65    | 79    | 336645   | 122               |
| 2     | Vizianagaram   | 7229                     | 956   | 8185   | 15                  | 45    | 60    | 355551   | 24                |
| 3     | Vishakhapatnam | 46913                    | 3309  | 50222  | 50                  | 61    | 111   | 834769   | 776               |
| 4     | East Godavari  | 25265                    | 13030 | 38295  | 29                  | 127   | 156   | 853619   | 570               |
| 5     | West Godavari  | 8039                     | 26900 | 34939  | 18                  | 136   | 154   | 553869   | 407               |
| 6     | Krishna        | 32526                    | 16897 | 49423  | 23                  | 141   | 164   | 786567   | 834               |
| 7     | Guntur         | 40578                    | 368   | 40946  | 28                  | 150   | 178   | 649157   | 127               |
| 8     | Prakasam       | 6936                     | 3431  | 10367  | 14                  | 106   | 120   | 251199   | 194               |
| 9     | SPS Nellore    | 13689                    | 2572  | 16261  | 23                  | 96    | 119   | 463070   | 298               |
| 10    | YSR            | 5371                     | 1938  | 7309   | 13                  | 58    | 71    | 264283   | 347               |
| 11    | Kurnool        | 11403                    | 3907  | 15310  | 21                  | 109   | 130   | 392001   | 245               |
| 12    | Ananthpur      | 13771                    | 2371  | 16142  | 20                  | 80    | 100   | 413300   | 293               |
| 13    | Chittoor       | 19207                    | 3553  | 22760  | 26                  | 72    | 98    | 477333   | 370               |
| Total |                | 236955                   | 81068 | 318023 | 294                 | 1246  | 1540  | 6631363  | 4607              |

Source: Telecom BSNL

## ANNEXURES - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.10: District-wise No of Bank branches, Deposits, Advances &amp; CD Ratio as on 30.09.2020

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Total Branches | Deposits (Rs.Crore) | Advances (Rs. Crore) | CD Ratio |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1       | Srikakulam           | 332            | 14156.89            | 13211.25             | 93.32    |
| 2       | Vizianagaram         | 289            | 12115.55            | 13816.54             | 114.04   |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam        | 793            | 33065.56            | 66352.70             | 200.67   |
| 4       | East Godavari        | 822            | 46093.43            | 59093.63             | 128.20   |
| 5       | West Godavari        | 646            | 25365.47            | 36937.67             | 145.62   |
| 6       | Krishna              | 905            | 62237.96            | 95557.51             | 153.54   |
| 7       | Guntur               | 861            | 37352.27            | 46021.22             | 123.21   |
| 8       | Prakasam             | 485            | 19041.01            | 23991.08             | 126.00   |
| 9       | SPS Nellore          | 437            | 21683.63            | 25263.29             | 116.51   |
| 10      | YSR                  | 377            | 19574.29            | 19667.86             | 100.48   |
| 11      | Kurnool              | 484            | 20670.45            | 23937.39             | 115.80   |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu        | 483            | 22145.95            | 27098.20             | 122.36   |
| 13      | Chittoor             | 635            | 38905.40            | 26324.31             | 67.66    |
|         | <b>Grand Total</b>   | 7549           | 372407.87           | 477272.66            | 128.16   |

Source: Finance (Institutional Finance) Department

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## A 8.1: Population

| Sl. No. | District       | 1961      | 1971      | 1981      | 1991      | 2001       | 2011       |
|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7          | 8          |
| 1       | Srikakulam     | 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 Kadapa     | 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 - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.2: Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

| Sl. No. | District       | Decadal variation percentage |         |         |         |         | Sex Ratio<br>(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 Kadapa     | 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

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 Kadapa     | 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 - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 Kadapa     | 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 - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## 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 | 186170      | 3774467     | 2132103         | 1336699      | 893664         | 8323103 |
| 2020-21 | NA          | 3727676     | 2179189         | 1371483      | 1097672        | 8376020 |

Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Child Info. Data 2019-20)

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## A 8.6 : School Dropout Rates

(in %)

| Year    | Class I – V |       |       | Class I – VIII |       |       | Class I – X |       |       |
|---------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
|         | Boys        | Girls | Total | Boys           | Girls | Total | Boys        | Girls | Total |
| 1       | 2           | 3     | 4     | 5              | 6     | 7     | 8           | 9     | 10    |
| 2001-02 | 27.31       | 29.46 | 28.36 | 52.42          | 60.46 | 56.30 | NA          | NA    | NA    |
| 2002-03 | 26.33       | 25.58 | 25.97 | 47.05          | 53.64 | 50.29 | 68.34       | 74.23 | 71.16 |
| 2003-04 | 29.51       | 30.34 | 29.92 | 47.65          | 53.45 | 50.53 | 64.92       | 71.13 | 67.91 |
| 2004-05 | 21.84       | 22.79 | 22.31 | 45.91          | 50.39 | 48.12 | 61.91       | 67.35 | 64.55 |
| 2005-06 | 17.09       | 17.59 | 17.36 | 42.45          | 46.20 | 44.31 | 60.85       | 66.18 | 63.48 |
| 2006-07 | 19.05       | 19.15 | 19.11 | 37.22          | 40.54 | 38.87 | 60.78       | 65.18 | 62.96 |
| 2007-08 | 11.85       | 11.64 | 11.75 | 29.66          | 32.85 | 31.25 | 59.21       | 62.72 | 60.95 |
| 2008-09 | 8.1         | 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        | 7.40  | 7.45  | 14.94          | 14.96 | 14.95 | 41.23       | 42.75 | 41.98 |
| 2012-13 | 5.83        | 6.34  | 6.08  | 20.33          | 20.42 | 20.38 | 32.84       | 34.00 | 33.41 |
| 2013-14 | 3.16        | 3.25  | 3.20  | 19.37          | 18.95 | 19.16 | 26.20       | 27.48 | 26.83 |
| 2014-15 | 4.88        | 4.30  | 4.60  | 14.91          | 16.59 | 15.74 | 24.54       | 25.93 | 25.23 |
| 2015-16 | 8.57        | 8.97  | 8.76  | 18.42          | 10.96 | 14.75 | 23.12       | 24.64 | 23.87 |
| 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     | 3.80        | 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  |
| 2020-21 | 0           | 0     | 0     | 0              | 0     | 0     | 5.31        | 3.37  | 4.38  |

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 District wise No of Eligible mothers under JaganannaAmmavodi

(In .No)

| Sl. No | District      | Eligible | Bills Processed | Bank Accounts issue (Provision given in HM Login for correction)- Bills not Processed | Payment done | Failure Transactions |
|--------|---------------|----------|-----------------|---|--------------|----------------------|
| 1      | Srikakulam    | 239692   | 238806          | 886   | 236534       | 2272                 |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 203953   | 203005          | 948   | 201067       | 1938                 |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 410007   | 407908          | 2099  | 403903       | 4005                 |
| 4      | East Godavari | 483622   | 481687          | 1935  | 476536       | 5151                 |
| 5      | West Godavari | 355050   | 353391          | 1659  | 349874       | 3517                 |
| 6      | Krishna       | 376011   | 374329          | 1682  | 370656       | 3673                 |
| 7      | Guntur        | 425525   | 423243          | 2282  | 418823       | 4420                 |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 295126   | 293728          | 1398  | 290052       | 3676                 |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 246032   | 244938          | 1093  | 241153       | 3786                 |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 268074   | 266376          | 1698  | 262830       | 3546                 |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 412885   | 411159          | 1726  | 405778       | 5381                 |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 381555   | 379817          | 1738  | 374745       | 5072                 |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 351333   | 349254          | 2079  | 344202       | 5052                 |
|        | Total         | 4448865  | 4427642         | 21223   | 4376153      | 51489                |

Source: School Education

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.8: Category- wise and District-wise Junior Colleges in the State 2020-21

(In .No)

| Sl.No | Name of the District | Government & Voc | private Aided | Non functioning | others | Total |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| 1     | Srikakulam           | 46               | NIL           | 0               | 164    | 210   |
| 2     | Vizianagaram         | 24               | 2             | 0               | 191    | 217   |
| 3     | Visakhapatnam        | 39               | 8             | 16              | 157    | 220   |
| 4     | East Godavari        | 44               | 13            | 24              | 151    | 232   |
| 5     | West Godavari        | 34               | 9             | 1               | 191    | 235   |
| 6     | Krishna              | 25               | 13            | 0               | 205    | 243   |
| 7     | Guntur               | 22               | 21            | 0               | 207    | 250   |
| 8     | Prakasam             | 33               | 11            | 1               | 247    | 292   |
| 9     | SPS Nellore          | 26               | 7             | 1               | 282    | 316   |
| 10    | YSR Kadapa           | 28               | 20            | 2               | 268    | 318   |
| 11    | Kurnool              | 44               | 9             | 0               | 276    | 329   |
| 12    | Ananthapuramu        | 45               | 6             | 24              | 278    | 353   |
| 13    | Chittoor             | 62               | 3             | 14              | 285    | 364   |
|       | Total                | 472              | 122           | 83              | 2902   | 3579  |

Source: Intermediate Education

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.9: Category Wise Enrolment of Students in Govt. Degree Colleges 2020 – 21

( 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     | 10    |
| 1      | Srikakulam     | 12                    | 3296  | 4181  | 7477  | 1177  | 1061 | 4831  | 408   |
| 2      | Vizianagaram   | 7                     | 1105  | 1135  | 2240  | 266   | 678  | 1191  | 105   |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam  | 14                    | 3842  | 4752  | 8594  | 980   | 3178 | 3848  | 588   |
| 4      | East Godavari  | 17                    | 6738  | 6221  | 12959 | 3203  | 1790 | 5521  | 2445  |
| 5      | West Godavari  | 16                    | 2631  | 2387  | 5018  | 1870  | 343  | 2028  | 777   |
| 6      | Krishna        | 9                     | 3259  | 2176  | 5435  | 2040  | 271  | 2349  | 775   |
| 7      | Guntur         | 6                     | 1082  | 3009  | 4091  | 1500  | 322  | 1432  | 837   |
| 8      | Prakasam       | 8                     | 1157  | 1346  | 2503  | 1268  | 150  | 693   | 392   |
| 9      | SPS Nellore    | 9                     | 1006  | 1433  | 2439  | 1120  | 177  | 910   | 232   |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa     | 12                    | 3753  | 3041  | 6794  | 2052  | 208  | 2802  | 1732  |
| 11     | Kurnool        | 14                    | 4550  | 4217  | 8767  | 3068  | 401  | 4491  | 807   |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu  | 13                    | 6017  | 4680  | 10697 | 2986  | 557  | 6252  | 902   |
| 13     | Chittoor       | 17                    | 5898  | 4750  | 10648 | 4299  | 514  | 4821  | 1014  |
|        | Andhra Pradesh | 154                   | 44783 | 43865 | 88648 | 26259 | 9717 | 41568 | 11104 |

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education



## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.10: Category Wise Enrolment of Students in Private Aided Degree Colleges 2020 – 21  
(in No.s)

| Sl. No         | District      | No of Pvt.Aided Colleges | Men   | Women | Total  | SC    | ST   | BC    | OC    |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1              | 2             | 3                        | 4     | 5     | 6      | 7     | 8    | 9     | 10    |
| 1              | Srikakulam    | 1                        | 487   | 242   | 729    | 53    | 148  | 509   | 19    |
| 2              | Vizianagaram  | 5                        | 4599  | 3496  | 8095   | 826   | 706  | 6067  | 496   |
| 3              | Visakhapatnam | 8                        | 3393  | 3775  | 7168   | 731   | 367  | 4474  | 1596  |
| 4              | East-Godavari | 10                       | 7511  | 5258  | 12769  | 3090  | 507  | 5744  | 3428  |
| 5              | West-Godavari | 16                       | 9095  | 9516  | 18611  | 4075  | 408  | 9545  | 4583  |
| 6              | Krishna       | 22                       | 10434 | 12982 | 23416  | 5217  | 802  | 10509 | 6888  |
| 7              | Guntur        | 33                       | 11314 | 5766  | 17080  | 4724  | 918  | 6714  | 4724  |
| 8              | Prakasam      | 10                       | 1716  | 511   | 2227   | 725   | 133  | 863   | 506   |
| 9              | SPS Nellore   | 9                        | 2623  | 1058  | 3681   | 1595  | 208  | 1330  | 548   |
| 10             | YSR Kadapa    | 9                        | 3998  | 2640  | 6638   | 1539  | 141  | 3041  | 1917  |
| 11             | Kurnool       | 9                        | 4685  | 2689  | 7374   | 1873  | 129  | 4673  | 699   |
| 12             | Ananthapuramu | 4                        | 3358  | 2696  | 6054   | 838   | 290  | 3304  | 1622  |
| 13             | Chittoor      | 1                        | 537   | 228   | 765    | 192   | 69   | 346   | 158   |
| Andhra Pradesh |               | 137                      | 63750 | 50857 | 114607 | 25478 | 4826 | 57119 | 27184 |

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

## A.8.11 District wise data of Dr.YSRAarogyasri from 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021

| 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                     | 24785                      | 35291                    | 95.11                               |
| 2    | Vizianagaram                   | 26987                      | 35891                    | 84.59                               |
| 3    | Vishakhapatnam                 | 33670                      | 50090                    | 128.97                              |
| 4    | East Godavari                  | 56942                      | 84466                    | 195.45                              |
| 5    | West Godavari                  | 46678                      | 66254                    | 168.88                              |
| 6    | Krishna                        | 38794                      | 59196                    | 150.56                              |
| 7    | Guntur                         | 60054                      | 87666                    | 224.41                              |
| 8    | Prakasam                       | 31168                      | 46597                    | 121.01                              |
| 9    | SPS Nellore                    | 29292                      | 46252                    | 126.45                              |
| 10   | YSR Kadapa                     | 31176                      | 44165                    | 111.22                              |
| 11   | Kurnool                        | 55083                      | 72393                    | 174.80                              |
| 12   | Ananthapuramu                  | 46016                      | 60313                    | 159.80                              |
| 13   | Chittoor                       | 53025                      | 70111                    | 161.11                              |
|      | Total                          | 533670                     | 758685                   | 1902.35                             |

Source: Dr.YSRAarogyasri Health Care Trust

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## 8.12 Details of average reporting % of Syndromic(S) Presumptive (P) Laboratory Confirmed (L) - Apr 2020 - Mar 2021

IDSP SPL Performance 2019

| District       | Syndromic (S) Form |             |      | Presumptive (P) Form |             |      | Laboratory Confirmed (L) Form |             |      |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------|----------------------|-------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------|------|
|                | Reporting Unis     | Apr20-Mar21 | %    | Reporting Unis       | Apr20-Mar21 | %    | Reporting Unis                | Apr20-Mar21 | %    |
| Srikakulam     | 478                | 130         | 27%  | 93                   | 25          | 26%  | 80                            | 31          | 91%  |
| Vizianagaram   | 431                | 402         | 93%  | 102                  | 60          | 58%  | 77                            | 70          | 91%  |
| Vishakhapatnam | 583                | 481         | 83%  | 120                  | 69          | 57%  | 120                           | 119         | 99%  |
| East Godavari  | 840                | 774         | 92%  | 157                  | 151         | 96%  | 126                           | 126         | 100% |
| West Godavari  | 636                | 495         | 78%  | 109                  | 96          | 88%  | 109                           | 88          | 81%  |
| Krishna        | 584                | 473         | 81%  | 104                  | 104         | 100% | 104                           | 100         | 100% |
| Guntur         | 677                | 673         | 99%  | 137                  | 135         | 99%  | 120                           | 119         | 99%  |
| Prakasam       | 544                | 506         | 93%  | 108                  | 105         | 97%  | 108                           | 104         | 96%  |
| SPS Nellore    | 477                | 439         | 92%  | 107                  | 99          | 92%  | 80                            | 76          | 94%  |
| YSR Kadapa     | 471                | 470         | 100% | 104                  | 104         | 100% | 86                            | 86          | 100% |
| Kurnool        | 542                | 529         | 98%  | 127                  | 123         | 97%  | 110                           | 107         | 97%  |
| Ananthapuramu  | 587                | 455         | 78%  | 107                  | 87          | 81%  | 107                           | 80          | 75%  |
| Chittoor       | 644                | 623         | 97%  | 124                  | 122         | 98%  | 120                           | 120         | 100% |
| Total          | 7494               | 6450        | 86%  | 1499                 | 1382        | 92%  | 1347                          | 1229        | 91%  |

Source: Director of Public Health and Family Welfare

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A-8.13 ICTC Program performance of Non Ante Natal Clients &amp; Ante Natal Clients FY 2020-21(April-2020 to March-2021)

| 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                           | 36389  | 40%              | 292               | 0.8%                    | 46943                     | 31672  | 67%              | 15            | 0.05%               |
| Vizianagaram  | 76688                           | 41923  | 55%              | 329               | 0.8%                    | 39927                     | 36517  | 91%              | 28            | 0.08%               |
| Visakhapatnam | 149672                          | 74515  | 50%              | 881               | 1.2%                    | 77925                     | 66859  | 86%              | 48            | 0.07%               |
| East Godavari | 169945                          | 39055  | 23%              | 1307              | 3.3%                    | 88479                     | 61303  | 69%              | 49            | 0.08%               |
| West Godavari | 127973                          | 44021  | 34%              | 901               | 2.0%                    | 66627                     | 68524  | 103%             | 48            | 0.07%               |
| Krishna       | 152396                          | 104482 | 69%              | 1170              | 1.1%                    | 79343                     | 82086  | 103%             | 56            | 0.07%               |
| Guntur        | 167087                          | 92547  | 55%              | 1371              | 1.5%                    | 86991                     | 77244  | 89%              | 69            | 0.09%               |
| Prakasam      | 117650                          | 41031  | 35%              | 855               | 2.1%                    | 61253                     | 39691  | 65%              | 42            | 0.11%               |
| SPS Nellore   | 102630                          | 45756  | 45%              | 536               | 1.2%                    | 53433                     | 55008  | 103%             | 41            | 0.07%               |
| YSR Kadapa    | 99606                           | 40644  | 41%              | 404               | 1.0%                    | 51858                     | 55471  | 107%             | 36            | 0.06%               |
| Kurnool       | 144679                          | 56169  | 39%              | 576               | 1.0%                    | 75325                     | 86309  | 115%             | 47            | 0.05%               |
| Ananthapuramu | 142535                          | 53493  | 38%              | 635               | 1.2%                    | 74209                     | 65224  | 88%              | 50            | 0.08%               |
| Chittoor      | 144991                          | 51485  | 36%              | 917               | 1.8%                    | 75487                     | 68209  | 90%              | 49            | 0.07%               |
| State         | 1686017                         | 721510 | 43%              | 10174             | 1.4%                    | 877800                    | 794117 | 90%              | 578           | 0.07%               |

Source: Aids control Society

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.14: Ante Retroviral Therapy Program performance as per March-2021 ART MPR

| SI. 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    | 7168  | 7157  |
| 2      | Vizianagaram  | 6890  | 6888  |
| 3      | Visakhapatnam | 16067   | 16052   |
| 4      | East Godavari | 28727   | 28707   |
| 5      | West Godavari | 19627   | 19616   |
| 6      | Krishna       | 21193   | 21160   |
| 7      | Guntur        | 24376   | 24326   |
| 8      | Prakasam      | 14967   | 14949   |
| 9      | SPS Nellore   | 9170  | 9167  |
| 10     | YSR Kadapa    | 7719  | 7706  |
| 11     | Kurnool       | 9956  | 9956  |
| 12     | Ananthapuramu | 13624   | 13608   |
| 13     | Chittoor      | 10969   | 10951   |
|        | Total         | 190453  | 190243  |

Source: Aids control Society

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## A 8.15 Houses completed under weaker section Housing Programme

(In No.s)

| District      | 2018-19 |       |       | 2019-20 |       |       | 2020-21 (upto 31-03-2021) |       |       |
|---------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
|               | Rural   | Urban | Total | Rural   | Urban | Total | Rural                     | Urban | Total |
| Srikakulam    | 16559   | 3618  | 0177  | 2046    | 863   | 2909  | 40                        | 844   | 884   |
| Vizianagaram  | 15451   | 928   | 6379  | 451     | 392   | 843   | 8                         | 68    | 76    |
| Visakhapatnam | 16514   | 7676  | 4190  | 1196    | 919   | 2115  | 121                       | 274   | 395   |
| East Godavari | 33568   | 5882  | 9450  | 5554    | 1718  | 7272  | 285                       | 1110  | 1395  |
| West Godavari | 26768   | 3400  | 0168  | 3433    | 554   | 3987  | 1113                      | 2410  | 3523  |
| Krishna       | 20805   | 3813  | 4618  | 2031    | 1244  | 3275  | 236                       | 849   | 1085  |
| Guntur        | 22852   | 5497  | 8349  | 1734    | 1365  | 3099  | 255                       | 645   | 900   |
| Prakasam      | 18665   | 2339  | 1004  | 2371    | 575   | 2946  | 158                       | 151   | 309   |
| SPS Nellore   | 14422   | 3806  | 8228  | 1074    | 439   | 1513  | 21                        | 210   | 231   |
| YSR Kadapa    | 20503   | 5323  | 5826  | 2307    | 538   | 2845  | 33                        | 117   | 150   |
| Kurnool       | 14869   | 4343  | 9212  | 1318    | 912   | 2230  | 218                       | 429   | 647   |
| Ananthapuramu | 24586   | 8893  | 3479  | 2264    | 1649  | 3913  | 150                       | 721   | 871   |
| Chittoor      | 22748   | 7841  | 0589  | 2621    | 1273  | 3894  | 137                       | 260   | 397   |
| Total         | 268310  | 63359 | 31669 | 28400   | 12441 | 40841 | 2775                      | 8088  | 10863 |

Source: Housing Corporation

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## 8.16 Component wise Physical Achievements under PMKSY(IWMP)-WDC

| Sl. No                                      | Name of the component & Work   | Unit | From 2009-10 to F.Y 2019-20 | During the F.Y 2020(01-04-2020) to 31st Mar' 2021 | Cumulative |
|---|--|------|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| <b>Natural Resource Management (NRM)</b>    |  |      |                             |   |            |
| 1   | Check Dams / Check Walls   | No's | 13423                       | 761   | 14184      |
| 2   | Farm Ponds / Dugout Ponds (Including EGS)  | No's | 129760                      | 707   | 130467     |
| 3   | Improvements to CDs / PTs  | No's | 7452                        | 129   | 7581       |
| 4   | Percolation Tanks / Mini Percolation Tanks   | No's | 8189                        | 1333  | 9522       |
| 5   | Staggered Trenches / Continuous Contour Trenches   | No's | 3808                        | 74  | 3882       |
| 6   | Gully Control Works  | No's | 15447                       | 187   | 15634      |
| 7   | Cattle drinking water troughs  | No's | 2040                        | 22  | 2062       |
| 8   | Threshing floors   | No's | 1565                        | 79  | 1644       |
| 9   | Recharge Pit   | No's | 1551                        | 0   | 1551       |
| 10  | NADEP Compost pit  | No's | 20861                       | 0   | 20861      |
| 11  | Injection Wells  | No's | 270                         | 0   | 270        |
| 12  | Others(Surface Storage Pond, Recharge of dried up open wells, Compost pit Generation etc.,)                | No's | 8883                        | 131   | 9014       |
| <b>Production System Improvements (PSI)</b> |  |      |                             |   |            |
| 1   | Oil Engines  | No's | 37956                       | 9033  | 46989      |
| 2   | Sprayers   | No's | 9098                        | 698   | 9796       |
| 3   | Tarpaulins   | No's | 55954                       | 2138  | 58092      |
| 4   | Water carrying pipes   | No's | 13445                       | 1154  | 14599      |
| 5   | Bullock Carts  | No's | 858                         | 62  | 920        |
| 6   | Farm Implements Individual (Tillers, Seed drills, MB plough, Rotavators, Implement Service Stations etc.,) | No's | 7896                        | 893   | 8789       |
| 7   | Others (Breeding Rams, Milching Machines, Feed supply, Chaf cutters etc.,)                                 | No's | 36472                       | 333   | 36805      |
| <b>Entry Point Activities (EPA)</b>         |  |      |                             |   |            |
| 1   | RO Plants  | No's | 272                         | -   | 272        |
| 2   | Solar street lights  | No's | 3596                        | -   | 3596       |
| 3   | Animal Health/ Sheep Health/ Fertility Camps   | No's | 2249                        | -   | 2249       |
| 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        |

## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

| Sl. No          | Name of the component & Work                                    | Unit | From 2009-10 to F.Y 2019-20 | During the F.Y 2020(01-04-2020) to 3 <sup>1</sup> t Mar' 2021 | Cumulative |
|-----------------|---|------|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| 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 | 4931                        | -   | 4931       |
| Livelihoods(LH) |   |      |                             |   |            |
| 1               | Dairy activities  | No's | 18461                       | -   | 18461      |
| 2               | Small ruminants   | No's | 16138                       | -   | 16138      |
| 3               | Petty businesses  | No's | 4329                        | -   | 4329       |
| 4               | Skilled businesses  | No's | 3083                        | -   | 3083       |
| 5               | Agriculture activities  | No's | 2626                        | -   | 2626       |

Source: Rural Development

## A.8.17 District wise Pensions

| Sl. No. | District      | Pensions | Total Amount (Rs. in Crs.) |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1       | Srikakulam    | 380463   | 90.78                      |
| 2       | Vizianagaram  | 338445   | 81.94                      |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam | 485561   | 117.29                     |
| 4       | East Godavari | 666670   | 159.15                     |
| 5       | West Godavari | 494421   | 119.12                     |
| 6       | Krishna       | 513964   | 123.36                     |
| 7       | Guntur        | 593404   | 141.92                     |
| 8       | Prakasam      | 431387   | 104.60                     |
| 9       | SPS Nellore   | 366254   | 89.24                      |
| 10      | YSR Kadapa    | 346665   | 83.34                      |
| 11      | Kurnool       | 447712   | 108.75                     |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu | 528736   | 129.21                     |
| 13      | Chittoor      | 519103   | 124.28                     |
|         | Total         | 6112785  | 1472.96                    |

Source: SERP



## ANNEXURES - SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## A 8.18 Category wise Pensions

| Sl.No | Category wise           | No. of Pensions | Amount in Crs. |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1     | O.A.P                   | 2634992         | 610.17         |
| 2     | Weavers                 | 108235          | 24.87          |
| 3     | Disabled                | 648114          | 200.89         |
| 4     | Widow                   | 2157371         | 503.04         |
| 5     | Toddy Tappers           | 34630           | 7.93           |
| 6     | Abhayastham             | 120338          | 6.31           |
| 7     | Transgender             | 2180            | 0.72           |
| 8     | Fisherman               | 57985           | 13.70          |
| 9     | Single Woman            | 182444          | 42.31          |
| 10    | Traditional Cobbler     | 31280           | 7.26           |
| 11    | Dappu Artists           | 43103           | 13.18          |
| 12    | Pension for Artists     | 4154            | 1.27           |
| 13    | Sainik Welfare Pensions | 679             | 0.37           |
| 14    | CKDU Pvt                | 5707            | 5.87           |
| 15    | CKDU Govt.              | 3436            | 3.66           |
| 16    | DMHO                    | 47380           | 24.49          |
| 17    | ART Pensions            | 30757           | 6.92           |
| Total |                         | <b>6112785</b>  | <b>1472.96</b> |

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 2018-19

| Status  | Andhra Pradesh |        |        | India |        |        |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|   | Male           | Female | Person | Male  | Female | Person |
| <b>Rural</b>                                  |                |        |        |       |        |        |
| Self-employed: own account worker, employer   | 40.8           | 15.2   | 30.7   | 48.2  | 21.8   | 41.4   |
| Self-employed: helper in household enterprise | 5.1            | 28.2   | 14.2   | 9.2   | 37.9   | 16.7   |
| All Self employed                             | 45.8           | 43.4   | 44.9   | 57.4  | 59.6   | 58.0   |
| Regular Wage / Salary                         | 18.1           | 7.2    | 13.7   | 14.2  | 11.0   | 13.4   |
| Casual labour                                 | 36.0           | 49.4   | 41.3   | 28.3  | 29.3   | 28.6   |
| All   | 100.0          | 100.0  | 100.0  | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0  |
| <b>Urban</b>                                  |                |        |        |       |        |        |
| Self-employed: own account worker, employer   | 34.3           | 21.5   | 30.8   | 34.6  | 24.9   | 32.6   |
| Self-employed: helper in household enterprise | 2.4            | 14.6   | 5.7    | 4.1   | 9.6    | 5.3    |
| All Self employed                             | 36.7           | 36.0   | 36.5   | 38.7  | 34.5   | 37.8   |
| Regular Wage / Salary                         | 45.2           | 49.3   | 46.3   | 47.2  | 54.7   | 38.7   |
| Casual labour                                 | 18.0           | 14.7   | 17.2   | 14.2  | 10.7   | 13.5   |
| All   | 100.0          | 100.0  | 100.0  | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0  |
| <b>Combined</b>                               |                |        |        |       |        |        |
| Self-employed: own account worker, employer   | 38.7           | 16.5   | 30.7   | 44.0  | 22.5   | 38.8   |
| Self-employed: helper in household enterprise | 4.2            | 25.3   | 11.8   | 7.6   | 30.9   | 13.3   |
| All Self employed                             | 42.9           | 41.8   | 42.5   | 51.7  | 53.4   | 52.1   |
| Regular Wage / Salary                         | 26.9           | 16.2   | 23.1   | 24.4  | 21.9   | 23.8   |
| Casual labour                                 | 30.2           | 42.0   | 34.5   | 24.0  | 24.7   | 24.1   |
| All   | 100.0          | 100.0  | 100.0  | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0  |

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19

## 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 – 2018-19

| General Education Level      | Andhra Pradesh |        |        | India |        |        |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                              | Male           | Female | Person | Male  | Female | Person |
| <b>Rural</b>                 |                |        |        |       |        |        |
| Not literate                 | 0.0            | 0.0    | 0.0    | 1.4   | 0.0    | 0.8    |
| Literate & up to Primary     | 0.4            | 0.0    | 0.2    | 2.7   | 0.6    | 2.2    |
| Middle                       | 1.3            | 0.7    | 1.1    | 5.3   | 1.7    | 4.7    |
| Secondary                    | 3.0            | 3.3    | 3.0    | 5.6   | 3.7    | 5.3    |
| Higher Secondary             | 8.4            | 14.5   | 10.1   | 8.7   | 11.9   | 9.2    |
| Diploma / certificate course | 24.1           | 53.7   | 31.6   | 19.9  | 31.3   | 22.1   |
| Graduate                     | 27.7           | 58.9   | 33.1   | 17.0  | 33.9   | 19.8   |
| Post Graduate & above        | 29.9           | 51.4   | 35.5   | 16.3  | 36.8   | 21.4   |
| All (incl. n.r.)             | 4.9            | 3.9    | 4.5    | 5.5   | 3.5    | 5.0    |
| <b>Urban</b>                 |                |        |        |       |        |        |
| Not literate                 | 0.0            | 0.0    | 0.0    | 3.4   | 0.9    | 2.4    |
| Literate & up to Primary     | 0.0            | 1.1    | 0.3    | 3.4   | 1.5    | 3.0    |
| Middle                       | 1.2            | 0.0    | 0.9    | 5.4   | 4.3    | 5.3    |
| Secondary                    | 2.8            | 3.0    | 2.9    | 5.5   | 8.7    | 5.9    |
| Higher Secondary             | 3.9            | 21.3   | 7.2    | 8.0   | 16.0   | 9.1    |
| Diploma / certificate course | 19.2           | 58.3   | 25.4   | 11.5  | 30.9   | 12.9   |
| Graduate                     | 16.8           | 36.2   | 23.0   | 12.9  | 20.5   | 14.6   |
| Post Graduate & above        | 14.6           | 19.6   | 26.0   | 7.8   | 18.6   | 10.9   |
| All (incl. n.r.)             | 6.2            | 10.3   | 7.3    | 7.0   | 9.8    | 7.6    |
| <b>Combined</b>              |                |        |        |       |        |        |
| Not literate                 | 0.0            | 0.0    | 0.0    | 1.8   | 0.1    | 1.1    |
| Literate & up to Primary     | 0.3            | 0.2    | 0.2    | 2.9   | 0.8    | 2.4    |
| Middle                       | 1.3            | 0.5    | 1.1    | 5.3   | 2.4    | 4.8    |
| Secondary                    | 2.9            | 3.2    | 3.0    | 5.6   | 5.1    | 5.5    |
| Higher Secondary             | 6.6            | 16.5   | 9.0    | 8.5   | 13.3   | 9.2    |
| Diploma / certificate course | 21.8           | 54.6   | 27.8   | 15.3  | 26.3   | 17.2   |
| Graduate                     | 22.2           | 44.2   | 27.1   | 14.8  | 25.4   | 16.9   |
| Post Graduate & above        | 19.8           | 30.0   | 22.6   | 10.5  | 23.6   | 14.4   |
| All (incl. n.r.)             | 5.3            | 5.3    | 5.3    | 6.0   | 5.1    | 5.8    |

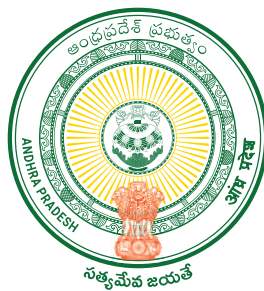
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2018-19.

## ANNEXURES - POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

## A 9.4 Employment Registrations and Live Register

| Sl. No. | District      | Total Live Register |
|---------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Srikakulam    | 60702               |
| 2       | Vizianagaram  | 62441               |
| 3       | Visakhapatnam | 152497              |
| 4       | East Godavari | 75991               |
| 5       | West Godavari | 72322               |
| 6       | Krishna       | 59631               |
| 7       | Guntur        | 50711               |
| 8       | Prakasam      | 50551               |
| 9       | SPS Nellore   | 50211               |
| 10      | YSR           | 70919               |
| 11      | Kurnool       | 86751               |
| 12      | Ananthapuramu | 36161               |
| 13      | Chittoor      | 84942               |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>913790</b>       |

Source:Employment Training Department



**PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
 GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH