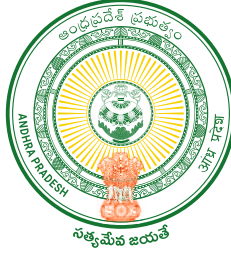




SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021-22

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021-22

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

PREFACE

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

At the national level, just before the Union Budget, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India presents the Economic Survey in both houses of the Parliament every year. 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. It contains certain prescriptions that may find a place in the Union Budget which is presented a day or two later.

The Economic Survey Report is a unique volume that captures the socio-economic changes took place in Andhra Pradesh 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 2021-22 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.

Vijay Kumar G Siker, IAS
Secretary to Govt.,
Planning Department, Govt. of AP

CONTENTS

1.	General Review	2
2.	Macro Economic Aggregates	20
3.	Public Finance	28
4.	Prices, Wages and Public Distribution	34
5.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	42
6.	Industries	114
7.	Economic Infrastructure	140
	- Irrigation	
	- Power	
	- TR & B	
	- Ports and Airports	
	- ITE & C	
8.	Social Infrastructure	198
	- Education	
	- Health & Family Welfare	
	- Welfare	
	- Rural Development	
	- Urban Development	
9.	Poverty, Employment and Unemployment	284
10.	Sustainable Development Goals	300
	Annexures	322

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 4.09% 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.

Urbanization 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 37.35% of the state geographical areas is under net area sown (60.88 lakh hectares), 22.63% under forest (36.88 lakh hectares), 8.96% under current fallow lands (14.60 lakh hectares), 12.76% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.80 lakh hectares), 8.19% under barren and uncultivable land (13.35 lakh hectares) and remaining 7.91% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands (12.90 lakh hectares) and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown which is around 2.20%(3.56 lakh hectares).

Macro-Economic Aggregates - Current Scenario

The Stat economy has recovered fully from the adverse impact of Covid. Due to good rainfall received during the year and adoption of pro-farmer policies, the economy showed a great comeback. Nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2021-22 (AE) is estimated at Rs.12,01,736 Cr. as against Rs.10,14,374 Cr. for the year 2020-21 (FRE), showing a growth of 18.47%. The GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2021-22 (AE) is estimated at Rs.7,46,913 Cr. as against the First Revised Estimate for the year 2020-21 of Rs.6,70,321 Crore reflecting a growth of 11.43% compared to a dismal growth rate of 0.08% last year (2020-21 -FRE).

The sectoral growth rates of GVA of Andhra Pradesh for 2021-22 at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture: 11.27%, Industry: 12.78% and Services sector: 9.73%.

The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh during 2021-22 (AE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,07,771 as against Rs.1,76,707 in 2020-21 (FRE) - an increase of over Rs.31,000 with a highly impressive growth rate of 17.58%. The Per Capita Income of All India which has increased from Rs. 1,26,885(FRE) in 2020-21 to Rs.1,49,848 in 2021-22(AE).

Public Finance

The revenue composition of the state in FY 2020-21 indicate that Rs.57,427 crores accrued from Own Tax sources, Rs.3395 crores from Own Non-Tax sources and Rs.59,703 crores of Central Transfers.

As per the Revised Estimates of FY 2021-22, the total Own Tax Revenue is Rs 73,690 crores. The State's Own Non Tax Revenue in FY 2021-22 (RE) is Rs.5451 crore and Resource flow from the Centre is Rs. 77,947 crores in FY 2021-22 (RE).

The Total Expenditure incurred by the State (excluding ways and means advance) has increased from Rs.1,73,367 crores in the FY 2020-21 to Rs.1,93,548 crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.1,52,677 Crores in the FY 2020-21 and Rs.1,73,818 crores in FY 2021-22 (RE).

The Total Debt of the State at the end of the FY 2020-21 was Rs.3,50,557 crores and increased to Rs.3,89,754 crores at the end of FY 2021-22 (RE). In the FY 2020-21, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.35,540 crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.55,167 crores. In 2021-22 (RE), the Revenue Deficit is Rs.19,545 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs 38,224 crores.

Prices

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers grew by 6.69% in the state and 5.09% in All India level during the period April, 2021 to September, 2021 over the corresponding period of previous year. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 4.11% in the State (Combined AP) and 3.20% at All India compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

Wholesale Price Index (2011-12) for All Commodities increased from 132.0 in April, 2021 to 142.9 in November, 2021. For manufactured products, it increased from 129.9 to 136.1 and for Fuel & Power group it increased from 108.9 to 131.7 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 29,784 Fair price shops are functioning in the State. On an average, each FP Shop serves 488 cards / families. There is one shop for every 1423 persons in the state. At present 2.31 lakh MTs of Rice (1.99 Lakh MTs to Priority Households, 0.32 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 1.45 crore below poverty Line families.

In Kharif 2021-22 (1st October, 2021 to 31st December, 2021), a quantity of 11,04,638 MTs of Paddy, valued Rs.2,148.65 crores was procured ensuring MSP to 1,48,644 farmers.

Seasonal conditions

The State received rainfall of 607.3 mm during the South West Monsoon period for 2021-22 as against the normal rainfall of 556.0 mm, indicating an excess of 9.2%. Vizianagaram, Chittoor and Y.S.R districts received excess rainfall; SPSR Nellore district received deficient rainfall and remaining districts in the state received normal rainfall. During the North East monsoon period of 2021-22 (October to December), excess rainfall of 24.4% was recorded. The rainfall received during the period was 368.3 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296.0 mm.

Agriculture

The 2nd Advance Estimates of the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2021-22 are estimated and compared with the previous year achievements viz, 2020-21. While the area under food grains is 41.44 lakh hectares in 2021-22 as against 43.01 lakh hectares in 2020-21, showing a decrease of 3.7%. The total production of food grains in 2021-22 is 169.57 lakh tonnes while it was 165.04 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 showing an increase of 2.7%. Despite reduction in area, increase in production indicates productivity enhancement. Good rainfall, adoption of eco-friendly agricultural practices coupled with pro-farmer initiatives of the government including the key services rendered by the RBKs have contributed to this augmentation in food grains production.

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 in three instalments. 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 2021-22, 52.38 lakh farmer families including 1.51 lakh landless SC, ST, BC, Minority farmer families and ROFR cultivators were provided with a benefit of Rs. 7016.59 Cr which included Rs. 3031.20 Crores through PM KISAN.

GENERAL REVIEW

The tenant farmers are also made eligible for Navaratanalu, 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) 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 10778 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 and to reduce the cost of cultivation and thereby enhance the productivity. To benefit the farming community, 16,610 Polambadis were conducted during 2021-22 (upto 31st December, 2021) in different crops including minor crops like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, pulses and oilseeds and to major crops such as Rice, Cotton, Maize etc

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.84,807 Crore (Kharif Rs.70,533 Crore and Rabi Rs. 14,274 Crore) as production credit (Short term loans) to farmers through the PACSs and DCCBs during the year 2021-22.

During Kharif-2021, a quantity of 6,16,806 Qtl of various crop seed was distributed to 11.80 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs.17201 lakhs. During Rabi 2021-22, so far 2,70,945 quintals of seed has been distributed to 3.14 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of 9249 Lakhs.

District Resource Centers have been established during 2021-22 in 13 districts integrating the ATMA and FTC staff to utilize effectively the resources and man power.

NABARD has issued revised approval with total Financial Outlay of Rs.1661.16 Cr, out of which, an amount of Rs.736.03 Cr has been sanctioned in the first phase for the transformation of PACS as Multi Purpose Facility Centres at RBKs

Horticulture & Sericulture

As per final estimates during 2020-21 area under Horticulture crops is 17.95 lakh Ha and production is 314.78 lakh MTs. As per EXIM Bank Report, A.P contributes 7.8% of Vegetables and Vegetable products in the country. Andhra Pradesh state has emerged as the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.6% of the total production at the national level.

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in cultivation of Oil Palm, Papaya, Lime, Coconut, Cocoa, Tomato and Chillies. The State stood 2nd in Mango, Sweet Orange, Cashew & Turmeric in India. So far 13.41 lakh hectares has been covered under Micro Irrigation in 13 Districts in the State benefiting 11.91 lakh farmers. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Horticulture Production for the year 2020-21 is 12.3% as compared to last year 2019-20 which is 4.7% which shows increase in trend of Horticulture Production in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The government is encouraging expansion of number and network of FPOs to enable farmers to reduce transaction costs, access technology, and raise bargaining power and integrate with value chains. Under Horticulture sector, 251 FPOs are registered and Rs.746.12 Lakhs financial assistance has been provided to 50 FPOs to implement Business plans.

Post-Harvest Infrastructure is newly created including 5 Solar Poly Driers with a capacity of 2.50 MTs, 40 Solar Cold Room/Chambers with a capacity of 310 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. In the state, 70702 farmers raised Mulberry plantation in an extent of 1,24,983 acres and 3000 hecta of Tasar Silks plantation in tribal areas by 1770 tribal farmers. An area of 6576 Acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 2021-22.

During 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) 8033.3 MTs International Quality Bivoltine cocoons, 1164.84 MTs of 2A & above Grade Raw Silk and 47,949 M.Ts of Reeling Cocoons (BV +CB) produced in the state. Productivity of cocoon increase from 73 to 75 Kgs per 100 DFLS net income to Sericulture farmers. Extending the Sericulture activity, 655 new Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded during 2021-22.

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. During 2020-2021, Andhra Pradesh stood 1st in Egg Production (2496.39 Crores), 2nd in Meat production (9.54 Lakh MTs) and 5th in Milk production (147.14 Lakh MTs). 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, 340.60 lakh total Livestock & 1078.63 lakh poultry.

Through RBKs, Government distributed 2000 MTs of certified fodder seed to nearly 80000 farmers and 9795 MTs of quality tested TMR to farmers on 75% subsidy. Under YSR Pasu Nashta Parihara Padhakam, During 2021-22 (upto Dec,2021-22), compensation claimed for 51622 deaths for an amount of Rs.113.25 crores.

Under AMUL Paalavelluva (YSR Cheyutha) scheme in Phase I and II up to December 2021, 170121 loans sanctioned to the beneficiaries 153624 units grounded and under Jagananna Jeevanakranthi (YSR Cheyutha) scheme. 90066 units are grounded Phase I&II.

AP is contributing about 30.82% of National fish production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 36.21% in total value of sea food exports of the country during 2021-22. 36.13 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn is produced in the state. Under Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa, an amount of Rs.94.272 crores relief is provided to 94272 fishermen during fishing ban period.

During 2021-22 (up to December,2021) , Government provided HSD oil subsidy @ Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 17,770 boats with Rs.41.00 crores. The government enhanced the financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs, 52 deceased marine fishermen were benefited with an amount of Rs.2.60 Cr. Power tariff concessions was provided to aquaculture @Rs. 1.50 to benefit 58,000 aqua farmers with subsidy component of Rs.844.00 Cr per annum.

Forests

As per Indian State Forest Report, 2021, Andhra Pradesh state forest covers an area of 38060.39 Sq. Kms, which amount to 23.35% of the total geographical area. Out of this, Very Dense Forest is 1994.28 Sq. Kms, Moderate

Dense Forest is 13928.75 Sq. Kms, Open Forest is 13861.27 Sq.Kms and Scrub Forest is 8276.09 Kms.

To ensure wholesome living environment to the urban citizens, So far, (22) Nagaravanams have been completed and open to the public, (7) Temple Eco-parks are being developed in the state. The state has 13 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area on 8139.88 sq.km, which is 22.07% of the State's Forest area and 4.99% of the State's geographical area.

Agriculture Marketing

There are 1038 godowns with a storage capacity of 9,57,977 MTs are existing in the state, of which 673 godowns with a storage capacity of 6,29,006 MTs are under utilization. The Market Committees have collected Market Fee of Rs.361.46 crores upto Dec 2021-22. 8,45,624 MT quantity with a trade value of Rs.4885 Crores traded in e-NAM. Assaying labs were established in 14 Market Yards in Model Market Yards/ e-NAM markets in the State. 1,66,385 lots were assayed. Inter Mandi transactions traded between APMCs account for a value of Rs.504.15 Lakhs and for a quantity of 6760.104 Qtls of commodities namely Chilli, Groundnut, Tamato and Turmeric.

The Government of A.P has announced MSP for crops grown in A.P and for which GOI has not announced – The crops for which MSP is now announced include: 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.

AP is the only state in the country which collects farm prices from each RBK on a daily basis through an App 'Continuous Monitoring of Agriculture prices and Procurement(CM APP), developed for providing end to end solutions, from taking daily price alerts from each RBK to undertaking procurement wherever necessary.

The government has intervened to provide remunerative price to the farmers with regard to tomato and provided to the consumers at an affordable price.

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

GENERAL REVIEW

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.

"De-risking the investments is the cornerstone of the new industrial policy. Government introduced 'YSR AP One', a multi-faceted business enablement centre which acts as a one-stop resource and support centre for industries. The Single Desk Policy aims to create an ecosystem that provides all clearances required to setup industry within 21 working days

Andhra Pradesh is ranked No. 1 in 'Ease of Doing Business' issued by Government of India for the State Reform Action Plan 2019-20.

During 2021-22 (upto December 2021), 10 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs 2030.19 crores providing employment to 3,889 persons and 5907 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established with an investment of Rs. 1762.31 crores providing employment to 37604 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. Under Dr. Y.S.R Navodayam, 1,78,919 (22%) accounts are restructured as on 30/09/2021 under One Time Restructuring(OTR) of MSME loans scheme 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.

Under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package an amount of Rs.5171.96 Lakhs disbursed to 152783 beneficiaries as on 30-09-2021.

In the financial year 2021-22, the Government has released industrial incentives of Rs.191.10 Crores to 1046 MSMEs under general category, an amount of Rs.101.31 Crores to 479 MSMEs pertaining to OBC Category, Rs. 111.84 Crores to 2018 MSMEs to SC Category, Rs.24.40 Crores to 384 MSMEs for ST Category and Rs.242.12 Crores for 46 Large and Mega textile Industries.

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. 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

APIIC has undertaken and developed 530 Industrial estates, 293 Industrial Parks, 31 MSME Parks, 6 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) 3 IT SEZ's, 3 Growth centre and 194 Bulk Land parcels. 1,734 acre of Industrial Land has been allotted to 423 units with a employment potential of 37,349 and proposed investment of Rs 7,445 Cr. APIIC has a land bank of 51,992 acre for allotment.

APIIC is developing 'YSR Jagananna Mega Industrial Hub' over an extent of 3,155 acre near Kopparthi node of VCIC. This industrial hub is likely to attract an investment of INR 25,000 Cr with a potential to generate employment for 75,000 people.

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. and the projected Investment is Rs.400 Cr.

Commerce and Exports

The State has improved its exports performance from Rank #7 in 2019-20 to Rank #4 in 2020-21 with an increase in exports to USD 16.8 Bn in the FY 2020-21, a growth of 13.8% compared to the previous year. The AP State accounts for 5.8% of national exports and Exports will be doubled by 2030, increasing State share to 10 percent.

State level trade carnival (VanijyaUtsav) was conducted at Vijayawada where export promotion councils (EPCs), export institutions were called to interact with exporters and potential prospective exporters for knowledge exchange. Released State Export Action Plan on the occasion of Vanijya Utsav dated 21st September 2021. The State move from rank 9 (2018) to rank 4 (2021) in merchandise exports.

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.2,029.83 crores of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2020-21 and the Mineral Revenue during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) is Rs.2904 Crores.

A total of 1.20 Cr. tons of sand is supplied to consumers realizing a revenue of Rs.185 Crores in FY 2021-22 to the State Exchequer.

Handlooms & textiles: There are 1282 Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State of which 896 are Cotton, 325 are Silk and Wool-61. During 2021, 80,031 beneficiaries are covered under YSR Nethanna Nestham

with an amount of Rs192.07 Crs. Under MUDRA scheme, Rs.16.90 Crores loans were sanctioned to 1269 Handloom Weavers upto 31st December during the year 2021-22.

Water Resources

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 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 3 years.

Completion of 40 Jalayagnam Projects (23 Major + 7 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create 28.54 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 4.31 lakh acres.

Polavaram Irrigation Project is taken up as National project. As of December, 2021, the completion rate under various components is 77.91% for overall work, 20.19% of Land Acquisition and R&R works, 92.57% of RMC, 71.24% LMC, Head works- 75.75%. and total project including LA & R&R up to EL +45.72m : 42.56%. The project is scheduled to be completed by 2023.

The Government of A.P has proposed restoration of 445 MI schemes and modernization of 21 Medium Irrigation Projects under JICA Phase II and the Technical Advisory Committee approved the 445 MI schemes for Rs.253.05 Crores.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 22944 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) out of which 7630 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 15314 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is 33%. As per GEC 2019-20, the stage of ground water development in command areas is 22% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 48%.

After utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, the net rise in groundwater level is 0.65 m during December, 2021 when compare to the same period in the previous year. The net area irrigated under groundwater

GENERAL REVIEW

during 2021-22 is 29.12 lakh acres and gross area irrigated under groundwater was 41.44 lakh acres with about 18 lakh bore wells.

Power

In AP Power Sector, the cost of service grew at a CAGR of 7.85 % between Financial Year 2014-15 and FY2020-21, whereas the income of DISCOMs grew at 9.10% CAGR.

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state as on 30/11/2021 stands at 18509.71 MW of which 1797.60 MW have been commissioned by Hydel, 4850 MW Thermal-Genco, 1980.51 CCGS, 907.64MW Gas , 230.55MW Thermal (IPP) and 4083.57 MW Wind, 4095.63 MW Solar and 564.21 MW through other sources.

The Transmission losses increased to 2.84%(Provisional) during the year 2021-22(upto Nov,21) from 2.60% in 2020-21. During 2021-22, the department has implemented an important scheme namely 'Commissioning of Dr.NTTPS Stg-V (1x800MW) and SDSTPS Stg-II (1x800MW) by 31.03.2022'. Commercial Operation of these 800 MW unit is planned by end of March, 2022. APGENCO is making all-out efforts to achieve the generation revised targets set for the year March, 2022 and planning to commission 1600MW(2x800MW) in this financial year March, 2022 for the implementation of "Nine Hrs. free agriculture power supply".

State government is providing free power of 9 hours per a day to 19.24 lakh agricultural consumers with an amount of Rs 6801.14Cr in FY2021-22 (Up to Dec-2021) subsidy given to Agriculture farmers .

Government provided subsidy of Rs.477.55 crores to 62228 aqua farmers for consumption of 2750.86 MU towards subsidizing unit rate @Rs 1.50 and Rs.214.79 Cr subsidy to domestic sector by supplying free power (200 units / month) to SC & ST colonies benefitting 16,28,936 SCs and 4,97,896ST in 2021-22(up to Dec-2021).

Around 23.64 Lakh LED lights have been installed so far across the State. The estimated energy savings are around 260 MU per annum with a monetary benefit of Rs156 crores per year for the entire project.

The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8826.363 MW. Of this, 4132.385 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.57 from Wind Power Projects, 105.598 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 504.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.

Roads

The total R&B Road Network (excluding National Highways) in the State as on December 2021 is 46235.10 Km, comprising 13500.00 Kms of State Highways, 26634.34 Kms of Major district road and Rural roads. The density of National Highways is 16.53 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 50.08 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 52 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 8163.72 Km. of which 3120.23 Km are under the control of NHAI, 629.74 Km with MoRT&H, PIU and 4413.75 Km under the control of State PWD.

Under MDR during 2021-22, 39 road works with a length of 230.07Km and 4 bridge works have been completed. Nine road works of a total length of 163.30 Km at a cost of Rs.393.55 cr. were developed by APRDC and are in Operation & Maintenance stage.

The total length of the rural roads as on 01.04.2021 in the state is 79,962 KMs. During the year 2021-22 (Upto December, 2021), 2,508 KM length of road is completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1616 crores.

Transport

There are 1.46 Crore Motor Vehicles registered in the State as on 31.12.2021, of which 1.29 Cr are non-transport vehicles used for personalized purposes and 17.33 Lakhs Transport Vehicles. Out of 1.29 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.15 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.02%, Four wheelers (jeeps and motor cars) are 9.64 Lakhs which constitute 7.47%, and 4.51 Lakhs are other vehicles i.e Tractors, Trailers road rollers, rig mounted, construction equipment ,Fire tenders and others of the Non-Transport segment. In the F.Y. 2021-22, the revenue realized up to December 2021 was Rs. 2385.73 Crores with growth rate of 23.28%. Focusing on Road Safety during 2021-22 (Up to December, 2021), 5,55,531 cases were booked against the above violations and mobilize revenue of Rs.112.80 crore.

Under YSR Vahana Mithra scheme, an amount of Rs 10,000/- was sanctioned to 2,54,591 eligible beneficiaries in 2021-22.

Presently, APSRTC (13 Districts) has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 129 Depots with a total fleet strength of 11303 buses.

As on December, 2021, it recorded fuel efficiency of 5.26 km per liter and the average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 257 kms and the Corporation achieved 80.37% fleet utilization in view of pandemic Corona situation.

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

Under 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. AP Tourism offers multitude of 11 theme-based options to explore across its length and breadth.

The state is divided into 7 tourism divisions for concentrated growth in tourism sector.

The Government of AP has approved 12 (Twelve) projects under the guidelines of AP Tourism Policy 2020-25 for the promotion of AP State which has potential to bring in an investment of Rs 2868.81 crores and approximately generates an employment to 48,000 people. The projects include development of Mega Tourism Projects/5-star and above hotels, Mega Spiritual center.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Rushikonda Beach in Visakhapatnam has been conferred the coveted "Blue Flag Beach".

Information Technology

For promoting inward investments in the State, to foster a culture of entrepreneurship and to generate large scale employment, GoAP has issued AP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2021 – 2024 and AP IT Policy IT 2021 – 2024.

There are 10 investment proposals under IT sector at advanced stage of grounding for generation of 20,000 jobs with an investment of over INR 500 Cr. over a period of 2 to 5 years; 15 investment proposals under ESDM sector at initial stage of implementation for generation of 25,000 jobs with an investment of over INR 4,000 Cr. over a period of next 3 years.

Creation of Concept Cities in an extent of 1000 to 2000 Acres in Vishakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Anantapur is under process.

Government has approved for developing a Greenfield Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) in an extent of 500 acres at Koppa, Kadapa District under EMC 2.0 scheme of MeitY, Govt. of India with an investment potential of more than INR 8,000 Crs and potential employment generation for more than 25,000. 5 companies have come forward to set up their manufacturing facilities in YSR EMC Koppa with a cumulative investment of more than INR 660 Crores and employment generation of more than 8,912 personal.

SAPNET is operating MANA TV 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.

Society for A.P Network (SAPNET) harness the potential of the Satellite based communications Network for propagating Distance Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, creating Awareness in Self Help Groups and Human Resource Development by operating two electronic visual media Channels, MANA TV 2 and AP Prime TV.

About thirty departments are using the services of SAPNET. SAPNET also distributing the services of the sources of Local Cable TV network all over the state and AP FIBER grid landing channels. There are 4759 ROTs (Receive only Terminals) 13 Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) across the Andhra Pradesh.

- Best Edtech of the Year from Team Education Excellence Awards, 2021,

GENERAL REVIEW

- Certification of Appreciation from Infosys for contribution in coordinating placement activities,
- Best IT Strategist of the year from IJIEMR-Elsevier & SSRN Research Awards, 2021.

Andhra Pradesh Technology Services (APTS) is the nodal Agency for maintenance of AUA/KUA Services in the UIDAI ecosystem to provide the 'Aadhaar User Authentication Services' to the departments. Departments are on-boarded for utilizing the AUA/KUA services. The total transactions consumed by 30 departments during 2021-22 (upto Dec, 21) are 39.84 crore for implementation of citizen centric services, welfare schemes and flag-ship programmes implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

School Education

The Government is committed to achieve 100% literacy and several schemes have been initiated for bringing out both quantitative, qualitative improvement and to retain children in schools. 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.

As part of Academic and Administrative Reforms, schools have been categorized in to 6 types namely Satellite Foundational School (PP1 & PP2), Foundational School (PP1, PP2, Class 1 & 2), Foundational School Plus (PP1, PP2, Classes 1 to 5), Pre High School (Classes 3 to 7/8), High School (Classes 3 to 10), High School Plus (Classes 3 to 12).

The enrolment in all types of schools during 2021-22 in the state is 72.49 Lakhs, of which 26.06 Lakhs (35.95%) are in primary schools, 9.97 Lakhs (13.75%) in upper primary schools and 36.46 (50.30%) 13.71 Lakhs (18.84%) in High Schools. Under Jagananna Amma Vodi scheme during 2020-21 an amount of Rs.6564.22 Crore was transferred to the bank accounts of 43.76 Lakh eligible mothers/guardian.

The Government of AP has setup the Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF) for maintaining cleanliness of the Toilets, Urinals, dress change room, wash basins and other associated items of the toilet complexes in all the government schools and all the Government Junior Colleges in Rural and Urban areas. TMF is created

exclusively for maintenance of toilets in 44,478 Government schools and 472 Junior Colleges with a fund of Rs.444.89 Crore, which was contributed from the Ammavodi scheme @ of Rs.1000 from each parent.

Under Mid-Day Meal, 41.50 lakh children are covered in the state during 2021-22, 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.

Samagra Shiksha

Under "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" during the Academic Year 2021-22, Government have supplied Students Kits to 47.32 Lakh students with a budget of Rs.789.21 Crores. 1092 Schools were being affiliated to CBSE during 2021-22.

Under Mana Badi Nadu Nedu, in Phase-I, 14,750 School projects were completed out of 15,715 schools projects with an expenditure of Rs.3,677Cr (as on 06.01.2022) and in phase-II, 12680 schools are to be taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.4535Cr.

There are 131 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) (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 166 Aided Junior Colleges, 3138 other Junior colleges functioning in the state. Under Ammavodi, 4.34 Lakh beneficiaries covered in Intermediate Education. All Govt. Jr Colleges are set for modernization and transformation under the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu programme in phase II.

The State Institute of Vocational Education (SIVE) has taken steps to upgrade in merging of Commerce courses i.e., Insurance and Marketing (I&M), Retail and Marketing (R&M) and Banking and Finance Services (BFS) Courses as Banking and Retail Management (BRM) as new course from the academic year 2021-22.

Collegiate Education

There are 161 Government Degree Colleges (160 degree + 1 oriental) and 57 Private aided Colleges existing in the state catering to the educational needs of 1.3 Lakh students offering UG & PG courses. Out of these, 28 are Autonomous colleges (16 GDCs+ 12 Aided), 2 Social

Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges and 3 College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) Colleges. and one Govt. Degree College with DBT Star College status.

Department is imparting employable skills through Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) established in 132 Government Degree Colleges, 15,298 students were trained and 9200 were shown placements in 2020 and 2021. Employable skills are also imparting to students in collaboration with TCS-iON, IBM-NASSCOM during 2020-21 and 2021-22.

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 2021-22.

To enhance access to all sections of the society, 10 new Government Degree Colleges were established during 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Andhra Pradesh state has a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 35.1% in Higher Education and Gender Parity Index of 0.82 (as per AISHE 2019-20).

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 171 Private polytechnics are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 69431. 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 SWAYAM MOOCS.

The revised curriculum C-20 as per Industry needs to keep pace with changing face of Industry is implemented in Polytechnics from the academic year 2021-22 onwards.

CISCO academies were established in all 84 Government Polytechnics. So far 62,178 students attended certified courses in CISCO Academies till the Academic Year 2021-22. Rs.25.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for getting National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for 5 Government Polytechnics for the year 2021-22.

Health and Family Welfare

Health parameters: Ensuring access to health facilities is one of the top agenda item for the state.

The State Government provides key health services such as Maternal Health Care, Child Health Care and Family Welfare Services through 11481 Sub-centers, 1130 Rural Primary Health Centers, 560 Urban Primary Health Centers 181 Community Health Centers, 51 Area Hospitals, 17 District Hospitals and 12 Teaching hospitals in the state.

Under these UPHCs, 27.36 Lakhs OPD, 3.11 Lakhs Tele consultation, 7.23 Lakhs Lab investigations, 2.60 Lakhs Immunization and 2.30 Lakhs ANC/PNC were performed during the year 2021-22 up to December, 2021.

Under National Urban Health Mission, 560 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) in 120 ULBs have been established. Each urban health centre covers 25,000 to 30,000 population in slum area.

Over the years, there has been a significant improvement in various health parameters. The estimated Crude Birth rate, Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state stand at 15.9, 6.4 and 25 respectively as compared to 19.7, 6.0 and 30 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, bulletin - 2019).

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) stands at 65 for Andhra Pradesh much lower than All-India's 112, as per the latest Sample Registration System (2016-18).

During 2021-22 (up to December 2021), the Full Immunization (Children below 1 yr) coverage is 101.38% and Complete Immunization (Children 1 to 5 Yrs) is 100.44%. Under the Emergency Health Transportation Scheme, 7.55 lakh patients and 1.63 lakh pregnant women were transported under the Emergency Health Transportation Scheme (108).

70.44 lakhs beneficiaries utilized MMU (104) services. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana, 1.26 Lakh pregnant women were benefitted with incentives. 1,55,337 availed drop back services. 310507 pregnant women screened under PMSMA and identified 55546 high risk mothers.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a unique Special innovative Programme "Dr.YSR Kanti Velugu" - Mass Eye Screening to provide comprehensive Primary,

GENERAL REVIEW

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.

Under Phase-I&II - Screened 66,17,613 Children covering 60,393 Schools and Provided 1,58,227 Free Spectacles to all Children and Conducted 310 surgeries for the identified School Children.

Under Phase-III programme - Eye Screening "Avva-Tata" for 60 years and above population 15.94 Lakh Old Age people were screened, spectacles delivered to 5.46 Lakh and 1.45 Lakh Cataract Surgeries done during 2021-22 (as on 27.12.2021). Avva-Tata Eye Screening is still being conducted in all 13 districts. The total of Phase III expenditure incurred is Rs.89.66 Crores.

52 Govt. Institutions and 13 DBCs are strengthened with Opth. Equipment. 11 Teaching Hospitals 13 District Hospitals 28 Area Hospitals and 84 NGO Eye Hospital are providing eye care services.

The State is conducting population based survey for non communicable diseases to the entire population of the state. In 1st Phase survey 4.2 Cr population screened, 2nd Phase of survey with physical examination for Hypertension, Diabetes and Hemoglobin at household level, 19.84 Lakh persons were screened and generated health IDs.

Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme provide end to end cashless health care services to the BPL families identified by the Government in Empanelled Network Hospitals for 2446 procedures with financial limit of Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per annum. 140.51 Lakh BPL population of the state is eligible for the benefits. 1.41 crore new cards were issued as on 31-12- 2021. 6,26,841 patients are benefitted with an amount of Rs.2054.34crores.

5512 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas where 14,39,914 beneficiaries were screened, and 11,714 patients were referred.

Under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme, During 2021-22, 71,554 APL families are enrolled, premium of Rs.23.24 crores was collected, payment settled for 20,618 claims with an amount of Rs. 40.57 crores.

In order to compensate the loss of wages during post-op recovery period, government provides "Post-operative Sustenance Allowance" under YSR Aarogya Aasara scheme .From December, 2019 to December,2021 an amount of Rs.489.61crores provided to post-operative

sustenance allowance @ Rs.225/- per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per month to 8,83,961 cases under Aarogya Aasara.

In view of the spread of Pandemic COVID -19 virus the State government has provided cashless health care services to the CORONA virus affected people, irrespective of their economic status and also to treat the suspected patients. 2,09,765 patients were treated with preauthorized amount of Rs.732.16 crores.

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) providing outpatient, inpatient, diagnostic and laboratory services through secondary level hospitals. 184 CHCs/MC with 6230 beds, 48 SDHs(AHs) with 5150 beds and 17 DHs with 4450 beds are functioning under APVVP in the state. During 2021-22 (Up to December) Services were provided to 133.32 Lakh out patients and 13.92 inpatients.

DME issued notification for filling up of 692 CAS Specialist posts and 26 DAS posts in APVVP and 5 DAS Vacancies of DPH&FW, the process of CAS Specialist is completed and 211 number of doctors have reported for duty. 26 DAS posts are recruited.

Around 1.94 lakh PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the ART centres in the state. 20,889 ART patients are receiving ART pensions through YSR Pension Kanuka.

Women Development and Child Welfare

Andhra Pradesh is implementing ICDS scheme through 55607 AWCs under 257 ICDS projects in 13 districts. The state government has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCE). 9.60 Lakh Children in the age group 3-6 Years are covered under ECCE . Pre-School syllabus has been revised based on National Education Policy. The department has trained 257 CDPOs and 1414 Supervisors and all 55607 Anganwadi Workers on the revised syllabus.

Under Nadu-Nedu, the Government is taking up construction and up gradation of Anganwadi Centers in the state. To address the problem of anemia and malnutrition among 31.88 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months, YSR Sampoorna Poshana plus (+) in 77 Tribal and sub plan mandals and YSR Sampoorna Poshana in remaining mandals of the State is being implemented under supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centers in

supersession of the existing schemes of supplementary nutrition.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus and YSR Sampoorna Poshana scheme was introduced for supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centres at an annual budget of Rs. 1,800.00 Cr. Milk and Egg are being given on daily basis to all 31.88 Lakh Pregnant and Lactating women and children aged 6 months to 72 months, who are enrolled in the Anganwadis. Under the scheme, a total of 7 Lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers, 9 Lakh children of 36 – 72 months age and 15 lakh children of 6 – 36 months age are getting benefitted. State Government is spending additionally Rs.1,560 Crores to provide daily egg and milk to all Pregnant and Lactating women and Children aged 6 – 72 months.

Over 98% of Pregnant and children below 6 years are being covered under Health check-ups in a month through VHSNDs.

In coordination with RythuSadhikaraSamstha, Nutri Gardens and Kitchen gardens have been developed in 12,500 AWCs across the state and identified 7676 GPs for developing Nutri gardens where lands are not available with AWCs.

604 Child Marriages were stopped, 569 Sexual assault cases registered/booked under POCSO Act, 2012. 1219 children were rescued from child labour.

27,620 Anganwadi Centers are changed as Foundation Schools and 27,987 Anganwadi Centers as Satellite Foundation Schools.

Under Nadu-Nedu, the State Government will be taking up construction of new buildings and upgradation of Anganwadi Centres.

Welfare of Disabled

As per the Census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 11.04 Lakhs. Pensions are sanctioned to 6.84 lakhs Differently Aabled persons with an amount of Rs. 205.07 and to 34.42 lakhs Senior Citizens with an amount of Rs. 860.41 crores through Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department.

Under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena, 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 and also provides reimbursement of Tuition fee under Jagananna Vidhya Deevena.

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, 17 Hostels, 162 Post-matric Hostels and 1953 Govt. Primary Schools are functioning in the State with an enrolled strength of 1,44,268 students.

Scheme wise benefits during 2021-22

- Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): 47,322 ST students are benefitted with an amount of Rs.92.88 Crores.
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF): 34,872 ST Students are benefitted with an amount of Rs.73.38 Crores.
- YSR Pension Kanuka : 3,54,459 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.755.52 Cr.
- YSR Vahanamitra: 10241 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.10.24 Cr.
- YSR Cheyutha: 1,51,310 ST women were benefitted with an amount of Rs.283.70 Cr.
- YSR Aasara: 29417 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs.168.27 Cr.
- Under "Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme free Power for 200 units, allocated Rs.70.00 Crs benefiting 5,00,000 Households.
- Under Ammavodi, 2.84 Lakh STs were benefitted during 2020-21 with an amount of Rs.397.89 Crores.

The Government have sanctioned YSR Tribal Medical College at Paderu of Visakhapatnam district with an amount of Rs.500.00 Crores. At present the earth work, footings, pedestals and columns are in progress. Also sanctioned 5 Multi-Specialty Hospitals for Srikakulam Vizianagaram East Godavari, West Godavari and Prakasam Districts. Earth work, footings, pedestals and columns are in progress.

GENERAL REVIEW

2,74,078 Individual Titles for an extent of 5,63,207 Acres and 3,294 Community Titles for an extent of 6,23,515 Acres were distributed till now.

Social Welfare

As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population is 84.69 Lakhs which 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.

The SC enrollment ratio is 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 is implementing different Educational programmes namely Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) and Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) under Navaratnalu scheme.

Financial Assistance provided by government to SCs during 2021-22 (upto December,2021).

- Under YSR Pension Kanuka, Rs.1908.59 Crs released to 10.04 lakh Pensioners.
- Under YSR Aasra scheme, Rs. 1296.00 Crs released to 16.84 lakh DWCRA women.
- Under YSR Cheyutha Rs. 1020.99 Crs released to 5.44 lakh women
- Under YSR VahanaMitra ,Rs. 59.69 Crs released to 59,692 beneficiaries.
- Under Jagananna VidyaDeevena (RTF) Rs.373.72 Crs. was incurred benefiting 2.17 Lakh students
- Under JaganannaVasathiDeevena (MTF)Rs. 206.49 Crs was incurred benefiting 2.01 Lakh SC students.
- Jagananna AmmaVodi Scheme Rs.1231.31 Crs allocated.
- Under "Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme, Government extended the Free Power provision from (100) units to (200) Units per month to SC, ST Households and allocated Rs.70.00 Crs for benefiting 5,00,000 households
- An amount of Rs.3.13 Crs released to 86627 SC for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Caste Hawkers.

BC Welfare

At present, there are 747 Govt. B.C. hostels, (565 hostels

for boys and 182 hostels for girls). 40,495 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2021-22. The boarders are provided with diet charges, cosmetic charges and also supplied note books, three pairs of dresses and bedding material every year.

Financial Assistance provided by government to BCs during 2021-22 (upto December,2021).

- Under the "YSR Vahan Mithra" 177856 BCs are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.250.72 Cr.
- Under "YSR Matsyakara Bharosa" 100819 BCs are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.100.82 Cr during the fishing holiday period @ Rs.10,000/- per year.
- Under the "Y.S.R. Nethanna Nestham" 69302 BC Weaver are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs. 180.12 Cr.
- Under "Jagananna Chedodu", government provided financial assistance @ Rs.10,000/- per annum to Rajakas and Nayibrahmins for better livelihood. An amount of Rs.16.63 crores has been incurred for 16634 beneficiaries.
- Under "YSR Pension Kanuka" an amount of Rs.9447.07 crores has been incurred covering 30,37,048 beneficiaries.
- under "YSR Asara", supported 14,05,248 beneficiaries of B.C Woman members of SHG groups for reimbursement of entire outstanding loans by incurring an amount of Rs. Rs.5391.92 crores.
- under the "YSR Cheyutha" financial assistance to 13,20,433 B.C Women beneficiaries @ Rs.18,750/- per annum with an amount of Rs.2745.81 crores
- Under Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) scheme, an amount of Rs. 1460.32 Crore was reimbursed to 10,31,240 BC beneficiaries.
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) scheme, an amount of Rs.772.65 Crores expenditure has been incurred for the benefit of 721013 BC beneficiaries.
- Under YSR Kapu Nestham, 3,27,349 eligible beneficiaries have been identified and an amount of Rs.1000.35 crores released towards financial assistance to Kapu women for the year 2019-20 & 2020-21

There are 13 BC Study Circles functioning in the State to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC

unemployed graduates and Post graduates. For the upliftment of Backward Classes (Bcs), 56 BC corporations have been established @ One corporation for every BC community with a population of more than 30,000.

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. 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 Cheyutha & YSR Aasara were implemented through these Corporations during the year 2021-22 from 1st April 2021 to 31st December 2021.

Beneficiaries during 2021-22 - AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.

- Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): An amount of Rs. 67.28 Crores released to benefit 62810 students.
- YSR Vahana Mithra: An amount of Rs.5.04 Crores released to 5038 beneficiaries.
- YSR Pension Kanuka: An amount of Rs.512.18 crores released to 245622 beneficiaries.
- YSR Cheyutha: An amount of Rs.151.10 crores released to benefit 80587 minority women.
- YSR Aasara: An amount of Rs.133.15 crores released to the 15172 Minority Women beneficiaries.
- Jagananna VidyaDeevena (RTF):An amount of Rs.117.50 crores released to 66488 students.

Housing

As a part of 'Navaratnalu Pedalandarikillu' 28,30,227 houses are being taken up in two Phases with a Project Cost of Rs.50,944 Crores. 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 these, 10.88 Lakh houses were grounded and are at different stages.

Construction of these houses will give a boost to the economy of the State and provide massive employment opportunities.

Municipal Administration

There are 123 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 123 ULBs is 6898 TPD and waste collected is 6829 TPD, lifting 99 % of garbage generated. Out of total 42.81 lakh households, door to door garbage collection is covered in 42.38 lakh households covering (99%) and segregation of waste at source is covered in 35.53 lakh households covering (83 %).

The works sanctioned under Nadu-Nedu Phase I, for 744 schools in 59 ULBs for MA&UD Department were successfully completed.

72,478 Ward Volunteers are working in all the ULBs across the State, 4,126 Ward Secretariats in all the 123ULBs have been established and 34,505 Ward Secretaries in MA&UD Wing have been recruited and are providing 536 Services pertaining all Departments.

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 in all 120 Municipalities including 16 Municipal Corporations. Water Supply Improvement Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local Bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with national standards.

During this year 1911 MLD of drinking water is being supplied in 120 ULB's. The frequency of supply is twice in a day in 28 ULB's, Once in a day in 58 ULB's and in alternate days in 33 ULB's.

At present total quantity of Sewage generation is 1503.20 MLD in the state. In 13 ULB's 44 Sewage Treatment Plants are treating 516.65 MLD of sewage.

GENERAL REVIEW

Water supply projects had been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.794.49 crores in 24 towns. Till now 2.41 lakh HSC's were given, and further works are in progress under various stages and are scheduled to be completed by December 2022.

Under AMRUT-Phase-II, Water supply projects have been taken up in 27 towns at a cost of Rs.2001.93 crores and in GVMC and Narasaraopet 100% of work is completed and works are in progress in various stages in the remaining ULB's, further works will be completed by December 2022.

Upgradation of Infrastructure facilities in schools has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 230.51 crores in 777 schools in 61 ULB's in first phase under Manabadi Naadu- Nedu. Work's were completed in 765 schools. Further works are in progress and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2022.

Rural Water Supply

The drinking water facilities are being provided to rural areas 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: 2,10,264 hand pumps fitted to bore wells covering 4% population, 13,839 direct pumping covering 4% population, 37,498 PWS/MPWS schemes covering 51% population and 41% population covered with 601 CPWS schemes.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission providing Functional House hold Tap Connections (FHTCs) to about 57 lakh households by 2024, an amount of Rs. 4838.64 crores was sanctioned. 4.53 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs during 2021-22.

48,488 rural habitations (54%) of habitations are covered with 55 LPCD, 46% of habitations are covered with 0 to 55 LPCD service level and 111 habitations are quality affected. Out of 95.16 Lakh rural households, about 49.23 lakh (52%) households are having house tap connections as on 31.12.2021.

Government sanctioned 3 drinking water projects for an amount of Rs. 1477 crores in 3 districts (Uddanam in Srikakulam, Pulivendula in Kadapa, Dhone in Kurnool districts) to cover 1249 stressed and quality affected habitations. So far, an amount of Rs. 51.25 crores was incurred.

MEPMA

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) is implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities to promote, strengthen and nurture self-sustainable institutions of the poor.

During 2021-22 : Under YSR "Sunna" Vaddi, 1,92,733 SHGs were benefitted with Rs. 245.04 Cr. Under YSR Aasara, 1.53 lakh SHGs are eligible and 15.52 Lakh members shall be benefitted with an eligible amount of Rs.4743.91 Cr. An amount of Rs. 1184.82 Cr has been released as 2 instalments.

Under YSR Cheyutha Financial assistance of Rs. 18,750/- has been released as 2nd instalment to 4,63,608 beneficiaries belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. 1,69,628 beneficiaries supported with livelihood activities providing loans of Rs 513.76 Cr to 156474 beneficiaries.

MEPMA is organizing Health camps, health checkups for the urban poor in coordination with line departments.

Rural Development

MGNREGS is implemented in all 13 districts of the State. Andhra Pradesh occupies 6th place in the Country in generating of 2171 Lakh person days against approved Labour Budget of 2350 Lakh person days by Gol. Out of these, 508.96 Lakh person days (23.44%) generated by SCs, 219.26 Lakh person days (10.19%) by STs, and women 1242.75 Lakh person days (48.15%) were generated during 2021-22. Expenditure under MGNREGS is Rs.7385.52 Crores, out of which Rs.4786.18 Crores are towards unskilled wages and Rs.2504.65 Crores towards Skilled Wages & Material component 3.49 Lakh Households were completed 100 days of employment during the year.

The Wage rate enhanced from Rs.237/- to Rs.245/- as per Gol notification.

Out of 10,898 Grama Sachivalayam buildings grounded, 7146 buildings are in progress and 3752 GS buildings are completed. 10,328 RBK works are grounded, 8169 RBK works are in progress and 2146 RBK works are completed. 8,534 YSR Health Clinics are grounded, 7578 YSR Health Clinics are in progress and 956 YSR Health Clinics are completed.

During 2021-22, an extent of 54,566 acres horticulture plantation was taken up benefiting 37,455 farmers with

an expenditure of Rs.83.50 Crs; 65.82 lakh Plants are planted along roadside of 16462 Kms with an expenditure of Rs.77.88 Crs;

Due to reverse migration, State government has issued 3.30 Lakh new Job cards benefitting 5.38 Lakh wage seekers & 2.42 Lakh new members are added to the existing job cards. In addition to this 7.87 lakh deactivated Job cards are activated.

Under YSR Jala Kala, 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. 6,469 Bore wells were drilled and brought an extent of 32,345 Acre of land under protective irrigation with an expenditure of Rs. 57.02 Crores by covering 8,522 farmers.

SERP

88.46 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.48 lakh SHGs. A total of 28,298 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. 8,623.69 Cr. and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs. 10,741.46 Crs. Out of 88.46 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. 2,500/- per month, (w.e.f 01.01.2022) 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. Under YSR Pensions scheme, 61.75 lakh are benefitted every month and leading dignified life in the society. 2.46 lakhs Village and Ward Volunteers are participated and released an amount of Rs.1570.06 crores to 61.75 lakh pensioners.

During the Financial Year, 2021-22,

- An amount of Rs. 12,078.40 Crores was disbursed to 2,50,058 Rural SHGs up to November, 2021
- Under YSR Sunna Vaddi, so far, Rs.2312.47 Crs was released to 16.68 Lakh SHG loan accounts
- Under YSR Aasara program, an amount of Rs. 12,758.28 Crs was disbursed to 7.96 lakhs SHGs SB Accounts under two installments during 2020-21 &

2021-22 in both Rural & Urban areas.

- Financial assistance of an amount of Rs.4390.92 Crores has been released to over 23.41 Lakh beneficiaries under second Trench of YSR Cheyutha
- Sreenidhi has provided loans to an extent of Rs.1741.58 Crores to 569670 SHG members as on 31-12-2021.
- 1,36,394 members are getting only ABH Pension of Rs.500/- and total amount paid towards ABH pensions is Rs. 6,81,97,000/- in the month of December'2021.

Poverty

The poverty ratios (as computed by Tendulkar Committee) 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%.

As per the Baseline Report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index released by NITI Aayog on 24 th November, 2021, Andhra Pradesh State is ranked 9 with MPI score of 0.053. The Intensity of Poverty in AP is 43.23% and the Head Count Ratio is 12.31%.

The MPI uses information from 12 indicators which are grouped into 3 equally weighed dimensions – health(3 indicators), Education(2 indicators) and Standard of Living(7 indicators). AP State although performed decently well in some of the indicators such as Housing, Electricity, maternal health, cooking fuel, school attendance and bank accounts.

The overall Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPRs) as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20 were about 40.1% for All India level and 46.3% for Andhra Pradesh. In rural areas, it is 49.1% for Andhra Pradesh and 40.8% for India and 40.5% for Andhra Pradesh and 38.6% for India in urban areas.

The PLFS survey, 2019-20 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 (17.6% as compared to 31.1 % in rural areas). The relatively higher work participation rates of females in rural areas could be

GENERAL REVIEW

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 (34.9%) is high in Rural Areas than of the country (24.0%).

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 unemployment rate is slightly lower in AP (4.7%) as compared to India (4.8%).

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 with substantial placement rate, placing a Million Youth in jobs by March 2024.

Under PMKVY 3.0 Scheme, trainings were imparted in 333 job roles of 34 sectors on various components such as Domain Training, training in Soft Skills, Entrepreneurship, Financial and Digital Literacy and Covid Module.

During 2021-22 (up to December)

- 324 Job Melas have been conducted, 34824 unemployed candidates attended, 3858 selected and 1912 placed
- Under ESDM, 1,41,317 Unemployed Youth have been benefitted through offline and online/virtual trainings.
- DDUGKY scheme, 6,743 youth were trained and 4,385 youth were provided with placements
- Under Direct Placement drives, 8,576 candidates were directly selected for various jobs.
- SEEDAP planning to provide employment oriented skill development trainings to 40,000 unemployed youth per annum till 2023.

Sustainable Development Goals

As an extension to MDGS, SDGs were introduced which comprise a set of 17 Goals to be achieved before the end of 2030. These 17 SDGs comprise a wide range of targets related to social, economic and environmental issues.

To monitor the progress of SDGs and strategic action plans to address the developmental challenges, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation prepared National Indicator Framework (NFI) consists of 306 statistical indicators.

Andhra Pradesh, along with other states, adopted SDG-2030 and has placed special focus on improving the human development indicators on a saturation mode. All the themes of Navaratnalu are mapped to the SDGs. The State Budget 2021-22 is aligned with SDGs. On the lines of NFI, Planning Department has developed State Indicator Framework (SIF) for tracking the progress of the SDGs in AP. The progress under 115 indicators considered by NITI Aayog are being monitored on a regular basis.

Performance of AP in SDGs

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as one of the top 5 performing States in the country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

NITI AAYOG – Government of India develops SDG India Index to benchmark and rank states vis-à-vis their respective performances in SDGs. Andhra Pradesh State has retained 4th rank in the SDG India Index Report -2020-21.

As per the report, AP State has done very well in the following areas/goals.

- AP State stood in No. 1 position in SDG 7-Affordable and Clean Energy
- The State stood in 2nd position in SDG 14- life below water
- The State secured 4th place in SDG 6-Clean water and sanitation
- The State stood in 5th place in SDG 1 and SDG 5- No poverty and gender inequality

The state government has placed special focus on improving the human development indicators on a saturation mode. All the themes of Navaratnalu are aligned with the SDGs the State Budget 2021-22 is aligned with SDGs.

CHAPTER

2

MACRO ECONOMIC
AGGREGATES

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Economic Growth

State Economy after a subdued growth during last year is projected to bounce back to pre -Covid levels. Due to Government's thrust on important sub sectors and activated supply chain, the State's economic growth is projected to register double digit growth.

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

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2021-22 (AE) is estimated at Rs. 7,46,913 Cr. as against the First Revised Estimate for the year 2020-21 of Rs. 6,70,321 Crore reflecting a growth of 11.43% compared to a dismal growth rate of 0.08% last year (2020-21 -FRE).

National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India in its Second Advance Estimates has estimated the GDP of the Country for the year 2021-22 at Rs. 147.72 lakh crores at Constant prices, as against Rs. 135.58 lakh crores in 2020-21 (FRE) registering a growth rate of 8.9 percent as compared to the growth rate of -6.6% in 2020-21 (FRE).

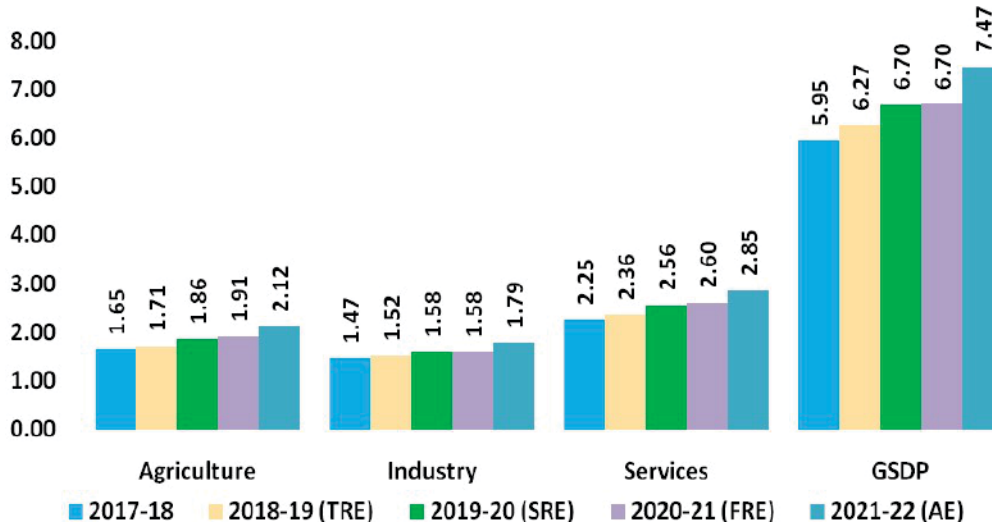
Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Broad Sector/ Growth Rate	Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in crores)				
	2017-18	2018-19 (TRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (FRE)	2021-22 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied	1,65,192	1,71,035	1,85,743	1,90,725	2,12,212
Growth Rate	18.23	3.54	8.60	2.68	11.27
Industry	1,47,328	1,52,004	1,57,954	1,58,473	1,78,723
Growth Rate	5.75	3.17	3.91	0.33	12.78
Services	2,25,349	2,36,255	2,55,739	2,60,025	2,85,324
Growth Rate	7.98	4.84	8.25	1.68	9.73
GSDP	5,94,737	6,26,614	6,69,783	6,70,321	7,46,913
Growth Rate	10.09	5.36	6.89	0.08	11.43

The overall economic growth of the state is primarily driven by the Agriculture and Allied sector which has registered GVA growth of 11.27% in 2021-22 (AE). The

GVA growth rates of Industry and Services Sectors are 12.78% & 9.73% respectively.

BROAD SECTOR-WISE GVA/GSDP(Rs. Lakh Crore) OF ANDHRA PRADESH



Agriculture broad sector:

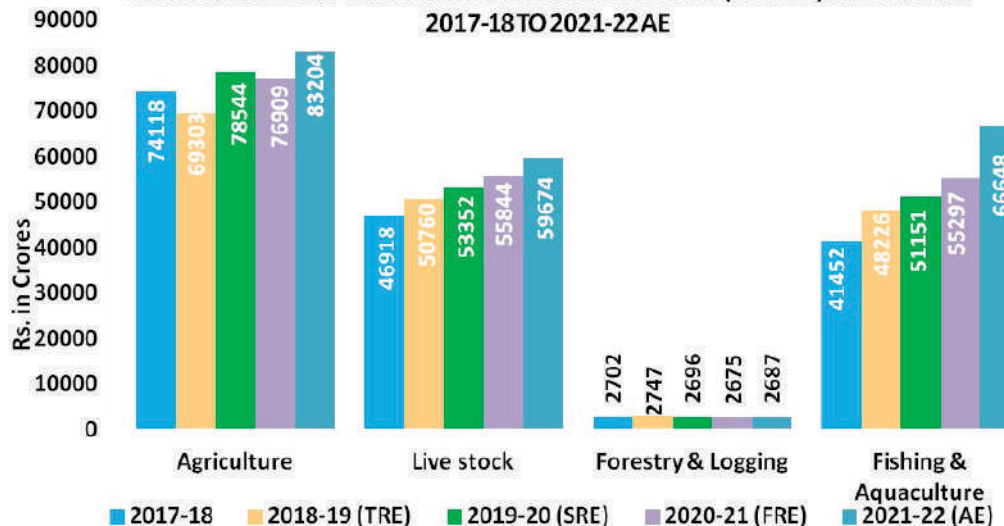
Agriculture broad sector comprises of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture sectors. The Agriculture & Allied Sectors GVA for 2021-22 (AE) is Rs.12,12,212 crores and the growth rate of 11.27%.

- Aided by good rainfall, most of the crop yields showed an increase resulting in the Agriculture

Sector's GVA for 2021-22(AE) estimated to register a growth rate of 4.28% over last year.

- The GVA of Agriculture sector moved up to Rs.30,344 Cr. as against Rs.29,098 Cr. of 2020-21 FRE.
- Horticulture Sector GVA for 2021-22 AE is estimated at Rs.52,860 Cr. as against Rs.47,811 Cr. of 2020-21 FRE with a growth rate of 10.56%.
- Live Stock Sector grew by 6.86% Fishing and Aqua Culture Sectors grew at 20.53%.

GVA ESTIMATES OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES FROM 2017-18 TO 2021-22 AE



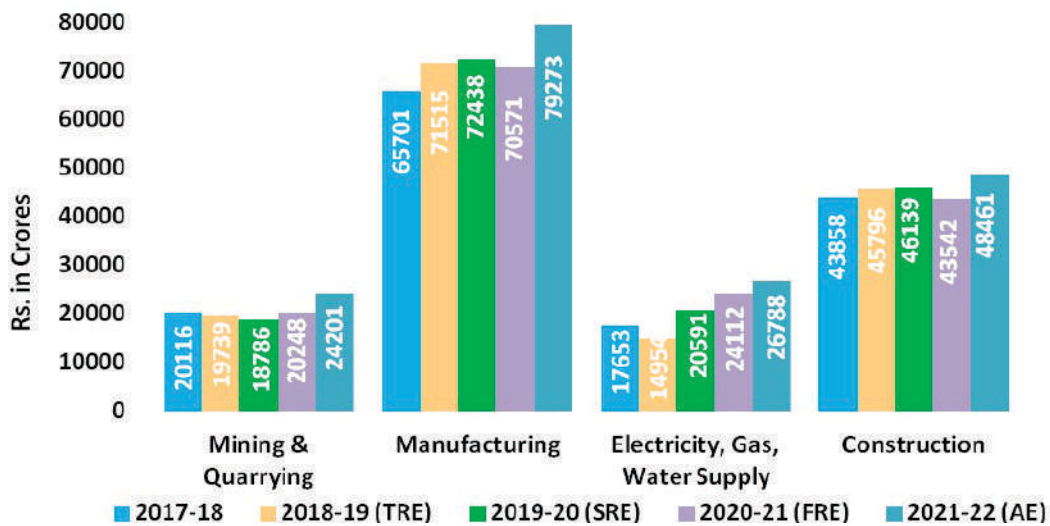
MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Industry Sector

Industry Sector at Constant(2011-12) prices as per the Advance Estimates for the year 2021-22 is expected to register a growth rate of 12.78% and is estimated at Rs.1,78,723 crores as against Rs.1,58,473 Cr. in 2020-21 (FRE). Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas, Water

Supply, Remediation & Other Utility Services sectors have registered impressive growth rates of 19.53% and 11.10% respectively whereas manufacturing & Construction sectors register a growth rate of 12.33% & 11.30% respectively.

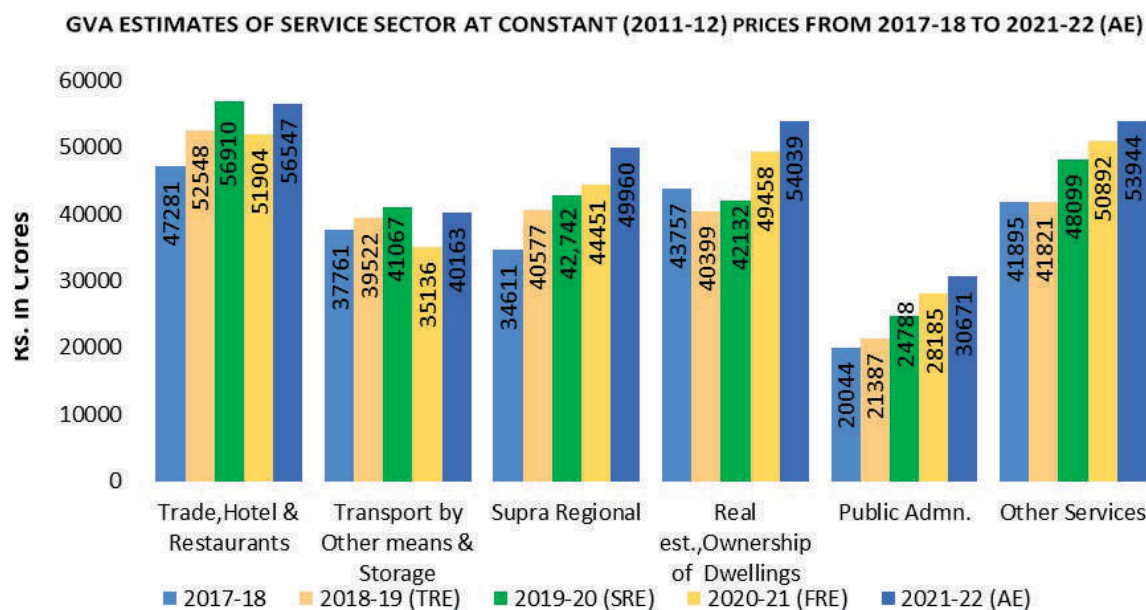
GVA ESTIMATES OF INDUSTRY SECTOR AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES FROM 2017-18 TO 2021-22 (AE)



Services Sector

This broad Service 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 Advance Estimates for the year 2021-22 at Constant (2011-12) prices for Services Sector is estimated at Rs.2,85,324 Cr. as against Rs.2,60,025 Cr. in 2020-21(FRE), with a growth rate of 9.73% over last year. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other Means & Storage, Communications, Banking, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings and Public Administration registered a growth rate of 8.94%, 14.31%, 15.65%, 10.37%, 9.26%, 8.82%, respectively.



Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices

Nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2021-22 (AE) is estimated at Rs.12,01,736 Cr. as against Rs.10,14,374 Cr. for the year 2020-21 (FRE), showing a growth of 18.47%.

Per Capita Income:

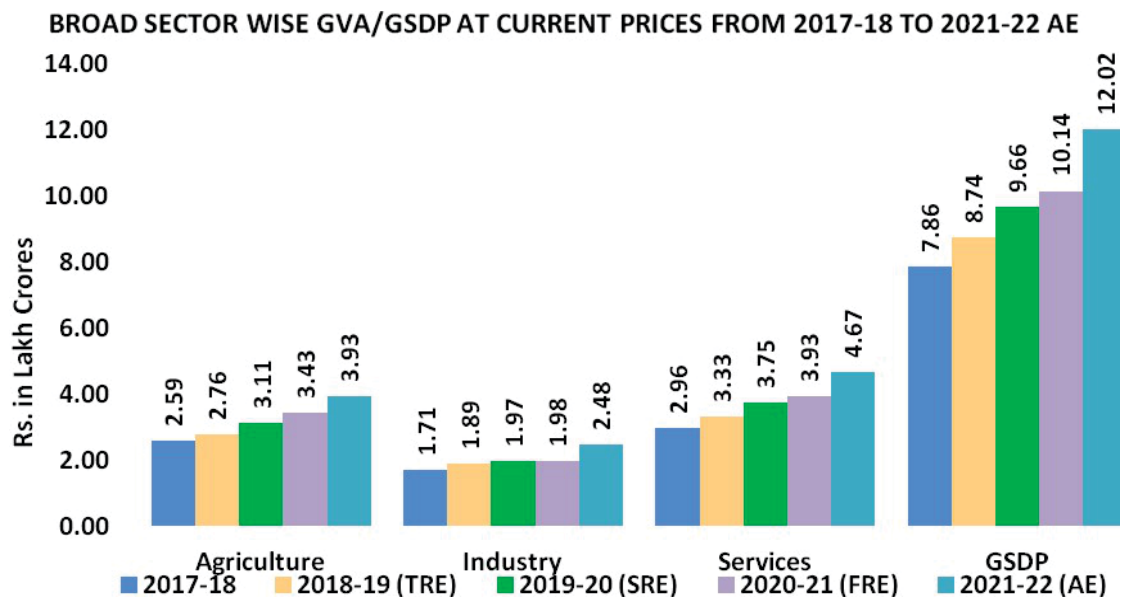
The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh during 2021-22 (AE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,07,771 as against Rs.1,76,707 in 2020-21 (FRE).

Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Current Prices

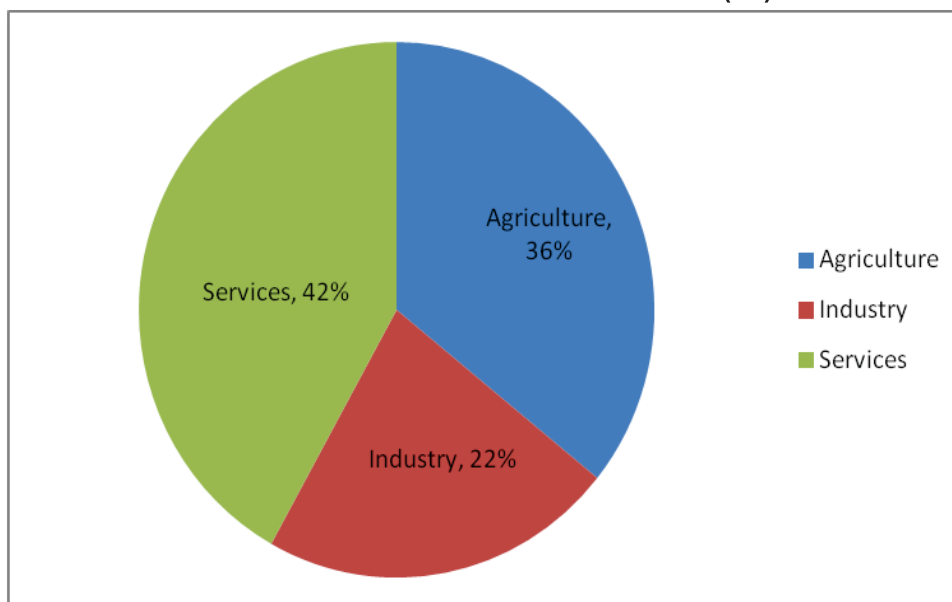
(Rs. in crores)

Broad Sector/ Growth Rate	2017-18	2018-19 (TRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (FRE)	2021-22 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied	2,58,939	2,76,335	3,10,947	3,43,243	3,93,014
Growth Rate	22.80	6.72	12.53	10.39	14.50
Industry	1,70,743	1,88,601	1,96,825	1,97,610	2,48,159
Growth Rate	13.53	10.46	4.36	0.40	25.58
Services	2,95,590	3,33,240	3,75,447	3,92,659	4,66,912
Growth Rate	12.29	12.74	12.67	4.58	18.91
GSDP	7,86,135	8,73,721	9,66,099	10,14,374	12,01,736
Growth Rate	14.86	11.14	10.57	5.00	18.47
PCI (In.Rs)	1,38,299	1,54,031	1,69,320	1,76,707	2,07,771
Growth Rate	14.60	11.38	9.93	4.36	17.58

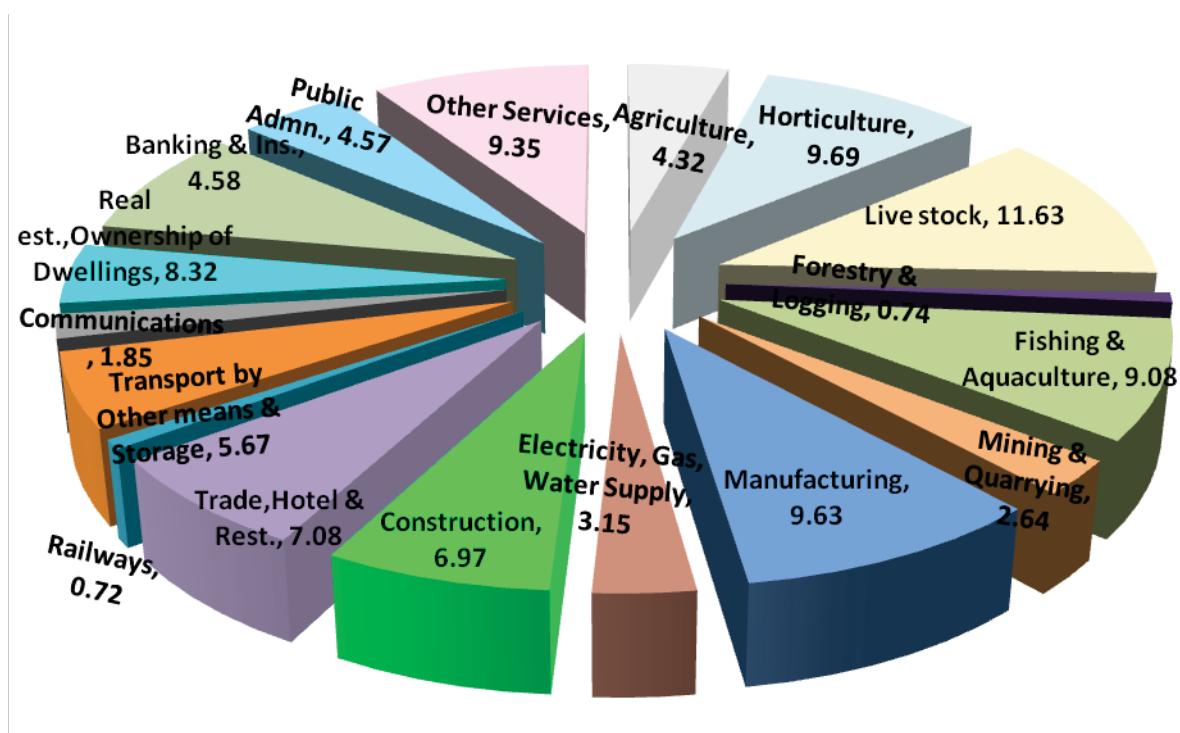
MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES



Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices-2021-22 (AE)



MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

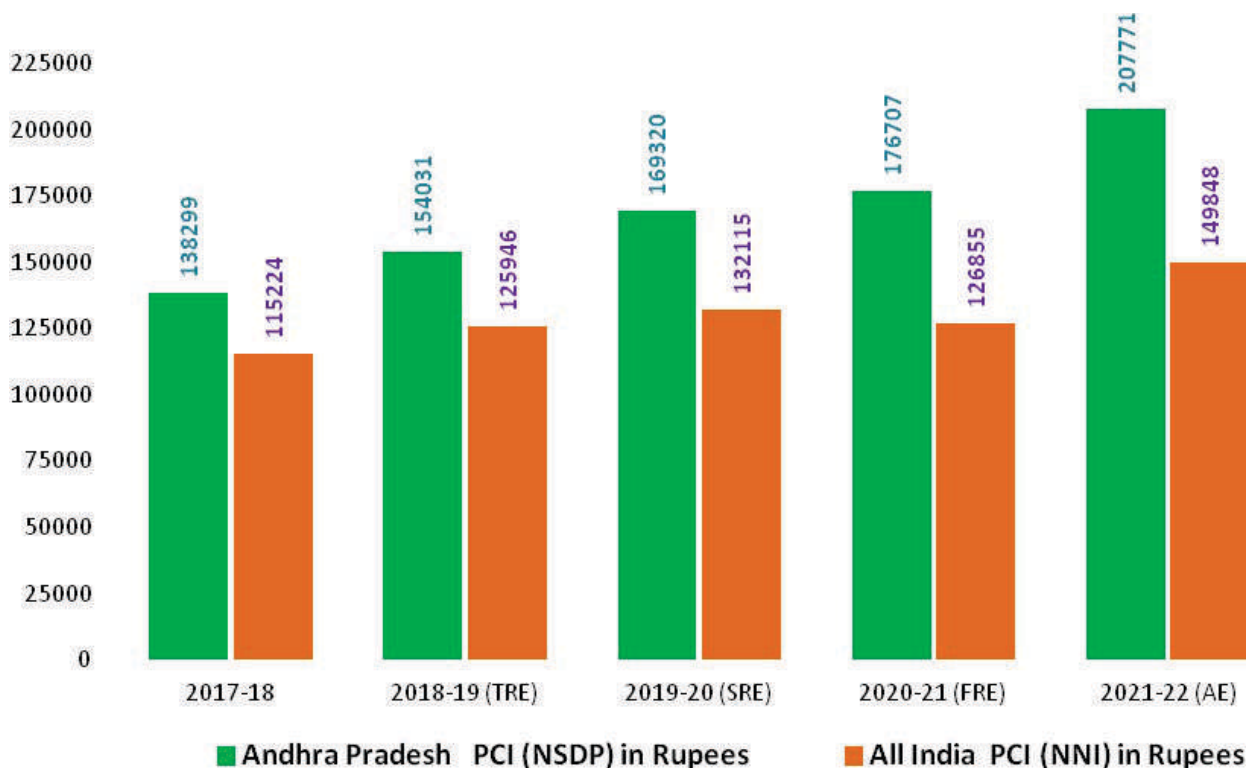


The GSDP/GDP & PCI of Andhra Pradesh and All India at Current & Constant (2011-12) prices

Item	AP (Rs.in crores)					All India (Rs.in crores)				
	2017-18	2018-19 (TRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (FRE)	2021-22 (AE)	2017-18	2018-19 (TRE)	2019-20 (SRE)	2020-21 (FRE)	2021-22 (SAE)
GSDP/GDP at Current Prices	7,86,135	8,73,721	9,66,099	10,14,374	12,01,736	1,70,90,042	1,88,99,688	2,00,74,856	1,98,00,914	2,36,43,875
Growth (%)	14.86	11.14	10.57	5.00	18.47	11.0	10.6	6.2	-1.4	19.4
GSDP/GDP at Constant Prices	5,94,737	6,26,614	6,69,783	6,70,321	7,46,913	1,31,44,582	1,39,92,914	1,45,15,958	1,35,58,473	1,47,71,681
Growth (%)	10.09	5.36	6.89	0.08	11.43	6.8	6.5	3.7	-6.6	8.9
Per Capita Income at current prices (In Rs)	1,38,299	1,54,031	1,69,320	1,76,707	2,07,771	1,15,224	1,25,946	1,32,115	1,26,855	1,49,848

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

PER CAPITA INCOME OF AP & ALL INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES FROM 2017-18 TO 2021-22 (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

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

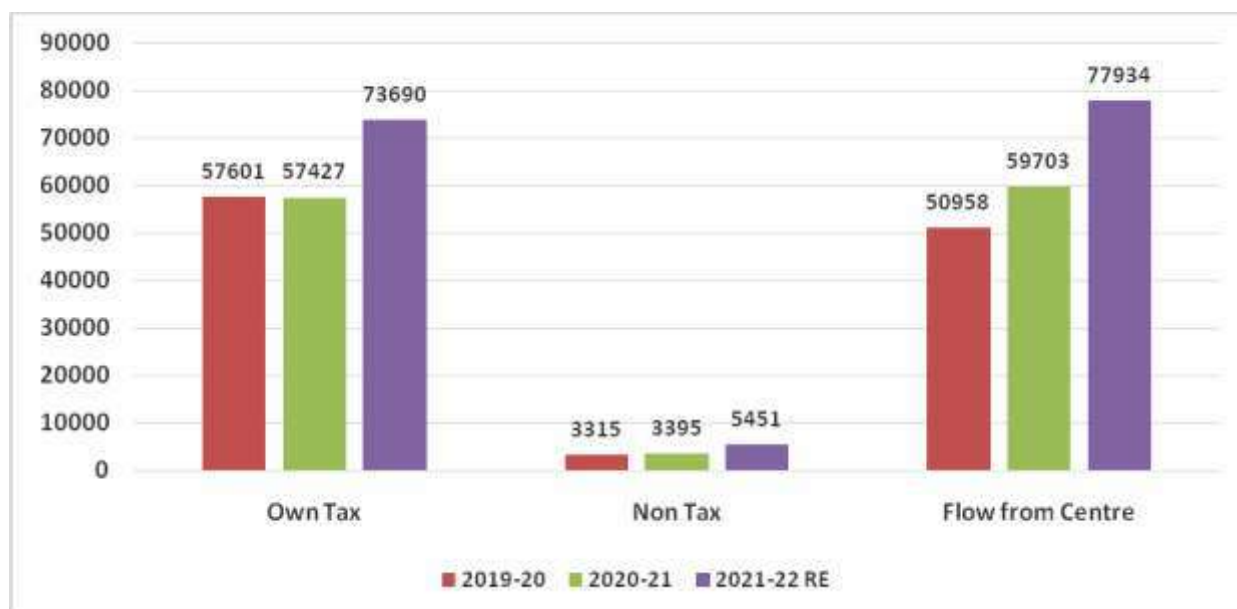
The State finances have been under stress on account of various factors such as shrinking of revenue base, bludgeoning expenses and due to various factors such as increase in the establishment costs, interest payments, welfare commitments and loss of capital city as a major commercial hub. This fiscal stress is the result of expenditure commitments rising faster, lesser than promised and anticipated flow of funds from Government of India.

The State's Revenue

The revenue for the state in FY 2020-21 stood at Rs.57,427 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs.3,395 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs.59,703 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 2021-22 (RE) with the FY 2019-20 and 2020-21 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 2019-20 to FY 2021-22 (RE)
Comparison of State's Revenue

(Rs.in Crores)

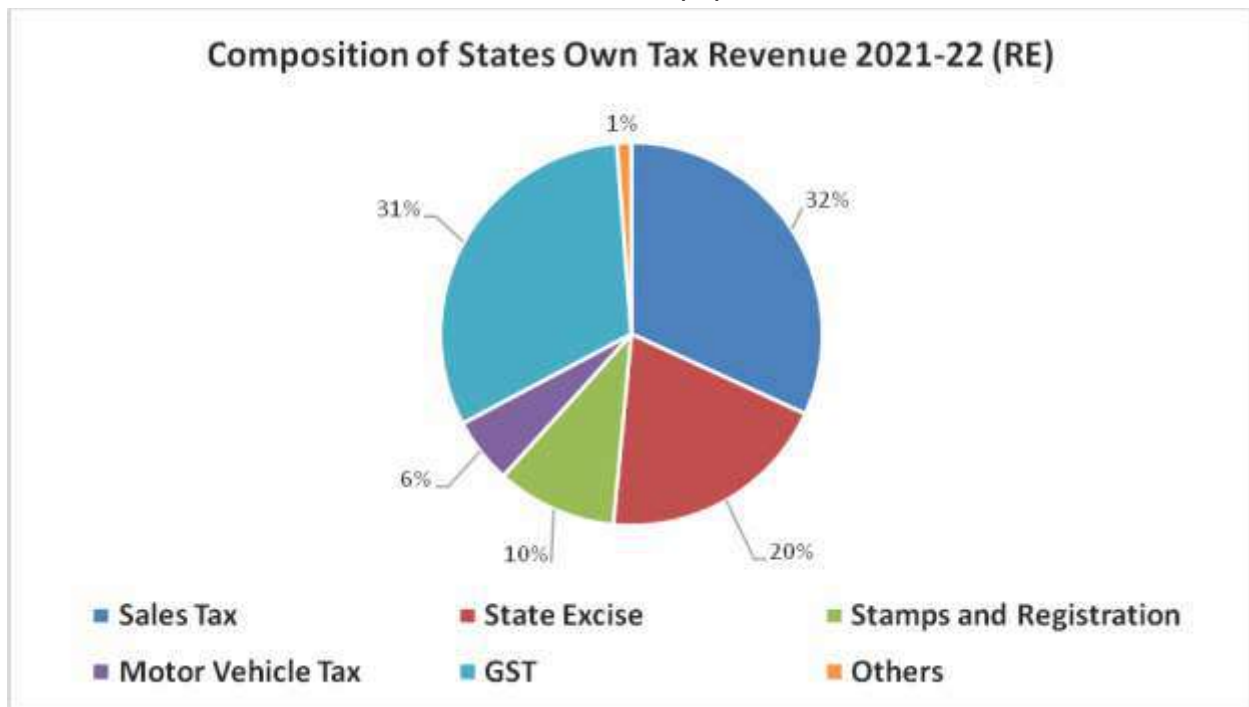


State's Own Tax Revenue

The total Own Tax Revenue was Rs.57,427 Crores in FY 2020-21 and Rs.73,690 Crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). The composition of individual components of Own Tax Revenue for FY 2021-22(RE) is shown as Chart 3.2. It is to

note that Sales Tax accounted for 32 percent and GST at 31 percent of the State's Own Tax Revenue for FY 2020-21 RE. The State's own tax revenue for the FY 2019-20 to FY 2021-22 (RE) have been detailed in Annexure 3.1.

**Chart 3.2 Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue
FY 2021-22 (RE)**

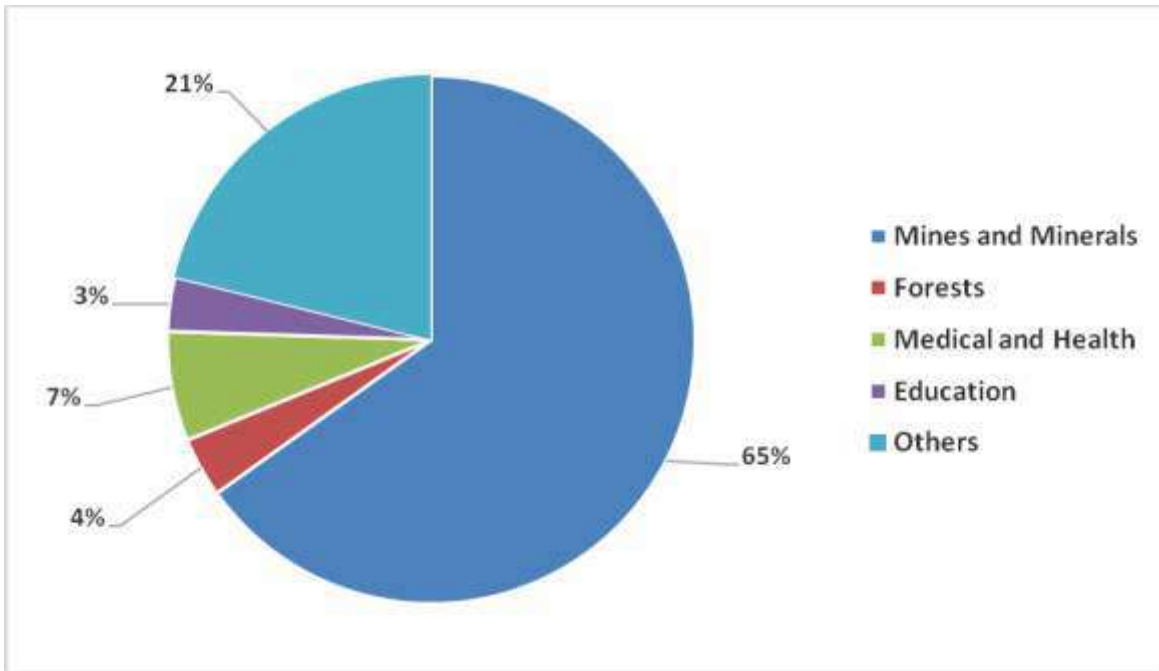


State's Own Non Tax Revenue

State's Own Non Tax Revenue was Rs.3,395 Crores in the FY 2020-21 and was Rs.5,451 Crores in FY 2021-22 (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 65% 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 2019-20 to FY 2021-22 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.2.

Chart 3.3 Composition of State's Own Non Tax Revenue – FY 2021-22 (RE)



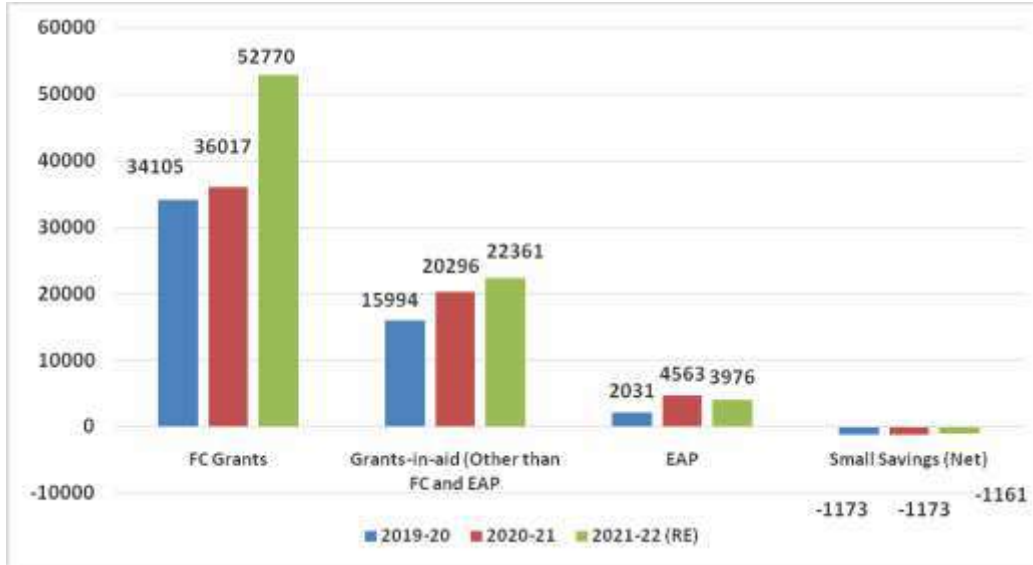
Central Transfers

Resource flow from the Centre was Rs.59,703 Crores in the FY 2020-21 and Rs.77,947 Crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was Rs. 36,017 Cr.

in the FY 2020-21 and Rs.52,770 Crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). The central transfers for the FY 2019-20, 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 (RE) are elaborated in Chart 3.4. The details of the same for the FY 2019-20 to FY 2021-22 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.3.

Chart 3.4 Central Transfers for FY 2019-20 and FY 2021-22 (RE)

(Rs. In Crores)



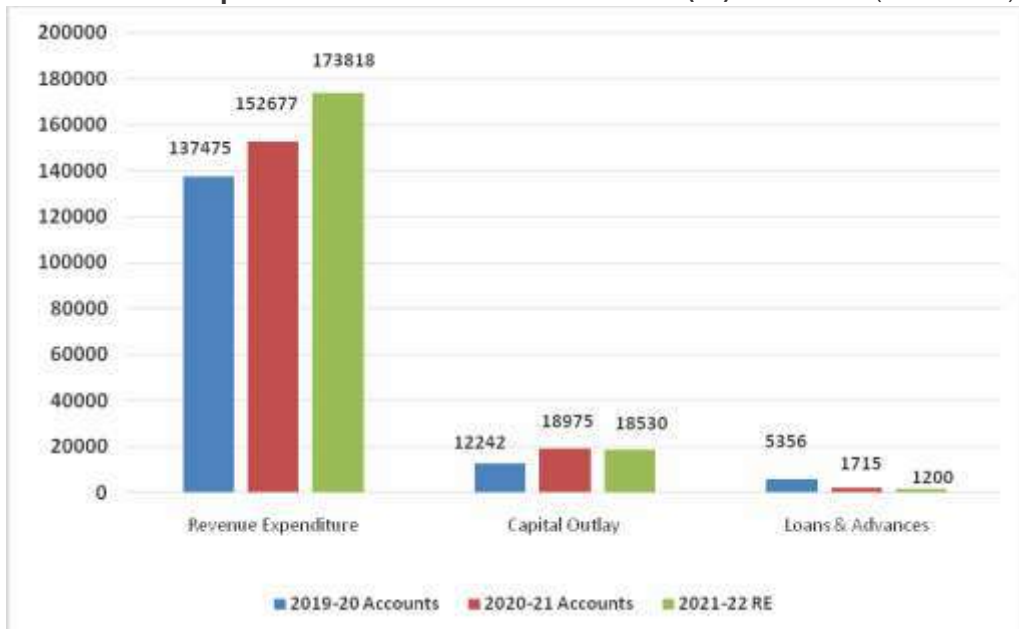
The State's Expenditure

The Total Expenditure by the State excluding ways and means advance and public debt repayments was Rs.1,73,367 Crores in the FY 2020-21 and was Rs.1,93,548 Crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.1,52,677 Crores in the FY 2020-21 and was Rs.1,73,818 Crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). It is important to mention that in its strive to build a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent Rs.18,975 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY

2020-21 and was Rs.18,530 crores in FY 2021-22 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 2019-20 to 2021-22 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 2019-20 and FY 2021-22 (RE)

(Rs. In Crores)



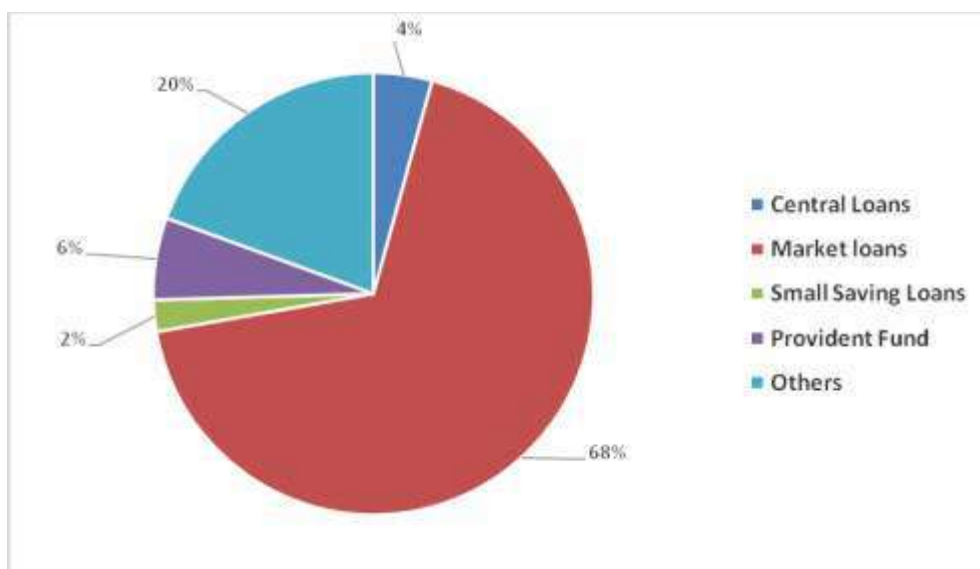
PUBLIC FINANCE

Debts and Interest payments

The Total Debt by the State was Rs.3,50,557Crores at the end of the FY 2020-21 and was Rs.3,89,754Crores at the end of FY 2021-22(RE). The outstanding debt includes the un-apportioned amount of Rs.4422.59 croresbetween 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.2,29,318 Crores in the FY 2020-21 and at Rs.2,64,837 Crores in FY

2021-22 (RE). The state paid Rs.21,997 crores as interest towards its debts in the FY 2021-22 (RE) wherein it had paid Rs.20,018Crores towards interest payments in the FY 2020-21. The Debt outstanding as percentage of GSDP was 35.53 percent in FY 2020-21and 32.43% in FY 2021-22 (RE). Chart 3.6 shows the composition of outstanding debt in the state for the FY 2021-22 (RE). The details of the outstanding debt for the years 2019-20 to 2021-22 RE are given in Annexure 3.5.

Chart 3.6 Composition of State's Debts – FY 2021-22 (RE)



Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

In the FY 2020-21, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.35,540 Crores and a Fiscal Deficit of

Rs.55,167 Cr. And in 2021-22 RE the Revenue Deficit is Rs.19,545 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs.38,224 crores. The details are given in Annexure 3.6.

CHAPTER

4

PRICES, WAGES
AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

PRICES

Various economic, social or political factors result in variation in prices over a period of time. With regard to essential commodities, both demand as well as supply is responsible for change in prices. Distortion in distribution and consumption of agricultural commodities is a result of disruptive shocks in prices and food value chains leading to a significant food loss as well as waste.

It is therefore becomes 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. Thus vulnerable sections are insulated and loss of food across supply chain is reduced through contract farming, farmer producer organizations, creation and functioning of social safety nets to overcome income, production and price shocks, access to digital national markets and

capacity building on food waste management practices.

At the National level, Price Monitoring Division (PMD) in the Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for monitoring prices of selected essential commodities. Prices are reported daily on the website. Price Monitoring Division analyses the price situation and gives advance feedback for taking preventive measures to help policy interventions at appropriate time to prevent undesired shortfall in the availability of essential commodities. In the event of shortage of any specific essential commodity and to keep price of the item under control, Price Monitoring Division also implements commodity-specific market intervention schemes to give temporary relief to the consumers.

At the State level, 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 (Rs./Kg)

Commodity	2020-21 (Apr to Dec)	2021-22 (Apr to Dec)	% of Variation
Rice (II sort)	31.95	32.46	1.59
Redgramdal (II sort)	90.70	97.11	7.07
Groundnut Oil	145.89	-	-
Sunflower Oil	-	154.84	-
Common Tamarind (without seed)	158.82	126.67	-20.24
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	158.15	153.36	-3.02
Onions (Gr II)	30.39	26.04	-14.31

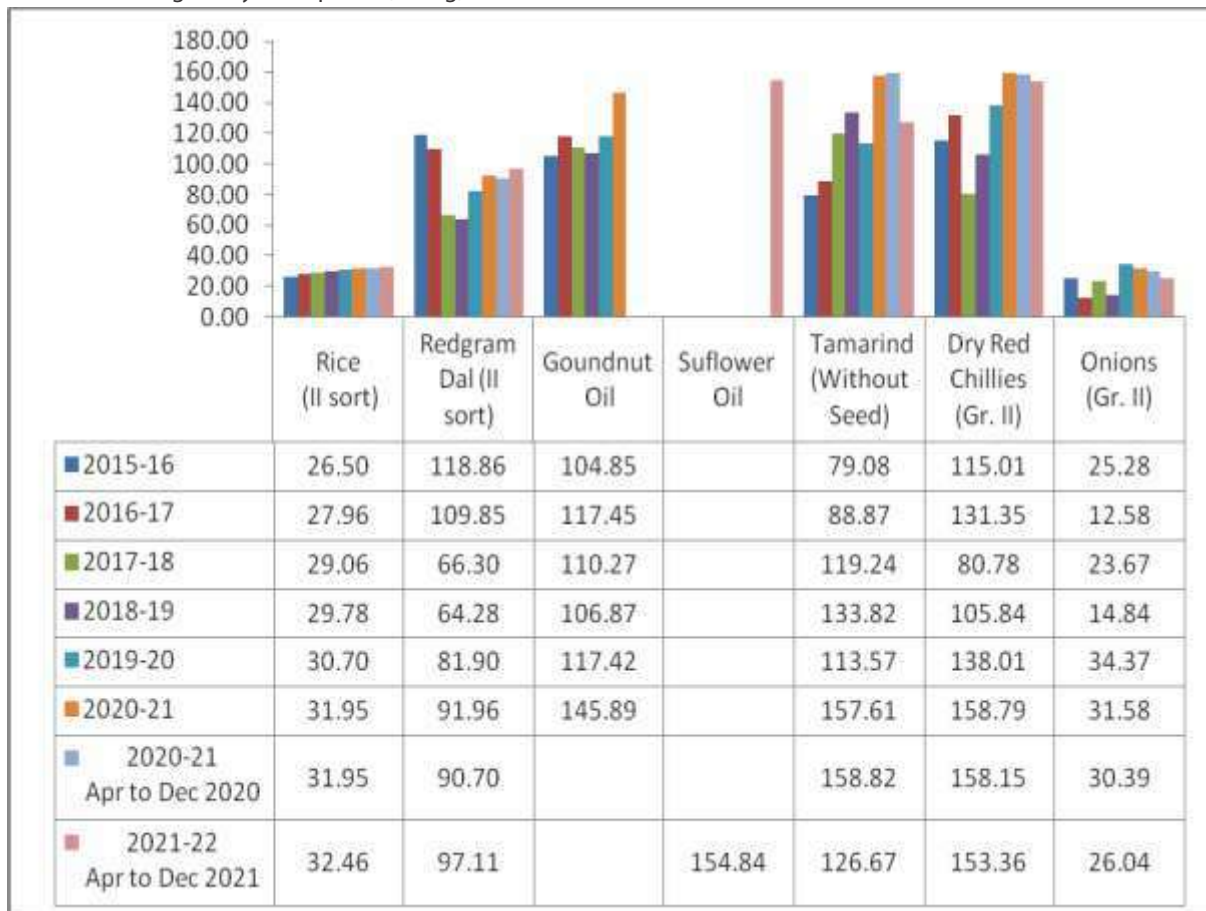
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

The above price trends indicate that the Average Daily Retail Prices of essential commodities of Rice (II sort), Redgram dal (II sort) have increased during the period from April to December 2021 when compared to that of corresponding period of last year. On the basis of utility, Sunflower Oil prices have been collected under daily prices instead of Groundnut Oil. The other commodities,

viz., Common Tamarind (Without seed), Red Chillies Dry (Gr II) and Onions (Gr II) also have shown a descending trend.

The year-wise average daily Retail prices of (6) Essential Commodities from 2014-15 to 2021-22 (Apr to Dec 21) are shown in Annexure – 4.1.

Chart: 4.1 Average daily retail prices (Rs./Kg)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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 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 2021-22 (April to September 21) are shown in Table 4.2.

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

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	337	339
2020-21 (Apr to Sep)	329	334
2021 -22 (Apr to Sep)	351	351
Growth of April to Sep 2021 over April to Sep 2020 Index	6.69	5.09

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

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. Table 4.3 gives

the indices during April, 2021 to November, 2021 and the data relates to the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 4.11% in the State and 3.20% at All India compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

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

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2014-15	860	800
2015-16	914	835
2016-17	955	870
2017-18	979	889
2018-19	1010	907
2019-20	1106	980
2020-21	1174	1034
2020-21 (Apr to Nov)	1167	1031
2021-22 (Apr to Nov)	1215	1064
Growth rate (%) 2021-22 over 2020-21	4.11	3.20

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla Gol.

Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined

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 exhaustively cover all segments of the population. Thus, these numbers do not capture the holistic picture of price behaviour. In order to reflect the changes in price levels of various goods and services consumed by respective population groups in Rural and Urban areas, a new series

of CPI for the entire Urban population, i.e., CPI (Urban) and CPI for the entire Rural population, i.e., CPI (Rural) are compiled.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has revised the base year of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2010 to 2012 with effect from 2015 for release of indices and the base is being followed by the States & UTs.

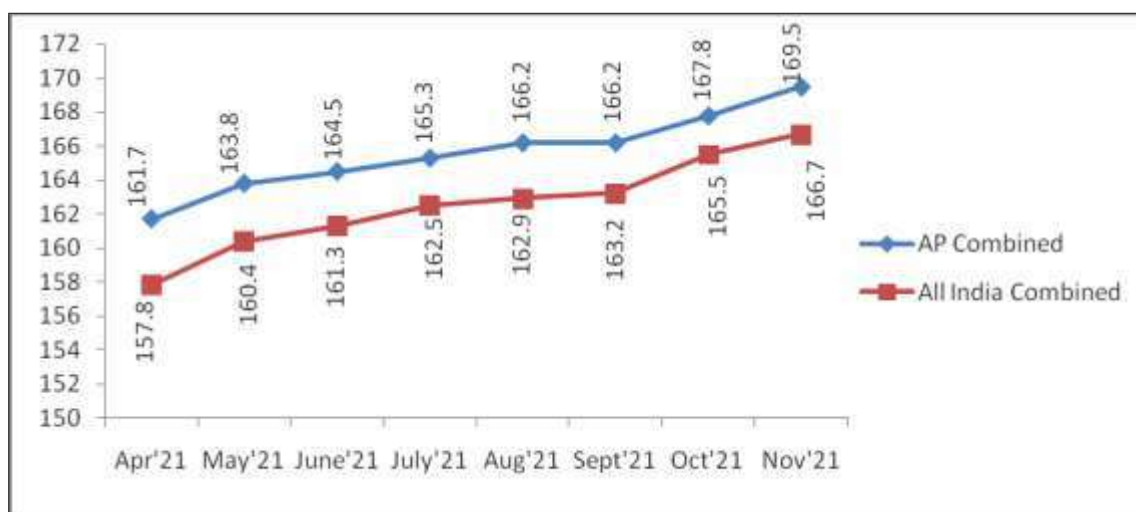
The average indices for the period from April to November, 2021 in AP and All India are shown in Table 4.4 and month wise index shown in Chart 4.2 and given in Annexure - 4.2

Table 4.4: Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for April 2021 to November 2021
(Base:2012=100)

Item	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Rural	165.0	163.2
Urban	166.8	161.8
Combined	165.6	162.5

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. The Office of

the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GOI releases this and covers 697 commodities as below:

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

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

The WPI for all commodities which was 132.0 in April 2021 increased to 142.9 in November 2021; the WPI of Manufactured Products increased from 129.9 to 136.1 and for Fuel & Power group also increased from 108.9 to 131.7 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

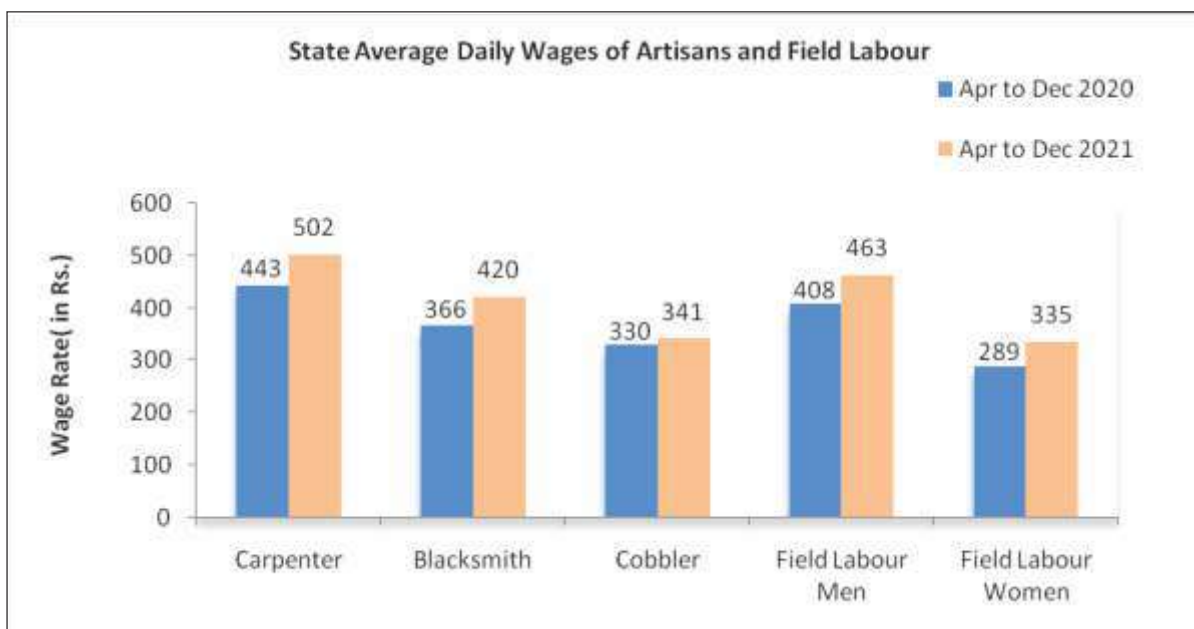
Category	Apr to Dec, 2020	Apr to Dec, 2021
Carpenter	443	502
Blacksmith	366	420
Cobbler	330	341
Field Labour - Men	408	463
Field Labour -Women	289	335

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 December 2021 when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

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 at the door step of beneficiaries through Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs) 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 Mobile Dispensing Units. Due to these reforms, the state has ensured delivery of essential commodities to the entitled households as per the scales indicated under the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Fair Price Shops & Ration Cards

In Andhra Pradesh at present 29,784 Fair price shops are functioning and on an average, each FP Shop serves 488 cards / families which translate into one shop for every 1423 persons in the state. The details are shown in Table 4.6

Table 4.6 Ration Shops & Cards Position

1.	Fair Price Shops	29784
2.	Types of Ration Cards	(Lakh No)
	a) White Ration Cards	135.78
	b) Annapurna Cards	0.07
	c) Anthyodaya Ann Yojana Cards	9.08
	Total Cards	144.93
3.	Distribution of Rice per month (in Lakh MT)	2.06

The District wise Ration shops, category wise Ration cards and the Rice distributed per month is shown in Annexure 4.3.

Mobile Dispensing Units(MDUs)

The State government has introduced distribution of Sortex rice and other commodities at the door step of beneficiaries through Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs). It is an innovative self-employment scheme to youth of SC/ST/BC/Minority sections through government welfare Corporations to ensure sustainable growth and economic upliftment by operating the MDUs. 9260 MDUs were engaged by the A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited for distribution of scheduled commodities from fair price shops to the doorstep of the ration cardholders.

Rice Subsidy Schemes

As per the National Food Security Act, 2013, a quantity of

2.31 Lakh MTs of Rice i.e 1.99 Lakh MTs to Priority Households and 0.32 Lakh MTs for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families is being allotted every month to 1.45 crore Below Poverty Line families for distribution at subsidized rates of Rs.1/- per kg.

72 MTs of rice is being supplied to the 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 also distributed to BPL card holders at subsidised rates.

Rice fortification in Public Distribution System (PDS) for ICDS and MDM schemes

The scheme aims to address the issue of Anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies and reduce malnutrition. The APSCSCL has been entrusted with fortification of rice and its distribution. The Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) enriched

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

with Iron, Vitamin B12 and Folic acid will be blended with the fine quality of rice and distributed. The cost of the fortified rice is shared by Central and State Governments @ 75% and 25% respectively. The distribution of Fortified rice scheme was initially taken in up in Bobbili and Parvathipuram constituencies of Vizianagaram district in April, 2020 and extended to cover beneficiaries ICDS and MDM schemes in all districts of State from June, 2021.

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

For implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 3381.500 MTs of fortified rice/Sortex rice, 923.562 MTs of Red gram dal and 476.383 Mt Liters of P.Oil allotted to Women Development & Child Welfare department for distribution in January, 2022

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Under Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme, during 2021-22, a quantity of 86526.337 MTs of rice per year is allotted @ 47713.000 MTs of rice for the students of Primary classes, 38761.140 MTs of rice for the students of Upper primary classes and 52.197 MTs of rice for the NCLP students. For the students of IX & X classes, 24089.363 MTs of rice per year is allotted.

Supply of Rice to Welfare Hostels under Supply Chain Management.

Under this scheme, 8873.332 MTs of rice per month at Rs.1/- per kg is being supplied to the Government Institutions and Hostels.

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.
- Paddy Purchase Centres are opened in all RBKs with support of Procurement Support Agencies and payment is made to the farmer by the Agriculture Department.
- The entire procurement operations are monitored on real time basis through online Procurement Software.
- In Rabi 2020-21 (01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021), a quantity of 37,24,682 MTs of Paddy, valued Rs.6,975.87 crores was procured ensuring MSP to 2,87,237 farmers.
- In the present Kharif 2021-22 (01.10.2021 to 31.12.2021) quantity of 11,04,638 MTs of Paddy, valued Rs.2,148.65 crores was procured ensuring MSP to 1,48,644 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.

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 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

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

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

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

the increase in minimum support price. In sync with the national agenda, Andhra Pradesh is also aiming to double the farmer's income.

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

Agricultural transformation – focused approach

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

Land Utilization

The percent share of different segments of land use of the total geographical area in the year 2020-21 of the state: 162.97 lakh hectares is as follows in Table 5.1

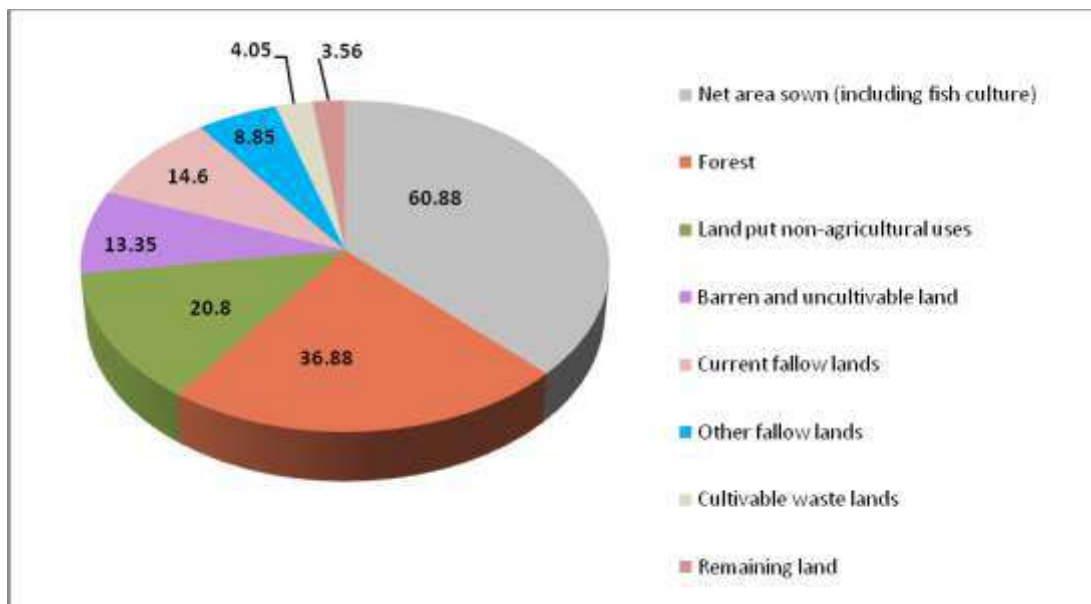
Table 5.1 Land Utilisation

Sl. No	Area Classification	Area in Lakh hec.	Percentage to Total Geographical Area (%)
1	Net area sown(including fish culture)	60.88	37.35
2	Forest	36.88	22.63
3	Land put non-agricultural uses	20.80	12.76
4	Barren and uncultivable land	13.35	8.19
5	Current fallow lands	14.60	8.96
6	Other fallow lands	8.85	5.43
7	Cultivable waste lands	4.05	2.48
8	Remaining land	3.56	2.20

The Land utilisation particulars from 2008-09 to 2020-21 are given in the Annexure 5.1 and district wise land utilisation particulars during 2020-21 are given in

Annexure 5.2. The following Chart. 5.1 depicts Land utilisation details for 2020-21.

Chart 5.1 : Land Utilisation in Andhra Pradesh 2020-21



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Soil Types

There are various types of soils and the formation of a soil is primarily influenced by factors like climate, altitude and composition of bedrock etc. Disproportion in the distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive

heat contribute special characters to the soils. Most of soils in the State are made up of a combination of three basic types, namely, sand, silt, and clay. Category-wise soils are given in Annexure 5.3. Of the 22 categories of soils adding to the total geographical area of the state, ten types are predominant and together account for over 88% of the area.

Agro Climatic Zones

Table: 5.2 The following are the 6 agro climatic zones in the state.

Sl. No.	Name of the zone	Districts
1	North coastal zone	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam
2	Godavari zone	East Godavari, West Godavari
3	Krishna zone	Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam
4	Southern zone	Chittoor, 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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Land Holdings

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

Rainfall scenario

The State received rainfall of 607.3 mm during the South

West Monsoon period in 2021-22 as against the normal rainfall of 556.0 mm, indicating an excess of 9.2% (Normal). Vizianagaram, Chittoor and Y.S.R districts received excess rainfall; SPSR Nellore district received deficient rainfall and remaining districts in the state received normal rainfall.

During the North East monsoon period of 2021-22(October to December), excess rainfall of 24.4% was recorded. The rainfall received during this period was 368.3 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296.0 mm.

Monsoon wise rainfall is shown in Table 5.3 , 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

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

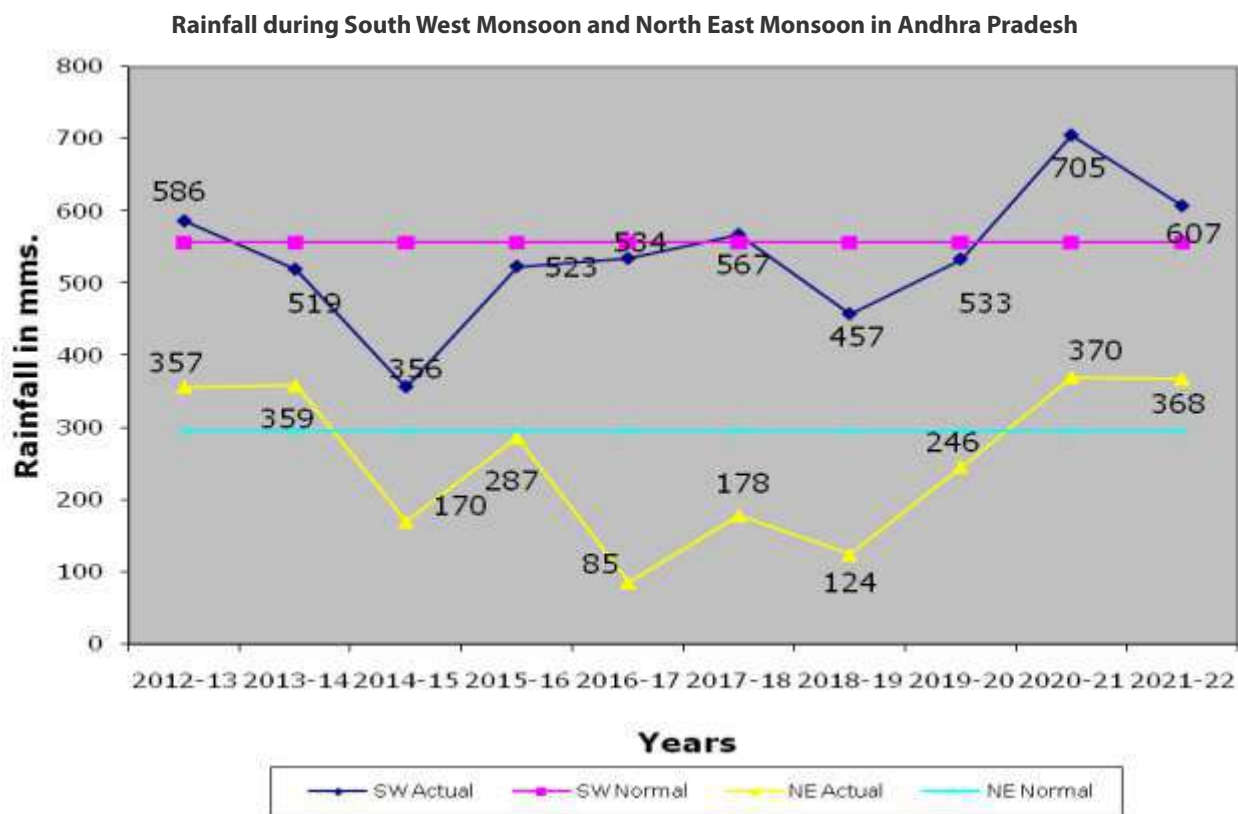


Table: 5.3(Rainfall in mm)

Year	South West Monsoon			North East Monsoon			Total (June to May)		
	Normal	Actual	% of deviation	Normal	Actual	% of deviation	Normal	Actual	% of deviation
2020-21	556.0	704.8	26.8	296.0	370.3	25.1	966.0	1191.0	23.3
2021-22 (June to Dec. 2021)	556.0	607.3	9.2	296.0	368.3	24.4	852.0	975.6	14.5

Trends in Area and Production under food grains and paddy

As per the 2nd Advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2021-22 are estimated and compared with the previous year achievements viz, 2020-21. The area under food grains is

41.44 lakh hectares in 2021-22 as against 43.01 lakh hectares in 2020-21, showing a decrease of 3.7%. The total production of food grains in 2021-22 is 169.57 lakh tonnes while it was 165.04 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 showing an increase of 2.7%. The Area and Production under Food Grains and Paddy during 2020-21 & 2021-22 is shown below Table 5.4

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
2020-21	20.59	22.42	43.01	74.13	90.91	165.04	16.01	9.51	25.52	67.60	63.29	130.89
2021-22	21.27	20.17	41.44	88.11	81.46	169.57	16.31	7.89	24.20	80.46	54.78	135.24
% Change	3.3	-10.0	-3.7	18.8	-10.4	2.7	1.9	-17.0	-5.2	19.0	-13.4	3.3

Kharif

The area under food grains in Kharif 2021-22 is 21.27 lakh hectares while it was 20.59 lakh hectares in 2020-21 an increase of 3.3%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Kharif 2021-22 is 88.11 lakh tonnes while it was 74.13 lakh tonnes in 2020-21, showing an increase of 18.8%.

The area under Paddy in Kharif 2021-22 is 16.31 lakh hectares while it was 16.01 lakh hectares in 2020-21, showing an increase of 1.9%. Similarly, the production of Paddy in Kharif 2021-22 is 80.46 lakh tonnes while it was 67.60 lakh tonnes in 2020-21, an increase of 19.0%

Rabi

The estimate of the area under food grains in Rabi 2021-22 is 20.17 lakh hectares while it was 22.42 lakh hectares in 2020-21 showing a decrease of 10.0%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Rabi 2021-22 is 81.46 lakh tonnes while it was 90.91 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 showing a decrease of 10.4%.

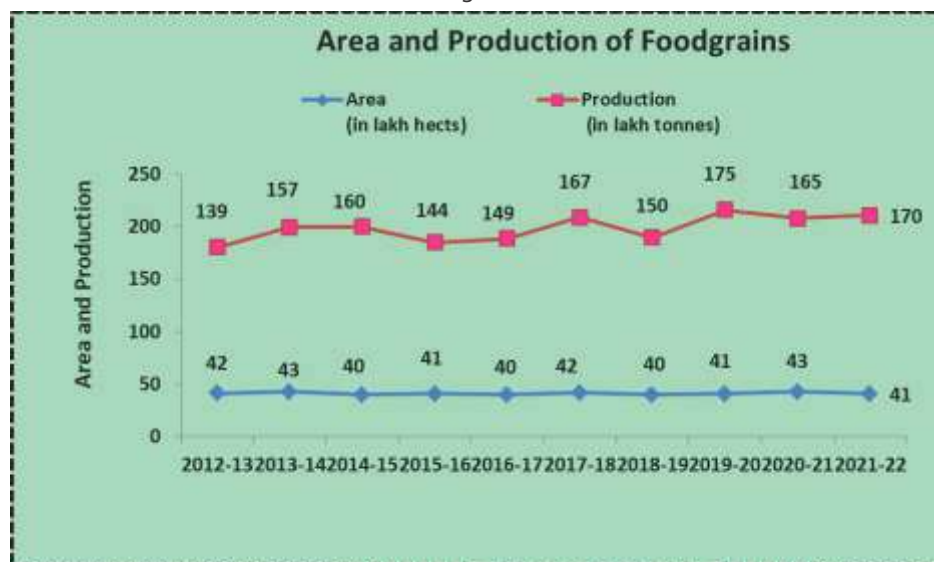
The area under Paddy in Rabi 2021-22 is 7.89 lakh hectares while it was 9.51 lakh hectares in 2020-21, showing a decrease of 17.0%. Similarly, the production under Paddy in Rabi 2021-22 is 54.78 lakh tonnes while it was 63.29 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 showing a decrease of 13.4%.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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.

Chart 5.3: Area and Production under food grains



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity, the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, one of the indicators of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector has not undergone much change in the recent past. The cropping intensity (the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of the indices of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. The cropping intensity for the year 2020-21 is 1.25

Gross and Net Area Irrigated

The gross area irrigated in the State increased to 39.85 lakh hectares in 2020-21 from 38.13 lakh hectares in 2019-20. The net area irrigated in the state stands at 29.36 lakh hectares in 2020-21. The source-wise district wise Gross and Net area irrigated in the State from 2009-10 to 2020-21 are given in Annexure 5.12, 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15 respectively.

Agriculture

Key Strategies to make Agriculture Profitable

- ♦ Extending financial assistance of Rs.13500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs.6000/- from PM-KISAN) under Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa-PMKISAN 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 to the Suicide victim farmers as exgratia in addition to YSR Rythu Bharosa.
- ♦ Government of Andhra Pradesh has established 10778 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. These RBKs are the one stop shop for the farmers meeting all their requirements
- ♦ Agri Input Shop ensures supply of pretested & Certified & quality multi-branded Agri inputs to farmers at their village.
- ♦ Farmer Knowledge Centre for delivery of services, capacity building and knowledge dissemination.
- ♦ Procurement Centers to procure all the agricultural

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- commodities from the farmers at MSP to combat the exploitation of farmers from middle men.
- ◆ Farmer Advisories and Integrated Call Centre to provide technical / Scientific upgradation both to the field level functionaries as well as framers.
 - ◆ 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 Vaddi Panta Runalu and procurement of agriculture produce.
 - ◆ Encouraging the farmers to go for market driven cropping system based on market intelligence 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 Panta Runalu 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 address the challenges in delivering quality and timely services to the farming community and also to look into all aspects of production, marketing and pricing of Agriculture and Horticultural commodities to mitigate the agrarian issues with an objective to provide a policy level platform that works towards providing resilience among farmers and their empowerment.
 - ◆ Organization of Dr.YSR Polambadi (Farmer Field Schools) to empower the farmers to take 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.
 - ◆ Discouraging the farmers from growing paddy under bore wells by promoting alternate crops.
 - ◆ 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 and certified seed on subsidy.
 - ◆ 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, Organic farming / AP Community managed Natural Farming.
 - ◆ High cost farm implements are made available to farmers through custom hiring centers.
 - ◆ Promotion of intercropping, poly cropping and mixed cropping, diversified farming systems.
 - ◆ 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 rainfed 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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 Rythu Bharosa-PM-KISAN

YSR Rythu Bharosa scheme is one of the prestigious Government Flagship programmes of the government and also a key promise among the 9 promises 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.

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 in 3 installments. Financial assistance is also being provided 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 in 3 installments as detailed below.

- ◆ 1st installment @ Rs. 7500/- during 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 January month (Exclusively of PM-KISAN scheme).

During 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 6876.49 crores was allocated in the Budget Estimates (Rs. 3845.30 crores state share and Rs. 3031.20 crores central share) against which an amount of 7016.59 Cr was paid to 52.38 lakh farmer families including 1.51 lakh tenant/RoFR farmer families.

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.



Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

Agriculture is one of the paramount sectors in Andhra Pradesh and farmers striving to ensure food security for the entire nation since ages. Despite technology gained wide publicity, extended to village level & made ease of doing things without venturing out of homes, still farmer's economic levels and their livelihood remained intact. The 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 established 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.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

To tide over the difficulties confronted by farmers having inclination towards the welfare of farmers established Rythu Bharosa kendralu across the state & functioning since May, 2020.State government had put strenuous efforts and taken measures in order to bring all RBKs functional along with required infrastructures. Integrated a agri Input shop & Farmer Knowledge Center with amenities viz., Kiosks & Smart TVs etc at village level.

Major objectives are to ensure the availability of quality inputs of Agri & allied sectors at competitive price and knowledge dissemination. It is the first of its kind in the entire nation and rendering incessant services "Vitthanam Nundi Vikrayam Varaku"(Seed to Sale) of Agri & Allied sectors in transparent manner at village level. Utmost intention of RBKs is to augment farmer incomes & livelihood.



Implementation Strategy- Infrastructure

District Resource Centres

The Integrated District Level Training Center is named as RBKs District Resource Centre (DRC). District Resource Centre is constituted with officials of ATMA & FTC to reach more number of farmers. Scientists of KVK, DAATC etc are

working in tandem with DRCs to conduct field diagnostic visits & cater the training needs of officials & farmers. Field diagnostic visits are being conducted at village level to enlighten the farmers on identification, causes & symptoms, immediate remedies of pests & diseases and also to anticipate the possibility of immense pest outbreak.



AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Integrated Call Centre : To facilitate instant remedies & immediate redressal of farmer grievances, An Integrated Call Center established on shift basis with 64 executives of 6 to 9 years field experience and 6 Scientists. Telephone based advisory services are being provided not only on agronomic & management practices of various crops but also on various welfare schemes of Govt over Toll Free Number 155251. Virtual diagnosis through whatsapp App is also facilitated (Farmers share images for advise) duly percolating the technology to the farmer fields.

Rythu Bharosa Ratham:

Rythu Bharosa Ratham is a new innovation which is a mobile campaign vehicle. Playing of short videos at major centers of a village on pest and disease management practices of various crops, latest technologies & services rendered at RBK through embodied LED wall & backlit posters. Video calling facility is also embodied to have live interaction with concerned on specific issues.

RBK Channel:

Telecasting need based & latest technical content through Smart TVs at RBKs to keep away the farmers frequenting the agriculture offices at mandals & seeking for advises. Live interaction with officials of Agri & Allied departments, Scientists & progressive farmers on innovative methods & recommended practices to enhance net farm income of a farmer.

RBK Permanent buildings under MGNREGs:

Sanctioned 10408 new RBK buildings to build as permanent assets for the welfare of farmer at village level duly earmarking an amount of Rs.2268.9 Cr towards construction of RBKs @Rs.21.80 Lakh per unit by PR & RD.

Functioning of RBKs

RBKs are being operated through 4 verticals 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.

RBKs chiefly function through 4 verticals "Shouldering by qualified staff VAAs/VHAs/VSAs & VAHAs / VFSAs" 1)Supply of Pretested Quality Inputs , 2)Delivery of Services, Capacity Building & Knowledge Dissemination,

3) Farmer Advisories & Call Center 4)Procurement Operations

Appreciations to RBKs

In the past Agriculture officials of AP Government frequented the Innovative/Schemes adopted by other states to replicate & help the farmers in AP. Now each and every state in the entire nation keep an eye on historic initiation of Dr.YSR. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu and services delivered to augment the incomes & livelihood of farmers in AP at village level.

Germany diplomats applauded the incessant services from "seed to sale" rendered through Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu. The CEO, Niti Ayog hailed the services of supply of quality inputs and farmer welfare schemes at the door steps of farmers, Agriculture Ministers of Kerala, Telangana praised the one stop services rendered by RBKs

Awards

- RBKs bagged SKOCH Gold Award for the year 2021 which is a stupendous achievement.
- RBK Channel achieved Silver button award from Youtube for crossing 143k subscriptions.

Assistance to unfortunate diseased farmer families (Farmer Suicides)

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 2021-22. Out of this, Rs. 15.135 Crores was spent towards payment of Exgratia.

During the year 2021, so far reported 120 farmer suicides and paid an Exgratia amount of Rs. 6.65 crs to 95 farmers suicides @ Rs.7.00 Lakhs per farmer family. The remaining 25 claims are under process for payment.

During 2021-22, an amount of Rs.20.00 crores was allocated for Exgratia of farmers. Out of which 15.135 crores was utilized to extend the Exgratia to the family members of the deceased farmers.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan for the year 2021-2022 is Rs.1,48,500 crores towards which is 15.42% increase over previous year. An amount of Rs.83175 Cr(56%) was disbursed upto December, 2021 under agriculture credit.

During Kharif, 2021 an amount of Rs.56942 crores (87%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs.65149.25 crores and under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities, an amount of Rs.13,591crores (71%)was disbursed against the target of Rs.19,038.77 crores

During Rabi 2021-22, an amount of Rs.10554 Crores (23%) was disbursed under crop loans(short term loans) against the target of Rs.45,279 crores and an amount of Rs.3720 crores (20%) was disbursed against the target of Rs.19,038.77 crores under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities.

Details about Agricultural Credit disbursement during Rabi 2021-22 (upto December 2021) Details about Agricultural Credit disbursement during Kharif and Rabi, 2021 (up to December 2021) are given in Annexure 5.16.

Action Plan for 2022-23

The Annual Credit Plan proposed for the year 2022-23 is Rs.1,63,350 crores towards Agriculture Credit which is 10 % increase over previous year.

Financing to tenant farmers

Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019

To safeguard the tenant farmers the Government has made a special focus on tenant loaning. 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 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.

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 cultivator for a period of 11 months, which entitles the tenant farmer to avail bank finance.

During 2021-22, CCRCs were issued to 5,20,845 actual cultivators in the state upto December, 2021. An amount of Rs.628.60 crores was given to 72,105 CCRC holders.

Joint Liability Groups (JLG) : 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 2021-22, an amount of Rs.228.16 crores was given to 6140 JLGs covering 54,070 Tenant farmers. Details are given in Annexure-5.17

YSR-Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu (SVPR) Scheme

- The Government of AP is implementing the "YSR – Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu (SVPR)" Scheme w.e.f. Kharif 2019 Interest subsidy for the crop loans upto 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 Government has settled the 688.28 Crores of Vaddi Leni Runalu (VLR) pending claims from 2014-15 to 2018-19 to 38.42 Lakhs farmers Savings Bank accounts and 14.28 Lakhs farmers are benefitted with interest subsidy of Rs 289.64 Cr. for the crop loans disbursed during Kharif 2019 under SVPR scheme during 2020-21.
- 5.61 Lakhs farmers are benefitted with interest subsidy of Rs 92.39 Crores for the crop loans disbursed in Rabi, 2019 during 2021-22
- 6.70 Lakhs farmers are benefitted with interest subsidy of Rs 115.32 Cr. for the crop loans disbursed for Kharif & Rabi during 2021-22.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 6351 Village Agriculture Assistants. At present 407 posts are vacant for which Govt. of A.P is requested the APPSC to issue 3rd notification for recruiting the 370 VAAs posts duly excluding the VAA posts towards the pending court cases. The recruitment is under process.

YSR Free Crop Insurance Scheme

The State government has launched "Free Crop insurance scheme" on 08.07.2019

under Navaratnalu programme from Kharif 2019 onwards.

During Kharif 2019, the farmers have insured their crops just by paying token amount of Rs.1/- and the remaining farmer share of premium was also transferred to the State Govt liability. State Govt paid an amount of Rs.971.23 Cr to the Insurance companies (Rs.467.87 Cr paid on behalf of the farmers share and Rs.503.36 Cr regular 50% state share).

- With a view to cover each and every acre under Crop Insurance scheme, the State Govt implemented Dr YSR Free Crop Insurance (w.e.f Rabi 2019-20)

- All the notified crops which were captured through e-crop will automatically be provided insurance protection and the State Govt is shouldering the entire claim settlement responsibility to the eligible farmers.
- The Department of Agriculture is the nodal agency for implementation of State sponsored Dr YSR Free Crop Insurance scheme.
- Because of Free crop insurance based on e-crop, entire notified area has been covered and the claims have been calculated based on the results of the Crop Cutting Experiments and Weather data.
- For 2020-21, the Govt released Claim amount of Rs.1745.3 Cr directly to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of the farmers during the month of May 2021.
- The NITI Aayog has recognized the implementation of YSR Free Crop Insurance as role model to be adopted by all other states. To cater the insurance needs of the State, orders have been issued for formation of Andhra Pradesh General Insurance Corporation Ltd. (APGICL) and the registration is under process with IRDAI.
- Implementation of Free Crop Insurance without any separate registration and settlement of claims directly by the State Govt without involvement of any Insurance companies is very unique of its kind in the Country.



Dr. YSR Polambadi

The excess use of chemical pesticides for controlling various pests and diseases in crops poses many challenges to Agriculture like increase in cost of cultivation, insect pests developing resistance to chemical pesticides, resurgence of secondary pests, surge in environmental pollution, human health hazards etc., nowadays. The Department of Agriculture has adapted the concept of Polambadi (Farmer Field School) to counteract these adverse impacts and to transform agriculture into a more prosperous occupation. Consequently, the program of 'Dr. YSR Polambadi' was ambitiously launched in 2019 to organize the program in the vicinity of every RBK functioning in the State.

Dr YSR Polambadi is a field oriented training program organized to 30 farmers in an RBK for a period of 14 weeks, holding one session per week on a fixed day in the row of a week. The farmers are trained on studying, analyzing and understanding the agro ecological factors existing in the field correlating them to the incidence of pests and diseases and to reach to the point of decision making for optimization of chemical inputs that ultimately brings in effect a significant decline in cost of cultivation and increase in the yields of in crops.

Dr YSR Polambadi also teaches various sustainable technologies like Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Disease Management, Integrated Weed Management, Water Management, Farm Mechanization etc., to the farmers to utilize them for enhancing farm productivity and quality of the output. The evaluation of the impact of Dr YSR Polambadi would be done by the Scientists of ANGRAU at the end of the program to understand its outcome that tends to benefit the farmers.

During Kharif, 2021-22, 16,610 Polambadi training programmes were conducted in 15 different crops including minor crops like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, pulses, and oilseeds in addition to major crops such as Rice, Cotton, Maize etc to benefit the farming community.

Field evaluation by ANGRAU scientists:

- In Kharif, 2020: 10,790 Polambadi were evaluated, and reduction in cost of cultivation by 17% in Maize, 16% in Paddy, 11% in Cotton & Groundnut and 6% in Pulses. An amount of Rs.84 Cr. was saved by the

farmers in terms of reduction on cost of cultivation.

- In terms of increase in yields, Groundnut: 20%, Pulses:17%, Maize:13%, Paddy:11% & Cotton:9% and Rs.146 Crore additional income gained by the farmers by adopting practices of Dr.YSR Polambadi.
- In 2021-22, a total of 16,610 Polambadi programs are rolled out in 15 different crops including minor crops like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, pulses, and oilseeds in addition to major crops such as Rice, Cotton, Maize etc to benefit the farming community.

Kharif 2021: 8604 Polambadis were organized during Kharif, 2021 and their evaluation is under progress.

Rabi 2021-22: Govt. has planned to promote organic farming through Polambadi from the Rabi season (7463 PBs) to bring a mechanism of certifying the output under Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) that could assure good remunerative prices to the farmers.

Principles of Polambadi : Grow a healthy crop, Conserve natural enemies, Conduct regular (weekly) field observations, Farmers understand ecology to become experts in their own field

Future vision of Dr YSR Polambadi

The Government of Andhra Pradesh envisions Dr YSR Polambadi (FFS) as a good technical tool for production of quality output. The Government has chosen the FFS as an effective and suitable platform to take forward the concept of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in the current Rabi season to bring the farmers in the line of producing quality output that would be tagged with quality accreditation for fetching lucrative prices to the farmers. The Andhra Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency (APSSCA) is identified as the nodal agency to issue concept of (Good Agricultural Practices) GAP certificate to the farmers who meet GAP standards in their produce produced through Dr YSR Polambadi, and the produce acknowledged with GAP certificate would secure a far higher price than the normal existing price offered for sale in the market.

Soil Testing (Soi IHealth Card Scheme(SHC)/ Soil Health Management (SHM))

Soil Sampling and Soil testing programme is organized in a systematic manner to evaluate the fertility status and to

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 STLs staff in the district is 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 2021-22, one day district level training to all MAOs /ADA was conducted on 25-08-2021 in all Districts by STL staff / KVK Scientists/ scientists from Agri /Horticulture universities organized by district JDAs. Further, Sub-divisional level trainings were conducted to all VAAs, VHAs, MPEOs and AEOs etc by MAOs /ADAs of district concerned who were already trained at district level training.

Subsidy Seed Distribution

During Kharif 2021, a quantity of 6,16,806 Qtl of various crops seed was distributed to 11.80 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs.17201 lakhs to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. Seed distributed under 80% subsidy during Kharif-2021 (Fields damaged due to Heavy Rains).In Krishna & West Godavari districts 674 Qtls of Paddy seed was distributed to 905 farmers on 80 % subsidy (Fields damaged due to Heavy Rains) incurring Rs.20 lakhs towards subsidy. During Rabi 2021-22 a quantity of 4,14,490 Qtl of various crop seed has been planned for distribution to the farmers on subsidy during Rabi-2021-22 and so far 2,70,945 quintals of seed has been distributed to 3.14 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of 9249 Lakhs.

Seed distributed under 80% subsidy during Rabi-2021-22 (Fields damaged due to Heavy Rains) : In Rayalaseema, SPSR Nellore and Prakasam districts 120735 Qtls of various crop seed was distributed to 142348 farmers on

80% subsidy (Fields damaged due to Heavy Rains) incurring Rs.6255 lakhs towards subsidy.

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 is minimum 25 and subject to a maximum of 150. Funding Pattern is 60% Central share and 40% State share.

In SVP, Foundation seed will be supplied on 50% subsidy for cereals and 60% subsidy for oilseeds and pulses. 3oneday trainings will be conducted to the farmers on seed production technology.

In Certified Seed Production(CSP) Foundation seed of oilseeds, Pulses and Green manure will be supplied under 75%subsidythrough Seed Villages.3oneday trainings will be conducted to the farmers on seed production technology and certification charges @600/ha or half of the actual certification charges whichever is less will be paid.

During Kharif,2021 under SVP& CSP, 5409 Qtls of Foundation seed was distributed benefitting 18751farmers covering 7760 ha with acertified seed production of 4.25 lakhs Qtls. During Rabi, 2021-22, 1192.5Qtls of Groundnut Foundation seed was distributed benefitting 1332 farmers covering 530 ha with an expected certified seed production of 10,600 Qtls.

Fertilizers

Fertilizer Policy Initiatives: The Fertilizer consumption during Kharif and Rabi, 2020- 21 in terms of product was 42.26 LMT and in term of Nutrient (NPK) was 20.26 LMT. Fertilizer consumption during 2021-22 from (1st April to 31st December, 2021) is 25.57 LMTs.

Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy:

Under the NBS Policy, a fixed rate of subsidy (in Rs.perKgbasis) is announced on nutrients namely Nitrogen(N),Phosphate(P),Potash(K)and Sulphur(S)by the Government on annual basis The per kg subsidy fixed

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

by the Central government on nutrients for the year 2021-22 is mentioned in Table 5.5 and year-wise fertilizer consumption is shown in Table 5.6

Table 5.5 Nutrient Based Subsidy(NBS)

S.No	Nutrients	NBS per(Rs.Per Kg of Nutrient)
1	N	18.789
2	P	45.323
3	K	10.116
4	S	2.374

Table 5.6 Fertilizer Consumption

Year	Fert. Consumption in LMTs
2013-14	38.11
2014-15	37.25
2015-16	35.88
2016-17	35.31
2017-18	32.91
2018-19	33.24
2019-20	35.38
2020-21	42.26
2021-22 (1 st April to 31 st December, 2021)	25.57

Pesticides

In Andhra Pradesh, the pesticide consumption was reduced by 370.21MT (Active Ingredient) during Kharif 2021-22 (1018.27 MTs of Active Ingredient) compared to the last year's Kharif 2020-21 (1388.48 MTs of Active Ingredient).

The decrease in consumption of chemical pesticides was attributed that farmers are sensitized 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 2342.86 MTs in 2020-21.

Strategies for next year action plan

The Department of Agriculture has been educating the farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices to get higher returns with minimum cost of cultivation. Government 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

The following Good Agricultural Practices have been adopted by the farmers towards reduction of Pesticide Usage:

1. Cultivation of suitable crops varieties which are resistant to Pests and Diseases.
2. Practicing Crop rotation to prevent the occurrence of endemic pest and diseases.
3. Prevention of seed borne diseases by seed treatment with recommended fungicide/Insecticide/bio control agents.
4. Timely weed management.
5. Identification of pests & diseases at early crop stages and adopting appropriate methods like physical, mechanical, biological and chemical control methods as per the pest surveillance and forecasting (Dr.YSR Polambadi and Cluster Demos under NFSM).
6. Educating the farmers about the application of recommended pesticide at following right time, right chemical, right dose, right method and right spraying equipment to bring down pest population.
7. Application of pesticides in rotation to avoid pest resistance and resurgence.
8. Creating awareness on integrated pest management activity through departmental activities namely
 - Farmers Field School (FFS)/Polambadi Programme.
 - Government of A.P. organizing Farmer Field Schools and following the IPM technologies in crop production, Advertising the cultural, Biological approaches to pest control, Promoting production of Bio-agents like trichograma through state Bio control Laboratories, Educating the Farming community about best Agricultural practices to reduce use of Chemical pesticides through KVKs, DATTC,

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agricultural Universities, CIPMCs, State Agricultural Department.

- In addition to this DRCs are conducting regular field diagnostic visits and creating awareness among farmers on IPM and organic farming.
 - The extension services will be extended through RBK centric capacity building and through ICC (Integrated Call Center) with toll free and what's app numbers.
9. IT based Pest and Disease diagnosis and surveillance through Plantix, Gatherix apps and Integrated Call Center (ICC).
10. Creation of viable and Sustainable Farm Livelihoods by Promoting Organic Farming/ Natural Farming.

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.

Drought Proofing measures

Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project (APDMP)

The main objective of APDMP is to improve the income and strengthen the drought resilience of 90,000 farm households in 315 Gram Panchayaths of 105 clusters in 105 mandals. The Programme Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the adaptive capacity and productivity of Agriculture in the rainfed areas of five districts in southern AP i.e., Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, Kurnool, Kadapa & Prakasam districts. The three major components of the project are: 1) Climate resilient production systems, 2) Drought proofing through NRM & governance and 3) Management and lesson learning.

The Climate resilient production systems 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 Learning', 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.

Farmer Produce Organization

Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) is built on the basis of social capital communities, participation in water and soil conservation activities, management of common property rangelands for livestock, supply of seeds, fertilizer and Community management seed system, Machinery hiring centers, 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, 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 78,253 households organizing them into 105 FPOs, facilitating their share capital contribution of Rs.5.62 crores, and orienting them on the project activities,
- 52,611 famers are benefitted from project activities,
- Established 105 Bio Resource centers (BRC) and Custom hiring centers. Rs 689 Lakhs revenue generated so far.
- 860 Polambadi programs organized by covering 25800 farmers and Organized 4392 Rearers Field Schools (RFS) covering 18447 shepherds,
- Extended protective irrigation for 10,502 ha covering 10,702 beneficiaries, 5291 farm ponds were constructed so far for extending protective irrigation.
- Established 127 Breeder farm units for chick (Native breed) production, constructed 6351 number of night shelters for back yard poultry, 410 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.

- Agri input sales: The FPOs purchase essential inputs such as seed, fertilizer, pesticide in bulk and sell through their retail outlet at a lower price to the members. Through the business of Agri inputs in the project, the FPOs have generated Rs 6.89 Cr of revenue so far.
- Custom Hiring Centers (CHC) & Bio Resource Centers (BRC) : Farm machinery supplied in 105 clusters. An amount of Rs 4.59 Cr revenue generated so far on Custom Hiring Centers (CHC) & Bio Resource Centers. All 105 FPOs having equipment's Rotovators, Tractors, Multi crop threshers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Tiller, Water tankers.

Community Managed Seed System (CMSS)

Community Managed Seed Systems (CMSS) will play a vital role in seed production. CMSS is seed production owned by farmers of Farmer Producers Organisations (FPO) established at cluster level to ensure timely supply of quality seeds at affordable prices in rainfed areas. A total of 105 Farmer Producer Organizations have been set up under the aegis of the APDMP and are running successfully with a number of project & GoAP activities being implemented at root level. 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.

So far all 105 FPOs register the market linkage players 1) APSSDC 2) APMARKFED 3) e-FRESH 4) Reliance Retail 5) APEDA 6) e-NAM 7) TANAGER 8) KALGUDI

In the Project area all 105 FPOs under the output marketing sold about 1.06 Lakhs quintals of produce to different buyers. The commodities are Groundnut, Maize, Bengal Gram, Tomato, Mango-totapuri, Cotton, Korra, Paddy, Foxtail Millet, Okra, Ragi, Black Gram, Red Gram, Groundnut (Foundation), Brown Top Millet and Keera. FPOs have linked directly with APSSDCL, APMarkfed, Local Byers, NEML, SAMUNNATI, Ninja Cart, SERP.

AP State Seeds Development Coop. Ltd.

Procured 88,758 qtls. of Groundnut T/L Seed worth RS.26.63Cr from APDMP FPOs during Rabi 2019-20 & 20-21 seasons.

AP Mark fed

Procured 9,300 qtls. of Maize worth Rs.1.72Cr. and 2,674 qtls. of Bengal gram worth Rs. 1.37Cr. aggregated from 5 FPOs in Ananthapuramu district.

NeML procured Cotton, Black gram and Okra worth Rs. 36.7 Lakhs from APDMP FPOs.

Sammunati procured Paddy and Tomato aggregated from FPOs and also creating input marketing linkages various firms.

Ninjacart- Regularly procuring Vegetables from FPOs of Ananthapuramu.

Major achievements in the project area

- APDMP has mobilised 78,253 households organizing them into 105 FPOs, facilitating their share capital contribution Rs 5.62 Cr, and orienting them on the project activities.
- 52,611 farmers are benefitted from project activities.
- More than 53,486 farmers accessed the digital libraries for magazines, services & information on agri-schemes at FPO office.
- Established 105 Bio Resource centers (BRC) and Custom hiring centres. Rs 6.89 Cr revenue generated so far.
- 860 Polabadi programmes organised by covering 25800 farmers.
- Extended protective irrigation for 10,502 ha covering 10,702 beneficiaries.
- 5737 farm ponds were constructed so far for extending protective irrigation.
- Organised 4392 Rearing Field Schools (RFS) covering 18447 shepherds.
- Established 127 Breeder farm units for chick (Native breed) production.
- Constructed 6351 number of night shelters for backyard poultry.
- 410 water troughs constructed for providing drinking water to small ruminants.
- 15,000 ha of Common land regeneration is under progress.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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

The NMSA-RAD component is initiated by GOI since 2014-15 with an objective of enhancing agricultural productivity in rainfed areas focusing on Integrated Farming, Water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

In the State, Rainfed agriculture is more prevalent in (5) districts viz., 4 Rayalaseema districts Kurnool, Anantapuram, Kadapa, Chittoor and Prakasam . NMSA-RAD scheme is being implemented with 60:40 share of GOI & State. It is proposed to implement the scheme in these 5 districts with focus and through Soil Conservation functionaries viz DDA(SC).

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.

The Implementation Strategy is 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.

Proposed activities under RAD:

- I. Integrated Farming System: Coarse Cereal Based Farming System, Horticulture Based Farming System (in Ha), Livestock based Farming System (Milch animals @0.40 per unit/ Small ruminants (9+1) @0.25 per unit & Poultry), Agro forestry Based Farming System.
 - II. Value Addition and Resource Conservation: Apiculture (Bee Keeping), Insitu Moisture Conservation, construction of bore wells, Lower Reach gully control works, Retaining walls, Vegetative Barriers, Green house and low tunnel poly house, Post Harvest Storage(no), Reclamation of saline soils.
- In 2021-22, it was planned to implement the proposed activities by the FPOs formed by the

APDMP in the 5 districts (Prakasam, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kadapa & Kurnool)

- Activity wise action plan has been prepared for the year 2021-22 by the APDMP, to be implemented by the FPOs in the selected 5 districts.

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 farmer's income.

Farm Mechanization

Timely and precise field work is necessary to increase productivity. Agricultural machines take an important role to make it possible. 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 2.5KW/ha. Government provides financial assistance to establish farm machinery hiring centers with machinery and implements under various schemes as per the Government norms to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low government also promotes establishment of 'Community Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;

Implementation of Farm Mechanization Scheme during 2021-22

- AP State transacts the supplies of farm equipment through DBT mode where in farmers/farmer groups will be provided with range of equipment, manufacturers and freedom for choice in selection of equipment/manufacturer/dealer.
- Various types of farm equipment for different farm operations from Land Preparation & Primary tillage to Harvesting & Crop residue management, Post harvest and Processing (primary, secondary processing and Value addition) of the produce are being offered as per subsidy norms stipulated under SMAM guidelines stipulated by GOI.

Budget availability: During 2021- 22 the scheme is being implemented with total allocation of Rs 570.95 Crores. Government issued orders to establish Community 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 across the State under SMAM and to establish Cluster CHCs with Combine Harvesters worth Rs. 25 Lakhs @ 5 per mandal in selected 8 paddy districts viz. Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kadapa and Kurnool districts.

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

The Financial Pattern for grounding the CHCs and Cluster level CHCs: Out of the total unit cost, 10% shall be borne by group contribution, 50% mandatory through bank loan and 40% financial assistance through Govt. subsidy.

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.

For the year 2021-22, Govt. of India has allocated an amount of Rs. 323.95 Crores (Central: Rs. 194.38Cr. + State share: Rs.129.57 Crores) for implementation of different projects of Agriculture & Allied sectors under RKVY-RAFTAAR. So far, funds are not released.

Govt. of India has 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.18147.35 lakhs have been allocated to Agriculture sector. An amount of Rs.223.51 crores was allocated as additional funds under RKVY-RAFTAAR 2020-21 which was released during the year 2021-22 and distributed to Integrated Agri labs (Rs.32.34 cr), Strengthening of State Seed Farms (Rs.25.17 crores) and for Farm mechanization (Rs.166.00 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.

Objectives of the scheme:

- 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.
- Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.
- The funds allocation during 2021-22 under NFSM scheme is shown in Table 5.7

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Table 5.7 Funds allocation during, 2021-22: (Amt.in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Scheme	Central Share	State Share	Total
1.	NFSM-Rice	637.200	424.800	1062.000
2.	NFSM-Pulses	2564.409	1709.606	4274.015
3.	NFSM-CC (Maize)	137.400	91.600	229.000
4.	NFSM-Nutricereals	579.600	386.400	966.000
5.	NFSM- Commercial crops	114.600	76.400	191.000
6.	NFSM-OS	1200.000	800.000	2000.000
7.	TRFA-OS	770.000	513.330	1283.33
	Total	6003.209	4002.136	10005.345

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

Interventions

- During the year 2021-22, main emphasis was given on organization of Cluster Demos (CDs) in various crops with a contiguous area of 20 Ha at RBK level.
- In the cluster demos all critical inputs like seed, bio fertilizers, PP chemicals, need based farm implements are distributed to the farmers on 50% subsidy. PP Chemicals are distributed through Kiosks of RBKs.
- 2585 cluster demos were planned to organize during 2021-22.
- 5014 No.of Dr.YSR Polambadi Programmes were organized in Pulse crops with an expenditure of 5.46 Crs 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 & NFSM-OS schemes.
- Organization of Exposure visits to the farmers to create awareness on innovative technologies adopting by other farmers.

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.
- Main streaming Gender concerns in Extension.
- Capacity Building/Skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.
- Increase the Quality and Type of Technologies being disseminated by the Extension System.
- Strengthen Research-Extension-Farmer (R-E-F) Linkages

Benefits of the programme

- Well Integrated technology development and transfer system Decentralized decision-making.
- Financially sustainable extension system.
- Bottom-up Planning.
- Increased Use of Information Technology.
- Emphasis on In-Service Training.
- Developing New Public –Private Partnerships.
- Strengthening Key Institutions.
- Broad based Extension Delivery

ATMA is a district level autonomous Institution having membership of all key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities. It has the flexibility to receive funds directly. It has the key responsibility of disseminating all technology activities at the district level. It has linkages with all the line departments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations and agencies associated with agricultural development in the district and farmer organizations. Research and extension units within the district, such as KVKs, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc. are its constituent members.

ATMA is supported by a Governing Board (GB) and a Management Committee (MC) and Agricultural Advisory Boards RBK level, Mandal Level, District and State level exclusively Progressive farmers committees which all together involve in preparation of RBK centric Crop action plans and will organize all the Farmer oriented activities through the extension field functionaries. Commodity oriented Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) are being promoted at block / village level to make the technology generation/dissemination farmer driven and farmer accountable. In order to provide needed HRD support in innovative areas of extension delivery, a State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) has also been established in the project states.

Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) One of the first asks 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 stake holders 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 block/ 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 2021-22 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 2021-22 was developed at state level with an outlay of Rs.4750 lakhs. The District Action Plans developed under the scheme should be processed consistent with Article 243ZD of the Constitution.

GOI has given Tentative allocation for Rs.3333.33 lakhs for the year 2021-22 including state share of which Rs.2000.00 lakhs and Central Share as Rs.1333.33 lakhs towards Matching State Share (1st installment not yet released) duly revalidating the unspent balance amount of Rs.2852.38 lakhs for implementation of the activities.

Major activities organized during 2021—22

Training programmes and Demonstrations are organized relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and sericulture sectors –to know about latest farming techniques, promotion of SRI Ragi, Foxtail millet, management of pests, sowing techniques, short duration millets, awareness on usage of latest farm equipment at field level, improved techniques of milk production in cattle, mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing etc

Innovative Activities taken up are : Raising Nurseries under Shadenets, Poly cropping, Cattleshed Linings for Desi cow urine collections under Natural Farming, Usage of Mango Fruit covers, Drone spraying technology in Maize for control of FAW, Backyard poultry rearing, honey Bee keeping, Post harvest technologies and value addition to fish, Varietal trials of Rajmah, Groundnut Blackgram, Niger. Promotion of Single node/ Budchipping method of Sugarcane Cultivation, IPM in Vegetables

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Major activities organized during 2021-22

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has established 10,778 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu with Village Agricultural Assistants, Village Horticultural Assistants, Villages Agricultural Assistants at village level during 2021-22. 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 contractor through Smart TV/Online trainings.

RBK-District Resource Center(DRC)

District Resource Centers have been established during 2021-22 in 13 districts integrating the ATMA and FTC staff to utilize effectively the resources and man power working towards common objective of farmers empowerment through trainings. The DRC is responsible for achieving the objectives of Farmer knowledge center in RBK.

The DRC staff are conducting diagnostic field visits in the districts regularly based on the alerts received from ICC on pest and disease incidences in the districts along with the scientists from KVKs, DAATTCs & ARS to provide proper solutions to Farmers regarding the prevailing situation of pest and disease attack through RBKs. A District Action Plan is prepared by all the DRC's in order to achieve the expected outcome i.e. productivity by fulfilling the gaps between major constraints, interventions made with targeted strategies

1,119 Diagnostic field visits covering 21,933 farmers was conducted 2780 training (Virtual / Pysical) Programmes

organized covering 1,64,896 farmers. Imparted Trainings to the RBK staff based on the requirement on crop specific and location specific subjects viz Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management. etc.

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 (6Nos) and Whats App Numbers 8331056149 to 8331056154 for SMS/Video calls by farmers.

The total calls received upto 31-12-2021 are 1,67,888. Average Calls received per day-678. 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. Subjects related to allied Departments provide technical content to the farmers through smart TVs for strengthening the services through RBKs. 379 Programmes are recorded & telecast through Digital studio. Live Phone-In programmes are also conducted to the farmers to resolve the problems immediately.

Tentative calendar of programmes for Agriculture and Allied Departments is prepared for live telecast through RBK Channel for dissemination of latest technologies to the farmers for enhancing the income status of farmers.

Component wise physical and financial targets and achievements during the year 2021-22 (upto November,2021) Is enclosed in Annexure 5

Action Plan for 2021-22 under SAME (ATMA) (Phy in No. &Fin.in Lakhs)

S.No	Year	Target	
		Phy (in No)	Fin(Lakhs)
1	2022-23	15157	4891.782

Externally Aided Projects

Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformations Project (APIIATP)

The main objective of Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) is improving productivity and farmers income 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 agri business promotion
- iv. Project management and capacity building

Area of Operation: This project is implemented in 5 districts of AP (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) in 2020-21 and proposed to implement in all 12 districts except Guntur in 2021-22. 2021-22 action plan for the Agriculture Component is approved for Rs. 50.47 Crores out of Rs.340 Crores over the project period of six years. This project is implementing in 651 approved irrigation tank villages.

The Main activities implemented in 2021-22 are Under component B1: Formation of FIGs/FPOs-341 FIGs formed to form 28 FPOs, Support to FIGs/FPOs, Green manure seed production, Cluster demonstrations on crop diversification and varietal replacement and Good agriculture practices, Infrastructure support through CHCs, Primary processing units and Water lifting devices and water carrying pipes Under component C: Consultancy services for supply and value chain analysis and to market linkage to existing FPOs, Secondary processing units, Rural godowns MANAGE was appointed as Agribusiness support organization

(consultancy services) and is conducting trainings to the staff on supply and value chain analysis and market linkage. MANAGE has selected 10 existing FPOs and market linkage for those selected FPOs is under process.

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, the local productivity and strengthen institutional and marketing capacities by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems, 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)

In 2021-22, it was planned to form 461 VFFs and awareness trainings are in progress to form VFFS. 275 Farmer Field schools (FFS) are planned to train the farmers through demonstrations. FFS are in progress. Two AMTCs are planned one in Naira, Srikakulam and one more in Samarlakot of East Godavari. DPR preparation is in final stage.

AP Community managed Natural Farming (APCNF)

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing climate resilient, AP Community managed Natural Farming (APCNF) formerly known as ZBNF in 5300 clusters under PKVY and 5000 clusters under BPKP. For expansion of Natural farming in A.P, Govt. of AP/RySS have secured a Results-Based Lending (RBL) mode 90 million Euro loan from KfW-Germany Bank, for the APCNF-KfW Project 2020-25, effective from April 2020. Promotion of APCNF is through capacity building of

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

farmers, long term handholding support with the help of master farmers called CRPs and involvement of Women farmers/Women SHGs.

APCNF incorporates best practices from various agroecology practices for climate change adaptation. To name a few, Regenerative Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture, Silviculture, Tree intercropping, Multi-strata Agroforestry, Farmland restoration, SRI, Nutrient Management and Farmland Irrigation.

Outreach and Coverage

APCNF program formerly known as APZBNF has been initiated in June 2015 by Department of Agriculture. The field level implementation has commenced from Kharif 2016 on a pilot-basis in 704 villages with funding from GoI and GoAP through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). During 2020-21, it has been expanded to 3730 villages covering 4.80 lakh farmers

Progress during 2021-22 (From April 2021 to December 2021)

- APCNF program has been implemented in 661 mandals, 3720 Gram Panchayaths bringing 5,92,089 farmers in 2,68,263 ha. area under Natural Farming.
- 3,70,124 farmers practiced Pre-Monsoon Dry Sowing/ Dry sowing methods. 45,201 farmers practiced 365 DGC model (raising crops throughout the year) and gained yearlong incomes.
- 1,31,672 Women SHGs have partnered in the Community managed Natural Farming programme management and extension.
- 1,70,848 Poorest of Poor households raised kitchen gardens in APCNF methods
- 9582 SHGs have purchased Cows to take up Natural Farming.
- 3909 bio-Input shops have been established in villages with the support from Village Organizations (VOs)
- The independent assessment of CCEs data on yields, costs and net incomes in major crops by the Institute for Developmental Studies (IDS), AP proved that Natural farming improves the net incomes of the farmers, as the costs are reduced significantly and

improving the net incomes of farmers.

- A delegation from NITI Aayog headed by Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Hon'ble Vice-Chairman visited Veerapanenigudem village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna district on 1st December, 2021 and appreciated the efforts of State Government in promoting AP Community managed Natural Farming and role of SHGs.

APCNF safeguards our collective future by

1. Reducing costs of cultivation and risks, and, increasing yields thereby generating more income
2. It makes agriculture more climate resilient.
3. Producing more food, safe and nutritious food that is free of chemicals.
4. Reducing the migration of youth from villages and creating reverse migration to villages
5. Enhancing soil health, water conservation, regenerating coastal ecosystems and bio diversity.
6. Enhancing human health and nutrition.
7. Reducing costs of cultivation and risks, and, increasing yields thereby generating more income. It makes agriculture more climate resilient and producing more food, safe and nutritious food that is free of chemicals.

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.

Action plan for 2021-22

APCNF programme is in implementation under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP) CSS Schemes of GOI in 3011 Gram Panchayats and expansion of the programme with loan assistance from KFW, a German Government Development Bank (EAP) Project in 719 Gram Panchayats.

- Targeted to cover 7 lakh farmers under APCNF with 3.50 lakh ha area.
- Planned to establish 4.05 lakh Kitchen Gardens by the Women Self Help Groups.
- Planned to cover 3.00 lakh farmers to practice PMDS method.
- 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.
- Focussing 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.
- APCNF Video dissemination through Pico projectors, Farmer friendly content and Package of practices.
- Dissemination of APCNF activities and success stories in RBKs and provision of APCNF inputs at RBKs.

Progress during 2021-22 (From April 2021 to December 2021)

- APCNF program has been implemented in 661 mandals, 3720 Gram Panchayaths
- Bringing 5,92,089 farmers in 2,68,263 ha area under Natural Farming.
- 3,70,124 farmers practiced Pre- Monsoon Dry Sowing/ Dry sowing methods.
- 45,201 farmers practiced 365 DGC model (raising crops throughout the year) and gained yearlong incomes.
- 1,31,672 Women SHGs have partnered in the Community managed Natural Farming programme management and extension.
- 1,70,848 Poorest of Poor households raised kitchen gardens in APCNF methods
- 9582 SHGs have purchased Cows to take up Natural Farming
- 3909 bio-Input shops have been established in villages with the support from Village Organizations (VOs)
- The independent assessment of CCEs data on yields, costs and net incomes in major crops by the Institute for Developmental Studies (IDS), AP proved that Natural farming improves the net incomes of the farmers, as the costs are reduced significantly and there is no significant change in yields thereby improving the net incomes of farmers.

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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

to provide agricultural credit to member farmers, so as to enhance employment to its members and for alleviating rural poverty. Cooperative movement has completed over 100 years of service to farmers and other weaker sections of the Society.

The department of Cooperation is mainly concerned with the administration of Cooperative Laws. The 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 436 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 15,00,139 farmer members of the PACS. The total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Cooperative Credit Structure is Rs.935.00 Crore and this includes the State's share of Rs.146.31 Crore. The

Strategy/action plan to be evolved for restructuring of the PACS in the State coterminous covering areas of 3 to 4 Rythu Barosa Kendras [RBKS] to each PACS.

Loans to farmers

The A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs.6397.82 Crore (Kharif Rs.5516.98 Crore and Rabi Rs.880.84 Crore) as production credit (Short term loans) to farmers through the PACS and DCCBs during the year 2021-22 (up to November 2021), under seasonal agricultural operations (SAO/OPP/DTP). APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.2349.65 Crore to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agriculture Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs.3295 Cr. allotted to all the 13 DCCBs during the year 2021-22 up to the end of December, 2021.

Towards financial assistance to 22,484 Tenant Farmers, the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank has disbursed an amount of Rs.159.03 Crores during the year 2021-22 through the PACS.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme

Govt launched "Agriculture Infrastructure Fund" under Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative for funding Agri Infra projects at Farm gate and aggregation points to revive the agriculture sector in the wake of covid pandemic. State government with an objective to develop farm gate infrastructure across the state at RBK level, and develop PACS as multi Purpose facility centres proposed to avail the Central Government Agriculture Infrastructure Fund scheme through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACSs) in the State, for which refinance facility is available from NABARD.

Under the scheme, various projects have been approved i.e. Godowns of different capacities, cold rooms, procurement centers, assaying units, collection centres, drying yards and processing equipment like threshers, dryers, boilers and cleaners. These projects are being implemented in 1282 PACS in Phase-I and in 1305 PACS in Phase-II. In the first phase 1170 units are being considered for construction of godowns.

NABARD has issued revised approval with total

Financial Outlay of Rs.1661.16 Cr, out of which, an amount of Rs.736.03 Cr has been sanctioned in the first phase for the transformation of PACS as Multi Purpose Facility Centres at RBKs. The State government has sanctioned 10% Margin money Rs. 73.60 Crore (10% of TFO- Rs.736.03 Crore) as loan to PACS through the Department.

Administrative sanction is given for the Rs. 10.00 Crore to roll out the project. The Agricultural Marketing Department, Cooperation Department & APCOB have entered into a tripartite MoU for the revised sanction of AIF project Phase-I worth Rs.736.03 Crore as Loan.

Construction of Godown

Government has allotted land on long lease of 33 years to the PACS at a nominal rent for construction of Godowns under this scheme. Exemption has been given to the PACS from paying the Stamps duty and Registration fee for availing the land on lease. Mandal level land inspection committees and District level land inspection committees have been appointed for inspecting the land and recommending their suitability.

An online module has been prepared for land allotment, inspection and an Asset Management System for all the assets created under this scheme is in the pipeline. So far, 937 sites (80.09%) have been identified and allotted by the Revenue Department to the Department of Cooperation for this purpose and 872 sites were taken over by the DLCOs concerned of the Cooperation Department.

Under the Phase-I, procurement centres, assaying centres and other primary processing equipment like Dryers/ Threshers and Destoners / cleaners have also been sanctioned to PACS for using at RBK level and the equipment is under various stages of procurement.

- Procurement centre equipment: 992 PACS ,2329 centers (13 districts),
- Assaying Centre equipment: 345 PACS ,615 centres (8 districts)
- Dryers: 75 PACS, 84 Units (6 districts) and
- Threshers: 119 PACS, 249 Units (5 districts)

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.89.63 Cr cost of the project out of which Rs.53.77 Crore is the Central share and Rs.35.85 Crore will be the State share 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.

Cooperative Credit System in Andhra Pradesh is a 3-tier structure. Out of these, APCOB at apex level & the 13DCCBs at middle level are all computerized and working on CBS platform whereas the 2051 PACS at grass root level having direct contact with the farmer-members are yet to be computerized. Computerization of the accounts of 2051 PACS which are primary level societies is an essential activity for reviving the PACS.

Present Status

The newly created Ministry for Cooperation, Government of India is contemplating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for computerization. The GOI has proposed Rs.4.37 Lakh as the estimated cost for computerization of PACS under the scheme with a funding pattern Centre: State = 60:40. For 2051 PACS, it is estimated that the total cost for computerization would amount to Rs.89.63 Cr out of which Rs.53.77 Crore is the Central share and Rs.35.85 Crore will be the State share. A detailed report was submitted to the Government and requested to consider computerization of PACS through the proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme by availing the scheme with State participation as the Centrally sponsored scheme for computerization of PACS.

During the virtual meeting on computerization of PACS convened by the Ministry of Cooperation, GoI on 08.11.2021, the state Government expressed interest to avail the CSS. Using the same software across all the tiers ensures uniformity in architecture and functionality, scalability, flexibility, integrity of the data and resilience.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Further, PACS should have a mandatory interface with CBS of DCCBs to enable KCC/Rupay Card integration for operations through ATMs/POS/ Micro ATMs. In order to roll out this Project and implementation in single spell the budget for Rs.89.54 Cr has been proposed in FY 2022-23.

Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP)

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) is being implemented by the Department with the financial assistance of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) with a core objective of improving infrastructure facilities of societies and to provide Margin Money assistance to societies including the functional societies like Fisheries, Dairies and Handloom etc. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for development of Agricultural production,

supply of Agriculture inputs, Marketing, Storage and processing activity.

ICDP Scheme under Phase-I (1989-2016) was implemented in all districts in the State with an outlay of Rs.168.39 Crores. Under Phase-II, the NCDC has sanctioned ICD Projects for (03) Districts i.e. Chittoor, Kurnool and East Godavari with total outlay of Rs.609.39 Cr with the Project period of five (05) years. NCDC released Rs.141.61 Crores (including State matching share of PIT Component of Rs.2.96 crores) to the State Project Monitoring Cell.

The 2nd year outlay for Rs.168.00 Crores has to be released from the NCDC, New Delhi for the Project.

On implementation of the Project during five (5) years period, 16,34,907 members of these societies will be benefited.

The details are given below.

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of PACS	No. of Members (Membership) (All types of societies)
1.	East Godavari	297	6,21,116
2.	Chittoor	99	5,21,100
3.	Kurnool	77	4,92,691

The following sectors covered and get benefitted under this scheme.

S.No.	Name of the Society	Activities
1.	District Cooperative Central Bank	Construction of Office Buildings and Infrastructure and Share Capital assistance for Business development.
2.	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies	Construction of Godowns, Godowns cum Office Buildings, Repairs of existing Godowns and Infrastructure and Share Capital assistance for Business development.
3.	Cooperative Joint Farming Societies	Share Capital & Loan assistance for land development and Agriculture inputs.
4.	Weavers Cooperative Societies	Share Capital & Loan assistance for working capital for production & Marketing vehicles etc.,
5.	Fisheries Cooperative Societies	Share Capital & Loan assistance for purchase of Nets and Boat & Marketing.
6.	Dairy	Share Capital & Loan assistance for purchase of milk animals and installation of Milk collection centres and other infrastructure etc.,
7.	Mandal Mahila Cooperative Samakhyas	Share Capital & Loan assistance to Self Help Groups (SHG's) through the Zilla & Mandal Samaikyas towards Income Generating Activities in Rural areas.
8.	The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)	Share Capital & Loan assistance to Self Help Groups (SHG's) through the MEPMAs towards Income Generating Activities in Urban areas.

Revival of Dairy Cooperatives

Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu (MDSS)

The State Government is committed for revival of the dairy cooperatives in the State in order to offer the best possible price to the dairy farmers. To fulfill this commitment given to the farmers, the State government has entered MoU with the World's biggest cooperative dairy "Amul" for marketing support and also planned to organize 9899 Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu (MDSS) in all milk potential villages.

The State Government has also decided to support (The Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu) with 5 cents of Government land for construction of building worth Rs.20.42 Lakhs under MGNREGS for establishment of Bulk Milk Cooling Units (BMCU) centre in all these Milk Potential Villages.

To initiate milk procurement activity in the districts, Jagananna PaalaVelluva Project was launched on 02.12.2020 and so far the activity was initiated in 6 districts (Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna & West Godavari districts) and collected 191.37 Lakh litres of milk from 33,474 farmers in 1046 villages. The additional benefit accrued to the milk pourers by this intervention is more than Rs.13.42 Crores till 31.12.2021 and the farmers are also able to get milk payments once in 10 days online direct to their bank accounts eliminating middlemen in the payment process utilizing unique software developed for this purpose.

In addition to the 4796 BMCU Villages, Government has also decided to start Milk Collection Centers in 12833 associated habitations (the villages other than BMCU Villages) for initiating the milk procurement activity where construction of BMCU Buildings under MGNREGS has also been planned and decided to support these Milk Collection Centers with Automatic Milk Collection Unit for ensuring transparent systems in milk procurement and payment activities.

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 carry on local business activities viz. sale of Fertilizers, seeds, Consumable articles, Stationery items etc., to various departments which are available in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given in Table 5.8 below.

Table.5.8 The performance status of DCMSs

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars	For the year 1.4.2021 to 31.12.2021
1.	Share Capital Contribution	404.83
2.	Business Turn over	35336.46
3.	Profit	305.16
4.	Loss	95.61
5.	Accumulated losses	2344.33
6.	Assets	19999.79
7.	Liabilities	18627.68

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 through RBKs, PACSs at the primary level. It undertakes procurement of other commodities under commercial account every year depending upon the market situation.

AP MARKFED played a key role in creation of Price Stabilization Fund with Rs.3000 Crores to protect farmer interest and MSP for certain crops like Turmeric Minor Millets, Sweet Oranges, Banana, Onion Etc., and takes under procurement of other commodities under commercial account every year depending upon the market situation.

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.

Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Joint Farming Cooperatives are in the three-tier structure i.e., Primary Level-364 CJFS and 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 259 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.

AP State Co-Operative Union

A.P. State Co-Operative Union is an Apex Cooperative institution in the field of Cooperative Education and Training and it is 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. The APSCU is offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications and also publishing a Cooperative monthly magazine titled as "Sahakaara Samaacharam" for awareness building and propagation of Cooperative Principles and Cooperative Movement in the State. It was included in the X schedule of AP Reorganization Act. Assets & Liabilities are yet to be distributed between the States of A.P and Telangana.

AP State Co-Operative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd

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

Rural Electric Cooperative Societies

The key objective of the Rural Electric Cooperative Societies is to purchase electricity in bulk from nearest DISCOM and distribute for domestic, industrial and agricultural purpose, functioning under the control of Cooperative Department. There are 3 RECS 1) Kuppam RECS Ltd., Chittoor District 2) Anakapalli RECS Ltd., Kasimkota Visakhapatnam District 3) Cheepurupalli RECS Ltd., Cheepurapalli, Vizianagaram district.

Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Tribunal

As per the provisions of Section 75 of AP Cooperative Societies (APCS) Act, 1964, the AP Cooperative Tribunal (APCT) was constituted in the State and is located at

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Vijayawada. The APCT 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 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. The APCT, Vijayawada also has original jurisdiction over the disputes filed under AP Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, 1995.

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 2020-21, (16838) Cooperative Societies were programmed for audit, of which (5430) are under aided category and remaining (11408) un-aided category, and the audit 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.

'Horticulture' Sector is integral for food and nutritional security in the State. Horticulture comprises of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops. Wide range of agro-climatic conditions of Andhra Pradesh is conducive for growing a large variety of Fruits, Vegetable Crops including Root and Tuber crops, Ornamental crops, Spices, plantation crops like Coconut, Cashew and Cocoa etc.,

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, the area under Horticulture crops is 17.95 Lakh Hectares with a production of 314.78 Lakh MTs (Final estimates) during 2020-21. The crop wise Area and Production particulars of Horticulture crops for 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given in Annexure 5.18 and the details in brief are shown in Table 5.9

Table.5.9 Area and Production Status:

Sl. No	Crop Category	2019-20 (Final Estimates)		2020-21 (Final Estimates)	
		Area in Lakh Ha.	Production in Lakh MTs	Area in Lakh Ha.	Production in Lakh MTs
1	Fruits	7.40	182.06	7.39	178.86
2	Vegetables	2.64	75.38	2.35	72.92
3	Flowers	0.26	5.25	0.17	2.80
4	Plantation Crops	4.94	32.84	5.45	43.52
5	Spices	2.54	16.67	2.55	16.54
6	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.14
	Total	17.83	312.28	17.95	314.78

Source: Horticulture Department

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Productivity enhancement and export potential

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in productivity of Oil Palm, Papaya, Lime, Coconut, Cocoa, Tomato and Chilli, 2nd in Mango, Sweet orange, Cashew & Turmeric in India. A.P is the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.6% 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.5.19

Strategy for Development

- Enhancing income of Farmers. Twelve growth engine crops have been identified in Horticulture sector. 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 like Dragon fruit, Taiwan Guava, Mauritius variety Pine Apple, exotic fruits and vegetables in agency area of Chintapalli, Straw berry, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, improved Black Pepper variety, improved variety of Turmeric & Ginger, Japanese Mint, multiple cropping in coconut and intercropping in Oilpalm and other plantations are the new interventions
- 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 of 2021-22

- AP was awarded as “Best Horticulture State in India” in the Agri Food Empowering India awards 2020-21 for the innovative activities.
- Six horticulture farmers and Two horticulture FPOs have received YSR Life Time Achievements Awards during 2021.
- The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of Horticulture production for the year 2020-21 is 12.3% as compared to 2019-20 which is 4.7% which shows increase in trend of Horticulture Production in the State.
- AP State has emerged as the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.6% of the total production at the national level.
- As per EXIM Bank Report, A.P contributes 7.8% of vegetables and vegetable products export from the country
- A.P stands 1st in the productivity of Oil palm, Papaya, Lime, Coconut, Cocoa, Tomato and Chillies, 2nd in Mango, Sweet Orange, Cashew & Turmeric in India.
- A.P emerged as biggest exporter of Banana and was awarded by ICAR- NRC, Banana, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu for export promotion. 94,571 MT of Banana have been exported during 2020-21,
- Crop & Varietal Diversity: new crops like Dragon fruit, Taiwan Guava, Mauritius variety of Pine apple,

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Strawberry, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, improved Black Pepper variety, improved variety of Turmeric & Ginger, Japanese Mint etc. have been introduced for generating higher income to the farmers.

- Under Y.S.R Thotabadi Programme, 12959 after sales service campaigns were organized covering 1,00,416 farmers for maintenance of micro-irrigation systems and its optimal utilization.
- 27088 crop specific Thotabadi programmes were organized in various horticulture crops covered 8,12,640 farmers for productivity and quality enhancement in Horticulture crops. During 2021-22, an additional area of 41,000 Ha., was brought under Horticulture Crops.
- Value chain development of Chilli, under Integrated Agri-Extension Platform (IAEP) in partnership with ITC Ltd. is being implemented in 26,700 Acres against last year achievement of 11,400 Acres in Prakasam, Krishna, Kurnool & Guntur districts
- 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, M/s Mahindra Agri Solutions Ltd., and Desai Fruits and Vegetables Pvt., Ltd., were bridging the gap in exporting high quality Banana directly procured from farmers to various Countries.
- As per the impact assessment report of Dr. Y. S. R Horticultural University 13% increase in production, 8% increase in higher grade and 27% increase in net returns has been recorded in Chilli Project.
- Rs. 150.54 Crore has been released to the 1,74,702 horticulture farmers towards input subsidy of horticulture crops damaged due to various natural calamities through DBT.
- Rs. 96.09 Crore to 70216 Horticulture farmers and Rs. 155.26 Crore to 64743 Horticulture farmers have been

released under YSR free crop insurance scheme for Kharif 2019 & 2020 respectively through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

- Ninjacart has started five common facility centres in Ananthapuramu and 3 centres in Chittoor for procurement of vegetables directly from the farmers @ 1000 to 5000 MT per day.
 - 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.
- ü 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

The existing infrastructure in the state cover 373 Cold Storages with a capacity of 20.60 Lakh MTs, 247 Ripening Chambers with a capacity of 54315 MTs, 4762 Pack houses with a capacity of 142860 MTs, 16 Integrated Pack house with a capacity of 256MTs, 174 Mango Processing Units with a capacity of 66850 MTs and 416 Cashew Processing Units with a capacity of 46170 MTs. The state has newly created Post Harvest Infrastructures which include 5 Solar Poly Driers with a capacity of 2.50MTs, 40 Solar Cold Room / Chambers with a capacity of 310 MTs and 17 Coconut pack houses with storage capacity of 35 lakh nuts.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 infra structure 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.

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 Andhra Pradesh.

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 2020-21, benefiting 11.91 lakh farmers. To encourage farmers for adopting Micro Irrigation the State Government is giving top up subsidy.

Impact of Micro Irrigation

The component wise impact of Micro Irrigation is shown in Table.5.10

Table 5.10 Impact of Micro Irrigation

Sl.No	Component	1 lakh ha	13.41 lakh ha
1	Water saving	15 TMC	201 TMC
2	Power saving 1,553 kWh/Ha Worth @ 4/ unit	1553 lakh kWh Rs.62 Crores	20,825 lakh kWh Rs.831 Crores
3	Labour saving 52 Mandays per Ha Worth @ 200/day	52 lakh Mandays Rs.105 Crores	700 lakh Mandays 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 AP MIP

- 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.

Action Plan for 2022-23

Proposed to cover an area of 1.50 Lakh Ha under Micro irrigation with a total outlay of Rs.1190.11 crore with total subsidy of Rs 961.86 crores shared by GOI and state (GOI Rs 360.46 crores & state Rs.601.40 crore.) and farmer share of Rs.228.25 crores.

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

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.
- Creation of post harvest infrastructure.

Achievements under RKVY during 2021-22

- Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.353.59 Lakhs has been spent so far under various components during 2021-22.
- An area of 565 Ha Cashew Area Expansion encouraged with an expenditure of Rs. 70.32 lakhs.
- Covered 263 FPOs with financial achievement of Rs.18.65 crores towards Promotional, Integrated Pack houses, Collection centers, Transport vehicles, other infrastructure facilities and marketing etc

4) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) Oil Palm

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is renamed as National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO-Oilpalm) by the Govt. of India. A.P ranks 1st in cultivation of Oil palm with 1.81 lakh Ha with 1.32 lakh Farmers in 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh spreading over in 229 mandals. The average productivity of bearing plantations is 19.81 tons Fresh Fruit Branches (FFB) per Ha. Out of 1.81 lakh Ha, the bearing area is 1.46 lakh Ha from which the production is 14.94 lakh MTs of FFBs with 2.40 lakh MTs of CPO during last financial year i.e., 2020-21. West Godavari district has highest area under Oilpalm i.e., 98993 Ha.

13 Processing units established by Oil Palm Companies with Capacity of 461 MT/Hr are working with Government under this programme. 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.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

During 2021-22(up to 30.11.2021), plantation was completed in an area of 7044 Ha against the target of 10,000 Ha with an expenditure of Rs.2160.30 lakhs against the outlay of Rs.4436.69 lakhs.During 2022-23, it is proposed to take up plantation under NMEO in an area of 20000 Ha with an amount of Rs,10637.41 Lakhs.

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 7 years (from 2017-18 to 2024-25) and is being implemented in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh except Guntur.

The components such as Area Expansion of Banana, Cocoa and Cashew, protected cultivation, INM & IPM of Horticulture crops, permanent pandals, fruit covers are being implemented to improve the Productivity and Quality of Horticulture produce. Further, the components such as Formation & Strengthening of FPOs, Regular Transport vehicles, Solar Cold Room, Onion Storage Structures and Cashew Processing units are being implemented for FPOs to improve the Post Harvest Quality of the produce

The budget allocated for the total project is Rs. 127.70 crores. An amount of Rs. 9.93 crores expenditure incurred up to 2020-21. During 2021-22, Budget allocated Rs.40.22 crore and releases are Rs. 6.51 crore and incurred expenditure of Rs.2.38 crores upto December 2021

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 7 years and 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.

The components such as IPM, INM, Fruit covers, Fertigation through Micro Irrigation, Coconut seedling nursery, Shade net houses have been implemented to improve the productivity and quality. The components such as Coconut Pack Houses and Solar dryers are being implemented to improve the value addition of the selected strategic crops as a Pilot programme.

An amount of Rs. 2.10 crores expenditure incurred up to 2020-21. During 2021-22, Budget allocated is Rs.11.86 crore and releases are Rs.2.78 crore and expenditure incurred (upto December 2021) is Rs.0.87 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, 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

- ITC Ltd: Value Chain Development 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).
- Jain: Value Chain Development 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
- Lawrence Dale Agro Processing India Ltd: 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
- 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 and FPOs were organized. Retail Outlets were sanctioned along with Post-Harvest Infrastructure like Pack Houses, Cold Storages, Ripening Chambers, Onion Graders and Minimal Processing Units.
- For the 1st time, Panukula & Suvarnarekha Mango varieties exported to South Korea and Germany respectively from the State.

Introduction of New Crops

Crop & Varietal Diversity: Introduction of new crops like Dragon fruit, Taiwan Guava, Mauritius variety Pine apple, exotic fruits and vegetables in agency area of Chintapalli, Straw berry, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, improved Black Pepper variety, improved variety of Turmeric & Ginger, Japanese Mint, multiple cropping in coconut and intercropping in Oilpalm and other plantations are the new interventions.

During 2020-21, government has identified the potential areas in concerned districts for promotion of Spices, Turmeric, Dragon Fruit, Jamun and Fig. An additional proposed area of 514 Ha, with a financial outlay of Rs. 115 Lakhs is planned to encourage new crops and also multi-layered cropping.

Critical Gaps Identified in Implementation

The critical gaps identified are Technology infusion, Market Linkage, Improper handling of produce and wastage, Transforming Agriculture into Agri. Business and Value Addition.

Remedial Measures to fill the Gaps

- Regular Awareness / Training programmes on latest technologies at all levels.
- Effective utilization of print and electronic media in disbursement of technology, programmes / schemes implemented by the department and alert on seasonal conditions.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- Abolishing intermediaries between farmer and consumer. Government has already initiated PPP for transfer of technology & developing direct material linkage as well as value chain development. This has to be done at a greater pace.
- Promotion of processing industries.
- Promotion of storage structures like Cold Storages, (Multi Chambers), Ripening Chambers & Cold Rooms.

Achievements during 2021-22 (up to 31-12-2021): An amount of Rs.8200.68 Lakhs has been incurred for Area expansion in 18619 Ha, creation of 495 water harvesting resources, rejuvenation and canopy management of 4545 Ha, Protected Cultivation (Poly & Shadenets & High Value Vegetables & Flowers) in 5896 Ha, Post harvest management of 1282 works, farm mechanization of 4096 Nos, maintenance of 23464 Ha of planted area, Hybrid vegetable seed for 11305 Ha etc.

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 is 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 2020-2021, Andhra Pradesh stood 1st in Egg Production (2496.39 Crores), 2nd in Meat production (9.54 Lakh MTs) and 5th in Milk production (147.14 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 340.60 lakh total Livestock & 1078.63 lakh poultry. The Livestock population as per Latest Livestock Census 2019 as compared to 2012 Census is shown below in Table 5.11.

District wise Livestock population as per 2019 Census is given in the Annexure.5.20

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	1078.63

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 & Eggs

Growth Engine	Unit / Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Milk	Lakh MTs	121.78	137.25	150.44	152.63	147.14
Growth	%	12.58	12.70	9.61	1.46	-3.60
Meat	Lakh MTs	6.33	7.08	7.81	8.5	9.54
Growth	%	11.84	12.01	10.16	8.83	12.24
Egg	Core Nos	1582.75	1777.76	1975.45	2170.77	2496.39
Growth	%	11.66	12.32	11.12	9.89	15

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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES



The Government of AP has established Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) in all gram Panchayats in the State as a One Stop Shop for knowledge dissemination and supply of quality inputs to the farmers by bringing all the stakeholders of Agriculture & Allied sectors into one single platform offering all the services to farmers by ensuring year round productivity, profitability and sustainability.

The Animal Husbandry Department is rendering the following services at each RBK

i) Primary Health care services ,ii) Input supplies,iii) Advisory services, iv)Other service activities. About 10606 RBKs were operational in the State. RBKs are provided with essential medicines and equipment along with manpower to provide Animal Husbandry services.

The major work turned out at RBKs are providing services like First Aid & Treatment to the sick animals and follow up

under the guidance of concerned Veterinarian, Conduct Prophylactic Vaccinations, including De worming, Artificial Inseminations, Specimens collection, health cards distribution ,AI calves verification ,Fodder promotion etc.

Certified and quality tested inputs like fodder seed, TMR, cattle feed, chaff cutters, mineral mixtures, liver tonics etc, are being supplied to the eligible farmers on subsidy / full cost basis through Rythu Bharosa Kendras (RBKs).

The inputs being supplied through RBKs during 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021) are:

- 2000 MTs of certified fodder seed has been distributed to the farmers on 75% subsidy benefitting nearly 80000 farmers.
- 9795 MTs of quality tested TMR (Total Mixed Ration) has been distributed to farmers on 75% subsidy.
- 1650 Chaff cutters were supplied to farmers on 40% subsidy under NLM and 160 Chaff cutters on 75% subsidy under APILIP, JICA project.
- Nutritional supplements like Cattle feed, liver tonics and Mineral Mixtures are being supplied on full cost through RBK

Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs):The Custom Hiring Centre comprises of a set of farm machinery to be utilised by the farmers on hire basis. The approximate unit cost of each CHC is Rs.14,70,000/- The beneficiaries includes JLG/SHG/FPO/Trust/ NGOs and others. 33 CHCs were established in 45 divisions in the State.

YSR Cheyutha – Distribution of Milch Animals



YSR Cheyutha scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the state wherein, women beneficiaries belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities in the age group of 45-60 years are being sanctioned Rs.75,000/- per beneficiary over a period of 4 years. The Government have already released Rs.18,750/- as 1st instalment in the month of August 2020.

Government had issued the procedures for finalization of rates of Sheep/Goat, proposed specifications for selection of different breeds, guidelines for procurement. 211780 women beneficiaries have opted for Cow and 257211 have opted Buffalo units. The SLBC has approved the action plan for grounding of Milch Animals, Pregnant Milch Animals and Pregnant Heifers units & action plan along with Timelines and has been communicated to the districts.



YSR Asara : Under this scheme (upto December,2021) out of the total 233167 beneficiaries, 230473 are mapped with RBK upto December,2021.

MGNREGS : Rasing of plants in 25000 Acs has been taken up in 2021-22. The total area captured is 28377.45 Acs

Sheep and Goat Units

Andhra Pradesh is having nearly 4.0 lakh families of shepherd communities rearing 176.00 Lakhs Sheep and 55.2 lakh Goat in the state. The State occupies 1st position in sheep population & 7th in Goat population in the country. Government of A.P 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.

YSR Cheyutha Jaganna Paala Velluva : During 2020-21, under Phase I of the scheme 115864 loans were sanctioned against the target of 112008 and 115896 animals grounded. During 2021-22, under Phase II of the scheme, 54257 loans have been sanctioned against the target of 38505 and 37728 animals are grounded upto December,21

YSR Cheyutha Jaganna Jeeva Kranthi : Under Phase I of the scheme, 72820 loans were sanctioned against the target of 72179 loans and 72826 animals are grounded during 2020-21 and under Phase II, 26588 loans have been sanctioned against the target of 19040 loans and 17240 animals are grounded during 2021-22 (upto December).



Objectives:

- 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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- 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 timeline are as follows

Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme (LLCS)

Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme has been under implementation since 14-08-2019 where in, compensation shall be paid to the farmers, in case of death of Cattle / Buffaloes and Sheep / Goat in the State. The compensation of Rs.30,000/- for improved & indigenous breed and Rs.15,000/- for Non Descript breed shall be paid to the farmers. The compensation of Rs. 6,000/-per Sheep/Goat (6 months and above age) shall be payable in the event of death of 3 and above Sheep / Goat at a time. During 2021-22 (upto December), compensation claimed for 51622 deaths for an amount of Rs.113.25 crores. The District wise No of deaths and compensation details under Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme is shown in Annexure 5.21

Dr. YSR Deseeya Go Jaathula Pempaka Kendraalu" scheme was designed with an aim to promote the indigenous breed and multiply the number of available

indigenous cows in the eco-system which enhances the consumption of desi cow milk for better nutrition, health and prosperity.

Indigenous cows are known for their unique characteristics such as Resistant to various diseases, Sustainable to the tropical climate and also for production of milk of great therapeutic value. Andhra Pradesh is the Homeland for Ongole and Punganur breeds.

The Total unit cost is Rs.30 Lakhs Beneficiary will be contributing 20% i.e Rs.6 Lakhs for each unit. The Government subsidy is Rs.15 Lakhs.

Breed multiplication, increase the population and conserve indigenous cows. Establishing a Dr. YSR Deseeya Go Jaathula Pempaka Kendram with 20 Cows and 1 bull will breed total 181 cattle which include 50 Cows, 31 bulls, 50 male calves and 50 female calves in a span of 6 six years. The dairy farm owners should sell cows, heifers, bulls and calves to newly coming up indigenous Cow farms only and shall not make loose sales to individual farmers. The department will track the Animal sale transactions from these Cow farms.

The units were allotted to Joint Liability groups approved by District level monitoring committee (DLMC), so far 52 LBCCF units with Gir, Ongole, Punganur, Rati & Sahiwal breeds were grounded.

Government shall ensure that under this scheme Certification of Organic Products is completed, confirming holistically with benchmark standards to reassure the customers of their authenticity and quality. Branding the indigenous cow milk & other By-products with brand name of "Andhra Go-Pushti". Marketing through RBK inputs supply system by assessing demand forecast through AHAs. The availability of these products will be made visible at kiosks placed in RBKs. Marketing of products through Amul outlets/ Fisheries Department outlets/ e-markets platform.

Livestock Health Care Activities

- Important programmes taken up during the year 2021-22 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.
- The units were allotted to Joint Liability groups approved by District level monitoring committee (DLMC),

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)

- 100% Cattle and Buffaloes 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.
- The farmer details like name, phone number and Aadhar details also uploaded in app.
- As on date (Dec,2021) out of 9737643 target cattle and buffalo population, 10351731 animals tagged and registered, and 7959756(82%) animals vaccinated.
- The programme has shown the desired results in terms of reduction in the incidence of disease.
- By doing INAPH tagging the details of animal and its vaccination status and pedigree will be recorded which is beneficial for farmers in trading and getting incentives easily from the Govt.

Brucellosis

- Brucellosis is also an economically important reproductive disease of livestock of Zoonotic nature. Bovine brucellosis is endemic in almost all the states of India.
- Main objective is to prevent this disease over a period of time by one time vaccination of all eligible female calves and elimination of infected animals in the villages.
- 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 2021-22. 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.

- As per target population, 51.29 Lakh cattle and buffaloes vaccinated against Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) and 14961.80 Lakh Sheep and Goat vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia (ET) disease.
- 92.17 Lakh Sheep were vaccinated against Blue Tongue (BT) disease, 11.45 Lakh cattle vaccinated against Black Quarter (BQ) disease.
- 5.90 Lakh Anthrax doses supplies to endemic areas in the state for conducting prophylactic vaccinations.
- Zoonosis day is celebrated on July 6th 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 6,24,000 doses of Anti rabies vaccine supplied to various veterinary institutes to conduct Anti rabies vaccination to pet dogs on Zoonosis day

Peste des Petits Ruminants Disease Control Programme (PPRCP)

During the year 2021-22 Under this Programme vaccine supplied to all the districts to immunize 100% eligible population in the State. 195.47 Lakh Sheep & Goat vaccinated against PPR disease.

I) National Animal Disease Control program (NADCP)

The overall aim of the National Animal Disease Control Programme for FMD and Brucellosis (NADCP) is to control FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030. This will result in increased domestic production and ultimately in increased exports of milk and livestock products.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

a) Foot and Mouth Disease control program: In AP, the 30th round of FMD vaccination was started under NADCP (2nd round of NADCP in the state) initially in three districts i.e. Anantapur, Kadapa and Kurnool and later in the remaining districts of the state which is completed on 31-12-2021. It is implementing by registering the animals' details, owner details in INAPH App. It includes three major steps i.e. TAGGING, REGISTRATION AND then VACCINATION.

The FMD laboratory of VBRI Vijayawada has the mandate FMD disease diagnosis, Sero- Monitoring and Sero-Surveillance activities. Total of 974 sera samples have been tested for FMD Sero-Monitoring and 9,613 sera samples tested for FMD Sero-Surveillance for the 30th round of FMD vaccination.

b) Brucellosis control program : Intensive Brucellosis Control programme in animals is envisaged for controlling Brucellosis which will result in effective management of the disease, in both animals and in humans. Total of 2,159 sera samples have been tested for Brucella Sero-Surveillance.

II) Pestes des Petite Ruminants (PPR) Eradication programme

The Govt of India changed Pestes des Petite Ruminants (PPR) Control programme as Pestes des Petite Ruminants (PPR) Eradication programme in the year 2021-22. The ultimate objective is to eradicate this disease from the country in a time bound manner on the lines of Rinderpest eradication. The programme involves vaccinating all the eligible population of small ruminants.

Out of 231.60 lakhs target population, 219 lakhs small ruminants were vaccinated i.e. 100% of vaccination coverage. For sero monitoring, sera samples have to be collected from 0.01% vaccinated animals after a period of 21 to 30 days. A total of 2,190 pre and 2,190 post vaccinated sera samples were collected and tested for sero conversion by using C-ELISA and got 90.5% of sero conversion.

III) Disease Surveillance Programs (Gol)

a) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Physical Surveillance program : The VBRI, Vijayawada has taken up the clinical surveillance of BSE in bovines. A

total of 56 brain samples are collected from BSE suspected animals and have been sent to SRDDL, Bangalore for confirmation of the disease for declaration of India as BSE negligible status.

b) Equine Influenza, Equine Infectious Anemia & Glanders : The A.P state is conducting Sero-Surveillance for Equine Influenza, Equine Infectious Anemia & Glanders. (169) samples have been sent to NRCE, Hissar for disease confirmation. The samples are confirmed as Negative for the afore mentioned diseases.

c) Avian Influenza : The Virology section, VBRI is coordinating & monitoring the preparedness of Avian Influenza at district level. Monitoring the physical & clinical surveillance for Avian Influenza in the state on weekly basis. A total of 792 cloacal swabs sent to SRDDL, Bangalore for diagnosis of bird flu disease. Undertaking Bird flu Sero- Surveillance as per the instructions of Government of India a total of 1,958 sera samples were tested up to December, 2021.

d) Analysis of feed samples : Analysing the proximate principles of feed samples received from the field and RBKs in particular is being done. Estimating the dry matter and Crude Protein by AGRI NIR analyser in silage samples. Analysis of macro minerals like Calcium and Phosphorous in the feed samples being carried out in the TFAL laboratory.

Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, Samalkot

Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, Samalkot is producing potent and quality poultry viral vaccines and supplying on free of cost to entire Andhra Pradesh state for protection of backyard poultry (Desi birds) against the dangerous and dreadful viral diseases and Fowl pox in poultry and Duck Plague in Ducks. 114.02 Lakh doses of Ranikhet Disease vaccine produced and 77.30 Lakh doses were distributed during 2021-22 upto 31-12-2021

Impact of Vaccinations on back yard poultry: Projected rate of survival in excess among vaccinated birds after RD vaccination is 50 percent that would be 38,65,100 in addition to the normal survivals in epidemics of the above diseases. The sum of economic contribution to rural economy through the additional survivals of 38,65,100 back yard poultry and through its

production of eggs, meat, sale of chicks/birds/meat etc comes to a total of Rs.243.05 Lakhs

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.

- Further, on consequent establishment of Quality control laboratory, the expenditures nearly Rs. 50lakhs per annum on testing of 30 to 40 batches of vaccines would be saved every year

Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, AP, Vijayawada

The Veterinary Biological & Research Institute (VBRI) has taken up the disease diagnosis of various diseases. This institute has processed 24,522 samples received from field for various disease confirmation and feed analysis.

State Animal Husbandry training centre 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. 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 carried out

- The VBRI has taken up the disease diagnosis of various diseases. This institute has processed **24,522** 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 2021-22 (upto December 2021) **32.98** Lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted.

A. National Artificial Insemination Program :

Under Phase-III, 13.88 lakh inseminations are targetted in villages in the district. **541259** Artificial Insemination (AI) done during 2021-22 up to December 2021.

B. Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

The scheme is sanctioned by GOI with an outlay of Rs.2372.50 lakhs for supply of various inputs required to conduct Artificial Insemination at door step of the farmers, formation of breeders associations, procurement of bull calves, to impart training to Gopal Mitras, strengthening of bull mother farms, to strengthen infrastructure for training, to conduct fertility camps, Replacement of Artificial Insemination kits, to organize various training programmes for publicity and extension on various departmental activities.

C. National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre :

Keeping in view 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. 25.00 crore.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The young bulls are supplied to needy farmers to cater the needs of Natural Breeding Services of their cattle to upgrade the genetic constitution of the local animals and to produce HGM animals. So far, 48 indigenous breeds cattle were supplied to 48 beneficiaries.

D. 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.

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 and
- To provide balanced nutrition and integrated animal health care.

E. Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme

The objectives are:

1. To promote use of sex sorted semen for production of female calves with 90% accuracy
2. to enhance milk production and farmers income through production of female calves
3. increased availability of female calves of high genetic makeup for farmers and entrepreneurs interested in taking up dairy farming.
4. To make sex sorted semen technology affordable to farmers thereby increasing acceptability of artificial insemination with use of sex sorted semen.
5. To Create Visible demand of sex sorted semen in the country thereby attracting private entrepreneurs in production of sex sorted semen.

The Budget Released is Rs8.31 crores

2. Other information

- General AI done up to the month of Nov 2020 : 2966292.
- Calf Births in NAIP Phase-I (15TH sept 2019- 31st May 2020) :39696
- AI done under NAIP phase II (During August 2020 and May 2021) : 1177872
- AI done under NAIP phase III (During August 2021 and 28th December 2021) : 541259

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

1. NCDC Programme in Prakasam and Chittoor Districts:

The NCDC New Delhi was sanctioned the Integrated Development of Small Ruminants project in the year 2011-12. The Federation is implementing Integrated Development of Small Ruminants Scheme with an outlay Rs.35.12 crores for Prakasam and Chittoor districts during 3rd Phase. Funding pattern is 60% loan, 20% subsidy and 20% beneficiary contribution.

For the ongoing 3rd Phase being implemented in Prakasam and Chittoor Districts, the total outlay is Rs.22.36 Crores. Number of shepherd families benefitted are 95 by distribution of 20+1,50+2 and 100+5 units with the fund utilization of Rs 525.00 lakhs

2. NCDC Programme in 11 Districts of A.P:

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 viz., (1) Srikakulam (2) Vizianagaram (3) Vizag (4) East Godavari (5) West Godavari (6) Krishna (7) Guntur (8) Nellore (9) Kadapa (10) Ananthapur (11) Kurnool Districts in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is phased out into three years.

Table. 5.13. Phase Wise Release of NCDC Assistance For 11 Districts of AP (In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Phase	Outlay	Loan (60%)	Subsidy (20%)	Total NCDC Assistance	Beneficiary Contribution (20%)	Remarks
1	1st Year	5470.76	3282.46	1094.152	4376.608	1094.152	Released
2	2nd Year	11014.62	6608.77	2202.924	8811.696	2202.924	Yet to be released
3	3rd Year	11014.62	6608.77	2202.924	8811.696	2202.924	Yet to be released
Total		27500	16500	5500	22000	5500	

During the year 2021 (April to December) 1016 Shepherd families were benefitted with 20+1, 50+2 and 100+5 sheep units by utilizing the budget of Rs 450.00 lakhs

NCDC Repayment to Government: An amount of Rs 402.00 lakhs have been recovered from the Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies through District Unions. The same was repaid to Government through Federation.

Federation Activities: On Pilot basis Federation is being implementing the activity Group lending Activity to members of primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies in Guntur and Prakasam Districts with an objective of long-term sustainability of societies and for Creation of fund. The scheme provides finance of Rs.25000 to Rs.3.00 Lakhs subject to availability of funds at the interest rate of 6.9%. 51 Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Society members were benefitted with the financial assistance of Rs 96.00 lakhs in Prakasam & Guntur Districts.

Repayment of Loan instalments: An amount of Rs3.65 lakhs recovered as a 1st Half yearly instalment from DSBCU, Guntur..

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 Crore 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.

The Objectives are - 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 and 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) has been implemented from 2014-15 to 2020-21. The scheme has been revised and realigned and being implemented from 2021-22. NLM aims towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development, increase in per animal productivity. The concept of NLM scheme is to develop the entrepreneur in order to create the forward and backward linkage for the produce available at the unorganized sector and to link with the organized sector. The realigned NLM have the following sub-schemes

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- a. Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry
- b. Sub-mission on Feed and fodder Development
- c. Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension

The Animal Husbandry department is focussed on following activities

- I. Sub-Mission : Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry - Activity: Genetic improvement of sheep and goat breeds

- Establishment of Regional Goat Semen Bank for enhanced productivity and Socio economic Upliftment of Small ruminant rearers at Frozen Semen Bull Station (FSBS) BANAVASI, Kurnool (Dist), Andhra Pradesh and propagation of insemination technique in Goat and Sheep.

- Proposals for establishment of Semen Production Laboratory and Semen Bank for Sheep at Frozen Semen Bull Station (FSBS), Banavasi, Kurnool (Dist)

- Proposals for establishment of Semen Production Laboratory and Semen Bank for Sheep at Frozen Semen Bull Station (FSBS) Visakhapatnam (Dist), Andhra Pradesh

- II. SUB-MISSION: Feed and Fodder Development Activity: Assistance for quality Fodder seed production

- Proposal for Production of Certified Fodder seed to supply small & marginal

dairy farmers through Animal Husbandry Department under NLM's

"Assistance for quality Fodder seed production" in Andhra Pradesh.

- III. Sub-Mission: Innovation and Extension

Activity: Extension Activities , Activity: Research and Development and Innovations

RKVY - RAFTAAR scheme

Under RKVY RAFTAAR scheme, budget of Rs. 1618.12 crores for the year 2020-21 was allocated and An amount of Rs.452.58 Lakhs was released as 1st instalment for the following activities that are being implemented

- a. Cold Chain for storing and transportation of Frozen semen
- b. Imparting Training to Vets, Para Vets & Farmers
- c. Awareness and Animal Health Camps
- d. Establishment of Veterinary Institutions
- e. Rajannapasu Vaidyam (Establishment of Trevis & Construction of Trevis sheds)
- f. Establishment of Constituency level Disease Diagnostic Laboratories
- g. Mobile Veterinary Clinics.

For the year 2021-22 under RKVY RAFTAAR proposals were submitted for release of Rs. 10239.78 Lakhs for the following proposed activities

- i. Implementation of Mobile Ambulatory Veterinary Clinics
- ii. Promotion of Village level Livestock Feed and Fodder Centres (LFCs)
- iii. Renovation of Constituency Level Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs (CADDL's)
- iv. Strengthening of Vaccine production Unit at VBRI, Samalkot
- v. Fertility management Camps

Animal Health Awareness Trainings to farmers and Animal Health Camps are being conducted under Pasu Vignana Badi program at RBK'

A.P Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Programme (APILIP-II)

Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is supporting APILIP – phase II on livestock-based livelihood improvement plan under the medium irrigation projects sites in Andhra Pradesh.

The primary objective of the JICA project is to increase the local productivity, strengthen institutional and marketing capacities, strengthen value chain development, supporting integrated farming systems, there by contributing towards improvement of livelihoods of farmers and other rural communities in Andhra Pradesh. The fact-finding team have visited AP and agreed to include livestock as a sub component and extend support through Animal Husbandry Department as per the agreement.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

As a part of Livelihood support plan, Activities of Animal Husbandry Department will aim at

- Providing Trevis sheds in Dr.Y.S.R. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu
- Mobile Veterinary Clinics – One Per Each District
- Procurement of 288 chaff cutters under JICA project through RBK's is in progress

The project covers 240 villages in 9 clusters of 7 districts i.e Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Chittoor and Anantapuramu districts. The total project outlay is Rs.22.93 Crores with JICA share of Rs.19.29 Crores. The project period is 5 years from 2018 to 2023.

APILIP-II – PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Enhancing production efficiency of animals by providing breeding services and inputs through Supply of Breeding Rams ,Edadiko Duda Programme –Fertility Camps ,Rural Backyard Poultry Scheme.
- Enhancing productivity by improving feeding situation through scientific fodder production and fodder conservation. Fodder Demonstration plots

,Mechanization support in livestock rearing, Supply of Chaff cutters, Feeding Support, Supply of Total Mixed Ration (TMR) blocks.

- Infrastructure support
 - Providing Sheep shelters to rural sheep and goat farmers
 - Providing Trevis sheds in Dr.Y.S.R. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu
 - Mobile Veterinary Clinics – One Per Each District
- Skill Development in livestock farmers for better rearing and management
 - Pashu Vignana Badi. – Capacity building

The total financial outlay of the project is Rs.22.92 Crores ,the allocation in BE, 2021-22 is Rs5.54 Crores , budget released Rs.1.08 Crores and the expenditure is Rs.0.18 Crs. The procurement of 288 chaff cutters under JICA project through RBK's is in progress

The State is having a two tier system to meet the training requirement of the staff and farmers as detailed below:

State level Animal Husbandry Training Centre	SMILE Visakhapatnam SAHTC Mandapeta STC Papally Kurnool Dt SIAH Tanuku
Regional level Animal Husbandry Training centers	Five RAHTCs (Reddipalli, Banavasi, Guntur, Kakinada, Vizag)

The training centres will provide need base training to the Staff, farmers and entrepreneurs to Skill Development, Technology Transfer. Subject matter specialists from the districts will be trained at SAHTC on training methodologies.

Ongoing training programmes in this year 2021-22:

AHA Training:

- ✓ 2 weeks Intensive Skill Oriented Hands-on Training to the Animal Husbandry Assistant those who are not performing AI & PD satisfactorily as per the Revised Action Plan.

- ✓ 4526 AHAs attended for 4 month training program during 2021-2022 (upto Dec 2021) in 295 AVHS

VAS Induction Training 63 newly recruited VASs were trained at RAHTC Kurnool, Guntur and Visakhapatnam from 05-11-2021 to 20-12-2021

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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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.

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).

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- 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.
- Achievements of the Major Livestock Products for the year 2021-22 (Up to Sep 2021): Milk Production: 77.55 (Lakh MTs), Egg Production: 1309.10 (Crores Nos), Meat Production: 4.70(LMTs).
- For the first time, the Govt of India has developed an Online Application eLISS to collect data in online mode from Rainy Season 2021 onwards for estimation of Major Livestock Products.

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. 232.25 Sheep & Goats(100.3%) were dewormed and 190449 farmers are benefitted.

Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati

For the academic year 2021-22, total 1007 students were admitted into BTech(DT), Diploma in Animal Husbandry, Diploma in Fisheries courses

Activities

- Provided all infrastructure at new Veterinary College, Garividi, Vizianagaram District. Admission of students were taken up during 2021-2022 in Animal Husbandry Polytechnic at Vennalavalasa, Srikakulam District and Sodum, Chittoor District. Conservation of Ongole and Punganur cattle breeds through IVF Technology is continuing.
- Sanctioned a) Rs. 2.07 crores for Research on Anthrax Disease by Pennsylvania State University, U.S.A.,
- Rs. 77.0 lakhs for preparation of Rapid kits for early diagnosis of Anthrax Disease by DBT, New Delhi,
- Rs. 5.0 crores under RKVY for up gradation of State Level Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, SVVU, Tirupati.

- The Technical Programme of Research Activities for 2021-2022 was formulated in the State Level Technical Programme held on 12-05-2021.
- 50 programmes through Doordharshan, 80 programmes through AIR and Publication of 120 articles in vernacular language for the benefit of farmers were achieved.
- Improved infrastructure with ICAR, RKVY and RIDF funds.
- Conducted farmer-oriented research in the research stations and externally funded projects and under RKVY. Conducted 18 continuing Veterinary Education Programmes for field Veterinarians.
- Large scale production of complete feeds using crop residues and agro industrial by-products was taken up.
- Supply of area specific mineral mixture and training farmers on preparation of Mineral Mixture were taken up.
- 4 Kisan Mela conducted at constituent colleges. Mega animal health camps were conducted under NSS.
- Superior germplasm of cattle, sheep and pigs fodder slips were supplied to farmers
- Transfer of Technology for foot rot vaccine to Indian Immunologicals for commercialization was initiated.
- Established fodder bank and skill-based training facility for youth and farmers to mitigate fodder scarcity and for improving food and employment security in Andhra Pradesh" at NTR CVSc, Gannavaram under CSR funded by IOCL.

Andhra Pradesh Veterinary Council

The Andhra Pradesh Veterinary Council (APVC) is a statutory body of the A.P. state, to regulate the Veterinary Practice and Education in the state and maintenance of registers of the Veterinary Practitioners. As per the Veterinary Practitioners Register, there are 7518 members with Andhra Pradesh Veterinary Council. Mandate of the APVC is

1. To prepare and maintain State Veterinary Practitioners register to regulate Veterinary practice in the State.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

2. To endeavour for the professional efficiency improvement of registered Veterinary practitioners through continuing Veterinary education programme.

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 5th 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. 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.
- 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 RythuBharosaKendras 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.
- In order to strengthen the dairy cooperatives, out of the many options explored to strengthen the dairy co-operatives, Amul model and structure was found to be the best performing and number one

successful cooperative dairy in the country with a strong 3 tier structure which has got market hold in more than 40 countries. Hence partnership with "Amul" would be a win-win situation for the farmers of the state and also to Amul.

- As the existing infrastructure created by the APDDCF (6.60 Lakh Litres per day) can support to intensify the Milk procurement activity in the State and in view of the fact that there are huge number of improved milch animals available in the State (at 60 Lakh heads) and due to availability of fodder to the cattle in the State to increase Milk production, there is huge potential in the State to intensify the dairy activity in the State.

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
 - Exploitation by Private dairies
 - Under-utilized and Un-utilized plant capacity
- The teams at RythuBharosaKendras level have also been constituted who will act as mentors to train, mobilize and supervise all the activities through mentor.
- The village level team consisting of Animal Husbandry Assistant, Digital Assistant, SERP-CC/Animator and Village volunteers will nurture the MDSS to enable the society to run vibrantly on viable lines.

- The milk testing equipment (AMCU) is also being placed in all the milk collection centres to ensure collection of only quality milk from farmers to effect payment to the milk producers based on Fat% and SNF.
- The farmers will get payment directly to their bank accounts online once in 10 days.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh is aiming to cover 17,629 villages in the 13 districts with milk procurement activity in partnership with Amul. The whole activity is planned to be completed by September 2022.

Milk supplies to Anganwadi Centres

APDDCF has been arranging supply of 107 lakh litres of UHT milk every month to 32.35 lakh children aged between 6 months to 6 years, Pregnant women and lactating mothers through 55608 Anganwadi centres under YSR Sampurna Poshana Plus.

Andhra Pradesh Centre for Advanced Research on Livestock (APCARL)

APCARL 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 field 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 germplasm, 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 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.

APCARL is associating with various agencies and partners for improving the livelihood status of the farming community by enhancing the productivity through designing innovative breeding and nutritional practices.

APCARL, Pulivendula recently got investment letters one on establishing feed additives manufacturing unit and the other on establishing an Institute of Animal Science with international partners. Both the company and institute will provide direct employment for 150 and indirect employment for 150 people which include high end jobs of not less than 50.

Budget provided by the A.P. State Government during the financial year 2021-22 in grant form was only Rs. 341.28 lakh and Rs.225.8 lakh was provided towards insurance

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh has favorable agro-climatic conditions for the growth of fisheries and aquaculture sector. The State is contributing about 30.82% of National fish production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 36.21% in total value of sea food exports of the country during 2020-21. The main aim of the department is to sustain the fish production through optimum utilization of available water resources for fish production, promoting welfare of fishermen, to address the critical gaps in the infrastructure for value chain and to promote domestic fish consumption in the State.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Key Achievements

- The production of Fish achieved during 2020-21 was 46.23 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) and for 2021-22, it is 36.12 LMT (as on 31-12-2021) as against annual target of 50.85 LMT.
- The Government is implementing "Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa" for the welfare and development of Fishers, which is unique scheme of its kind in the country.
- Under Y.S.R.Matsyakara Bharosa, relief is provided to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period. The Government enhanced the relief to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period from Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/-. An amount of Rs.94.272 crores was spent to benefit 94272 fishermen families upto 31-12-2021.
- The Government enhanced HSD oil subsidy to fishing boats from Rs.6.03 ps to Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 17770 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. Rs.41.00 crores incurred as expenditure upto 31-12-2021.
- The Government enhanced the financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs. 52 claims were reported for payment of Rs.5.20 crores
- To utilise the long coast line of 974 Kms, construction of fishing jetties and fish landing centers are planned. An amount of Rs.100.00 Crores was allocated during 2020-21.
- Power tariff concession was provided to aquaculture by reducing the unit rate from Rs. 3.86 to Rs. 1.50 to benefit 58,000 aqua farmers with subsidy component of Rs.844.00Cr per annum.
- To promote sustainable aquaculture in the state and facilitate the farmers with quality aquaculture inputs, 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 with a total outlay of Rs.50.30 Crores. Out of 35 labs, (14) labs are put in operation for catering the lab services to aquaculture farmers in the coastal districts.
- 732 Village Fisheries Assistants were recruited and positioned at Village Secretariats to render better extension services to the fisheries sector.
- The 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 lockdown restrictions, measures were taken by the government to ensure the effective functioning of all aquaculture and post harvest operation including transportation, export etc., by issuing security passes to work force and transport vehicles and continuous monitoring the activities in the state.

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 2for production and supply of SPF brood stock to hatcheries to supply quality seed,
- Aqua zonation for area expansion.
- 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 inland water bodies.
- Cage culture in suitable reservoirs
- Promotion of domestic consumption from present per capita consumption of 8.91 kgs to 24.00 kgs by 2024-25 in the State by utilising 30% of the production of State for nutritional security and also to benefit of farmers and fishermen with remunerative price for the fish produce. 70 Aqua hubs and about 14000 spokes of retail outlets are proposed with a total project cost of Rs. 558 Crores covering entire state. 80,000 Households are going to be benefitted directly and indirectly.
- Promotion of value added products and cold chain facilities.
- Promotion of better management practices, capacity building and skill upgradation and capacity building activities.

Fish production

36.13 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn is produced in the state up to December 2021--22, against 46.23 Lakh tonnes in 2020-21. District wise details of fish and prawn production for the year 2020-21 & 2021-22 are given in Annexure 5.22.

Registration of Aquaculture

As per 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),Gol. 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 and Aqua culture business operations in the state was regulated by APSADA.

Important Acts Enacted for Promotion of Aquaculture

A.P State Aquaculture Development Authority (APSADA) is constituted (Act No. 29 of 2020) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. APSADA aims 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.

Enacted AP Fish Feed (Quality Control) Act, 2020 to ensure the production and supply of quality Fish & Shrimp feed on par with BIS/FAO standards to facilitate the farmers with supply of quality feeds as farmers are investing about 60% on of input cost on the aqua feeds.

Enacted AP Aquaculture Seed (Quality Control) (Amendment) Act, 2020 to ensure production & supply of quality Aquaculture seed in the state to help the farmers with supply of quality seed and thereby reduce crop losses and yield healthy crops.

Enacted AP Fisheries University Act, 2020 for the establishment of the Fisheries University in West Godavari district with a main objective of generating, adequate skilled and qualified in the areas of fisheries and aquaculture sectors as per the demand of the sector in the state. The APFU also supports R & D activities in fisheries sector for its sustainability and development.

Important Schemes and Programmes

a). **Diesel Oil Subsidy for Fishermen Boats** (Exemption of Sales Tax on HSD oil): This scheme proposes to supply HSD oil on subsidy @Rs.9.00 per litre to all the registered and eligible mechanized and motorized fishing vessels for making the marine fishing as sustainable and economically viable to coastal fishers. The ceiling limit for

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

availing subsidy is 3000 liters for mechanized boats and 300 litres for motorized boat in a month and the scheme applicable for 10 active fishing months (excluding ban period) in a year.

b). **Relief to Marine Fisher during ban period:** Fishing ban on marine fishing for 61 day 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 marine waters. From 21-11-2020, the Relief is enhanced Rs.4000/ to Rs.10000/- towards livelihood compensation to seagoing fishermen during the fishing ban period.

c). **Under Fisheries Development scheme,** Stipends, Training and Extension, Revolving fund for MMGs, Enhancement of production and productivity of inland water bodies, and Ex- gratia Payments to the deceased fishermen families for accidental death while fishing are proposed.

d) **Central Assistance to State Development Programmes (CASDP) :** Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), various activities like Open sea cage culture, Cage culture in Reservoirs, Sea weed culture, providing boats and nets, Motor cycle with Ice box, deep sea fishing vessels, Bio-toilets for mechanised boats, communication and tracking devices and promotion of domestic fish marketing through Hub and Spoke model are implemented. An amount of Rs. 20 crs is allocated under budget 2021-22 to implement various activities under the scheme.

Capital Expenditure

RIDF: Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), an amount of Rs.15 crs is proposed as BE 2021-22 to be spent for the approved ongoing projects i.e. additional shore based facilities, fish seed farms, approach roads, integrated labs and other fisheries projects sanctioned under various tranches of RIDF.

Fishing Jetties/ Harbours under State Development Schemes: Rs.100 crs is proposed as BE 2021-22 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.8 crs is proposed.

Prime Minister Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

Under PMMSY, the Gol has sanctioned 15 projects under CSS with total project cost of amount of Rs. 335.52 Crores with Gol share of 94.18 Cr, GoAP share of Rs. 62.79 Cr and beneficiary contribution of 178.54 Cr. Under this scheme, all the subsectors of fisheries- Inland, marine, Aquaculture and welfare schemes are covered. The total Government subsidy assistance (Gol + GoAP) is 40% for General category and 60% for SC/ST/W beneficiaries on the unit/project cost.

Other Schemes:

Under RKVY 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 21.58 Cr was proposed for fisheries sector in the state for equipment/instruments for establishing 35 Integrated labs, Referral Aqua lab, FLC Uppalanka, Shore based facilities at Fishing Harbour Kakinada, dry fish markets, fish drying yard, fish markets and Capacity building & Training activities.

Government has sanctioned Rs.11.80 Cr. for establishment of 46 nos of Integrated Aqua labs in the State under RIDF- XXV. However, later the labs were reduced to 27 nos. The executive agency is AP Police Housing Corporation.

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, 2.86 lakh fishermen have been organized into 2810 societies. There is a need to infuse professionalism and good governance so that these Cooperatives can develop on their intrinsic strength. Details of FCSs in the State are shown in Table 5.14

Table 5.14 Fishermen Co-operative Societies

S.No.	Types of Society	No.of Societies	No.of Members
a)	Inland Fishermen Coop. Societies	1771	172141
b)	Marine Fishermen Coop Societies	437	81428
c)	Fisherwomen Coop. Societies	601	32826
d)	MACS	1	15
	TOTAL	2810	286410

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries

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, 2021, Andhra Pradesh state forest cover an area of 38060.39 Sq. Kms, which amount to 23.35% of the total geographical area. Out of this, Very Dense Forest is 1994.28 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 13928.75 Sq. Kms, Open Forest is 13861.27 Sq.Kms, and Scrub Forest is 8276.09Kms. District wise forest area is shown in Annexure 5.23

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 Gol upto 2014-15 and from 2015-16, the pattern changed to 60:40 share between the Centre and State. Various Plantation activities, SMC works, awareness camps for capacity building are being taken up by FDAs through the VanaSamrakshnaSamithies(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.

The Gol, with the objective to achieve integration of various afforestation programmes/ schemes of the Ministry has merged the National Afforestation Programme(NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) into a single scheme from 2021-22 onwards. The state has submitted Annual Plan of Operations (APO) for Rs. 20.49 crore to Gol under National Mission for a Green India (GIM) for 2021-22.

A.Nagaravanams

The primary objective of the Nagaravanams (City Forests) is to ensure wholesome living environment to the urban citizens besides contributing to development of Smart, Clean, Green and Healthy cities. So far, (22)

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Nagaravanams have been completed and open to the public. In addition to the Nagaravanams, a total of (7) Temple Eco-parks are being developed in the state to create awareness on various environmental issues besides contributing to development of aesthetic environment for the pilgrims. Further, different theme parks are also being developed to highlight the historical significance of the temple. For the financial year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.1500.00 lakh is allocated for establishment and maintenance of Nagaravanams and Temple eco-parks across the State.

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

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 SmruthiVanam project was developed in an extent of 22.80 Ha 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 were 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

Species	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 Upto Dec, 2021	
	Target	Acht	Target	Acht	Target	Acht.
Timber(Cmt)	4335	2411	30540.13	801.67	7121.37	1162.13
Fuel (Cmt)	202656	23	41858.56	7.05	31894.33	0.00
Poles (Nos)	86746	0	97989	8.20	120292	0.00
Bamboo (Lakh Nos)	58.42	21.24	35.98	8.50	46.79	6.54

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.193.31 crore up to December, 2021. The Details of the value of forest produce in the State are given in Annexure-5.24.

Social Forestry

The State Government has launched a massive people's

movement involving public and farmers in a big way to increase tree cover outside reserve forests to improve environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youth. Distribution of seedlings to the public, raising community land plantations/ avenue/shelterbelt plantations and raising institutional plantations etc have been done under Social Forestry programme.

Vanamahostavam

During 2021-22, massive afforestation programme is being carried forward under the rubric "**Jagananna Pachhathoranam**". During the year so far 9.31 crores of seedling with focus on indigenous native species have been planted.

Afforestation

To improve green cover, APFD has been raising plantations like Assisted natural regeneration plantations, block plantations, Avenue plantations, Barren hill afforestation, Mangroove plantations and Shelter belt 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 Sandal, Bamboo, Amla, Seethaphal, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, Tamarind, Jamun etc. Forest department has raised 4.158 crore tall seedlings and 0.662 crore small seedlings for planting in the year 2021-22. During the year 9.15 crore seedlings have been planted by all line Departments and public (up to November -2021).

Soil and Moisture Conservation works

Soil and Moisture conservation works are being taken up i.e. Staggered Contour Trenches (10m x 0.5m x 0.5m), Mini Percolation Tanks (10m x 0.5m x 0.5m), Mini Percolation Tanks (10m x 10m x 1m), Check Dams, Rock Fill Dams, Desilting Percolation Tanks etc., to assist natural regeneration, increase the ground water as well as to arrest soil erosion.

MGNREGS

APFD has generated 3.05 lakh man-days of employment and incurred an expenditure of Rs.28.54 crores to raise seedlings, plantations and execute SMC works under MGNREGS. During 2021-22 (upto December, 21), 9.15 Crore seedlings were planted in the state under the programme.

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, Anantapuramu 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 5.25

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

In-SITU Conservation

This involves conserving the wildlife in their natural habitat by giving proper protection and managing the habitat to meet the requirements of the wild animal species found naturally in the area. Areas which are potentially suitable for this type of conservation were identified and notified as Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks. As of now, the state has 13 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area on 8139.88 sq.km, which is 21.85% of the State's Forest area and 5.00% 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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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.

Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve (NSTR)

Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailem 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 Nallamalais of the Eastern Ghats. The primitive tribal group 'Chenchus' have been involved in the management of NSTR and at present nearly 600 of them are engaged as protection watchers, animal trackers and nature guides. Scientific management and monitoring of wildlife is being taken up including the use of camera traps.

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Government of India has awarded excellence award for effective human resource management for involving Chenchus (600 no.) in protection and the management of Tiger Reserve. Successfully taken up a good habitat management practices resulting in increase of the Tigers, Co-predators and their prey species. The population of tigers in Srisailem is showing an upward trend as per the

estimation conducted by National Tiger Conservation Authority, Gol and Wildlife Institute of India. The present tiger population is estimated to be in the range of 48-58 tigers excluding cubs.

Seshachalam Biosphere

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

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. From 2010-11 to 2021-22(up to December,21) 30.232 lakh hatchlings were successfully released into sea.

Man – Animal Conflict -Strategies to tackle Man - Animal Conflict

In Andhra Pradesh State, a herd around 32 elephants are wandering in Forest areas in and around 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 bear are also causing damage to the crops and Sloth bear attacks on humans. Government has 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 2021-22(upto December,21) an amount of Rs.37.10 Lakhs has been paid as compensation to the 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 (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.

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,

The Government has issued administrative sanction order on 23-02-2021 for Rs.211.14 Lakhs and Rs.261.85 Lakhs and the same has been distributed among the Divisions. The amount utilized amount for the year 2020-21 is Rs.217.40 lakh and Balance amount is Rs.255.59 lakh.

Annual plan operation for the year 2021-22 was submitted to Gol through state government with a financial outlay of Rs.602.77 lakh (B.E. 2021-22 approved by the State Government) for an amount of Rs.602.77 lakh i.e., Amount requested for revalidation during the year is Rs.255.59 lakh (Central share: Rs.116.02 lakh + State share : Rs.139.57 lakh) and Balance to be sanctioned during 2021-22 is Rs.347.18 lakh (Central share: Rs.187.84 lakh + State share : Rs.159.34 lakh) and orders are awaited from Government

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.

For the year 2021-22 budget proposals for Red sander protection scheme submitted to Government with a financial outlay of Rs.11,298.00 lakh during the year 2020-21. The Government allotted an amount of Rs.1,500.00 lakh. The Scheme is implemented in the year 2021-22 and the expenditure incurred till December, 2021 is Rs.577.99 lakh for Red Sanders protection activities.

Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Compensatory Afforestation

Forests are a vital component to sustain the life support system on Earth. Forests whether Government, village or private sub-serve the entire community and represent a community resource that meets the need of millions of rural people especially the Tribals.

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 2021-2022 (1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021) are shown in Annexure 5.26.

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.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Plantation works are taken up in CA lands taken in lieu of forest areas diverted. It also envisages proper demarcation of the Compensatory Afforestation areas by erecting boundary pillars, implementation of soil and moisture conservation works as per site requirements, raising required planning stock, maintenance of previously raised CA plantations etc.

The activities under this head i.e., CA / Addl.CA / Penal CA / Safety Zone/ Catchment Area Treatment / IWMP / Others are taken up as per the approved project communicated by Gol as stipulations while granting the Stage-I & II clearances of CA proposals.

Net Present Value (NPV): This component includes activities pertaining to protection and improvement of the forest through natural forest management, forest protection, prevention & control of forest fire, conservation of biodiversity, production of quality seedlings and clonal material, application of GIS technology for better management of forests and enhancing the skills of the cutting edge staff through training and capacity building for effective protection and management of forests etc.

The year-wise details of plantations raised and expenditure incurred under CAMPA are as follows in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16. Plantations raised and expenditure incurred under CAMPA

Sl. No.	Year	Approved APO	Releases by Adhoc CAMPA (Rs. in Crore)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Plantations raised during the year in ha.
1	2	3	3	4	5
1.	2014-15	110.22	109.08	91.79	5547
2.	2015-16	100.00	85.00	89.58	4672
3.	2016-17	94.00	89.00	73.08	4936
4.	2017-18	97.00	97.00	71.09	3093
5.	2018-19	113.29	104.47	109.50	4033
6.	2019-20 [@]	322.97	72.39 *	87.39 [#]	15829
7.	2020-21	330.81	(BE) 155.76	43.89	5539
8.	2021-22**	323.24	(BE) 380.00	91.97	4071

@ No funds were released by the State Government.

* Opening Balance available with AP State CAMPA.

Includes Rs.15.00 crore taken as loan on reimbursement basis from BIOSAP.

** Bills credited up to 31.12.2021

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 (APSBDB) is mandated towards conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem to deliver benefits essential for all sectors of the society in a sustainable manner 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 3.Fair and equitable sharing of biological resources among all stake holders.

Activities

- Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
- Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs)
- Establishment Of Local Biodiversity Fund (LBF)
- Identification of Biological Heritage Sites (BHS)
- Identification Of Endangered & Threatened Species
- Preparation of A.P. State biodiversity strategies and action plan across sectors
- Documentation of Tradable Bio-Resources (TBRs)
- Documentation and publications
- Processing of ABS applications & agreements with users
- Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes.

Achievements

- A total of 14,157 Biodiversity Management Committees(BMCs) at levels of local bodies formed in A.P. 14,157 local bodies are existing in the state of AP including 13,363 at Gram panchayat level, 661 at Mandal level, 120 at Municipal/Municipal Corporation level, 13 ZP / District level BMCs have been constituted in the year 2021-22.
- APSBB have been conducting various awareness programmes.
- 100% e-PBRs are prepared at all levels of Local Bodies in Andhra Pradesh for implementation of BD Act., 2002.
- The APSBB has conducted first meeting with State level PBR Quality Evaluation Monitoring Committee members on Dt. 23.02.2021 at A.N.G.R. Agriculture University, LAM, Guntur:
- The APSBB have prepared a long term vision plan and a 5 - Year Perspective Plan with an estimated budget of Rs. 75.00 crores for the conservation of Biodiversity in Andhra Pradesh and it was approved by the A.P.

State Biodiversity Board meeting held on Dt. 28.07.2021 and also submitted to Government for approval.

- The Government of Andhra Pradesh has formed the Technical Support Groups at District level.
- The APSBB has planned for development of Biodiversity Parks and Museums in all 13 districts of A.P. and also approved the projects for development of Biodiversity Parks and Museums in four districts.
- Outreaching of philosophy of Biodiversity conservation through Massive Awareness Programmes
- Mainstreaming Biodiversity concerns across allied and production sectors in A.P.

Action Plan

APSBB has been preparing the strategies and action Plan 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.

For effective implementation of the BD Act, there is a dire need for establishment of Regional / offices to A.P. State Biodiversity Board

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 December, 2021 are shown in Table 5.17 and achievements shown in Table 5.18

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Table 5.17 Plantations raised by APFDC up to December, 2021

Sl. No	Species	Area (ha.)
1	Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	2546
2	Eucalyptus (Clonal)	33700
3	Bamboo	2386
4	Cashew	5654
5	Coffee	4010
6	Teak	866
7	Medicinal plants	327
8	Casuarina, Pines and other Misc. Species	239
	Total	49728

Table 5.18 Achievements under APFDC

Sl.No.	Activity	Target	Achievements
1	Raising plantations-Ha	310	311.35
2	Harvesting of Eucalyptus pulpwood – Mt.	175000	91904 [@]
3	Harvesting of Long Bamboo – No.	17,08,000	800744 [@]
4	Harvesting of Bamboo Industrial Cuts –Mt.	272	123.18 [@]
5	Harvesting of Raw Coffee – Mt.	183.25	66.43 [@]
6	Harvesting of Pepper- Mt.	20.00	Harvesting not commenced

Plantation Activities

Eucalyptus Plantations: The APFDC has been raising Eucalyptus Clonal plantations and with 33700 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 2386 Ha. The Corporation is intending to expand the Bamboo plantations over an area of 100 Ha in the next 3 to 4 years to ensure more supply of raw material per annum to the Paper Industries besides raw material to the artisans.

Coffee Plantations: The Corporation is maintaining about 4,010 Ha of existing Coffee plantations in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts with intensive cultivation practices, by following scientific methods. These plantations are generating about 3.50 lakh man days 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 5654 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 Idupalapaya 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.

Other Activities: The Corporation has diversified its activities with several schemes such as providing consultancy services in afforestation to the industries such as NTPC, HPCL etc., and supplying high quality Eucalyptus clones to the public and institutions. Acting as agent to the Govt. in carrying out the export of Red Sanders wood and also on Beedi leaf Trade.

Employment Generation: The Corporation is providing employment to the Tribals and to Sri Lanka repatriates almost round the year. 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 2021-22 (Upto December, 21), National Corps conducted various awareness programmes to students.

- ECHO India -4th Virtual Echo Education Immersion programme conducted on June 30th, 2021 and 1st July 2021 in 13 districts. 40 schools with 40 students/ Teachers participated..
- APNGC-Mass Plantation Drive Week 8th to 16th July, 2021 organised in 13 districts in 260 schools with 2600 students/Teachers.
- APNGC-DC's Review Meeting conducted on 15-07-2021, 80 students/Teachers in 13 districts participated
- Tide Turners Plastic Challenge virtual National youth Summit held on 15th of July 2021 in 13 districts .50 schools with 50 teachers participated.
- Capacity Building Orientation training program to District coordinators on Environmental Awareness programmes conducted on 11-08-2021 covering 7 districts with 25 teachers.
- International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer programme conducted in 10 schools with 500 students/Teachers covering one district.
- National Nature Camp Programme organized in 65 schools with 6500 students/Teachers in 13 districts.
- Single Use Plastics under SAP held in July and August in 500 schools with 6000 students/Teachers in 13 districts participated.
- PCRA-Energy Conservation & Environment Protection Awareness Program in Eco-Club conducted in 100 schools with teachers in 7 districts participated..
- Two Days Orientation Training /Workshop to DCs and Green Teachers for Organizing Haritha Diwali in Districts and 150 students/Teachers in 13 districts participated..
- Haritha Diwali conducted in 260 schools with 2600 students/Teachers in 13 districts participated.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

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 production of cocoons and marketing in the Government Cocoon Markets. Non-Farm sector involves Silk Reeling, twisting activities a Weaving of Silk yarn into Silk Fabric and with enormous potential for employment generation has 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. Andhra Pradesh produces Mulberry and Tasar Silks. Mulberry is grown in all most all the districts such as Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool,



Prakasam, Kadapa and East Godavari. 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.

Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh

In the state, 70702 farmers raised Mulberry plantation in an extent of 1,24,983 acres and 3000 hectares of Tasar Silks plantation in tribal areas by 1770 tribal farmers.

❖ STRATEGY:

The important strategy is encouraging Sericulture in the State which includes:

- Area expansion in Sericulture Potential (1250) RBKs through VSAs / VAAs / VHAs.
- Intensive Training to the farmers through RBKs.
- Dovetailing with MG-NREGS and APMIP.
- Creating demand for the Cocoons through establishment of Multi-End Reeling Units (MERUs)
- Establishment of 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.

The Current Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2021-22 is shown in Table: 5.19

Table 5.19. Current Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2021-22 up to December-2021

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Present Status up to December -2021
1	2	3	4
1	Mulberry Plantation	Acres	1,24,983
2	Sericulture farmers	Nos.	70,702
3	Mulberry Cocoon Production	MTs	47,949
4	Raw Silk Production	MTs	6,487
5	Productivity	Kgs/100 Dfls	75
6	Tasar Cocoon Production	In Lakh Nos	26.80
7	Automatic Reeling Machines Established ((ARM)	No. of ends/units	5000 ends - (8) units
8	GVA Realized	Rs. in Crores	855.18

Significant achievements during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021)

- **Mulberry Plantation** An area of 6576 Acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 2021-22. The total Mulberry extent 1,24,983 Acres in the State.
- **Bivoltine Cocoon Production:** 8033.3 MTs International Quality Bivoltine cocoons produced during the year 2021-22.
- **Bivoltine Raw Silk Production:** 1164.84 MTs of 2A & above Grade Raw Silk produced in the State during the year 2021-22.
- 47,949 M.Ts of Reeling Cocoons (BV +CB) were produced by the Sericulture farmers in the State
- 655 new Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded during 2021-22 extending Sericulture activity in the State.
- One (400) ends Automatic Reeling Machine unit and one (200) ends ARM unit were sanctioned under "Silk Samagra" during 2021-22. Establishment of the units are in process.
- Under SILK SAMAGRA, Rs.1771.378 lakhs received from Central Silk Board (CSB), Bengaluru and Matching State Share of Rs.844.093 lakhs are

received towards implementation of various growth sector schemes for the benefit of farmers and reelers in the State

- Under State Development Schemes sanctions were obtained for Rs. 1228.79 lakhs towards implementation of developmental schemes for Sericulture Farmers, Reelers and
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is implemented under convergence activities and incurred an expenditure of Rs.7.87 Crs under Sericulture works towards wages and Material components
- **Tasar Cocoon Production:** 26.80 lakh Tasar reeling Cocoons were produced by the Tribal farmers in the sub- plan areas of East Godavari district and earned income of Rs.76.91 lakhs

The District wise achievements under Sericulture are given in Annexure 5.27

Schemes implemented

Different schemes including State Development Schemes (SDS), Centrally Sponsored Schemes like SILK SAMAGRA, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Convergence schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MG-NREG) programme are being implemented.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The Pattern of Assistance:

Table: 5.20 The Pattern of Assistance

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

Innovates of Sericulture Practices

- 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 farmer's level is 17 to 18 days only which impacts the qualitative and quantitative cocoon yield.
- Installation of Turbo Ventilators & Cooling systems in the Rearing Sheds for maintenance of required temperature and humidity during Silkworm Rearing for production of Cocoons in qualitative and quantitative.
- Adopting shoot rearing system, a farmer can save time and reduce 40% labour requirement during late age silkworm rearing. Mulberry leaf is also saved up to 15-20% in shoot rearing method. This technology is widely adopted by the farmers.
- Tree Mulberry Plantation to overcome drought / less irrigated conditions

E-Governance Initiatives

Benefits to farmers / silk reelers are being transferred on DBT mode through the CFMS / PFMS systems. e-marketing for transactions of cocoons.

Implementation of e-marketing system in COCOON Markets :

- Supporting/ benefitting the farmers, e-marketing for transactions of cocoons is being implemented (8) Government Cocoon Markets which function throughout the year. Auction procedures

Transparent. Competitive and higher price assured to farmers with equal opportunity to all Silk Reelers (Buyers).

- E-marketing system is a Global platform for the Cocoon transactions. Andhra Pradesh is the 2nd State next to Karnataka in introducing e-marketing.

Sericulture Development through R.B.Ks: All VSAs of R.B.Ks are involved in expansion of Mulberry area. RBK is the Platform for Technology dissemination to Farmers.

Dr. YSR Pattabadi programmes are being organized by the Department Officers with progressive Sericulture farmers at RBKs. Technical Service Centre (TSC) Staff are organizing Demonstrations and Farmers Meets on innovative technologies.



Shoot Rearing System

Non Farm Activities

Private Sector:

Different types of following silk reeling units are functioning for producing the Raw Silk in Andhra Pradesh. 231 Charka units, 322 multi-End Reeling Units & 8 automatic Reeling Units, 269 Twisting Units, 78 Tasar silk reeling units (Buniyad machines) and 55 Tasar Silk Spinning units.

Silk Fabric producing clusters in Andhra Pradesh is Dharmavaram, Mudireddipalli (Anantapuramu dist.), Uppada, Peddapuram (E.Godavari dist.), and Neerugattuvaripalli (Chittoor dist.)Silk Sarees are Traditional Heritage of Andhra Pradesh.

Tasar Culture In Andhra Pradesh

Tasar culture is Forest based industry reared in the Forest where the Nalla Maddi and Thella Maddi trees (*Terminalia arjuna* & *Terminalia tomentosa*) in East Godavari District. Reared in 3,000 Ha of Forest area by 1,770 tribal farmers in (45) villages of Chinturu, Kunavaram Mandals in East Godavari district. Three Crops can be reared in a year and can get 50.00 lakh nos of Tasar Cocoons with an annual income of Rs.30,000/- to Rs.40,000/- per Tribal family. Tasar cocoons are converted into Tasarsilk through "Buniyad reeling machines" & Spinning machines. 78 Buniyad and 55 f spinning units are functioning in Chinturu and Kunavaram Mandals of East Godavari dist.

Action Plan for the year - 2022-23

It is proposed to cover 12,000 acres of Mulberry plantations, to produce 76,767 M.Ts of Cocoon (CB+BV), 10,414 M.Ts of Raw Silk (CB+BV) and 45.00Lakh Nos of Tasar Cocoon during the year 2022-23.

Research and Development: Coordination with Research Institute (APSSRDI), Hindupur, Ananthapuramu district

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.

- Seed farmers are educated on the quality of feed (Mulberry leaf) and its influence on the breed (Cocoon Races) which in turn leads to healthy seed (Eggs).
- Joint Seed Crop Supervision with Scientist in Seed Area.
- Disease Monitoring by testing seed crop at Regular intervals with Scientists of APSSRDI.
- Awareness meetings are organized in seed areas of Madanapalli & Madakasira for quality seed cocoon production.

Critical Gaps Identified in Implementation of Schemes

- High initial investment for establishment of Mulberry garden and silkworm Rearing sheds.
- Frequent fluctuation of Cocoons/Silk prices.
- Health hazards in reeling Sector.
- Unit Costs are very low when compared to the actual expenditure incurred by the farmer.
- Exemption of GST on silk machinery.

Sericulture handy crafts made with COCOONS:

The Department has also encourage rural women by training for preparation of Handy Crafts such as Garlands, Bouquet's , Flower pots etc., through Sri Padmavathi Mahila University , Tirupathi under IOT project.



AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agricultural Marketing

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

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

There are 1038 godowns with capacity to store 957977 MTs are existing in the state, of which 673 godowns with a storage capacity of 629006 MTs are underutilization. The District wise godowns in Agriculture Marketing Committees is shown in the Annexure 5-28

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

The Market Committees have collected Market Fee of Rs.361.46 crores during 2021-22 (upto Dec 2021). The district wise Market Fee collected are given the Annexure.5.29

e-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 2021-22 upto December under e-NAM, 1,310 farmers registered, 131 unified Licenses Issued, 153 Traders & Commission agents and 14 FPOs registered in the state.
- 8,45,624MT quantity with a trade value of Rs.4885 Crores traded in e-NAM.
- Assaying labs established in 14 Market Yards in Model Market Yards/ e-NAM markets in the State. 1,66,385 lots were assayed.
- Online Payment:-Six markets are serving direct online payments to the farmers and total online payment done is Rs.7.45 Crore for 13320 Qtls. of the commodity for 1206 number of lots.
- Incentives to traders:- Exemption of Market Fee @ Rs 0.25 % and collecting only Rs.0.75%, if trader undertake market transactions from end to end trading process under e-NAM.
- 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 eNAM:

- **Assaying Labs** : Assaying labs have been set up assaying labs in all e-NAM AMCs, and empanelled reputed organization Staragri for authenticity of assaying results.
- **e-NAM Integrated Weighing Machines:** eNAM integrated weighing machines are installed in the markets, which will transfer weighing data directly to the eNAM 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 eNAM 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 he can sell their 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 and in all e-NAM, to convert the waste into useful compost under Cleaning, grading and packing facility provided by GOI
- **Intermandi Trade through e-NAM:** Inter Mandi transactions traded between APMCs for a value of Rs.504.15 Lakhs for a quantity of 6760.104Qtls of commodities namely Chilli, Groundnut, Tamato and Turmeric Bulb. 579 No. of Lots Traded .Similarly Inter state trade through e-NAM is also being promoted.

Implementation of Schemes

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.

AP is the only state in the country which collects farm prices from each RBK on a daily basis through App (CM APP). It stands for Continuous Monitoring of Agricultural Price and Procurement. This app is developed for providing end to end solutions, from taking daily price alerts from each RBK to undertaking procurement wherever necessary

CMAPP APP (Comprehensive Monitoring Agriculture, Price and Procurement)

AP is the only state in the country which collects farm prices from each RBK on a daily basis through App (CM APP). It stands for Continuous Monitoring of Agricultural Price and Procurement. This app is developed for providing end to end solutions, from taking daily price alerts from each RBK to undertaking procurement wherever necessary.

Procurement of Tomato:

- The Department has intervened in two Phases. During the 1st phase, intervened to provide remunerative price to the farmers. Procured 91.846 Mt worth Rs.7.90 lakhs from 36 Nos. farmers and sold through the RBZ of Kurnool, Vijayawada, Guntur, Ongole and Nellore and gained Rs.0.45 lakhs.

 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

- During the 2nd phase, intervened to provide affordable price to the consumers. Procured 102.154 Mt worth Rs.47.88 lakhs from 35 Nos. farmers and sold through the RBZ of Kurnool, Vijayawada, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Chittoor and Kadapa and gained Rs.1.37 lakhs.

eFarmarket:

- AP is the first state in the country to establish an e marketing platform called 'e Farmarket' to connect the farmers of AP to the traders in the country to provide the end-to-end solutions for Buyers and Sellers of agriculture and horticulture produce traded in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- APFEVCL (Andhra Pradesh Farmers E-Vikraya Corporation Limited) is registered as SPV for the purpose of implementing efarmarket project in the month June 2021. e Farmarket Mobile application is customized with business process, and it is ready for launch.
- Total trade progress through eFarmarket application with number of 92 traders and 237 farmers are benefited till date. The total transactions worth of Rs. 375.69 Lakhs.

Multi Purpose Facilitation Centres (MPFCs): Multi Purpose Facilitation Centres (MPFCs) are established for development of Agriculture Infrastructure Facility at each RBK centre.

Action Plan for 2021-22

- **Rythu Bazar:** Government intends to establish 54 new Rythu Bazars across the state with an estimated cost of Rs.45.50 Crores. 15 Rythu Bazars are under construction in different stages, will be completed by March, 2022 and bring them into functional by the end of 2022.
- **e Farmarket:** Plan Year 1: It is planned to achieve GTV of 1000 Crs in the first year after launch by on-boarding 10,200 traders and 50,000 + farmers in our platform.

Multi Purpose Facilitation Centres (MPFCs): In Phase-I, 1255 godowns along with drying platforms to be constructed with capacity of 7 Lakh MTs costing of Rs.483.35 Crores. In Phase-II, 1281 number of godowns along with drying platforms to be constructed with capacity of 15 Lakh MTs costing of Rs.920.15 Crores. As part of this Rs.659.5 crores has been released by the NABARD in Phase-I.

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, 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 value chain.

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. These centres provide all required approvals / clearances for setting up Industries under a Single Window. The District Industries Centres are implementing agencies of MSMED Act, besides maintaining effective liaison with various financial institutions in arranging required credit facilities. The information pertaining to Industrial development of districts is maintained in these centres.

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

Government introducing 'YSR AP One', a multi-faceted business enablement centre which acts as 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. Andhra Pradesh is ranked No. 1 in 'Ease of Doing Business' issued by Government of India for the State Reform Action Plan 2019-20.
2. 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.
3. Industrial growth is a key agenda of the government. Under the State Reform Action Plan (SRAP) of DPIIT, Government of India, several reforms as a part of Ease of Doing Business 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.
4. The framework has simplified and standardized more than 93 regulatory clearances which required to set-up and operate business while eliminating physical visits to government offices. The SDP supports end-to-end transaction processing with online payment and application status tracking.
5. Andhra Pradesh has also launched Industries-Spandana as One-Stop grievance redressal system to

enable easy and fast resolution of queries/grievances.

6. The government is taking all measures to reduce difficulties in areas such as seeking permissions, approvals & clearances and introduced Auto-renewals under 8 Acts. The state has integrated Registration under AP Shops and Establishment Act and Trade License. The applicant can now avail both the Registrations from the State Single Desk Portal through a single application form.
7. Andhra Pradesh has introduced a Single Window Mechanism for obtaining permission for movie and cinema shooting. The Andhra Pradesh State Film, Television and Theatre Development Corporation Limited (APSFTVTDC) is appointed as the nodal agency to issue shooting permission. The State has also eliminated fees for shooting permission to encourage investors.
8. Since inception, portal has received more than 63,578 applications for clearances out of which 61,288 have been approved. Since April 2021 up to December 2021, 98.37% of applications are approved within committed timeline (SLA).

During the year 2021-22 (Upto December 2021), 313 Large and Mega Industries have filed their proposals with the State Nodal Agency from various departments for clearances / approvals of 527 cases of which 458 have been given clearances / approvals. 3223 MSMEs filed proposals with the District Level Nodal Agency for clearances/ approvals of 5167 cases from various departments of which 4809 cases were given clearances / approvals.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

The 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, the development of MSME sector can 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 develop-

INDUSTRIES

ment, manufactures a variety of products with a high concentration of Micro and Small units belonging to the Sectors of food, mineral and building materials, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fabricated materials, trading and service sector.

In spite of Covid pandemic during 2021-22, 5907 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established with an investment of Rs. 1762.31 crores providing employment to 37604 persons till November 2021. It is planned to continue the focus on MSME in future also. The District wise details are given as Annexure. 6.2.

Large & Mega Projects Established:

26 Large and Mega industrial projects were established during the year 2020-21, with an investment of Rs. 9449.15 crores providing employment to 11,286 persons.

During 2021-22 (upto December 2021) 10 Large and Mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs 2030.19 crores providing employment to 3,889 persons. It is planned to continue the focus on Large and Mega industrial projects during the year. The District wise details are given at Annexure. 6.1.

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(DIC). The subsidy component under the scheme is placed at the disposal of participating banks by the KVIC with regard to targets that will be allocated to DICs. The scheme envisages 16.2% reservation for SCs, 6.6% for STs, 27% for OBCs, 5% for Minorities 1% for Ex-Servicemen, 3% for physically handicapped and 30% for Women (overall).

The objective of the PMEGP is to generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas through self-employment ventures and to increase wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase the Growth Rate of Rural and Urban employment. Self Help Groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that

they have not availed benefit under any other scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEGP. The 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.) and the Margin Money (rate of subsidy) for general categories is 15% in urban, 25 % in rural areas. For special categories, it is 25% in urban, 35% in rural areas and is 'one-time assistance'. Normal rate of interest shall be charged and the Re-payment schedule ranges between 3 to 7 years.

During the year 2021-22 (upto December 2021), 819 projects have been grounded distributing Rs.3370.4 lakh Margin Money (MM). The District wise details are given as 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 to the local youth. MSMEs need lot of credit support from the Financial Institutions and 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 30/09/2021 indicates that 1,78,919 (22%) accounts are restructured out of the eligible 8,30,276 accounts.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package

To fight COVID-19 pandemic in India, Hon ble Prime

Minister of India on May 12, 2020 announced Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package (Self Reliant India Mission) to revive the Indian Economy, to help farmers, migrant workers and to revive the industrial sector. There are certain relief measures under the package to be implemented through banks, of that ECLG is one. Under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package an amount of Rs. 5171.96 Lakhs disbursed to 152783 beneficiaries as on 30-09-2021

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 MSME 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 MSME 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, Vocational aspects, technology, project's importance to the state's industrial growth, its ability to generate large scale employment for people and overall economic impact or revenues for the state.

Promotion of Entrepreneurship among Special Categories

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 Micro and Small Enterprises

- 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.
- To supply uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries. Fixed power cost reimbursement Rs. 1.00 per unit for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial Production.

INDUSTRIES

- 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.
- 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 atleast 80% efficiency in all parameters i.e employment, production etc.
- 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. Reimbursement of 25% land conversion charges for Industrial use limited to Rs.10 lakh. Water and Power will be delivered to door-step of the industry, if it is located in the designated Industrial Park.

Incentives for SC and ST Entrepreneurs

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

- The quantum of Investment subsidy for different categories and sectors Manufacturing activity is 45% of the project maximum Rs.1.00 crore and service & transport sector is 45% of the project(maximum Rs.75.00 lakhs).
- 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
- To supply uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state
- Fixed power cost reimbursement Rs. 1.50 per unit for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial Production
- 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 7years and 50 % Large enterprises for 7years both Manufacturing and Service Sector or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier.

- 100% of the cost incurred for Quality Certification limited to Rs.3.00Lakh for MSEs.
- 25% of Machinery cost as Seed Capital Assistance for first generation entrepreneur for establishing Micro units

Incentives for Medium Enterprises, Large and Mega Industries

- To supply uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state.
- 100% Reimbursement of net SGST accrued to the State for 5 years
- 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is lower, from the date of commencement of commercial production, linked to employment.
- Reimbursement of SGST 50% to 1000 Direct Employment generated, 75% above 1000 to 2000 Direct Employment generated and 100% to 2000 + Direct Employment generated.

AP Industrial Gases and Medical Oxygen Manufacturing Policy

Salient Features:

- AP Industrial Gases and Medical Oxygen Manufacturing Policy aims to distribute the manufacturing across the state by zoning methodology.
- The incentives in the policy allow for subsidizing Capex (30% up to 30lakh/MT) as well as Opex (power Subsidy up to INR 2 per unit) of the unit allowing them to maintain profitability during the uncertain times.
- The policy aims to support all the technologies such as PSA (pressure swing adsorption), Liquid Oxygen, and Helium Mixed Oxygen (Heliox).
- To revive the sick PSA units to provide quick augmentation of the oxygen manufacturing capacity.
- The policy is effective from 15th April 2021 and will be valid for a period of 1 year. The policy incentives first movers and the time period for commissioning PSA, Lox and Heliox are within 6 Months, 18 months, and 24 months respectively from the date of sanction.

Industrial incentives released: In the financial year 2021-22 the Government has released industrial incentives of Rs.191.10 Crores to 1046 MSMEs under general category, an amount of Rs. 101.31 Crores to 479 MSMEs pertaining to OBC Category, Rs. 111.84 Crores to 2018 MSMEs to SC Category, Rs.24.40 Crores to 384 MSMEs for ST Category and an amount of Rs.242.12 Crores for 46 Large and Mega textile Industries towards industrial incentives.

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.

The aim of the University and centers is to design courses as per demand and ensure 75% placements. The Skill University gives technical input, certification and prepare curriculum. MSDCs impart training and show employment to trained candidates. 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.

There are 18 new proposals of ID/CFC/FFC projects are under implementation with a total project of Rs.196.74

INDUSTRIES

crores of which Gol share of Rs.153.46 crores and GOAP share of Rs.38.66 crores.

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.

Government Land Allotment Policy

Government of A.P has issued "Uniform guidelines" with regard to Government land to be allotted for various purposes to different Government departments and private organizations both in terms of extent and rate.

The A.P.Land Management Authority shall scrutinize the application / proposal and make their recommendation to the Government. The Government shall issue final orders on the application. During the year 2021-22 (upto December,2021) 5 proposals were recommended to the government to an extent of 393.85 acres.

Commerce & 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 has improved its exports performance from Rank #7 in 2019-20 to Rank #4 in 2020-21 with an increase in exports to USD 16.8 Bn in the FY 2020-21, a growth of 13.8% compared to the previous year.

The AP State contribute to 5.8% of national exports and Exports will be doubled by 2030, increasing State share

to 10%. To attain this goal, the roadmap should focus on the clarion call by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat' is one such bright spot to strengthen the export stature. To become self-reliant, need to go back to basics and stress on 'value addition' to raw material.

1.District as export hub: State Action plans for exports of identified products from each district have been prepared. The Champion sectors and Aspiration sectors are identified and the targets for sectors have been set till 2025. The year wise products of export potential from AP is shown in Annexure 6.4

2. Azadika Amrit Mahotsav

To commemorate 75 years of India's Independence, the department of Commerce organized "Vanijya Saptah" on 21st and 22nd September 2021 focusing on economic growth, especially promotion of exports in the state.

- State level trade carnival (VanijyaUtsav) was conducted at Vijayawada where export promotion councils (EPCs), export institutions were called to interact with exporters and potential prospective exporters for knowledge exchange. At district level Exporters conclaves were organized to create awareness on export opportunities at district level.
- Go Global: Virtual Interactive Sessions with the Indian Missions were organized to facilitate to learn country market dynamics and export opportunities to A.P.Trade and Industry.
- Released State Export Action Plan on the occasion of Vanijya Utsav on 21st September 2021.
- Awards and Recognition for leaders in industry and exports recognizing the efforts put-in by the industry and exporters to help the State move from rank 9 (2018) to rank 4 (2021) in merchandise exports. Awards were given in various categories from the hands of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

3. Trade News Letter: Published to disseminate trade statistics related to the State, markets for products, global news on export trends and procedures of export trade.

Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

The CBIC proposes to address the infrastructure bottlenecks through a holistic approach while benefiting

from the inherent strengths and competitiveness of each of the CBIC states. Accordingly, high impact/ market driven nodes are proposed to be developed, at strategic locations within the corridor to provide transparent and investment friendly facility regimes. These regions are proposed to be self-sustained nodes with world-class infrastructure, road and rail connectivity for freight movement to and from ports and logistics hubs, served by reliable power, quality social infrastructure, and provide a globally competitive environment conducive for setting up businesses. CBIC Region covers parts of three States, referred as CBIC states, (viz. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh). CBIC Region comprises of a combined population of about 47.5 Million constituting approximately 3.7% of total population of the country.

Current Status: Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District has been selected for Development under Phase-I by DPIIT along with two nodes each in Tamilnadu and Karnataka states. An extent of 13,919.67 Acres is proposed for development under Krishnapatnam Node in two Blocks as follows

- 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 Krishna patnam 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 finalised
- 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 Are (Node) in Nellore district.
- Asserting that the Krishnapatnam node development commence soon with the Central Government approval. The Green field 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 (DPIT) for construction of various trunk infrastructure components.

Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICIDP)

Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) is a part of East Coast Economic Corridor, is a key part of coastal economic corridor in the country. It is aligned with the golden quadrilateral and covers more than 800 km of the state of Andhra Pradesh's coastline. VCIC is poised to play a critical role in driving India's economy and to further integrate the Indian economy with the dynamic global production networks of east and South-East Asia. Greater connectivity and economic integration between South and Southeast Asia is likely to contribute to significant benefits for both sub-regions and foster regional cooperation. The key objectives of VCIC are:

INDUSTRIES

- Increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to state and national output
- Increase employment opportunities in formal sector
- Increase labour productivity & wages
- Promoting dynamic SMEs
- Integrating India and the VCIC region in global production networks, particularly East and Southeast Asia

In traditional framework, an economic corridor has three complementary components: a trade and transport corridor, production clusters producing goods for both consumption in surrounding region and for global trade and urban centers along the corridor. VCIC corridor's long coastline and strategically located ports provide it with an opportunity to create multiple international gateways to connect India with vibrant global production networks of Southeast and East Asia that forms the bedrock of global manufacturing today.

The VCIC is proposed as a node centric development platform with five nodes: (i) Vishakhapatnam Node, (ii) Machilipatnam Node, (iii) Donakonda Node, (iv) Yeperedu – Srikalahasti Node (v) Kopparthi of Kadapa Node. Some of the critical industrial sectors shortlisted for achieving

the targeted outcomes are textiles, food processing, metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and automobiles.

As a part of the VCIC Development Program, several projects have been identified across various infrastructure sectors for debottlenecking and enhancing ease of doing business that would make VCIC more competitive in attracting industrial investments. Asian Development Bank is partnering with Government of Andhra Pradesh in developing the industrial corridor. The VCIC loan comprises: (i) a Policy-based loan to support policy reforms and institutional development in the state's industrial sector, and (ii) a Project loan for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). The Policy loan provides budgetary support to the GoAP to promote accelerated industrial development through policy, institutional and governance reforms. The Project loan supports investments in both Internal and External infrastructure to the industrial clusters like internal roads, drains, street lighting, Plug & Play facilities, CETP, Internal Water Distribution systems and external connectivity to the high-ways, uninterrupted power etc. The details of the VCIC – DP is provided in Table.6.1 below.

Table: 6.1 Details of VCIC Loan - Investment and Financing Plan

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%)

Progress on VCIC Development Program

The chronological progress achieved on VCIC-DP is set out below.

- a. The draft Regional Perspective Plan was submitted to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Asian Development Bank by PwC in March, 2016. In January 2016, a consortium of Jurong Consultants and KPMG was appointed for preparation of Master Plan of the 4 nodes of VCIC.
- b. A number of infrastructure projects are planned
- c. The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have appointed PWC as the Consultant to prepare a comprehensive integrated master plan. The potential nodes along with clusters are shown in Table.6.2

which would link various manufacturing clusters and gateways such as ports and airports to a central spinal road, rail and utilities infrastructure in the Corridor area.

Table 6.2 Potential nodes along with clusters

Sl. No.	Node	Cluster	District
1.	Visakhapatnam (1st Phase)	Atchuthapuram (expansion)/Rambilli	Visakhapatnam
		Nakkapalle	
2.	Machilipatnam	Machilipatnam	Krishna
3.	Donakonda	Donakonda	Ongole
4.	Srikalahasti-Yerpedu (1st Phase)	Chittoor South	Chittoor
		Chittoor Norh	
5.	Kadapa	Kopparthi	Kadapa

Progress on VCIC Development Programme

- As a part of loan preparatory process, ADB mobilized Project Preparatory and Technical Assistance (PPTA) team in March 2015, to provide assistance to Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to expedite preparation of DPRs, bidding documents, and safeguard assessments in accordance with ADB's loan disbursement procedures.
- In June 2015, Department of Industries (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) established four Project Implementing Units – viz. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) and Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco) and a Project Management Unit – Department of Industries (DoI) to effectively coordinate with ADB on the project preparedness activities and monitor the progress of VCIC DP.
- GoAP received clearance under Fiscal Responsibility and Management (FRBM) Act for the VCIC - DP loan from Department of Expenditure, Government of India in May, 2015. Subsequently, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India accorded approval for the Project Loan and the Policy Loan in June, 2015 and October, 2015 respectively.
- Representatives of Asian Development Bank conducted a fact-finding mission in October, 2015 to review the progress of VCIC-DP. Accordingly, the list of projects for Tranche I and Tranche II were finalized. Government of Andhra Pradesh accorded administrative sanctions for the sub-projects of Tranche-I&II.

INDUSTRIES

- The loan agreements of the Policy Based Loan and the Tranche-I of Multi-Tranche Financing Facility Loan were signed on 23rd February 2017 by the DEA, ADB and GoAP.
- All the documents of Tranche-I were approved by ADB and all the bids were issued. All the 8 sub-projects are being implemented under Tranche-I and about 62% of Physical Progress has been achieved as on date.
- All the documents for 12 sub-projects have been submitted to the ADB out of which, one sub-project has been awarded 7 of them are under different procurement stages and the balance 4 are under review by the ADB. The Tranche-I Loan negotiations are to be initiated.
- As a part of ADB loan approval process, the ADB project team needs to submit a project proposal to the board of ADB for their approval under Tranche-II. Various set of documents known as “Report and Recommendation to the President” (RRP) will be submitted to the Board for their approval.
- The Project Management & Supervision Consultants (PMSC) was taken on board by Government of Andhra Pradesh to support the PMU in day to day activities of the VCIC – DP.
- Both the Tranches under Policy Based Loan have been disbursed by the ADB. USD 125 Mns have been disbursed under PBL.

Under Tranche-I of MFF Loan, USD120Mns have been disbursed by the ADB under Tranche-I.

Status of implementation of 8 sub-projects under Tranche-I of MFF Loan

APIIC: 4		APRDC: 1		APTRANSCO: 2		GVMC: 1	
Sl No	Name of the sub-project	Contract Value	Physical Progress	Value of work done	Financial Progress	Est. Date of completion	
1	Construction of 1 MLD (CETP) at Naidupeta Industrial cluster (APIIC-01)	120.69	100%	31.41	18.37	Completed on 30.09.2021	
2	Augmenting utility services for Naidupeta Industrial cluster (APIIC-03)	142.53	73.98%	105.45	95.35	30.06.2022	
3	Bulk water supply to Naidupeta Industrial cluster (APIIC-04)	74.41	77.45%	57.63	57.59	30.06.2022	
4	Bulk water supply to the Prioritized Industrial Clusters, SEZs of Southern A.P.(APIIC/05)	619.27	33.21%	204.87	110.45	31.03.2023	
5	Widening and strengthening of Samarlakota – Rajanagaram Road-(APRDC-01)	292.87	15.66%	45.87	32.45	31.12.2022	
6	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Kapuluppada, Nakkapalle and Achutapuram (APTransCo. /01)	272.71	62.72%	171.05	76.11	31.12.2022	
7	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta and Yerpedu (APTransCo. /03)	332.76	100%	332.76	253.79	Completed in 2021	
8	Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 supply (GVMC/02)	407.17	52.21%	187.00	135.96	31.12.2022	
TOTAL		2262.40		1136.03	780.07		

Status of implementation of 3 Sub-Projects under UCCRTF Grant.

SI No	Name of the sub-project	Cont.Value	Physical Progress	Value of work done	Financial Progress	Est. Date of completion
1.	Developing a 3 MW Solar Energy Park at MeghadriGedda reservoir : UCCRTF-04	14.04	87.04%	12.22	4.82	31.03.2022
2	Watershed Development & Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova - UCCRTF-05	7.93	67.97%	5.39	2.04	31.03.2022
3	Procurement of E-Vehicles - UCCRTF-06	Letter of Award – 31.12.2021				

Socio Economic Impact of the Project:

- a. Under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of VCICDP, Resettlement Framework has been prepared conforming to the existing State Laws, National Laws. The Resettlement Framework provides process for consultations, impact assessments, Census , Socio-Economic surveys and preparation & implementation of mitigation plans or Resettlement Plan.
- b. Indigenous People Plan Framework has also been prepared following the national laws and regulations on the indigenous people etc or Scheduled Tribes (IP/ST) and ADB SPS (2009), Safeguard Requirement III (SR-III) on indigenous people. 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).
- c. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. Periodic Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) action plan are being prepared to ensure the participation of women and socially excluded groups in the program, and adequate resources and implementation mechanism is being provided under the program for effective implementation of the GESI.
- f. About 20,000Acs of Industrial Land will be provided with the State of the Art Internal and External Infrastructure for attracting the investments.
- g. About 46,000 House Holds are provided with 24x7 drinking water supply in the GVMC Area.
- h. 3MW solar power is being provided at GVMC area which will supplement the power requirements of the Municipal Corporation.
- i. 75 number of e-vehicles will be provided for

INDUSTRIES

managing the Solid Waste in GVMC Area.

j. The Mudasarlova Lake will be rejuvenated.

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

1. Manufacturing Sector Output in VCIC jurisdiction increased to INR4.20 Trillion (2015 Base Line Rs.1.10 Trillion)
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

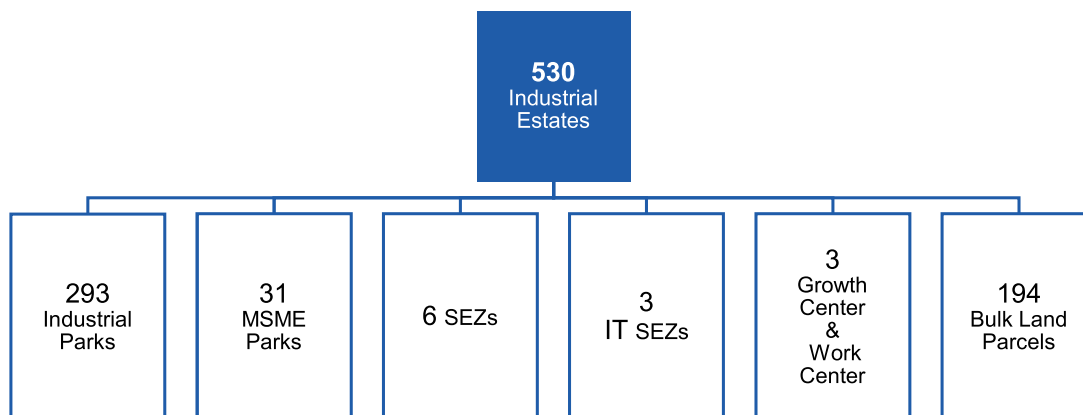
The state government is contemplating to have a plan for infrastructure creation including integrated development of port-based infrastructure, leveraging the state's 974-km-long coastline, part of East Coast which faces progressive south eastern nations and industries that help the state emerge as a 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.

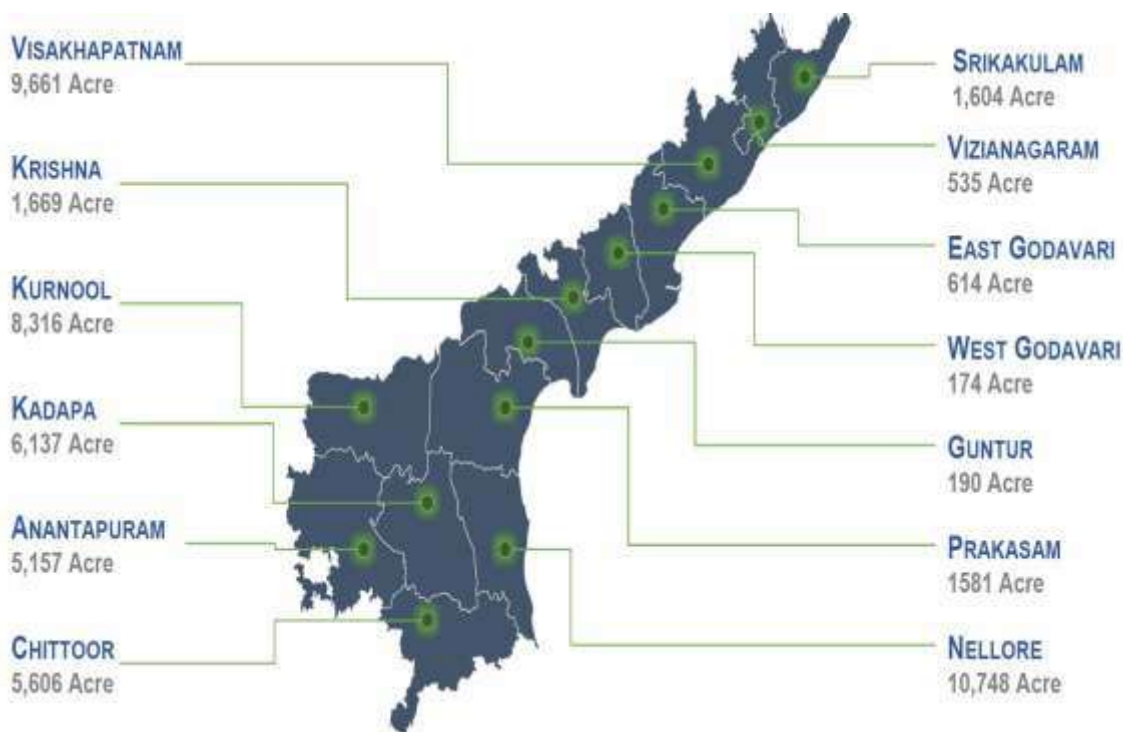


APIIC has undertaken and developed 293 Industrial Parks, 31 MSME Parks, 6 Special Economic Zones, (SEZs), 3 IT SEZs, 3 Growth Centre & Work Centre and 194 Bulk Land Parcels. APIIC also facilitates Provision of Infrastructure facilities in developed and existing layouts.

Industrial Land Allotments (from 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021)

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, has allotted 1,734 acre of Industrial Land to 423 units with a employment potential of 37,349 and proposed investment of Rs 7,445 Cr. Further APIIC has a land bank of 51,992 acre for allotment.

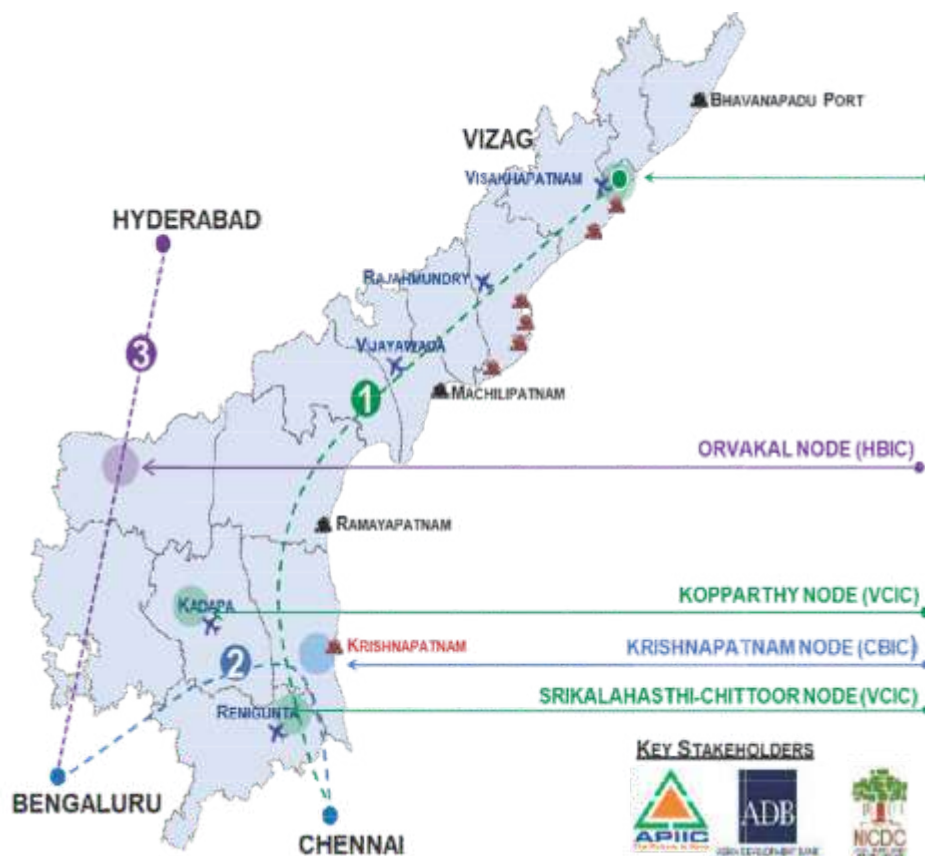


Upcoming Industrial Corridors

Under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme” GoAP is developing futuristic industrial cities, that can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world. These corridors will create employment opportunities and economic growth leading to overall socio-economic development. It’s a matter of pride for us that, we are the only state in the

country to host the implementation of three industrial corridors: (1) Visakhapatnam – Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC); (2) Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and (3) Hyderabad -Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC). These corridors are being implemented with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) as well as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

INDUSTRIES



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 is shown below in Table.6.3

Table.6.3. The ongoing Projects under MSE-CDP Scheme

Sl.No	Name of the District	Project Cost (Rs. In lakhs)	Expected date of completion	Progress (%)
1	Kadapa, Koppa	2202.47	31.03.2022	52%
2	Grandrajupalli, Chittoor	833.71	30.04.2022	34%
3	Auto nagar, Nellore	2202.57	30.06.2022	65%

1. 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. and the projected Investment is Rs. 400 Cr. Govt of India released its 3rd installment of grant which cumulated to Rs. 43.55 crores up to 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 completion.

2. National Industrial Manufacturing Zone, Prakasam (NIMZ)

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.

Project Synopsis	
• Land	14,230.9 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.

- planned under Tranche-I, with an estimated investment of INR 2,300 Cr.
- Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) is being implemented with financial assistance from NICDIT. The corridor would host an industrial node at Krishnapatnam spread over an extent of ~12,000 acre. A start-up area of 2,500 acre is currently being developed with an estimated investment of INR 2,200 Cr.
- Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC) has been recently approved by NICDIT and project development activities are being initiated to create an industrial node at Orvakal over an extent of 10,000 acre.

Other Mega Projects

YSR Jagananna Mega Industrial Hub

In addition, APIIC is also developing 'YSR Jagananna

Mega Industrial Hub' over an extent of 3,155 acre near Koppa party node of VCIC. This industrial hub will act as Multi-product Mega Industrial Park, with best in class Infrastructure facilities like Power, Water, CETPs and STPs and is likely to attract an investment of INR 25,000 Cr with a potential to generate employment for 75,000 people. APIIC is also developing 'YSR Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC)' adjoining the afore mentioned industrial hub. The EMC is planned over an extent of 801 acre with an investment of INR 730 Cr. YSR-EMC is envisaged to attract an investment of INR 10,000 Cr with a potential to generate employment for about 25,000 people. The entire Koppa party region is being made conducive for industrial development by providing adequate industrial water supply through a 46 MLD water supply project.

INDUSTRIES



Multi Modal Logistic Park

GoAP is developing Multi-Modal Logistics Parks at Anantapur and Visakhapatnam. These strategic locations, with the existing industrial clusters, access to raw materials and proximity to domestic demand centers, will facilitate trade both within the state and with neighboring states. These MMLPs will have seamless connectivity with highways, railways, airports and seaports and offer world-class logistics competitiveness to investors while serving vast stretches of Indian hinterlands and reducing the cost of logistics drastically, make our manufacturers globally competitive and there-by our exports, scalable.

Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation

APGIC was incorporated on 2nd September, 2009 under the provisions of Companies Act as a State Government Company. 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 is playing the role of the facilitator which 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 Jan, 2022.

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 was authorized by PNGRB, the regulator, to lay, build operate or expand City GAS network for East Godavari & West Godavari Districts. All the three projects actively progressing ahead.

APGIC is also planning to undertake trading & Marketing of Gas Company by name Andhra Pradesh Gas Trading Corporation is yet to be incorporated.

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) up to 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.

The data for 16 principal characteristics based on Annual Survey of Industries from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is given in Annexure-6.5.

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 12.86%, 14.13%, 21.55% and 15.83% respectively during April 2021 to October 2021 over April 2020 to October 2020. The indices of IIP of State are given in Annexure 6.6

State Level Public Enterprises

INDUSTRIES

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 2021-22 is summarised hereunder as

Capital Employed

The Capital employed by all the SLPEs was Rs. 15062.86 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 81.20 % 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.38275.22 Crores. The top five SLPEs with highest Turnover are APSCSCL, APPFCL, APGENCO, APEPDCL & APSPDCL. 95.35% of the total Turnover is achieved by these five SLPEs

Profit

29 SLPEs out of the total 39 SLPEs made a profit of Rs. 503.17 Crores during the year 2021-22. Of these, the following top five SLPEs made profit of Rs. 495.09 Crores, accounting for about 98.39% of the total profit made by all the 29 profit making SLPEs. The top five SLPEs, whose Profit is highest are:

1. APEPDCL – Rs.431.86 Cr.
2. APFDC – Rs.26.66 Cr.
3. APSWC – Rs.25.33 Cr
4. APTS – Rs.7.24 Cr.
5. APTPC – Rs.4.00 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, Govt 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, Blue Paradise, Copper Green, Platinum Blue,, 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.

Departmental Functions/Activities

The Department of Mines and Geology looks after overall development of mineral sector and collection of mineral revenue for the state exchequer. The department is

responsible for processing of mineral concession applications, grant of mineral leases, approval of mine plans, inspection of mines, curbing of illicit mining and transportation, vigilance, and other activities.

Leases and Mining

There are 434 mining leases for major minerals, 1598 quarry leases for cut and dressed blocks of granites 892 quarry leases for industrial minerals and 2875 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

In addition to the regular vigilance , Five (5) "Regional Vigilance Squads" are created in the State to curb illegal mining & transportation of minerals. The department has booked 6362 cases and levied Rs.1985.6 crores as penalty in FY 2021-22(upto December,2021).

Achievements in FY 2020-21

Revenue and Value Addition

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs. 2,029.83 crores of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2020-21 and the Mineral Revenue during 2021-22(upto December,2021) is Rs. 1993 Crores. District wise Mineral Revenue is given in Annexure 6.7 and the year wise Mineral Revenue is shown in Table 6.4.

Table. 6.4.Mineral Revenue Achievement

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	y-o-y Growth (%)
2015-16	1360	1396.05	44.5
2016-17	1705	1700.70	21.8
2017-18	1960	2147.47	26.3
2018-19	2500	2463.49	14.7
2019-20	2750	2072.07	-15.8
2020-21	2359	2029.83	-2.0
2021-22 up to Dec 21	3550	1993	-1.77

INDUSTRIES

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.11715.75 crores.

Exploration of Mineral Blocks

Mineral Exploration Research and Innovation Trust (MERIT) is conducting exploration of four (4) Limestone and four(4) Manganese mineral bearing areas across various districts in the state. These eight (8) mineral bearing areas cover an extent of 3,087 Ha in Vizianagaram and Guntur 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 2021-22(up to December,2021), about 262 letter of Intents (LoIs) have been issued and about 49 Quarry leases have been granted .Twenty Six (26) Lakh transit forms have been generated by the leaseholders for mineral transportation.34,084 dispatch permits have been issued.

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

To curb large scale evasion of mineral revenue to the state government, the State has developed the Online system for regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals to check the raw material receipts at each and every mineral based industry in the State before the mineral is processed. This system 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, 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.25, Ind. & Com. Dept. dated 16.04.2021 has issued instructions further upgrading the New Sand Policy 2019.

A total of 1.20 Cr. tons of sand is supplied to consumers realizing a revenue of Rs.185 Crores in FY 2021-22 to the State Exchequer. For first time in India, Door delivery of Sand was successfully implemented in the entire state. Government has 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.
- Outsourcing the right of Seigniorage fee collection: The Government, vide G.O.MS.No.63, Industries & Commerce (Mines-III) Department, dated 02.08.2021, has issued amendments to Rules 10, 12, and 34 of Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1996 for facilitating the outsourcing the right of collection of seigniorage fee by way of e-auction
- Levy of Consideration Amount: The Government vide G.O.MS.No.42, Industries & Commerce (Mines-III) Department, dated 07.06.2021 has issued orders on levy of consideration amount on the lease holders in addition to the Seigniorage fee, DMF & MERIT @ one time of Seigniorage fee for all minor minerals except Granite and @ 0.5 time of Seigniorage fee for Granite irrespective of the mode of grant of leases. The fund so collected shall be used for the purpose of welfare, creation and augmenting of infrastructure, health facilities etc.
- Collection of Seigniorage fee on Granite on Tonnage basis : The Governmen vide G.O.MS.No.47, Industries & Commerce (Mines-III) Department, dated 23.06.2021, has issued orders collection of Seigniorage fee on Granite on tonnage basis throughout the State instated of the existing volumetric basis to minimize the illicit transportation of Granite and increase the revenue to the State Government exchequer. Accordingly, the Department of Mines & Geology is developing requisite IT applications by using technology & 24X7 surveillance with CC Cameras, GPS tracking Vehicles with the support of weight bridges.

INDUSTRIES

- 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.
- 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 Intent (LoI), lease grant order, and order on appeals have been sent 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.

Technology Initiatives

- Ushering in transparency and improving Ease of Doing Business in mining sector, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has launched Single Desk Portal for online filing of fresh and renewal mineral concession applications for all minor minerals.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh issued amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Public Services Delivery Guarantee Rules, 2018 prescribing the Service Delivery Timelines for processing of MC applications.
- 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

DMF trusts have been established in all 13 districts under the chairmanship of the District collector and the provisions of PMKKKY scheme have been incorporated in the AP District Mineral Foundation Rules to implement various developmental and welfare projects / programmes in mining affected areas; to minimize / mitigate the adverse impacts during and after mining on the environment, health and socio-economics of people in

mining districts; and to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas.

- Under the DMF, till December 2021, a total of Rs 1408.36 Crores has been collected from various districts in the state. So far, Rs1282.79 Crores worth of works have been sanctioned under this program for over 16,140 projects/schemes.
- An amount of Rs 186.93 Crs had been allocated from the DMF fund to all Districts to utilize the same for supplementing and augmenting facilities of medical testing, screening and other requirements in connection with preventing the spread of COVID-19 pandemic as well as for treating the patients affected with COVID-19.
- Till Dec'2021, Rs 139.55 crores of works have been taken up for eradicating preventing and mitigating of COVID-19 pandemic in Andhra Pradesh.

Handlooms & Textiles Department

Andhra Pradesh is one of the important States in the Handloom Industry. There are about 2,00,310 handloom weavers in cooperative fold and 1,58,902 in outside cooperative fold. There are about 81,000 Powerlooms working in the State both in cooperative and outside cooperative fold.

There are 1282 Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State consisting of Cotton-896, Silk-325, Wool-61. Besides this, there are 166-Tailor Societies and 193-Powerlooms and other societies. There is one Apex society i.e. APCO for marketing the handloom products.

Several Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as State Schemes are being implemented for the socio-economic development of Handloom Weavers in Andhra Pradesh including schemes with matching share of Central and State Governments

(<https://aphandtex.gov.in/>)

State Schemes

YSR Nethanna Nestham Scheme under Navaratnalu

Government have issued orders to implement YSR Nethanna Nestham Scheme for providing Rs.24,000/- per annum to every weaver family who owns a Handloom to modernize their equipment and compete with the powerloom sector. During 2021, under the scheme, 80,031 beneficiaries are covered with an amount of Rs192.07 Crs.

Co-Operative Handloom Thrift Fund Scheme

The objective of the Scheme is to inculcate the Habit of Thrift among the Weaver members of Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. Earlier the State Government contributes 8% of the Matching Share of the Wages earned by the Weaver. The State Government contribution is increased to 16% from 8% w.e.f 01.04.2019. An amount of Rs.2.88 Crores is allocated in BE, 2021-22.

40% Yarn Subsidy Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to supply quality and branded Hank yarn, Dyes and Chemicals through NHDC and APCO to Handlooms Weavers Co-operative Societies for production of Quality Handloom Fabrics in the State under subsidized prices from 2008.

- Out of 40% Yarn subsidy, 75% amount will be directly credited to the Bank Accounts of the members concerned Primary Handlooms Weavers Co-operative Societies as production bonus basing on the wages earned by them.
- The societies may utilize the remaining 25% of the amount out of 40% yarn subsidy for giving rebate on sales or for any other production purpose.
- An amount of Rs.11.00 Crores is allocated for the year 2021-22.

INDUSTRIES

Old Age Pensions to Weavers: Government is giving pensions to 1,01,664 weavers @ Rs.2,250/- per person under YSR Pension Kanuka in the State.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

Mudra Scheme

The Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Scheme aims to provide adequate and timely assistance from Banks to Handloom Weavers and Weaver Entrepreneurs to meet their credit requirements. The Scheme is being implemented both in Rural and Urban areas from September 2016.

- Minimum Loan per Loom is Rs.50,000/- for Cotton products and Rs.1.00 Lakh for Silk Products and maximum limit is Rs.5.00 Lakh.
- Margin money assistance @ 20% of the Project Cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per Weaver will be provided.
- The maximum Interest Subvention would be 7%.
- Credit Guarantee for (3) years through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).
- Margin Money, Interest subsidy will be provided by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi directly to the banks.
- Rs.29.92 Crores loans were sanctioned to 5115 Handloom Weavers for the year 2020-21.
- Rs.16.90 Crores loans were sanctioned to 1269 Handloom Weavers upto 31st December, 2022 during the year 2021-22.

Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) & National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP): Block Level clusters

The main objective of the scheme is to develop Handloom Clusters that are located in clearly identifiable geographical locations that specialize in specific products with close linkages amongst the key players in the cluster by improving the Infrastructure Facilities,

Better Storage Facilities, Technology Up-gradation in Pre-loom/On-loom/Post-loom operations, Skill up-gradation, Design inputs etc.,

(12) New Block Level Clusters with project cost of Rs.17.86 Crores for the year 2021-22 are sanctioned by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi and an amount of Rs.6.13 Crores is released. (3) more new cluster proposals submitted to Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi.

Exhibitions

The Scheme aims to provide additional marketing avenues to the Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies to dispose off their piled up stocks.

To promote and bring all Handlooms and Handcrafted Textiles produced in various States in India under one platform National Handlooms and Handcrafted Textiles Expo is conducted through which the Weavers of Andhra Pradesh can be exposed to different States of Handloom and Textiles Products.

Handcrafted Textiles covered in this programme are (1) Kalamkari fabrics of Srikalahasthi and Pedana, (2) Narsapuram Lace (3) Vijayawada Batik Prints (4) Hand Embroidery Sarees and Dress Materials (5) Maggam work Sarees and Dress Materials (6) Hand Block Printed Sarees and Dress Materials, Bed sheets, furnishings etc., (7) Thread work (8) Patchwork Sarees and Dress Materials (9) Mirror work Sarees and Dress Materials (10) Rajsthani Bandhani Sarees etc.,

Exhibitions were conducted in the year 2020-21. (3) Special Handloom Expos (Centrally Sponsored) conducted in Vijayawada, SPSR Nellore and Kurnool during 2020-21.

For the year 2021-22, the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Government of India, New Delhi have approved target of 7 Domestic Marketing events i.e, One National Handloom Expo, Five State Handloom Expos and One District Handloom Expo to Andhra Pradesh State. The same will be conducted shortly.

CHAPTER

7

ECONOMIC
INFRASTRUCTURE

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic Infrastructure

Irrigation

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.

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 106.13 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created up to December 2021 under major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers, Projects like NagarjunaSagar, 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:

SectorWise Irrigation Potential created up to December 2021.

Sector	Ayacut (Lakh acres)
Major Irrigation	66.42
Medium Irrigation	5.55
Minor Irrigation	25.60
APSIDC	8.56
Total	106.13

Availability of Water in interstate rivers

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

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. For remaining basins, the allocations are covered by Tribunal awards/agreements among the states as stated in the above para.

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 2023 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 28.54 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 4.31 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 MWH Hydropower, facilitates diversion of 80 TMC 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 December, 2021, the completion rate under various components is 77.91% for overall work, 20.19% of Land Acquisition and R&R works, 92.57% of RMC, 71.24% LMC, Head works-75.75%. and total project including LA & R&R up to EL +45.72m : 42.56%. The project is scheduled to be completed by 2023. The details of Ongoing Jalayagnam Projects are given in the Table 7.2

Table 7.2 Details of Ongoing Jalayagnam Projects

S. No	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be created	
				New Ayacut (Acres)	Stabilized Ayacut (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Major Irrigation Projects				
1	B.R.R Vamsadhara Project Phase-II of Stage-II	90.77%	2022	12200	0
2	A) SGL Thotapalli Barrage Project	83.00%	2023	45612	12756
	B) Gajapathinagaram Branch Canal	43.34%		15000	0
3	Pushkara LIS	98.72%	2022	30011	0
4	Tadipudi LIS	86.00 %	2023	47487	1569
5	Polavaram Project excluding Power House	77.66 %	2023	436185	1569

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

6	Venkatanagaram Pumping Scheme	83.19%	2022	23359	0
7	BJR UttarandhraSujalaSravanthi Project Phase-I	2.00 %	2022	321000	0
8	Chintalapudi lift Irrigation Scheme	77.00 %	2023	200000	280000
9	KandulaObul Reddy Gundlakamma Reservoir Project	98.00 %	Pre-closed and balance works are taken under CADWM and it is in progress	13063	0
10	PoolaSubbaiahVeligonda Project	78.00 %	2023	425100	14700
11	Somasila Project	94.96%	2023	38406	11511
12	Somasila High level canal- Phase-I	62.33 %	2023	43200	0
13	SomasilaSwarnaMukhi Link Canal	72.70 %	2022	12000	78464
14	A) HNSS Projct (Phase-I)	93.00%	2023	551500	0
	B) HNSS Projct (Phase-II)	90.00%			
15	Telugu Ganga Project	96.39%	2022	89520	0
16	B) GNSS Phase-II	19.75%	2022	256850	3950
	B) GNSS Phase-II	19.75%	2024		
17	GKLIS including Micro Irrigation	97.77%	2022	40000	0
18	Gandikota - CBR LIFTS	73.79%	2022	20750	0
19	CBR Right Canal	94.76 %	2022	33351	0
20	Mylavaram Modernization				
	Package No.90	95.28%	Contract Pre-closed	0	1954
	Package No.90	66.65%			
21	Modernization of PBC System	76.56 %	Contract Pre-closed. PBC Micro Irrigation is taken up under Rayalaseema	36900	4421

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

			Drought Mitigation Scheme		
22	SRBC (Gorakallu Balancing Reservoir)	91.08 %	The work is pre-closed on mutual consent	36064	0
23	PABR - Stage II	96 %	The works are pre-closed due to LA problem	42600	0
Medium Irrigation Projects					
24	Off-Shore Reservoir on River Mahendratanya	38.00 %	Works Pre-closed. Revised Estimate submitted to Govt.	24600	0
25	Taraka Rama TheerthaSagar Project	59.57 %	2023	16538	8172
26	Sri GorleSriramulu Naidu Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage -II	78.99 %	Works Pre-closed. Balance works Estimate submitted to Govt.	7300	0
27	VKMN Janjhavathi Reservoir Project	80.38 %	2022	4013	11627
28	SPC Paleru Reservoir Project	33.00 %	Contract Pre-closed	9500	0
29	YCPR Korisapadu LIS	64.24%	2022	20000	0
30	Siddapuram LIS	72.63 %	Contract Pre-closed	2300	0
Modernization					
31	Modernization of existing Nagavali left and Right main canal system (Modernisation of SadarGowthuLachannaThotapalli Old Regulator system)	10.50 %	2022	0	0
32	Modernisation of Yeleru Delta System(Phase-I)	69.00 %	2023	0	0
33	Modenisation of Godavari Delta System	53.00 %	2023	0	0
34	Modernisation of Krishna Delta	72.36	2022	0	0

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

	System	%			
35	Modernisation of Penna Delta System				
	A) Nellore Barrage	87.00 %	2022	0	0
	B) Sangam Barrage	88.30 %	2022		
	B) Modernisation of Kanpur Canal System	77.37%	Contract Pre-closed, except package no.4. For package-4 pre-closer proposals are submitted to the Government.		
	C) Modernisation of Pennar Delta Canal System	88.65 %	Contract Pre-closed		
36	Modernisation of TBPHLC	68 %	Contract Pre-closed		
	Modernization of TBPLLC	96%	Works are Pre-closed	0	0
Flood banks					
37	Flood Banks of Vamsadhara&Nagavali Flood Banks	23.37 %	Works are pre-closed	0	0
	Vamsadhara Flood Banks	8.96 %	2022	0	0
38	Flood Banks of Krishna River(Ramalingeswara Nagar Flood Protection Wall)	90%	2021	0	0
39	Flood Banks in Kurnool and Nandyal	20%.	The Works are pre-closed	0	0
40	Modernisation of Flood Banks in Nellore Dist.	50%	Pre-closure proposals were submitted for approval	0	0
	TOTAL			28,54,409	4,30,693

The Scheme wise ayacut modernization details of Deltas and NagarjunaSagar, Yeleru Canal schemes are shown in Table 7.3

Table 7.3. Ayacut under Delta systems:

Name of the Scheme	Ayacut (in lakh acres)
Godavari Delta	10.38
Krishna Delta	13.08
Pennar Delta	2.47
NagarjunaSagar project	14.71
TBP HLC & LLC	4.64
Yeleru Reservoir Scheme	0.68

Hydrology Project

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.76.39 Crores is approved by MoWR. Annual work plan for the FY 2021-22 has been approved by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), for an amount of Rs 1614 lakhs.

ICT equipment were procured for effective implementation of NHP. Water Information Management System (WIMS) was implemented to validate, Storage and Dissemination of Hydrological and Hydro meteorological data. WIMS is under developing by CWC. The remaining Procurement process of NHP is under Progress.

CADA Projects

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme

The CADWM works are proposed for 7 projects under CADWM scheme in PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh State. The total approved cost of the 7 projects is Rs.971.42 Crs with Central Share of Rs.349.37 Crs and State Share of Rs. 622.05 Crs. The state government advised to rework the proposal by limiting the project cost with 50:50 Central and State share. The total approved cost by Government of Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 661.65 Cr with Central share of Rs. 329.43 Cr and State share of Rs. 332.22 Cr.

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (HKRP-RRR)

The MoWR has included 100 water bodies in Prakasham district with an estimated cost of Rs. 66.75 Crores (Central assistance 60% is Rs40.06 Cr and State assistance is 40% - Rs. 26.70 Crs). Rs. 2.70 Crores was released by Govt. of India for the year 2018-19, towards 1st installment. The Govt. of A.P has accorded administrative sanction for 97 RRR water bodies for an amount of Rs.69.75Crs Central assistance is 60%=Rs. 41.85 Cr and State assistance is 40% =Rs. 27.90 Cr) Total CCA to be restored is 5501.06 Ha. Expenditure incurred till December 2021 is Rs.26.08 Lakhs.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Eight projects are covered in Prioritized projects under PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh State. Out of 8 Projects, Maddigedda project is completed. The total cost of 8 projects is Rs. 4539.48Crs. and the cumulative expenditure incurred till December, 2021 is Rs.3278.01Crs. The total eligible Central Assistance for 8 projects is Rs.498.90 Crs, out of which Rs.468.07 Crs is released by Gol so far. The total Irrigation Potential targeted is 2,96,577Ha. Total Irrigation Potential created till December, 2021 is 2,21,377 Ha. Balance Irrigation Potential to be created is 75,200Ha.

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Improvement Project (APILIP – II)

APILIP-II is being implemented with JICA assistance with a cost of Rs 2000 Cr and duration of the project is 7 years (2018-19 to 2024-25). In this project, JICA share is Rs 1683.30 Cr (84.16%) & Govt of AP share is Rs 316.70 Cr (15.84%). The main objective of the project is to increase irrigated area, local productivity strengthening institutional and marketing capacities of the ayacut farmers by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and improving livelihoods of the farmers and other rural communities in Andhra Pradesh State. Total ayacut benefited under this project is 1,55,910 Ha. duly bridging the gap ayacut of 44,630 Ha. Under Modernization of Irrigation Projects, one medium irrigation project and 16 minor irrigation tanks are completed. 18 Major and Medium irrigation works and 243 M.I. tank works are in progress. Expenditure incurred so far under APILIP-II project is Rs 134.40 Crores.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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 100 selected tanks in 12 districts stabilizing an ayacut of 91,682 ha in 12 districts 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.

Administrative approval is accorded for 652 tanks rehabilitation works for an amount of Rs 632.88 Cr. 194 works covering 332 tanks costing Rs.308.21 Cr covering an ayacut of 41,156 Ha are under progress, 17 civil works covering 20 Minor irrigation tanks of value of Rs.17.38 Cr are completed, stabilizing an ayacut of 1,853 Ha and efforts are being made to implement the project in the stipulated time frame.

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 has to maintain about 40817 tanks with a total registered ayacut of 25.60 Lakh Acres. Minor Irrigation happens to be a major source of Irrigation in significant areas of the State. Minor Irrigation is providing irrigation facilities to increase the agriculture production by means of creating new ayacut, stabilizing the existing ayacut beside 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 in 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. Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 47.81 crores towards normal plan works. The expenditure incurred upto 29th December, 2021 is Rs.22.05crores.

Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP): Minor Irrigation creates Irrigation Potential in Tribal Areas. The creation of Irrigation Potential is done by constructing Mini Reservoirs, New Tanks, Anicuts and Percolation Tanks etc. Budget allotted for the year 2021-22 is Rs.63.01 crores and expenditure incurred is nil as on 29th December, 2021.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP): Minor Irrigation plays an important role in creating Irrigation Potential in Scheduled Caste ayacutdar areas. The creation /stabilisation of Irrigation Potential is done by constructing / restoring Mini Reservoirs, New Tanks, Anicuts, Percolation Tanks and Check Dams etc., Budget allotted for the year 2021-22 is Rs.9.20 crores and expenditure incurred is Rs.9.27 upto 29th December, 2021.

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, released grant of Rs.270.00 Lakhs 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 2021-22, budget allotted is Rs.12.00 Cr. and expenditure incurred upto 29th December, 2021 is Rs. 2.92 Cr.

- RIDF-XX: The Government has accorded administrative approval for 49 projects for Rs.10,755.00 Lakhs for stabilization of ayacut of 9,476 Ha or 23,406 acres, Out of 49 Projects 5 projects are in progress, 39 projects are completed, 1 project is not started, 2 projects are pre-closed and 2 projects are dropped from NABARD RIDF-XX by the Government.

- RIDF-XXI: The Government has accorded administrative approval for 41 projects costing Rs 5,673.00 Lakhs for stabilization of ayacut of 7070 Ha or 17,463 acres. Out of 41 Projects, 03 projects are in progress, 35 projects are completed, 1 project is not started and 2 projects are dropped from NABARD RIDF - XXI by the Government.

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. 693 civil works covering 1000 tanks towards stabilisation of 226552 Acs with a cost of Rs.792.10 Crores were proposed. 441 civil works covering 652 tanks to stabilise an ayacut of 160132 Acs were sanctioned. Agreements concluded for 346 civil works covering 523 tanks for Rs.421.73 Crs, of which 40 completed and 306 works in progress. Tenders are at finalising stage for 44 works and the remaining works are at different stages of tender

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.253.05 Crores. TAC administratively approved 445 MI schemes for Rs. 253.05 Crores. So far 371 tanks are approved and tenders were called for 87 packages, of which 3 completed, 49 packages are grounded and at various stages, 8 not yet started. Status of Balance 27 Packages are at different stages such as Technical sanction, Tenders and Agreements.

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,

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Breach restoration, Repairs and Reconstruction of weirs & sluices.

- 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 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25

It is proposed to take up restoration of 9200, construct 3250 Check-Dams and 600 repair works with a financial outlay of Rs.2100 crores to bridge gap ayacut of 4.50 Lakh Acres to Irrigation Channels during 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Action Plan for 3-Three Years : 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25

Sl.No	Year	Restoration of Tanks (Nos)	Check-dams (Nos)	Repairs to Irrigation Channels – (Nos)	Gap Ayacut to be Bridged (Lakh Acres)	Financial Requirement (Rs in Crores)
1	2022-23	2500	650	150	1.5	650
2	2023-24	3200	1300	200	1.50	700
3	2024-25	3500	1300	250	1.50	750
	Total	9200	3250	600	4.5	2100

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 and 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 8.56 Lakh acres.

During 2021-22, Rs.135.94 Crores of budget was allocated under RIDF and State Plan – Normal, SC & ST components and the expenditure up to 31.12.2021 was Rs.45.88 Crores. Two L.I.Schemes are commissioned and created irrigation potential of 3626 Acres during 2021-22. There are 64 ongoing schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.772.84 Crores to create 85,385 Acres of ayacut.

Due to prevailing condition of COVID-19, the progress of work is hampered at many schemes and now the works are under progress to implement 86 L.I.Schemes for which Hydrological Clearance is received to create New Irrigation Potential of 1.68 Lakh acres It is proposed to provide Micro Irrigation at all L.I.Schemes in Phased

manner. Estimates have been prepared for providing Drip Irrigation at 56L.I.Schemes at a cost of Rs.1635.58 Crores for 1,17,506 acres.

Groundwater

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 lakhs agriculture bore wells. The Groundwater and Water Audit Department is involved in Technical assessment of groundwater resources periodically by conducting investigations for construction of borewells, 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. During 2021-22 state has received +14.3 % of normal rainfall up to December, 2021, the Groundwater levels are sustained in the state due to better conservation and management practices.

Groundwater Resources Status:

The state is 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. Category wise number of watersheds and mandals are shown in Table 7.4.

Table. 7.4 . Category wise Watersheds and Mandals

Category	Watersheds (No.)	Mandals (No.)
Over Exploited	35	23
Critical	09	15
Semi-critical	49	40
Safe	655	592
Total	784	670
Over exploited villages notified under APWALTA; 387 villages (as per GEC, 2019-20)		

Source: Ground Water Department.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 22944 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) out of which 7630 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 15314 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is 33%. The stage of ground water

development in command areas is 22% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 48%. As per GEC 2019-20, the details of Dynamic Ground water resources availability, utilization and stage of Ground water resources development are shown in the Table 7.5 below

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 7.5 Ground Water Resources

Ground water Resources	Command Area	Non Command Area	Total
Annual Ground water availability (MCM)	13135	9809	22944
Annual Ground water utilization (MCM)	2911	4719	7630
Balance Ground water availability (MCM)	10224	5090	15314
% of utilization (stage of Ground water development)	22	48	33
Category	Safe	Safe	Safe

MCM = Million Cubic Meters.

Groundwater Development

At present, about 41.44 lakhs acres of gross area is being irrigated under Groundwater. On an average 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 groundwater during 2021-22 is 29.12 lakh acres and gross area irrigated under groundwater was 41.44 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 in large scales.

Investigations

The Department is conducting Hydrogeological, Geophysical & hydrological investigation under different programmes duly following APWALTA-2002 for selection of sites for bore wells, artificial recharge structures and hydrological clearances etc. During the year 2021-22, the Ground Water Department has investigated 4,532 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 Y.S.R. Jalakala etc.

Drilling

Out of the annual target of 200 wells for 2021-22, under Scheduled Castes Sub-plan 02 bore/tube wells drilled. Out of the annual target of 100 wells for 2021-22, under Tribal Sub-plan, 07 bore wells / tube wells drilled. Out of

the annual target of 250 wells for 2021-22, 08 bore wells / tube wells drilled under APIATP. Out of the annual target of 425 wells for 2021-22, 410 bore wells / tube wells / Piezometers drilled under NHP.

Monitoring of Ground Water Levels and Water Quality

Department is monitoring ground water levels and water quality from a network of 2814 observation wells including 1254 piezometers installed with Digital Water Level Recorders with telemetry under Real Time Ground Water Level Monitoring System in all 748 basins and covering all hydro-geological 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. In 2021-22, 4,612 water samples were collected / analyzed against the annual target of 5826.

Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management System (APWRIMS)

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 into 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 also to develop a Geo-Portal.

This brings together all water resources related information coming from satellite data, model data, high density real time sensors data, field data, mobile app 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 for better water conservation, management and groundwater recharge. (www.apwrims.ap.gov.in)

Ground Water Level Scenario

In the present water year 2021-22, (up to December-2021) the State has received +14.50% of normal rainfall after utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, the net rise in groundwater level is 0.65 m during December,2021 when compare to the same period in the previous year.

During this water year 2021-22, up to December,2021, 10 districts received Normal Rainfall and 03 districts (Chittoor, Kadapa & Anantapuramu) received excess rainfall. The Percentage of rainfall deviation in 13 Districts are Kadapa (60.1), Kurnool (-6.6), Ananthapuramu (37.9), West Godavari (5.4), Chittoor (52.7), East Godavari (10), Guntur (6.2), Krishna (5), Prakasam (-6.9), Nellore (16), Visakhapatnam (2.3), Vizianagaram (18.4) and Srikakulam (17.4).

Coastal Andhra region rainfall received 8.6 % excess over normal rainfall up to December-2021, resulted in the net rise in Ground Water level of 0.35 m (6.67m to 6.32 m) when compare to the same period in the previous year.

Rayalaseema region received 38.70 % excess rainfall over the normal rainfall upto December-2021 resulted in the net rise in Ground Water level of 1.23 m (6.57 m to 5.34 m) when compare to the same period in the previous year.

From December-2020 to December-2021, a net rise in Ground Water is observed in 09 Districts. 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

- In AP Power Sector, between Financial Year 2014-15 and FY2020-21, the cost of service grew at a CAGR of 7.85 % whereas the income of DISCOMs grew at 9.10% CAGR. There is only 1.25% difference of CAGR.
- The cost of service of DISCOMS increased from Rs 24,211 Cr in FY2014-15 to Rs 41088 Cr. in FY 2020-21. Power purchase cost is 65% of the cost of service in power sector during the year FY 2020-21.
- There is Rs 8000 Cr/yr increase in cost of service mainly due to increase in power purchase cost compared to business-as-usual case. This amount is not covered by

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

a commensurate increase in income and hence is likely to accumulate as losses to the extent not covered by income/subsidy increase.

- The abnormal doubling of cost of service in five years is primarily due to loss of
 - a) Singareni coal mines to Telanagana after bifurcation of the state and formation of the new state of Andhra Pradesh which led to a recurring additional expenditure of Rs 2500Cr/year.
 - b) VRE Integration cost of Renewable energy has placed a recurring burden of about Rs 3000Cr/year.
 - c) High capex cost of two new coal power plants of 800 MW at VTPS and Krishnapatnam, exceeded Rs 8 Cr per MW. This has put a huge burden on the DISCOMs and state finances due to high Fixed Cost payments
 - d) High Central Transmission Utility (CTU) charges levied by PGCIL on A.P is about Rs 3.49 lakhs/ MW/month for the year FY 2020-21.

DISCOMS Financial losses

The financial losses of DISCOMS increased from Rs 9026 Cr in FY 2014-15 to Rs 28599 Cr in FY 2020-21. The loans of power sector increased from Rs 31648 Cr by end FY 2014-15 to Rs. 82,038 Cr by FY 2020-21 up to Mar-2021. Of these loans Rs.40,517 Cr are working capital loans.

Ballooning Subsidy: The government subsidy which was Rs.2525 Cr in the FY 2014-15 increased to Rs 13,250 Cr in FY21-22(up to Nov-2021). This has put enormous pressure on the state finances.

Strengths

- **Huge VRE potential:** AP has about 44 GW of wind and 38 GW of solar potential. The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State for the FY 2021-22 up to Nov-21 is 8743.46 MW. Of this, 4095.63 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.57 from Wind Power Projects, 104.9 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 459.31 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasse, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.

- **Huge reverse pumped hydro potential:** There is 4 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 32,244 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 AT&C losses were reduced from 16.36% in FY2018-19 to 13.36% in 2019-20 and the losses for the FY 2020-21 is 16.19%.
- GoAP has issued Comprehensive budget release orders for an amount of Rs 6,103.50Cr for the FY 2021-22, of which an amount of Rs 4752.50Cr is allocated towards subsidies.

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 65% has to be targeted. The Discoms have been aggressively pursuing the path of purchase of cheapest power since FY 2019-20. All the high cost expiring contracts are not being renewed and efforts are on to request Govt 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. is also committed to 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 2021-22 at notified price for power sector instead of 40% over and above the notified price from specified mines. Further, SCCL offered APGENCO to avail base price rebate on drawl of 7.5MMT or more (to all the

plants of APGENCO) during the period of 15 months starting from 01.01.2021 to 31.03.2022, as and when required by their plants. The same is also being availed by APGENCO during the FY 2021-22.

- 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, GoI and by coordinating with Railways & the officials of coal companies.
- iii) 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 there by minimising the penal charges to Railways and the transit loss.
- iv) 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.
- v) Limiting actual Operation & Maintenance (O&M) cost to normative O&M cost: APGENCO is working in this direction to rationalize the Man-MW ratio 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

- 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 4 years. (First 3 units by July, 2024, and remaining 9 units by Jan-2026 with an interval of 2 months for each unit from July-2024).
- Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project: 2 x 115 MW units are being planned for addition in Lower Sileru at a cost of Rs 571 Cr and expected to be completed in 2 years.
- Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW): All Nine (9) Pre-DPR chapter clearances are received from

various directorates of CEA. Furnishing of DPR to CEA for obtaining Techno Economic Concurrence (TEC) and obtaining of Environmental clearance from MOEF&CC is under progress.

- Chittrakonda (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 HE Project covering implementation of Chittrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power House.
- The Project Administration committee (PAC) meeting are to be convened for taking further necessary action in finalizing the modalities on the proposal of Construction of Chittrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power house jointly by APGENCO and OHPC duly sharing the costs and benefits on 50:50 basis.
- Two 800 MWs are scheduled to be added in FY 2021-22, one at Dr.NTTPS (Unit#8), Vijayawada and the other at SDSTPS (Unit#3), Krishnapatnam
- Interruptions and 24x7 power: Providing 24x7 power supply will require close monitoring of all the feeders. Under substation automation, all the 3222 Discom substations and about 350 substations of Transco will be automated. It is proposed to initiate automation of all the substations under the jurisdiction of one district at an estimated cost of Rs 130 Crs.

This will enable reduction of interruptions in the distribution feeders and reliability of power supply will increase drastically.

Progress

Generation-Installed Capacity

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state upto 30/11/2021, stands at 18509.71 MW. of which 1797.60 MW have been commissioned by Hydel - Genco, 4850 MW Thermal Genco, 1980.51 MW by CGS, 907.64 MW by Gas, 230.55 MW by Thermal (IPP) and 4083.57 MW Wind, 4095.63 MW Solar and 564.21 MW through other sources.

(a) installed Capacity

Table 7.6

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 7.6 Source wise installed capacities

Source of Generation		2020-21 (MW)	2021-22(Up to November-2021)(MW)
Hydel-Genco		1797.60	1797.60
Thermal-Genco		4850.00	4850.00
CGS		1980.63	1980.51
Gas		907.59	907.64
Thermal-IPP		630.55	230.55
Renewable sources	Wind	4083.57	4083.57
	Solar*	3970.74	4095.63
	Other	592.41	564.21
Total		18813.09	18509.71

Transmission

The Transmission losses increased to 2.84%(Provisional) during the year upto Nov,21 from 2.60% in 2020-21.During the Year 2021-22(up to November 2021), the

total Energy met is 45640 MU and the per capita consumption of electricity is 1,198(Prov) units during the period. Achievements of APTRANSCO are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7. Achievement of TRANSCO

S.No	Parameters	Unit	2020-21	2021-22 (Up to Nov-2021)
1	Installed Capacity	MW	18813.09	18509.71
2	Transmission capacity	MVA	53940.50	55919.00
3	Energy Met	MU	62990.00	45640.00
4	EHT Substations	No.s	341	350
5	33/11 Substations	No.s	3194	3222
6	Peak Demand Met	MW	11193 (16/03/2021)	11618 (02/04/2021)
7	Domestic Services	Lakh	152.71	155.64
8	Agricultural Pump sets energized	Lakh	19.15	19.61
9	Total Consumers served	Lakh	193.48	197.78
10	Per capita consumption	Units	1198	1198 (Prov.)
11	Transmission loss	%	2.60	2.84(Prov.)

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 31-03-2021. The total agriculture services released up to 30-11-2021

stands at 19.24 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 details given in the Table.7.8

Table 7.8 –Agricultural Connections released

Financial Year	Agricultural connections		Total agricultural Connections Released (in Lakhs)
	Target	Released	
2018-19	76056	86430	17.38
2019-20	67903	65565	18.04
2020-21	78794	75687	18.79
2021-22 (Up to Nov-2021)		45680	19.24

The Subsidies provided by Government during 2020-21 are:

- Agriculture subsidy in FY2021-22 (Up to Dec-2021):Rs 6801.14Cr for 9-hour free agriculture supply to 19.24 lakh connections provided.
- Aqua Subsidy in FY2021-22 (UptoDec-2021): Rs.477.55Cr. subsidy to 62228 aqua farmers for consumption of 2750.86 MU towards subsidising unit rate @Rs 1.50.
- Domestic subsidy in FY2021-22 (Up to Dec-2021): Government has paid Rs.214.79 Cr subsidy to domestic consumers Free power supplied to SC colonies/ST colonies (200 units / month) in 2021-22: 16,28,936 SC and 4,97,896 ST beneficiaries benefited in 2021-22.
- Agricultural services Under SC/ST Sub Plan given in 2021-22 (Up to Nov-2021):2022 Bore wells were

provided for SCs and 958 for STs.

- 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 as subsidies under DBT mode.

Government Schemes

Integrated power Development Scheme

The Government of India has launched the “Integrated Power Development Scheme” (IPDS) in urban areas. The Distribution system strengthening works in urban area under IPDS (Integrated Power Development Scheme) has been sanctioned through M/s PFC Ltd. GOI with Grant of 60%, PFC Loan-30%, Own-10%.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The works under Distribution system strengthening and ERP & IT has been completed. The works against GIS substations with sanctioned DPR cost of Rs 114.93 Crs and Real Time Data Acquisition System (RT- DAS) with sanctioned DPR cost of Rs10.62 Crs, are under progress. The expenditure incurred so far towards works against GIS substations is Rs 59.62 Crs.

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 2021-22, in Residuary Andhra Pradesh State, HVDS has been implemented to 1,53,454 agricultural services up to 30-11-2021 at a cost of Rs1352Crs, bringing the total number of agricultural services converted under HVDS to 13,09,765 services at the cost of Rs.7117.48 crores. The details of number of conversion of AGL services to HVDS are shown in Table 7.9

Table 7.9- No of Conversion of AGL services to HVDS

Conversion of AGL services to HVDS	No of Services	Cost (Rs in Crores)
Up to FY 2018-19	7,77,715	4421.76
FY 2019-2020	2,96,374	744.50
FY 2020-2021	82,222	599.22
FY2021-2022	1,53,454	1352.00
Total as on 30.11.2021	13,09,765	7117.48

Externally Aided Projects

24x7 World Bank (Funding agency – IBRD & AIIB): A total of 69 works are awarded with an administrative sanctioned cost of Rs.4286.24.Crs ((Transco- Rs 992.31, EPDCL- Rs 1000Crs and SPDCL - Rs 1783.42 Crs and CPDCL – Rs 510.51 Crs). 13 works were completed, 45 works are in progress and tenders are in progress for 11 works. The expenditure incurred as on December 2021 is Rs 2079.39 Crs out of the total contracted project cost of Rs 2973.66 Crs.

VCIC projects (Funding agency ADB): 6 packages with an administrative cost of Rs 641.70 Crs was sanctioned, 3 works are completed and 3 works in progress. The expenditure incurred is Rs.400.55Crs.

APDRP (Funding agency World Bank): 4 works and 1 Goods with an amount of Rs 758.40Crs were sanctioned; all the 4 works are in progress and 1 Goods is completed. The expenditure incurred upto December 2021 is Rs401.14Crs.

Green Energy Corridor (I & II) (Funding agency - KfW/MNRE): The projects covered under GEC I & II were sanctioned with an amount of Rs 1379.75Crs towards 9 Packages/works (namely ICB-01 to ICB-09), of which one work completed, 7 works are in progress, and balance one work has not taken up as per the recommendations of CEA. Expenditure incurred is Rs.762.64Crs out of the contracted project cost of Rs 941.14 Crs.

A Externally Aided Projects

ABSTRACT									
Sl No	Project	Funding Agency	Administrative Sanction (Rs Cr) (WB/ADB/KfW)	Contracted Project Cost (Rs Cr)	Expenditure (Rs Cr)	Packages/ Works	To be tendered / TiP	WiP	Completed
1	Power For All (24x7) Works								
	APTRANSCO	IBRD&AIIB	992.31	472.74	353.03	21	3	11	7
	APEPDCL	IBRD&AIIB	1000.00	626.32	397.30	17	2	7	8
	APSPDCL	IBRD&AIIB	1783.42	1543.42	1246.92	17	1	12	4
	APCPDCL	IBRD&AIIB	510.51	331.18	82.14	14	3	9	2
	Total		4286.24	2973.66	2079.39	69	9	39	21
2	APDRP	WB	758.40 (Revised as per G.O.Rt.31 Dt.30.4.2021)	758.2	401.14	5 (Works-4, Goods-1)	-	4 (Works)	1 (Goods)
3	VCIC (APTRANSCO)	ADB	641.70	605.03	400.55	6	---	3	3
4	GEC – I APTRANSCO	KfW/MNRE	1379.75	941.14	762.64	9		7	1 (1 work not taken up)

IBRD= International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, AIIB= Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, ADB= Asian Development Bank, KfW= KreditanstaltFuerWiederaufbau (banking group), MNRE= Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Energy Efficiency Activities of AP Solar Energy Conservation Mission (APSECM)

- 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 the support of EESL, Gol. As on date, around 23.64 Lakh LED lights have been installed so far across the State. The estimated energy savings are around 260 MU per annum with a monetary benefit of Rs156 crores per year for the entire project.
- Installation/Retrofitting of Energy Efficient appliances in places of Conventional appliances in 48 Model schools and connected Hostels and 4 Villages in East Godavari and Chittoor Districts
- Replaced 39 old/obsolete Pump Sets with Energy Efficient Pump Sets in RWS Dept of Kurnool, Kadapa and Prakasam Districts.
- Installation/Retrofitting of Energy Efficient appliances in places of Conventional appliances is taken up in 37 AP Residential Schools and 48 TYPE-IV Girls Hostels.
- Replaced conventional appliances with energy efficient appliances in 541 Court buildings under Judiciary department. By implementing the Project, it is estimated to achieve an Annual Energy savings of 2.66 MU (Evaluated on Deemed Energy Savings approach) and Monetary savings of Rs2.85 Crores per year.
- APSECM has conducted pilot energy efficiency potential study in the micro medium and small enterprises in different MSME clusters and identified Energy savings in two units of Fisheries, Refractory and Foundries as 1.49 MU/Annum, 0.25 MU/Annum and 0.65 MU/Annum respectively.
- APSECM has implemented IoT based technology project in MSMEs in co-ordination with IIT, Hyderabad. Out of targeted 65 MSME units, the IoT power monitoring device is installed in 63 MSMEs.
- The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has selected two districts in Andhra Pradesh to map energy intensive sub sectors of MSME industries to introduce Energy Efficiency (EE) measures. These measures will help to develop a roadmap for Indian refractory sector to

make it energy, resource efficient, enhancement of economy and for protecting environment also.

- APSECM has conducted an Investment Grade Energy Audit (IGEA) in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) pumping stations and the Investment grade energy audit IGEA report reveals an opportunity of replacement of 213 inefficient pumpsets with Energy Efficient pumpsets of various capacities.
- APSECM has conducted Training and Capacity Building Program on Best Energy Efficiency practices on Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) for 595 Pump Operators, Ward Amenity secretaries and Officials of 16 Municipal Corporations during 2021.

Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) ECBC 2017 for mandatory adoption of the code in the existing building rules of AP. To streamline the Mandatory ECBC and its Compliance, Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP), Government of Andhra Pradesh has integrated ECBC compliance into the DPMS (Development Permission Management System) for buildings approval.

APSECM with the support of BEE has created an intensive module-based training programme to enable and strengthen the participants to qualify for ensuring ECBC Compliance. More than 1500 personnel from among various stakeholders have been trained.

A model super ECBC building taken up with the support of BEE, Gol, and AP Government has released Rs. 2.5 Crores for the payment towards construction Andhra Pradesh

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme

Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a flagship programme of BEE, Gol, under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). It was launched in 2008 with an objective of enhancing the Energy Efficiency in Energy Intensive Industries,

In PAT cycle-2 (2016-19) (evaluation year 2019-20), Andhra Pradesh is estimated to have achieved energy savings to the tune of 0.295 Mtoe equivalent to 3430 MU and Rs. 2356 Crs with reduction of 2.9 million tons of CO₂.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has notified airports which work round the clock which is a sub sector of commercial Buildings of PAT scheme with a threshold of 500 Mtoe (Mega Tons of Oil Equivalent) in 2020.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is mulling options to include sub sectors of commercial Buildings sector like Universities and Hospitals which work round the clock (commercial buildings of 24 hours Usage) along with a few other large energy intensive industries as DCs, in its upcoming cycle of PAT scheme.

In order to accomplish the objectives of PAT scheme (a flagship program of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Gol) in energy intensive industries operating in the state of Andhra Pradesh, APSECM, State Designated Agency of Andhra Pradesh (SDA) / Energy department and Industries department have Jointly constituted a separate cell with members of SDA and Industries department.

New initiatives by APSECM

- a) Andhra Pradesh government issued a G.O.RT.89, Dt.05.11.2020, giving directions to all government departments to set up energy conservation cells in all the government offices within a month. As on date, 35 HOD departments have created Energy Conservation cells.
- b) APSECM constituted a financial committee with 11 major financial institutions (8 banks and 3 NBFCs) to ease financing to energy efficiency projects in Andhra Pradesh as per the guide lines of BEE, Gol.
- c) APSECM in association with Confederation of Indian Industry and Bureau of Energy Efficiency had successfully organized a Conference & Expo on Investment Bazaar for Energy Efficiency on 18th March 2021 in Visakhapatnam.

d) APSECM is being conducting willingness survey among the stakeholders to know the interest of stakeholders in implementing energy efficiency projects and its finance requirements if any through online Google forms.

e) APSECM also conducting online survey among the stakeholders to know the interest on ESCO mode of implementation of EE projects for promoting ESCO services in AP.

f) BEE was highly impressed with the consistent efforts of AP government in implementing energy conservation and energy efficiency programs has sanctioned the 'Indo-Swiss BEEP -Niwas Samhita (ECBC code for residential buildings) in the A.P Housing Scheme.

g) The 'Indo-Swiss energy efficient building technology' will help to reduce the temperature by at least 2degrees (depending on local weather conditions) inside the houses compared to conventional houses. It also ensures adequate natural ventilation and day lighting potential, minimum of 20% electricity savings and a safe and healthier environment in buildings when compared to conventional houses.

h) Andhra Pradesh, which has been specializing in adopting energy efficiency initiatives, ranked among the top ten highly effective States for the implementation of energy efficiency activities in the State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI)-2020

APGENCO

The total Installed Capacity of APGENCO & APPDCL is 7189.03 MW. The source wise details of installed capacities are shown in Table 7.10.

Table.7.10. Installed Capacity of APGENCO & APPDCL as on 31-12-2021

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	2019-20(As on 31.03.2020)	2021-22(As on 31.12.2021)
1	Thermal	MW	3410.00	3410.00
2	Hydel	MW	1773.60	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	7189.03	7189.03

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The department has a plan to implement an Important scheme namely 'Commissioning of Dr.NTTPS Stg-V (1x800MW) and SDSTPS Stg-II (1x800MW). Commercial Operation of these 800 MW unit is planned by 31.03.2022. APGENCO is making all-out efforts to achieve the generation revised targets set for the year 2021-22 and planning to commission 1600MW (2x800MW) in this financial year (2021-22) 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 1x800MW 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. 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. APGENCO in its Board in its meeting held on 29.12.2021 has issued time extension up to 31.03.2022 to BOP contract and upto 31.04.2022 for BTG contract. Boiler light up was completed. The Unit Synchronized with oil firing on 07.12.2021 @00:09 Hrs.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 on 28.02.2019
- Drainable Hydro test completed on 05.03.2019
- Generator stator lifting completed on 29.04.2019.
- Station Transformer charged on 12.06.2019.
- UAT & SAT, 11KV & 3.3KV Boards charged.
- Non drainable Hydraulic Test completed on 24.10.2019.
- Boiler light up was completed on 28.12.2019
- Unit Synchronized with oil firing on 07.12.2021 @00:09 Hrs

Status of BTG Works: The BTG Contractor M/s BHEL supplied 99% of material. 95% of BTG works, 99% ESP erection works and 95% of TG Package erection completed. TDBFP A & B commissioning under progress.

Erection of RHS mills & feeders is to be taken up.

Status of BOP Works : The BOP Contractor M/s BGRESL, Chennai completed systems required for oil synchronization. RHS mill & bunker structure erection, CHP Equipment erection in junction towers and conveyors are in progress, AHP: Buffer Hopper structural erection and BAH, internal piping and erection of Ash disposal pipe lines are in progress.

FGD Tender for Engineering, procurement and construction of Flue Gas Desulphurization plant at Dr. NTTPS, Stage V (1x800MW) is floated on 22.01.2021. Price bid opened on 26.11.2021. M/s. BHEL is the only bidder participated. Negotiations were called on 21.01.2022.

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. LoI issued to M/s TPL for execution of BOP package for an amount of Rs.2660 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 Jan/Feb-2022.

Status

- All the civil works are in progress and 94% works were completed. Boiler and Auxiliaries:- 97% Erection works are completed. The Unit was first synchronized on 10.11.2021 with coal firing.
- Turbine and Auxiliaries: 96% works are completed and Turbine barring gear was kept in service on 08-03-2021 & unit was first synchronized on 10.11.2021 with coal firing
- Electrical and Instrumentation works: All the equipment erection is completed GT back charging was completed on 04.10.2021
- BOP Area works:- 94% works are completed and balance work is under progress.

The works of the above projects delayed some extent due to PANDAMEC COVID-19 second wave and due to heavy rains in the vicinity of the project. However, APGENCO is putting efforts to complete the COD of the units by the end of Jan'2022.

Projects under Development

Additional two units (2x115MW) at Lower Sileru Power House

Consent issued by APPCC dtd 17-12-2019 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). In-principle approvals accorded by Govt. of AP vide G.O.MS.No.21, Dtd.24-08-2020. Terms of Reference (TOR) issued by MOEF & CC on DT: 14-01-2021.

Tender floated in APGENCO e-procurement platform on 02-09-2021 vide tender no.E-610000846/HPC&HP/APGENCO/2021.E-Reverse auction was conducted on 15-12-2021 and M/s Shirdi Sai Electrical Ltd – M/s. PES Engineers Pvt Ltd Consortium has quoted lowest bid. LOI shall be issued after sanction of Loan. Financial tie up with M/s REC Ltd is under process. Obtaining Environmental clearance from MOEF&CC and the consent from APERC is under process.

Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW)

Terms of reference (TOR) was issued by MOEF on Dtd 03-06-2019. 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 accorded by Govt. of AP vide dtd 19-10-2021. All the draft DPR technical chapters such as General Layout, Hydrology, Power Potential studies, Central Soil & Material Research, Foundation Engineering & Seismic Aspects, Standing Technical Committee, Inter State matters and International matters except chapter on Geological aspects were approved conditionally approved by Various directorates of CWC/CEA/CS & MRS etc.,

- Obtaining of Stage-1 clearance for forest land (215 HA) is in process.
- Finalization of agency for execution of project is expected to be completed by March 2022.
- Project works are expected to be grounded from April 2022.

Chittrakonda (Balimela) Dam 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 covering implementation of Chittrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power House.

The Govt. of Odisha vide letter dtd. 05-11-2021, has accepted to have Energy Secretaries of both the states i.e., Odisha and Andhra Pradesh as Co-Chairpersons of the Project Administration Committee (PAC). The PAC meeting is to be convened for taking further necessary action in finalizing the modalities on the proposal of Construction of Chittrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power house jointly by APGENCO and OHPC duly sharing the costs and benefits on 50:50 basis in the similar lines of existing Machkund HE Project. It was agreed to utilize the equipment procured by erstwhile APSEB earlier.

Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (12X80MW)

Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to construct a Dam across the river Godavari near Ramayyapeta village of west Godavari district about 34KM from Rajahmundry. 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 and flows of Godavari Delta for Hydel Power generation. With the utilization of the surplus flows, power generation is possible to an extent of 960MW (12x80MW)

Government of Andhra Pradesh, has given concurrence to APGENCO for development of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project. Central Electricity Authority (CEA), MOP, Government of India, New Delhi has accorded Techno Economic Concurrence on 21.02.2012 to the Indira Sagar Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (Now Polavaram Hydro Electric Project) at an estimated cost of Rs.3013.68 Cr at 2010-11 Price level, and a Levelized tariff of Rs.3.17/Kwh considering mega status to Project.

Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India has issued No Objection for setting up of 960MW Hydel power project at Polavaram, East Godavari District, AP by M/s APGENCO on 09.10.2014.

GoAP accorded in principle approval for establishment of Indira Sagar Polavaram Hydro Electric Project on 13.04.2016. Tenders were called for and after conducting negotiations with M/s. Navayuga Engineering Company Limited (M/s. NECL)

Bid was accorded to M/s. Navayuga Engineering

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Company Limited (M/s.NECL) at a final price of Rs.3220.28 Crores.Govt. of A.P accorded permission to APGENCO for execution of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (12x80MW) on 06-12-2017.LOI was issued to M/s.NECL for Rs. 3220.28 Crores on 06-12-2017 and contract Agreement was concluded on 20-12-2017.

APGENCO has issued administrative approval for Rs. 5338.95 Crores on 30-07-2018 based on contracted value against the earlier administrative approval of Rs.4956.39 Crores based on 2016-17 price level.

CEA approved cost of the Polavaram Project with Rs.4124.64 Crores without IDC and escalation of prices. (E&M cost of Rs. 2613.36 Crores against the proposal of Rs,2619.66 Crores by APGENCO with 2017-18 Price Level on 06-02-2019. Civil cost of the Polavaram Project with Rs. 1511.28 Crores against the proposal of Rs,1700.58 Crores by APGENCO with March-2018 Price Level on 08-02-2019.)

Salient features of the Project

- REC has sanctioned the loan / financial assistance to APGENCO for an amount of Rs.3965.11 Cr, Govt. of AP formed an expert committee on 14-06-2019 and APGENCO referred the project to the committee based on the instructions of Energy Secretary Govt. of A.P. and Terminated the contract with M/s.NECL based on the recommendations of the expert committee, approval of APGENCO Board and Govt. of AP on 14-08-2019.
- After the court hurdles are cleared on 14-12-2020 and after obtaining necessary directions from APGENCO board, a letter was addressed to M/s.MEIL on 05-01-2021 duly intimating to commence the PHEP works immediately and to submit the requisite documents for concluding final contract agreement.
- Final contract agreement was concluded with M/s.MEIL on 30-03-2021. Zero date of the project is 30-03--2021. As per the contract agreement the first 3 units of project are to be completed by July-2024 and the remaining 9 units by January-2026 with the duration of two months for each unit from July-2024.
- Excavation, Engineering and Design activities of PHEP project are in progress

The Salient Features of A.P.Transco / A.P.Genco / Discoms are shown in Annexure 7.4

Renewable Energy

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has given top priority for promotion of Renewable Energy Power Projects in particular solar power projects in line with the Policies of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India.

The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8826.363 MW. of this, 4132.385 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.57 from Wind Power Projects, 105.598 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 504.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.



The Solar Pump sets programme was taken up in the State with the financial assistance of MNRE, GoI and 32,000 Solar pump sets have been installed for Irrigation purpose. Grid connected solar roof top systems with capacity of 120 MW have been installed in the State.

Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Limited

The state is incurring more than Rs. 10,000 Crores to meet the Agriculture subsidy, Lift Irrigation power charges and aquaculture subsidy every year. Further, this subsidy has been continuously increasing over years on account of increasing cost of power supply as well as increase in number of pump sets. In order to ensure that this subsidy is provided on a sustainable basis, government recognized that there is a need for evolving an alternative mechanism to provide quality power and nine-hour day-time free supply to farmers. Solar energy has the potential to fulfill these requirements due to its lower

cost compared to the current average procurement cost of Discoms and also due to the fact that all solar power is generated during daytime.

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 2021 was 46235.10 Km. The length of National Highways in the State are 8163.72 Km. The details are shown in the Table. 7.11

Table 7.11. Status of R&B Roads – Lane wise, Surface wise & Type of Road details (in Kms)

Sl. No.	Lane	Length of Road	Surface	Length of Road	Type	Length of Road
1	Single Lane	32860.11	Cement Concrete	3326.83	National Highways	8163.72
2	Intermediate Lane	3265.46	Black top	49297.38	State Highways	13500.00
3	2 - Lane	12161.02	Metalled	207.58	Major District Roads	26634.34
4	2 – Lane with Paved shoulders	2163.74	Un metalled	1232.03	Other District Roads	6100.76
5	4 – Lane	2832.67	A.A Expressway New Formation Un Surface	335.00		
6	> 4 Lane	780.82				
7	A.A Expressway New Formation Un Surface	335.00				
	Total	54398.82		54398.82		54398.82

Important Schemes implemented

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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. The MDR wing maintains a total of 32735.10 Km of roads comprising 26634.34 Km of Major District Roads and 6100.76 Km of District Other Roads. The works are taken up under the following Schemes in MDR Wing
- Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.260.00 Crores for the year 2021-22 and expenditure as on 31-12-2021 is Rs.61.49 Crores. Capital Works comprise widening and strengthening of roads from Single Lane to Double Lane, Double lane to multiple lanes, construction of roads & bridges etc. 39 road works with a length of 230.07Km and 4 bridge works have been completed. 21 bridge works with a length of 162.36 km and 4 bridge works are in progress.. The remaining works are at different stages (10 Road Works for length of 70.19 Km and 15 Bridge Works).
- 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 240.89 Km and 1 bridge work was taken up. 4 road works with a length of 53.55 Km and 6 road works with a length of 75.60 Km and 1 bridge work are in progress. The remaining works are at different stages. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.00 Crores for the year 2021-22 and expenditure as on 31-12-2021 is Rs.9.94 Crores.
- Under Schedule Caste Sub Plan, works comprise laying of CC pavements in SC Colonies, forming of approach roads to SC Colonies were taken up. 5 road works with a length of 18.83 Km and 2 road works with a length of 4.92 Km were taken up and have been completed. 3 Road works with a length of 13.91 Km are under progress. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.00 Crores for the year 2021-22 and expenditure as on 31-12-2021 is Rs.0.03 Crores.
- 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 road works for an amount of Rs.3.09 Crores was taken up. Out of which 2 road works for an amount of Rs.0.59 Crores were

completed and remaining work for Rs.2.50 Crores is in progress. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.2.00 Crores for the year 2021-22 and expenditure as on 31-12-2021 is Rs.0.03 Crores

Special Repair Works: The Government accorded Administration Sanction for Rs.2205 Crores for improvement of riding surfaces of State highways and major District Roads for length of 7969 kms. Accordingly 840 works on Major District Roads were sanctioned for Rs.1285.40 Crores for improvement of 5589 Kms. Regarding State Highways, 308 works were sanctioned for Rs.923.00 Crores for length of 2709 Kms for improvements of Riding Surface

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 2021-22, 16 Km of road length was improved at a cost of Rs 18 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 the sanctioned 46 works, 23 road works, 8 bridges are completed. Under this programme up to date 344.09 Km road length is upgraded at a cost of Rs 256.83 Cr. During this financial year 2021-22, 78.34 Km length of the road is upgraded at a cost of Rs 67.49 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 2021-22, 304 works costing Rs.898 crores were sanctioned. Under this scheme up to date 608 KMs length of road is improved at a cost of Rs.460 crores. 32 Km length of road is upgraded to BT standards during 2021-22 at a cost of Rs 35 Cr.

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 (APMCRCIP)

Under AP Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP), it is proposed to Improve State Highways and Bridges. For first phase Administrative Sanction was accorded by for Rs. 1766.11 Cr for 696.75km.

Under AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP), it is proposed to improve Roads and Bridges of Major District Roads/Other District Roads. For first Phase, Administrative Sanction was accorded by Government

for Rs. 1212.40 Cr for 546.75km.

In the second phase, under AP Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP), it is proposed to improve State Highways for a length of 539.45 Km for Rs. 1398.54 Cr. and under AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP), it is proposed to improve Roads and Bridges of Major District Roads/Other District Roads for a length of 728.59 Km for Rs. 1987.60 Cr. The Administrative Sanction is under process at Government.

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 2021-22 and expenditure incurred Rs 15.80 crore upto 31.12.2021.

1. During the year 2020-21, 46 works were sanctioned for an amount of Rs.945.90.00 crores for a length of 675.58 km. Out of 46 works, 30 works are in progress, agreement to be concluded for 2 works, 2 works are at tender stage, tenders to be invited for 7 works and 5 works are at estimation stage.
2. 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.

RoBs under SethuBharatham on National Highways

Under this scheme, 22 RoBs were sanctioned. Out of which, 16 RoBs were awarded. DPRs for 6 ROBs were submitted to Ministry. Of the 16 grounded works, 6 works were completed and remaining 10 works are targeted for completion by March 2023. The remaining 6 ROBs are targeted for completion by the end of December 2023.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

National Highways

There are 52 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 8163.72 Km of which 2884.34 Km is four-lane and above, 2163.74 Km two-lane with paved shoulder, 1949.84 Km two-lane, 373.96 Km intermediate lane, 456.84 Km are of Single lane and 335.00 Km of proposed formation (Ananthapur to Amaravathi Expressway as on March 2021). Out of 8163.72 Km, 7162.80 km is bituminous surface, 335.00 km is new formation and 665.92 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 1212.30 km were submitted to MoRT&H for approval.

The density of National Highways is 16.53 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 50.08 km is available forevery 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 40 km/1,000Sq.km. Out of 8163.72 Km National Highways in the state, a total length of 3120.23 Km are under the control of NHAI, 629.74 Km with MoRT&H, PIU and 4413.75 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 with 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.
- (b) Long Term Performance Based Road Contracts Component: Under this component, 26 packages were taken up for 5-year maintenance at a cost of Rs.891.00 Cr covering 4301 Km.
All the packages are completed.
2. PPP facilitation component: This component is to support GoAP in implementation of PPP projects via toll revenues and viability gap support. Under this component, one project, i.e., Narketpally – Addanki – Medarametla road was taken up and the same is in operation stage.

3. Institutional Strengthening Component: The component is proposed to strengthen the APRDC for self-sustainability and to enhance the functional, organizational, staffing, financial, administrative and legal capacities. Necessary studies were conducted and proposals regarding strengthening the APRDC duly (a) Restructuring of Organization (b) Amendment to APRDC Act, 1998 and (c) Creation of dedicated Road Fund, were submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for approval. In addition, Road Management System and Management Information System were established under this component and the same are under operational.
4. Road Safety Component: Under this component Demonstration Corridor, i.e., Renigunta – Kadapa Road was taken up with multi-sector (Engineering, Transport, Police and Medical) approach. Improvements to identified black-spots and Finalization of Road Safety Policy were also taken up under this component.

PPP Scheme

- A second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road under (PPP) project costing Rs.808 Cr. was substantially completed and the bridge is in operation.
- Narketpally- Addanki -Medarametla Road connecting Narketpally on NH 65 and Medarametla on NH 16 was taken up and substantially completed at a cost of Rs.1197 Cr. The road is in operation stage and the length of road in Andhra Pradesh is 125 Km.

Annuity Works

Nine road works of a total length of 163.30 Km at a cost of Rs.393.55 cr. were developed and are in Operation & Maintenance stage.

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.

Out of the 69 approved ROB/RUBs works, 17 works are ongoing and 52 are at stage 1 level. Out of 17 ongoing ROBs, 2 ROBs completed and 9 ROBs are at nearing completion stage in 2021-22.

For Railway Safety Works, budget provision of Rs 50.0 Crs is made in the F.Y 2021-22. At present, 69 ROB/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 ROB/RUBs are targeted for completion in the year 2020-21.

Panchayat Raj Roads

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department is 79,962 KMs in the state as on 01.04.2021. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads –5,485 KM, BT Roads– 25,821 KM, WBM Roads 8,669 KM, Gravel Roads 18,998 KM and Earthen Roads 20,989 KM. During the year 2021-22 (Upto December,2021), 2,508 KM length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1616 crores.

Buildings

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 building 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.

- 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.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Construction of new PHCs and Strengthening of existing PHCs, total 1133 works for an amount Rs 670.00 Crs were entrusted to R&B Department, which are at different stages
- Construction of 176 New PHCs at Rs 347 Crs under the policy of providing 2nd PHCs in each Mandal are entrusted to R&B Department. these are at estimated and tender stages

Transport

Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport Department plays a key role in granting Driving licenses to Motor Vehicle drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax and enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made there under. The department also acts as nodal agency on road safety and pollution control. As on 31.12.2021, there are 1.46 Crore Motor Vehicles registered in the State. Out of 1.46 Cr vehicles, 1.29 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 17.33 Lakhs Transport Vehicles, 0.21 lakhs are Stage Carriages (1.20%), 9.16 Lakhs are Goods Carriages

(52.84%), 1.04 Lakhs are cabs (5.99%) 6.39 Lakhs are Auto-rickshaws (36.87%), 0.38 Lakhs are Passenger Vehicles (2.17%), 0.06 Lakhs are Ambulances (0.37%) and 0.09 Lakhs (0.54%) are other vehicles in Transport segment.

Out of 1.29 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.15 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.02%, 4-Wheelers are 9.64 Lakhs which constitute 7.47%, and 4.51 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. In the F.Y. 2021-22, the Budget Estimates for Revenue Receipts was Rs. 5000 Crores and the revenue realized up to December 2021 was Rs. 2385.73 Crores with growth rate of 23.28%, but when compared with 2019-20 the growth rate is 3.45% only. The reason for the less growth rate when compared to F.Y 2019-20 is due to 2nd wave of Covid pandemic and phase wise lock downs in the F.Y 2021-22.

Year wise revenue received is shown in Table 7.12

District wise revenue received under Transport during 2020-21 (Up to December, 2021) is given in Annexure 7.6.

Table 7.12 Year wise revenue under Transport

Sl. 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	2973.33	-6.37
6	2021-2022 (up to Dec, 2021)	2385.73	23.28

Enforcement

Active enforcement enables better compliance on registration, licensing and payment of tax by the owners of Motor Vehicles. During 2020-21, the department through active enforcement was able to mobilize revenue of Rs. 53.72 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 10) Overloading of Passengers on vehicles. During the year 2021-22 (Up to December, 2021) 5,55,531 cases were booked against the above violations and mobilize revenue of Rs.112.80 crore.

Road Safety

Road accident scenario

In the year 2021 (upto November) 19,223 number of accidents occurred and 7,382 persons died in Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh Road Safety Policy was declared in the year 2015 with a targeted annual reduction of 15% in road accident fatalities. In the Year 2021 (January to November) Andhra Pradesh witnessed 7,382 deaths out of 19,223 road accidents.

- 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.135 crores during 2021-22 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

1) Integrated Road Accident Database

Fatalities and injuries due to road accidents is a cause of serious concern in our State. In order to create a detailed database of road accidents in the State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated implementation of Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD) being implemented by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Government of India as part of pilot project in 7 States.

The software is made ready by NIC and the officials of all the line departments are being trained on IRAD app. Once implemented, the IRAD application will help in improving road safety in the State by way of detailed analysis of road accidents and by taking all appropriate policy measures and remedial measures to reduce road accidents and fatalities.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

ii) Institute of Driver Training & Research (I.D.T.R)

a) 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 GoI had already released Rs. 1.5 Crs. The construction work for the project is under progress. The GoI has been addressed for release of second instalment of funding.

b) GoI has sanctioned Institute of Driving Training & Research (IDTR) project at Dhone in Kurnool district with a cost of Rs. 18.5 Crores. State government allotted 33.96 Acres of land at Kothakota village for establishment of IDTR project and handed over to Transport Department. This project is taken up in collaboration with M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd., Chennai to give guidance, assistance know-how in relation to establishing and carrying operations of IDTR project. The R&B department had completed the tender process and is in final stage for approval of Commissioner of Tenders.

iii) 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 GoI and half of the amount was also released by the GoI. A vendor was identified through a tender process and the lowest bid was for Rs.13.44 crore for developing the centers. The committee on Road Safety Fund sanctioned Rs.4.44 crore (in excess of Central grant of Rs.9 crore) to be spent from Road Safety Fund for complication of automation of 9 DI Test Tracks. 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.

iv) 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 by GoI 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 GoI 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 and opted 3-tier Architecture in 2009. 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.

NIC Integration

- Transport Department has developed and kept in its own software for the last 25 years. However, as it is felt that integrating the Transport Department database and applications with the Nation-wide 'VAHAN-SARATHI' Software of N.I.C will help the Department to seamlessly integrate with the national main stream, efforts were initiated to integrate with NIC software.
- Training classes were conducted on NIC software and application modules to all officers and staff at DTC/RTO/MVI/Ministerial staff level of the department in the state.
- The RTA Vijayawada was selected as Pilot office for NIC applications and Learner Licenses were started issuing successfully from 29.12.2021. Shortly registration of New vehicles will be taken up at Pilot office. All the other transactions will be introduced after data migration and other technical issues. Once the Pilot project is completed successfully, implementation of integration process across the state at all RTA offices will be rolled out to NIC software.

YSRVahana 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 2,54,591 eligible beneficiaries in 2021-22. The amount was credited into their bank accounts through the respective corporations from their available funds as decided by the Government for implementation of YSRVahanaMitra 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 travelling public as the state has been growing on all fronts since then.

Presently APSRTC (13 Districts) has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 129 Depots with a total fleet strength of 11303 buses and 50406 employees on rolls as on December 2021. All the 129 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked up. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.26 km per liter up to December 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 and operated with 50% seating capacity from June-20 to September-20.

During the first wave of Corona pandemic around 3,30,000 migrants were transported from their working places to their native places, ie both in intra and interstate. During 2021-22 APSRTC operated 80.14 Crore kms and transported 22.75 Lakh passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 257 kms and the Corporation achieved 80.37% fleet utilization up to December,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, 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. At present the

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

corporation is operating 367 A/C buses. As a part of improving quality of service, refurbishing activity is taken up along with facelifting activity for 464 buses.

JnNURM Buses were also introduced for urban passengers in major cities like Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. The Corporation has introduced on-line ticket booking system for the convenience of passengers and Tirumala –Tirupathi link tickets (SheegraDarshan – 1000 Tickets per day) are introduced to facilitate pilgrims to Tirumala.

The corporation has realized Rs149.43 crores of commercial Revenue during the year 2021-22 up to December '2021 compared to Rs71.45 crores of upto December'2020.

Special Achievements

- Indian Express computers “Digital Technology Sabha Award” under category of Internet of Things(IOT) for offering Cashless transactions and paperless ticketing facility for three years 2018, 2020 and 2021.
- MED dept received “SKOCH AWARD” under the category of installation of Roof Top Solar Panels at Kakinada, Madanapally, Nandyal, Chittoor Bus Stations for the year 2021.
- As a part of sustainable development, to keep Tirumala hills, pollution free Green city, tenders were called and finalized for 100 electric buses which are planned to run in a phased manner from August-2022 with 50% and from November-2022 with 100%.

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 the fares of all services are revised from 11.12.2019 to curtail the losses. During 2020-21, the corporation has realised revenue loss of 2748.34 Crs and is slowly improved to Rs.2268.34 Crs in 2021-22 (up to December, 2021)

- 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 Mar, 2021), 25 new buses are introduced towards augmentation, 15 buses are upgraded and 214 buses are replaced with new buses.
- The Financial year 2021-22 assumes greater importance for the Corporation, special focus has been given in the aspects of Customer satisfaction, Operational discipline, Revenue maximization, Employee empowerment, Redundancy in operations shall become “Zero” for further improvement of performance
- 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.
- The Corporation entered into agreements with AP Seeds Development Corporation Ltd. for transportation of over 80,000 tons of seeds and with School Education Dept for transportation of 3.75 crore text books and Introduced door delivery system in logistics business from September-2021.

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Performance given in Annexure 7.7

Safety Measures Taken to Avert Accidents

The accidents rate during the year 2021-22 upto December-2021 is 0.05 (no. of accidents per lakh operated KMs). It is the lowest accident rate when compared to other state Transport Undertakings of similar size. In 2020-21 upto March, the rate of accident is 0.06 per one lakh KMs operated.

Corporation has initiated various measures to ensure safety of its bus passengers and also other road users. The steps taken are

- streamlining the system of recruitment of Drivers, Comprehensive training before the drivers are put on service, periodical medical examination, defensive driving training program to Drivers at Regional Headquarters/Zonal Staff Training Colleges (ZSTCs),
- payment of enhanced Safety Driving Allowances (i.e. Double the existing) to drivers and the institution of Safety Driving Instructors (SDIs) in all Depots etc., have yielded good results.
- Recently, training to Hire bus drivers on Road Safety is made compulsory both at induction and refresher levels. Safety Driving Instructor's job was reoriented giving focus on imparting training to drivers on Road Safety including PHB drivers.
- Every driver is being sensitized by the Traffic supervisors before going to duty and senior drivers booked for special type services.

Central Compliant Cell

APSRTC has established a 24x7 Central Compliant Cell at PNBS Vijayawada with toll number 0866-2570005 from June-2016 to receive and attend to the enquiries and complaints of its customers, by engaging trained personnel. Daily on an average 4200 calls are answered to the public in assisting travelling public and rendering immediate rectification of problem faced by them to make their journey hassle free and thereby building confidence on APSRTC.

Further, customer calls and alert messages on breakdowns, accidents, medical emergency and woman safety received through apsrtclivetrack.com are being monitored for immediate necessary assistance to our customers.

Action Plan For 2021-22

- Keeping in view the demand from public, Corporation is planning to increase AC fleet during the financial year 2021-22.
- FASTag were fixed for all buses passing through Toll plazas for hassle free journey.

- Vehicle tracking system was introduced for Cargo business also for tracking the parcels booked.
- The period of passes issued to physically challenged persons was enhanced from 1 to 3 years. For the benefit of students with concessional passes, the travel distance was increased from 35 KMs to 50 Kms.

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

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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 of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to develop a new Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapurammandal of Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam on PPP basis. The size of the project is about 2631.63 acres and about 85% of the land acquired so far.

[An amount of Rs.795 Crores has been invested on procurement of land and R&R activities.](#)

An amount of Rs 82.11crores has been paid from Govt. support PAO (through Vizianagaram) to the land holders of Bhogapuram Airport (surrounding villages) from 2015-2016 to till date. Estimated cost of the Project for Phase-I is Rs. 2302.51 crores. Capacity under Phase – I is 6Mppa and Phase II is 12Mppa and Phase III is 18Mppa.

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. An amount of Rs.110 Crores has been spent on acquisition of land and pre-development activities. The total project cost of the Project is Rs.1499.17 crores of which, GoAP to bear the LAR&R costs including connectivity cost and the developer to meet the project development CapEx.RFP is under preparation for selection of developer under PPP mode.

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 to cater both passengers and the cargo business.

No-frills Airport at Kurnool Airport

The project is being developed on 1032 acres in EPC mode and an amount of Rs. 180 crores has spent on the project, fully funded by GoAP from budgetary provisions and Loan guarantee to Andhra Pradesh Development Corporation (APADCL). Reimbursement of the expenditure is sought under UDAN scheme.

The Airport got DGCA Aerodrome license on 15/01/2021 for public use. The Airport has started Airline operations under RCS – UDAN Scheme – 4 by INDIGO. The airlines started operating flights from 28th March, 2021, adding that it was the first airport in South India to be entirely developed by the State government, Andhra Pradesh. The Airline routes from Kurnool Airport connecting with Chennai, Bengaluru, Visakhapatnam .New routes has been proposed from Kurnool to Tirupathi and Vijayawada for improvement of Air connectivity.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has named the Kurnool Airport as UyyalawadaNarasimha Reddy Airport. The Development of Airport City in 541.22 Acres is under progress. Proposal for Flying Training Institute is under process.

Development of Waterdrome at Prakasam Barrage, Vijayawada

The project is envisaged to be developed in Vijayawada at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 Core 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

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 an extent of 837.69 Acres.

AAI Contribution spent Rs. 400 Crores till date, new internal terminal building Rs.170, Extension of runway Rs.160, New parking base Rs. 40 and Other works like Compound wall, new DVOR Rs. 30 crores. Work in Progress/ of Planned for Rs. 600 crores, New internal terminal building Rs. 470 cr, New Apron and Link Taxiway Rs. 30 cr New ATCTower Rs. 61cr New Fire Station Rs. 10cr Misc Work Rs. 29cr.

Tirupathi 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 be commenced. 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

Rajahmundry Airport is owned and operated by Airports Authority of India under Ministry of Civil Aviation. Rajahmundry Airport is licensed under 4C category and is capable to handle A-320 type of aircraft. State Government has handed over 852.42 Ac., of newly acquired land to take up various development works in the year 2016.

Extension of Runway from 1750 M to 3165 M, strengthening of existing Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Blast pad, Development of Basic strip and RESA were completed at total cost of Rs.110.89 Cr and commissioned in April 2019. Further, widening of Turn pads for Runway and Taxiway has been proposed to accommodate VVIP aircraft of B-777-300 ER at a planned cost of Rs. 9.50 Cr and likely to be completed by September 2022.

The existing Apron is capable of handling 06 aircrafts at a time (04 AB-320 & 02 ATR-72 type) and is further planned to re-configure to accommodate 11 no's of aircrafts with power in-power out configuration. As a part of Renewable energy, 1 MW Solar Power Plant commissioned on 20.12.2020 at total cost of Rs. 4.65 Cr, due to which average annual savings of Rs. 85 lakhs(approx.) witnessed during the last F.Y on energy consumption.

With the growing traffic demand, construction of new Departure Terminal Building at an area 10,085 Sqm with peak hour capacity of 1400 Passengers (700 Arrival+700 Departures) has been planned at approximate cost of Rs.132 Cr like to be taken up in next Financial Year 2022-23.

To meet the growing demand of Cargo, an interim Cargo Terminal is recently commissioned and presently Indigo Airlines is handling the Cargo facility to and from Rajahmundry Airport. So far, 6400 Kg of Cargo handled from Rajahmundry Airport. In addition to this M/s. Indian Oil and M/s. HPCL established Aviation Fuel Station at Rajahmundry Airport.

During 2021-22 upto December, the total movements of aircrafts is 4547 and the total passenger movements stands at 167626, There is decline in traffic due to Covid-19 and cancellation/restriction of domestic aircraft movements.

Visakhapatnam 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:

The executing agency of the project is Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Ltd . The project started on 14-05-2018 with awarded value of Rs. 56.97 Cr. Revised AA & ES of the project is Rs 70.88 Cr. Stipulated date of completion is 13.08.2019.. The Physical progress made as on date is

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

77%.11,16,550 Passengers travelled during the year upto Dec 2021

Kadapa Airport

Kadapa Airport was inaugurated on 7th June 2015 with a scheduled flight from Bangalore to Kadapa and Kadapa to Bangalore by Air Pegasus Airlines. Trujet Airlines commenced the air operations at Kadapa Airport from 8th April 2016 onwards with a scheduled flight from Hyderabad to Kadapa and Kadapa to Hyderabad via Tirupati. Trujet Airlines stopped their operations in the month of December 2017 with last scheduled flight from Vijayawada to Kadapa and Kadapa to Vijayawada.

Kadapa airport is the first airport connected under Honorable Prime Minister's prestigious programme, "UdeDeshKeAamNagarik", on 27th April, 2017. M/s Trujet commenced the first daily flight operation to Hyderabad under the RCS and thereafter to Chennai, Vijayawada and to Belgaum on 01/03/2020.

Project Work Commenced at Kadapa Airport: The following project work to facilitate A320 operations (180 seat aircraft) has commenced at Kadapa airport.

- Presently Runway expansion and strengthening work in progress. Extension of runway length from 1719m to 2515m. Widening of runway from 30m to 45m.

- Strengthening of runway & Apron to accommodate A320 aircraft to cater A320 operations. Additional parking bays (5 No.s) work completed and commission in process.
- Construction of - Isolation Bay of size 76m X 91m for parking of aircraft which is subject to unlawful interference, link taxiway for taxing of aircraft to Isolation bay, drainage and rain harvesting area in the operational are, approximately 12km perimeter road along the boundary wall.
- Complete lighting of the boundary wall and construction of security huts.
- Installation of DVOR/DME work completed and awaiting for commission.
- Conversion of VFR to IFR (All weather operations) is work in progress.

Kadapa Airport is one of the 10 selected airports in India for FTO (Flying Training Operations) and is in process. Indigo is going to start its scheduled flight operations from Chennai – Kadapa – Vijayawada – Kadapa – Chennai under state RCS with the support of Andhra Pradesh State Government shortly.

During 2021-22 (upto 22/11/2021), recorded 652 aircraft movements and the total passengers movements is 11817.

The Airport wise passenger traffic in the 6 airports in the state is shown in the Table.7.13. below

Table.7.13. Airport wise passenger traffic in the state

Sl.No	Airport	Passenger Traffic (Nos)
1.	Tirupathi	360015
2.	Visakhapatnam	1116550
3.	Cuddapah	24424
4.	Rajahmundry	157389
5.	Vijayawada	370369
6.	Kurnool	23964

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.
- Airport Project: 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 to cater both passengers and the cargo business.
- 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

Government is envisaging Port led development of the State 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. Out of 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 9 are Coastal districts.

The Economy of Andhra Pradesh is greatly dependent on development of 9 Coastal Districts – Blue Economy and can be further enhanced by developing port based Industrial clusters. Greatest advantage of AP Coast is Tranquil waters & Deep Depths of 20 m are available near shore in many places. & Both Rail and Highway situated near and along the coast. The Traffic handled by ports during 2020-21 is shown in Table 7.14

Table.7.14 . Traffic handled by Seaports during 2020-21

Sl.No	Port	Traffic handle FY 20-21 (in MMT)
1	Visakhapatnam – Major Port	69.84
2	Gangavaram	32.83
3	Kakinada Deepwater	14.77
4	Kakinada Anchorage	2.81
5	Ravva – Captive Port	0.64
6	Krishnapatnam	38.18
	Total	159.08

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.P Maritime Development Plan

Andhra Cost line has a potential of generating US\$ 20 billion Blue Economy by 2035. Creates wide range of employment and incentive business opportunities and Various project generating verticals identified are commercial Ports (Major and on-Major Ports), Captive Ports / Jetties, Coastal Cargo Movement, Hub and distribution, ship building, Ship Repairing and Ship recycling, Dry Ports / MMLPs, Fishing Harbours and Fish landing centers, Marine Tourism, Port Based Industrial Clusters / Corridors / Renewable Energy Plants, Seabed extractive activities, marine Biotechnology and Bio prospecting, desalination Plants Water intake and outfalls, support infrastructure / Last Mile connectivity, Land Monetization and Coastal protection & Marine litter management etc.

Transforming Maritime Economy in A.P

Port Development: The port development include - Creation of 4 greenfield Sea ports, 4 coastal Berths,

increasing berthing capacities in existing ports & reduction in dwell time and Smart Port Cities.

Port Connectivity: VCIC connecting all the Coastal districts in Convergence with NHAI for port linkage, Dedicated coastal Rail corridor (E-S), connecting National water ways No.4.

Port-led industrialisation: Each greenfield - ports to have a port based industrial clusters, Creation of logistics infra for all industrial units in the cluster, 8 Marine Product Processing Units.

Coastal Community development: 8 Fishing harbours (Fisheries cooperatives), Skill Development and R & D via Sagara Samriddhi Yojana, Integrating with coastal Tourism & DRM Sagara Samridi Yojana, Integrating with Coastal Tourism & DRM Sagara Samriddhi Yojana, Integrating with Coastal Tourism & DRM Sagara Samridi Yojana 77 initiatives, INR 39,252 Cr.

Investments: ~20,000 Cr (USD3 Bn) Potential Employment Generated: ~1,50,000.

Table.7.15-Operational Non- Major Ports of A.P at a Glance for the Year 2021-22

Details	Kakinada Anchorage Port	Kakinada Deep Water Port	Gangavaram Port	Krishnapatnam Port	Rawa Port
Capacity of the Port in MMT	4.00	25.00	64.00	82.00	2.00
Traffic in Million tons	2.08	10.63	22.35	30.70	0.65
Gross Revenue (Rs.) (2021-22) upto Dec 2021 Third quarter.	42.10 Cr	445.50 Cr	901.52 Cr	1556.00 Cr	3.26 Cr
Government Share (Rs.) (2021-22) upto Dec 2021 Third quarter)	42.10 Cr	109.77 Cr	18.93 Cr	40.46 Cr	3.26 Cr

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 mode.

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 the year 2021-22, the port handled 2.08 Million Tonnes of cargo (upto December, 2021) and realized revenue of Rs.42.10 Crores. Government received Rs.42.10 Crores as Government / APMB share.

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, the 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 2021-22, the Port handled 10.63 Million Tonnes of cargo (upto December,2021) and realized revenue of Rs.445.50 Crores and Government received Rs.109.77 Crores as Government / APMB share.

Gangavaram Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have awarded the development of a green field Deep Water Port at Gangavaram near Visakhapatnam to M/s Gangavaram Port Limited under PPP. The Government of AP is having an equity share of 10.39% in M/s 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 1086.56 acres was given on lease basis. During the year 2021-22, the Port handled 22.35 Million tonnes of cargo (upto December, 2021) and realized revenue of Rs.901.52 Crores and Government received Rs.18.93 Crores as Government / APMB 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 Concession agreement was signed on 17-09-2004 with M/s. Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited (KPCL). The developer has to pay a concession fee @ of 2.6 % of Gross income for the 30 years.

The commercial operations in Krishnapatnam Port were commenced on 20.03.2009. Presently, the Port is under operation with 11 berths. So far, an extent 4834.25 Acres of land was given by the Government against approved 6800 Acs. During the year 2021-22, the Port handled 30.70 Million tonnes of cargo (Upto December,2021) and realized revenue of Rs.1556.00 Crores and Government received Rs.40.46 Crores as Government / APMB 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 2021-22, the Port handled 0.65 Million tonnes of cargo (Upto December,2021) and realized revenue of Rs.3.26 Crores.

Non-Major Ports at (1) Kakinada SEZ (2) Ramayapatnam (3) Machilipatnam (4) Bhavanapadu are under development process.

Kakinada SEZ Port

Government declared the Kakinada SEZ Port in East Godavari District as Minor Port to facilitate transportation of refinery products and to handle all special Economic Zone Cargo. Government have agreed to the proposal of KSEZ Pvt. Ltd., for conversion of the Captive Port to the Commercial Port through Swiss Challenge approach.

The Total Cost of Project is Rs.2123.00 Crores which includes Dredging, Breakwater Revetment, construction of 3 Berths, (berths one for Coal handling and other two to handle General Cargo) 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

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

the Commercial Operations Date, which is extendable by 2 periods of 10 years each. The Development of the Project is envisaged on a total land area of 1,944 Acs out of which 133 Acs of sea accreted land owned by Government shall be made available to the Concessionaire on lease.

Ramayapatnam

Ramayapatnam Village, the proposed for Port development is a Coastal Village located at South – East corner of Prakasam District in Ulavapadu Mandal which is 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 station 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 vide G.O.Ms.No.2, Dt.15-06-2020 of Infrastructure & Investment (Ports-I) Department have accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.3736.14 Crores for the development of the Port.

M/s Navayuga Engineering Company Limited and Aurobindo Realty & Infrastructure Private Limited (JV) have been emerged as successful bidder for Development of Ramayapatnam Port on EPC basis. Agreement has been concluded with the successful bidder by the Chief Executive Officer, APMB on 30.07.2021. Project completion period is 36 months from the date of agreement.

An extent of 803 Acres of land is earmarked for port is (Backup 4000 acres). Projected Traffic will be 24 Million tonnes by 2024-25 and with capacity of 25 Mn Tons in Phase I. No of Berths are 4 (1 Coal, 2 container and 1 Multi-purpose berth). Government have accorded Administrative sanction for Ramayapatnam Port Phase I works with a total Project cost of Rs.3736.14 Crores with a completion period of 36 months and the Agreement Value is an amount of Rs.2634.65 Crores.

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 and revised administrative sanction accorded with project cost of Rs.5155.73 Crores with a completion period of 36 months vide G.O.Ms.No.9, Dt.17.08.2021 of Infrastructure & Investment (PORTS-I) Department. There is no response for the EPC bids for the 1st call & 2nd Call. Estimates are under revision for calling the EPC bids afresh.

An extent of 800 Acres of land is earmarked for the port. The projected traffic is 26 Million Tonnes by 2024-25 with a capacity of 35 Million Tonnes in Phase I. The no of berths are 4 (General -3, coal -1)

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 of Andhra Pradesh has established Bhavanapadu Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Bhavanapadu Port

G M/s.RITES have prepared the DPR for deep water Port and Government 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 Port location on North side of Tekkali creek for the submission of bids. However, no response was received for the same.

Subsequently, studies were conducted by DPR Consultant & other agencies engaged for the purpose and identified new Port location on the South of Tekkali Creek near Bhavanapadu in Srikakulam District.

Accordingly, Consultants resubmitted the revised DPR for new location on South side of Tekkali Creek and the revised DPR approved by the Government and accorded Revised Administrative sanction for Bhavanapadu Port Phase I for Rs.4361.91 Crores vide G.O.Ms.No.8, Dt.17.08.2021 of Infrastructure & Investment (PORTS-I) Department.

An extent of 1010 Acres of land is earmarked for port is (Backup 4000 acres). Projected Traffic will be 15 Million tonnes by 2024-25 and with capacity of 25 Mn Tons in Phase I. The no of berths are 4 (General-3, Coal-1)).

After review by Judicial Preview, 2nd call for EPC bids have been issued duly fixing the last date for receipt of EPC bids is 28-12-2021. Technical bids are under evaluation.

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. Government declared Meghavaram as Minor Port on dt. 19-3-2008. Further, Government accorded permission to M/s. East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd., for construction of a dedicated Captive Jetty at Meghavaram for the Thermal Power Project at Kakrapalli.

Nakkapalli Port: (Captive Port) : The State Government declared Nakkapalli as a Minor Port in Visakhapatnam District for Export of Alumina by M/s ANRAK Aluminum Ltd. The proposed Port is 75 Km from South of Visakhapatnam. M/s. 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.

Development of Fishing Harbours under Phase-I & II

Andhra Pradesh has some of the important ports in the country and is thus of great importance with regards to

trade. Fishery harbours have been developed at five places i.e. Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Nizampatnam, Machilipatnam and Bhavanapadu and they cater to the requirements of about 1545 mechanized fishing vessels. Still a large number of MFVs are operating without any landing, berthing and outfitting facilities. Out of the above mentioned five fishery harbours, the Bhavanapadufishery harbour has become defunct due to large scale siltation at the entrance of the river mouth.

The state Government proposed to construct nine (9) fishing Harbours at Juvvaladinne in Nellore District, Kothapatnam & Vodarevu in Prakasam District, Nizampatnam in Guntur District, Machilipatnam in Krishna District, Biyyaputippain West Godhavari District, Uppada in East Godavari District, Pudimadaka in Visakhapatnam district and Budagatlapalem in Srikakulam district in the State of Andhra Pradesh in two phases. Work is in progress for four harbours under phase-I. Construction of 5 Fishing harbours under phase-II estimated project cost is Rs. 1997.77cr. Funding Pattern with NABARD (FIDF + NIDA), Gol & GoAP. The construction period proposed is 24 months. Tenders are yet to be invited.

Communications

Post Offices

There are 10,595 Post offices in the State of which 57 Head Post Offices, 8 Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,505 Sub Post Offices and 9025 Branch post offices. Details of district wise post offices data are shown in Annexure 7.8

BSNL Data as on 31.12.2021

There are 1420 Telephone exchanges, 2.34 lakh land line connections, 3771 public telephone connections (Local + STD), 61.55 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & post) in the state. District wise telephone connections are given in Annexure 7.9

Banking

There were 7515 scheduled bank offices at the end of September 2021 in the state. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs 3,96,280.83 crore and total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs 5,38,011.62 crore up to September 2021. The credit deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 135.77 as against RBI norm of 60%.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The total priority sector advances to Net Bank Credit (NBC) was Rs 2,99,313.76crore (59.50%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit were Rs1,93,594.46 crore (38.48%) against RBI norm of 18%. Non-farm sector advances were Rs 1,05,719.30 crore which accounted for 21.01% of NBC. Other priority sector advances including export credit are at Rs 39,272.19 crore forming 7.81% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on 30.09.2021 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.

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 7 tourism divisions for concentrated growth in tourism sector.



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 tourism policy majorly focuses on theme-based 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:

- Mega Tourism Projects shall be accorded "Industry" status.
- Reimbursement of 100% of stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the units on:
 - i) Purchase of land for all new Tourism Units, ii) Lease of land / shed / buildings, mortgages & hypothecations for all new Tourism Units
- 100% Waiver of Land Use Conversion charge for all new Tourism Units.
- 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 at Rs.2.00 per unit for a period of COD or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier

COD for all new Tourism Projects

State Investment Promotion Committee (SIPC) & State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB)

The Government of AP has approved 12 (Twelve) projects under the guidelines of AP Tourism Policy 2020-25 for the promotion of AP State which has potential to bring in an

investment of Rs 2868.81 crores and approximately generates an employment to 48,000 people. The projects include development of Mega Tourism Projects/5-star and above hotels, Mega Spiritual center etc.

Tourism Trade Registration

The Tourism Dept. has undertaken the exercise to register the tourism related trade establishments for the first time in the State. Under this scheme, Hotels, Resorts, MICE Centres, Homestays, Tour operators, travel agents, Water Sports & Adventure Sports operators can register. The database enables the Department to promote the establishments through the marketing channels of AP Tourism. It also encourages better industry linkages.

Covid-19 Pandemic – Restart Package

- A RESTART package to assist the Covid effected tourism trade establishments is processed and the Government has released orders.. As per the proposal, the tourism establishments will be extended 50% interest subsidy at a maximum of 4.50% towards working capital and soft loan for the people working in those establishments.
- The matter was represented to the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) and the SLBC has resolved to extend the Package to the Tourism establishments which have not availed the loans under the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) of Gol as it was designed as relief against Covid19 to the industry. The minutes were communicated to all the Hoteliers, Tour Operators and other Associations and also to all the establishments registered with APTA.

Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

The Tourism Department has redesigned the portal enabling the Investors to access the 'Single Desk Portal' of the Industries Department. The Investors can register their projects at "https://www.apindustries.gov.in" and can avail the benefits of obtaining all the (13) pre-establishment clearances and (11) pre operation clearances at single point. As a part of the new Tourism Policy 2020-25, the Government has proposed to set up an 'Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC)' to facilitate and guide the Investors proposing to set up Tourism Units in the State.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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.

Development of Beach front between Sagar Nagar and Bheemili

The Visakhapatnam Port Trust has been requested through a letter on 26-03-2021 to allot about Rs.63 Cr to transform the scape of beachfront from Sagar Nagar to Bheemili leading to the development of Tourism and generating employment mainly to local communities.

Strategic Interventions**Initiatives**

- Attractive incentives and land parcels with lucrative business potential.
- Incentivize private investments and PPP (Public Private Partnership) Projects.
- Facilitate EoDB (Ease of Doing Business).

Development of diverse products and experiences through theme-based development.

- Involve host communities in planning, development and management of the destinations.

Heli Tourism during Kanaka Durga Temple Dussehra Festival 2021 in Vijayawada of Thumbby Aviation Pvt. Ltd, Vijayawada: Tourism during Kanaka Durga Temple Dussehra Festival 2021 (07th to 15th October, 2021) in Vijayawada was operated by Thumbby Aviation Pvt.Ltd, Vijayawada.

VIJAYAWADA - Arm Chair in The Sky a Panoramic view of the city covering landmark locations of the city were covered for Family / Couples etc.

Plan of Action for Heli Tourism : A dedicated web-portal will be activated for promoting and ease of booking the Joy Rides.

Theme based Development of Experiences

To develop Andhra Pradesh as one of the most preferred tourist destinations through sustained investments, robust Tourism Infrastructure projects & services, and provide world-class diverse tourist experience.

The state is a microcosm within itself – offering unmatched tourism potential to investors and tourists. It offers multitude of theme-based options to explore across its length and breadth. As part of its Tourism Mission strategy, the state offers Tourism themes: 1) Rural Tourism, 2) Agri Tourism/Farm Stays 3) Heritage, 4) Buddhist, 5) Eco Tourism, 6) Beach and Water based Tourism, 7) Adventure and Recreational Tourism, 8) Religious, 9) Cuisine, 10) Spiritual/Wellness and 11) Responsible Tourism.

Rural Tourism

Arts and Crafts: The state is blessed with unique Arts & Crafts in each of its districts, providing livelihoods to several thousand communities, some of which have been practicing these art forms & crafts for several centuries. These are the true testimony to the rich ancient cultural heritage of the State.

Through development of tourism products, the state shall endeavour to promote these Arts & Crafts that form unique identity for the state and create avenues for them to thrive. One of the initial steps shall be to integrate the local Arts, Crafts & cuisine with all important tourism activities in the State.

APTA will endeavour to establish experience centres at each of these locations that shall serve as the focal point for creation of experiences around the art / craft. The centres will have display areas with history of the craft, experiential activity areas for the visitors to try their hand at the craft, souvenir shops and basic amenities.

Agri Tourism/Farmstays: APTA shall encourage farm owners to construct accommodation in their farmlands for tourists to experience village life and farming. The Farm stays will be listed on digital channels of APTA Tourism and promoted. The helpers / guides shall be given training on hospitality and tourism.

Action Plan:

- Develop the identified villages on a public private partnership (PPP) basis.

- Conduct skill development workshops to train the locals in various tourism related functions required to build the eco-system.

Heritage Tourism:

Modernization & Renovation : The modernization and renovation efforts at Kondapalli Fort and Bapu Museum are prime examples of the potential these historical monuments have to preserve the culture and heritage of the State and also develop into major tourist attractions.

Heritage Stays : Dept. of Tourism shall explore the possibility of conversion of these heritage buildings into accommodation units while ensuring preservation and conservation of these monuments.

Heritage Walks /Tours: Heritage walk or Heritage Tour is a concept that helps to explore the unexplored and neglected richness of a place and helps in development of history. APTA shall seek to conduct heritage walks and tours for students, enthusiasts and other stakeholders by collaborating with experts. Special emphasis shall be given to skill development activities for the guides at the monuments and sites.

Action Plan

- Promote heritage walks, heritage hotels and cultural tourism.
- Develop museums in coordination with ASI and Archaeology department through upgradation of infrastructure, application of augmented reality and virtual reality to enhance tourist experience, development of short films to depict historical & cultural significance etc.
- Conserve and beautify important monuments in identified tourism circuits and special tourism areas.

Buddhist Tourism

Andhra Pradesh is the birthplace of Mahayana Buddhism. There are more than 40 Buddhist monuments across the State. Vizag cluster – Shalihundam, Thotlakonda, Bojjanakonda, Bhavikonda and Amaravati Cluster – Amaravati Stupa, Undavalli Caves, Nagarjuna Konda are prominent Buddhist tourism clusters. Both the clusters are being developed under “Swadesh Darshan” scheme.

The subsequent phase of Buddhist tourism development in AP shall focus on promotion of circuits. The State Tourism Corporation shall start operating tour packages in both these clusters.

Action Plan: Promote Buddhist tourism to popularise the historical significance of Buddhism in the State and develop special Buddhist circuits by linking all the Buddhist sites in close coordination with other states.

Eco Tourism

Andhra Pradesh is blessed with 1 Tiger Reserve, 1 Elephant Reserve, 1 Biosphere Reserve, 3 National Parks and 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries. Eco Tourism shall be developed by creation of experiences which have low-impact on environment have high-involvement of the local communities. The focus shall be on responsible tourism to ensure the benefits are cascaded down to host communities to foster inclusive development. Safe trekking routes shall be created and documented. The routes shall have steps, markings, amenity centres as necessary. Forest regions of SV National Park, Papikondalu Wildlife Sanctuary, Nallamala Wildlife Sanctuary and Araku shall be focus areas. Capacity building activities shall be undertaken for training of local youth as guides.

Beach and Water Based Tourism

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coastline that hosts some of the most beautiful beaches in the world. Rushikonda Beach was recently awarded the much-coveted Blue flag certification. Beach and water-based tourism is one of the most preferred forms of tourism in the State. Go AP shall strive to further develop beach and water-based tourism in the State through several active interventions like Water Sports & River Cruise , Water Villas, Beach Shacks etc.

Adventure & Recreation Tourism

Adventure Sports in Andhra Pradesh is a theme of tourism that has gained prominence in the recent years. APTA has seen increased interest from adventure sports operators for starting services at various prominent tourist locations in the State. Department of Tourism has been facilitating and shall continue to facilitate the development of adventure sports in the State and also put in place a mechanism to encourage all the adventure tour operators to adhere to the guidelines

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The recreation & adventure tourism industry mainly consist of amusement parks, theme parks, adventure parks, Family Entertainment Centers (FECs) etc. Creating Mega Amusement Parks in location like Tirupati, Vizag etc. that already attract millions of tourists annually shall create avenues for tourists to extent their stay also benefiting the local economy.

Religious Tourism

In A.P many important religious sites are famous across the world, others are prominent only in Andhra Pradesh and nearby states. The tourism ecosystem around these sites is well developed. The sites shall be promoted through documentation and dissemination of history and faith surrounding these sites and creation of tour packages to these sites, from across the country. Roadshows shall be conducted in all the prominent cities of the country to empanel tour operators and promote religious tourism packages.

Cuisine Tourism

Andhra Pradesh Tourism shall seek to develop and promote tourist circuits that showcase the unique cuisine of the State and shall also endeavour to collaborate with Coffee Board of India to develop Andhra Pradesh as India's leading Coffee Tourism destination through development of coffee tourism packages.

Wellness Tourism

Wellness tourism is one of the fast-growing forms of tourism that attracts domestic and foreign tourist seeking spiritual solace. India, being the land of Yoga, Spiritually & Ayurveda, is the major spiritual & wellness centre for the world, attracting Millions of Foreign and domestic tourist annually to famous ashrams & wellness centres like the Art of Living by Sri Ravi Sankar, Brahmakumaris, Isha Yoga by Jaggi Vasudev and other non-spiritual wellness centres like Ananda Spa etc. Andhra Pradesh with its rich religious & spiritual history and its strong roots in ancient schools of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha etc. It also has a perfect ecosystem for setting up spiritual ashrams & wellness centres with its rich spiritual history, long coastlines and vast expanses of eco-friendly locations.

Responsible Tourism

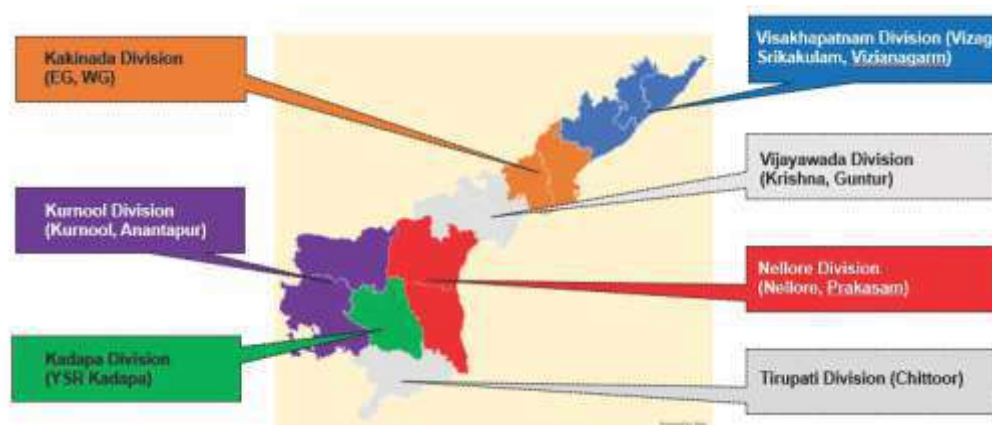
Sustainable is all about minimizing the negative impact of tourism on social, environmental and economic aspects and maximizing the positive impact. Responsible Tourism is about taking responsibility by all stakeholders for achieving sustainable tourism and to create better places for people to live in and for people to visit. For tourism operators it is about providing more rewarding holiday experience for guests whilst enabling local communities to enjoy a better quality of life and conserving the natural environment.

In response to the pandemic, special COVID, health and hygiene related sensitization workshops will be conducted for tourism industry stakeholders with focus on State specific issues as well as guidelines issued by the Government of India.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC)

The AP Tourism Development Corporation is fully owned A. P. Government undertaking, created various taken projects 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.

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.



In order to implement the Tourism Mission strategy and the nine major Tourism themes offered as per AP Tourism Policy, 2015, the following has been laid down as the key guiding principles:

- Enabling a conducive environment for setting up and operating tourism infrastructure projects and service.
- Incentive to encourage and promote private investments.
- Industry status for Tourism Infrastructure Projects for specified purposes.
- Comprehensive skills development and capacity building in the Tourism Sector.
- Marketing and Branding of the state as a globally recognised tourism destination and facilitating investments through a dedicated investment promotion team.

Operations of APTDC

APTDC has 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 & 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.

Tour Packages

APTDC runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food tourists at

important locations. 37 hotels with around 914 rooms and 1932 bed strength in prime locations fostering homely ambience packages and an impressive fleet of 27 buses that connect important tourism locations within and outside the state. APTDC has started a Restaurant with 500 seating capacity at Tirumala and 20 New bars at various location across the state of Andhra Pradesh. 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. To cater to the tourists who seek leisure rides on boats and vessels, APTDC owns and operates a water fleet. The water fleets available with APTDC are Rushikonda, Rajahmundry, Singanapalli, Perntalapalli, Polavaram, Gandipocham, Vijayawada, Nagarjuna Sagar and Srisaillam.

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.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE



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 Chandragiri, Belum Caves (non-revenue generating), Ettipotala, BorraCaves & Rope way at Srisailem.

Public Private Partnership Projects & Leased Property of APTDC

To encourage investment by the private sector players, the tourism policy has listed a host of incentives. A dedicated land lease policy has also been drafted to decide the bidding process. 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 for the convenience of tourists visiting Andhra Pradesh and to promote AP Tourism activities. The Central Reservation Offices are located at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupathi, the Information & Reservation offices at Rajamahendravaram, 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 2021-22, Government has allotted Rs.250.71 crores for the following works

- 1) 55 Spill overworks with Rs7.28 crores
- 2) Redevelopment of the resort at Rushikonda Phase I&II with Rs.164 crores
- 3) Development of basic amenities near M Narasimha swamy temple in Kurnool district with Rs 6 crores
- 4) Development of Billasurgam caves in Kurnool district with an estimated cost of Rs 3 crores
- 5) Development of tourist facilities at Abbireddypalle in Kurnool district an estimated cost of Rs3crores.

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 2021-22, upto December 2021 was Rs. 101.99Cr.

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.

Initiatives in last 2 years

- Revamping of Online booking for General public & website with Mobile ,Pos Machines for boating tickets of APTDC,
- 24/7 Call centre,
- Purchase of 6 new Volvo Buses to improve the fleet,
- Boating Operations Management System to adopt the Standard operating procedures for operational of Boating activities across the State.

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 State of Andhra Pradesh.

Promotions

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has identified Information Technology (IT) and IT enabled Services (ITES), as well as Electronics manufacturing sectors as priority areas for generating local

employment for the citizens of Andhra Pradesh. To this extent, the department has undertaken several initiatives for promoting the State as a preferred investment destination for the IT/ ITES and Electronics manufacturing sectors

- For promoting inward investments in the State, to foster a culture of entrepreneurship and to generate large scale employment, GoAP has issued AP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2021 – 2024 and AP IT Policy IT 2021 – 2024, which are very well received by the investors fraternity.
- There are 10 investment proposals under IT sector at advanced stage of grounding for generation of 20,000 jobs with an investment of over INR 500 Cr. over a period of 2 to 5 years.
- There are 15 investment proposals under ESDM sector at initial stage of implementation for generation of 25,000 jobs with an investment of over INR 4,000 Cr. over a period of next 3 years.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh organized a grand CXO round table in Vijayawada on 2nd April 2021. The conclave saw the active participation of 70+ industry leaders, entrepreneurs, venture capitals and innovators from both information technology and Electronics manufacturing sectors. The conclave underscored the importance for holistic development of the state which encompasses job creation, high-end skill development and enhanced living standards through novel concepts such as leveraging technology in direct benefit transfers, IT concept cities, work from anywhere, connected living, grassroot entrepreneurship among others and invited the technology fraternity to engage with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to fine tune its strategy to become India's preferred investment destination and generate employment in the state.

IT & Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Infrastructure

IT Infrastructure

- Creation of Concept Cities in an extent of 1000 to 2000 Acres in Vishakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Anantapur is under process.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- The ITE&C department is actively working to develop 3 IT concept cities, each in an extent of 2,000-3,000 acres, in 3 locations close to existing IT hubs at Tirupati, Anantapur and Visakhapatnam and aimed at significantly increasing the speed of execution and reducing costs for IT industry. Scouting of suitable land parcels are in progress and land has been identified in Anantapur.
- The Information Technology, Electronics & Communications Department (ITE&C) department envisions developing a Signature IT Tower in Visakhapatnam in an extent of 20 acres with co-working space for the industry.
- 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.

ESDM Infrastructure

- YSR EMC, Koppurthy, was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 23rd December 2021, which is the first to be approved by Govt. of India under EMC 2.0 scheme in an extent of 500 acres and offers best in class infrastructure with an investment potential of more than INR 8,000 Crs and potential employment generation for more than 25,000.
- As of now, more than 5 companies have come forward to set up their manufacturing facilities in YSR EMC Koppurthy with a cumulative investment of more than INR 660 Crores and employment generation of more than 8,912 personal.

Communication and Infrastructure wings

AP State Wide Area Network (APSWAN)

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 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.

Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN)

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 Innovation Society

Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society (APIS), a nodal agency of Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) under ITE & C 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. AP Innovation Society to advance innovation through a four-tier model viz. Government Tier, University Tier, Industrial Tier and Rural / Urban Tier. The direction is to promote innovation in universities, capture local innovation and scale it up at district level and promote innovation in governance at the apex / state level. The activities and actions being planned under each tier are such that they are expected to fetch benefits in the near/immediate term, medium term as well as long term, enabling the State to attain a leadership position as outlined in its Vision.

Incubation Centers in each district: The Program SPIINE has been initiated in Sep 2021. Under this, first drive was conducted and 26 Colleges has made an MoU with APIS to promote activities of Startup Eco-system in their colleges and districts.

Development of Incubation Enablers: Our primary enabler and ATAL Incubation Center – SKU, Anantapur has been in the activity of Nurturing startups under APIS Vision. Extending the Mission to mentor and create enablers SKU-AIC and APIS had initiated a program named IGNITE. Under this initiation there are three new enablers to support eco-system activity in Andhra Pradesh State. ITE & C partnered with Arthyan Advisory Private Limited to Joint venture on 2-Cohorts with 15 startups in each cohort.

Establishment of CoE's: NASSCOM CoE on Industry 4.0 nurtures startups in related verticals with R&D and Mentorship. Considering the demand of Industry 4.0, another CoE with STPI has also been initiated at RINL. Discussions initiated with CATAPULT- an UK based organization works on R&D laboratories and hubs in ENERGY SECTOR, to establish CoE and also Renewable Energy Map for the State.

Focused Verticals for Supporting and Encouraging Innovation and Entrepreneurship are E-Literacy, Defence, HealthTech, Industry 4.0 Technologies, AgriTech, MedTech, Animation & Gaming, Entertainment, FinTech,

Country Focused Activities : Germany – GINSEP – APIS partnered as a Knowledge Partner for German Startup Week. Discussions to engage first Cohort in March-

2022. Taiwan –TAITRA – Partnered to Participate EV Startup Expo., our startups participated in the Investment Roadshow and UK – CATAPULT – To establish Energy CoE.

Events

- Academic Exhibition on Innovation. State Level event conducted in the campus of ANU-Guntur
- Startup India State Showcase, All India event conducted by Startup India to showcase Government Organizations of state working on R&D and Innovations.
- DESI 2021, Conclave held by department to explore opportunities in defence and collaborative partners to nurture the eco-system.

Achievements:

- Startups Incubated:19
- State engagements:11
- Departmental & Industrial Engagements:5
- External Engagements:5

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre (APSAC) is an autonomous scientific organization under ITE&C Department 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

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

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 kharif 2021-22 cropping year. The satellite data and ground truth data have been used for the assessment of crop acreage.

b) 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) for drought assessment at mandal level.

The fortnightly mandal wise report for Kharif 2021-22 has been submitted to Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA), Revenue Department, Govt. of AP for declaration of drought in Andhra Pradesh.

c) 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.

Status: 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 Andhra Pradesh Sand Mineral Carrying Vehicle Tracking Solution (SVTS) is an online application whose objective is to track the Sand Mineral Carrying Vehicles from the Sand Source to the Customer location. 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.

SIS-DP (Updation) Phase-II, sponsored by NRSC, Dept., of Space, ISRO

Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning at Panchayathi level (SIS-DP) is a national initiative of preparing basic spatial layers useful in planning process at grass root levels as per 73rd, 74th constitutional amendment of local self-governance. NRSC, ISRO is executing the project in collaboration with various State Remote Sensing Centres. 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 (2019-22). The updation of thematic layers is under progress. About 60% of the work is completed and submitted 4 districts thematic data for external quality checking.

Andhra Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure (APSSDI)

Andhra Pradesh State Spatial Data Infrastructure (APSSDI) by NSDI-DST, GoI is envisaged in the line of National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) by APSAC, ITE & C Dept., GoAP with the goals: to reduce duplication of effort among government departments/agencies in developing and maintaining geo databases; to improve quality and reduce costs related to geographic information; to make geographic data more accessible to the public; to increase the benefits of using available data; to establish key partnerships with Central and other State governments, academia and the private sector to increase data availability, to help decision-makers choose the best course(s) of action.

The project sponsored by DST, GoI for a period of 3 years and initiated in November 2021. Thematic data cleaning activity is in progress.

Knowledge Management & Capacity Building

APSAC conducted online workshops on the Utilization of Geospatial Technology for the development of Andhra Pradesh. The workshops provide an opportunity for officials, professionals, students, researchers and practitioners to explore best practices for the state's long-term growth.

APSAC provides internships to research scientists, professionals, academics, and students from various universities. Project-based training has been provided to graduate students on geoinformatics and its applications. Virtual training conducted to line department officials on Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems & Its applications. This training holds much promise to enhance integrated management of all available information and to promote sustainable development.

Awards / Achievements during 2021-22

APSAC achieved two awards for providing geospatial solutions APMVTS project in the State of Andhra Pradesh for better resource management. IMC Digital Technology Awards 2021, by Chamber of Commerce and Industry, June 2021 & APAC India Digital Empowerment, by APAC India Award, July, 2021 .

APTS Ltd (Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Limited)

APTS was incorporated in 1986 as a company and under administrative control of ITE&C dept. APTS is a self-sustaining without any budgetary support from government. APTS earns in the form of Service charges by providing services in IT, ITES and procurement.

Part- A Procurement of IT and Hardware items : Procurement of Hardware, Software, Networking products and services where the value of procurement in each case exceeds INR 10 lakhs, shall be mandatorily implemented through APTS. APTS will establish rate contract for commonly procured IT hardware devices and software services to enable departments to procure the same directly from the rate contract portal (maintained by APTS), where the value of procurement in each case is less than INR 10 lakhs. APTS has provided services in 23 major procurements.

Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy

AP Cyber Security Policy for implementation in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified APTS as Nodal Agency for implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy (APCSP). The AP Cyber Security Policy envisages systematic and coordinated effort in the following four major verticals: 1) Securing the Critical Government Infrastructure 2) Capacity Building, 3) Cyber Forensics and 4) Promotions: Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Operating Centre (APCSOC) monitors 24/7 for all the critical IT Infrastructure of GoAP. The APCSOC gives advance alerts on the Cyber-attacks on the APIT Infrastructure.

- The security audit and need to onboard CSOC all Government web applications is mandatory. As on date 865 devices / all SDC applications are onboarded.
- 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 conducted Cyber security audits for 281 GoAP applications, 111 Cyber security audit Certificates issued , 26 audits conducted for other states and 75 Red team Audits conducted for GoAP applications
- APTS has empanelled with Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) up to 31st Oct 2023 as an Information Security Auditing Organization, for providing the Information Security Auditing Services. APTS is the first CERT-In Empanelled organization in Andhra Pradesh
- APTS created Audit professionals resource pool by hiring from the market and training internal resources. The types of Audits being conducted by APTS on IT Infrastructure / Departments are: Web Applications Audit, Network Audit , Mobile Applications Audit and Process Audit

Services

Digital Signing Certificates (DSC): Government of Andhra Pradesh is using Digital Certificates in various IT projects including Treasury Application, e-office, e-Procurement platform for procurement through portal. AP Technology Services (APTS) issues required digital Certificates to the Government Departments, around 20,000 SDCs to Government officials for online signing.

AUA/KUA services: Andhra Pradesh Technology Services

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

(APTS) is the nodal Agency for maintenance of AUA/KUA Services in the UIDAI ecosystem to provide the 'Aadhaar User Authentication Services' to the departments for the implementation of the citizen centric services, welfare schemes and flag-ship programmes of the State of Andhra Pradesh. APTS also implemented 'Aadhaar Data Vault Services' as per UIDAI regulation for storage of Aadhaar Numbers.

Departments are on-boarded for utilizing the AUA/KUA services. The total transactions consumed during 2021-22 (upto Dec,21) are 39,84,75,882 by 30 departments for implementation of citizen centric services, welfare schemes and flag-ship programmes implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

APTS RxTelecare solution: APTS pioneered the initiative in setting up the APTS-Rx Telecare solution in tie-up with US based Rx Telecare in developing this healthcare solution for the public. The project was piloted in West Godavari during the Covid-19 period, connects patients to RxTelecare's worldwide network of specialist doctors. It facilitates the patient in AP to connect with a doctor in remotely, via VC & avail diagnosis. An e-prescription will also be generated post the interaction, which can be downloaded to avail medicines.

APTS E-commerce Portal for Government IT Procurements: To cover the small value procurement, APTS will shortly launch its own SaaS based multi-tenant ecommerce Portal for facilitating Group Buying Discounts to Government Employees. The items available are IT and IT related items, Office Consumables including Stationery Items, Pens etc. Users can place orders directly on portal.

Software for Skill Development: APTS provided the services for Application Development for creation of comprehensive web portal/ Digital Employment Exchange.

TMS (Temple Management System)//tms.ap.gov.in: The TMS Application has brought transformational changes in the System to facilitate the pilgrim with digital comfort by ensuring high accessibility, uninterrupted, real-time, and affordable system for the pilgrims anywhere anytime. APTS implemented TMS applications consisting of 11 modules in 176 temples across the state. AP Endowments Department aims to make Andhra Pradesh as a preferred choice of pilgrims,

creating an integrated and well managed / maintained temples within the State. AP Endowments publishes a "Next Generation Portal" for availing online services: Darshanam, Seva, Hundi, and Donation & Accommodation. This Portal is designed to offer pilgrims, better services & comfortable user experience in availing the Services. Also, we have Mobile Apps Google & Apple Stores by name: APTemples

[Andhra Pradesh Information Technology Academy](#)

Andhra Pradesh Information Technology Academy (APITA) has been established on 01-06-2016 in place of Institute for Electronic Governance (IEG), a Schedule - X Institution of A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014. The academic activities of the Society have been planned to run in the name of Jawahar Knowledge Centers/ Amaravathi Knowledge Centers.

APITA has academic collaborations with several Industry and Academic Partners to offer various training programs to the students of Andhra Pradesh. 52315 Students were trained under various technologies. 5500 students will be trained in the Up Coming Emerging Technologies Trainings. 4507 students are placed in different companies and 2.41 lakh students registered in on-going placements. During 2021-22, 316 colleges registered.

Awards:

- Best Edtech of the Year from Team Education Excellence Awards, 2021,
- Certification of Appreciation from Infosys for contribution in coordinating placement activities,
- Best IT Strategist of the year from IJEMR-Elsevier & SSRN Research Awards, 2021.

[Society for Andhra Pradesh Network \(SAPNET\)](#)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up Society for Andhra Pradesh Network (SAPNET) to harness the potential of the Satellite based communications Network for propagating Distance Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, creating Awareness in Self Help Groups and Human Resource Development. SAPNET is operating two electronic visual media Channels, MANA TV 2 and AP Prime TV. About Thirty 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 is also distributing the services of the sources of Local Cable TV network all over the state and AP FIBER grid landing channels.

There are 4759 ROTs (Receive only Terminals) 13 Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) across the Andhra Pradesh. Action has been initiated to resume the satellite communication network operations of SAPNET. In this process, interacted with major user department officials viz., School Education, 8IE, Higher Education, Agriculture Department, Women Development & Child Welfare, DISHA, etc., on extending the services of SAPNET, to establish the activities of SAPNET live and provide uninterrupted services to the user departments.

e-Pragati

e – Pragati is a single access point for all digitalized and digitally transformed services provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh to the citizens and businesses. They ensure a sustained engagement with the government. Some of the Key Projects of E-Pragati, are detailed below:

YSR Law Nestham: Through YSR Law Nestham application, Jr. Lawyers gets monthly Stipend of Rs. 5000/- for the first three years and the amount disbursed to 1913 beneficiaries during November, 2021.

AP Police Department : APOLIS project is an initiative to automate back office operations for AP Police department being developed by e-Pragati in order to digitize Chief Office, DPO, SDPO, Circle, PS and Commissionerate. This project is envisioned to establish a single source of truth and also minimizes the touch points and establishes seamless integration among the departments within AP Police Department.

Education Department : Education Department desires a comprehensive plan to improve overall literacy rate and education delivery process. In view of that e-Pragati has developed a solution for Education Survey 2020, Dashboard, Analytics/Reporting to support decision making on policies and new schemes.

- To develop a baseline data encompassing the entire gamut of the Education Ecosystem of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

- To find out the dropout value and the reasons for the dropout at various levels
- To reveal the potential interests in continuation of the education in open distance learning
- To realize the cause for not enrolling for early childhood education

UNDP Project for Knowledge Management Systems by e-Pragati: The Knowledge Management System (KMS) focuses on the need for balancing economic and ecological considerations in sensitive coastal and marine ecosystems. It is one-stop repository of secondary environmental information, for coastal and marine ecosystems, which can be used for securing environmental clearances for projects, to generate and evaluate project alternatives, conduct regional assessments and for drawing environmentally sound policies.

SSLR Project for Knowledge Management Systems by e-Pragati : SSLR is in the process of digitizing all the land records. e-Pragati has completed the development activity of Document Management System (DMS) and currently the DMS is being implemented as a Pilot project at Commissionerate Office. The digitization team at Mandal headquarters will upload the digitized documents to DMS every day. The document digitization is implemented at all the Mandal Headquarters across the State in two phases. Currently the document digitization is in progress.

RB-UDP AgriTek: One-Stop-Shop Digital Collaboration platform : Agriculture Department of GoAP has envisioned to implement integrated applications, data and services architecture in order to bring several processes of Agriculture Department onto a Unified Digital Platform to support Rythu Bharosa Kendralu and associated sectors. The RBKs AgriTek Unified Digital Platform(UDP) will enable operation of RBKs and integrate all of the Farmer services under a single integrated platform. It facilitates seamless integration with all touch points of the agriculture ecosystem with full line-of-sight from Soil preparation to Produce marketing. The mobile App of the VAAs/Extension Staff provides context specific information based on the farmer, crop being grown, weather, soil condition and their geo-location. Currently 11,500 Agri staff have been

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

trained to use the RBK Agritek's UDP platform in Phase 1 across the 13 districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- Smart Digital AgriTek platform is built on latest open-source technologies contains Knowledge management framework, uniform and context specific information dissemination mechanism designed on the principles of Systems of Engagement and Innovation to facilitate seamless integration with all touch points of the agriculture ecosystem with full line-of-sight from land preparation to produce marketing.
- The platform has the potential to scale up to all other allied sectors such as Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Sericulture, Apiculture, Aquaculture, etc. to encompass the entire rural ecosystem.
- Deployment of Unified Digital Platform (UDP) to operate RBKs and integrate all of the Farmer services under a single integrated technology platform. This is currently being used for e-Crop booking of lakhs of farmers across the State of Andhra Pradesh.

e-Pragati has designed, developed and implemented AP People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) project for AP State Biodiversity Board (APSBB) in the 1st week of May 2021 and successfully provided the trainings to FLOs (Field Level Officers)/MLOs (Mandal Level Officers) across the state of AP. PBR is mainly used to collect the comprehensive data on the availability and knowledge of local biological resources, medicinal or any other traditional knowledge associated with them. Currently APSBB-PBR Phase II development is in progress.

AP Sainik Welfare Project: Rashtriya Sainik Board (RSB) project to manage schemes for Resettlement, Welfare and Rehabilitation of Ex-service men and their dependents across the State. Development & Testing of applications is in progress.

IX. IIDT

International Institute of Digital Technologies IIDT, a Premier Digital Technology Institute. IIDT

(www.iidt.edu.in) under the aegis of ITE & C Department, GoAP established in the year 2017 to train students/ Govt. agencies/ Corporates in high-end technologies, IIDT evolved as a successful Model of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the Education Sector with collaboration from National Forensic Sciences University, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

IIDT's Mission is 'to create professionals, experts and entrepreneurs for the Digital future'. With a 'Vision' to make Andhra Pradesh to be the preferred destination for Digital opportunities in India, IIDT runs post graduate programs (PGP) in Cyber Security, Artificial Intelligence, and Data Sciences, and has so far trained six batches of students.

IIDT is a leader in training in the domain of Cyber Security in India. The placement record of IIDT is 100% having placed 206 students out of 210 students till date. Further IIDT runs Cyber Shikshaa Programme on Cyber Security in association with Microsoft and DSCI (Data Security Council of India).

During COVID 19 in the annual years 2020-21, and 2021-22, IIDT imparted the courses in the online mode, and continued with the educational programs to its students. In the last one year alone, IIDT bagged five awards for its education foray into high-end technologies viz.

- Smart Cities India Award 2021 by Exhibitions India Group for the Best Academic Programme
- SKOCH Order-of-Merit Semi Finalist under 'Skill Development – Digital Technologies' in 2021
- Indian Express Techno Sabha award 2020 under 'Enterprise Application Category'
- Award of Excellence 2020 under 'Security related Initiative' by ELETS
- EC – Council CISO Mag Award 2020 under 'Best Digital Initiative of the Year'

IIDT has been in the forefront of conducting International conferences on technology themes

CHAPTER

8

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 which 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).

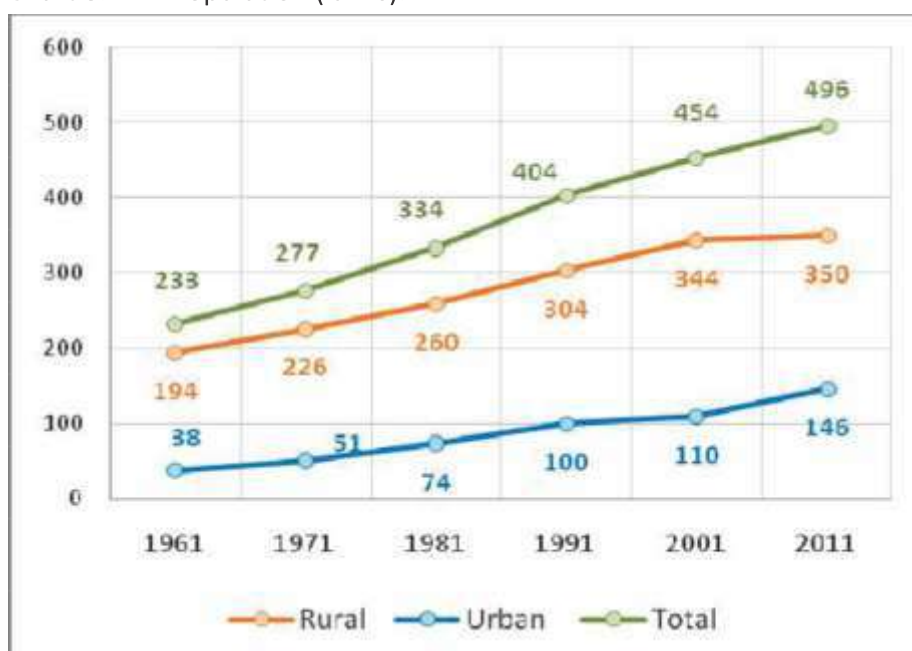
Andhra Pradesh despite showing decent economic progress in certain social parameters lags behind its southern counterparts. Reduction of IMR and MMR remain critical. State is making all out efforts to compete

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 4.09 percent of the total population of the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh more than doubled in the last half century from 233 Lakhs in 1961 to 496 Lakhs in 2011. Of this, 248 Lakhs are males and 247.5 Lakhs 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 Vizianagaram 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 stipulate 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 72.49 lakh children (Aadhaar linked enrolment).

Academic and Administrative Reforms

Schools have been categorized in to 6 types.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

a) Satellite Foundational School (PP1 & PP2) - All standalone Anganwadi Centres and AWCs beyond 1 KM distance (to the nearest primary schools) will be Satellite Foundational Schools. The Anganwadi Teacher will impart instruction for PP1 and PP2, facilitated by the nearest school headmaster.

b) Foundational School (PP1, PP2, Class 1 & 2) - PP 1 & PP 2 in AWCs (with in 1 KM radius to nearest Primary School) and AWCs collocated in schools along with the classes 1, 2 of primary schools will formulate a foundational school. Classes 3,4,5 in the schools will be mapped to the nearest UP/High School. SGTs will be provided for class 1 & 2 @ TPR 1:30, PP1 and PP2 will be organized by AWWs. AWWs that are having requisite qualifications for the post of Secondary Grade Teacher (SGT) may be considered for posting as SGTs by way of promotional avenues.

c) Foundational School Plus (PP1, PP2, Classes 1 to 5) - Where ever the mapping of classes 3,4 and 5 to the nearest UP/High school is not feasible, they will remain as Foundational plus along with the nearest AWC. Teachers will be provided as per TPR 1:30

d) Pre High School (Classes 3 to 7/8) - All existing Upper Primary Schools will be pre High Schools, PP1, PP2, Classes 1 & 2 of respective Upper Primary Schools will function as Foundational School from classes 3 to 7/8 will function as Pre High School as two separate units. Wherever potential, class VIII will be introduced. Students of all (8) classes will be taught by subject teachers.

e) High School (Classes 3 to 10) - Classes 3,4 and 5 mapped from nearest primary schools along with classes 6 to 10 will function as a High School. Students of all (8) classes will be taught by subject teachers. Library, laboratory and play ground will be developed and such schools will be affiliated to CBSE in single medium (without disturbing the minor media). Secondary Grade Teachers (SGTs) who are having B.Ed qualification will be redeployed from the existing primary schools to class 3 to 5.

f) High School Plus (Classes 3 to 12) - High Schools with all amenities and high enrolment will be transformed as High School plus by introducing +1 and +2 classes in (202) mandals where there are no Govt. Junior colleges.

Details of type of schools, teachers are shown in Table 8.1 and management wise schools, teachers in 2021-22 are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1 Type of Schools and Teachers

Sl. No.	Category of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Primary	39252	98178
2	Upper Primary	9211	50527
3	High school	13202	141649
Total		61665	290354

Source: Director of School Education (Child Info & TIS data 2021-22)

Table 8.2 Management-wise Schools & Teachers 2021-22

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Central Govt.	62	1000
2	State Govt. and State Govt sector	44688	173002
3	Pvt.Aided	1844	5739
4	Pvt.Un-Aided	15071	110613
Total		61665	290354

Source: Director of School Education (Child Info. & TIS Data 2021-22)

There are 61,655 schools in the state with an enrolment of 72,48,518 Children and 290,354 Teachers, out of which 46,532 schools are Government & Aided Schools and 15,071 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 2021-22 in the state is 72.49 Lakhs of which 26.06 Lakhs (35.95%) are in Primary Schools, 9.97 Lakhs (13.75%) Upper Primary Schools 36.46 (50.30%) in High schools. Details of enrolment are given in the Annexure 8.5

Dropouts

During 2020-21, the Annual Average Dropout Rates are: -1.05% (No drop outs) at I-V classes (Primary Level), 0.52% I-VIII classes (Elementary Level) and -1.99% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have

been taken to retain children in schools i.e., Jagananna Amma Vodi, supply of Quality Mid-Day Meal with new Menu, Nadu-Nedu, and 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 2021-22, there are 98,178 teachers in Primary schools, 50,527 in Primary with Upper Primary schools (I-VII/VIII), 1,41,649 in High schools. The details of Teacher Pupil ratio in schools is 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
2021-22	26	19	25

Source: Director of School Education. (Child Info. & TIS data 2021-22).

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

JaganannaAmmavodi

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 "JaganannaAmmavodi". 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).

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 JaganannaAmmavodi 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 were 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 JaganannaAmmavodi for Academic Year 2020-21 in view of the COVID-19 situation, to encourage mothers to send children to school during these challenging situations and to support them.
- The unique mothers/guardians of students, who studied 10thclass 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 10thclass opting for IIT/Polytechnic/IIIT and other courses which make them eligible to access JaganannaVidyaDeevena / Jagananna Vasathi Deevena will be excluded.
- The amounts of the Ammavodi program for the academic year 2021-22 will be paid duly considering 75% of attendance of the students at the end of this academic year.

The district wise status under JaganannaAmmavodi during the academic year 2020-21 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 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 JaganannaVidyaKaanuka Kits during 2021-22.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

In order to ensure qualitative, tasty and nutritious Mid-Day meal is served to the children, government have revised the menu duly enhancing the cooking cost. The revamped Mid-Day meal program has been launched in the name of JaganannaGorumudda since 21.01.2020. Five eggs per week and three peanut jaggery (chikki) are also being served to the children. An amount of Rs. 1100 Cr is being spent by the Govt. for effective implementation of MDM. During COVID-19 pandemic dry ration was distributed to 41.5 lakh children. The program is being monitored in real time through a mobile application i.e Integrated MDM Monitoring System (IMMS) with four tier structure (School, Village, Third party and State level).

Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has setup the Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF) for maintaining cleanliness of the Toilets, Urinals, dress change room, wash basins and other associated items of the toilet complexes in all the government schools and all the Government Junior Colleges in Rural and Urban areas. The creation of TMF is a revolutionary concept and first of its kind in India and probably the largest fund created exclusively for maintenance of toilets in 44,478 Government schools and 472 Junior Colleges. TMF is a fund of Rs.444.89 Crore, which was contributed from the Ammavodi scheme @ of Rs.1000 from each parent in view of safeguarding the health of the all the students through maintaining toilets in Government schools and all Government Junior Colleges in the best possible hygienic conditions in a scientific and professional way. So far, 45,716 ayahs have been placed in schools. Rs 6000 per month is being paid as honorarium for each ayah. Cleaning Chemicals, Cleaning Tools were supplied to all schools The maintenance of Toilets is being monitored by a mobile application IMMS with an artificial Intelligence technology for evaluation of Capturing pictures related to sanitation (Toilets, Wash basin etc), the reports were generated automatically without any

human interference. Necessary Training in Toilet Maintenance is provided to all stakeholders

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.

Andhra Pradesh Model School Society

A.P. Model Schools are established on par with KendriyaVidyalaya 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 90484. 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.

Girls Hostels

- The objective would be to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups to ensure smooth transition of girls from secondary to higher secondary education.
- 143 girls hostels attached to model schools are functioning during the academic year 2021-22 and 12437 girl students from IX to XII classes are accommodated. Sanctioned Strength @ 100 per Hostel.
- After merging of RMSA into Samagra these 143 Girls Hostels (Type IV KGBV) are being dealt in SamagraShiksha.

Best Teacher Awards

State Awards are being given every year by Government

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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.(During the year 2021 , the state award function is not organised temporarily due to Covid)

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 2021, the Government Awarded the National Meritorious Teacher award to 1) Konathala Phani Bhushan Sridhar, Teacher, Zilla Parishad High School ,Lingarajupalem, S Rayavaram. Visakhapatnam 2) S Muni Reddy, Teacher Z P High School, M.Paipalli, Chittoor District

Samagra Shiksha (SS)

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; ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions and promoting vocationalisation.
- Provide building and infrastructure facility and other amenities to all the Government and Local Body, Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools/ Senior Secondary Schools meant for imparting education.
- Provide access to free education to all children up to 14 years 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

- Science Congress: State Level Science Congress-2021 was conducted on 7th November, 2021 at DIET, Angaluru, Krishna Dt. 671 Students and 74 Lecturers of DIETs showcased their creativity and innovativeness on Asteroids. The International Astronomical Search Collaboration (IASC) appreciated the Students of ZPHS Veerapanenigudem, Krishna Dt. for their innovative presentation on Asteroids.
- Curriculum Reforms: The Government has unleashed a number of curricular reforms from the AY 2020-21 with a greater focus on Foundational Learning and Numeracy. Bilingual Textbooks from Classes I to VII have been redesigned with more focus on activity based curriculum. Textbooks of Classes 1 to 10 were energized i.e., kept QR Codes with relevant content embedded into it.
- Twinning schools aimed to link the Govt/Govt aided schools located in rural/Tribal areas with Govt/Govt aided schools in urban or semi-urban areas for interaction and exchange of best practices, experiences and ideas between teachers and students. Under the Programme this year, the students/ teachers of each section of selected school(s) are made interacted with the other selected school(s) through online mode for a day and vice versa for exchange of best practices, experiences and

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ideas.

- Language Improvement Programme (LIP) is a 100 day activity aims to improve foundational language and literacy skills among the students of Classes 1 to 10. Every day 2 to 5 new words in 3 Languages are made learnt. Students will be assessed and awarded 5 star grading.
- Toy based pedagogy is the inclusive teaching learning strategy. Both content and play is introduced to make learning a joyful activity.
- No Bag day: The Department of School Education has introduced 'NO BAG DAY' on 1st and 3rd Saturday of every month at primary level so as to promote creative thinking abilities in Students through drawing model making, singing, playing, story book reading, puppetry etc.
- CBSE affiliation Phase-I: 44,660 Government schools in Andhra Pradesh will be affiliated to CBSE in a phased manner. 1092 Schools were being affiliated during 2021-22.
- Baseline assessment survey was conducted from 27th to 31st July, 2021 by APSCERT. All Students from Class-3 to 10 were tested and the marks entered in online portal. Girls performed better than boys in all classes and the students of classes-1, 3, 6, 8 and 9 need more help.
- Survey on Online classes: Pragyata guidelines were communicated to all schools for conduct of online classes. An online survey was conducted by the Teachers/CRPs/MEOs in Pvt. Schools. 3221 schools participated in this survey.
- Reading capacity of students under 'We Love Reading': The Government of AP implementing 'We Love Reading' program as part of NEP guidelines to promote foundational literacy skills among students with Target group of students of class-III to IX. A survey was conducted in 44,309 schools covering 26,793,64 students to know their reading levels under Foundational Literacy and Numeracy.
- Survey on technology facilities to students: Survey was conducted through google form during the month of June-2021 covering 43 Lakh students. 58% of students doesn't have minimum access to online services and 75% of students are utilizing TV for educational purpose.
- Bilingual textbooks from Classes I to VII have been redesigned keeping in view of NEP-2020 guidelines. State has developed Bilingual Story books with local important events.
- Implemented Mother Tongue based Multi Lingual Education: All text books of Classes 1st to 3rd were developed in the local tribal languages i.e., Savara, Konda, Kuvi and Adivasi etc.
- The school infrastructure was upgraded through the implementation of Mana Badi-Nadu- Neduprogram in phased manner.
- The State has provided Student Kit with 3 pairs of uniform(s) cloth along with stitching charges, School Bag, Text Books, set of Notebooks, two pair of shoes, Two pairs of socks, One Belt and oxford dictionary.
- Amma Vodi Scheme was implemented with the Objective- send your children to school for that Government will give rupees Rs.15,000/- to the mothers of the students.
- Workbooks, activity books for PP1 & PP2 have been prepared.
- Bridge course to primary and high school students through TV: Vidya Varadhi is a program designed for primary classes (I to V) and Secondary classes (VI to IX).
- Provided training to teachers on DIKSHA platform on e-Content creation.
- Conducted orientation to teachers on new text books.
- Language Festival: State conducted language festivals in all schools through online and offline mode at Mandal Level from 27-12-2021 to 30-12-2021 in the areas of language proficiency.
- School Safety program was conducted in collaboration with District Fire department in all schools with an objective to bring awareness to the Students on school safety and also about the creation of safe environments starting from their homes to their schools and back..
- Azadika Amrith Mahostav programme was implemented in all schools to improve the intellectual, emotional, social, spiritual & potential spirit among

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

the students. Essay competitions were conducted.

- Vidyanjali 2.0 aims to enhance the quality of school education through community and volunteers participation in schools. As of now 452 schools were registered in the portal. Workshops were conducted with volunteer organizations and concerned HMs of selected schools duly focusing on 300 schools in inspirational districts.
- YouTube Channel and Face book page for SCERT: A YouTube channel was created for AP SCERT. All the webinar videos and e-content were categorized and uploaded in channel for utilization of students and teachers. All live videos are streamed through OBS software.
- Webinar Based ICT Training: The SCERT, AP innovated a novel idea of reaching teachers through Webinar through 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 open source software) tools, Video making techniques. Daily 50,000 tech savvy teachers viewed and feedback was submitted on the same page.
- Learning Enhancement Programme-Samagra Shiksha distributed remediation material and taken up learning enhancement activities like Gnana Dhara for slow learners.
- Teacher Performance Indicators: The Project Approval Board has approved to implement Teacher Appraisal system to all teachers in the State under which self-assessment by the teachers should be done at least twice in a year.
- Strengthening of Libraries –With the objective to inculcate reading habit among the students, the state has procured and supplied class appropriate books to all Elementary, Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools Expenditure of Rs.5, 000/-per school for primary schools ,Rs.13,000/-per school for upper primary schools, Rs.15,000/-per school for secondary Schools and Rs.20,000/-per school for Sr. Secondary Schools was incurred.
- Composite School Grant: State provided the school grant ranging from Rs.25,000 to Rs.1.0 lakh as per enrolment of the all government schools to ensure

with basic minimum equipment for the holistic development of all learners.

- In-Service Teacher Training (NISHTHA): AP has proposed to implement the innovative program called NISHTHA to improve teacher's abilities during 2020-21. Online trainings were conducted by NCERT in 18 modules and nearly one lakh ten thousand teachers are trained. NISHTHA 2.0 provided 90 days training to 61568 secondary and senior secondary level teachers (ongoing) online course through NISHTHA 2.0. NISHTHA 3.0 provided 90 days training to 78211 Primary and AW teachers (ongoing) online course through NISHTHA 3.0.
- Sports and Physical Education: Every Government school will receive sports grant of Rs.5,000/-per Primary School, Rs.10,000/- for upper primary schools and up to Rs.25,000/- for secondary and senior secondary schools for meeting expenses on procuring sports equipment for indoor & outdoor games.

Major flagship Programme

- The State has organized Constitution day celebrations during the period from 26.11.2020 to 26.11.2021. Pledge taking ceremony to mark the occasion, besides special assembly was organized in all schools where the pledge was readout by all the Students and teachers.
- Fit India Quiz Competition: To provide a national platform for students to showcase their knowledge about fitness and sports, fit India quiz competitions were conducted to all the students wherein 2100 schools and 2344 children participated in the competitions.
- EK BHARAT SHRESHTHA BHARAT: The State implemented the program in all schools with paired State of Punjab. The State has paired 110 schools with the State of Punjab to exchange the culture, language and other subject matters between Andhra Pradesh and Punjab.
- Azadika Amrith Mahotsav: The program was launched by Hon'ble Prime minister on March 12, 2021 with an objective to celebrate 75 years of India's independence and also to commemorate 91 years of

Dandi March. The Mahotsav is an embodiment of all that is progressive about socio-cultural, political and economic identity of India.

- Vidyanjali is a program to enable community /volunteers /organisations/ institutions/NRIs to interact and connect directly with the government/government aided schools of their choices and share their knowledge and skills and contribute in the form of assets/material/equipment to meet the requirement of the schools.
- Shikshak Parv-2021 based on theme "Quality and Sustainable Schools: Learning from Schools in India" was held successfully between 7th to 17th September, 2021 to encourage the innovative practices
- Manodarpan is an initiative covering a wide range of activities to provide Psycho social support to student's teachers and families for mental health and emotional well being was observed during mental health week.

National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Proficiency (NIPUN Bharat): State Level FLN Mission was formed. Orientation to all stake holders was conducted on awareness of FLN mission. FLN Committees were constituted at District, Mandal and School level. Translated FLN learning outcomes into Telugu and designed the class wise monthly activities for achieving the learning outcomes. Two periods are being allotted exclusively for conduct of FLN activities in the timetable given in the academic calendar.

Three months school preparedness programme Balavatika (Vidya Parvesh) is being implemented after reopening of the schools for the academic year 2021-22.

National Education Policy (NEP)-2020

Action Taken in Andhra Pradesh

SCERT has designed & developed curriculum for Pre Primary sections. Preparatory classes are started from the academic year 2020-21 and developed training and resource material for PP1 & PP2. Semester system is being implemented from class 1 to 6 from the academic year 2020-21. High-quality bilingual textbooks and teacher hand books are developed with an emphasis on Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN). Initiated an

incentive scheme of giving education kits to students (Jagananna Vidya Kanuka), with a budget of Rs.650 Cr. Implementing CCE to assess the students' performance through formative and summative assessments and also state has initiated year long reading campaign 'We Love Reading' at school level to improve foundational literacy of children. Extensive training programme for (1) lakh primary teachers on pedagogy was done in three spells.

NISHTHA online courses in both English and Telugu media are being successfully implemented. Initiated Mana Badi Naadu Nedu Programme (Infrastructure Development) to strengthen the (9) infrastructural components in schools in a phased manner. (15715 schools are taken under phase 1) with the budget of total Rs.11,301 Cr for all 3 phases. State has taken up restructuring of School Complexes in tune with NEP Guidelines is under process. Development of Balasahityam (Children's Literature) on district wise cultural and historical stories is initiated for cultural enrichment. Developed Mother Tongue based Multilingual Education (MT-MLE) text books in 6 tribal languages (Savara, Konda, Kuvi, Adivasi, Oriya, Koya and Sugali).

Out of School Children (OSC)

Through survey 19373 children in various schools were identified as out of school during the year 2021-22 of them 3647 children were admitted in Bhavitha, KGBVs, residential and different schools. 18360 out of school children were provided special training under non-residential mode.

Urban Residential Schools

There are 3 (Three) existing Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas with an enrolment of 343 at Vijayawada (100) Visakhapatnam (143) and SPSR Nellore (100) Districts. At present 270 children enrolled in 3 Urban Residential Schools

The approved budget was Rs.1.76 crores for specific category of children such as Orphans, Semi-Orphans, Homeless, CWAP, Beggars, Street Children, Rag Pickers, Children of HIV effected, Children of sex workers etc.,.

Urban Residential Hostels

There are Fourteen (14) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya (Hostels) with approved strength of 980

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

children (capacity of 70 children in each hostel) with an approved budget of Rs.9.16 crores (Except East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, Anantapur Districts) in the State. The Children of various deprived categories such as Orphans, Semi-Orphans, Homeless, CWAP, Beggars, Street Children, Rag Pickers, children of HIV affected, children of sex workers etc., are studying in the hostels. At present 801 children enrolled in 14 URHs.

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 18 months are eligible for this training. 18360 'Out of School children' are identified and proposed to AWP & B in 2021-22. The PAB 2021-22 approved budget of Rs.7.71 crores for Special Training under Non-residential mode (6, 9 months) for these children by opening 918 centers (20 children per each centre) across the State. At present 1223 children are enrolled in 55 NRST centers.

Seasonal Hostels (SHS)

Children whose parents likely to migrate to other places in search of seasonal work are identified and the Seasonal Hostels are provided to the children. 7500 children were identified in the State and provided special training under Residential mode in seasonal hostels for the year 2021-22 with a budget of Rs.4.50 crores.

Transport Allowance

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, more than 3 KM for Upper Primary Schools and 5 KM distance for High Schools.

The PAB 2021-22 has approved an amount of Rs.8.73 crores for providing free transport/Escort facility for 29124 children classes studying I to VIII from sparsely populated areas/urban areas where schools are not available and Rs.1.93 crores approved for 6436 Secondary school students with distance of 5 KMs

neighbourhood area schools during the academic year 2021-22 as per RTE Act 2009 norms.

Open Schooling System

The PAB 2021-22 has approved budget of Rs.5.65 crores for providing course material and certification to 28275 Out of School Children in the age group 16 to 19 years. The fund is to be used for socially and economically disadvantaged groups such as children belonging to SC, ST, CWSN, Minority etc. and girls cutting across all the categories in the Open School system (NIOS/SIOS) at Secondary/senior secondary stage.

Minority Education

Up gradation of Urdu Primary Schools: There are 1062 Urdu primary, 330 Urdu upper primary and 109 Urdu high schools (Total 1501) functioning in the State. During the academic year in the month of August, the minority enrolment drive was conducted in all the districts. Through enrolment drive 22040 children's are enrolled in classes I to VIII. 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.

Language Festival : Urdu & Telugu Language Festivals were conducted in 1062 Urdu medium Primary schools, 330 Upper Primary Schools, 109 High Schools and in 18 Minority KGBVs to show the wealth and diversity of language.

Equity

Career Guidance

Career guidance for the year 2020-21, PAB considered 6386 Govt. schools as per U-DISE 2019-20 with secondary and higher secondary classes @ 0.05 lakhs per schools for internet and other online facilities. The total budget Rs. 319.3 lakhs were transferred to SCERT, AP to organise the entire program. Organised one day orientation program to 113 Master Resource Persons on Career portal at state level and developed teacher training module.

Vocational Education

Vocational Education is Implemented in 477 schools to enhance the employability skills of students in classes 9th to 12th (youth) on modular vocational courses and

also to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry - multi-exit learning opportunities. 28 vocational institutions were newly sanctioned and approved a budget of Rs.47.26 Crores to 505 VE schools in the State in the PAB 2021-22.

Vocational Education implemented in the current academic year started from 25.10.2021 with new interventions like Hub and Spoke, Exposure to Vocational Education (Class 6-8) and Skill hubs in 3 schools as Pilot Project was taken up under Skill Hub Initiatives in the current academic year.

Hub and Spoke

Increasing access to skill education in schools by covering hitherto uncovered schools and students where the regular VE model is not feasible.

Exposure to Vocational Education (Class 6-8)

To develop an understanding and perspective on the purpose of work experience and pre vocational education programme with specific reference to Samagra Shiksha.

Skill Hub Initiatives (SHI)

The Skill Hubs Initiative aims at creating shared infrastructure, aligning with the needs of the local economy and addressing the needs of all target segments for vocational training to 'Out of School Children'.

Children with Special Needs(CwSN)

Physiotherapy services to CwSN :Physiotherapy services have been provided to Children with all Intellectual Disability, Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Disability and Orthopaedic Children by Physiotherapists in all mandals of 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh. 33,000 CwSN benefitted by therapeutic services.



Home based Education programme:

CwSN are being covered under this program after completing the process of formal enrolment in their nearby regular schools. Under this program, the Resource persons were visited the child at his/ her home once in a week and taught basic communication, academic skills to the CwSN and build positive energy in the mind of the parents of CwSN. 7480 CwSN were benefitted under this programme



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

World Physiotherapy day: One day online training programme was conducted to physiotherapists, Special Educators and parents of CwSN on the occasion of World Physiotherapy day on 8th September, 2021 for creating awareness among parents of CwSN on importance and need of Physiotherapy services for CwSN. 2464 participants were attended to the online training programme.

Inclusive Education Resource Persons (IERPs): 987 resource persons have been working in elementary level in the state for providing daily living skills and support services to children with special needs at resource centers. Apart from performing these services, the resource persons are responsible for identification of CwSN and enrol them in schools under Inclusive Education.

Helper/Ayas/Attendant : For providing assistance to Children with Special Needs, 672 ayahs were working at 672 resource centers in the State.



Enrollment Drive : Enrolment drive was conducted by Special Educators at field level from 15th July to 31st July, 2021 and enrolled CwSN in Government and Government aided schools.

Jagananna Vidya Kanuka (Supply of Student Kits)

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. Under "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" scheme for the Academic Year 2021-22, the Government of A.P have supplied Students Kits consisting of three (3) pairs of uniforms, set of notebooks, text books, a pair of shoes and two (2) pairs

Distribution of TLM Kits to Intellectual Disability students : 1845 TLM kits distributed to Children with Intellectual disabilities under ADIP scheme in coordination with Composite Regional Center, Nellore.

State Level online Training Programmes : State level online training programmes were conducted to the Principals, Teachers, Parents of CwSN and Special Educators for 3 days in July, August and September months on Communication, Motor, Social and Vocational Skills among CwSN in coordination with NIEPID, Secundrabad. 4200 Parents of CwSN and 617 School Assistants under IEDSS, 987 IERPs and Teachers benefitted through the programme.

Identification and Medical assessment camps: Medical Assessment Camps are conducted in all blocks for assessing gravity of disability of CwSN and providing suitable Aids and Appliances in coordination with ALIMCO.



socks, a belt, school bag and a dictionary 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 Madarasas in the State.

The total number of beneficiaries is 47,32,064. The total budget of "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" for the academic year 2021-22 is Rs.789.21 Crores.

Mana Badi Nadu Nedu (MBNN)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh considers the school as a divine place and wants to promote the school as a true learning centre to the children and introduced 'Mana Badi – Nadu Nedu' program to take up the

following infrastructure facilities in the schools on mission mode: (i) Toilets with running water (ii) Drinking water supply (iii) Major and minor repairs (iv) Electrification with fans and tube lights (v) Furniture for students and staff (vi) Green chalk boards (vii) Painting (viii) English laband (ix) Compound wall & (x) Kitchen sheds.

Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase-I: During the financial year 2020-21, total 15,715 schools were taken up with a projected estimated cost of Rs.3,996Cr and the total expenditure incurred was Rs.3,677Cr (as on 06.01.2022). Out of 15,715 schools proposed in Phase-I, 15,715 schools projects were started and 14,750 School projects were completed.

Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase-II: The Government of Andhra Pradesh has intended to take up the improvement of infrastructure in Phase-II keeping in view of the certain reforms introduced in school education and bringing PP1 and PP2 children of Anganwadi Centres to primary schools and upper primary schools. A total number of 12680 schools are to be taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.4535Cr in phase-II.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)

KGBV scheme was launched in August 2005 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in difficult areas. The scheme is being implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country. The scheme provides minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Minority Communities and the remaining 25% is accorded to girls from BPL families on priority.

There are 352 KGBVs functioning in the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh which includes 18 KGBVs for Minorities. The total enrolment for the year 2019-20 was 81,803. 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) functioning in the State presently. The SSC Pass percentage of KGBVs in 2020-21 is 100%.

221 KGBVs upgraded to Intermediate level for which 101 new buildings were sanctioned in addition to the

existing buildings. All these Intermediate KGBVs are fully equipped with residential facilities, Bedding material, Text books, Note books, etc., The diet charges were enhanced from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.1,400/- from the year 2019-20 for providing 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 of KGBVs is borne by the Samagra Shiksha. From the year 2020-21, vocational education being implemented in 59 KGBVs and the examinations for the students is also conducted by the SSC board and the Students studying in KGBVs were also covered under Jagannana Vidya Kanuka, AmmaVodi programmes.

Medical kits were provided to the KGBV students as precarious measurements in COVID time and vaccinations drive were conducted in all the KGBVs under COVID care activities for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 also. Learning Improvement Programme (LIP) and We Love Reading Campaign initiatives are also implemented in the KGBVs from the year 2020-21.

State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

The State Institute of Education (SIE) was established in mid-60s for qualitative improvement of elementary education. Subsequently, State institutes/agencies were set up in the State with title 'State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERT)' to provide academic and professional support and guidance to agencies and institutions working in the field of education, population and development education, child rights and environment protection, and eco-friendly life style, community education etc. The vision of SCERT demands to produce high quality teaching learning materials and enriched literature for teachers, trainers, supervisors and key educational functionaries through generating new ideas, innovations, improved practices in the field of education, quality monitoring and supervision etc.

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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 the quality at all levels of School Education and to provide in 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 (iii) Research, Monitoring & Evaluation.

- As an apex body of academic support responsible for providing standards of Students and Teacher Education from Pre-Primary 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 166 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.8.4 and the district wise and category wise details of Junior colleges functioning for the year 2021-22 are given in Annexure 8....

Table.8.4 Category wise Junior colleges functioning in the state

Sl.No	Category of College	No of colleges
1	Government +Vocational	472
2	Private Aided	166
3	Private Unaided	2409
4	Others	729
	Total	3, 776

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 2021-22 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 2021-22 is shown in the Table 8.5 below.

Table 8.5.Enrolment of students in colleges in the year 2021-22.

2021-22	Govt.+ Aided+ Other		Private		Total	
	No.of Colleges	Enrollment	No. of Colleges	Enrollment	Colleges	Enrollment
1st year	1367	171208	2409	354622	3776	525830
2nd Year	1367	177830	2409	342883	3776	520713

Source: Board of Intermediate Education

Results, Trainings and Vocational Courses

4,74,773 candidates appeared for General Courses in 2nd year I.P.E March 2021 of which 4,74,754 (100%) students passed, whereas under Vocational courses, out of the 33899 candidates appeared, 33875 students passed. District wise General and Vocational courses result in March 2021 are given in the Annexure .8.9

About 3697 Junior Lecturers were engaged on contract basis Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty for the academic year 2021-22 remuneration @ Rs.37,100/-p.m.

State Institute of Vocational Education

In the 1st& 2nd spells, 694 unemployed youth admitted /registered in 72 short term vocational courses (STVCC) in 1st& 2nd spells during 2021-22(Up to end of October 2021) and 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 from the academic year 2020-21.

The Vocational Paramedical Courses i.e., Multipurpose Health Worker (MPHW)(F), Medical Lab Technician (MLT), Physiotherapy (PT) and Ophthalmic Technician (OT) are functioning and Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) informed to facilitate Clinical Attachment & Clinical Training from the academic year 2021-22.

Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDE)

The Regional Directorate of Skill Development and

Entrepreneurship (RDSDE) advised to monitor the Apprenticeship training program at field level for Intermediate Vocational Pass out students. Accordingly, SIVE Department in consultation with Director of Industries formed State Level Advisory Committee and District Level Advisory Committees for strengthening of Vocational Education in A.P.

As per the guidance of Regional Director, RDSDE, Vijayawada the SIVE Department going to conduct the Industrial Survey in 13 Districts and collect the Data and will submit to the RDSDE, Vijayawada. The Apprenticeship Mela will be conducted in the month of February 2022 to the passed out students of the Vocational Intermediate Students for this academic year 2021-22 for filling 1300 vacancies in various trades.

Samagra Shiksha

A State level committee was constituted for the preparation of Integrated Annual Work Plan for Intermediate Education. The Committee 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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

constituted State Level Advisory Committees 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 commerce courses.

The SIVE Department has taken steps to upgrade in merging of Commerce courses i.e., Insurance and Marketing (I&M), Retail and Marketing (R&M) and Banking and Finance Services (BFS) Courses as Banking and Retail Management (BRM) as new course from the academic year 2021-22. There are 25 Vocational Courses running successfully second year students and after merging of Commerce Vocational Courses, 23 Vocational Courses are running for first year students in the academic year 2021-22.

Virtual Digital Class Rooms

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.

Reduction of 30% Syllabus due to COVID-19

The SIVE Department with the consultation of Senior Faculty of various Vocational Junior Lecturers has taken major steps in reducing the syllabus to 30% due to COVID-19.

Activities

Jagananna Ammavodi

Government decided to give Rs.15000/- per annum financial assistance to each mother or recognized guardian who is below poverty line house hold and sending their children to the Junior colleges. Under Ammavodi, 4,34,348 beneficiaries covered for the year 2020-21 in Intermediate Education.

Nadu Nedu

Government introduced NADU-NEDU programme for modernisation and transformation of Schools by providing basic infrastructure works with 9 components. All Govt. Jr Colleges are set for modernization and transformation in the phase II under the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu programme in the phase II.

As part of implementation, the District Collector and Magistrate, Krishna District accorded administrative

sanction for providing infrastructure Facilities to SRR and CVR Govt Jr college, Vijayawada with an Estimated amount of Rs.210.00 Lakhs. The work was entrusted to the APEWIDC department for Execution and decided to take up the work as Demo Work for Govt Jr Colleges under MANA BADI NADU NEDU

RIDF Works

Government has sanctioned 248 works/Projects under RIDF-XX, XXII and XXIII with an estimated cost of Rs.157.95 Cr under RIDF NABARD assistance to the Intermediate Education. Out of 118 works /Projects, 96 works were completed.

DR.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam Vidya Puraskar Awards:

Under this scheme meritorious students who excel in Intermediate Public Exams will be given a merit certificate along with a medal and amount of scholarship to meet the cost of their Higher Education. The awards will be selected @60 each district.

Best Teacher Awards

Government of Andhra Pradesh is honoring the teachers at plus two stages, with best teacher award, on 5th September every year, in commemoration of the birthday of great sage Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Former President of India. The Government has introduced the scheme of Best Teachers Awards to Junior Colleges Teachers, encouraging the teachers in improving their efficiency in teaching methods.

Prathibha Scholarships Scheme

Under this scheme meritorious students who excel in Intermediate Public Exams will be given a merit certificate along with a medal and amount of scholarship to meet the cost of their Higher Education of Rs.10000/- for graduate and polytechnic, Rs.15000/- for PG and Rs.17500/- for B Tech & Rs.22500/- for medicine. For the Financial year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.27.50 Lakhs proposed under BE 2021-22 for clearance of pending scholarship payments for the years 2019-20 to 2020-21.

Government sanctioned with an estimated amount of Rs.2.10 crores for providing infrastructure Facilities and to take up the work as Demo Work for Govt Jr Colleges under Mana Badi Nadu Nedu.

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.

The state Government has prioritized 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 young people with a special focus on students from disadvantaged population groups. Accordingly, the state Govt. has established 10 new Government Degree Colleges during 2020-21 and 2021-22 to enhance access to all sections of the society and is implementing "JaganannaVidyaDeevena (Full fee Reimbursement)", "JaganannaVasathiDeevena (Maintenance fee)".

Govt. Degree Colleges cater to the educational needs of students representing all sections of the society including the poorest, underprivileged communities residing in the remotest parts of the state. Govt. Degree colleges are imparting higher Education to more than one lakh students and among them 49.7% are women students and 29.47% belong to SC, 12.92% ST, 46.27% BC and 11.33 % other categories. Nearly 4000 teaching faculty - regular, recently absorbed, contract and guest faculty are working in these colleges to impart knowledge and skills to the students.

There are 161 Government Degree Colleges (160 Degree + 1 oriental) and 58 Private aided Colleges presently functional in the state under the Department of Collegiate Education catering to the educational needs of 1.3 Lakh students in UG & PG courses. Out of these, 28 are Autonomous colleges (16 GDCs+ 12 Aided), 2 Social Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges and 3 Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), and one Govt. Degree College with DBT Star College status. The details of number of Degree Colleges and their strength during 2021-22 is shown below in Table 8.6

Table 8.6. Details of Degree Colleges and students in 2021-22.

Category	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges	161	108206
Private Aided Colleges	58	53328
Total	219	161534

District wise number of colleges, strength and category wise enrolments in Government and Private Aided Degree colleges during the year 2021-22 are given in Annexure 8.10 and Annexure 8.11 respectively

Skill Development Initiatives

Department is imparting employable skills through Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) established in 132 Government Degree Colleges. 15,298 students were trained and 8112 & 1088 were shown placements in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

MoA was arrived with CISCO Networking Academy to conduct software training for three years to students and faculty of Govt. Degree Colleges during 2020-21. Also, Imparting Employable skills to students through

collaboration with TCS-iON, IBM-NASSCOM during 2020-21 and 2021-22. New short term courses under JKC platform have been introduced during pre-COVID and Post-COVID periods

Teaching learning Process Management System (TLPMS)

Digital initiative by the department introduced during 2020-21 to monitor online/ offline Teaching learning Process during the COVID-19 second wave. It is available both for Web based Application/Desktop Users and Mobile Application.

- All the faculty members of Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) across the state are using TLP App to report teaching learning progress daily.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Every College prepares course-wise time tables and map them to the respective teachers through the principal's dashboard of Web Application.

The App provides day-wise and month-wise College performance report, Teacher performance report, student attendance and faculty work done statements.

Initiatives to enhance GER & GPI

- Andhra Pradesh state has a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 35.1% in Higher Education and Gender Parity Index of 0.82 (as per AISHE 2019-20). Department of Collegiate Education has taken several initiatives to enhance enrolment ratio in GDCs in 2021-22.
- Establishment of 10 new Government Degree Colleges during 2020-21 and 2021-22 to enhance access to all sections of the society
- Organizing Campaigning in all Junior Colleges in the surrounding areas and Mandals of existing GDCs by Visiting villages, houses and coordinating with Village Secretariats
- Creation of awareness among Intermediate students on Degree Online Admissions and introduction of English as medium of instruction
- Preparation of good quality videos, brochures, pamphlets highlighting facilities and job oriented/Market Oriented Programmes offered by the college.
- Establishment of Help Line Centers to provide guidance on Degree Online Admissions.

Online Admissions

Government of AP introduced online admissions from Academic year 2020-21 for under graduate courses offered by the Degree Colleges in the State to promote merit, achieve excellence, curb malpractices, implement reservations, conduct fair, non-discriminatory and merit-based admissions on a transparent basis in the larger interests and welfare of the student community. 37543 students are admitted for under graduate courses.

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. Department is implementing 245 new employable UG in 88 colleges

from 2020-21. 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 and 2021-22. 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 Siddhartha College, a Private Aided College accredited recently with A+ grade. 81 colleges were encouraged to submit the pending AQARs online. Guidance related to SoP and doubt classification sessions were conducted for better performance.

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. Keeping various parameters in mind, interactive sessions are conducted to all the GDCs by inviting high quality institutions like Miranda College and advised the colleges to adopt the process.

NIRF announces ranks up to 200. In 2021, Govt. College (A) Rajahmundry in AP state got NIRF rank in the rank band between 150-200. 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. V S Krishna Govt. College, Visakhapatnam.

Establishment of New Degree Colleges

10 new Government Degree Colleges were established during 2020-21 and 2021-22 at Nakkapalli & Tagarapuvalasa in Visakhapatnam Dist (2); Vempalli & Rayachoty in Kadapa Dist (2); Palasa, Ponduru, Thogaram in Srikakulam District (3); Vedurukuppam, Chittoor Dist (1), Mummdivaram in East Godavari Dist (1) and Darsi in Prakasam Dist (1) with a total sanctioned intake of 1690.

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 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 On-line education tools, Video content preparation, and 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, and problemsolving 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. So far the faculty prepared and added 3146 videos and will add more covering all papers and subjects by involving 468 faculty members. Choice Based Credit System was introduced in all colleges 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 12 Pvt. Aided Colleges have autonomy of which 11 colleges (03 Govt and 08 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 48 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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

& 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 for public perusal.

For the academic year 2020-21, so far 1442 teaching staff, Physical Directors and Librarians working in various Government and Aided institutions uploaded the data through the principals.

Academic & Administrative Audit

The department initiated Academic & Administrative audit 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 assesses the colleges by a peer team formed with senior selected lecturers named as Academic Advisors and suggests measures for quality enhancement of education in Government & Private Aided Degree colleges in the State every year from February to March. Due to Covid-19 pandemic; the department was not the Academic Audit for the academic years 2019-20 and 2020-2021.

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/-. During 2020 – 21, no awards were given due to Covid Situation

ICT Infrastructure

Under RUSA, 210 Virtual Classrooms in 96 colleges (GDC-63, Aided- 33) were installed and in Non-RUSA colleges, 101 virtual classrooms in 88 Govt Degree Colleges were installed in 2019-20 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 Communications 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 Swachh Sankalp program, Swachh Bharat program by plantation, clean, and green in all 154 Government degree colleges during the year 2021-22. Nearly 30,000 plants were planted.
- 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
- All Colleges arranged Hand sanitization equipment and thermal screening in all the colleges for the safety of Staff and Students as part of COVID-19 protocol.

Extracurricular Activities

Covid-19 Activities 2020-2021: 13 District Colleges conducted Awareness programmes in both offline and online. NSS Units Adapted near the Villages and distributed masks, sanitizers to poor people. Colleges distributed necessary goods like rice, Fruits, Vegetables and Food Packets. Colleges provided masks and sanitizers to both Staff and Students. Alumni and final year students prepared Food to nearby villagers. Conducted awareness programmes on COVID-19, Precautions, and safety measures also conducted BASTRICA AND NADI SODHANA PRANAYAMA in consultation with Art of Living Teachers. Departments in colleges distributed Rs.500/- each to all poor students and helped near poor villages. Several programmes were conducted during COVID-19 and Lockdown period.

NCC - National Cadet Corps

- ü The National Cadet Corps established in colleges aims in developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of Adventure and ideals of selfless services amongst youth citizens. Cadet Satish Kumarreddy from Ananthapur Arts College selected Best Contingent Commander - Leader in Republic Day Parade held at NEW DELHI.
- ü NCC Officer from GDC Repalle, Dr. John Kiran Babu

got Best NCC Officer Award for the Year 2020 from Andhra Battalion.

- ü 16 Cadets from GDC Kurnool selected for R-Day parade in New Delhi. Six Cadets from West Godavari, Five Cadets from Silver Jubilee Govt College selected Pre-RDC Camp.

Red Ribbon Clubs: The formation of Red Ribbon Clubs in 267 Govt & Pvt. Aided Colleges in Andhra Pradesh improve the knowledge of youth by equipping them correct concise and adequate information and heighten their level of awareness about HIV/AIDS/STI/Sexuality and other related issues. 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: International Women's Day is celebrated worldwide by the people including women leaders, from business, political, community, educational institutions on 8th March of Every Year. Women Empowerment Cells established in GDC'S of 13 Districts and celebrating international women's day by organizing various programmes to motivate the girl students.

Technical Education

The prime objective of the department is to increase and enhance skilled technical manpower through Polytechnic education to cater to the needs of the industry and thereby achieve sustainable development goals. The Government also lays emphasis on improving the ranking at all India level by enhancing the quality of

education in the Polytechnics and increase the number of students who join Polytechnic education. There are 84 Government, 2 Aided and 171 Private polytechnics functioning in the state.

Mission

- Teaching and learning suiting industry needs
- Interaction with Industry for upgrading courses
- 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 2021-22 are shown in Table.8.7

Table.8.7. Admissions in Polytechnics of AP for the year-2021-22 (in Nos)

Type of College	Polytechnics	Sanctioned strength	Admitted	Vacancies	Percentage of Admitted
Government	84	17004	12020	4984	70.69
Private Aided	2	271	268	03	98.89
Private	171	52156	29143	23013	55.88
TOTAL	257	69431	41431	28000	59.67

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Institutional Infrastructure Development

18 Government Polytechnics are running without permanent buildings. Construction of buildings for 15 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 20 works completed, 12 works are in progress and 11 works are not yet started. Under State Development Programme (State Plan) Budget, 15 works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.8283.50 lakhs of which 13 works were grounded which are in progress, 2 works are completed. 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. 4 works are completed, 12 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 84 Govt. Polytechnics. 500 Digital Class rooms are established in 84 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 place 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.

Web Counselling: The admissions into Polytechnics are performed by web counselling using 30 Government/Private/ Aided Polytechnics as Help Line

centres.

Institutional Websites 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.25.00 lakhs for getting National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for 5 Government Polytechnics for the year 2021-22.

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 2021-22 onwards.

Skill Development Activities

41 Skill Development Centers in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been established on self-sustainable basis. CISCO academies were established in all 84 Government Polytechnics. So far 62,178 students attended certified courses in CISCO Academies till the Academic Year 2021-22. Technical Skill Development Institutes (TSDIs) in collaboration with APSSDC- SIEMENS were established in 7 Government Polytechnics offering 19 courses. Total 73,040 students get trained in 40 APSSDC-SIEMENS centres.

MoA signed with IIIT Bombay to facilitate students of Government Polytechnics to take up Online Courses on Spoken Tutorial relevant to their branch of study. As on date 6408 students have successfully completed the Courses and the process is going on.

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. Many number of industries are participating in the camp

for selection of apprentices. 175 students are undergoing for Apprenticeship Training in the Academic year 2021-22. Skilling enhanced through 'Mandatory Industrial Training' for six months. 42,136 students are undergoing practical training In the academic year 2021-22.

Capacity Building Programs for faculty:

- 13 Programmes are conducted by NITTTR. Extension centre, Vijayawada in coordination with SBTET for 1120 staff members in the year 2021.
- 3 Programmes are conducted to the 84 Principals of Government Polytechnics.

POLYCET-2021 Entrance Examination:The Department of Technical Education has conducted POLYCET-2021 Entrance Examination on 01-11-2021. Out of 68137 candidates appeared, 64187 are qualified (94.20%)

M.O.U.s:The Department of Technical Education has entered M.O.U. with EDUSKILLS for establishing 6 Corporate Training Academies (Cisco Networking Academy, AWS, REDHAT, PALO ALTO, BLUE PRISM, and MOCRO CHIP) in Government Polytechnics in phase manner from June-2021.

M.O.A signed with IIT, Mumbai on Spoken Tutorial to facilitate students to take up online courses relevant to their branch of study. 4447 students were trained in this programme. M.O.U signed with CISCO Systems, Inc. India on 20.02.2021 to offer training programmes on IT Fundamentals and CCNA. 782 Staff and 50557 students are trained across the State.

Online Teaching Learning Process (OTLP)

The Department of Technical Education has introduced Online Teaching Learning Process in Govt. Polytechnics of Andhra Pradesh Monitoring System which enables Online mode of Teaching in blended mode due to the situations arising out of COVID and also introduced online Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System to receive and resolve the grievances of students, staff of Government Polytechnics and offices in the department.

Naadu-Nedu

Government has launched the Naadu-Neduprogramme 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 were 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 2025.
- 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 self-employment.
- Provide opportunities to fulfil the needs of women, rural and tribal students.
- Provide residential & non-residential training for candidates from interior & backward areas and also locals from nearby areas.
- Emphasis will be laid on promoting Online classes by State Board of Technical Education and Training

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

(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 and providing 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 11481 Sub-centres, 1130 Rural Primary Health Centres, 560 Urban Primary Health Centres 181 Community Health Centres, 51 Area Hospitals, 17 District Hospitals and 12 Teaching hospitals in 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 15.9, 6.4 and 25 respectively as compared to 19.7, 6.0 and 30 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, bulletin - 2019). 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.8.8.

Table 8.8. 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	25	30	SRS- 2019
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 (NFHS-5)	47.8 (NFHS-4)	NFHS
6	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	-	15.9	19.7	SRS 2019
7	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	-	6.4	6.0	SRS 2019
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, Surakshit Matritva Aswasan (SUMAN) LaQshya and issue of Mother and Child Health Cards (MCP) Cards. Each of these has a definite objective and while providing necessary maternal services, helps 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. 1.26 Lakh pregnant women were benefitted during 2021-22 up to December 2021.
- Under the Government of India's new policy to guarantee free & cashless deliveries including caesarean operations in all public health institutions, 1,98,784 pregnant women availed drugs and consumables, 1,95,717 availed free diet, 1,98,488 availed free diagnostics and 1,55,337 availed drop back services under Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram scheme which was initiated under NRHM without any user charges and any out-of-pocket expenditure during 2021-2022 (upto December).
- 991870 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.

- 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 310507 pregnant women screened under PMSMA during the year, 2021-22 upto December and identified 55546 high risk mothers.
- 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), a Maternity Benefit Scheme 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 after 6 months of pregnancy and Rs.2000 /- for registration of child birth and first cycle of vaccination. During 2021-22, under the scheme, 1,08,586 beneficiaries are covered up to December 2021.

The Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services is shown in the Table 8.9 below

Table 8.9. Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services. (In. Nos)

Sl. No.	Indicator	2020-21	2021-22 up to Dec' 2021
1	ANC Registrations	8,96,343	6,57,071
2	High Risk PW	1,42,996	1,01,057
3	ANC 4 Checkups	9,50,601	7,25,257
4	Govt. Institutional Deliveries	2,83,807	2,24,902
5	Low Birth Weight (<2.5 Kgs)	29,162	36,287
6	Breast Feeding within 1Hr	6,71,132	4,85,929
7	Post Natal Checkups	6,05,809	5,15,380

Source: Family Welfare

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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), 23 Mini Special New Born Care Units (Tribal), 21 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, 163 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 and established a State Infant Life Line at Visakhapatnam to analyze cause wise infant deaths to 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 GoI guidelines to cover the left out and drop out children. It is an ongoing programme with time-to-time reviews, reorientation trainings and introduction of new vaccines. During 2021-22, (up to December, 2021), 101.38% of coverage achieved under full Immunization (Children below 1 yr) and 100.44% of coverage under Complete Immunization (Children 1 to 5 Yrs).

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram: The children will be screened for health problems under this program and provide vitamin-A supplementation, bi-annual deworming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. Achievements under Programme are shown in Table.8.10.

Table: 8.10 Achievements of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram Programme

Sl.No	Intervention	2020-21	2021-22 (Up to Dec 2021)
1	Schools Screening (in No's.)	0	0
2	Screening Children (in lakh Nos)	0	0
3	Children treated by PHC/UHC MOs team (in Lakh Nos.)	0	0
4	Referral to higher Centres (in Lakh Nos.)	0	0
5	Treated at higher hospitals – AarogyaSree & Non AarogyaSree (in Nos.)	0	0
6	Eye Screening (in Lakh Nos.)	0	0
7	Spectacles Distributed (in Nos.)	0	0
8	Albendazole Tablets distributed (in crore Nos)	1.04	1.01
9	Iron Folic Acid tabs (Big + Small) (in Crore Nos)	11.85	12.85
10	RBSK Target (in Lakh Nos)	73.58	74.50
11	Mobile Health Teams (in Nos.)	438	0
12	District Early Intervention Centres (in Nos.)	34	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), counselling and referral services are provided to adolescents. At present, there are 1358 operational AFHC clinics across 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 2021-22, 12,50,748 students studying 7th to 12th Classes in Govt. Institutions are receiving Sanitary Napkins every month regularly.

A new initiative by Gol under Ayushman Bharat called School Health Programmes 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. 10932 Principals/Head masters and 2 teachers from each school, a total of 21864 teachers were trained to implement the programme successfully.

Under Peer Educator Program 1,03,266 Peer educators are selected in 13 districts to reach out to adolescents. Each peer educator forms a group of 15-20 boys and girls from their community and conduct weekly one-to-two-

hour participatory sessions using Peer Educator Kits. During the session peer educator will sensitize adolescents towards their health and inform them about existing adolescent friendly health services.

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 2021-22 (up to December 2021), 832 Vasectomies, 82446 Tubectomy operations, 45117 Interval IUCD insertions, 7724 PPIUCD Insertions and 566 Antara Injections were performed. There were 247478 OP and 383895 CC users.

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. During the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) no deaths, sterilization complications and failure cases are reported.

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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Member Appropriate Authority and Advisory Committees were constituted at State, District and Sub District Level and regular meetings are being conducting by these committees to review the implementation of PC & PNDT Act in the state. During 2021-22 (up to December, 2021), 4016 inspections, 773 decoy operations conducted.

Web portal was established for online Registration, Renewals, Modifications, Reporting and Grievances (pcpndtap.gov.in). All VHNCs platforms are utilizing to discuss the importance of female child and implementation of PC&PNDT Act. Awareness meetings are conducting in all VHNDs programme days on Save the Girl child norm.

V. National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)

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, to 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.

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 (37017 in rural area & 5735 in urban area). They are involved in all Government schemes. Their knowledge is updated from time to time by conducting orientation programme on the relevant subjects.

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND): 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 is called as VHSND. Every I & II Friday, VHSND will be conducted in all AWC's as a state specific initiative.

VHSND is an intersectoral collaboration of following four components namely-

1. Health: It includes basic health and counseling services for reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health, Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases
2. Nutrition: It includes services as well as counseling 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. 560 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) in 120 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.

At present, 560 Urban Primary Health Centres with facilities like 41 in-house lab tests including ECG, free drugs and Tele-consultations for the core specialties like Cardiology, Orthopaedics, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, General Medicine, Gynaecology, Paediatrics to provide quality medical services to the thickly populated urban dwellers nearer to them. Under these UPHCs, 27.36 Lakhs OPD, 3.11 Lakhs Tele consultation, 7.23 Lakhs Lab investigations, 2.60 Lakhs Immunization and 2.30 Lakhs ANC/PNC were performed during the year 2021-22 up to December 2021.

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 2021-22, a total of 6,47,317 mothers and 6,06,056 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.

Emergency Health Transportation Scheme (108 Services)

734 ambulances (26 Neonatal, 179 ALS and 529 BLS ambulances) with trained technical staff available all 24 hours and 365 days through 108 toll-free number were made operational to cover entire state. For the period from April 2021 to December 2021 a total of 7.55 lakh patients and 1.63 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 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 patients with chronic diseases are also

being conducted. 70.44 lakhs beneficiaries utilized MMU services for the period from April 2021 to Dec 31st 2021. @ 46 patients per MMU per day. 7,34,592 home based visits were conducted, 2,40,841 ECGs were taken during this period. 53 MMUs exclusively serve the tribal areas. 5.28 lakh tribal beneficiaries utilized the MMC services during this period.

HEALTH

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 Filaria 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 and Urban Development, etc.

The status of Vector Borne Diseases in the State is shown in the Table 8.11 below

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 8.11 Status of Vector Borne Diseases in the State of AP.

Diseases	2020			2021 (up to 19-12-2021)		
	Sample collection	positives	Deaths	Sample collection	positives	Deaths
Malaria	4346744	2027	0	4991955	1308	0
Dengue	13113	925	0	81779	4521	0
Chikungunya	318	28	0	697	46	0
JE	43	0	0	11	0	0
Filaria	93190	2	0	120731	0	0

National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)

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, 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 and to achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB etc. The achievements under the programmes are shown in Table. 8.13

Achievements (upto Nov, 2021)

In the year 2020-21 three (3) districts are proposed for reduction in TB Incidence by 20% and got approval in ROP. Under sub-national TB free certification East Godavari District, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam are proposed.

Performance of NTEP (as per new indicators) details are shown in 8.12

Table 8.12 Performance of NTEP (as per new indicators)

Year	Annual Total TB Case Notification Rate			Treatment Success rate
	Public	Private	Total	
2015	122	15	137	82%
2016	125	17	142	82%
2017	130	31	161	84%
2018	124	51	175	85%
2019	147	43	189	90%
2020	89	33	122	91%
2021 (Jan-Nov)	116	46	162	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.

Disease Control

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. 115 Vision centers and 38 Secondary Vision Centers are established and linked with Tele Ophthalmology

To achieve the Major Milestone of Reduce the prevalence of blindness and the disease burden of Blindness & Visual Impairment 1,84,025 cataract surgeries were conducted, 10258 spectacles distributed free of cost and 1309 donated Eye Balls (cornea for corneal transplant) collected during 2021-22 (up to December, 2021).

Dr. YSR Kanti Velugu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a unique Special innovative Programme "Dr. YSR Kanti Velugu" - Mass Eye Screening to provide comprehensive Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Eye care services to the population at free of cost, to be implemented in 6 Phases over a period of 3 years on a mission mode from 10.10.2019 to 31.01.2022. The programme has been launched on 10.10.2019 on the occasion of "World Sight Day".

Mode of implementation: Dr. YSR Kanti Velugu 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 with 60% State Share and 40% from GOI, NPCB (NHM).

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

Under Phase-I & II: Eye Screening of School Children in both Govt. and Private schools was successfully completed, screened 66,17,613 children covering 60,393 schools, provided 1,58,227 free spectacles to all children and conducted 310 surgeries for the identified School Children.

Under Phase-III: Eye Screening "Avva-Tata" for 60 years and above population started on 18.02.2020. During 2021-22 (as on 27.12.2021) Under Phase III, 15,93,892 Old Age people screened, Spectacles recommended to 8,31,441 Spectacles delivered to 5,46,063 beneficiaries and 1,45,317 Cataract Surgeries done. Phase III AVVA-TATA Eye Screening Programme is still being conducted in all 13 districts. The total of Phase III expenditure incurred is Rs.89.66 Crores.

Eye Screening, Prescription of Spectacles is being done at PHCs / Urban PHCs / Village Secretariats/ Ward Secretariats and Institutions and Cataract Surgeries conducting in Govt. Institutions and 84 Registered NGO Hospitals and Aarogyasri Empanelled Hospitals. The total expenditure incurred so far for implementation of the programme is Rs.113.50 Crores.

Achievements

52 Govt. Institutions and 13 DBCs are strengthened with Opth. Equipment. 11 Teaching Hospitals 13 District

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Hospitals 28 Area Hospitals and 84 NGO Eye Hospital are providing eye care services.

232 PMOAs were Outsourced out of 400 Sanctioned for implementation of Dr YSR Kanti Velugu Programme. Online Training is being conducted for New PMOAs with the support of LVPEI (Ongoing programme). Govt. included the Cataract Surgeries in Dr YSR Aarogyasri Scheme and providing services in Empanelled Hospitals. All screening details of beneficiaries are entered in Online Database unique programme Govt. of AP Initiative flagship programme.

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.

The major focus of the programme is on early case detection through universal coverage of vulnerable population and to ensure timely & complete treatment of confirmed cases in order to prevent Grade II disabilities. NLEP also stands committed to the goal of zero case of child leprosy. With a view to achieve these goals, some major policy decisions have been taken by MoHFW.

1. Screening of children (0-18) years for leprosy has been integrated with Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) at Anganwadi Centers, government schools, and also with Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK).
2. The Urban poor, vulnerable and migrant population and urban slums will be covered through convergence of leprosy screening under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).
3. Community Based Assessment Checklist (CBAC) has been suitably modified inter alia to ensure screening of leprosy in 30+ years population under Comprehensive Primary Health Care segment of Ayushman Bharat.

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. NLEP also stands committed to the goal of zero case of child leprosy.

Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance for Leprosy

A comprehensive strategy "Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance for Leprosy" has been developed to ensure screening of the entire vulnerable population in the country upto the household level, since it is very important to focus on early case detection before any visible disability occurs.

Early case detection is also necessary to stop the disease transmission at the community level. Further, special focus is needed for children to achieve zero disability among new paediatric patients. Likewise it is important to make the Active Case Detection a sustainable and educative activity by regularly involving the front line workers, community volunteers and persons affected with leprosy.

Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance for Leprosy (ACDRS) operational guidelines 2020, focus on the quality of screening of the entire eligible population once or twice in a year, depending upon the endemicity and epidemiology of the disease in the given area. This strategy will strengthen the regular surveillance system, while ensuring 100% population coverage for screening. The strategy shall ensure follow-up of suspects for final diagnosis and treatment. It inter alia makes provision for expeditious information exchange between the leprosy programme officers of different Districts/States.

The New strategy will also ensure the coverage of underserved population including migrants and slum dwellers.

Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance for Leprosy was conducted in the state from October- 2020 to March-2020. ANMs are having the mobile App with house hold names and examining for leprosy suspects. ANMs examine and refer the suspects to Medical Officers and Medical Officers confirming and put them on MDT.

Follow up treatment is provided to the patient at their doorstep by ANM by collecting the dose at PHC.

During 2021-22, (up to December 2021)1313 new cases were detected

- All districts have reached elimination goal. i.e P R less than 1case/10000 population.
- ANCDR is 3.24/one Lakh Population in the state.
- Grade-II deformity is 2.1 and Grade-II deformity per million population is 0.5
- Child cases are decreasing 141 to 64 children are on MDT at present.
- There are no child deformity cases during the year 2021-22.
- Trainings : Conducted Online Leprosy examination and certification for the pass out Medical Officers.
- MCR is distributed 10,157 foot deformity cases.
- 126 RCS (Re Constructive surgeries) are done to deformity persons to bring them the normal shape.
- DPMR (Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation) Camps are conducted at PHCs on 10th and in leprosy colonies on 11th of every month in the state.

Focused Leprosy Campaign for hot spots: The village/urban area must be considered as hot spot where even a single Grade II disabled case is detected. 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.

Leprosy affected persons received 1999 Old age pensions, 639 widow pensions and 8549 Disability Pensions during 2020-21 (upto December).

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

The State is conducting population based survey for non communicable diseases to the entire population of the state. Screening is conducted for Hypertension, Diabetes, and Breast, oral and cervical cancer. 18748 ANMs are trained and provided with tabs, Medical equipment for conducting the screening at household level to citizen. Dedicated app is designed for capturing the screening data. Citizens identified for risk and followed up by medical officer.

1st Phase survey conducted from 1st September, 2020 to 31st March, 2021 wherein 4.2 Cr. population screened. 2nd Phase of survey started on 2nd October, 2021 with adding physical examination for Hypertension, Diabetes and Hemoglobin at household level and creation of National Digital Health ID through Aadhar Biometric /OTP authentication. So far 19,83,775 persons were screened and generated health IDs.

NPCDCS is implementing in 13 districts in the state. NCD clinics are established at 14 District Hospitals, 28 Area Hospitals and 195 Community Health Centers. NCD clinics are also conducted at PHC by the Medical Officer every day 2 to 4 pm. Cardiac Care Units are established in all 13 District Hospitals for providing cardiac care services at secondary level.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

13 Psychiatric wards and clinics are functioning in the District Hospitals. Mobile teams are established (@2 per each district) in every district for conducting mental health clinics in all 1145 PHCs once in a fortnight. Per month 898 mental health clinics are being conducted at Primary Health Center level. 48,088 patients were screened for mental health disorders so far and put on treatment.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly Helping.

Geriatric wards are established and functional in seven District Hospitals. Geriatric Wards for 6 District Hospitals are sanctioned and under construction will be established

195 Geriatric Clinics established at CHC. National Multi Rehabilitation Workers are recruited and positioned in the 149 CHCs for providing physiotherapy services.

At PHC level, Geriatric clinics are being conducted once in a week by the MO, PHC. 2,595 Geriatric clinics per month are being conducted at Primary health center level. So far 67291 patients were enrolled for providing elderly care.

National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)

Under NTPC, District Tobacco Cessation Centers are established in every district hospital. Quit Tobacco Toll –Free number established and functioning at State Head Quarters. With an objective of declaring every educational institute as Tobacco free educational Institute (TOFEI), Tobacco Free Educational Institutions programme (TOFEI) is implemented in the state in coordination with education department. So far, 14020 schools have been initiated as part of the Tobacco Free Educational Institutions (TOFEI) program.

Law Enforcement meetings are conducted in all districts for strict implementation of COTPA 2003 Act, so far Rs. 10,02,350/- is collected through fines.

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. Total 345 PHCs are having fluorosis affected villages and all Medical officers and public health staff are trained for fluorosis screening. All villages are being screened for identification of dental and skeletal and non-skeletal Fluorosis.

7327 children are suspected as dental fluoride affected and refer to the tests for confirmation. 1166 children have been diagnosed as fluoride affected and all are under treatment.

National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)

233 Dental Units are established in 222 APVVP Hospitals and 21 PHCs. Dental clinics are being conducted in all Primary Health Centers by Dental Surgeon once in a week.

Dr. YSRAarogyasri Health Care Trust

The objective of the scheme is to provide end to end cashless health care services to the BPL families identified by the Government in Empanelled Network Hospitals for 2446 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. Aarogya Raksha Scheme,
- vi. Amrutha Health Scheme for the orphans and destitute identified by the government,
- vii. Aayushman Bharath – PMJA, and
- viii. Implementation of Maternal Procedures under Dr YSRAarogyasri

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, 140.51 lakh of existing beneficiary families of the state are eligible for the benefits. As per eligibility criteria issued by government, families with an annual income up to Rs.5 lakhs are eligible. All the dependent family members existing in the white ration card / health card are also eligible. No premium is collected from the beneficiaries. Government will bear the entire expenditure of treatment as per the scheme guidelines. 1866 network hospitals are empanelled including other states and 2,446 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 14,39,914 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 up to Rs. 5 Lakhs per annual. 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, 1,40,51,106 new cards were issued. Under the scheme, 6,26,841 patients are benefitted with an amount of Rs.2054.34 crores. The Details are given in Annexure 8.12

c) Employees Health Scheme

The Scheme was introduced for the benefit of 20.38 Lakh State Government Employees, Pensioners and their dependents on a premium contribution of 50:50 between State Government and Employees / Pensioners. Under the scheme, 1935 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 112 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. 14.97 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. The scheme covers 1044 procedures with 138 follow up packages as in Dr YSR Aarogyasri. The enrolment under Aarogya Raksha Scheme shall be done through the website of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri Health Scheme/ Mee-Seva/ through Agencies. During 2021-22, 1,93,704 family members of 71,554 families are enrolled. Premium of Rs.23.24 crores was collected. Payment settled for 20,618 claims with an amount of Rs. 40.57 crores.

g) Amrutha Health Scheme for Orphans and destitute

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Orphans and destitute in old age homes, managed / recognized by the State Government are covered under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme. 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 GoI in the year 2018 to provide financial protection up to Rs.5 lakhs per family per annum for the vulnerable population of 50 Crore beneficiaries living in India. An MoU was made between State Health Agency (SHA) from State Govt. and National Health Authority (NHA), GoI 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.361.02 Crores has been released by the GoI.

l) 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, 3,64,876 Preauths raised, 3,37,470 therapies approved for an amount of Rs.382.35 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 services are being implemented by the Trust through inbound call services. The 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. 732 hearing impaired children are benefited from Cochlear implantation programme till date.

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 empanelled 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 cover all the districts)

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 1000 procedures as pilot project from 03.01.2020 with new 233+1+2 procedures covering all the districts. From 3rd January, 2020 to March, 2021 – 3,43,861 patients utilized the newly implemented 1377 Procedures, 3,59,934 preauthorization approved for an amount of Rs.733.96 crores.

b) Issue of YSR Aarogyasri Health Cards

Earlier, Aarogyasri health cards were issued to BPL families only 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 31.12.2021, nearly 1.40 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 empanelled 136 hospitals (Hyderabad -85, Bengaluru -35 and in Chennai -16) for 716 identified Super Specialty procedures. 13,634 patients with 39,262 pre-authorisation approvals have taken treatment for an amount of Rs. 100.65 Cr from 1st November, 2019.

d) YSR Aarogyasri Aasara

In order to compensate the loss of wages during post-op recovery period, Government has permitted to provide Post-Operative Sustenance Allowance (Aarogyasri Aasara) 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 months based on the rest period suggested by treating doctors. From December, 2019 to December, 2021 an amount of Rs.489.61 crores provided to post-operative sustenance allowance to 8,83,961 cases under Aarogyasri Aasara

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, Thalassemia, 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 Multideformity leprosy patients

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 Dental 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
Total	529	80	278	5	892

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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.

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 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 State Government has decided to provide 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 complication of recovery from COVID. 2,09,765 patients were treated with preauthorized amount of Rs.732.16 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.

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, 184 CHCs/MC with 6230 CHCs/MCH beds, 48 SDHs(AHs) with 5150 beds and 17 DHs with 4450 beds 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 whereas the District Hospitals (DH) with bed strength ranging from 150 to 450 provide clinical services like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 N	Development Indicator	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(April to Dec)
1	Out Patients (in lakh Nos.)	227.89	239.03	243.46	136.89	133.32
2	In Patients(in lakh Nos.)	19.21	18.95	20.20	14.20	13.92
3	Major Surgeries(in lakh Nos.)	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.77	0.60
4	Deliveries(in lakh Nos.)	1.69	1.75	1.68	1.60	1.25

Human Resources

There are 3,057 Doctors including specialists, 4283 Nursing, 1,798 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

14 SNCU, 21 NRC, 119 NBSU, 86 CEMONC and 14 Tribal SNCU are functioning in APVVP Hospitals.

Special Care New Born Units: Government sanctioned 14 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 is shown in the below Table.8.15

Table 8.15 Performance of SNCU in APVVP Hospitals

No. of cases under SNCU	Total (April 2018-Mar 2019)	Total (April 2019-Mar 2020)	Total (April 2020-March 2021)	2021-22(April to Dec)
Baby Weight in grams				
>2500gm	1,18,708	1,17,679	25,009	6008
<2500gm	21,952	21,915	571	2961
1500-2499gm	17,649	18,071	16,071	1358
1000-1499gm	3,258	2,979	2,728	230
Preterm births(Gestation)				
>37 weeks	1,40,660	1,39,574	25,009	6554
<37 weeks	14,080	14,491	18,878	2424

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Important health centres and services

- The New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are used to stabilize the new born babies. At present 119 NBSUs are functioning and located in APVVP hospitals. During 2021-22 (upto Dec, 2021), 25,227 cases were admitted, 19,563 discharged, 3815 referred and 825 deaths reported.
- The Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) are established to provide care to the sick and malnourished children. At present, 10 NRCs are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. During 2021-22 (upto Dec, 2021) 630 SAM cases were admitted of them 466 of them discharged with target weight gain, 15 cases referred, 221 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 are empaneled, based on the availability of specialists and equipment. There is a gradual increase in the number of cases treated from April 2021 to December 2021. 104686 Preauths approved for deliveries and others claiming an amount of Rs.103.60 Crores.
- Under the National Free Dialysis services scheme, dialysis centers are established in all 13 districts in APVVP hospitals in PPP mode. During 2021-22 (upto Dec, 2021) 237792 sessions of dialysis were given to 24687 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. 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 2021-22 (upto Dec, 2021) 304291 beneficiaries visited, 289597 refraction checks, 166678 fundus checks have been completed and issued 247959 spectacles to the patients.
- 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 (SADAREM) 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.

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. 66154 certificates issued during 2021-22 (01.04.2021 to 01.12.2021).

The waiting period in getting disability certificate has been reduced significantly due to increase of hospitals conducting screening from 56 to 171 and also due to the increase in number of beneficiaries screened per week from 2715 to 8320. 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.

Action plan under SADAREM for the upcoming years

- To screen all the differently abled in the state and to award certificates to all the eligible with lesser waiting time & in a saturation mode by the year end. To integrate to the Village/ward secretariat portal
- To access the advance slot booking and printout services from the village of his residence.
- Development of aids to the differently abled and for other purposes.
- To incorporate more categories of disabilities for permanent certification as per the guidelines issued by Gol by integrating into UDID (Unique disability ID) portal

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.

Other Programs implementing by APVVP include - Scientific Sanitation Policy- Implemented in all APVVP Hospitals, Bio Medical Equipment Maintenance Program,

Bio Medical waste Management,,Talli Bidda Express, NTR Baby Kits, 6 Trauma Care Centers , SNCU (48) & NBSU(119) , NRC(18) , RFID(11 hospitals) , Maha Prastanam (6 hospitals), Linen Services (Sapta Varna-3 hospitals)

Recruitment:According to the orders of the Government DME issued notification for filling up of 692 CAS Specialist posts and 26 DAS posts in APVVP and 5 DAS Vacancies of DPH&FW, the process of CAS Specialist is completed and 211 number of doctors have reported for duty. 26 DAS posts are recruited.

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 for future activities

- Extension of Trauma Care services to another 38 hospitals to the Level-III
- Providing Free Dentures in 148 hospitals and Free Hearing Aids 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.

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 at 25 lakhs in India 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 1958 Centers (213 Standalone ICTC's for HIV confirmatory testing and 1439 Govt., 196 Pvt, 104 Community Base Screening Targeted Intervention (CBS TI) NGOs & Mobile for HIV Screening test)
- Facility Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres have been established in Private sector hospitals based on the need.
- The prevalence of HIV among the adult population has continued a steady decline at the State level from 2.41(1998) to 0.3(2019) as per the HIV Sentinel surveillance
- 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 lifestyle.
- At present 96 targeted interventions are implemented in the state to cover 8 FSWs, 3 IDUs, 76 core components, 3 truckers and 6 migrants in high focused areas. These interventions cover 86,532 FSWs, 19,576 MSMs, 1,362 IDUs, 1,23,160 migrants and 21,610 truckers in the state. The key population is adjusted towards the existing TIs and DAPCUs through 96 NGOs.

Blood Transfusion Services (BTS) are provided through establishment and supporting 171 (Government – 40; IRCS – 18; Private/Charity – 113) Blood banks, 103 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 facebook

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 45 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 37 Link ART + centres and 93 Link ART Centres. Around 1.94 lakh PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the 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. 20,889 ART patients are receiving ART pensions through YSR Pension Kanuka.

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 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 performance of APSACS is given in Table - 8.16

Table 8.16- Physical Performance of APSAC during 2021-22

Programmatic Targets Vs Achievements - Physical Performance FY 2021-2022 Up to December-2021				
Component Name	Indicator	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
Blood Safety	Total Blood units Collection	401279	346208	86%
	Voluntary Blood Units Collection	341087	282411	83%
Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers	NON Ante Natal Cases Tested	1264513	845746	67%
	NON Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)		9042(1.11%)	
	Ante Natal Cases Tested	658350	719598	109%
	Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)		480(0.07%)	
STI component (DSRC)	STI cases treated	263280	131940	50%
Anti-Retro Viral Therapy	Alive on ART	NA	1,94,189	NA
TI -NGO	HRG Coverage	280946	280136	99%
	FSW	14001	15827	100%
	core composite	108218	115436	100%
	IDU	1246	1486	100%
	Migrant	127598	125576	98%
	Trucker	35000	21811	63%
	Condom Distribution	46345947	39310327	85%
	Clinic Services annual average	191703	190539	99%

Source: Aids Control Society

The District wise performance of ICTC programme, Non Anti- Natal Clients and Anti- Natal Clients in 2020-21 (Up to November-2020) is given in Annexure 8.13 and District Wise Anti Retroviral therapy programme performance is given in Annexure 8.14.

Women Development and Child Welfare Department

Government is implementing several schemes and programs under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development services, as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

The multifarious activities of Department of Women Development and Child Welfare are:

- The implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.
- The implementation and monitoring of various protective and welfare measures and schemes for women and children.
- Management of Departmental Institutions for the Welfare of Destitute Women and Children.

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 through 55607 AWCs under 257 ICDS projects 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.

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE)

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 state Government in Andhra Pradesh has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Development.

Government of A.P is focusing on developing Anganwadi Centres as foundational schools to provide holistic learning opportunities to the children in early years as per National Education Policy. The state government has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCE). 959951 Children in the age group 3-6 Years are covered under ECCE through 55607 Anganwadi centers.

Activities of ICDS

- 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 for 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 and all 55607 Anganwadi Workers on the revised syllabus.
- 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 and children. So far 12 spoken English videos are developed and shared with Anganwadi workers.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Pre-School kit worth Rs. 5000/- consisting with necessary play material & learning material has been supplied to all 55607 AWCs.
- Capacitated all CDPOs, Supervisors, MSKs & Anganwadi workers 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.
- Under Nadu-Nedu, the State Government will be taking up construction and up gradation of Anganwadi Centers in the state with all necessary learning and play material to strengthen Pre-primary Education in the state. Develop separate 3+ & 4+ age group specific spoken English books to the children in Anganwadi centers.

Strengthening of ECCE Activities in collaboration with PRATHAM organization

State government in collaboration of PRATHAM organization is building the capacities of CDPOs, Supervisors and Anganwadi workers for effective implementation and monitoring of Early Childhood Education activities in the state. The following activities have been implemented so far

- Creation of State and District Resource Groups & provide training on remote learning & 100 days school readiness: The existing cadre of CDPOs is oriented. Supervisors are trained on the teaching-learning methodology that is to be implemented by the Anganwadi teachers in the centres.
- Training of Anganwadi Teachers: Trained SRGs & DRGs are provided further training to Anganwadi Teachers on remote learning & 100 days school readiness.
- Implementation of ECCE Activities by Anganwadi Teachers: After receiving the training on the curriculum and methodologies, the Anganwadi teachers are implementing activities with children in the Anganwadi centres for at least 2 hours every day with the support of material provided to them. Daily activities are focusing on concepts around cognitive,

physical, social-emotional, motor and language development.

- Formation of Mothers groups and implementing ECCE activities at Homes: The Anganwadi Workers have formed "Mothers Groups" with the mothers of pre-school children and sharing the activities daily through Whats App Group and normal SMS format to engage children at home. The Anganwadi Teachers are assessing the children on different developmental indicators on a quarterly basis.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana

To address the problem of anemia and malnutrition among 31.88 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months, YSR Sampoorna Poshana plus (+) in 77 Tribal and sub plan mandals and YSR Sampoorna Poshana in remaining mandals of the State is being implemented under supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centers in supersession of the existing schemes of supplementary nutrition and the scheme has been launched on 7th September, 2020 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus+ scheme: YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus+ Scheme is covering 77 Scheduled and Tribal sub plan mandals by providing one full meal at the Anganwadi Centre along with egg and 200ml milk and monthly Take Home Ration kit (@ Rs.500/- per month) daily to Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers and Children aged 36 months to 72 months are being provided Hot cooked meal along with egg and 200 ml milk at Anganwadi Centre and children aged 6 months - 36 months are being provided Take Home Nutrition from Anganwadi Centers i.e. Balamrutham 2.5kg/month, 30 eggs per month and milk 200 ml per day for 30 days in a month.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana Scheme : YSR Sampoorna Poshana is covering all the remaining Mandals (except 77 scheduled and tribal sub plan mandals) across the state by providing beneficiaries i.e. Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers one full meal at Anganwadi Centre and monthly Take Home Ration Kit (@ Rs.250/- per month), Children aged 36 months to 72 months are being provided Hot cooked mid-day meal along with egg and 100 ml of milk at Anganwadi Centre and

children aged 6 months - 36 months are being provided Take Home Nutrition from Anganwadi Centres i.e. Balamrutham 2.5kg/month, 25 eggs per month and 100 ml milk per day.

The Government has approved total budget of Rs.1800.00 Crores for implementation of YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus + and YSR Sampoorna Poshana scheme. To have more prominence in milk supplies to beneficiaries, according to the request of the department, APDDCFL in coordination with WD&CW department has developed an app which will track the supplies of milk to Anganwadi Centers with transparency until it reaches to the beneficiary. According to this app the milk dispatches will be tracked from the place, date, time, batch code and vehicle number of dispatch to till it reaches the beneficiaries. Thus transparency is being maintained while supplying the milk to beneficiaries in the state.

- Prioritizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- Government is taking various innovative steps to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services.
- Through YSR Sampoorna Poshana and YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus (+) providing diversified food along with Egg and Milk supplementation to enhance iron, protein and mineral supplementation to reduce anaemia in pregnant and lactating mothers and malnutrition among children and thereby improving their health and wellbeing. Under which a total of 7 Lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers, 9 Lakh children of 36 -72 months age and 15 lakh children of 6 -36 months age are getting benefitted.
- Over and above the Central Government allocation, State Government is spending additionally Rs.1,560 Crores to provide daily egg and milk to all Pregnant and Lactating women and Children aged 6 – 72 months.
- Monthly convergence review meetings are being conducted at State and district level to review SDGs indicator status, monitor nutritional status and to provide necessary guidance to field functionaries on various aspects including management of SAM and MAM children.

- 98% of the children enrolled in Anganwadi Centres are being covered every month under Growth Monitoring and their height and weight is being uploaded on the Poshan Tracker and YSR Sampoorna Poshana application.
- Through YSR Sampoorna Poshana application, the supplies and end level distribution of commodities to beneficiaries is being tracked for transparent implementation of the scheme at ground level.
- Over 98% of Pregnant and children below 6 years are being covered under Health check-ups in a month through VHSNDs.

National Nutrition Mission (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.

The project is an 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.

POSHAN Abhiyaan with the ultimate goal to achieve - annual reduction of stunting (2%) in Children (0-6 years); underweight (2%) in Children (0-6 years); 2% reduction in Low Birth Weight, reduction of anaemia (3%) amongst Young Children (6-59 months) & reduction of anaemia (3%) in Women, Adolescent Girls through convergent actions.

- The new ICT application "Poshan Tracker" 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,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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.

- Procured and distributed smart phones and sim cards for all 55607 AWWs and 2228 supervisors; 4 types of growth monitoring devices (i.e., Stadiometer, Infantometer, Salter scale and Adult weighing Scale) to AWCs have been completed.
- As Part of the program, State has trained all AWWs on modules created based on life cycle approach (i.e., first 1000 days of life) with the support of Incremental Learning Approach (ILA).
- In addition to regular ILA, online thematic modules (existing 21 ILA modules) on nutrition education have been developed and the same has been incorporated in all AWWs mobiles to support the worker improve their knowledge and skills in an ongoing, incremental manner. Over 96% of the AWWs completed accessing the e-ILA modules and acquired the course completion certificate.
- Those AWWs performing well in delivering services and reaching targets under Poshan Tracker are being incentivized by the state on monthly basis.
- Two monthly community based events are Organising in all AWCs in the state for mobilizing community and create awareness on care during pregnancy, Infant Young Child Feeding practices, WASH, Pre School education and men participation in 1000 days care.
- In order to address malnutrition effectively in the state - prepared Block, District and State convergence action plans with the support of all line departments and implemented the plans effectively under POSHAN Abhiyaan.
- In coordination with RythuSadhikaraSamstha, Nutri Gardens and Kitchen gardens have been developed in 12,500 AWCs across the state. The state is planning to expand poshanvatikas in all AWCs across the state this year.
- Similarly in collaboration with Panchayat Raj department and local farmers and identified 7676 GPs for developing Nutri gardens where lands are not available with AWCs.
- Twice in a year, state is organizing PoshanMaah and PoshanPakhwada (mass campaigns) to create awareness on positive nutrition and health behaviors among all sections of society. These activities are being organized with close collaboration of line departments at village, block and district level.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is being implemented with an objective to provide protective environment for overall development of children;

Achievements

- 325 Covid-19 orphan children were identified and approved by the District Magistrates for Ex-gratia.
- 8762 Covid-19 semi-orphan children were identified, out of these children 6512 children are approved by Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval (SFCAC) Committees for sponsorship amount.
- Child Line 1098 (free helpline) extended to all districts in the state. The data pertaining to missing and found children is being entered in the Tracking the Missing Child Website by all the police stations, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and other stakeholders.
- 604 Child Marriages were stopped as per the Child Marriage Act, 2006.
- 569 Sexual assault cases registered/booked under POCSO Act, 2012.
- 1219 children were rescued from child labour.
- 281 Begging children were rescued.
- 4764 children (HIV infected/Affected, Physically, Mentally challenged and Covid-10 Semi-orphan have been provided sponsorship.
- 823 children staying in 46 children homes in the state. At present 98 children are housed in 14 (SAAs) Sishugruhas in the state. 57 children are placed for in country adoption and 12 children are placed for inter-country adoption.

Schemes for Women

DISHA One Stop Centres: One Stop Centres are operational 24x7 in all 13 districts to provide mental, social, economic and psychological support to women in distress. Exclusive Women SI has been posted in each DISHA One Stop Centre. During 2021-22, 2,777 Women assisted.

Working Women's Hostels: 23 Working Women's Hostels are providing security to the middle class working women who are residing far away from their families for employment purposes. During 2021-22, 244 Women benefitted.

Ujjawala Homes: 5 Ujjawala Homes have been established for the women rescued from trafficking. During 2021-22, 156 beneficiaries covered.

SwadharGreh: 21 SwadharGreh for Women in Distress have been established for rehabilitation of women in Distress. During 2021-22, services provided to 457 women.

Toll free 181: Women Helpline Tollfree number is operational 24x7 for support to women in distress. 8,98,740 calls answered through the helpline since inception. 7,543 critical cases referred to line departments for assistance.

Institutional Services: 2 Service Homes, 2 State Homes, 4 Collegiate Homes, 1 Home for the Aged, provided services to 155 beneficiaries.

DV Act: Under implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 3,779 cases were addressed across the State.

Foundational Schools

Out of 55,607 Angnawadi Centers 27,620 Angnawadi Centers are changed as Foundation Schools and 27,987 Angnawadi Centers as Satellite Foundation Schools.

Welfare of Differently Abled, Transgender & Senior Citizens

The Department is working towards implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and National Trust Act, 1999 that ensures multi sectoral coordination with various government departments for prevention, early identification and detection, education, employment, rehabilitation, mainstreaming

of Differently Abled Persons, networking and monitoring of Government of India grant-in-aid projects of NGOs.

As per the Census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 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.

As per the census 2011, the population of Senior Citizens in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 50 lakhs and the population of Transgenders is 3812.

Numbers of schemes are being implemented for the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. These schemes aim to promote physical, psychological, social, educational and economic rehabilitation and development of persons with disabilities to enhance their quality of life and enable them to lead their lives with dignity.

Education

20 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 Deevena

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. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allotted for the year 2021-22 towards maintenance fees.

Jagananna Vidhya Deevena

Under this scheme an amount of Rs.50 lakhs has been allotted for the year 2021-22 towards reimbursement of Tuition fee.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Constructions of buildings for Homes/ Hostels / Schools

Government allocated an amount of Rs.3.00 crores for the year 2021-22 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 Kakinada, Anantapuram, Tirupathi and one Home for Aged and Disabled at Machilipatnam 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). Health, Medical and Family Welfare (A) Department issued orders that the appointment time for PWDs (persons with Disabilities) shall be given as per digital roster at Mee – Seva counters.

Senior Citizens

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 launched special recruitment drive for filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for the Differently Abled. The period of recruitment has been extended from time to time. The period was last extended up to 31.03.2022

Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled and Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled and Senior

Citizens Assistance Corporation (APDASCAC) has taken up the program for rehabilitation of Differently Abled i.e., supply of prosthetic aids and mobility aids, supply of educational aids to individuals and institutions, facilities to impart training in various technical and non-technical trades, organizing employment generation, production units with assured market for products and creating awareness among parents for early detection and treatment of various disabilities.

Government of India Schemes

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been releasing 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 Government of India 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 Andhra Pradesh under National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for the FY 2020-21. Under the scheme, 25 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 Rs.75 lakhs (100% Gol funds) in 2019-20 as first instalment and an amount of Rs.25 Lakhs was sanctioned as 2nd instalment for the financial Year 2021-22. 7 Physiotherapy centres were sanctioned to 7 Government hospitals with an amount of Rs. 68.55 lakhs under the National Action Plan for Senior Citizens for the FY 2019-20 in which 5 are functioning.

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. Dept also deals with the Probation of offenders Act, 1958.

A. Statutory Bodies

Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB): Under the JJ Act, 2015, Juvenile Justice Boards are constituted by the Government 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.

Child Welfare Committees (CWC): As per the JJ Act, 2015, Child Welfare Committees are 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 previous Boards & Committees was expired, Government has constituted new JJBs & CWCs in the State.

B. Institutional Services

Through institutional services, Government is providing social safety net to the Children in need of care and protection and Children in conflict with law. The State government is running different types of Homes viz., four Govt. Children Homes, six Govt. Observation Homes for Boys, four Extension Observation Homes, two Govt. Special Homes for Boys, two Govt. Spl-cum-Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, three Places of Safety and five Open Shelters (by NGOs).

During 2021-22 (upto December), 157 children are educationally rehabilitated and 43 children are vocationally rehabilitated from these Homes. As per new JJ Act, 2015, Department has taken up the process of registration of all the child care institutions in the State. 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

- Created a facility by designating at least two Child Care Institutions in each district to receive children for providing temporary shelter if their parents are hospitalized for Covid treatment and helpline numbers have been made available to access this facility.
- District teams were formed to visit the Homes of the children who have lost either of their parents or both due to Covid-19 to ensure their wellbeing.
- Counselling support has been provided to tackle the psychological and emotional needs of the children staying in the CCIs during lockdown period due to COVID-19.

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. The Department convenes the AP Tribes Advisory Council, enforce protective regulations

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

in scheduled areas and ensure effective implementation of the Rule of Reservation in favour 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, economic support to ST families for taking up various income generating activities, basic infrastructure support to the STs for taking up various economic activities, procure Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from the forest dependent ST families to undertake Public Distribution System in the remote and interior tribal areas. 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, 17 Hostels, 162 Post-matric Hostels and 1953 Govt. Primary Schools are functioning in the State with an enrolled strength of 1,44,268 students. In budget for 2021-22, an amount of Rs.530.38 Cr is allocated towards Diet, Cosmetics and Other maintenance charges. Out of which Rs.378.45 Crores incurred. In the Ashram Schools 100% students passed the SSC Exam in 2020-21.

Best Available Scheme

Bright ST students are admitted in selected, reputed private recognized schools, known as Best Available Schools (BAS). For sanction of Pre-Matric scholarships to ST students in the reputed Best Available Schools Classes 3rd, 5th & 8th are the entry point classes. Under this scheme, Pre-Matric scholarship of Rs. 30,000/- per annum per student is paid. The Ceiling of Income limit is Rs.2.00 Lakhs per annum. 1,437 ST students have been renewed during 2021-22.

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. 2,84,212

STs are benefited, with an amount of Rs.397.89 Crores during 2020-21.

Post-Matric Scholarships

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (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 to Degree and above courses per year to every eligible student for food and hostel expenses. The amount under shall be credited into the respective account of the mother of the eligible student. 34,872 ST Students are benefited with an amount of Rs.73.38 Crores during 2021-22.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): Government provides 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. 47,322 ST students are benefited with an amount of Rs.92.88 Crores during 2021-22.

Health

Tribal Medical College: The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned YSR Tribal Medical College at Paderu of Visakhapatnam district with an amount of Rs.500.00 Crores. At present the earth work, footings, pedestals and columns are in progress.

Multi Speciality Hospitals: Government has sanctioned 5 Multi Speciality Hospitals at Seethampeta, Srikakulam District; Parvathipuram in Vizianagaram District; Rampachodavaram in East Godavari District; Buttayagudem in West Godavari District and Dornala in Prakasham District. Earth work, footings, pedestals and columns are in progress.

Day Care Centers: An amount of Rs 4.30 crores was released for establishment and maintenance of 4 Day Care Centers at ITDAs Rampachodavaram, Parvathipuram, Paderu and Seethampeta

YSR Sampurna Poshana Plus: The Tribal Welfare Department is implementing Nutrition food to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children aged

6 months to 72 months, children aged below 5 years in 77 Mandals of 7 ITDAs through Anganwadis. YSR Sampoorna Poshana plus (+) in 77 Tribal and sub plan mandals covering 8 ITDAs, 52 ICDS projects and 8320 Anganwadi Centres.

Birth Waiting Homes:The Department sanctioned Rs. 2.19 crs for the maintenance of 45 Birth Waiting Homes in the ITDAs for the FY 2021-22 from the National Health Mission(NHM). The ITDAs release Rs. 5200/- p.m towards maintenance of each Birth Waiting Home . Rs.300/- per pregnant women per day for 7 days towards food, glass of milk and safe drinking water to the pregnant woman and patient attendant.

Tribal Early Intervention Centers /DEIC: Under NHM, 4 DEICs were sanctioned to welfare of the tribal community and building is sanctioned to each DEIC @ Rs.106 lakh. . 4.24 Crores to construct Tribal Early Intervention Centers at ITDAs of Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, Paderu & Srisailam. More than 25.16 Lakh mosquito nets were distributed to Tribals.DEIC is not hospital, it is unit of referral management from birth to 19 years.

Eradication of Doli Deaths:Habitation wise plan of action prepared. Out of 16,129 habitations, 1818 remote habitations are in access of which 1062 habitations are doli habitations. Separate plan designed for these remote habitations. 108 and feeder ambulances are not reachable, so planned bike ambulance by TWD and designed by JNTU Kakinada.

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 2021-22, an amount of Rs.604.48 Crores sanctioned for road connectivity of 1635.40 Km, out of which 63.58Km was completed with an expenditure of Rs.54.39 Crores by which 110 habitations (25436 people) were benefited.

The Department is providing infrastructure facilities to educational institutions like hostels, classrooms, water supply and sanitation, staff quarters in hilly, remote and agency areas on par with developed areas. Constructing youth training centres for imparting skill development,

Girijan Bhawans to celebrate community functions, ceremonies for tribal population and taking up construction of Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, health centres. Infrastructure facilities like link roads, godowns, DR depots etc are developed for better marketing facilities.

During 2021-22, Budget of Rs.116.70 Crores allotted for the sanctioned 735 works of which 313 works were completed with an incurred expenditure of Rs.56.24 cr.

Economic Support Schemes:

The MoTA, Gol has released an amount of Rs.19.26 crores in PAC meeting for Gravity schemes with filters water purifiers, Solar Drinking water schemes, drinking water facilities in 11 PVTG habitations, Solar Pump sets under Drinking water infrastructure, approach CC roads to habitations, providing Bike ambulances in CHC's /PHC's in (75) PVTG areas under Conservative Cum Development Program for the year 2021-22.

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 her children to schools /colleges i.e., from Classes I to XII (Intermediate Education). 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. 47,322 ST students will be benefitted with an amount of Rs.92.88Crores during 2021-22.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF):The objective of Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) Schemes is to provide Rs. 10,000/- per ITI Student, Rs. 15,000/- per Polytechnic student, Rs. 20,000/- for other Degree and above course per year to every eligible student for food and hostel expenses. (34,872) ST Students will be benefitted with an amount of Rs.73.38Crs during 2021-22.

●This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per annum to Self-Owned Auto/Taxi Drivers towards insurance, fitness certificate, repairs and other

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

requirements. 10241 STs benefited with an amount of Rs.10.24Cr during 2021-22.

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 the group of 45 – 60 years 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. 1,51,310 ST women were benefited with an amount of Rs.283.70 Cr during 2021-22.

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. 3464ST Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors benefited with an amount of Rs.3.46 Cr during 2020-21.

YSR Nethanna Nestham: The scheme provides Rs. 24,000/- per annum to every weavers family who owns a Handloom to modernize their equipment and to compete with the power looms sector. 233 ST waivers are benefited with an amount of Rs. 0.5548 cr during 2021-22.

YSR Matsyakara Bharosa: Financial Assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- for each fishermen family during the ban period is provided under the scheme. 332 ST fishermen benefitted with an amount of Rs.0.323 Cr during 2021-22.

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. 3,54,459 STs benefited with an amount of Rs. 755.52 Cr during 2021-22

YSR Aasara: Under the scheme, the entire outstanding bank loan amount as on 11.04.2019 will be reimbursed directly to the Groups Savings accounts of the SHG women in four installments from financial year 2021- 22 through the respective welfare Corporations. 29417 STs benefited with an amount of Rs.168.27 Cr during 2021-22.

Reimbursement of Electricity Charges to ST Households: Under “Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme, Government extended the Free Power provision from (100) units to (200) Units per month to ST Households. The Government has allocated Rs.70.00 Crs benefiting 5,00,000 Households during 2021-22.

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 Government of Andhra Pradesh has approved the tenders in favour of M/s Satya Sai Constructions, Visakhapatnam. The foundation stone for Construction of Museum was laid by the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister cum Minister for Tribal Welfare on 08/10/2021. Grounding of construction work has been initiated.

Tribal Sub Plan:

The total budget under STC (earlier TSP) for the financial year 2021-22 is Rs.6131.24 Crores which is distributed to (47) line departments covering (524) schemes/budget lines. An amount of Rs.3760.62 Cr. (61%) was incurred up to 31/12/2021.

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 afore mentioned up to a maximum of 10 Acres per family.

2,74,078 Individual Titles for an extent of 5,63,207 Acres and 3,294 Community Titles for an extent of 6,23,515 Acres were distributed till now. YSR Rythubharosa scheme is extended to all the Individual eligible RoFRST farmers also.

[AP Schedule Area Land Transfer Regulation \(LTR\)](#)

To strengthen the implementation of LTR, a circular on roles and responsibilities of the designated authorities was prepared and submitted to the Government. The Government issued a Memo for compliance of the LTR orders of 435 covering land in an extent of Ac.2479.30 cs. Now the number of such orders have come down to 300 (Ac 1555). A Monitoring tools and performance of the SDC offices was prepared and circulated to the SDCs(TW). A detailed planned activities for effective implementation of LTR was moved and forwarded to the Government for its approval. 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. The draft new law was forwarded to the Government for its approval. 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 AP TAC 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. Operational Guidelines were issued for effective implementation of PESA Act. Guidelines for implementation of Tourism Projects in the Scheduled Areas of the State were also 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 and conduct elections to the posts of Vice President & Secretary to Gram Sabhas under PESA Rules 2011. National Conference was conducted in the month of October 2021 inviting the officers from TRIs and SIRDs on the 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. For the 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 tribal 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 is 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 is implementing different Educational programmes namely Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) and Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) under Navaratnalu schemes.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 credited into the bank account of mother of the respective student in four instalments. During 2021-22, so far Rs.416.92 Crs is allocated and Rs.373.72 Crs. was incurred benefiting 2.17 Lakhs SC students.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF)

Government provides Rs. 20,000/- per student per year 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. During 2021-22, so far Rs.483.07 Crs is allocated and Rs. 206.49 Crs was incurred with benefiting 2.01 Lakhs SC students.

Educational Programmes**Government Hostels**

761 Pre-matric hostels are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 82,100 in 2021-22, including 40 Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes. 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%. Along with diet charges, the amenities i.e; cosmetic charges, bed sheets, carpets, uniform, note books, stationary items, sports items are provided to the students. 309 Post -matric Hostel are functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 30,900 in 2021-22. The SC students studying from Intermediate to PG courses will be admitted into these hostels. These hostels are provided diet and Cosmetic charges only. Bio Attendance is implemented in 761 Pre-Matric and 309 Post-Matric Hostels.

17 Ananda Nilayams (8 boys and 9 girls) are functioning with a sanctioned strength of 1700 in the state in 2021-22. 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.

Important schemes

- Free Power is provided to eligible SC Households up to 200 units. 17.44 lakhs SC households are covered every month. During 2021-22, an amount of Rs.300.00 Crs is allocated and Rs.219.61 Crs was incurred so far.
- The A.P. Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1989 is implemented in the state for abolishing the Jogin system. The scheme is implemented through APSCCFC Ltd. The basic objective of rehabilitation is to secure economic independence for the Jogin women, so that they would not be socially exploited and simultaneously to bring social change.
- The Andhra Pradesh Study Circle organizes coaching programmes for competitive examinations for both Central, State Services and other Competitive Examinations in three centers. The Study Circles at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati are rejuvenated.

Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities (POA) 1989 (as amended)

- 13 Special Session Courts and 1 Exclusive Court (at Lakshmi pet, Srikakulam dist.) are functioning to trail the cases registered under POA Act. 13 Special Mobile Courts are functioning for dealing with offences under PCR Act, 1955 in the state.
- Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims / dependents of atrocities is paid as per PoA rules. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was prepared for the implementation of PoA Act.
- A new web portal (poa.apcfss.in) was launched exclusively to monitor the implementation of SCs & STs POA Act
- Installation of 125 feet Statue of Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and development of park at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Swaraj Maidan at the prime location of Vijayawada town was sanctioned in an extent of 18.81 acres, costing of Rs.268.46 Crs. APIIC is the Executing Agency.
- 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. Under Scheduled Caste Component an amount of Rs.17403.13 Crs is allocated and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 13089.21 Crs during 2021-22 up to December 2021 to implement schemes in 44 departments/HODs.

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. Special emphasis is on vulnerable sections 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 SCA is utilized as subsidy for various economic support schemes under SC Action Plans for the SC families living in Below Poverty line for their economic development. An amount of Rs. 60.00 Crores subsidy was allocated under PM-AJAY - SCA to SCSP for the year 2021-22.

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 this

scheme, pensions will be provided to old age persons, widows, single women, aids patients, dialysis patients, disabled persons, Sainik Welfare, Bilateral Elephantiasis, paralysis, severe muscular, CKD Serum, CKS Small contracted, CKD estimated GFR, Kidney, Liver Heart Transplant, Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Disease, Severe haemophilia, Abhayahastham, Artists, Fishermen, Toddy Tappers, Traditional Cobblers, Dappu Artists. During 2021-22, Rs.2751.55 Crs was allocated and released an amount of Rs.1908.59 Crs to 10.04 lakh SC Pensioners.

JaganannaAmmavodi: The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to each mother or recognized guardian belonging to Below Poverty Line household to enable her to educate her child/ children from Class I to XII (Intermediate Education). During 2021-22, Rs.1231.31 Crs was allocated to SC students for JaganannaAmmavodi Scheme.

YSR Aasra Loan to Women Coop. Societies: An amount of Rs.15000 crores would be allocated for the 89 lakh DWCRAs women in the state, DWCRAs 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 2021-22, Rs.1275.93 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.1296.00 Crs released to 16.84 lakh SC DWCRAs women.

YSRChayutha: Under this scheme, Government is providing assistance to SC women in the age group of 45 to 60 years @ Rs. 75,000/- in span of 4 years i.e., @ Rs.18750/- per year. During 2021-22, Rs.1061.06 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.1020.99 Crs released to 5.44 lakh SC women.

YSRVahanaMitra: 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 expenses of maintenance, obtaining insurance and fitness certificates and other documents for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes. During 2021-22, Rs.70.35 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.59.69 Crs released to 59,692 SC beneficiaries.

Jagananna Chedodu: Financial Assistance will be provided to the SC persons who are engaged in Barber, Washermen and Tailoring profession. During 2021-22,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

an amount of Rs.21.64 Crs was allocated.

YSR Nethanna Nestham: 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 2021-22, Rs.2.00 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.1.61 Crs released to 672 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 2021-22, Rs.0.68 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.0.57 Crs released to 566 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 2021-22, Rs.3.97 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.3.13 Crs released to 86627 SC 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 fulfil the eligibility. During 2021-22, 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 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 40,495 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2021-22. 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, 545 hostels are located in Government buildings and the remaining 202 hostels in private buildings. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs. 1,000/- per month per boarder for 3rd & 4th classes, and at Rs.1250/- 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.30 for hair cut and Rs. 160/- for Girls from class 7th to 10th class. Boarders are also supplied note books, three pairs of dresses and bedding material every year. 100% of 10th class students in BC Hostels were passed in March 2021. An amount of Rs.302.26 Cr. is allocated during the financial year 2021-22 and incurred expenditure of Rs. 122.79 Cr.

College Hostels for Boys and Girls

In order to promote the education of BC Boys and Girls at the Post Matric level, Government has issued orders for establishment College Hostels @ one for each Assembly Constituency for Girls and Boys. 183 Boys College Hostels and 179 Girls College Hostels are functioning in 2021-22. An amount of Rs.156.74 Cr. allocated during 2021-22 and incurred expenditure of Rs.76.32 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. Government is providing diet charges of Rs.1400/- per month per boarder from Intermediate to Post Graduation.

Residential Schools

At present, 95 BC Residential Schools are functioning in

the State of Andhra Pradesh, of which 51 are meant for Boys and 44 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 2021-22 is 39,485 (Boys-22253, Girls-17232). Out of 95 schools, 10 Institutions located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor), Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore), Akkupally (Srikakulam), Nellimarla-Boys (Vizianagaram), 2 Annavaram (Visakhapatnam), Vemuladevi (West Godavari), Nakhshranagar (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%.

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.

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 in 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 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.

YSRVidyonnathi (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)

i. Students will be paid stipend Rs. 12,000/- per month for 9 months

ii. Institutional fee is paid to the institution Rs.1,30,000/-

iii. BC Students are sponsored to 19 empanelled institutions

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, J.Ls, 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.5.00 Cr. is allocated in 2021-22 for 13 Study Circles and an amount of Rs.2.27 crore incurred as expenditure.

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 instalments, 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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Economically Backward Classes Welfare and Development Corporation was established in the Year 2017-18, Under Companies Act 2013

Andhra Pradesh State Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation

Government with an aim of promoting the Welfare and Development of the Kapu, Balija, Telaga and Ontari Communities, established the "Andhra Pradesh State Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation. Build a vibrant Organization to serve the marginalized AP State Kapu Community (Kapu, Telaga, Balija and Ontari) members for their overall development.

YSR NAVARATNALU SCHEMES

YSR Vahana Mitra for B.Cs:

"YSR Vahana Mitra" is basically a welfare unique scheme in A.P., which is aimed to improve the quality of life of the Self owned taxi, Auto and maxi cab drivers in the state. This Financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum per beneficiary has been provided covering 177856 BC beneficiaries during 2021-22 with an expenditure of Rs. 250.72 Crores

YSR Matsyakara Bharosa

The financial assistance has been sanctioned to the Marine fishermen, who are having own mechanized boats for their livelihood during the fishing holiday period @ Rs.10,000/- per year. 100819 BC beneficiaries are benefitted during 2021-22 with an expenditure of Rs. 100.82 Crores

YSR Nethanna Nestham for weavers: The scheme is meant for BC Weaver beneficiaries who owns handloom with an objective to help the weavers to modernize their equipment and compete with the power loom sector @ Rs.24,000/- per year covering 69302 BC beneficiaries during 2021-22 with an expenditure of Rs.180.12 Crores

Jagananna Ammavodi: The financial assistance has been sanctioned and released to the Toilet Maintenance Fund @ Rs.250/- out of Rs.1000/- per year during the year 2021-22, with an expenditure Rs.76.71 Crores has been incurred towards 1935500 beneficiaries.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): Fee reimbursement during the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.1460.32 Crores has been incurred for providing assistance to 1031240 BC beneficiaries.

Jagananna Vasati Deevena (MTF): Financial assistance to eligible students who are studying ITI @ Rs.10,000/-, Polytechnic @ Rs.15,000/- and other Courses @ Rs.20,000/- in two instalments. During the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 772.65 Crores expenditure has been incurred for the benefit of 721013 BC beneficiaries.

Jagananna Chedodu

This scheme is meant for Rajakas (washermen), Nayee Brahmins (Barbers) and Tailors @ Rs.10,000/- per year during the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.16.63 Crores expenditure has been incurred 16634 beneficiaries.

Jagananna Thodu

Under the "Jagananna Thodu" (Financial Assistant to Hawkers) Government is providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs.10,000/- with Zero-interest to B.C. Artisans, street Vendors and Petty Traders. During the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.16.29 Crores expenditure has been incurred for 447657 beneficiaries through Union Bank of India.

YSR Cheyuta

Government is providing financial assistance to B.C Women under the "YSR Cheyutha" who have completed 45 years of age and below 60 years at the rate of Rs. 18,750/- per beneficiary per annum. During the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.2745.81 crores expenditure has been incurred for 13,20,433 beneficiaries through Union Bank of India.

YSR Aasara

The Financial Assistance would be sanctioned to the B.C Woman members of SHG groups for reimbursement of entire outstanding loans for which, Rs.5391.92 Crores expenditure has been incurred for 14,05,248 beneficiaries through Union Bank of India.

Pension Kanuka

The scheme is related to all categories of social security pensions for B.Cs releasing to the eligible beneficiaries every month directly to the Bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Under the "YSR Pension Kanuka" an amount of Rs.8096.36 Crores has been released, an amount of Rs.9447.07 Crores has been incurred for 30,37,048 beneficiaries.

Mobile Dispensing Units

Government is implementing Novel Welfare Self-employment scheme to EBC beneficiaries by providing four-wheeler mini truck Mobile Dispensing Units and permitted AP State Economically Backward Classes Welfare and Development Corporation providing 1800 four-wheeler mini truck mobile dispensing units for door delivery of PDS and prescribed eligibility criteria for selection of the beneficiaries in the districts.

Accordingly, 1521 EBC beneficiaries were selected finally in the districts after fulfilling the conditions of eligibility and payment of beneficiary contribution and opening of SB and loan account.

An amount of Rs.3.50 Cr. has been allocated of which an amount of Rs.2.68 Cr. has been incurred for 1508 beneficiaries.

EBC Nestham

Government have decided to implement "EBC Nestham" from the Financial Year 2021-22, for all other communities who are economically backward other than SC/ST/BC/Minority. The women in the EBC communities who are in the age group of 45 to 60 years also need economic upliftment. In order to create additional sources of livelihood and income generating opportunities to assist EBC women with Rs.15000/- per annum for the next three years, i.e. 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, amounting to Rs.45,000/-.

An amount of Rs.500.00 Cr. is provided for EBC Nestham scheme in the budget for the year 2021-22.

YSR Kapu Nestham

Under the scheme, financial assistance to women belonging to Kapu Community (Kapu, Telaga, Balija and Ontari sub-castes) is provided by granting Rs.75,000/- (@ Rs.15,000/- per annum over a period of 5 years) to empower financially Kapu women aged in between 45 years and 60 years to enhance their livelihood opportunities and living standards

A total of 3,27,349 eligible beneficiaries have been identified and released an amount of Rs.1000.35 crores through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) towards financial assistance to women belonging to Kapu Community (Kapu, Telaga, Balija and Ontari) under YSR Kapu Nestham scheme for the year 2019-20 & 2020-21.

B.C. Corporations

The 56 BC corporations have been established during 2020-21. One corporation for every BC community with a population of more than 30,000 have been set up for the upliftment of Backward Classes (BCs) and for the overall development of small and marginal sections. Government emphasises to alleviate the living standards of BC Communities by providing houses, ration cards, pensions and financial assistance etc through the Corporations.

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.

Acts

- 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.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 endeavor has always been to ensure progress to all population, including the Minorities. Several schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure up-liftment of minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. Development of Minorities requires attention from several angles. The minority population is mostly urban-based. A large segment of the minority population is below poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic support schemes has also been very low. The primary objective of the department is socio economic development and educational advancement of minorities in the state. The department has taken up various schemes for improvement in livelihoods, educational upliftment and imparting training for enhancing employment opportunities for the minorities.

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 2021-22, an amount of Rs.1.92 crores has been released to the 7 districts for maintenance of minorities Welfare hostels.

Residential Schools

There are 6 residential schools in the state aiming towards educational and social development in minority students with residential amenity. During the year an amount of Rs.1.43 Crores has been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the state.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)

The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme restructured as "Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)" was implemented during the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission i.e. up to 2019-20. The scheme 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 with certain specifications in population and area.

Under PMJVK newly added (7) MCB's & (12) MCT's in 6 districts namely Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Kadapa and Ananthapuramu. 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 this scheme, an amount of Rs.9.00 Crs is released towards (Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) - Rs.5.40 Crs Matching State Share (MSS) - Rs.3.60 Crs. during the year 2021-22.

AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd and AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd are functioning under the Minority Welfare.

AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing welfare schemes for the Minorities. Many initiatives such as NAVARATNALU schemes are YSR Vahana Mithra, JaganannaVidyadeevena (RTF), JaganannaVasathiDeevena (MTF), YSR NethannaNestham, YSR Cheyutha, YSR Pension Kanuka, YSR Aasara, & JaganannaThodu (Hawkers) are implemented during the year 2021-22.

YSRVahana Mithra

YSR Vahana Mitra scheme is implemented by the Transport Department providing financial assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- per annum to self owned Auto/Taxi/Maxi cab Drivers to meet expenditure for Insurance, Fitness Certificate, Repairs and other requirements etc. Under this scheme, during the year 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) an amount of Rs.5.04 crores released to 5038 beneficiaries.

JaganannaVasathiDeevena (MTF)

Under the scheme, Government is providing an amount of Rs. 10,000/- for each student of ITI courses Rs.15,000/- for Polytechnic students Rs.20,000/- for Degree and above course students. The amount will be deposited into the Bank Account of Mother of the student. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.67.28 crores released to 62810 beneficiaries under this scheme.

JaganannaVidyaDeevena (RTF)

The Government 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 through the respective welfare corporations on behalf of the student. The scheme is implemented and monitored by the AP Social Welfare Department. Under this scheme, during 2021-22 an amount of Rs.117.50 crores released to 66488 students were benefitted.

YSR NethannaNestham

Government is implementing the scheme for providing 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. The scheme implemented and monitored by Handlooms & Textiles Department. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.0.14 crores released to 56 beneficiaries under this scheme.

YSR Cheyutha Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 75,000/- in four phases (in four years @ Rs. 18750 per year) shall be sanctioned to the women belonging to BC, SC, ST and Minority Communities within the age group of 45 to 60 years towards their financial empowerment through various Welfare Corporations. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.151.10 crores released to 80587 minority women beneficiaries under this scheme

YSR Pension Kanuka

Under the Scheme Government will provide pensions @ Rs.2250/- to the Old age Pensions (OAP), Widow, Weavers, Fisherman, Toddy Toppers, Single Women, AbhayaHastham, Traditional cobblers, and PLHIV (Art pensions) categories, Rs. 3000/- to Disable Pension, Rs. 10000/- to Dialysis(CKDU) and also reduced the age of old age pensioners (OAP) from 65 to 60 years to every eligible Beneficiary under YSR Pension Kanuka for the year 2020-21. The Scheme is implemented and monitored by SERP. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.512.18 crores released to 245622 beneficiaries under this scheme.

YSR Aasara Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to reimburse the entire bank outstanding loan amount as on 11.04.2019 directly to the Groups savings accounts of the SHG women in four installments from financial year 2020-21 through the respective welfare corporations to create access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, income generation and wealth creation at household level on a sustainable basis leading to better standards of living of poor SHG members both in Rural and Urban areas. Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department is implementing and monitoring the scheme. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.133.15 crores released to 15172 Minority SHG Groups under this scheme.

Jagananna Thodu (Hawkers)

Jagananna Thodu Scheme extend Financial Assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the Chiruvyaparrulu & Street Vendors engaged in vending on footpath selling Vegetables in Push carts, selling tiffin and food items on the roadside. This Scheme also covers Traditional Artisans who are engaged in lacework, Bobbili Veena, Brace craft articles etc. Government is providing financial assistance up to Rs.10000/- at 0% (SUNNA VADDI) interest to the eligible. The scheme is implemented and monitored by Department of Gram Volunteers / Ward Volunteers and Village Secretariats /Ward Secretariats. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.0.07 crores released to 1095 beneficiaries under this scheme.

Mobile Dispensing Units (MDU) Scheme

Towards economic upliftment of minorities and to ensure sustainable livelihood by self-employment,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Government is providing four wheeler mini truck mobile dispensing units to minority youth in the state. During the year 2021-22 an amount of Rs.31.45 crores released to 556 beneficiaries under this scheme

AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been in the forefront in implementing of welfare schemes for the Christian Minorities. Many new initiatives brought out such as Jagan Anna VidyaDeevana, Jagan Anna VasthiDeevana, Jagan Anna AmmaVodi, YSR VahanaMitra, Law Nestham, JaganannaChedodu, JaganannaThodu, YSR Cheyutha, MDU's, One-time Special Financial 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. The population of Christians in Andhra Pradesh is 6.82 Lakhs.

During the FY 2021-22, Government allotted a budget of Rs.66.25 Crores for implementation of APSCMFC schemes in the state and additional budget of Rs.31.59 crores was released.

Schemes of the Corporation

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 Rs.30,000/- for pilgrims with annual income is above Rs.3.00 Lakh.

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. During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.2.50 Crores was allotted.

One time assistance to Pastors during COVID

Government has released an amount of Rs.14.92 Crores to 29,809 pastors @ Rs.5000/- per pastor during the COVID lockdown period for the FY 2020-21. During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.40.00 Crores was allotted.

Grant in Aid : During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.1.00 Crores was allotted towards Grant in Aid to

Churches, Church run Institutions and Burial Grounds out of which an amount of Rs.0.47 Crores was incurred for construction of 02 Churches

YSR VahanaMitra: During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.0.91 Crores was incurred to benefit 916 Christian drivers @ Rs.10,000/- per driver.

YSR Cheyutha: Under this scheme an amount of Rs.75,000/- in 4 years shall be released to eligible Christian women between 45 to 60 years age group. During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.17.18 Crores was utilized to provide grant to 9164 Christian women.

YSR Aasara: Under this scheme, Government will reimburse the outstanding bank loans of SHG women in 04 installments. During the FY 2021-22, 1458 Christian SHG women were provided financial assistance with Rs.13.76 Crores.

JaganannaVasathiDeevana: Under this scheme, During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.4.68 Crores was incurred to benefit 4306.

JaganannaVidyaDeevana: Under this scheme, During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.9.65 Crores was incurred to benefit 4419.

Support for Barbers, Tailors and Washermen: (Jagananna Chedodu) 264 Christians were provided financial assistance with During the FY 2020-21 an amount of Rs.0.264 Crores @ Rs.10,000/- per person.

Financial Assistant to Hawkers (JaganannaThodu) : During the FY 2021-22, an amount of Rs.0.04 Crs was incurred to benefit 1861.

Andhra Pradesh State WAQF Board

Honorarium to Imams

During the Year 2021-22, Government has released an amount of Rs.78.04 crores (as on 25.01.2022) out of an allocated an amount of Rs.80.00 crores towards Honorarium/Incentive of Rs.10,000/- per month to benefit 4,949 Masjids Imams and Rs.5,000/- per month to Mouzzains.

Protection of Muslim Women

Assistance to Muslim Divorced Women: Under the Provision of Muslim Women (Protection of Right and Divorce) Act 1986 Muslim divorced Woman is entitled for maintenance allowance .As per orders passed by the

Courts, an amount of Rs.50.00 Lakhs has been allocated to benefit 57 Divorce Women in the year 2021-22.

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 Haj2020., For the current Haj 2022, submission of online applications is under process and last date of submission is 31st January 2022. 728 applications have been registered as on 17.01.2022 from the State of A.P.

In accordance with the assurance in NAVARATNALU the Government is providing financial assistance to the intending Haj Pilgrims for other Haj expenses other than travel expenditure. Considering the annual income of pilgrims, an amount of Rs. 60,000/- will be provided if income is Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum, and Rs.30,000/- will be provided if the income is above Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum. The scheme will facilitate several intending Haj Pilgrims who can't fully afford the expenses. For the year 2021- 22 for this scheme an amount of Rs.6.25 Crores was allotted, But this scheme is not benefited to Haj pilgrims due to epidemic COVID 19 the Haj 2021 was cancelled

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.

In the Year 2021-22 due to COVID 19, only 1080 students (30 in each center) have undergone training in the 36 Computer Training centers in 13 Districts and daily approx. 1500 readers are visiting 36 libraries in the state.

Grant in Aid for construction of Urdu-Ghar-Cum-

Shadikhana: Under this scheme Urdu-Ghar-Cum-Shadikhana are being constructed for the use of minority communities. During the FY 2021-22, Government have issued Administrative Sanction for construction Urdu Ghar cum Shadikhana at Whrinchpeta Vijayawada for which an amount of Rs.3.06 crores were sanctioned and the work is under process.

AP Noorbasha/ Doodekula Muslims Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd.,

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been in the forefront in implementing welfare schemes for the Noorbasha / Dudekula Minorities. Many new initiatives brought out such as Jagan Anna AmmaVodi, YSR Cheyutha, Grant in Aid to Construction of Community Halls and others are appreciated throughout the state. The population of Noorbasha / Dudekula in Andhra Pradesh is 4.57 Lakhs.

During the FY 2021-22, Government have allotted an amount of Rs.3.72 Crores & Rs.1.00 Crores towards the budget for implementation of schemes to Dudekula Minorities in the state and additional budget of Rs.66.88 crores was released as additional budget.

Schemes of the Corporation

JaganannaAmmavodi: Under this scheme, An Amount of Rs. 15,000/- (14,000/-+1,000/-) financial assistance to each mother/ recognized guardian to educate her child / children from class I to XII in all types of Schools / Jr. Colleges and Toilet Maintenance funds. During the FY 2020-21, an amount of Rs.66.18 Crores was incurred to benefit 47274.

YSR Cheyutha: Under this scheme an amount of Rs.75,000/- in 4 years shall be released to eligible Noorbasha/Dudekula women between 45 to 60 years age group. During the FY 2021-22 an amount of Rs.66.52 Crores was utilized to Noorbasha/Dudekula women to benefit 35476.

Andhra Pradesh State Survey Commission of WAQF.

After the bifurcation of the state and as per the A.P. state re-organization act under Xth schedule, the Survey Commission of Waqfs has been established. Initially It is proposed to take up the Survey work of 10,522 un-notified Waqf properties & institutions like Mosques,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Eidgah, Burial Grounds, Dargahs, AshoorKhanas etc., through DGPS Survey and to generate Survey reports.

Initially Guntur, Krishna, Prakasam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kurnool Districts 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 7 districts. So far survey of 44 Mandals in Krishna Dist, 38 mandals in Prakasam District, 18 Mandals in Vijayanagaram, 38 mandals in East Godavari Dist, 37 mandals in West Godavari and 40 mandals in Kurnool District have been completed. The survey reports of 25 Mandals in Krishna district, 23 Mandals in Prakasam District and 9 Mandals in West Godavari, 13 mandals in Kurnool District District have been submitted to GOAP for Gazette Publication.

Action plan has been submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh by forming 6 teams to complete the Survey of the Un-Notified Waqf Properties in Four year @ 4414 properties per year from 2021-2022 onwards.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities

The Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM) was established to uplift the down trodden minority communities educationally and economically by providing free coaching in various competitive examinations, trainings and skill development programmes. The CEDM is implementing the three major projects sponsored by the state government.

- Project-I: Improving the Class room performance of School Children belonging to Minorities (Urdu, Telugu & English Medium) at SSC level.
- Project-II: Improving the performance of Minorities in admission seeking competitive Examinations (POLYCET, DIETCET, EAMCET, NEET & JEE etc.).
- Chamak Scheme: Improving the performance of Minorities in Job oriented Examinations (APPSC Group-I,II,III,IV, DSC, TET, RRB, BSRB, VRO/VRA, Panchayat Secretaries, SSC, Police Recruitment etc.).

For the Year 2021-22 Rs.1.14 Crores was released, part of amount spent for Foundation Course Programmes and covered only 300 beneficiaries.

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 innovative schemes/programmes for the development and empowerment of youth in all the fields of their life.

To create awareness, encourage and motivate the Youth to participate in community development programmes voluntarily, the following programmes were conducted during the current financial year

Achievements - Awareness on COVID-19

The department has created awareness among the public on COVID-19, importance of wearing masks, maintenance of social distance, hand sanitization, Arogya Sethu App etc with the active participation of members of Youth Clubs and Non-Governmental Organizations through "Unlock safety with Mask" campaign and awareness programmes at public places like APSRTC busstands, Railway stations, play grounds, etc in all districts.

Observance of National/ International Important Days

The Department has been making arrangements for observing National/International Important Days every month in all the districts of the state by organizing suitable programmes by way of conducting seminars, rallies, blood donation camps, lectures, essay writing, quiz, elocution, poster making competitions etc., in coordination with all the line departments / agencies like NYK, NSS, Sports, Education etc. to enlighten the youth about the prominence of the day.

The important days include this year are Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Jayanti on 14th April, 2021, International Yoga Day on 21st June, 2021, World Nature Conservation Day on 28th July, 2021, International Youth Day on 12th August, 2021, Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October, 2021, Maharshi Valmiki Jayanthi on 20th October, 2021, National Unity Day – Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbai Patel on 31st October, 2021, Andhra Pradesh Formation Day on 01st November, 2021.

AZADi Ka Amrut Mahostav

On the occasion of 75th India Independence Day Celebrations – Azadi Ka Amrut Mahostav Rallies and 2k runs have been conducted in all the districts.

Clean India Programme : As a part of Azadi Ka Amrut Mahostav, the department is associated in conducting of Clean India Programme Campaign in the selected mandals / municipalities in all the districts with the active involvement of members of youth associations/clubs, non-governmental organisations, educational institutions, youth volunteers, sports clubs etc.

Blood Donation Camps: Keeping in view the importance of blood donation to save many lives, 48 camps were conducted and 2395 units of blood collected during the camps.

Other activities: Conducting awareness programmes on Personality Development & Career Counseling, awareness programmes on Disha Act, enrollment of unemployed youth into Army and Air force, eyes & organs donation programme etc, seminar on Drug Abuse and its bad effects on youth etc. Create awareness among the youth about the current issues and also make them sensible towards society.

Action Plan for 2022-23

- Conduct of Youth Festivals at Divisional, District and State level to provide an opportunity to the talented youth by arranging a platform to exhibit their talents.
- Observe National Youth Day to commemorate birthday celebrations of Swami Vivekananda.
- Organise National and International days of importance @ 2–3 per month in all the districts.
- Formation / Rejuvenation of Youth Clubs/Associations- Encourage youth to form into groups to take up community development programmes and develop leadership qualities.
- Conducting awareness programmes on Personality Development and Communication Skills & Career Counseling, Environment Protection, Traffic Rules, Women protective laws, Self – Defense techniques to women etc., in coordination with line

departments. Create awareness among the youth about the current issues and also make them sensible towards society and participation in community welfare programmes.

- Conducting Self Defence Training programmes for women and girls to build confidence and to protect themselves from unsocial elements.

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 Nodal Agency in shelter delivery in rural and urban areas to implement both Central and State sponsored Housing Schemes in the state by encouraging construction of houses through self- help and mutual help basis. It also encourages community participation in the construction of houses.

Implementation of Schemes

Under YSR Rural Housing

Government is committed to provide housing for all with a unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakh per house for SCs /STs and unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh per house for others during 2019-20 and accordingly taken up the Housing for the welfare of poor in the state. Financial assistance was provided 60:40 ratio by the central and state to the beneficiaries.

Under Rural Housing, PMAY- YSR (Gramin), 69,716 houses were taken up 49,053 houses were completed from 2016-17 & 2017-18.

Under YSR Urban Housing

Government is committed to provide housing for all with a unit cost of Rs.3.50 lakh per house in ULBs and unit cost of Rs.2.50 lakh per house with minimum 411 Sft in UDAs and accordingly taken up the Housing for the welfare of poor in the state. Financial assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh is provided by the central in both ULBs & UDAs, the state provide Rs.1.00 lakh in ULBs Rs.0.50 lakh in UDAs and the remaining amount of Rs.1.00 lakh in ULBs & Rs.0.50 lakh in UDAs through bank loans is arranged to the beneficiaries. Under urban Housing,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

PMAY- YSR (Urban), 1,44,185 houses were taken up 68,809 houses were completed from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

Pedalandarikilllu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of “Navaratnalupedalandarikilllu” has decided to provide House sites for all the eligible and needy households and Pucca houses to all eligible Households in the state. It has been proposed to take up 28,30,227 Individual houses in two Phases with a Project Cost of Rs.50,944 Crores. Out of this 15,60,227 houses in Phase I with a Project cost Rs.28,084 crores and 12,70,000 Houses under Phase-II with a Project cost Rs.22,860 crores.

Under Phase-I: 15.60 Lakh houses are targeted to be completed by June, 2022 and in Phase-II houses 12.70 Lakh houses are targeted to be completed by June, 2023. Out of 15.60 Lakh houses taken up under Phase I, 11.44 Lakh Houses were taken up in Layouts and 4.16 Lakh houses in Own sites/Possession certificates. The unit cost of each house both in Rural and Urban areas is Rs.1,80,000/-.

Steps taken to achieve the target

- Godowns were hired wherever required for storing of various building materials at GP/Mandal level. It has been decided to construct temporary godowns in big layouts. Government has issued orders integrating the services of GVWV & VSWS department with APSHCL in implementation of Housing Programme which facilitates service at Secretariat level.
- Providing 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.32,909 Crs.
- 20 MTs of sand is providing to the beneficiary at free of cost. Only the
- Transportation cost has to be borne by the beneficiary.
- Providing quality building materials at lower than market prices and these rates were finalized through Reverse Tendering Process. However, beneficiaries

will be given choice for procuring materials. Cement and Steel are being supplied to the beneficiaries at lower than the market prices so as to reduce cost of construction.

- Instructions issued for efficient monitoring during execution by Collectors and Joint Collectors to inspect the layouts.
- To establish brick units in big Layouts so as to facilitate the beneficiaries in reducing the transportation charges. 150 brick units have been established so far for manufacturing of bricks in Layouts.
- An additional loan amount of Rs.35,000/- is being provided to NPI beneficiaries for completion of houses. So far, 2,49,128 beneficiaries were sanctioned loan amount of Rs.1,006.47 Crores from the banks @3% interest.

State government has 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 in total 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 these, 10.88 Lakh houses were grounded and are at different stages. The district wise physical progress is shown in Annexure 8.15

Public Health & Municipal Engineering

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply Improvement Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local Bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with national standards. In addition, the technical control over all engineering works

in 120 Municipalities including 16 Municipal 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 (16 ULB's)

Town without Under-ground drainage - 70 LPCD (104 ULB's)

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. The sources of water is from Surface, Sub-Surface & Ground water. During this year 1911 MLD of drinking water is being supplied in 120 ULB's. The frequency of supply is twice in a day in 28 ULB's, Once in a day in 58 ULB's and in alternate days in 33 ULB's.

Sewerage Sector:

At present total quantity of Sewage generation is 1503.20 MLD in the state. In 13 ULB's 44 Sewage Treatment Plants are treating 516.65 MLD of sewage. 533.47 MLD capacity of STP's are under construction in 36 ULB's under various schemes.

The State government has taken decision to provide UGD facilities and Treatment plants in all ULBs duly complying the directions of the National Green Tribunal..

Storm Water Drains:

At present, 22,990 Kms of Storm water Drains are functioning in 120 ULB's of the state. 7.98 Kms of storm water drainage network has been added to the existing

network during 2021-22. 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.

HUDCO:

- Water supply project in Nellore Municipal Corporation with an estimated cost of Rs.585.05 Cr had been taken up. In this project Water Treatment Plant with a capacity of 122 MLD, HDPE & DI Distribution lines for length 612 Kms & 65000 no's of House service connections have been completed and commissioned.
- Under Ground Drainage Project in Nellore Municipal Corporation had been taken up at a cost of Rs.580.85 Cr. In this project a Sewage Treatment Plant with a capacity of 105 MLD had been envisaged and out of which 71 MLD is completed, Sewer lines for length 362.20 Kms were laid.

One Time Special Financial Assistance:

- Storm Water drainage scheme in Vijayawada had been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.461.04 Crs and 261.15 Kms length of drains were completed. achieving overall progress of 60% of the work and further work is in progress. During the year 2021-22, 3.09 Kms length of drains were constructed.
- Sewerage Scheme in Guntur Municipal Corporation had been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.923.84 Crs and in this project 123 MLD capacity of STP's and UGD sewerlines for length 505.08 Kms are completed. Overall 60% of work is completed and further work is in progress.

Water Supply Projects:

- In Kavali Municipality, Water supply project has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 155.00 crores and is in progress. 24.50 Kms of pipelines were completed, and overall 41% of the work is completed.
- In Pulivendula Municipality, Water supply project has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 65.00 crores and is under progress. About 37.18 Kms of Distribution pipelines has been completed, and overall 31% of the work is completed during the year

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2021-22, Further work is in progress and are scheduled to be commissioned by May 2022.

- In Rayachoty Municipality, Water supply project has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 98.00 crores and is under progress in which main components includes construction of 17 MLD Water treatment plant, 1335 Kms length of pipeline are proposed. During the year 2021-22, 5.82 Kms length of pipeline has been completed and overall 10% of the work is completed. Further work is in progress and are scheduled to be commissioned by February 2023.

Under Ground Drainage Projects:

- In Pulivendula Municipality, Under Ground Drainage project at a cost of estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 crores is in progress. 5.64 Kms length of sewer pipeline completed and about 32% of the work is completed during this year. Further work is in progress and it is scheduled to be commissioned by June 2022.
- In Rayachoty Municipality, Under Ground Drainage project at a cost of Rs. 236.00 crores and work is in progress. The main components are under Construction of 22.4 MLD Sewage treatment Plant and laying of sewer pipelines for length of 205 Km. 6.56 Kms length of pipelines has been completed during the year and 1% of the Work is completed & further work is in progress. The works are scheduled to be commissioned by August 2023.

AMRUT Phase - I

Water supply projects had been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.794.49 crores in 24 towns. Till now 2.41 lakh HSC's were given, and further works are in progress under various stages. In Adoni 100% of work is completed and overall Physical progress is 78%. During the year 73000 No's of HSC's were given. Further works are in progress and are scheduled to be completed by December 2022.

AMRUT Phase -II

Water supply projects have been taken up in 27 towns at a cost of Rs.2001.93 crores and in GVMC and Narasaraopet 100% of work is completed and works are in progress in various stages in the remaining ULB's., 1134 no's of HSC's given and 5% of overall works are completed during the year .75% of work is completed

and further works will be completed by December 2022.

Sewerage and Septage Projects have been taken up in 25 towns at a cost of Rs.793.73 crores. The construction of Sewage treatment plants are in progress under various ULB's. 33% of the work is completed. All the projects are in progress and are scheduled to be completed by December 2022.

Strom Water Drainage projects had been taken up in 7 towns at a cost of Rs 350.75 crores. During this year, 7.71 Kms of drains were constructed overall 42% of the project works are completed. All the projects are in progress and are scheduled to be completed by December 2022.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Government have accorded administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.5352.60 Crs for taking up water supply infrastructure in 50 ULB's and Sewerage & Septage management projects in 5 ULB's. All the works are in progress.

Manabadi Naadu- Nedu

Upgradation of Infrastructure facilities in schools has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 230.51 crores in 777 schools in 61 ULB's in first phase under Manabadi Naadu- Nedu. Work's were completed in 765 schools. Further works are in progress and is scheduled to be completed by March, 2022.

Crematoriums

Construction of 40 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) based and One (1) Electrical based Modern Scientific Crematoriums in 38 ULBs has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 57.23 crores under 14th Finance and 15th Finance Commission Grants. The physical progress of works is 75%. Further work is in progress and is scheduled to be completed by March 2022.

Providing Temporary Water Supply to the Houses (Jagananna Colonies)

constructed under Navaratnalu (Pedalandariki Illu):

Providing temporary water supply project to the NPI

(Navaratnalu (Pedalandariki Illu)houses in the urban areas under Government's flagship programme "Navaratnalu" has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs.279.00 Crs in 99 ULB's. The physical progress of works is 57%. Further works are in progress.

Action Plan for financial year i.e. 2022-23:

- To complete water supply schemes in 5 ULBs (Palakollu, Kavali, Machilipatnam, Hindupur and Tirupati) costing t Rs. 441.87 Crores for benefitting 9.78 lakh population
- To complete scheme under Storm Water Drainage Sector in Machilipatnam under Plan Grant and Kakinada under AMRUT costing Rs.160 Crores to benefit 5.14 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 AIB source related works in some ULB's

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: 2,10,264 hand pumps fitted to bore wells covering 4% population, 13,839 direct pumping covering 4% population, 37,498 PWS/MPWS schemes covering 51% population and 41% population covered with 601 CPWS schemes. 112 Water Testing Laboratories are existing as on 01-04-2021,.

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 centre, Health centres, wellness centres.

On-going Programme

- Under Jal Jeevan Mission, for providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to about 57 lakh households by 2024, an amount of Rs. 4838.64 crores was sanctioned.
- During 2020-21, 12.98 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs with an amount of Rs. 292.07 crores
- 4.53 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs during 2021-22.

100 days Campaign (Public Institutions) under JJM: The Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched 100 days campaign on October 2nd, 2020 to provide functional tap connections to all public institutions (Schools, Anganwadis, Ashramshalas etc.,) Accordingly all Public institutions have been covered with tap connections during 100 days campaign.

Base Line

48,488 rural habitations i.e 54 % of habitations are covered with 55 LPCD, 46% of habitations are covered with 0 to 55 LPCD service level and 111 habitations are quality affected. Out of 95.16 Lakh rural households, about 49.23 lakh (52%) households are having house tap connections as on 31.12.2021.

Drinking Water Projects

Government sanctioned 3 drinking water projects for an amount of Rs. 1477 crores in 3 districts (Uddanam in Srikakulam, Pulivendula in Kadapa, Dhone in Kurnool districts) to cover 1249 stressed and quality affected habitations. So far, an amount of Rs. 51.25 crores was incurred.

Action Plan

- To provide 100% Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to all the rural households by 2024.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Planned to provide FHTCs - to 16.03 lakh households in the FY 2021-22 and so far 4.53 lakh households have been provided the facility;
- For the Financial Year, 2022-23, it is planned to provide FHTCs to 21.74 lakh households and to 12.68 lakh households in 2023-24.

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 123 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 123 ULBs is 6898 TPD and the waste collected is 6829 TPD (99%). Out of total 42.81 lakh households, door to door garbage collection is covered in 42.38 lakh households (99%) and segregation of waste at source is covered in 35.53 lakh households (83 %) for the year upto December, 2021-22

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 is setup as State Mission Directorate for Swachh Bharat/Swachh Andhra Programme and has initiated action for setting up of Waste to Energy Plants under PPP mode, in Cluster Approach. At present, one waste to energy project at Guntur is operational (Under Trial Run) treating 1200 MTs of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) daily from 8 ULBs and another Waste to Energy plant at Visakhapatnam is under construction for treating 1100 MTs of MSW daily from 4 ULBs.

In addition to this, 49 Waste to Compost Plants are

awarded, covering with solid waste collection in 52 ULBs, 32 Waste to Compost Plants (covering 35 ULBs) are under operation and 17 Waste to Compost Plants (covering 17 ULBs) are yet to be commissioned. Further, it is planned to establish 72 Integrated Solid Waste Management projects for treating MSW from 72 ULBs. Tenders are under evaluation for these 72 ULBs.

1920 Bulk Waste Generators are identified so far 760 Bulk Waste Generators (39.54%) are practicing onsite processing and treating 64 tons of waste per day. 2.80 lakh households are currently practicing Home Composting in 123 ULBs (about 7.45 % of total households in 123 ULBs).

Solid Waste Management

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued the Solid Waste Management Policy in 2018, in terms of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The daily generation of garbage is 6898 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 Centres 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 19.1 Kms of road laid by using 26.5 MTs of Plastic Waste. Under legacy waste management, remediation of dumpsites is completed in 2 ULBs Vijayawada and Tirupati. In GVMC, dumpsite remediation is in progress. Under SBM 2.0, legacy waste management in ULBs with above 1.00 lakh & above population is taken on priority basis and accordingly a common model RFP is prepared and communicated to all the ULBs along with the guidelines. Quantification of existing dumpsites using drone survey is completed in ULBs with 1.00 lakh & above population and ULBs have started inviting tenders for selection of agencies to take up dumpsite remediation. In 66 ULBs, CCTV cameras are 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 etc. OWMS-I is an integrated software, does data analytics and generates dashboards, alerts and MIS reports for real time monitoring and course correction. 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. 13,285 RFID scanners are given to ULBs. 1077 digital weighing scales out of the total target of 1077 Clusters were given to ULBs.

Sanitation teams of PH workers are daily monitored through photos/videos and tracked live 24x7 at the Command & Communication Centre established in MA&UD Department@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.

Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)

The total sewerage Generated in the state is 1503.20 MLD in 123 ULBs, 44 STPs existing in 13 ULBs are running with Treatment Capacity 516.65MLD; 62 STPs are under construction in 36 ULBs with capacity of 533.47MLD and 3 STPs are under Tender Stage in 1 ULB with treatment capacity of 35.60MLD.

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants

In 32 AMRUT cities, Co-treatment is proposed where

STPs are currently developed. One project at Narsapur was constructed by Bill Milenda Gates Foundation and is completely operational. One ULB Yemmiganur has existing STP which is proposed for Co-treatment.

76 Standalone projects were taken up in 7 clusters under Hybrid Annuity Model. Third Party Agency for Quality Control and Quality Assurance of the FSTPs. Rajam Project is completed and made operational by SAC. The construction is completed in Vinukonda, Bobbili, Palamaneru projects and ready for inauguration.

In Bapatla, Chirala, Ponnur, Markapur, Dhone projects, the construction phase will be completed by March 2022. In the remaining projects where land is allocated will be completed within 6 months from grounding of project.

Nadu-Nedu

A prestigious program of the Government of A.P which aims 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. The works sanctioned under Nadu-Nedu Phase I, for 744 schools in 59 ULBs for MA&UD Department were successfully completed. For the finalization of Municipal Schools for Phase II under Nadu-Nedu Program is under progress in view of the Mapping of Schools as per NEP (National Education Policy) – 2020 in the State.

Transformation of Municipal Schools

The Government has approved the Annual Education Work and Finance Plan for 2019-20 and 2020-21 and the Program includes the following innovative and inclusive academic reforms and these said programs are under implementation state.

- Integrated Communication Skills Program was conducted to about 12000 Municipal Teachers with Cambridge certification.
- Career Education Program was conducted to

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

students of 1 Lakh Municipal Schools (for 8th to 10th class students).

- Developed Municipal School Management Portal (Municipal Schools ERP) with the components, Web based solution for children performance monitoring, faculty and asset management, e-Learning Management System.
- Proposed to establish 14 Cambridge Career Guidance centres (Learning Labs) in each District Head Quarter and in Pulivendula Modal constituency.
- Proposed to establish 3 e-Curriculum content creation studios (IIT Model) at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada & Kurnool.

AmmaVadi

AmmaVadi is an important and significant programme under Navaratnalu.

- Financial support of Rs.15000/- to the mothers of the children studying class-I to class – XII who are living in below poverty line and whose Parents/guardians annual income is less than Rs.12,000/- in Urban and Rs.10,000/- in rural areas.
- Mothers of 2,04,095 students studied in Municipal Schools were benefited under Ammavodi Program in the academic year 2020-21.
- For the academic year 2021-22, the program is being implemented based on the student attendance, it is proposed to reschedule the launch of the program from January-2022 to June-2022 in tune with the date of reopening of education institutions.

Jagananna Vidya Kanuka

The Government of AP has successfully distributed student kits under "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" for the Academic year 2020-21 to all the students studying I to X classes in Municipal Schools of the State in coordination with School Education Department. The complete kit comprises of 3 pairs of Uniform Cloth, Belt, a pair of shoes with 2 pairs of socks, Note Books & School Bag..

Scheduled Castes Component (earlier SCSP Scheme)

Scheduled Castes Component (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 2021-22, an amount of Rs.1050 lakhs has been provided to take up developmental works in Grade-III Municipalities and Nagarapanchayats under SCC. An amount of Rs.525.00 lakhs has been released to (18) Grade-III Municipalities and Rs.525.00 lakhs has been released to (31) Nagarapanchayats in the State.

Scheduled Tribes Component (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, Construction of Drains, Providing Drinking Water Supply Pipelines, Construction of Community Halls, Providing Street Lighting facilities etc. During 2021-22, an amount of Rs.330.00 lakhs has been provided to take up developmental works under Grade-III Municipalities and Nagarapanchayats Scheduled Tribes Component (STC). An amount of Rs.165.00 lakhs has been released to (12) Grade-III Municipalities and Rs.165.00 lakhs has been released to (13) Nagarapanchayats in the State as per the approval of the State Nodal Agency, Tribal Sub Plan.

State Development Scheme (SDS)

For providing basic infrastructure facilities in the Grade III Urban Local Bodies in the State, an amount of Rs.4620.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 2020-21. An amount of Rs.2310.00 lakhs has been released to (18) Grade-III Municipalities and Rs.2310.00 lakhs has been released to (31) Nagarapanchayats in the State.

Solid Waste Management in Nagarapanchayats/ Municipalities/Corporations

For the Scientific Processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste in all the Urban Local Bodies in the State an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 2021-22 and the same has been released to (32) ULBs in the State as per the requirements furnished by the ULBs.

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.1000.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 2021-22. The amount is being utilised for the implementation of TOMS project.

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 2021-22. The project has been handed over to Andhra Pradesh Urban Infrastructure and Assets Management Limited (APUIAML), Vijayawada. The amount will be utilised for Development works in Mangalagiri and Tadepalli Municipal Corporation, Guntur District.

Developmental Works in Pulivendula Municipality: For Developmental Works in Pulivendula Municipality, an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 2021-22. The amount will be utilised for Developmental Works in Pulivendula Municipality.

15th Finance Commission Grants

The 15th Finance Commission has recommended a total grant of Rs.956.00 crores for the Financial Year, 2021-22 to all the ULBs in two categories - (1). Million-Plus cities - Rs.204.00 Crores and (2) Non-Million-Plus cities - Rs.752.00 Crores. As per the guidelines, utilization of grants for Million-plus cities (100% Tied grants) is for Improvement of Ambient Air Quality (33%) & Improvement of Drinking Water (including Rainwater harvesting & Recycling) & Solid Waste Management (SWM). For Non Million-plus cities 40% (Basic Grant) for felt needs under the eighteen subjects enshrined in the twelfth schedule, except for salaries and other establishment expenditure of the ULB and balance 60% (Tied grants) for supporting and strengthening the delivery of (a) Sanitation and Solid Waste Management and attainment of Star ratings and (b) Drinking Water, Rain Water harvesting and water recycling.

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, 4,126 Ward Secretariats in all the 123 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. GoMEPMA is designated 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. 1,92,733 SHGs were covered and released Rs. 245.04 Cr during the year 2021-22

YSR Aasara

As part of "NavaRatnalu", 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 and an amount of Rs. 1233.98 Cr has been released as 2nd instalment.

YSR Cheyutha

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 (over the 4 years) will be provided to the women in the age group of 45-60 years belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. An amount of Rs. 18,750/- has been released as 2nd instalment to 4,63,608 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. 1,69,628 beneficiaries supported with livelihood activities providing loans of Rs 513.76 Cr to 156474 beneficiaries.

National Urban Livelihoods Mission

GoI 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. 2.49 Lakh SHGs formed with 24.75 Lakh members. 8506 SLF/ALF formed and 190 TLF/CLF formed. The corpus fund of SHGs is Rs. 1180.99 Cr, SLFs is Rs. 140.13 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 2021-22, Rs. 3182.37 Cr has been mobilized, out of a target of Rs. 2250 Cr. and 3335 individuals out of a target of 40,600 are assisted under Self Employment Program (individual), 85 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. GoI 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, 2,40,166 Street Vendors Registered, Loans for an amount of Rs. 208.09 Cr was sanctioned to 2,01,999 of which, Rs. 188.77 Cr disbursed to 1,85,733 beneficiaries.

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 89 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.

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 RythuBharosa for 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 Prabh&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 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 Jalakala 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 2171 Lakh person days against approved Labour Budget of 2350 Lakh person days by Gol. Out of these, 508.96 Lakh person days (23.44%) generated by SCs, 219.26 Lakh person days (10.19%) by STs, and women 1242.75 Lakh person days (48.15%) were generated during 2021-22. Expenditure under

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is Rs.7385.52 Crores, out of which Rs.4786.18 Crores are towards unskilled wages and Rs.2504.65 Crores towards Skilled Wages & Material component 3.49 Lakh Households were completed 100 days of employment during the year.

Key decisions taken during the year

- Wage rate enhanced from Rs.237/- to Rs.245/- as per Gol notification.
- Timely payment of wages - The Department shall ensure 100% timely payment within 15 days during FY 2021-22 and responsibilities to be fixed to all functionaries including convergence departments in timely payment and to make them accountable.
- All Good Governance Initiatives are to be maintained in all Gram Panchayats
- All earlier opened works 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 works to be taken up in all blocks.
- The Expenditure to be incurred on NRM works shall not be less than 65% and on Agriculture & allied activities shall not be less than 60%.

Flag ship programmes

Construction of Grama Sachivalayam Buildings, Additional Space for Health (Dr. YSR Health Clinics), Additional Space for Agriculture (Raithu Bharosa Kendralu), Compound Walls to High Schools, Bulk Milk Cooling Units, Dr. YSR Digital Libraries, Construction of CC Drains, Construction of Water Harvesting Structures, Construction of CC Roads, BT Roads, Horticulture Plantation, Avenue Plantation, Bund Plantation, Block Plantation and Institutional Plantation are the key Projects taken up during 2021-22.

Priority Works

- Grama Sachivalayam Buildings:- Out of 10,898 Grama Sachivalayam buildings grounded, 7146 buildings are in progress and 3752GS buildings are completed.
- Raithu Bharosa Kendralu:- Out of 10,328

Raithu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) required, 10,328 RBK works are grounded, 8169 RBK works are in progress and 2146 RBK works are completed.

- Dr. YSR Health Clinics:- Out of 8,534 YSR Health Clinics are required, 8,534 YSR Health Clinics are grounded, 7578 YSR Health Clinics are in progress and 956 YSR Health Clinics are completed.
- Bulk Milk Cooling Centres (1st Phase):- 2535 works are sanctioned and grounded in 1st phase BMCU'S, 2520 BMCU works are in progress and 15 BMCUs are completed.
- WSHGF Buildings (Dr. YSR Digital Library):- 4454 works were grounded, 4445 works are in progress and 9 Digital libraries are in finishing stage

Jagananna Pachha Thoranam

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.

State government 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 Plantation

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. An extent of 54,566 acres horticulture plantation was taken up benefiting 37,455 farmers with an expenditure of Rs.83.50 Crs during 2021-22.

Avenue Plantation

Road side tree Plantation along PMGSY/Internal Roads, Approach Roads, Roads connecting Highways in Villages. 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 2 years to ensure survival. 65.82 lakh Plants are planted along roadside of 16462 Kms with an expenditure of Rs.77.88 Crs during 2021-22.

Institutional Plantation

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. 84,542 Plants were planted in 883 government Schools with an expenditure of Rs.1.72 Crs during 2021-22.

Block Plantation in Community Lands

Planting of shade, ornamental and fruit plants in vacant Government/ 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 Department Nurseries. Project duration is 3 Years including maintenance. 4.51 lakh plants were planted in 2817 Acres with an expenditure of Rs.4.62 Crs. during 2021-22.

Bund Plantation

Planting 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 crops to provide supplementary income to the farmers raised as boundary crop for Horticulture Plantation and also on Field Bunds. The Cost of Pitting, Planting, Maintenance for 2 years charges are paid from MGNREGS funds and Plant material is

procured from Forest department nurseries. 2.05 Lakh Plants were planted for 1327 farmers with an expenditure of Rs.0.15 Crs during 2021-22.

Precautionary measures taken during COVID-19 Pandemic

Due to reverse migration, State government has issued 3.30 Lakh new Job cards benefitting 5.38 Lakh wage seekers & 2.42 Lakh new members are added to the existing job cards. In addition to this 7.87 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 Programme

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. Presently the following schemes are under implementation.

A series of structures like sunken pits, rock fill dams,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, earthen bunding vegetative barriers, plantations etc., are constructed to reduce the velocity of water, allow percolation, control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land to augment productivity. 4066 watersheds taken up under DPAP, DDP, IWDP & PMKSY schemes were completed and at present 214 watersheds taken up under PMKSY are under progress.

PMKSY – Watersheds (erstwhile IWMP)

PMKSY-Watersheds (erstwhile IWMP) aims to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water and create sustainable livelihoods for asset less. IWMP is being implemented by Rural Development through State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The main objective of the PMKSY-Watersheds is to improve the productivity of degraded lands in arid and semi-arid regions and betterment of the livelihoods of the people living in these areas through suitable interventions.

- Restoring the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources
- Increased agricultural production & productivity through scientific approach & sustainable agriculture practices
- Integrated livestock management for increasing incomes
- Livelihood security for the poorest of the rural poor.
- The present funding pattern is 60:40 as Central share & state share.

Gol has sanctioned 373 watershed projects in 8574 villages covering an area of 15.44 lakh Ha. with an outlay of Rs.1,935 Crores since 2009 (Batch - I to V) in 11 districts viz., Anantapuramu, Chittoor, YSR-Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Vishakhapatnam & Guntur.

During 2021--22, an amount of Rs.138.20 Crores has been released under IWM Project. The total expenditure incurred upto December, 2021 is Rs.26.08 cr which includes Rs.0.27 crs of MGNREGS funds.

Achievements since 2009-10

- So far an amount of Rs.1754.08 crores was released from the Gol&GoAP and an amount of Rs.1684.38 Crores has been spent under various components of PMKSY-Watersheds.
- Besides, IWMP funds, Rs.940.71 Crs was spent under MGNREGS convergence and Rs.45 Crores under PMKSY-OI (Agri. Department) fund in Watershed villages for construction of NRM and Plantation works.
- Out of 1,90,817 works, 79,037 works like SMC & WHS such as Trenches, RFDs, Gabions, Farm Ponds, Check dams, Percolation Tanks, Injection Wells etc., were executed with IWMP funds and 1,11,780 works like Farm ponds, Dugout ponds, Trenches, Recharge pits etc., and 7,789 old water harvesting structures were also Renovated were executed with MGNREGS funds.
- 63,051 acers 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 from since inception

- So far under protective irrigation 13.45 Lakh hectares of degraded land were treated, out of sanctioned area of 15.44 Lakh Ha, brought 2,60,188 Hectares of additional area.
- Out of 1,90,817 works, 79,037 works like SMC & WHS such as Trenches, RFDs, Gabions, Farm Ponds, Check dams, Percolation Tanks, Injection Wells etc., were executed with IWMP funds and 1,11,780 works like Farm ponds, Dugout ponds, Trenches, Recharge pits etc., and 7,789 old water harvesting structures were also Renovated were executed with MGNREGS funds
- 38,578 Hect of land brought under Horticulture Plantation & afforestation and 11,919 Hect of Culturable waste land treated and brought under cultivation
- Under NRM activities 3,60,138 small & marginal farmers were benefitted and 45,818 land less poor households were benefitted with various livelihood activities such as Petty business, Dairy, Skilled Business etc.

- 4.53 Crs. of employment generated (Mandays) in watershed villages.

Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP) for FY 2021-22 (up to 31-12-2021)

- Under Natural Resource Management (NRM), 872 members are benefitted with an amount of Rs.11.85 cr, 3499 members are benefitted incurring an amount of Rs.6.77cr under Productive System Improvements (PSI) and Rs.0.04 cr spent on Institutional & Capacity Building (I&CB). Component wise physical achievement under PMKSY (IWMP) details 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 sole objective of the Program is to provide the irrigation water to the every acre of arable land of needy, small and marginal farmers in all the 13 districts of 162 Rural Assembly constituencies by drilling of agricultural bore wells and providing with Motors / Pump Sets and energization of drilled bore well free of cost, for improving livelihoods of the farmers and thereby improve the GSDP under primary sector.

During the F.Y 2021-22, 6,469 Bore wells were drilled and brought an extent of 32,345 Acre of land under protective irrigation with an expenditure of Rs. 57.02 Crores by covering 8,522 farmers.

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. 88.46 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.48 lakh SHGs. A total of 28,298 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. 8,623.69 Cr. and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs. 10,741.46 Crs. Out of 88.46 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. 2,500/- per month, (w.e.f 01.01.2022) 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,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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, 61.75 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 1st February, 2020 in the state. Remarkably 2.46 lakhs Village and Ward Volunteers are participated and released an amount of Rs.1570.06 crores to 61.75 lakh pensioners. During 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 17,669 crores have been allotted for pensions and it will be increased to Rs. 19,000 crores during 2021-22 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

Bank Linkage

SHG Bank Linkage programme aims to enable the poor households in accessing adequate formal credit at their doorsteps through their membership in SHGs with a cheaper rate of interest.

The growth of SHG bank-linkage in the state is phenomenal. AP state stood in first position in the country with 30% of National share with 99% recovery under SHG Bank Linkage programme with yearly bank linkage disbursement of around Rs.20,000 Crores in both Rural and urban areas.

During the Financial Year, 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 12,078.40 Crores was disbursed to 2,50,058 Rural SHGs up to November, 2021 against the targets amount of Rs.18,460 Crores to 5,04,093 Rural SHGs

YSR Sunna Vaddi

The Government of Andhra Pradesh with a view to

encourage better repayment culture and to reduce interest burden on the rural and Urban poor on SHG Bank loans 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.

An amount of Rs. 1265.32 Crs was released to 7.82 lakhs SHG Loan accounts in the FY 2019-20 and Rs. 1047.15 Crs released to 8.86 Lakhs SHG loan accounts during the 2020-21 in both Rural & Urban SHGs. So far, Rs.2312.47 Crs was released to 16.68 Lakhs SHG loan accounts.

YSR Aasara

The objective of YSR Aasara program is to reimburse the entire bank outstanding loan amount as on 11.04.2019 directly to the Groups Savings accounts of the SHG women in four installments from financial year 2020-21 through the respective welfare Corporations. This will 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 of poor SHG members both in rural and urban areas.

Under this program, Government proposed to reimburse the entire outstanding Bank Loan of Rs. 25,516.56 Crs as on 11th April 2019, in four installments starting from 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 12,758.28 Crs was disbursed to 7.96 lakhs SHGs SB Accounts under two installments(F.Y: 2020-21 & 2021-22) in both Rural & Urban areas.

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 beneficiaries 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. So far, 35,288 Retail stores were established and strengthened against the target of 33,030.

Under the YSR Cheyutha scheme, in the first tranche, financial assistance of Rs.4500.20 crores was released to over 24 lakh beneficiaries in 2020-21. During the FY 2021-22 second Trench, financial assistance of an amount of Rs.4390.92 Crores has been released to over 23.41 Lakh beneficiaries on 22.06.2021. During 2020-21, livelihoods promoted covering 2.95 Lakh beneficiaries with an additional loan of Rs.1655.37 crores .

During 2021-22, 134242 livelihoods are covered out of target 449211 livelihoods under the activities of textiles / Apparels, Live Stock (Including Aasara), Back Yard Poultry, Retail Business Non Farm Livelihoods and Farm Livelihoods.

Stree Nidhi:

Streenidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Limited, Andhra Pradesh operates in Rural as well as Urban areas with an objective of providing livelihood loans to poor SHG women in transparent and easily accessible manner through SHG federations i.e. VO/SLFs and MS/TLFs. In addition to the loan services, Streenidhi also provides deposit services for resource mobilization, loan insurance, works as Business Correspondent to all Banks and also 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.

Streenidhi extend LH loans to SHG women up to Rs.1 lakh, preference will be given to OBC community to support their professions. Extending credit to tenant farmers through FPOs for Farm Machinery, Small Ruminants etc., schemes, loans to small village entrepreneurs like Kirana, general stores, hotel, cloth shop, medical shop, tailoring, street vendors etc. Repayment period is from 12 to 36 months. No processing fee for loans covered under Suraksha scheme.

Credit Disbursement

Streenidhi has provided loans to an extent of Rs.1741.58 Crores to 569670 SHG members during 2021-2022 out of the Annual Credit Plan (ACP) projected for Rs.3000 Crores and achieved 75% projected credit disbursements up to 31.12.2021. Since inception i.e. from October 2011 loans to an extent of Rs.11042.39 Crores has been disbursed to 36.19 lakhs SHG members. The loan outstanding as on 31.12.2021 is Rs.3094.69 Crores.

The recovery rate during current financial year stands at 94.46% as on 31.12.2021. Streenidhi has ensured the asset quality by restricting NPAs to 0.89% of total loan amount outstanding of Rs.2989.79 Crores as on 31.12.2021.

Abhayastam Pensions

Dr. YSR Abhaya Hastham is a co-contributory pension cum insurance scheme. 34,55,031 SHG members have been enrolled and Rs. 587.99 crores distributed since inception. To provide lifelong Pension of Rs.500/- per month after crossing 60 years age of SHG members

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

besides providing life insurance cover for the members to the age group of 18 to 59 years. This is member contributory Scheme, the SHG members are paying every year Rs.365/- and the Government is providing matching grant of Rs.365/- and total amounts are being deposited at LIC as Fund Manager.

1,36,394 members are getting only ABH Pension of Rs.500/- and total amount paid towards ABH pensions is Rs. 6,81,97,000/- in the month of December'2021.

Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash

Andhra Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) is implementing Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash (FNHW) activities under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) scheme in 662 mandals of 13 Districts. FNHW activities are focusing intensively in 218 mandals in phased manner. 52 mandals in 1st year (2021-22), 100 mandals in 2nd year (2022-23) and 66 mandals in the 3rd year (2023-24).

The main focus of FNHW component under NRLM is to bring Behaviour 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 decrease in the number of underweight & stunted children and a reduction of anaemia.

During the financial year 2021-2022, the project focused in 52 Mandals covering 2,179 Village Organizations, 55,537 SHGs & 5,62,280 SHG members. Capacity building programmes conducted for 4,454 project staff, 482 Mandala Mahila Samakhya Accountants, 1608 Village Organisation Assistants, 1608 Nutrition Activists, 113 Health Sub Committee and Office Bearers of Zilla (district level) Samakhyas.

3,409 units of Backyard Poultry grounded and another 85,831 units are in progress. 77,539 plants like Moringa, Lemon, Amla, and Custard Apple were distributed to

SHG Women, Seeds distributed to 92,120 SHG members for growing kitchen gardens, 1,028 units of food and hygiene enterprises promoted and 439 units are in progress, 6,312 Sheep, Goat units provided through the various schemes.

1st dose of Covid 19 vaccinated to 79,18,008 (90%) and 2nd dose for 66,19,113 (75%) SHG members. 82.35 Lakh SHG members, pregnant women were mobilized for Health related activities like Poshan Maah from 1st–30th September 2021.

Gender

Andhra Pradesh SRLM is implementing the Gender sensitization and related activities under the NRLM scheme in 662 mandals of 13 Districts. Gender activities will be implemented intensively in 218 mandals in phased manner- 52 mandals in 1st year (2021-22), 100 mandals in 2nd year (2022-23) and 66 mandals in the 3rd year (2023-24).

The gender program aims to ensure gender equity, equality, and a dignified way of living for women in rural areas. Women's mobility, participation, and decision making is enhanced through their self-managed institutions by providing capacity building training. The main agenda of the gender component is to create an environment for women at all levels through Women Protection Committees and support adolescent girls groups.

During the FY 2021-2022, gender activities were focused intensively in 52 mandals 2,179 Village Organizations, 55,537 SHGs & 5,62,280 SHG members to develop as a model. Capacity Building programs conducted to the staff / members concerned working at different levels. 13 district level and 52 mandals level Gender Justice Centres were formed.

Gender Immersion Sites are developing with the support of National Resource Person of NRLM and CRPs in 4 mandals by 20 Village Organizations. 590 GPPs were trained through CRPs. 156 Internal Complaint Committees for SERP staff formed in all the 662 mandals and 774 committee members were trained.

NRLM- Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme

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.

Start-up Village Entrepreneurships Program (SVEP)

The objective is promoting entrepreneurship among the rural poor SHG women by setting up village enterprises and providing financial and handholding support. As on date 16428 numbers of enterprises are established (cumulative) against the target of 16249 with the support of Rs. 48.39 Crs. (101.1%). FY 2021-22, 26 Non-SVEP Blocks are identified and program is being under process. Identification of 25 CRP-EPs in each mandal for new SVEP Blocks. On the eve of 75th Independence Day, 86 women entrepreneurs are identified and established in 8 blocks. For the celebration of Amrutha mahotsva 61 Enterprises were established.

Farm Livelihoods:

Farm Livelihoods activities under DAY-NRLM aimed to strengthen the existing livelihoods and diversify the household livelihoods portfolio and to address household's food and nutrition security and to create market linkages for agriculture produce.

An amount of Rs.263.45 crores sanctioned for farm livelihood activities i.e. CRP strategy, Staff trainings, BoD trainings, meetings, staff review meetings, working capital to FPOs, Revolving fund to Producer Groups, exposure visits to farmers and staff etc., During 2021-22, 12 FPOs, 7228 FPGs were formed and 209628 Mahila Kisans organised into groups. Dedicated staff appointed in the field for formation of Producers groups with Women Farmers (Mahila Kisans) with Agriculture commodity based, livestock and fishery groups.

Farm Livelihood Interventions in 2021-22

- **Chillis:** To improve the income of Chilli farmers, SERP entered into a MoU with Kalgudi Digital private Ltd., to train farmers on enhancing the yield, facilitate on input and output market linkages in FPOs of Prakasam, Guntur, Kurnool and Krishna Districts. As on date 2645 farmers details were been digitized.
- **Millets:** The Millet cultivation intervention was started with a target of 89,000 Acres with 55,000 Farmers. As on date 41,425 Mahila Kisans were identified by covering 63,200 acres and planned for

training.

- **Moringa:** The Moringa Cultivation was taken up in Individual lands/Nurseries in Convergence with MGNREGS 9,423 Farmers were identified. Sanctions are under progress from MGNREGS wing.
- **Convergence Status:** 4.91 lakh farmers benefitted from convergence activities of Horticulture, Agriculture, MGNREGS, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries.
- **Value chain:** Rs.114.53 Crores released to existing FPOs for Working Capital & Business fund under APRIGP. Value chain activities in Groundnut, Cashew, Redgram, Maize, Mango, Tamarind, Pulses and Turmeric taken by the concerned FPOs.
- **Trainings:** SERP had an MOU with RYSS to support in 1750 GPs in 175 mandals for agriculture and Livestock promotion

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 Govt.

Unnathi provides interest free loans to the eligible SHG women in rural areas of the state. An amount of Rs.16.56Cr released to SC Sub plan funds to 3517 SHG women and Rs. 2.23Cr released to ST Sub plan funds to 491 ST SHG women is spent to establish livelihood activities of their own choice.

Unnathi is implementing livelihood creation in ITDAs with IWMP 5th batch LH funds under the nodal agency of SLNA. An amount of Rs.28Cr is allocated for livelihood creation for this financial year, and released Rs.17.40Cr. So far, 2382 SHG members are supported livelihoods with an amount of Rs. 9.77 Cr.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

are redesigned so as to ensure necessary skill training and skill up-gradation of the rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. After successful completion of the training, they will be provided with credit linkage assistance by the banks to start their own entrepreneurial ventures. 4747 Programmes organized through 16 functioning RSETIs in the state. Total 4249 Rural youth

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

were trained as against the Annual Target of 10600 for FY 2021-22. Budget allotted is Rs.4.88 Cr and released Rs. 3.91Cr to GoAP. Trainings planned at RSETIs for Govt. of AP under Flagship program of YSR Cheyutha and Aasara.

Shyam Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)

The objective of the scheme is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters. DPR prepared with a value Rs.8.34 Crs in 11 GPs at 11 districts and 11 blocks.

- Unit cost for Machinery of the Minimum Unit Cost Rs.1,00,000/- and Maximum Unit Cost Rs. 10,00,000/-. 90% from Rurban funds, 10% beneficiary's contribution.
- As on date 11 clusters allotted in 11 Districts with support of Rs.8.34 crores. Around 42 proposals received with Rs.4.32Cr financial support for 1680

beneficiaries from the 5 districts.

- In FY 2022-23 - DPRs preparation in all cluster and Geo-tagging of all units are grounded. The received proposal and SOP are submitted to CRD.

Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) Scheme

- To enhance competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector, Support FPOs, SHGs and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain

7,230 enterprises 7,455 entrepreneurs' details verified and recommended through NRLM MIS portal for an amount of Rs. 2872.68 Lakhs of seed capital as on 31.12.2021. Around 1,014 enterprises for an amount of Rs. 390.89 Lakhs are approved by the SNA.

CHAPTER

9

POVERTY
EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT

POVERTY

Poverty alleviation continued to be the principal component of the state and central government initiatives. Over the decades, poverty has been interpreted and measured by experts in several methods. However, discussions centering around different dimensions of poverty remained the core welfare agenda in almost all the national and international forums.

Poverty is generally defined as a condition in which an individual or household lacks the financial resources to afford a basic minimum standard of living. The conventional approach to measuring poverty is to specify a minimum expenditure (or income) required to purchase a basket of goods and services necessary to satisfy basic human needs. This expenditure is called the poverty line. The basket of goods and services necessary to satisfy basic human needs is the Poverty Line Basket (PLB).

Poverty can be measured in terms of the number of people living below this line (with the incidence of poverty expressed as the head count ratio (HCR) or the poverty ratio - number of poor to the total population expressed as percentage).

Concept and measurement of poverty (income / expenditure based)

India has along history of studies on measurement of poverty. The erstwhile Planning Commission was the nodal agency in India for estimation of poverty. Based on the methodology suggested by the Expert Groups / Committees setup by the Planning Commission from time to time, India has undertaken periodic assessments of the incidence of poverty since the 1960s.

The recent expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar recommended using poverty lines which are substantially higher than earlier ones. The official estimates of poverty for the period 1973-74 to 2011-12 are placed in Annexure 9.1.

As per the latest available estimates of the Planning Commission released in July 2013 for the year 2011-12, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96 % and 5.81% respectively

and combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. Annexure 9.1 depicts the percentage of people below the poverty line in united Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods. However, there has been widespread criticism that government grossly underestimated the number of poor in the country through a choice of unrealistic poverty-lines.

Andhra Pradesh – hub of innovative poverty alleviation programmes

Andhra Pradesh enjoys the legacy for introducing and implementing innovative poverty alleviation programmes. Apart from general economic policies, targeted poverty alleviation programmes for women's empowerment, providing housing and other infrastructure like pensions, land distribution and health insurance are helping the poor in various dimensions. Increasing budgetary allocations, improving delivery systems in poverty alleviation programs and effective monitoring can help to reduce poverty.

Multi dimensional Poverty Index(MPI)

The Poverty ratio measured hitherto has one dimension – Income/Consumption. The people who do not have sufficient income to cover the defined basket of goods and services were considered poor. However, Poverty, as defined by those who are poor include the lack of education, health and standard of living (as measured by housing, employment, assets, drinking water, sanitation etc). Thus Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI), as a measure which explores poverty beyond income deprivations is a tool for policy makers working for SDG 2030 agenda.

The NITI Aayog, has released the Baseline Report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index on 24th Nov. 2021. The report presented the status of the Headcount Ratios, Intensity of Poverty and the Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI) value for India and all the States/UTs and districts.

The Headcount ratio (No. of MPI poor households), Intensity of Poverty and MPI values ($0 \leq 1$, with '1' indicating highest MPI) have been compiled in this report for India, all states and districts within the State.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

various economic, social or political factors result in variation in prices over a period of time. With regard to essential commodities, both demand as well as supply is responsible for change in prices. Distortion in distribution and consumption of agricultural commodities is a result of disruptive shocks in prices and food value chains leading to a significant food loss as well as waste.

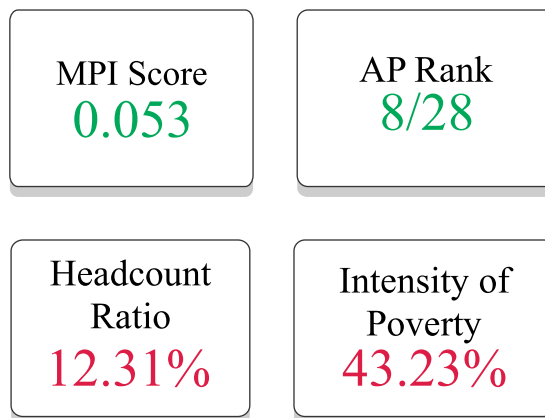
It therefore becomes imperative for the governments to

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. Thus vulnerable sections are insulated and loss of food across supply chain is reduced through contract farming, farmer producer organizations, creation and functioning of social safety nets to overcome income, production and price shocks, access to digital national markets and capacity building on food waste management practices.

Overall Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI

Type		Andhra Pradesh	All India
All	Headcount Ratio	12.31%	25.01%
	Intensity	43.23%	47.13%
	MPI	0.053	0.118
Rural	Headcount Ratio	15.37%	32.75%
	Intensity	43.28%	47.38%
	MPI	0.067%	0.155%
Urban	Headcount Ratio	4.91%	8.81%
	Intensity	42.83%	45.25%
	MPI	0.021	0.040

MPI Findings: Andhra Pradesh Snapshot(NITI Aayog)



POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MPI: State Rankings

The MPI Score = Headcount Ratio x Intensity of Poverty

The MPI Score = Headcount Ratio x Intensity of Poverty

State	MPI Score
Kerala	0.003
Goa	0.015
Sikkim	0.016
Tamil Nadu	0.020
Punjab	0.024
Himachal Pradesh	0.030
Mizoram	0.046
Andhra Pradesh	0.053
Haryana	0.055
Karnataka	0.056
Telangana	0.059
Maharashtra	0.065
Tripura	0.075
Uttarakhand	0.079
Manipur	0.080
Gujarat	0.084
West Bengal	0.097
Arunachal Pradesh	0.115
Nagaland	0.117
Chhattisgarh	0.134
Odisha	0.136
Rajasthan	0.140
Assam	0.156
Meghalaya	0.157
Madhya Pradesh	0.173
Uttar Pradesh	0.180
Jharkhand	0.202
Bihar	0.265

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Indicators considered for Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI uses information from 12 indicators which are grouped into 3 equally weighed dimensions – health(3

indicators), Education(2 indicators) and Standard of Living(7 indicators). The status of households who are deprived of specific theme(in terms of 12 identified indicators) in AP State as per the report are as follows:

District-wise results:

Sl.No	Indicator	Andhra Pradesh (%)	India (%)	Best State (%)		Relative position of AP
1	Nutrition	26.38	37.6	13.3	Sikkim	10
2	Child-Adolescent Mortality	1.82	2.69	0.19	Kerala	13
3	Maternal Health	9.66	22.59	1.73	Kerala	5
4	Years of Schooling	16.9	13.88	1.78	Kerala	22
5	School Attendance	1.7	6.4	0.3	Kerala	7
6	Cooking Fuel	16.4	58.4	3.1	Goa	6
7	Sanitation	22.7	51.9	1.3	Kerala	15
8	Drinking Water	9.3	14.6	1.93	Punjab	26
9	Electricity	0.5	12.2	0	Goa	6
10	Housing	14.7	45.6	9.5	Goa	3
11	Assets	11	13.9	1.72	Punjab	9
12	Bank Accounts	3.6	9.66	2.1	Himachal Pradesh	7

From the above table, it is evident that AP State although performed decently well in some of the indicators such as Housing, Electricity, maternal health, cooking fuel, school attendance and bank accounts, there are certain concerns in respect of some of the indicators like Drinking water, Years of schooling, Sanitation, Child-adolescent mortality and Nutrition, which may require

some special attention.

The 12 indicators considered for compilation of MPI are broadly and directly related to the departments of Health, Women Development & Child Welfare, School Education, PR&RD(RWS), Housing, Energy and Finance.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

District	Values		
	Head Count Ratio	Intensity	MPI
Guntur	8.31	41.21	0.034
East Godavari	8.55	41.46	0.035
Krishna	8.98	41.74	0.037
West Godavari	9.11	39.90	0.036
Y.S.R. Kadapa	9.96	41.91	0.042
Chittoor	10.34	42.35	0.044
SPSR Nellore	11.67	44.41	0.052
Anantapur	13.24	42.08	0.056
Srikakulam	14.01	41.57	0.058
Visakhapatnam	15.10	47.03	0.071
Prakasam	15.63	44.52	0.070
Vizianagaram	19.00	42.51	0.081
Kurnool	20.69	45.56	0.094
AP State	12.31	43.23	0.053

From the above table, it shows that Guntur district with an MPI value 0.034 tops the list (lowest poverty) while Kurnool with an MPI of 0.094 stands at the bottom (high poverty). Among the districts, Anantapur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Vizianagaram and Kurnool deserve special attention as these districts have Higher Poverty (MPI) and higher Head Count Ratio.

Uses of MPI in Policy reform:

- Complement monetary poverty statistics
- Track poverty over time
- Allocate resources by sector, region, population sub-groups
- Target reforms at marginalized regions, groups, or

households

- Coordinate policy across sectors and subnational levels
- Disaggregation by State, districts, population groups
- Leave No One Behind identify the poorest

Employment and Unemployment

The surveys of National Sample Survey (NSS) on the employment and unemployment are the 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

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

employment and un-employment with large sample size of households have been conducted quinquennially since 27th round onwards. Nine such comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted so far by NSSO, the latest being the one conducted during NSS 68th round (July 2011-June 2012).

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent intervals, on the recommendations of the National Statistical Committee (NSC), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation constituted a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS).

The SCLFS recommended Schedule of Enquiry and Sampling Design for the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to produce annual estimates of employment and unemployment characteristics for both rural and urban areas along with quarterly estimates for urban areas. 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. The latest report by PLFS is for the year 2020-21

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.
- ▶ $LFPR = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) – PLFS 2019-20 according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group are presented in the below Table. 9.1

Table 9.1: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) – according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2019-20.

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
Rural								
Male	66.8	86.1	79.4	62.3	60.8	81.5	77.9	56.3
Female	35.4	49.6	44.3	35.9	20.7	35.4	33.0	24.7
Person	51.7	67.5	61.5	49.1	41.3	58.5	55.5	40.8
Urban								
Male	55.1	80.6	75.1	59.1	58.3	80.6	74.6	53.8
Female	23.7	31.6	28.5	22.8	20.3	25.7	23.3	18.5
Person	38.8	55.3	51.0	40.5	40.0	53.5	49.3	38.6
Rural + Urban								
Male	63.1	84.3	78.1	61.3	60.0	81.2	76.8	56.8
Female	31.3	43.7	39.2	31.7	20.6	32.3	30.0	22.8
Person	47.4	63.5	58.2	46.3	40.9	56.9	53.5	40.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20 MoSPI, Gol.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The PLFS Survey reveals that nearly 46.3% of the AP State's population (All age groups) is in labour force. The participation, however, is better in rural areas(49.1%) as compared to urban areas(40.5%). The lesser (although better than India) overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in AP was primarily due to lower LFPR for females, which was 31.7% only. However, when compared to All India (22.8%), 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. The possible reasons for low labour participation of females in urban areas, especially in the age group 15-29 years could be 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 are 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 2019-20 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 percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2019-20.

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
Rural								
Male	56.8	81.8	75.9	59.6	52.5	77.5	74.4	53.8
Female	31.1	48.0	43.0	34.9	18.6	34.4	32.2	24.0
Person	44.4	64.6	59.1	47.2	35.9	55.9	53.3	39.2
Urban								
Male	41.6	75.1	70.3	55.4	47.7	75.1	69.9	54.1
Female	17.6	29.0	26.3	21.1	15.2	23.3	21.3	16.8
Person	29.1	51.3	47.6	37.8	32.1	49.6	45.8	35.9
Rural + Urban								
Male	51.9	79.7	74.1	58.2	51.0	76.7	73.0	53.9
Female	26.3	41.7	37.6	30.4	17.6	30.9	28.7	21.8
Person	39.3	60.3	55.5	44.2	34.7	53.9	50.9	38.2

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The PLFS survey revealed 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 (17.6% as compared to 31.1% 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(34.9%) is high in Rural areas than of the Country(24.0%). 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.
- Unemployment Rate=
$$\frac{\text{No.of Unemployed persons}}{\text{(No. of Employed + Unemployed persons)}} \times 100$$

Details about the unemployment rates on usual status (ps + ss) of PLFS 2019-20 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 2019-20

Item	Andhra Pradesh Age groups				All India Age groups			
	15-29 year	15-59 Years	15 years and above	All	15-29 year	15-59 years	15 years and above	All
Rural								
Male	15.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	13.8	5.0	4.5	4.5
Female	12.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	10.3	2.8	2.6	2.6
Person	14.1	4.3	3.9	3.9	12.9	4.3	3.9	4.0
Urban								
Male	24.5	6.8	6.3	6.3	18.2	6.8	6.4	6.4
Female	26.1	8.2	7.8	7.8	24.9	9.4	8.9	8.9
Person	25.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	19.9	7.4	6.9	7.0
Rural + Urban								
Male	17.6	5.5	5.0	5.0	15.1	5.5	5.0	5.1
Female	15.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	14.6	4.5	4.2	4.2
Person	17.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	15.0	5.2	4.8	4.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20, MoSPI, Gol.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate is slightly lower in AP (4.7%) as compared to India (4.8%). 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 (15-29years) 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 the 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 84 Government and 428 private ITIs functioning in the state. The admitted trainees will be imparted technical training in various trades as per the Director General of Training (DGT), New Delhi norms and syllabus with 80% of practical training and 20% theory. 12773 trainees in government institutes and 32351 trainees in private institutes were admitted. 83146 students appeared for AITT Exams in December, 2021.

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.

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.

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. An amount of Rs. 15.50 crores was released by Gol under 1st phase for the upgradation of infrastructure in the selected ITIs. Virtual Class Rooms are being established in 40 ITIs under the Scheme.

Scheduled Castes Component (earlier SCSP) and Scheduled Tribes Component (earlier TSP)

There are two residential ITIs (RITIs) established 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.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

5 Residential ITIs are functioning in the state exclusively for ST candidates at Araku, Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam District, Bhadravaram in Vizianagaram District, Seethampeta in Srikakulam District and K. R. Puram in West Godavari.

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 un-served 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 January, 2022 stands at 9,85,923. The District wise Employment Registrations as per Live Register during 2021-22 is shown in Annexure 9.4.

National Career Centres(NCS)

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Transforming Employment Exchanges into Career Centers', the Government of India aims to transform Employment Exchanges into Career Centers with an 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 Inter link 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.

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. 324 Job Melas have been conducted, 34824 unemployed candidates attended, 3858 selected and 1912 placed so far in 2021-22.

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.

A. Students (Academic Training Programs)

Engineering College Programs

In order to improve employability skills and make them Industry 4.0 ready, the 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

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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.

Dassault Systems

APSSDC in collaboration with Dassault Systems, a global leading 3D Experience company, will set up a best-in-class virtual learning centre (3D-Experience Centre) to train students in Design, Manufacturing and Analysis in the domains of Aerospace, Automotive and Ship-Building domain thereby creating industry relevant technically skilled workforce. 3D-Experience Centre shall connect to/support node training centres in Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics across the state.

Nodal (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.

B. Placement linked unemployed Youth Training Programs

Youth Training Centers for Tribal Youth (YTCs)

One of the programs under Youth Training Center (YTCs) is providing sustainable livelihood generation for unemployed tribal youth through enhancement of skills all the way through Employment Oriented Skill Training Programme. 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, to fulfil the 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.

This Program is being implemented across the 23 YTCs located in various districts of Andhra Pradesh with 100% residential model. Basic Training involves soft skills, personality development, communication skills, attitude development, basic computer literacy etc. Training in various high demand and need based modules is being given to Tribal youth. The Entrepreneurship development programs have empowered women for establishing house and small enterprises.

Skill training program for SC Youth

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 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.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (PMKVY) Scheme

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched PMKVY 3.0 scheme on 06th January 2021 with an objective to train 8 lakh (2.20 lakh Short Term Training & 5.80 lakh Recognition of Prior Learning) candidates with an out lay of Rs. 948.90 Cr. The Skill training is imparted based on the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) and industry led standards. MSDE envisages working more closely with the State and District machineries through State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs) and District Skill

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Committees (DSCs). The DSCs would be playing a pivotal role in identification of demand Job roles, mobilization, counselling, batch-formation, placement support, monitoring & supervision.

The trainings were imparted in 333 job roles of 34 sectors on various components such as Domain Training, training in Soft Skills, Entrepreneurship, Financial and Digital Literacy and Covid Module. The duration of the training programs ranges from 91 hours to 643 hours. After completion of training, assessment test conducted by the concerned Sector Skill Councils (SSC) and Certificate will be awarded by SSCs.

ESDM (Electronics System Design and Manufacturing)

APSSDC has been designated as state implementing agency under ESDM and is sanctioned with the target of 7500 for the period of 2014-2020. APSSDC has adopted Innovative measures like industry engagement, convergence with industry department GoAP and bottom-up inputs from District Skill Committees while implementing the skill initiatives. A requisition has been made to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for allocating additional target.

Industry Customized Skill Training Program (ICSTP)

ICSTP program has been initiated by setting up training centers within the industry premises and skilling as per their requirement. Alternatively, if the industries do not have in-house training facilities, they would use training facilities identified by APSSDC in a SEZ.

Post Skilling Activities / Job facilitations

Job Melas

APSSDC is conducting regular Job Melas by galvanizing industry requirement within 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.

Industry Connect

APSSDC trains unemployed youth as per the requirement of local industries to meet their skilled manpower needs, provide pre-employment training to unemployed youth to facilitate jobs in KIA Motors, Mohan Spintex, Ramky, Sonic & Vardhan, Vishnu Chemicals, Dr. Reddys, Hetero Drugs etc.

Progress for FY 2021-22 (till Dec'21)

1,41,317 Unemployed Youth have been benefitted through offline and online/virtual trainings during April'2021 to December'2021.

Target for FY 2022-23:

- To train 2,81,496 youth under state sponsored schemes with an estimated budget of Rs.716.04 crores.
- To train 26,000 youth under Central Sponsored Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana with an estimated budget of Rs. 13.04 crores.

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.

Schemes

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

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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%.
- Three major stake holders in implementation of the program viz., Ministry of Rural Development, Govt of India, SEEDAP, SD&T Dept, Govt of AP and National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad as Central Technical Support Agency (CTSA).
- The total program is being implemented as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) with funding pattern of Central Govt. 60%: State Govt. 40%.
- The funding pattern of the program is Central Govt. 60% and State Govt. 40%
- 6,743 youth were trained and 4,385 youth were provided with placements in the FY 2020-21 (as on 31st December).

Sagarmala

Under the Human Development component of this 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 East Godavari and Visakhapatnam 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.

The achievement made during the year 2021-22 upto 31st December is 654 youth trained and 430 youth provided placements.

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 Placement drives are conducted regularly to connect potential employers with eligible candidates aged between 18–35 years.

- 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 COVID – 19 protocols.
- 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.
- As on 30th December'2021, 8,576 candidates were selected for various jobs out of 14,456 youth attended.

Way Forward

SEEDAP planning to provide employment oriented skill development trainings to 40,000 unemployed youth per annum till 2023. Considering the new economic activities arising in the state, it is planned to impart extensive skill development trainings in logistics, Telecom, Electronics, construction, health, pharma, Automobiles 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. It is managed by Board of Governors.

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.
- c. To initiate & promote human resource development at all levels of construction industry. Promote technical competence & managerial capabilities of construction contractors and their personnel.
- d. To cause promotion of new materials, cost effective and productive technologies.
- e. To promote the design and production capabilities of Indian equipment manufacturing industries to meet the challenges.
- f. To 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 "Placement Linked Skill Development Training" programme is to inculcate the beneficiaries / candidates with sufficient knowledge on Technical know-how, with regard to the tools & tackles, procedures & methods of modern technical aspects by inculcating sound knowledge of the Course they have opted for and providing employment assistance for betterment of their livelihood under the sponsorship of Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation and Society for Employment Generation and Enterprise Development in Andhra Pradesh for unemployed youth in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

National Academy of Construction exclusively launched and designed the multi-skill programme for the youth to get multiple job opportunities and train in different Multi Skill Trades as per market need.

The training programme has been 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 the programme:

- The multi-skilled trainee can help to increase productivity and cost effectiveness through the combination of related functions, so that one person can perform several tasks with a shorter cycle time.
- The trainee will also go for self employment locally for better livelihood doing the multi role jobs and able to work in multi role which will benefit in terms of high salaries ie Rs. 15000/- and above, compared to normal skilled person get salary below Rs. 10,000/-
- Multi Skilled Trainee get continuous employment or work without break comparatively normal skill person.
- The most of the unemployed youth are coming forward for the multi skill training to get the better opportunity.

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. After completion of 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.

Jal Jeevan Mission: 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 for the work force of RWS&S Department under the sponsorship of Andhra Pradesh Skill Development Corporation.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

PMKVY 3.0: The Objective of this "Recognized Prior Learning" 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 doing so, the worker will be recognized as Skilled Work Force for better enhancement of wages being earned by them under the sponsorship of Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC).

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: The National Academy of Construction, AP is conducting the Executive Development Programme 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).
- 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.
- National Academy of Construction (NAC), AP is Authorised Training Partner under Safety Skill Development Foundation

Trainings during FY 2021-22 (from 01.04.2021 to 31.01.2022)

- 234 persons trained and 23 undergoing training in the placement linked programme sponsored by APSSDC
- 4192 persons are trained and 60 undergoing training under upskilling training programme sponsored by MEPMA and IPCS
- 93 trained under Entrepreneur Training Programme by APSSDC.

CHAPTER

10

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs as a follow up of MDGs at Global Level:

Following the completion of the period earmarked for MDGs (2015), Sustainable Development Goals, developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators came into being. At the global level, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets of the new agenda have been proposed to be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators. Since enforcement of the Global Goals in 2016, countries have taken a host of proactive measures to achieve the targets on time.

Adoption of SDGs by India:

India as a member country of the United Nations and signatory to the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, has also adopted the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030) as the guiding framework for its National Development Agenda till 2030.

Developing National Indicator Framework (NIF) to Monitor SDGs:

At the national level, one of the first initiatives undertaken was to map the schemes, policies, and programmes of the Central Government with corresponding SDG targets. This exercise assigned the responsibility of each target to a central ministry, thereby ensuring clarity on ownership, especially in the matters of data and indicators. To monitor the progress of SDGs into on-going national policies, programmes, and strategic action plans to address the developmental challenges, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation prepared National Indicator Framework through a participatory process.

Key Features / Characteristics of National Indicator Framework:

- The National Indicator Framework consists of 304 statistical indicators. This is the largest monitoring framework in the country and will be dependent on a statistical system for flow of information.
- The framework consists of nationally defined indicators of national priorities.
- Statistical indicators of NIF is the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national and state level to achieve the targets under different SDGs.
- The indicators directly respond to the goals and targets of SDGs.
- Data sources, periodicity and computation of indicator also included
- Scope of improving the Framework by adding/deleting indicators with improvement in Statistical System.
- High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) periodically reviews and strive for refinement of National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs.

At the national level, NITI Aayog is designated as the government institution responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in the country. NITI Aayog works closely with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, accountable for the development of the baseline data on the National Indicator Framework. As an institution, NITI Aayog overseeing implementation of SDGs in the country through aligned programmes/ schemes in collaboration with States/UTs and other institutions and international organizations.

SDG India Index:

To drive the spirit of completion among sub-national governments, NITI Aayog conceptualized a composite SDG India Index as an advocacy and bench marking tool.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

India's overall score on the NITI Aayog SDG India Index & Dashboard improved to 66 in 2020-21 from 60 in 2019-20 and 57 in 2018-19, showing progress in India's journey towards achieving the SDGs.

Despite 2020-21 being a pandemic year, India performed well on eight of the 15 SDGs measured by the NITI Aayog SDG India Index. These included – goal 3 (good health and well-being), goal 6 (clean water and sanitation), goal 7 (affordable and clean energy), goal 10 (reduced inequalities), goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities), goal 12 (responsible consumption and production), goal 15 (life on land) and goal 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions).

SDGs in Andhra Pradesh State:

Andhra Pradesh, along with other nations and states of the World, decided to adopt the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG 2030) and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies and programmes. The Government is keen to ensure that the implementation of SDGs is judiciously prioritized

State Indicator Framework (SIF):

Planning Department, on the lines of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) formulated by the NITI Aayog, has developed State Indicator Framework (SIF) for tracking the progress of the SDGs in AP. Keeping in view of the changing priorities, new indicators have been added. The number of indicators increased to 478.

District Indicator Framework (DIF):

The States are also being encouraged to develop District Indicator Framework (DIF) and District Index to rank the performance of their districts and trigger healthy competition and development among the districts. The District Indicator Framework (DIF) is also prepared by the Planning department and communicated to the Districts

Performance of AP in SDGs:

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as one of the top 5 performing States in the country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

SDG India Index – 2020 -21 Best performing areas of Andhra Pradesh:

NITI AAYOG – Government of India develops SDG India Index to benchmark and rank states vis-à-vis their respective performances in SDGs. Andhra Pradesh State has retained 4th rank in the SDG India Index Report - 2020-21

As per the report, AP State has done very well in the following areas/goals.

- AP State stood in No. 1 position in SDG7-Affordable and Clean Energy
- The State stood in 2nd position in SDG14- life below water
- The State secured 4th place in SDG6-Clean water and sanitation
- The State stood in 5th place in SDG1 and SDG 5- No poverty and gender equality

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG	Main department concerned	SDG Index- 2019-20		SDG Index- 2020-21	
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank
SDG1 - End poverty	Rural Development	69	3	81	5
SDG2 - Zero hunger	Civil Supplies	35	19	52	14
SDG3 - Good health and wellbeing	HM&FW	76	2	77	7
SDG4-Quality education	School/Higher Educ.	52	18	50	19
SDG5-Gender Equality	Women & Child	37	17	58	5
SDG6-Clean water and sanitation	RWS, MA&UD	96	1	92	4
SDG7-Affordable and Clean Energy	Energy, EFS&T	86	6	100	1
SDG8-Decent work and economic growth	Planning(DES), LET&F	78	2	67	6
SDG9- Industry, innovation & infrastructure	Industry,Fin., APIIC	66	9	52	13
SDG10-Reduced Inequalities	WCD, Welfare	68	12	74	6
SDG11-Sustainable cities and communities	MA&UD	36	22	78	11
SDG12-Responsible consumption & production	Agriculture	57	16	84	6
SDG13-Climate Action	EFS&T	70	2	63	7
SDG14- Life in Water	Fisheries	61	2	79	2
SDG15-Life on Land	Agriculture	86	19	69	9
SDG16-Peace, justice, strong institutions	Law, VSWS	86	1	77	9
SDG17-Global Partnerships	Planning				
Composite SDG		67	3	72	4
Composite SDG-INDIA		60		66	

Areas where APs performance requires improvement:

The report indicated some of the areas where the AP state needs improvement. These include: the goals relating to Zero Hunger, Quality Education, industry and innovation.

Road map to achieving Sustainable Development Goals in AP:

The government has initiated a comprehensive programme of action for sustainable and inclusive growth and development through an integrated strategy encompassing growth, development, equity, welfare, and good governance. The State Government with a definite vision to achieve the set goals, has introduced flagship programmes under 'Navaratnalu'

as a social development measure.

The state government has placed special focus on improving the human development indicators on a saturation mode. All the themes of Navaratnalu are aligned with the SDGs also the State Budget 2021-22 is aligned with SDGs. Gol schemes have also been aligned to the different themes of Navaratnalu making the programme to be in sync with the national priorities. Adequate budget allocation has been made through appropriate schemes in the financial year 2021-22. The progress under 115 indicators considered by NITI Aayog are being monitored on a regular basis.

SDG 1- End Poverty in all its forms and everywhere

The core theme of SDG-1 is to end poverty in all its forms (income and deprivations) everywhere (rural and urban)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

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.

The NITI Aayog has released the Multidimensional Poverty estimates also.

SDG-1 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line (%)	10.96	PDS(Me Intiki Mee ration), YSR Pension Kanuka, YSR Cheyutha, YSR Asara, Unnathi, Sthreenidhi, Farm & Non Farm Livelyhoods SHG banks linkage for livelyhood
2	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	100	YSR Aarogyasri , National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool)
3	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	12.31	PDS, Jagananna Amma Vodi, Arogyasri, Jagananna Gorumudda, YSR Sampoorana Poshana, Development of Rural infrastructure under NREGA, Rural Roads by PMGSY, AP Rural Road Projects
4	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	98.95	MGNREGA
5	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) (%)	100	YSR Pension Kanuka, YSR Asara, Cheyutha, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
6	Percentage of households living in katcha houses (%)	0	Housing for all poor(Pedalandariki Illu), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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 a concern both in 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	31.5
Wasting	16.1
Under-weight	35.5
Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic	63.2
All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic	61.94

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 Sampoorna Poshan and YSR Sampoorna Poshan plus schemes are being implemented.

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-2: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013 (%)	100	Public Distribution System
2	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight (%)	1.9	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, Jagananna Gorumudda, National Nutrition Mission
3	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted (%)	6	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, National Nutrition Mission
4	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	25.2	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, National Nutrition Mission, Sabla
5	Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic (%)	14.2	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, National Nutrition Mission, Jagananna Gorumudda, Sabla
6	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	5322	Enhancing Crop Productivity, RBKs, YSR Rythu Bharosa, YSR Free Crop Insurance, SVPR, NFSM, RKVY, Supply of Certified Seeds to farmers(SDP)
7	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	1.22	YSR RBKs, Rythu Bharosa, Amul Paalavelluva, YSR Matsyakra Bharosa, Micro Irrigation

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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, minimizing substance addiction, road traffic injuries and death and pollution related illnesses.

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 longevity of new born children. As a result of implementation of various programmes, the state has made improvement in various health parameters.

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 centers 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.

Sustained efforts – significant decline in Communicable diseases:

Due to government's 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.

Andhra Pradesh Village-Ward Secretariat and Volunteer Systems have immensely aided the state in the fight with the Covid-19 pandemic. The State has initiated working in this direction and focused on lowering the mortality rates.

SDG-3: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	70	YSR Aarogyasri National Nutrition Mission
2	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5	YSR Aarogyasri National Nutrition Mission
3	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized (%)	100	National Health Mission
4	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population (Rate per lakh population)	242	National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool)
5	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population (Rate per 1,000 population)	0.05	YSR Pension kanuka, National AIDS
6	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	3.5	Voice that cares, online counselling started by Police Department
7	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	5.81	Road Safety Schemes, Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD), State & District Road Safety Committees monitoring
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported (%)	100	YSR Aarogyasri, PMMVY
9	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	7.83	YSR Aarogyasri, BJDP
10	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population (Rate per 10,000 population)	45	NHM- Human Resources for Health & Medical Education,

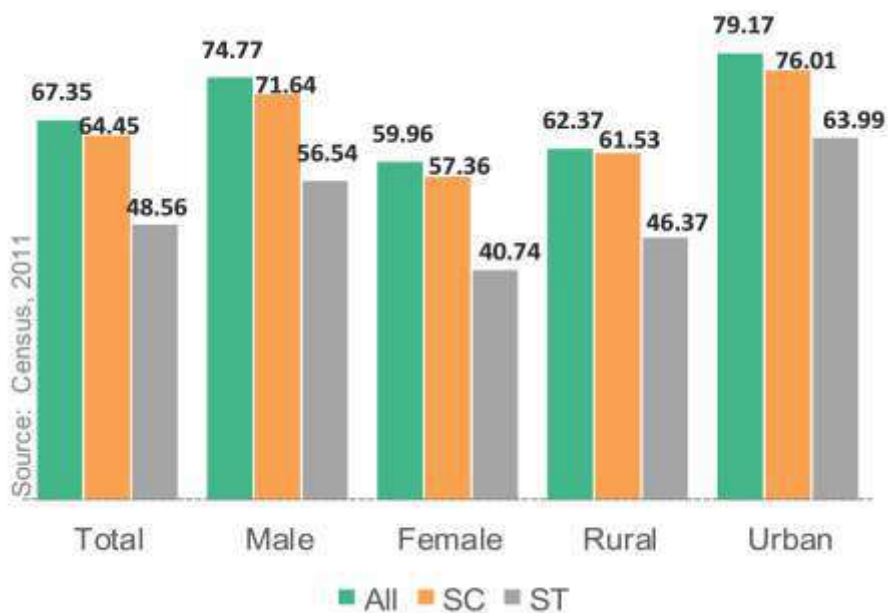
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG-4 - Quality 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.

Status of Sex-wise, Social Group-wise Literacy Rates in Rural & Urban Areas of AP state



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

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.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG-4: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8) (Rate per 100)	100	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Jagananna Vidya kanuka, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools
2	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10) (Rate per 100)	1	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Jagananna Vidya kanuka, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools
3	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12) (Rate per 100)	100	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jagananna Gorumudda
4	Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade (%)	100	Implementing several academic programmes like Vidya Varadhi, Bridge course, Baseline test- remedial teaching based on the needs identified in Baseline test etc.
5	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years) (Rate per 100)	75	Jagananna Vidya Deevena (Full fee Reimbursement), Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (Scholarship for Maintenance) and RUSA (Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan, GOI)
6	Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education (%)	100	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)
7	Percentage of persons (15 years and above) who are literate (%)	100	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Jagananna Vidya Deevena (Full fee Reimbursement), KGBVs
8	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water) (%)	100	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu, Samagra Shiksha, SCERT
9	Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10) (%)	100	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu, Samagra Shiksha, SCERT
10	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10) (Ratio)	30	Filling up of Teacher vacancies; Reorientation of schools and Rationalisation
11	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years) (Ratio)	1	Jagananna Vidya Deevena (Full fee Reimbursement), Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (Scholarship for Maintenance) and RUSA (Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan, GOI)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG 5 - Gender Equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women

Despite provision of equal rights for men and women by the Constitution of India, Gender disparities continue to exist in the country. Some such areas 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 importantly 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.

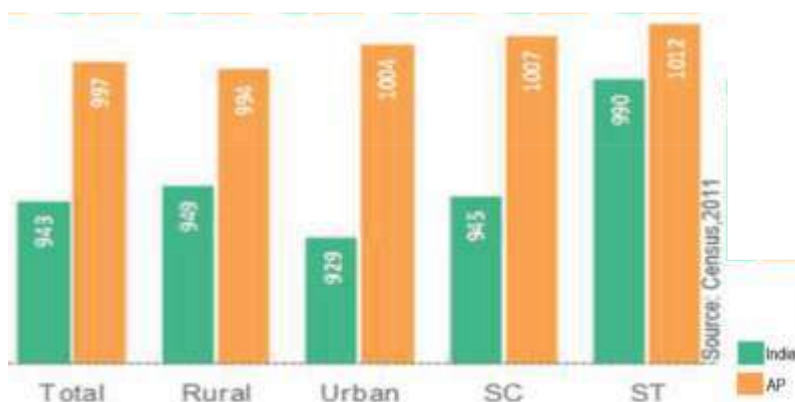
Andhra Pradesh state has shown noteworthy progress in certain areas pertaining to women and called for additional attention in respect of certain other areas. Though the Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011, it is considerably less compared than the male 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.

Areas of concern:

- Women in labour force
- Women in Institution Building
- Sexual exploitation and crime against girls and women
- Violence against women

Sex Ratio (all ages) in Andhra Pradesh



- Administrative and political Powers.
- 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.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG-5: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population (Rate per 1,00,000)	0	Spandana, Disha App and counseling by Mahila Police, Mahila Mitra Programe
2	Sex ratio at birth (Rate per 1000)	990	Regulatory laws on abortions etc
3	Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year (per lakh population)	0	Spandana, Disha App and counseling by Mahila Police, Mahila Mitra Programe
4	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees (Ratio)	1	Wages under MGNREGA, Other labour wages
5	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly (%)	50	
6	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)(Ratio)	1	Providing employment to unskilled work under NREGA
4	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	245	IG, Registration and Stamps (Data of firms/partnership/registrations)
7	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%)	100	
6	Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings) (%)	50	

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation -Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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.

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)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

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.

- ❖ Through Drinking Water Project Proposals (WATERGRID), government is planning to provide bulk water supply and deliver water to rural, urban and Industrial demand through sustainable surface/groundwater sources.
- ❖ Under Nadu-Neduprogramme, the Government is strengthening the school infrastructure such as drinking water, toilets etc. in 3 phases.

Key thrust areas:

- Waste Management
- Door to Door Garbage Collection
- Solid Waste Management
- Sanitation
- Storm Water Drains

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-6: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (%)	100	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, Urban Water Supply Scheme
2	Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	100	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, Urban Water Supply Scheme
3	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G)) (%)	100	CLAP (rural), JSS, Swachha Andhra Corporation
4	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G)) (%)	100	CLAP (rural), JSS, Swachha Andhra Corporation
5	Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls (%)	100	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu
6	Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with wastewater treatment as per CPCB norms (%)	100	Inspection under EoDB
7	Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	70	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, JalaKala Urban Water Supply Scheme.
8	Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited (%)	0	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, JalaKala

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

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.

The state is provided 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

SDG-7: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of households electrified (%)	100	Free Power supply to SC/ST households, LED Lights scheme, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyothi Yojana
2	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households (%)	100	Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Deepam Schemes Traibal LPG Package, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), General Connections

SDG-8: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators**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.

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.

The government is committed to give special thrust to focus on education, health, skill development and employment generating activities.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG-8: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Ease of doing business score (Feedback Score)(EODB)	75	Fast approvals for Industries,
2	Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit (%)	0	YSR Bima
3	Percentage of households with a bank account under PMJDY against target (%)	100	PMJDY / Financial Inclusion
4	Proportion of women account holders in PMJDY (%)	50	Financial Inclusion
5	Annual real growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita (%)	10	Improving Agriculture productivity, Tourism, Trade, Hotels, IT Services, manufacturing, MSMEs, Industrial production
6	Unemployment rate (15-59 years) (%)	3	MGNREGA
7	Labour force participation rate (15-59 years) (%)	75	MGNREGA
8	Number of Functioning Branches of Commercial Banks per 1,00,000 population (Rate)	31.26	Financial Inclusion
9	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population (per 1 lakh pop.)	42.65	Financial Inclusion

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 global

rank of 50 in the Ease of Doing Business Index and promote adoption of the latest technological advancements.

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.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State to take measures to

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

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.

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".

SDG-9: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (%)	100	PMGSY
2	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment (%)	20	Incentives to MSMEs
3	Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	25	MSME Restart, Jagananna Thodu, Stree Nidhi, Cold Storage/ Godowns/ Food processing units, YSR Housing, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and other Credit Support Schemes ,MSME
4	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	100	Components: Human Capital, Investment, Safety and Legal Environment, Business Environment, Knowledge Workers, Knowledge Output, Knowledge Diffusion
5	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	5	
6	Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile tele density) (Rate per 100)	100	Universal Service Obligation Fund Dot Schemes
5	Number of internet subscribers per 100 population (Rate per 100)	100	Universal Service Obligation Fund BharatNet

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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 are 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.

Andhra Pradesh – welfare model for inclusive governance

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.

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.

SDG-10: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	0	Prevention of Atrocities Cell, SC/ST Act and each district SC&ST investigation team headed by Dy. Superintendent of Police.
2	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0	Prevention of Atrocities Cell, SC/ST Act and each district SC&ST investigation team headed by Dy. Superintendent of Police.
3	Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles * (%)	4.67	YSR, Asara, YSR Cheyutha, Chedodu,
4	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections) (%)	50	
5	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (%)	33	Local Body Elections
6	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)		
7	Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (Ratio)	1	Pension Kanuka to Transzenders

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

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

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).

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.

SDG-11 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0	Housing for all poor (N), Jagananna Housing Colonies, PMAY-Urban
2	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	7.05	Identifying accident prone areas
3	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U)) (%)	100	CLAP, Solid & Liquid waste management, Swacha Bharat Mission
4	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U)) (%)	100	CLAP, Swacha Bharat Mission 2.0
5	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U)) (%)	100	CLAP, Swacha Bharat Mission 2.0
6	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U)) (%)	100	CLAP, Solid waste management, Swacha Bharat Mission
7	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas (%)	100	Liquid Waste Management
8	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility (%)	100	Comprehensive Storm Water Drainage System

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production

The goal envisages implementation of a 10-year framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns. The environmentally sound recycling of e-waste increased at a slower pace, from 0.8kg per capita to 1.3kg per capita.

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. 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 un-balanced 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.

Areas of focus: The government 'Green Economy' vision is structured around Sustainable Water Use, Green Cover, Clean Energy, Healthy Environment, Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Mitigation.

SDG-12: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	100	Annualy Inventory under HWM rules
2	Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated (%)	100	Annualy Inventory under BWM rules
3	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	64.1	Gas connections
4	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium) (%)	57	All the services rendered at YSR RBKs, YSR Polambadi, NFSM, RKV, Organic Farming
5	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/Annum)	4.04	Annualy Inventory under HWM rules
6	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.27	Swatha Bharat Mission, Regulation
7	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	21.81	

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

AP State is committed to achieve global standards in respect of climate related issues and stop pollution.

SDG-13: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares) (%)	40	Improving the share of the renewable energy through Green Energy Corridor Scheme (GEC) funded by KfW (German Bank) & MNRE, GoI. Tripartite Power Supply agreement on 1st Dec 2021 between GoAP, AP DISCOMs & SECI (Solar Energy Corporation India Ltd) for 7,000 MW to meet the Agriculture Demand in AP State. for 25 Years
1	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events (per 1 crore)	0	Aapda Mitra AP Alert under APDRP EWDS under NCRMP-Phase-I Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)
2	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	50	Road map for Implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) Strengthening of DDMA's of Hazard Prone District out of the 115 identified Backward Districts, DPR Project under UNICEF Aapda Mitra
3	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	103.22	Energy efficiency measures in Urban Local Bodies & Gram Panchayats and Distribution of LED Bulbs for domestic consumers under DELP & Ujala Schemes
4	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1442	

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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.

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.

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 Matsyakara Bharosa*.

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-14: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Percentage of available potential area developed under aquaculture (%)	63.9	Power tariff concession to Aquaculture farmers, Inputs subsidy through CSS- PMMSY
2	Mean shore zone coastal water quality - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (mg/l)*	0.79	Water quality under COMAPS
3	Mean shore zone coastal water quality - Total Nitrogen (TN) (µmol/l)*	40.5	Water quality under NWMP & COMAPS
4	Percentage increase in area under mangroves (%)	5.26	CAMPA, Conservation of Mangroves and coral reefs
5	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at representative sampling stations in the shore zone* (pH)	8.07	Water quality under COMAPS

SDG 15: Life on Land

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.

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.

SDG-15: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area (%)	33	National Mission for a Green India, MGNREGS, CAMPA etc., of Forest Department and respective schemes of other Departments.
2	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area (%)		National Mission for a Green India, MGNREGS, CAMPA etc., of Forest Department and respective schemes of other Departments.
3	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area (%)	2.74	National Mission for a Green India, MGNREGS, CAMPA etc., of Forest Department and respective schemes of other Departments.
4	Percentage of degraded land over total land area (%)	5.46	MGNREGS etc.,
5	Percentage increase in area of desertification (%)	0	MGNREGS etc.,
6	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area (No.)	0	The Indicator is regulatory/law enforcement in nature. So no specific schemes.

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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.

Thrust areas

- Check on Crime
- Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions - Village/Ward Secretariats
- Corruption-free governance
- Decentralized Governance

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

SDG-16: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator(Unit)	Target Set by NITI	Related Schemes / Activity
1	Murders per 1,00,000 population (Rate)	0	Several preventive measures, Strengthening several investigation teams, Central Crime Stations supervised by concerned SP
2	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population (Rate)	0	POCSO Act, Mahila Police to look after issues at village and ward level
3	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population (Rate)	0	Anti Human Trafficking Cells created for each District, Special drive conducted by CID
4	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population (Rate)	0	Operation Muskaan, Umbrella ICDS, National Labour Project
5	Percentage of births registered (during the month) (%)	100	Civil Registration System
6	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100	
7	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population (No.)	4.25	CSS
8	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population (Rate)	0.19	14400 (Complaint Redressal Cell)

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 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.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.1: AP GSDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (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	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE	2021-22 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing											
1.1	Agriculture	52041	61230	71147	78898	84070	96498	115132	108886	130186	139873	155267
	a)Agriculture	29782	36743	39269	40540	39380	38196	42246	37298	48571	45005	47843
	b)Horticulture	22259	24488	31878	38358	44690	58303	72886	71588	81615	94867	107424
1.2	Live stock	27588	33584	36430	43127	53474	66440	79124	91633	100653	115600	128851
1.3	Forestry & Logging	2503	2530	2805	3464	3538	5734	5962	7931	7730	7843	8255
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	14519	18573	22707	32085	42190	58721	67885	72378	79928	100642
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	94008	111864	128956	148196	173167	210863	258939	276335	310947	343243	393014
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14590	14192	12914	17023	19316	22738	24848	22685	21115	29225
3	Manufacturing	50706	42377	42423	54532	58840	64715	73284	84120	84779	85490	106729
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	10765	7130	10141	11513	12835	15962	20493	19554	26535	30032	34920
5	Construction	37026	37590	40651	45324	45603	50401	54228	60079	62826	60973	77285
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	112659	101687	107408	124282	134301	150394	170743	188601	196825	197610	248159
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	26736	31792	37849	42018	47468	48566	54364	62903	69160	63929	78443
7	Transport, Storage & Communications											
7.1	Railways	2643	3037	3345	4331	4387	4878	5643	5978	6547	6632	7961
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	28536	32353	35050	41431	41503	46837	52579	55602	52346	62855
7.3	Communications	5402	6214	7960	8991	10725	11205	11314	12527	14209	16521	20545
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services											
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15843	17105	19047	20599	21346	24901	33190	36675	41743	50745
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	28338	34341	38973	44652	49612	54950	61143	67796	74171	80141	92145
9	Community, Social & Personal Services											
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	15524	17390	19439	23505	23943	26931	29862	35611	42913	50647
9.2	Other Services	27304	30639	35383	41703	51225	56856	64457	68405	83472	88434	103572
	SERVICES SECTOR	143086	165925	190359	215230	248953	263246	295590	333240	375447	392659	466912
	GVA	349753	379477	426722	487709	556421	624503	725272	798176	883219	933513	1108086
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	46565	52635	54183	62167	75744	77556	89608	104796	97807	112000
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	14638	15085	16916	14359	15831	16693	14063	21916	16946	18350
	GSDP	379402	411404	464272	524976	604229	684416	786135	873721	966099	1014374	1201736
	NSDP	340000	370196	413164	470934	544827	612349	705890	790810	874402	917920	1085625
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642	51946	52251
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	69000	74688	82870	93903	108002	120676	138299	154031	169320	176707	207771

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.2: AP Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Contribution										
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE	2020-21 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing											
1.1	Agriculture	14.88	16.14	16.67	16.18	15.11	15.45	15.87	13.64	14.74	14.98	14.01
	a)Agriculture	8.52	9.68	9.20	8.31	7.08	6.12	5.82	4.67	5.50	4.82	4.32
	b)Horticulture	6.36	6.45	7.47	7.87	8.03	9.34	10.05	8.97	9.24	10.16	9.69
1.2	Live stock	7.89	8.85	8.54	8.84	9.61	10.64	10.91	11.48	11.40	12.38	11.63
1.3	Forestry & Logging	0.72	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.92	0.82	0.99	0.88	0.84	0.74
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	3.40	3.83	4.35	4.66	5.77	6.76	8.10	8.50	8.19	8.56	9.08
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	26.88	29.48	30.22	30.39	31.12	33.76	35.70	34.62	35.21	36.77	35.47
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.05	3.84	3.33	2.65	3.06	3.09	3.14	3.11	2.57	2.26	2.64
3	Manufacturing	14.50	11.17	9.94	11.18	10.57	10.36	10.10	10.54	9.60	9.16	9.63
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	3.08	1.88	2.38	2.36	2.31	2.56	2.83	2.45	3.00	3.22	3.15
5	Construction	10.59	9.91	9.53	9.29	8.20	8.07	7.48	7.53	7.11	6.53	6.97
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	32.21	26.80	25.17	25.48	24.14	24.08	23.54	23.63	22.28	21.17	22.40
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	7.64	8.38	8.87	8.62	8.53	7.78	7.50	7.88	7.83	6.85	7.08
7	Transport, Storage & Communications											
7.1	Railways	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.89	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.72
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	7.00	7.52	7.58	7.19	7.45	6.65	6.46	6.59	6.30	5.61	5.67
7.3	Communications	1.54	1.64	1.87	1.84	1.93	1.79	1.56	1.57	1.61	1.77	1.85
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	4.16	4.15	4.47	4.58
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	8.10	9.05	9.13	9.16	8.92	8.80	8.43	8.49	8.40	8.58	8.32
9	Community, Social & Personal Services											
9.1	Public Admn.	3.98	4.09	4.08	3.99	4.22	3.83	3.71	3.74	4.03	4.60	4.57
9.2	Other Services	7.81	8.07	8.29	8.55	9.21	9.10	8.89	8.57	9.45	9.47	9.35
	SERVICES SECTOR	40.91	43.72	44.61	44.13	44.74	42.15	40.76	41.75	42.51	42.06	42.14
	GVA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.3: AP Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA at Current Prices from 2012-13 to 2021-22 (AE)

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year									
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE	2021-22 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing										
1.1	Agriculture	17.66	16.20	10.89	6.55	14.78	19.31	-5.42	19.56	7.44	11.01
	a)Agriculture	23.37	6.88	3.24	-2.86	-3.01	10.60	-11.71	30.22	-7.34	6.30
	b)Horticulture	10.01	30.18	20.33	16.51	30.46	25.01	-1.78	14.01	16.24	13.24
1.2	Live stock	21.74	8.47	18.38	23.99	24.25	19.09	15.81	9.84	14.85	11.46
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1.08	10.85	23.51	2.13	62.08	3.98	33.02	-2.53	1.46	5.25
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	22.25	27.92	22.25	41.30	31.49	39.18	15.60	6.62	10.43	25.92
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	18.99	15.28	14.92	16.85	21.77	22.80	6.72	12.53	10.39	14.50
2	Mining & Quarrying	3.02	-2.73	-9.01	31.82	13.47	17.72	9.28	-8.70	-6.92	38.41
3	Manufacturing	-16.43	0.11	28.54	7.90	9.99	13.24	14.79	0.78	0.84	24.84
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	-33.77	42.23	13.52	11.49	24.36	28.39	-4.58	35.70	13.18	16.28
5	Construction	1.52	8.14	11.49	0.61	10.52	7.59	10.79	4.57	-2.95	26.75
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	-9.74	5.63	15.71	8.06	11.98	13.53	10.46	4.36	0.40	25.58
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	18.91	19.05	11.01	12.97	2.31	11.94	15.71	9.95	-7.56	22.70
7	Transport, Storage & Communications										
7.1	Railways	14.92	10.13	29.49	1.30	11.19	15.68	5.93	9.53	1.30	20.03
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	16.61	13.38	8.33	18.21	0.17	12.85	12.26	5.75	-5.86	20.08
7.3	Communications	15.04	28.10	12.94	19.29	4.47	0.98	10.73	13.42	16.27	24.36
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services										
8.1	Banking & Ins.	11.13	7.96	11.35	8.15	3.63	16.66	33.29	10.50	13.82	21.56
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	21.18	13.49	14.57	11.11	10.76	11.27	10.88	9.40	8.05	14.98
9	Community, Social & Personal Services										
9.1	Public Admn.	11.38	12.02	11.78	20.92	1.86	12.48	10.88	19.25	20.51	18.02
9.2	Other Services	12.22	15.48	17.86	22.83	10.99	13.37	6.13	22.03	5.94	17.12
	SERVICES SECTOR	15.96	14.73	13.07	15.67	5.74	12.29	12.74	12.67	4.58	18.91
	GVA	8.50	12.45	14.29	14.09	12.24	16.14	10.05	10.65	5.69	18.70
	PRODUCT TAXES	9.72	13.04	2.94	14.74	21.84	2.39	15.54	16.95	-6.67	14.51
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	14.45	3.05	12.14	-15.12	10.25	5.44	-15.76	55.84	-22.68	8.29
	GSDP	8.43	12.85	13.07	15.10	13.27	14.86	11.14	10.57	5.00	18.47
	NSDP	8.88	11.61	13.98	15.69	12.39	15.28	12.03	10.57	4.98	18.27
	POPULATION	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
	PER CAPITA	8.24	10.95	13.31	15.01	11.74	14.60	11.38	9.93	4.36	17.58

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.4: AP GDP Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (AE)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	GSDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores)										
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE	2021-22 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing											
1.1	Agriculture Proper	52041	52569	60624	60983	58460	64304	74118	69303	78544	76909	83204
	a) Agriculture	29782	30479	34194	34075	29892	27759	32641	26234	33257	29098	30344
	b) Horticulture	22259	22090	26429	26908	28568	36545	41477	43069	45286	47811	52860
	Live stock	27588	29247	29721	31185	36219	41917	46918	50760	53352	55844	59674
1.2	Forestry & Logging	2503	2469	2491	2412	2361	2498	2702	2747	2696	2675	2687
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	13546	15516	17620	24479	30999	41452	48226	51151	55297	66648
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	94008	97831	108353	112200	121518	139717	165192	171035	185743	190725	212212
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14283	13880	12798	17393	20632	20116	19739	18786	20248	24201
3	Manufacturing	50706	40188	38575	48828	54969	60545	65701	71515	72438	70571	79273
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	10765	7345	9815	10251	11546	14481	17653	14954	20591	24112	26788
5	Construction	37026	35571	37076	39963	39947	43657	43858	45796	46139	43542	48461
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	112659	97387	99345	111842	123855	139316	147328	152004	157954	158473	178723
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	26736	29554	33149	36789	43218	43450	47281	52548	56910	51904	56547
7	Transport, Storage & Communications											
7.1	Railways	2643	2897	3105	3781	3732	3753	4266	4418	4529	4387	5164
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	26720	28378	29968	34410	34230	37761	39522	41067	35136	40163
7.3	Communications	5402	5845	6988	7692	8949	9003	8827	9440	10529	10926	12636
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services											
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15635	16515	18063	19081	19803	21518	26719	27684	29138	32160
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	28338	32426	34130	37025	38969	40939	43757	40399	42132	49458	54039
9	Community, Social & Personal Services											
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	14468	15318	16371	19004	18534	20044	21387	24788	28185	30671
9.2	Other Services	27304	28252	30303	33281	37716	38982	41895	41821	48099	50892	53944
	SERVICES SECTOR	143086	155796	167887	182970	205080	208694	225349	236255	255739	260025	285324
	GVA	349753	351014	375585	407011	450453	487727	537869	559294	599435	609223	676259
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	43155	44807	51629	59778	64850	70504	77174	85223	72158	82629
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	13540	13277	14076	11624	12365	13636	9854	14874	11059	11975
	GSDP	379402	380629	407115	444564	498607	540212	594737	626614	669783	670321	746913
	NSDP	339996	341335	360239	397064	446997	477566	526626	558862	595658	593869	661432
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642	51946	52251
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	69000	68865	72254	79174	88609	94115	103177	108853	115344	114324	126587

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.5: AP Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2012-13 to 2021-21 (AE)

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year									
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE	2021-22 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing										
1.1	Agriculture Proper	1.02	15.32	0.59	-4.14	10.00	15.26	-6.50	13.33	-2.08	8.18
	a) Agriculture	2.34	12.19	-0.35	-12.28	-7.14	17.59	-19.63	26.77	-12.51	4.28
	b) Horticulture	-0.76	19.64	1.81	6.17	27.92	13.50	3.84	5.15	5.57	10.56
	Live stock	6.01	1.62	4.92	16.14	15.73	11.93	8.19	5.11	4.67	6.86
1.2	Forestry & Logging	-1.36	0.90	-3.19	-2.12	5.82	8.16	1.64	-1.84	-0.79	0.44
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	14.06	14.55	13.56	38.93	26.63	33.72	16.34	6.07	8.11	20.53
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4.07	10.75	3.55	8.30	14.98	18.23	3.54	8.60	2.68	11.27
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.85	-2.82	-7.79	35.90	18.62	-2.50	-1.88	-4.83	7.78	19.53
3	Manufacturing	-20.74	-4.02	26.58	12.58	10.14	8.52	8.85	1.29	-2.58	12.33
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	-31.77	33.62	4.45	12.63	25.42	21.91	-15.29	37.69	17.10	11.10
5	Construction	-3.93	4.23	7.79	-0.04	9.29	0.46	4.42	0.75	-5.63	11.30
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	-13.56	2.01	12.58	10.74	12.48	5.75	3.17	3.91	0.33	12.78
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	10.54	12.17	10.98	17.48	0.54	8.82	11.14	8.30	-8.80	8.94
7	Transport, Storage & Communications										
7.1	Railways	9.62	7.19	21.77	-1.30	0.56	13.67	3.56	2.51	-3.15	17.72
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.19	6.21	5.60	14.82	-0.52	10.32	4.66	3.91	-14.44	14.31
7.3	Communications	8.19	19.57	10.08	16.33	0.60	-1.96	6.95	11.54	3.77	15.65
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services										
8.1	Banking & Ins.	9.67	5.63	9.37	5.64	3.78	8.66	24.17	3.61	5.25	10.37
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	14.43	5.25	8.48	5.25	5.06	6.88	-7.67	4.29	17.39	9.26
9	Community, Social & Personal Services										
9.1	Public Admn.	3.81	5.88	6.87	16.08	-2.47	8.15	6.70	15.90	13.71	8.82
9.2	Other Services	3.47	7.26	9.83	13.33	3.36	7.47	-0.18	15.01	5.81	6.00
	SERVICES SECTOR	8.88	7.76	8.98	12.08	1.76	7.98	4.84	8.25	1.68	9.73
	GVA	0.36	7.00	8.37	10.67	8.27	10.28	3.98	7.18	1.63	11.00
	PRODUCT TAXES	1.69	3.83	15.23	15.78	8.48	8.72	9.46	10.43	-15.33	14.51
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	5.86	-1.94	6.02	-17.42	6.37	10.28	-27.74	50.95	-25.65	8.29
	GSDP	0.32	6.96	9.20	12.16	8.34	10.09	5.36	6.89	0.08	11.43
	NSDP	0.39	5.54	10.22	12.58	6.84	10.27	6.12	6.58	-0.30	11.38
	POPULATION	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
	PER CAPITA	-0.20	4.92	9.58	11.92	6.21	9.63	5.50	5.96	-0.88	10.73

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.6: All India GDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (FRE)

Industry	GDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores)									
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing										
1.1 Crops	982151	1088814	1248776	1292874	1327992	1486044	1633264	1680777	1891966	1997147
1.2 Livestock	327334	368823	422733	510411	582410	672611	785683	882009	977730	1114249
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	137558	156674	173760	184411	205364	217603	255053	260603	265479
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	79911	98190	116567	132720	154643	193275	212087	228065	232620
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1501948	1675106	1926373	2093612	2227533	2518662	2829825	3029926	3358364	3609495
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	285842	295794	308476	294011	326808	336109	377661	358517	324980
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1572837	1713451	1878369	2146189	2333722	2566623	2812560	2704809	2709435
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	215350	260155	282258	334965	355709	425718	449459	501618	507352
5. Construction	777335	849365	921470	979086	991084	1080870	1200414	1352118	1372759	1315608
INDUSTRY SECTOR	2635024	2923394	3190870	3448189	3766249	4097109	4528864	4991798	4937703	4857375
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	1054533	1184561	1320833	1433969	1609001	1881394	2136707	2325812	1818981
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	954683	1078421	1206474	1307323	1468583	1722671	1955798	2129686	1732821
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	99850	106140	114359	126646	140418	158723	180909	196127	86160
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	529535	609453	689906	786763	860544	930155	997529	1066055	1152680	1047412
7.1 Railways	61150	72296	78723	92459	100451	106786	116584	123596	135477	136807
7.2 Road transport	262442	300651	338305	370364	399902	434948	484134	536552	565438	447164
7.3 Water transport	6910	7190	6476	7590	7298	9206	13021	13059	13350	13418
7.4 Air transport	4393	8128	6853	11820	20344	21496	22444	12730	22508	10323
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	72054	75719	91681	88246	102468	97602	103341	103301	98170
7.6 Storage	5108	6165	6026	6407	7021	7442	16194	18597	19513	19628
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	142969	177804	206442	237282	247809	247549	258179	293094	321902
8. Financial services	480226	536819	599341	661411	726286	750201	846194	941778	1027359	1088222
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1239813	1470167	1701935	1899852	2161236	2281018	2587720	2851979	2957538
10. Public administration & defence	491155	546231	601912	676818	731578	827438	945082	1045488	1147741	1238383
11. Other services	534825	617343	700023	814718	928488	1071398	1195759	1375658	1553471	1440404
SERVICES SECTOR	3969974	4604192	5245910	5962478	6580717	7349429	8146976	9153406	10059042	9590940
GVA at basic prices	8106946	9202692	10363153	11504279	12574499	13965200	15505665	17175128	18355109	18057810
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	1057977	1180444	1291662	1518496	1746288	1898896	2043568	2076662	2255495
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	260677	316656	310075	327982	321120	319819	314518	319028	356916	512391
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8736329	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17090042	18899668	20074856	19800914
POPULATION (In million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327	1341	1355
PER CAPITA NNI (Rupees)	63462	70983	79118	86647	94797	104880	115224	125946	132115	126855

Source: NSO, New Delhi

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.7: All India Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (FRE)

Industry	% of contribution									
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing										
1.1 Crops	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.5	9.8	10.3	11.1
1.2 Livestock	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.2
1.3 forestry & logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.2	17.7	18.0	18.3	17.6	18.3	20.0
2. Mining & quarrying	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8
3. Manufacturing	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.3	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.0
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8
5. Construction	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.3
INDUSTRY SECTOR	32.5	31.8	30.8	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.2	29.1	26.9	26.9
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	10.1
6.1 Trade & repair services	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	9.6
6.2 Hotels & Restaurants	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5
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	5.8
7.1 Railways	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
7.2 Road transport	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5
7.3 Water transport	0.1	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	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	0.5
7.6 Storage	0.1	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	1.8
8. Financial services	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0
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	16.4
10. Public administration & defence	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.9
11. Other services	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.0
SERVICES SECTOR	49.0	50.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.8	53.1
GVA at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSO New Delhi

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.8: All India Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA at Current Prices from 2012-13 to 2020-21 (FRE)

Industry	% Change over previous year								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing									
1.1 Crops	10.9	14.7	3.5	2.7	11.9	9.9	2.9	12.6	5.6
1.2 Livestock	12.7	14.6	20.7	14.1	15.5	16.8	12.3	10.9	14.0
1.3 forestry & logging	10.5	13.9	10.9	6.1	11.4	6.0	17.2	2.2	1.9
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	17.5	22.9	18.7	13.9	16.5	25.0	9.7	7.5	2.0
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11.5	15.0	8.7	6.4	13.1	12.4	7.1	10.8	7.5
2. Mining & quarrying	9.5	3.5	4.3	-4.7	11.2	2.8	12.4	-5.1	-9.4
3. Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	9.6	14.3	8.7	10.0	9.6	-3.8	0.2
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	15.4	20.8	8.5	18.7	6.2	19.7	5.6	11.6	1.1
5. Construction	9.3	8.5	6.3	1.2	9.1	11.1	12.6	1.5	-4.2
INDUSTRY SECTOR	10.9	9.1	8.1	9.2	8.8	10.5	10.2	-1.1	-1.6
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	19.3	12.3	11.5	8.6	12.2	16.9	13.6	8.9	-21.8
6.1 Trade & repair services	20.3	13.0	11.9	8.4	12.3	17.3	13.5	8.9	-18.6
6.2 hotels & restaurants	11.1	6.3	7.7	10.7	10.9	13.0	14.0	8.4	-56.1
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	15.1	13.2	14.0	9.4	8.1	7.2	6.9	8.1	-9.1
7.1 Railways	18.2	8.9	17.4	8.6	6.3	9.2	6.0	9.6	1.0
7.2 Road transport	14.6	12.5	9.5	8.0	8.8	11.3	10.8	5.4	-20.9
7.3 Water transport	4.1	-9.9	17.2	-3.8	26.1	41.4	0.3	2.2	0.5
7.4 Air transport	85.0	-15.7	72.5	72.1	5.7	4.4	-43.3	76.8	-54.1
7.5 Services incidental to transport	13.3	5.1	21.1	-3.7	16.1	-4.7	5.9	0.0	-5.0
7.6 Storage	20.7	-2.3	6.3	9.6	6.0	117.6	14.8	4.9	0.6
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	13.5	24.4	16.1	14.9	4.4	-0.1	4.3	13.5	9.8
8. Financial services	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.8	3.3	12.8	11.3	9.1	5.9
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	18.0	18.6	15.8	11.6	13.8	5.5	13.4	10.2	3.7
10. Public administration & defence	11.2	10.2	12.4	8.1	13.1	14.2	10.6	9.8	7.9
11. Other services	15.4	13.4	16.4	14.0	15.4	11.6	15.0	12.9	-7.3
SERVICES SECTOR	16.0	13.9	13.7	10.4	11.7	10.9	12.4	9.9	-4.7
GVA at basic prices	13.5	12.6	11.0	9.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	6.9	-1.6
PRODUCT TAXES	18.9	11.6	9.4	17.6	15.0	8.7	7.6	1.6	8.6
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	21.5	-2.1	5.8	-2.1	-0.4	-1.7	1.4	11.9	43.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	13.8	13.0	11.0	10.5	11.8	11.0	10.6	6.2	-1.4
POPULATION	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
PER CAPITA NNI	11.9	11.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.3	4.9	-4.0

Source: NSO New Delhi

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.9: All India GDP Estimates at Constant(2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (FRE)

Industry	GDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores)									
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE
1. Agriculture, forestry & fishing										
1.1 Crops	982151	983809	1037060	998425	969344	1020258	1075111	1049211	1106545	1127575
1.2 Livestock	327334	344375	363558	390449	419637	461572	497830	540970	581450	617117
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	124743	132093	134609	136960	144547	152351	163949	164416	165624
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	71362	76487	82232	90205	99627	114730	124468	129893	137716
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1501948	1524289	1609198	1605715	1616146	1726004	1840022	1878598	1982303	2048032
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	262609	263107	288685	317974	349248	329612	326815	321766	294024
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1486873	1560709	1683938	1903850	2054764	2209428	2328992	2261294	2247740
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	191635	199601	214047	224158	246496	272650	294147	300675	289771
5. Construction	777335	780050	800771	835229	865335	916446	964306	1026789	1038680	962835
INDUSTRY SECTOR	2635024	2721167	2824188	3021899	3311317	3566954	3775996	3976743	3922415	3794370
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	981620	1034506	1135841	1261426	1389322	1568175	1707781	1828425	1418045
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	888665	941941	1037640	1150121	1268230	1435984	1563237	1674210	1350823
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	92955	92565	98201	111305	121092	132191	144544	154215	67222
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	529534	569523	617556	671848	731399	757056	800245	830977	861301	729634
7.1 Railways	61150	69162	73685	80720	85452	82161	87886	91350	82303	67154
7.2 Road transport	262442	282425	300563	320813	343155	362324	396401	417538	432223	328137
7.3 Water transport	6910	7052	7345	7954	8095	8569	11915	12628	13018	12294
7.4 Air transport	4393	4183	4550	5188	6053	7172	8373	9402	9159	3177
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	66480	70172	75596	81156	86835	84351	89061	91369	81385
7.6 Storage	5108	5716	5210	5529	6245	6100	12976	13784	13916	14329
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	134505	156031	176047	201243	203896	198344	197215	219313	223158
8. Financial services	480226	529792	577914	627255	672788	695983	728670	758170	784672	824734
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1150239	1289493	1446460	1621999	1796983	1808521	1956051	2112722	2137176
10. Public administration & defence	491155	501383	510046	543853	565105	614238	676507	722773	759976	777126
11. Other services	534826	568263	600748	659262	711690	781745	836035	902705	967662	855955
SERVICES SECTOR	3969974	4300820	4630263	5084519	5564407	6035327	6418153	6878457	7314758	6742670
GVA at basic prices	8106946	8546276	9063649	9712133	10491870	11328285	12034171	12733798	13219476	12585074
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	960811	1008913	1092430	1145558	1239334	1354508	1495644	1553534	1330491
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	260677	294070	271192	276889	267935	259426	244097	236527	257052	357092
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8736329	9213018	9801370	10527674	11369493	12308193	13144582	13992914	14515958	13558473
POPULATION(In million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327	1341	1355
PER CAPITA NNI (Rupees)	63462	65538	68572	72805	77659	83003	87586	92133	94270	85110

Source: NSO New Delhi

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

A.2.10: All India GDP Estimates at Constant(2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (FRE)

Industry	% Change over previous year								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 TRE	2019-20 SRE	2020-21 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing									
1.1 Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.3	5.4	-2.4	5.5	1.9
1.2 Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.1
1.3 forestry & logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	0.3	0.7
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.4	6.0
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	5.5	3.3
2. Mining & quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	-5.6	-0.8	-1.5	-8.6
3. Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	-2.9	-0.6
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.2	-3.6
5. Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.2	-7.3
INDUSTRY SECTOR	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	-1.4	-3.3
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1	12.9	8.9	7.1	-22.4
6.1 Trade & repair services	12.0	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	13.2	8.9	7.1	-19.3
6.2 hotels & restaurants	3.4	-0.4	6.1	13.3	8.8	9.2	9.3	6.7	-56.4
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.6	-15.3
7.1 Railways	13.1	6.5	9.5	5.9	-3.9	7.0	3.9	-9.9	-18.4
7.2 Road transport	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	9.4	5.3	3.5	-24.1
7.3 Water transport	2.1	4.2	8.3	1.8	5.9	39.0	6.0	3.1	-5.6
7.4 Air transport	-4.8	8.8	14.0	16.7	18.5	16.7	12.3	-2.6	-65.3
7.5 Services incidental to transport	4.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	-2.9	5.6	2.6	-10.9
7.6 Storage	11.9	-8.9	6.1	12.9	-2.3	112.7	6.2	1.0	3.0
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	6.8	16.0	12.8	14.3	1.3	-2.7	-0.6	11.2	1.8
8. Financial services	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	5.1
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8	0.6	8.2	8.0	1.2
10. Public administration & defence	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.7	10.1	6.8	5.1	2.3
11. Other services	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.8	6.9	8.0	7.2	-11.5
SERVICES SECTOR	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.3	-7.8
GVA at basic prices	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.8	3.8	-4.8
PRODUCT TAXES	7.9	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.2	9.3	10.4	3.9	-14.4
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	12.8	-7.8	2.1	-3.2	-3.2	-5.9	-3.1	8.7	38.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.7	-6.6
POPULATION	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
PER CAPITA NNI	3.3	4.6	6.2	6.7	6.9	5.5	5.2	2.3	-9.7

Souce: NSO New Delhi

A - 3.1: State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Tax/Revenue	2019-20 Actuals	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 RE
1.	Sales Tax	21410	17800	23465
2.	State Excise	6915	11575	14500
3.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	3279	2966	4100
4.	Stamps and Registration	5318	5603	7500
5.	Land Revenue	22	143	80
6.	Professional Tax	246	270	472
7.	Electricity Duty	11	13	19
8.	NALA	132	141	269
9.	State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	20227	18871	23225
10.	Other Taxes and Duties	41	45	60
	Total	57,601	57,427	73,690

A - 3.2: State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Tax / Revenue	2019-20 Actuals	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 RE
1.	Mines and Minerals	1897	2256	3550
2.	Forests	37	31	200
3.	Interest Receipts	36	24	28
4.	Education	147	19	181
5.	Medical and Health	161	185	366
6.	Police	212	206	239
7.	Others	825	674	887
	Total	3315	3395	5451

A - 3.3: Resource Flows from the Centre to the State (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20 Actuals	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 RE
I.	Finance Commission	34105	36017	52770
a)	Tax share (Devolution)	28225	24441	31499
b)	FC Grants	5881	11576	21271
II.	Other Grants-in-aid from GOI incl. CASP etc. (other than FC grants and EAP Grants)	15994	20296	22361
III.	Externally Aided Projects	2031	4563	3976
a)	Grant	1	0	0
b)	Loan	2030	4563	3976
IV.	Small Savings (Net)	-1173	-1173	-1161
	Total	50,958	59,703	77,947

PUBLIC FINANCE

A 3.4: Composition of Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20 Accounts	2020-21 Accounts	2021-22 RE
1.	Revenue Expenditure	137475	152677	173818
2.	Capital Outlay	12242	18975	18530
3.	Loans & Advances	5356	1715	1200
	Total Expenditure*	155073	173367	193548

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments

Annexure 3.5: Composition of Total Debt (Rs Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 RE
1.	Central Loans	10943	14171	16758
2.	Market loans	188820	229318	264837
3.	Small Saving Loans	11331	10158	8998
4.	Provident Fund	16745	23276	23388
5.	Others	73963	73634	75773
	Total*	301802	350557	389754
	Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP	31.02	35.53	32.43

The outstanding debt includes un-apportioned amount of Rs.4478.89 crores.

Annexure 3.6: Deficits and Interest Payments (Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 RE
1.	Interest Payments	17653	20018	21997
2.	Revenue deficit	26441	35540	19545
3.	Fiscal Deficit	39687	55167	38224

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

A.4.1 Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

(in Rupees)

Year (April-March)	Rice (II sort)	Redgram Dal (II sort)	GroundNut Oil	Common Tamarind (Without Seed)	Red Chillies Dry (Gr. II)	Onions (Gr. II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014-15	25.84	70.31	92.73	72.36	83.80	19.36
2015-16	26.50	118.86	104.85	79.08	115.01	25.28
2016-17	27.96	109.85	117.45	88.87	131.35	12.58
2017-18	29.06	66.30	110.27	119.24	80.78	23.67
2018-19	29.78	64.28	106.87	133.82	105.84	14.84
2019-20	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
2021-22 Apr 21 to Dec 21	32.46	97.11	154.84	126.67	153.36	26.04

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'21	160.6	163.5	161.7	157.6	158	157.8
May'21	163.1	165.1	163.8	161.1	159.5	160.4
June'21	164.1	165.2	164.5	162.1	160.4	161.3
July'21	164.8	166.1	165.3	163.2	161.8	162.5
Aug'21	165.8	166.8	166.2	163.6	162.2	162.9
Sept'21	165.5	167.4	166.2	164	162.3	163.2
Oct'21	166.8	169.4	167.8	166.3	164.6	165.5
Nov'21(P)	168.9	170.6	169.5	167.6	165.6	166.7
Average	165.0	166.8	165.6	163.2	161.8	162.5

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) GOI., New Delhi.

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

A.4.3: District Wise Ration Shops, Category wise Ration cards and Rice Distribution up to December, 2021

Sl. No.	District	Ration Shops	Ration Cards (in No.s)			Distribution of Rice in MTs per month
			White	Annapurna	AAY cards	
1	Srikakulam	2,014	7,58,850	667	47,895	11,428
2	Vizianagaram	1,407	6,08,113	530	78,268	17,035
3	Visakhapatnam	2,196	11,56,138	523	78,363	18,601
4	East Godavari	2,659	15,40,469	935	78,445	22,835
5	West Godavari	2,220	11,52,220	613	66,526	17,035
6	Krishna	2,353	12,14,534	304	61,234	17,399
7	Guntur	2,803	13,82,136	632	64,435	19,644
8	Prakasam	2,150	9,36,447	500	44,556	13,067
9	SPS Nellore	1,896	8,06,216	428	48,772	11,456
10	YSR	1,737	7,48,672	448	53,572	11,521
11	Kurnool	2,436	11,19,300	612	58,889	17,141
12	Ananthapuramu	3,012	10,98,679	500	99,121	18,374
13	Chittoor	2,901	10,56,165	559	81,620	16,876
Total		29784	1,35,77,939	7,251	8,61,696	2,12,412

Source: Civil Supplies Department

A.4.4 District wise LPG Connections

Sl. No	Name of the District	LPG Connections released under various schemes, From 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021.		
		DEEPAM	Tribal package	PMUY
1	Srikakulam	2056	0	3582
2	Vizianagram	2452	0	1399
3	Visakhapatnam	1970	36	2610
4	East Godavari	6460	0	2371
5	West Godavari	1260	0	228
6	Krishna	6957	0	348
7	Guntur	8772	0	54
8	Prakasam	804	0	489
9	SPS Nellore	3097	0	1810
10	Kadapa	1943	0	29
11	Kurnool	5894	0	963
12	Ananthapuramu	2667	0	829
13	Chittoor	3314	0	120
Total		47646	36	14832

Source: Civil Supplies Department

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
2020-21	36.88	13.35	20.80	2.03	1.53	4.05	8.85	14.60	60.88	162.97

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.2: District wise Land Utilisation Particulars during 2020-21

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 Lands	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	0.18	0.55	2.82	5.84
2	Vizianagaram	1.19	0.73	0.82	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.31	1.02	2.27	6.54
3	Visakhapatnam	4.41	1.29	1.14	0.03	0.31	0.11	0.43	0.85	2.59	11.16
4	East Godavari	4.66	0.83	1.57	0.21	0.06	0.16	0.55	0.66	4.10	12.80
5	West Godavari	1.33	0.40	1.31	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.26	0.40	4.48	8.51
6	Krishna	0.76	0.37	1.56	0.10	0.09	0.20	0.36	0.40	4.89	8.73
7	Guntur	1.62	0.32	1.84	0.12	0.23	0.25	0.45	0.82	5.74	11.39
8	Prakasham	4.59	1.53	1.85	0.55	0.03	0.58	1.32	1.42	5.75	17.62
9	SPS Nellore	2.72	0.82	3.14	0.34	0.07	0.79	0.93	0.53	3.74	13.08
10	YSR Kadapa	5.01	2.22	1.82	0.09	0.07	0.44	0.97	1.33	3.41	15.36
11	Kurnool	3.41	1.23	1.52	0.03	0.02	0.42	0.72	1.48	8.83	17.66
12	Ananthapuramu	1.97	1.60	1.57	0.06	0.09	0.44	1.12	3.74	8.54	19.13
13	Chittoor	4.52	1.53	1.63	0.33	0.31	0.46	1.25	1.40	3.72	15.15
	Andhra Pradesh	36.88	13.35	20.80	2.03	1.53	4.05	8.85	14.60	60.88	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.

A. 5.3: Category wise Soil types in the state(DELET)

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

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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.6 Season Wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm)

Season	South West Monsoon (June to Sep)		North East Monsoon (Oct to Dec)		Winter Period (Jan to Feb)		Hot Weather Period (Mar to May)		Total (June to May)	
Normal	556.0		296.0		15.7		98.3		966.0	
Year	Actual	% of Deviation to normal	Actual	% of Deviation to normal	Actual	% of Deviation to normal	Actual	% of Deviation to normal	Actual	% of Deviation to normal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008-2009	567.5	2.1	241.6	-18.4	0.2	-98.7	61.3	-37.6	870.6	-9.9
2009-2010	427.7	-23.1	228.5	-22.8	12.3	-21.7	148.4	51.0	816.9	-15.4
2010-2011	755.6	35.9	456.1	54.1	15.8	0.6	90.7	-7.7	1318.2	36.5
2011-2012	498.7	-10.3	174.3	-41.1	24.7	57.3	65.4	-33.5	763.1	-21.0
2012-2013	586.0	5.4	356.8	20.5	33.4	112.7	60.7	-38.3	1036.9	7.3
2013-2014	518.9	-6.7	359.0	21.3	1.2	-92.4	88.2	-10.3	967.3	0.1
2014-2015	355.7	-36.0	170.0	-42.6	2.5	-84.1	77.9	-20.8	606.1	-37.3
2015-2016	523.0	-5.9	287.2	-3.0	4.3	-72.6	98.0	-0.3	912.5	-5.5
2016-2017	533.8	-4.0	85.3	-71.2	1.6	-89.8	56.5	-42.5	677.2	-29.9
2017-2018	567.1	2.0	177.5	-40.0	1.4	-91.1	80.9	-17.7	826.9	-14.4
2018-2019	456.6	-17.9	124.1	-58.1	10.2	-35.0	44.1	-55.1	635.0	-34.3
2019-2020	532.9	-4.2	245.8	-17.0	21.1	34.4	74.7	-24.0	874.5	-9.5
2020-2021	704.8	26.8	370.3	25.1	20.6	31.2	95.3	-3.1	1191	23.3
2021-2022 (Up to 31st Dec)	607.3	9.2	368.3	24.4					975.6	14.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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 (June to September 2020)				North-East Monsoon (October to December, 2021)				TOTAL			
		Actual	Normal	% Deviation		Actual	Normal	% Deviation		Actual	Normal	% Deviation	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Srikakulam	705.7	821.6	16.4	276.0	331.4	20.1	981.7	1153.0	17.4			
2	Vizianagaram	692.7	882.4	27.4	245.8	229.2	-6.8	938.5	1111.6	18.4			
3	Visakhapatnam	712.5	814.7	14.3	297.2	218.0	-26.6	1009.7	1032.7	2.3			
4	East Godavari	768.1	879.8	14.5	305.4	300.9	-1.5	1073.5	1180.7	10.0			
5	West Godavari	792.0	868.3	9.6	239.4	218.5	-8.7	1031.4	1086.8	5.4			
6	Krishna	685.1	766.9	11.9	249.4	213.8	-14.3	934.5	980.7	4.9			
7	Guntur	525.8	613.7	16.7	228.9	187.6	-18.0	754.7	801.3	6.2			
8	Prakasam	388.3	360.0	-7.3	393.7	368.2	-6.5	782.0	728.2	-6.9			
9	SPS Nellore	331.4	254.2	-23.3	661.4	898.0	35.8	992.8	1152.2	16.1			
	Coastal Andhra	622.4	695.7	11.8	321.9	329.5	2.4	944.3	1025.2	8.6			
10	YSR Kadapa	393.5	477.1	21.2	251.0	556.2	121.6	644.5	1033.3	60.3			
11	Kurnool	455.1	397.9	-12.6	149.6	166.9	11.6	604.7	564.8	-6.6			
12	Ananthapuramu	338.4	344.8	1.9	155.3	335.5	116.0	493.7	680.3	37.8			
13	Chittoor	439.4	605.5	37.8	395.4	688.0	74.0	834.8	1293.5	54.9			
	Royalaseema	406.6	456.3	12.2	237.8	436.7	83.6	644.4	893.0	38.6			
	Andhra Pradesh	556.0	607.3	9.2	296.0	368.3	24.4	852.0	975.6	14.5			

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.8: Area and Production of Food grains in Andhra Pradesh

SI. No	Year	Area (in Lakh Hects.)	Production (in Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	2010-11	45.56	149.96
2	2011-12	41.80	147.73
3	2012-13	41.54	139.27
4	2013-14	42.81	156.94
5	2014-15	39.63	160.02
6	2015-16	41.36	143.78
7	2016-17	39.70	149.16
8	2017-18	42.06	167.22
9	2018-19	40.23	149.56
10	2019-20	41.45	175.12
11	2020-21*	43.01	165.04
12	2021-22*	41.44	169.57

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * As per 2nd Advance Estimates 2021-22

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*	2021-22*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Paddy	Kharif	1468	1797	1710	1530	1706	1635	1399	1520	1477	1564	1526	1601	1631
		Rabi	858	975	636	679	877	759	762	585	741	644	830	951	789
		Total	2326	2772	2346	2209	2583	2394	2161	2105	2218	2208	2356	2552	2420
2	Jowar	Kharif	65	9	28	28	33	37	44	14	30	15	37	3	3
		Rabi	96	79	120	136	85	104	130	83	110	141	118	117	107
		Total	161	88	148	164	118	141	174	97	140	156	155	120	110
3	Bajra	Kharif	26	45	29	54	47	25	33	39	43	21	20	26	27
		Rabi	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	1	5	5	1
		Total	29	48	32	57	49	28	37	42	48	22	25	31	28
4	Maize	Kharif	45	49	82	91	110	100	75	85	107	104	96	114	130
		Rabi	168	184	190	218	242	203	158	165	229	162	205	187	175
		Total	213	233	272	309	352	303	233	250	336	266	301	301	305
5	Ragi	Kharif	37	35	35	34	37	29	27	27	27	24	26	26	23
		Rabi	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	8	8	8	7	8
		Total	43	40	40	39	42	34	31	32	35	32	34	33	31
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	24	28	27	36	26	18	47	24	18	10	19	15	10
		Rabi	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	7	3	3	3	6	2
		Total	26	30	29	38	28	20	51	31	21	13	22	21	12
7	Pulses	Kharif	231	394	230	246	230	198	361	444	363	359	358	274	303
		Rabi	989	979	1082	1092	878	844	1088	969	1045	967	894	969	935
		Total	1220	1373	1312	1338	1108	1042	1449	1413	1408	1326	1252	1243	1238
8	Total Food Grains	Kharif	1873	2328	2141	2018	2190	2041	1986	2153	2065	2097	2082	2059	2127
		Rabi	2120	2228	2039	2136	2091	1922	2150	1817	2141	1926	2063	2242	2017
		Total	3993	4556	4180	4154	4281	3963	4136	3970	4206	4023	4145	4301	4144
9	Groundnut	Kharif	974	1317	1033	1042	1086	804	682	933	648	687	568	745	721
		Rabi	114	109	103	115	90	70	93	80	87	61	93	124	88
		Total	1088	1426	1136	1157	1176	874	775	1013	735	748	661	869	809
10	Castor	Kharif	47	83	151	105	48	46	49	32	31	35	37	15	14
11	Sesamum	Kharif	31	70	27	21	28	21	28	34	14	17	6	14	14
		Rabi	30	28	26	23	33	64	25	30	26	31	33	22	20
		Total	61	98	53	44	61	85	53	64	40	48	39	36	34
12	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1178	1556	1275	1236	1238	944	850	1096	786	837	712	869	852
		Rabi	362	314	271	253	199	188	147	134	129	114	141	162	124
		Total	1540	1870	1546	1489	1437	1132	997	1230	915	951	853	1031	976

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2021-22 As per 2nd Advance Estimates

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	2021-22
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Paddy	Kharif	6481	5961	7803	6067	6535	7646	6159	7850	7412	7865	8013	6760	8046
	Rabi	4873	5864	3813	4227	5455	5037	5074	4153	5279	4487	5697	6329	5478
	Total	11354	11825	11616	10294	11990	12683	11233	12003	12691	12352	13710	13089	13524
Jowar	Kharif	77	13	61	73	57	55	49	20	30	2	39	4	3
	Rabi	163	143	291	339	209	290	308	178	303	227	350	406	345
	Total	240	156	352	412	266	345	357	198	333	229	389	410	348
Bajra	Kharif	40	80	45	95	78	32	59	68	83	21	47	60	49
	Rabi	5	8	7	4	4	7	6	4	10	2	12	10	2
	Total	45	88	52	99	82	39	65	72	93	23	59	70	51
Maize	Kharif	165	203	283	364	408	329	276	355	502	431	451	434	526
	Rabi	1231	1681	1480	1547	1805	1609	1135	1298	1824	1132	1670	1350	1336
	Total	1396	1884	1763	1911	2213	1938	1411	1653	2326	1563	2121	1784	1862
Ragi	Kharif	41	40	29	36	36	27	25	26	30	29	32	30	21
	Rabi	11	7	9	6	7	7	9	9	14	14	12	9	13
	Total	52	47	38	42	43	34	34	35	44	43	44	39	34
Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	11	26	16	33	20	12	44	17	15	5	18	11	6
	Rabi	2	4	3	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	4	7	2
	Total	13	30	19	36	21	14	49	24	16	6	22	18	8
Pulses	Kharif	112	144	80	123	131	115	200	199	177	81	177	114	160
	Rabi	982	822	853	1010	948	834	1029	732	1042	659	990	980	970
	Total	1094	966	933	1133	1079	949	1229	931	1219	740	1167	1094	1130
Total Food Grains	Kharif	6927	6467	8317	6791	7265	8216	6812	8535	8249	8434	8777	7413	8811
	Rabi	7267	8529	6456	7136	8429	7786	7566	6381	8473	6522	8735	9091	8146
	Total	14194	14996	14773	13927	15694	16002	14378	14916	16722	14956	17512	16504	16957
Groundnut	Kharif	360	856	355	540	681	330	598	391	837	333	622	540	320
	Rabi	288	250	228	240	200	163	203	212	211	129	228	234	215
	Total	648	1106	583	780	881	493	801	603	1048	462	850	774	535
Castor	Kharif	24	70	13	47	26	27	28	16	20	14	25	6	7
Sesamum	Kharif	8	12	6	5	13	6	5	8	3	5	2	3	2
	Rabi	7	7	7	8	8	22	9	9	8	8	12	6	6
	Total	15	19	13	13	21	28	14	17	11	13	14	9	8
Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1275	1995	1393	1668	1971	1677	1946	2251	2644	2321	2915	2740	2326
	Rabi	484	377	350	320	271	226	234	240	233	149	250	251	234
	Total	1759	2372	1743	1988	2242	1903	2180	2491	2877	2470	3165	2991	2560

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2021-22 As per 2nd Advance Estimates

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*	2020-21*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Paddy	Kharif	4415	3318	4562	3965	3832	4677	4402	5166	5019	5029	5250	4223	4933
		Rabi	5680	6011	5995	6225	6214	6636	6660	7095	7122	6963	6868	6655	6943
		Total	4882	4265	4951	4660	4641	5298	5198	5702	5722	5593	5819	5130	5588
2	Jowar	Kharif	1179	1447	2151	2652	1747	1487	1110	1436	1018	130	1051	1332	981
		Rabi	1715	1809	2430	2481	2438	2770	2369	2139	2750	1618	2968	3482	3228
		Total	1498	1773	2376	2509	2247	2435	2049	2036	2382	1474	2510	3428	3164
3	Bajra	Kharif	1527	1796	1573	1751	1654	1289	1767	1744	1912	1013	2297	2303	1797
		Rabi	2181	2268	2051	1504	1853	1924	1793	1394	2054	1341	2465	2159	1871
		Total	1582	1832	1620	1740	1663	1366	1769	1718	1927	1031	2328	2281	1821
4	Maize	Kharif	3672	4148	3467	4006	3711	3292	3682	4149	4678	4134	4717	3807	4046
		Rabi	7310	9117	7759	7086	7454	7910	7204	7878	7956	6992	8144	7203	7635
		Total	6543	8073	6473	6182	6286	6390	6068	6604	6911	5872	7055	5918	6105
5	Ragi	Kharif	1091	1143	825	1044	983	952	955	953	1131	1228	1244	1143	903
		Rabi	1859	1473	1767	1451	1555	1500	1876	1724	1775	1700	1569	1395	1633
		Total	1196	1183	944	1091	1045	1029	1090	1077	1277	1348	1320	1197	1097
6	Groundnut	Kharif	370	650	344	518	627	410	876	419	1291	484	1095	724	444
		Rabi	2530	2279	2219	2082	2218	2325	2190	2664	2435	2122	2439	1895	2439
		Total	595	775	513	674	749	564	1033	595	1426	617	1285	891	661
7	Castor	Kharif	509	842	83	454	522	578	564	471	651	419	686	406	527
		Kharif	249	168	226	232	449	272	183	228	220	270	212	211	172
		Rabi	234	259	279	337	261	347	364	290	302	268	368	262	298
8	Sesamum	Total	241	193	252	287	347	328	268	257	274	269	343	242	235

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2021-22 As per 2nd Advance Estimates

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
12	2020-21	18.57	3.36	16.52	1.40	39.85

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.13: District - wise and Source - wise Gross Area Irrigated 2020-21 (Area in Lakh Hects.)

Sl. No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1.37	0.55	0.28	0.06	2.26
2	Vizianagaram	0.47	0.59	0.53	0.02	1.61
3	Visakhapatnam	0.44	0.23	0.34	0.23	1.24
4	East Godavari	3.13	0.28	1.12	0.24	4.77
5	West Godavari	2.75	0.15	2.86	0.15	5.91
6	Krishna	2.45	0.33	1.25	0.16	4.19
7	Guntur	3.61	0.03	1.34	0.13	5.11
8	Prakasham	0.71	0.07	1.06	0.06	1.90
9	SPS Nellore	2.08	0.64	0.87	0.05	3.64
10	YSR Kadapa	0.20	0.04	1.34	0.02	1.60
11	Kurnool	1.16	0.14	1.60	0.27	3.17
12	Ananthapuramu	0.18	0.04	2.11	0.01	2.34
13	Chittoor	0.02	0.27	1.82	0.00	2.11
	Andhra Pradesh	18.57	3.36	16.52	1.40	39.85

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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
12	2020-21	13.56	2.99	11.72	1.09	29.36

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.15: District - wise and Source - wise Net area Irrigated 2020-21

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1.19	0.49	0.06	0.05	1.79
2	Vizianagaram	0.43	0.54	0.34	0.02	1.33
3	Visakhapatnam	0.41	0.21	0.24	0.21	1.07
4	East Godavari	1.65	0.24	0.63	0.19	2.71
5	West Godavari	1.48	0.14	1.76	0.07	3.45
6	Krishna	1.97	0.26	0.66	0.10	2.99
7	Guntur	3.03	0.03	0.78	0.11	3.95
8	Prakasham	0.70	0.07	1.05	0.06	1.88
9	SPS Nellore	1.36	0.60	0.76	0.05	2.77
10	YSR	0.19	0.04	1.22	0.02	1.47
11	Kurnool	0.96	0.11	1.15	0.20	2.42
12	Ananthapuramu	0.17	0.03	1.68	0.01	1.89
13	Chittoor	0.02	0.23	1.39	0.00	1.64
Andhra Pradesh		13.56	2.99	11.72	1.09	29.36

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	District	Kharif 2021				Rabi 2021			
		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	2								
1	Srikakulam	3478	436	3914	108	240	137	377	15
2	Vizianagaram	2661	304	2965	121	356	96	452	24
3	Visakhapatnam	3128	1081	4209	133	341	180	521	21
4	East Godavari	5020	1545	6565	73	1721	421	2142	30
5	West Godavari	5016	1147	6163	74	695	243	938	15
6	Krishna	6386	1638	8024	86	738	339	1077	15
7	Guntur	6465	1873	8338	76	528	103	631	8
8	Prakasam	4331	1147	5478	78	1709	344	2053	39
9	SPS Nellore	2932	968	3900	74	1476	759	2235	52
10	YSR Kadapa	3253	825	4078	61	594	140	734	15
11	Kurnool	4524	830	5354	69	600	304	904	15
12	Ananthapuramu	5551	928	6479	127	406	182	588	15
13	Chittoor	4197	869	5066	84	1150	472	1622	36
	Total	56942	13591	70533	84	10554	3720	14274	22

Note: Rabi 2019-20 figures are yet to be reconciled with SLBC.

Source: Agriculture Department

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.17: Loan and Other Eligibility Cards issued and credit extended to licensed cultivators during 2021-22
(up to December, 2021)

(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	6628	784	2.04	29	194	0.58
2	Vizianagaram	12228	1250	11.76	853	4265	4.50
3	Visakhapatnam	4211	825	2.62	427	2110	3.18
4	East Godavari	131631	27886	224.35	940	22812	89.96
5	West Godavari	139030	18363	252.24	2055	10393	46.76
6	Krishna	83091	1252	7.29	393	3387	17.91
7	Guntur	78366	16396	106.92	889	8315	53.31
8	Prakasam	25149	562	3.95	351	1755	8.16
9	SPS Nellore	14858	425	0.42	70	215	1.10
10	YSR Kadapa	4878	456	1.47	123	574	2.43
11	Kurnool	16060	2725	11.42	0	0	0.00
12	Ananthapuramu	2800	417	1.61	0	0	0.00
13	Chittoor	1915	764	2.52	10	50	0.26
	Total	520845	72105	628.6	6140	54070	228.16

Source: Agriculture Department

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.18 Area & Production Particulars of Horticulture Crops 2018-19 (Final Estimates) & 2019-20 (Final Estimates)

Sl. No	Crops	2019-20 (Final Estimates)		2020-21 (Final Estimates)	
		Area (Ha)	Production (MTs / Nos)	Area (Ha)	Production (MTs / Nos)
I	Fruits				
1	Aonl/Amla	407	7247	337	6066
2	Banana	97695	5861700	97245	5834700
3	Ber	2824	59304	2824	59304
	<i>Citrus</i>				
1	Limes/Lemons	43044	688704	43044	688704
2	Sweet Orange (Mosambi)	110970	2663280	110970	2663280
3	Custard Apple	1782	17820	1751	17510
4	Grape	2341	46820	2341	46820
5	Guava	13887	320454	14370	330510
6	Jackfruit	1167	40845	1169	40915
7	Mango	376494	4688097	376494	4517928
8	Papaya	18823	1788185	16146	1533870
9	Pineapple	4552	72832	3873	61968
10	Pomegranate	18697	280455	18697	280455
11	Sapota	12880	193200	12880	193200
12	Muskmelon	11846	390918	12448	410784
13	Watermelon	16855	557668	17160	566280
14	Dragon Fruit			86	998
15	Avacoda			3	8
16	Other fruits	5876	528840	7028	632520
	Total Fruits	740140	18206369	738866	17885820
II	Vegetables				
1	Beans	9803	137242	10727	150183
2	Bitter guard	6329	120251	6566	124754
3	Bottle guard	1759	36939	1780	37380
4	Brinjal	15505	403130	15929	414154
5	Cabbage	2528	53088	2351	49371
6	Capsicum	235	8211	235	8225
7	Carrot	1296	27216	821	17241
8	Cauliflower	2895	49215	2354	40018
9	Cucumber	3581	82363	2877	66171
10	Chilies green	21312	554112	19495	506870
11	Garlic	11	880	6	480
12	Elephant foot yam	2432	145920	3726	223560
13	Bhendi(Okra)	17948	287168	20539	788088
14	Onion	48223	1060906	42007	777334
15	Parwal/Pointed gourd	685	18655	488	13176
16	Peas	24	168	27	189
17	Potato	2770	49860	2293	41274
18	Radish	851	17871	693	14553
19	Pumpkin	805	17710	285	6270
20	Sweet Potato	864	12960	716	10740
21	Tapioca (Cassava)	13794	220704	10523	168368
22	Tomato	78199	2815164	58404	2450670

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.19: 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	11	35	46	29	13500	10	6	5	29
Vizianagaram	12	32	75		14200	25	7	6	35
Visakhapatnam	12	60	95	24	14500	18	1	6	42
East Godavari	15	35	40	13	11600	19	2	4	20
West Godavari	10	50	75		15000	20	1	4	25
Krishna	10	60	120	25	19200	12	1	5	30
Guntur	8	56	85	20	10000		3	6	27
Prakasam	10	60	75	15	16000		3	6	22
SPS Nellore	12	60	95	24	14500	18	1	6	42
YSR Kadapa	7	65	70	25	14500			4	45
Kurnool	8	65	75	20	14500			6	45
Ananthapuramu	8	65	60	16	14500	18	1	38	28
Chittoor	9	60	100	24	14500	18	1	6	45
Productivity	10	54	78	21	14346	18	2	8	33

Source: Horticulture Department

A.5.20: Livestock Population as per the latest 20th 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

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.21 District wise No of Deaths and compensation paid to the beneficiaries under YSR PasuNashtapariharaPadhakam (LLCS Report from 01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021)

S. No.	District	No.of Deaths claimed	Compensation to be paid in Rs	No.of claims settled	Amount paid in Rs.	No.of farmers benefitted	Remarks
1	Srikakulam	3469	84036500	0	0	0	Rs.90 Crs worth of bills submitted under LLCS and are pending at CFMs for fund clearance
2	Vizianagaram	2493	62998500	0	0	0	
3	Visakhapatnam	2273	60338000	0	0	0	
4	East Godavari	2619	71692000	0	0	0	
5	West Godavari	2482	63580500	0	0	0	
6	Krishna	2061	53966500	0	0	0	
7	Guntur	1670	45444500	0	0	0	
8	Prakasam	7400	115517500	0	0	0	
9	SPS Nellore	4342	105170500	0	0	0	
10	Chittoor	5578	156448000	0	0	0	
11	YSRKadapa	5070	77792500	0	0	0	
12	Ananthapuramu	7785	162362500	0	0	0	
13	Kurnool	4380	73112500	0	0	0	
	Total	51622	1132460000	0	0	0	

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A.5.22 Fish and Prawn Production

(In MTs.)

Sl. No	District	2020-21 Production				2021-22(As on 31.12.2021)			
		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	58850	102189	10973	172012	41820	65587	12195	119602
2	Vizianagaram	12682	31204	254	44140	8420	15727	131	24278
3	Visakhapatnam	133719	57420	6793	197932	91687	34450	8510	134647
4	East Godavari	108233	230156	78007	416396	81237	197043	68032	346312
5	West Godavari	1847	1413255	31674	1446776	1278	1248250	30351	1279879
6	Krishna	46845	1134449	251816	1433110	32876	851264	191625	1075765
7	Guntur	61557	92160	72234	225951	40915	61993	53432	156340
8	Prakasam	60907	55230	54101	170238	38895	26053	46278	111226
9	SPS Nellore	109131	258814	86926	454871	71627	167791	76968	316386
10	YSR Kadapa	0	3897	0	3897	0	3900	0	3900
11	Kurnool	0	44870	0	44870	0	36046	0	36046
12	Ananthapuramu	0	8069	0	8069	0	6122	0	6122
13	Chittoor	0	5037	0	5037	0	2313	0	2313
	Total	593771	3436750	592778	4623299	408755	2716539	487522	3612816

Source: Fisheries Department

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

ANNEXURE :

A.5.23: 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	Anantapur	0.00	212.22	785.78	1100.38	2098.38
2	Chittoor	0.00	1245.35	2028.33	1240.83	4514.51
3	East Godavari	1103.32	2586.75	1431.13	143.59	5264.79
4	Guntur	1.00	290.33	601.59	456.87	1349.79
5	Krishna	38.00	138.95	486.81	25.27	689.03
6	Kurnool	87.00	1509.88	582.62	682.02	2861.52
7	Prakasam	254.61	1802.59	1276.48	1217.30	4550.98
8	Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore	27.00	629.90	812.03	787.18	2256.11
9	Srikakulam	0.00	154.12	706.71	389.64	1250.47
10	Visakhapatnam	67.31	1875.27	1831.30	853.86	4627.74
11	Vizianagaram	0.00	231.00	882.58	352.43	1466.01
12	West Godavari	376.04	544.15	808.12	3.60	1731.91
13	YSR Kadapa / Cuddapah	40.00	2708.24	1627.79	1023.12	5399.15
Grand Total		1994.28	13928.75	13861.27	8276.09	38060.39

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

5.24 Revenue achieved from forest produces

(Rs.in Lakh)

S.No.	Description	2019-20	2020-21	Up to Dec, 2021
1	Timber	161.96	115.95	56.68
2	Bamboo	668.15	850.05	653.97
3	Firewood &Charcoal	2.38	8.69	1.95
4	Other Forest Produce	5.38	0.77	2.71
5	Beedi Leaves	9.73	8.92	3.38
6	Teak Plants	599.78	683.27	1098.88
7	Cashew Plants	46.59	41.58	9.66
8	Other Plantations	0.00	57.85	0.34
9	Thinnings	86.41	0.28	3.75
10	Red Sanders			17500.00
	Departmental extractions	1580.38	1767.36	19331.33

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

5.25: 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 Lankamalleswara WLS	Kadapa & SPSR Nellore	464.42
8	Nelapattu WLS	SPSR Nellore	4.58
9	Pulicat WLS	SPSR Nellore	600
10	Koundinya WLS	Chittoor	357.6
11	PenusilaNarasimha WLS	SPSR Nellore & Kadapa	1030.9
12	Kambalakonda WLS	Visakhapatnam	70.7
13	Sri Venkateswara WLS	Chittoor	525.97
Sub Total			7124.68
National Parks			
1	Sri Venkateswara NP (Part of S.V.WLS)	Chittoor	Part of SV WLS
2	Rajiv Gandhi NP	Kadapa	2.30
3	Papikondalu NP	East & West Godavari	1012.90
Sub Total			1015.20
Grand Total			8139.88

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

FCA - Annexure 5.26

Details of progress on Compensatory Afforestation under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the state for the years 2016-17 to 2021-2022(1.04.2021 to 31.12.2021)

Sl. No	Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021 (upto December)
1	Area Diverted in Ha	26757.419	26948.57	26924.34	27147.47	27152.3905	27303.18
2	C.A. Stipulation in Ha						
	In Forest Land in Ha	4003.624	4262.76	5518.40	5827.2513	5827.2513	5958.461
	In Non Forest Land in Ha	23457.206	29222.69	29537.95	29678.403	29678.403	29683.99
	Total	27460.83	33485.45	35056.35	35505.6543	35505.6543	35642.45
3	Addl. C.A. Penal C.A. & Safety Zone in Ha	2253.708	2596.39	2721.57	2831.6048	2831.6048	2864.1048
4	Financial amount required to be deposited by user agency (Rs in La.)	49368.339	49154.95	51366.17	57640.4245	57640.4245	59725.9988
5	Fund made available by user agency (Rs in Lakhs.)	49517.499	49315.09	51302.00	57533.6939	57533.6939	61798.8696
6	Implementation of stipulation Area afforested in Ha						
	On Forest Land in Ha	5793.116	6417.51	7465.09	7740.513	7740.513	7853.043
	On Non Forest land in Ha	19264.984	25882.17	27245.76	28083.818	28083.818	28097.591
	Total	25058.10	32299.68	34710.85	35824.331	35824.331	35950.634
7	Amount spent (Rs in Lakhs)	19049.645	20025.95	21414.50	22025.43575	22025.43575	22702.3333
8	Balance area to be afforested in Ha						
	On Forest Land in Ha	464.216	441.64	744.88	918.3431	918.3431	969.5228
	On Non Forest land in Ha	4192.222	3340.52	2292.19	1594.585	1594.585	1586.399
	Total	4656.438	3782.16	3037.07	2512.9281	2512.9281	2555.9218

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

A 5.27: District Wise Achievements Made Under Sericulture Sector during the year- 2020-21 up to Dec-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	9877	972.00	124.82	17.40	630
2	Vizianagaram	11157	1101.00	69.17	9.30	500
3	Visakhapatnam	11130	1107.00	76.35	10.50	526
4	East Godavari	33617	3247.20	808.19	112.30	1027
5	West Godavari	27082	2476.75	489.38	65.95	745
6	Krishna	15718	1485.00	356.47	48.19	670
7	Guntur	17185	1629.25	214.76	29.20	363
8	Prakasam	43575	4071.00	518.77	71.15	1314
9	SPS Nellore	12409	1167.00	18.21	2.49	698
10	YSR Kadapa	35028	3403.18	946.19	128.38	2116
11	Kurnool	46460	4348.00	1099.19	148.77	1715
12	Ananthapuramu	550461	51666.00	22774.92	3079.88	27829
13	Chittoor	521213	48309.45	20452.33	2763.24	32569
	Total	1334912	124982.83	47948.75	6486.90	70702

Source: Sericulture Department

A.5.28: District wise Godowns in Agriculture Market Committees for the month of November 2021.

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	36	32600
2	Vizianagaram	50	34060	34	23680
3	Visakhapatnam	23	16172	17	11572
4	East Godavari	57	53655	31	26730
5	West Godavari	107	96310	61	47900
6	Krishna	179	179810	118	124510
7	Guntur	179	169870	121	114106
8	Prakasam	78	83120	55	56620
9	SPS Nellore	62	68550	41	50100
10	YSR Kadapa	47	35070	16	14370
11	Kurnool	74	78540	49	57788
12	Ananthapuramu	74	53770	56	39730
13	Chittoor	50	38850	38	29300
	TOTAL	1038	957977	673	629006

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

A.5.29: District wise Market fee collection from 2017-18 to 2020-21

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the District	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21 (up to Dec-21)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1906.70	1026.02	2054.83	1508.81	451.24
2	Vizianagaram	1788.20	1344.86	1327.83	839.83	463.49
3	Visakhapatnam	1392.62	1563.60	1589.42	511.68	734.13
4	East Godavari	7140.56	7521.49	9534.01	2451.38	4801.83
5	West Godavari	7998.27	7210.38	8435.17	3886.53	5856.74
6	Krishna	5186.87	5358.18	6106.41	2761.26	4922.90
7	Guntur	10488.00	11899.00	12269.42	6421.70	9658.54
8	Prakasam	1876.99	1971.23	2777.32	729.17	2059.27
9	SPS Nellore	2321.68	2414.77	2465.64	1122.12	1481.72
10	YSRKadapa	1344.65	1458.49	916.72	365.48	674.97
11	Kurnool	3719.36	3819.31	4580.26	2216.49	2986.35
12	Ananthapuramu	1330.40	1435.15	1153.13	469.22	747.66
13	Chittoor	2309.72	2216.92	1911.07	966.25	1306.91
TOTAL		48804.02	49239.40	55121.23	24249.92	36145.75

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

A 6.1: Large & Mega Industrial Projects gone in to production

District	Up to March 2020 (April 2014-March 2020)			During 2020-21			Total(During 2021-22 up to Dec 2021)		
	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	6	905.00	2415	2	277.00	280	0	0.00	0
Vizianagaram	10	482.07	3315	0	0.00	0	1	50.00	40
Visakhapatnam	43	15129.04	22198	9	2345.63	4230	3	1250.00	1170
East Godavari	15	5395.56	8449	1	71.00	175	0	0.00	0
West Godavari	15	1013.93	3000	1	25.00	250	2	45.00	160
Krishna	25	2840.11	8365	3	1204.00	2708	0	0.00	0
Guntur	12	947.62	2770	3	62.55	103	0	0.00	0
Prakasam	14	700.50	2552	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
SPS Nellore	34	22178.99	9319	1	80.00	250	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	33	13195.89	25560	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Chittoor	49	16713.47	22316	6	5383.97	3290	4	685.19	2519
Andhra Pradesh	281	84804.98	112187	26	9449.15	11286	10	2030.19	3889

Source: Industries Department

A 6.2: Micro Small and Medium Enterprises gone into production:

District	MSME Data (KPI data upto 2021-22 as per APROMS)					
	Targets fixed			2021-22(up to Nov, 2021)		
	Units (Nos)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)	Units (Nos)	Investment (Rs in crores)	Employment (No.)
1	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	1000	500	10000	127	7654.54	1113
Vizianagaram	1000	500	10000	85	865.4	289
Visakhapatnam	2000	1000	20000	159	29491	1803
East Godavari	1000	500	10000	1133	20081	7058
West Godavari	1000	500	10000	291	4838.09	1795
Krishna	1000	500	10000	741	4998.19	4411
Guntur	1000	500	10000	324	23166	3206
Prakasam	1000	500	10000	181	3868.3	1419
SPS Nellore	1500	750	15000	990	29649	6249
YSR Kadapa	1000	500	15000	596	6081.9	1861
Kurnool	1000	500	10000	104	1273.05	691
Ananthapuramu	1000	500	10000	503	23050	3338
Chittoor	1500	750	10000	673	21215	4371
Andhra Pradesh	15000	7500	150000	5907	176231.5	37604

Source: Industries Department.

INDUSTRIES

A 6.3: Progress on Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

The performance under PMEGP for 2021-22 as on 11/1/2022											
Sl. No	Name of the District	Targets		Sponsored	Sanctioned		Grounded				
		Physical	Financial	No.	Physical	Margin Money	Physical	% of Achievement	Margin Money	% of Achievement	
1	Srikakulam	82	246	197	66	231.57	37	45.12	187.82	76.35	
2	Vizianagaram	93	279	157	63	297.55	46	49.46	230.53	82.63	
3	Visakhapatnam	88	264	78	36	125.71	31	35.23	113	42.80	
4	East Godavari	182	546	585	212	880.87	135	74.18	671.76	123.03	
5	West Godavari	82	246	226	79	312.65	53	64.63	190.2	77.32	
6	Krishna	100	300	196	60	294.79	33	33.00	170.52	56.84	
7	Guntur	110	330	378	167	811.67	92	83.64	416.02	126.07	
8	Prakasam	68	204	247	62	223.49	54	79.41	211.01	103.44	
9	SPS Nellore	74	222	254	82	304.16	60	81.08	204.64	92.18	
10	YSR Kadapa	72	216	236	63	232.82	52	72.22	194.61	90.10	
11	Kurnool	70	210	308	87	208.95	50	71.43	140.96	67.12	
12	Ananthapuramu	98	294	559	117	400.59	77	78.57	284.75	96.85	
13	Chittoor	112	336	406	121	375.00	99	88.39	354.58	105.53	
	Total	1231	3693	3827	1215	4699.82	819	66.53	3370.4	91.26	

Source: Industries Department (KVIC e-portal)

A 6.4: Year wise Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Limestone (up to December 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
	2021-22 (up to December 2021)	115570	-25	580	-29	37284	-10

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIES

A.6.5. Annual Survey of Industries

Sl. No.	Characteristic	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Factories	No.	12940	11786	12696	12515	12536
			(2.23)	(-8.92)	(7.72)	(-1.43)	(0.17)
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Crores	150435.37	168968.43	187770.52	183576.4	189923.30
			(3.75)	(12.32)	(11.13)	(-2.23)	(3.46)
3	Working Capital	Rs. Crores	8910.88	16708.42	2891.12	15496.55	38856.73
			(-69.04)	(87.51)	(-82.7)	(436.01)	(150.74)
4	Outstanding Loans	Rs. Crores	53162.58	54481.48	49304.45	59259.76	53616.44
			(-14.51)	(2.48)	(-9.50)	(20.19)	(-9.52)
5	All Workers	No.	433116	421850	460467	499345	507053
			(4.42)	(-2.60)	(9.15)	(8.44)	(1.54)
6	All Employees	No.	530063	519530	567345	609798	620947
			(2.78)	(-1.99)	(-9.20)	(7.48)	(1.83)
7	Wages to Workers	Rs. Crores	6169.58	6392.47	7363.57	8258.68	9002.30
			(3.70)	(3.61)	(15.19)	(12.16)	(9.00)
8	Total Emoluments	Rs. Crores	11570.25	11163.71	12186.01	14255.37	15756.63
			(20.31)	(-3.51)	(9.16)	(16.98)	(10.53)
9	Fuel etc. consumed	Rs. Crores	13997.67	13316.87	14631.14	15964.6	18086.07
			(4.84)	(-4.86)	(9.87)	(9.11)	(13.29)
10	Material consumed	Rs. Crores	161526.12	145941.59	178681.69	225412.6	266833.01
			(-9.62)	(-9.65)	(22.43)	(26.15)	(18.38)
11	Total Input	Rs. Crores	215286.31	203028.63	235897.45	284440.2	331540.10
			(-7.05)	(-5.69)	(16.19)	(20.58)	(16.56)
12	Products & By Products	Rs. Crores	218353.04	200281.99	235176.48	298878.9	346721.49
			(1.39)	(-8.28)	(17.42)	(27.09)	(16.01)
13	Total Output.	Rs. Crores	251261.05	242692.46	273177.12	335946.5	381855.00
			(-2.82)	(-3.41)	(12.56)	(22.98)	(13.67)
14	Depreciation	Rs. Crores	7035.24	7594.36	9112.83	10917.08	17326.27
			(-14.14)	(7.95)	(19.99)	(19.80)	(58.71)
15	Net Value Added	Rs. Crores	28939.51	32069.47	28166.83	40589.21	32988.63
			(54.42)	(10.82)	(-12.17)	(44.10)	(-18.73)
16	Gross Value Added	Rs. Crores	35974.74	39663.83	37279.66	51506.29	50314.90
			(33.56)	(10.25)	(-6.01)	(38.16)	(-2.31)

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

INDUSTRIES

A 6.6. Index of Industrial Production (Base Year = 2011-12)

Sl.No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	April to October 2020-21	April to October 2021-22	Growth Rate%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	10	Manufacture of food products	89.56	182.94	167.83	-8.26
2	11	Manufacture of beverages	11.81	26.08	32.62	25.08
3	12	Manufacture of tobacco products	29.04	51.27	60.60	18.20
4	13	Manufacture of textiles	31.33	84.95	127.86	50.51
5	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	3.06	345.06	317.27	-8.05
6	15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.29	105.52	244.44	131.65
7	16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	1.12	32.59	56.50	73.37
8	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	8.7	62.66	86.21	37.58
9	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.32	55.05	43.79	-20.45
10	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	14.78	97.36	76.88	-21.04
11	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	60.71	162.50	187.04	15.10
12	21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	54.45	154.71	136.37	-11.85
13	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.98	92.03	114.93	24.88
14	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	109.69	79.43	105.80	33.20
15	24	Manufacture of basic metals	155.37	88.83	122.14	37.50
16	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4.41	115.99	168.59	45.35
17	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.84	1051.33	810.83	-22.88
18	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	29.1	42.35	45.17	6.66
19	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.72	118.66	183.88	54.96
20	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2.55	29.87	55.69	86.44
21	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.44	22.44	20.83	-7.17
22	31	Manufacture of furniture	0.26	34.23	84.78	147.68
23	32	Other manufacturing	5.46	26.38	56.18	112.96
	Total Manufacturing		629	109.66	125.16	14.13
	Mining and Quarrying		194.33	53.97	60.91	12.86
	Electricity		176.67	146.61	178.20	21.55
	General Index		1000	105.36	122.04	15.83

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

A 6.7: Mineral Revenue (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 up to Dec 21
1	Srikakulam	5775	9139	10126	11136	10199	10509	8692
2	Vizainagaram	2345	3096	3602	4421	5945	6183	4610
3	Visakhapatnam	5238	7288	8487	9982	10942	12365	11764
4	East Godavari	5272	6395	37335	7107	5752	5453	3923
5	West Godavari	2515	3623	4009	7535	3869	4766	5088
6	Krishna	8766	12374	35105	18060	18909	19501	17274
7	Guntur	11457	14370	13943	16932	12608	13793	8647
8	Prakasham	17740	23153	23501	26767	35196	40486	35694
9	SPS Nellore	3821	7515	7569	7594	6551	6750	10791
10	YSR Kadapa	18991	20171	14647	30001	29586	13445	19763
11	Kurnool	14483	18466	17105	25815	21710	24089	18624
12	Ananthapuramu	6079	9125	8975	13117	14253	13309	13515
13	Chittoor	7713	10197	10882	14315	12499	21181	8419
	Sub Total	110195	144912	195286	192782	188019	191830	166804
	Oil and Gas	29410	25158	19461	53567	19188	11157	10241
	Cess on Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	22300
	Grand Total	139605	170070	214747	246349	207207	202987	199345

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.1 Irrigation Potential Created

(In No's)

SI.No	Name of the District	(Ayacut in Acres)				
		Major Irrigation	Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	APSIDC	Total
1	Srikakulam	401374	29710	333946	39945	804975
2	Vizianagaram	66939	95806	324561	10492	497798
3	Visakhapatnam	34518	39250	279617	6483	359868
4	East Godavari	736248	95981	235937	36470	1104636
5	West Godavari	764103	50422	152155	57497	1024177
6	Krishna	1026526	16427	118459	137185	1298597
7	Guntur	1186709	0	37526	246130	1470365
8	Prakasam	600970	48479	155902	154576	959927
9	SPS Nellore	599612	19722	282852	16073	918259
10	YSR	380880	59557	110702	26086	577225
11	Kurnool	676554	36823	81299	113932	908608
12	Ananthapuramu	144279	40989	141936	9130	336334
13	Chittoor	23023	21875	305552	2208	352658
	Total	6641735	555041	2560444	856207	10613427

Source: Irrigation Department

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 & 2013-14

Type of Source	1st Census 1986-87	2nd Census 1993-94	3rd Census 2000-01	4th Census 2006-07	5th Census 2013-14	% of variation of 2nd over 1st Census	% of variation of 3rd over 2nd census	% of variation of 4th over 3rd Censes	% of variation of 5th over 4th 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
Total Minor Irrigation Schemes	1392931	1664204	2035696	972496	1054356	19.47	22.32	-52.23	8.42

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.3 Ground water Level Ranges in percentage

Sl. No	District	Depth to Water Level Ranges in percentages					
		During December2020			During December-2021		
		0-3 M	3-8 M	8-20 M	0-3 M	3-8 M	8-20 M
1	Srikakulam	42.10	44.73	10.52	2.63	39.47	34.21
2	Vizianagaram	46.66	42.22	11.11	00	37.4	39.53
3	Visakhapatnam	30	41.42	27.14	1.42	15.28	48.61
4	East Godavari	52.74	24.17	16.48	7.69	40.24	35.37
5	West Godavari	18.84	28.98	26.08	26.08	14.75	24.59
6	Krishna	45.37	26.85	21.29	5.55	40.74	27.78
7	Guntur	55.73	26.27	13.55	4.23	49.12	33.33
8	Prakasham	26.08	43.47	21.73	8.69	13.04	41.3
9	SPS Nellore	62.105	31.57	4.21	1.05	20.21	51.06
10	YSR	59.04	25.71	11.42	3.80	28.71	43.56
11	Kurnool	51.12	36.09	9.77	3.00	38.24	45.59
12	Ananthapuramu	22	27.77	31.25	13.88	13.64	37.88
13	Chittoor	43.11	24.77	29.35	2.75	20.56	38.32

Source: Ground water Department

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.4: Salient Features of A.P. Transco / A.P.Genco / Discoms

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)	Added During 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021 (Provl)
I	Installed Capacity (As per Share)				
	a) A.P.GENCO				
	1 Thermal	MW	3410.00		3410.00
	2 Hydel	MW	1797.60		1797.60
	AP Power Development Corp. Ltd	MW	1440.00		1440.00
	TOTAL A.P.GENCO (except Solar)	MW	6647.60		6647.60
	1. GGPP	MW	216.82		216.82
	b) Private Sector				
	1 IPPs	MW	1321.32	-400.00	921.32
	2 Small Hydro	MW	102.6	2.35	104.95
	3 Wind *	MW	4083.57		4083.57
	4 Bagasse , Bio-mass Co-Generation projects & Bio mass	MW	443.65	-30.50	413.15
	Others (Waste Heat+ Municipal waste)	MW	46.16		46.16
	6 . Total Solar	MW	3970.74	124.89	4095.63
	TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	MW	9968.04	-303.26	9664.78
	c) Share from Central Sector	MW	1980.63	-0.12	1980.51
	Total (A.P.GENCO + Private + Central)		18813.09	-303.38	18509.71
Note : NCEs Contract Capacities taken from NREDCAP & APPCC					
II	Energy Generated (cumulative)		During FY 2019-20 upto 31.03.2020 (Provl)		During FY 2020-21 upto 31.10.2020 (Provl)
	1 Thermal	MU	16441.18	1762.46	13794.52
	2 Hydel	MU	5681.81	383.92	2721.38
	APGENCO TOTAL	MU	22122.99	2146.38	16515.89
	Wind	MU	6407.04	270.70	5755.41
	Solar	MU	6950.74	416.66	4868.82
	Generation (Other NCEs)	MU	810.81	28.53	520.52
	Generation (Others)	MU	26698.56	1757.72	17979.04

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)	Added During 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021 (Provl)
	Total Generation	MU	62990.14	4619.99	45639.68
	Maximum demand during the year (At Generation Terminal) MW	MW	11193 MW on 16/03/2021	7865 MW on 09/11/2021	11618 MW on 02/04/2021
	Max. grid consumption during the year MU	MU	199.93 MU on 10/05/2019	168.60MU on 10.11.2021	223.99 MU on 02/04/2021
	Per capita consumption	Kwh	1203 (FY2019-20)		1198 (FY2020-21)
III	TRANSMISSION				
	Transmission Lines		As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)	Added during FY 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021 (Provl)
	a) 400 kV	Ckm	5436.73	-	5436.73
	b) 220 kV	Ckm	11761.53	49.00	11810.53
	c) 132 kV	Ckm	11879.92	469.49	12349.41
	Sub - stations				
	a) 400 kV	Nos.	16	-	16
	b) 220 kV	Nos.	100	2	102
	c) 132 kV	Nos.	225	7	232
	TOTAL	Nos.	341	9	350
	MVA ADDED (Including Augmentation)	MVA	53940.50	1978.50	55919.00
	LOSSES		During FY2020-21 (Provl.)	During Nov 2021 (Provl.)	During Y2021-22 (Provl.)
	Transmission Losses	%	2.6	2.94	2.85
	Distribution Losses	%	7.31	4.8	7.31
	T & D Losses	%	9.49	7.45	9.77
IV	DISTRIBUTION		As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)	Added during FY 2020-21	As on 30.11.2021 (Provl)
	DISCOM's Lines				
	d) 33 kV	km	28180.80	589.38	28770.18
	e) 11 kV	km	258684.46	11899.30	270583.76
	f) LT	km	302216.83	1496.64	303713.47
	TOTAL		589082.09	13985.32	603067.41

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)	Added During 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021 (Provl)
	DISCOM's Sub - stations				
	d) 33 kV(Reconcilled)	Nos.	3194	28	3222
	Distribution Transformers (including RESCO)Up to March 20	Nos.	1049882	34700	1084582
	Consumers Served				
	I) Domestic	Nos.	1,52,71,450	2,92,667	1,55,64,117
	II) Commercial & others	Nos.	16,82,728	84,375	17,67,103
	III) Industry	Nos.	1,32,771	2,074	1,34,845
	IV) Institutional	Nos.	3,32,072	4,588	3,36,660
	V) Agricultural Services & related	Nos.	19,15,680	45,680	19,61,360
	L.T.Total	Nos.	1,93,34,701	4,88,642	1,97,64,085
	H.T.Total	Nos.	13,746	472	14,218
	Grand Total	Nos.	1,93,48,447	4,88,642	1,97,78,303
V	FINANCE		As on 31.03.2021	During FY 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021
i)	Revenue Demand	Crs	26894.13	21474.68	48368.81
	Revenue Collections	Crs	25082.45	20545.35	45627.80
	Revenue Demand (Outstanding) (i)-(ii)		1811.68	929.33	2741.01
			As on 31.03.2021	Dues During FY 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021
ii)	Power Purchase Dues to Generators	Crs	9781.34	3883.81	13665.16
	CASH FLOW				
iii)	APDISCOMS RECEIPTS	Crs	25244.12	20990.37	46234.49
	APDISCOMS PAYMENTS	Crs	25287.24	21060.70	46347.94
iv)	APTRANSCO RECEIPTS	Crs	1707.91	2296.69	4004.60
	APTRANSCO PAYMENTS	Crs	1908.39	2372.64	4281.03
			(Opening Balance) As on Nov 2021	Subsidy Received in Nov- 2021	(Closing Balance) As on Nov- 2021
v)	Govt Subsidy Receivables	Crs	13522.1	(272.55)	13249.55
			Demand (OB) as on 1st Nov -2021	Collections in Nov- 2021	Demand(CB) as on Nov - 2021
	State Government HoDs wise CC Charges Arrears	Crs	13811.56	1964.14	11847.42

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2021 (Provl)	Added During 2021-22	As on 30.11.2021 (Provl)
VI	HR		As on 31.03.2020	Added/Retired During FY 2020-21	As on 31.03.2021
1	APTRANSCO EMPLOYEES	Nos	2157	(19)	2138
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos	6001	6	6007
2	APSPDCL EMPLOYEES	Nos	8205	4054	12259
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos	7084	429	7513
3	APEPDCL EMPLOYEES	Nos	9780	(206)	9574
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos	4170	99	4269
4	APCPDCL EMPLOYEES	Nos	8002	(311)	7691
	OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos	3727	569	4296
	TOTAL AP Transco & DISCOMs EMPLOYEES	Nos	28144	3518	31662
	TOTAL AP Transco & DISCOMs OUT SOURCING EMPLOYEES	Nos	20982	1103	22085
The Achievements during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 upto Nov-21 Given above.The installed capacity is 18509.71 MW as on 30.11.2021 (Genco, Transco and Discoms achievements are given)					

Source: Energy Department

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A.7.5: Registered Motor Vehicles

Categories	Class Of Vehicles	As on 31-03-2021	As on 31-12-2021	Growth (%)
I. Transport				
Stage Carriages	APSRTC / Hire with APSRTC	19914	19915	0.005
	Private	976	976	0.00
Goods Carriage	Articulated	10408	10530	1.17
	Heavy, Medium & Light	422076	433016	2.59
	3 Wheel Goods Vehicles	106525	110362	3.60
	Tractors & Trailers	348269	361982	3.93
Cabs	Maxi cabs	26953	27155	0.75
	Other than Maxi Cabs (Taxi Cars)	75256	76669	1.87
Auto Rickshaw	Auto Rickshaw	633071	639196	0.96
Passenger Vehicles	Contract Carriages	6240	6357	1.87
	Private Service vehicles	2388	2429	1.71
	Education Institute Buses	28863	28916	0.18
Transport Others	Ambulances	6114	6447	5.44
	Others*	8554	9376	9.60
Total transport Vehicles		1695607	1733326	2.22
II. Non-Transport				
2 Wheelers	Motor Cycles	11102631	11477101	3.37
4 Wheelers	Jeep	10542	10594	0.49
	Motor Cars	905615	953658	5.30
Tractors &	Tractors	240048	251800	4.89
Trailers	Trailer for Agriculture purpose	144300	146429	1.47
Non-Transport Others	Road Rollers	1505	1536	2.05
	Rig Mounted	984	985	0.10
	Construction Equipment	22941	23592	2.83
	Fire Tenders	416	421	1.2
	Others	25688	26478	3.07
Total Non-Transport Vehicles		12454670	12892594	3.51
Grand Total of Transport & Non-Transport		14150277	14625920	3.36

*Transport Others: Motor Cycle Cab, Cash Van, E-Cart, E-Rickshaw etc..

** Non Transport Others: Tractor driven combined harvester, Crane, Dumpere

Source: Transport Department.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.6 Transport District wise Revenue

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	2020-21 (Upto December, 2021)	2019-20 (Upto December, 2020)	(%) of Growth
1	Srikakulam	87.03	80.33	8.33
2	Vizianagaram	75.66	66.44	13.87
3	Visakhapatnam	313.37	262.09	19.56
4	East Godavari	227.19	181.75	25.01
5	West Godavari	177.26	140.48	26.18
6	Krishna	307.95	239.58	28.53
7	Guntur	226.01	180.16	25.45
8	Prakasam	129.55	109.47	18.34
9	SPS Nellore	159.79	136.97	16.66
10	YSR	140.54	109.21	28.69
11	Kurnool	155.42	118.77	30.86
12	Ananthapuramu	156.97	123.47	27.13
13	Chittoor	190.72	154.00	23.84
14	HOD (TC office)	38.27	32.48	17.83
TOTAL		2385.72	1935.22	23.28

Source: Transport Department

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	2021-22 (Up to Dec-21)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Buses on Road(held on last day)	No.	12235	12229	12256	11833	11763	12027	11834	11439	11303
Avg. Buses operated	No	10147	12023	12039	11785	11684	11959	11761	10996	9110
Scheduled Buses(As on last day)	No	11337	11193	11283	10983	10851	10993	10946	10612	10500
Kms. Operated	Crs.	138.10	164.58	162.38	165.85	156.34	157.63	152.74	7369	80.14
Seat Kms.	Crs.	6665	7865	7775	7914	7461	7522	7223	3485	3790
Passengers Kms.	Crs.	4231	5480	5156	5307	5444	5848	5443	2229	2373
Passengers Carried	Crs.	182	232	230	240	242	260	256	105	63
Occupation Ratio	%	67	70	69	67	73	78	75	64	63
Accidents	No.	1080	1320	1217	1206	1244	1163	950	390	438
Accident Rate per lakh kms	No.	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
HSD oil K M P L	Kms.	5.21	5.23	5.19	5.20	5.23	5.20	5.10	5.28	5.26
LUB oil K M P L	Kms.	5407	5183	5390	5513	7028	8284	9156	10305	9941
Employees	No.	63141	61806	59372	56592	54349	53263	51928	51339	50406
Staff per Bus (On Held)	No.	5.62	5.54	5.41	5.44	5.23	4.93	4.87	4.97	4.94
Turn Over	(Crs)		4008.01	5016.20	5250.42	5582.74	5995.50	5846.77	2223.06	2868.23

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

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	574	648
2	Vizianagaram	3	0	66	605	674
3	Visakhapatnam	4	1	108	668	781
4	East Godavari	6	2	154	764	926
5	West Godavari	6	1	137	620	764
6	Krishna	5	0	152	646	803
7	Guntur	6	2	153	738	899
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	119	768	893
Total		57	8	1505	9025	10595

Source: Chief Postmaster General

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.9: Status of Telephone Connections upto 31.12.2021

Sl. No	Circle Name	Telephone connections LL			Telephone Exchanges			Mobile connections (Pre & Post paid) in lakhs	Public Telephones
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	3671	1720	5391	13	61	74	300132	112
2	Vizianagaram	5353	907	6260	15	39	54	323014	17
3	Vishakhapatnam	35544	2273	37817	49	55	104	803290	736
4	East Godavari	18430	10114	28544	29	122	151	778547	491
5	West Godavari	12586	13345	25931	18	133	151	514301	281
6	Krishna	25848	11067	36915	20	142	162	757640	688
7	Guntur	22530	7050	29580	29	118	147	610830	98
8	Prakasam	5378	2485	7863	14	91	105	225552	168
9	SPS Nellore	10109	1845	11954	25	77	102	419598	236
10	YSR	3933	1520	5453	13	56	69	235196	298
11	Kurnool	8323	2539	10862	20	102	122	368181	219
12	Ananthpur	8899	2276	11175	16	71	87	375564	233
13	Chittoor	13897	2654	16551	25	67	92	443533	194
Total		174501	59795	234296	286	1134	1420	6155378	3771

Source: Telecom BSNL

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

A 7.10: District-wise No of Bank branches, Deposits, Advances & CD Ratio as on 30.09.2021

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Branches	Deposits (Rs.Crore)	Advances (Rs. Crore)	CD Ratio (Rs.Crore)
1	Srikakulam	338	12386.15	15036.76	121.40
2	Vizianagaram	294	10032.22	12093.95	120.55
3	Visakhapatnam	778	61345.41	68689.45	111.97
4	East Godavari	820	37685.49	48632.23	129.05
5	West Godavari	637	27008.66	39032.95	144.52
6	Krishna	888	64633.22	127289.77	196.94
7	Guntur	865	43306.26	57207.09	132.10
8	Prakasam	485	17745.75	29599.66	166.80
9	SPS Nellore	440	18503.81	27021.40	146.03
10	YSR	377	18590.24	21656.96	116.50
11	Kurnool	483	20012.80	28339.53	141.61
12	Ananthapuramu	481	23609.07	29010.32	122.88
13	Chittoor	629	41421.75	34401.56	83.05
	Grand Total	7515	396280.83	538011.62	135.77

Source: Finance (Institutional Finance) Department

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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.2: Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Decadal variation percentage						Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)					
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11	7	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

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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.4: Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population age 7 years and above)

District	1981						2001						2011					
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total			
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	12	13	14			
2																		
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	80.90	64.60	72.98			

Source: Census of India, Government of India

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
2021-22		2606311	996633	3645574	NA	7248518

Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Child Info. Data 2020-21)

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.6 : School Dropout Rates

Year	Class I – V			Class I – VIII			Class I – X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2001-02	27.31	29.46	28.36	52.42	60.46	56.30	NA	NA	NA
2002-03	26.33	25.58	25.97	47.05	53.64	50.29	68.34	74.23	71.16
2003-04	29.51	30.34	29.92	47.65	53.45	50.53	64.92	71.13	67.91
2004-05	21.84	22.79	22.31	45.91	50.39	48.12	61.91	67.35	64.55
2005-06	17.09	17.59	17.36	42.45	46.20	44.31	60.85	66.18	63.48
2006-07	19.05	19.15	19.11	37.22	40.54	38.87	60.78	65.18	62.96
2007-08	11.85	11.64	11.75	29.66	32.85	31.25	59.21	62.72	60.95
2008-09	8.1	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.

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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.8: Category-wise and District-wise Junior Colleges in the State 2020-21

Sl.No	Name of the District	Government & Voc	Aided jr colleges	private Aided	A p resi jr colleges	Apswresi jr colleges	Co-op jr colleges	Aptw jr colleges	Comp colleges	Cent govt jr colleges	Incentive jr colleges	Model Schools	B C Resi Jr Colleges	K GBV Jr Colleges	Total
1	Srikakulam	46	0	116	0	12	2	4	0	0	2	14	0	21	217
2	Vizianagaram	24	2	131	1	10	0	6	3	0	0	16	1	33	227
3	Visakhapatnam	39	8	252	0	12	2	10	3	1	1	5	2	34	369
4	East Godavari	44	17	284	2	18	2	6	0	0	2	2	0	8	386
5	West Godavari	34	13	192	0	9	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	260
6	Krishna	25	25	238	1	14	4	1	4	2	6	2	1	2	326
7	Guntur	22	31	226	2	10	3	0	8	1	4	14	1	9	332
8	Prakasam	33	12	164	0	14	3	2	3	0	1	11	0	14	257
9	SPS Nellore	26	9	159	1	12	2	2	4	0	4	10	2	6	237
10	YSR Kadapa	28	26	130	0	17	1	0	0	0	3	10	1	29	245
11	Kurnool	44	11	168	2	14	2	3	2	1	9	36	2	23	317
12	Ananthapuramu	45	5	134	1	13	1	2	1	2	5	25	4	25	263
13	Chittoor	62	7	215	2	12	0	2	1	1	5	20	0	16	343
	Total	472	166	2409	12	167	28	41	30	8	43	165	14	221	3776

Source: Intermediate Education

A 8.9 : District-wise General and vocational courses results in Junior Colleges IPE 2021

Sl.No	Name of the district	GENERAL						VOCATIONAL						TOTAL		
		1st year app	1st year pass	%	2nd year app	2nd year pass	%	1st year app	1st year pass	%	2nd year app	2nd year pass	%	App	Pass	%
1	Srikulam	28459	28459	100	27701	27700	100	2393	2393	100	2028	2028	100	60576	60575	100
2	Visakhapatnam	46199	46199	100	49136	49130	100	4809	4809	100	4081	4068	100	104193	104174	100
3	East Godavari	45976	45976	100	47157	47157	100	5962	5962	100	4976	4976	100	104056	104056	100
4	West Godavari	34049	34049	100	35574	35574	100	4793	4793	100	4099	4094	100	78494	78489	100
5	Krishna	52400	52400	100	57403	57403	100	1847	1847	100	1607	1607	100	113219	113219	100
6	Guntur	46373	46373	100	48915	48915	100	1754	1754	100	1333	1332	100	98332	98329	100
7	Prakasam	27045	27045	100	26216	26215	100	4301	4301	100	1412	1412	100	58962	58961	100
8	Nellore	28350	28350	100	26898	26897	100	2404	2404	100	1436	1434	100	59081	59078	100
9	Chittoor	44202	44202	100	45387	45380	100	3941	3941	100	2955	2953	100	96463	96454	100
10	Kurnool	35095	35095	100	35497	35497	100	3183	3183	100	2776	2776	100	76494	76494	100
11	Ananthapoor	31948	31948	100	30030	30030	100	3721	3721	100	2686	2686	100	68347	68347	100
12	kadapa	23863	23863	100	21307	21306	100	2256	2256	100	1542	1541	100	48949	48947	100
13	Vizainagaram	22980	22980	100	23552	23552	100	5302	5302	100	2968	2968	100	54786	54786	100
	TOTAL	466939	466939	100	474773	474754	100	46666	46666	100	33899	33875	100	1021952	1021909	100

Source: Board of Intermediate Education

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.10: 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	15	3747	5115	8862	1441	1219	5724	478
2	Vizianagaram	7	1563	1468	3031	402	952	1525	152
3	Visakhapatnam	15	5209	6825	12034	1249	5542	4504	739
4	East Godavari	18	8547	9374	17921	4351	2408	7864	3298
5	West Godavari	16	3690	3189	6879	2581	618	2688	992
6	Krishna	9	3742	2467	6209	2480	300	2652	777
7	Guntur	6	1109	4053	5162	1928	441	1930	863
8	Prakasam	9	1394	1667	3061	1565	187	903	406
9	SPS Nellore	9	1678	2230	3908	1821	299	1420	368
10	YSR Kadapa	13	3876	3309	7185	2261	230	3311	1383
11	Kurnool	14	5054	2847	7901	2780	370	4288	463
12	Ananthapuramu	13	8422	5920	14342	4260	827	8195	1060
13	Chittoor	17	6356	5355	11711	4778	592	5064	1277
	Andhra Pradesh	161	54387	53819	108206	31897	13985	50068	12256

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.11: 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	154	88	242	24	87	125	6
2	Vizianagaram			NIL					
3	Visakhapatnam	3	695	2263	2958	297	99	1988	574
4	East-Godavari	4	2388	1673	4061	1024	407	1861	769
5	West-Godavari	8	5614	6810	12424	2662	336	6283	3143
6	Krishna	9	4357	3732	8089	2208	259	3322	2300
7	Guntur	16	7412	4733	12145	3550	589	4817	3189
8	Prakasam	3	635	161	796	383	31	296	86
9	SPS Nellore	2	72	911	983	437	46	384	116
10	YSR Kadapa	5	1866	1559	3425	937	110	1507	871
11	Kurnool	5	4229	2052	6281	1574	90	4185	432
12	Ananthapuramu	2	1167	757	1924	372	77	1199	276
13	Chittoor			NIL					
Andhra Pradesh		58	28589	24739	53328	13468	2131	25967	11762

Source: Commissioner, Collegiate Education

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.12 District wise data of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri 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	33,443	44,713	112.70
2	Vizianagaram	35,312	44,842	93.07
3	Vishakhapatnam	40,894	57,483	130.43
4	East Godavari	68,629	97,285	237.14
5	West Godavari	51,755	71,814	175.52
6	Krishna	47,461	68,988	175.54
7	Guntur	64,941	94,186	224.78
8	Prakasam	36,165	52,344	132.21
9	SPS Nellore	33,397	48,595	124.79
10	YSR Kadapa	40,836	54,027	132.82
11	Kurnool	62,971	82,006	180.95
12	Ananthapuramu	49,932	65,405	144.00
13	Chittoor	61,105	80,347	190.40
	Total	6,26,841	8,62,035	2054.35

Source: Dr.YSRAarogyasri Health Care Trust

A-8.13 ICTC Program performance of Non Ante Natal Clients & Ante Natal Clients FY 2020-21 (April-2020 to Dec-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	67624	50752	75%	281	0.55%		35207	33822	96%	18	0.05%	
Vizianagaram	57516	51907	90%	298	0.57%		29945	40617	136%	15	0.04%	
Visakhapatnam	112254	84810	76%	789	0.93%		58444	56196	96%	54	0.10%	
East Godavari	127459	65642	52%	1322	2.01%		66360	61003	92%	46	0.08%	
West Godavari	95980	51353	54%	842	1.64%		49970	57146	114%	41	0.07%	
Krishna	114297	96606	85%	1122	1.16%		59507	54810	92%	61	0.11%	
Guntur	125315	69157	55%	1287	1.86%		65244	50403	77%	40	0.08%	
Prakasam	88237	74787	85%	840	1.12%		45940	58924	128%	31	0.05%	
SPS Nellore	76972	55072	72%	481	0.87%		40074	49440	123%	34	0.07%	
YSR Kadapa	74704	51752	69%	420	0.81%		38894	50996	131%	32	0.06%	
Kurnool	108509	64283	59%	636	0.99%		56494	87068	154%	41	0.05%	
Ananthapuramu	106901	71115	67%	558	0.78%		55656	62915	113%	33	0.05%	
Chittoor	108743	58510	54%	526	0.90%		56616	56258	99%	34	0.06%	
State	1264511	845746	67%	9402	1.11%		658350	719598	109%	480	0.07%	

Source: Aids control Society

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A.8.14: Ante Retroviral Therapy Program performance as per March-2021 ART MPR

Sl. No	District Name	Number of PLHIV Registered in HIV Care at the end of this month	Number of PLHIV "Alive and on ART" at the end of this month
1	Srikakulam	7160	7157
2	Vizianagaram	7143	7143
3	Visakhapatnam	16426	16425
4	East Godavari	29313	29302
5	West Godavari	19781	19771
6	Krishna	21650	21631
7	Guntur	24682	24664
8	Prakasam	15481	15464
9	SPS Nellore	9363	9363
10	YSR Kadapa	7824	7820
11	Kurnool	10315	10302
12	Ananthapuramu	13880	13872
13	Chittoor	11284	11275
	Total	194302	194189

Source: Aids control Society

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A 8.15 Houses completed under weaker section Housing Programme

(In No.s)

District	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22(upto31-12-2021)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Srikakulam	2046	863	2909	40	844	884	56	913	969
Vizianagaram	451	392	843	8	68	76	112	226	338
Visakhapatnam	1196	919	2115	121	274	395	95	1118	1213
East Godavari	5554	1718	7272	285	1110	1395	121	1129	1250
West Godavari	3433	554	3987	1113	2410	3523	619	5131	5750
Krishna	2031	1244	3275	236	849	1085	41	780	821
Guntur	1734	1365	3099	255	645	900	170	1346	1516
Prakasam	2371	575	2946	158	151	309	43	398	441
SPS Nellore	1074	439	1513	21	210	231	78	530	608
YSR Kadapa	1318	912	2230	218	429	647	110	975	1085
Kurnool	2621	1273	3894	137	260	397	95	961	1056
Ananthapuramu	2264	1649	3913	150	721	871	21	1319	1340
Chittoor	2307	538	2845	33	117	150	0	2028	2028
Total	28400	12441	40841	2775	8088	10863	1561	16854	18415

Source: Housing Corporation

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8.16 Component wise Physical Achievements under PMKSY(IWMP)-WDC

Sl. No	Name of the component & Work	Unit	From Since inception to 31.03.2021	Progress during 2021-22 FY	Cumulative
Natural Resource Management (NRM)					
1	Check Dams / Check Walls	No's	14184	14	14198
2	Farm Ponds / Dugout Ponds (Including EGS)	No's	130467	44	130511
3	Improvements to CDs / PTs	No's	7581	17	7598
4	Percolation Tanks / Mini Percolation Tanks	No's	9522	666	10188
5	Staggered Trenches / Continuous Contour Trenches	No's	3882	2	3884
6	Gully Control Works	No's	15634	204	15838
7	Cattle drinking water troughs	No's	2062	9	2071
8	Threshing floors	No's	1644	20	1664
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	9014	6	9020
Production System Improvements (PSI)					
1	Oil Engines	No's	46989	203	47192
2	Sprayers	No's	9796	514	10310
3	Tarpaulins	No's	58092	5751	63843
4	Water carrying pipes	No's	14599	3	14602
5	Bullock Carts	No's	920	0	920
6	Farm Implements Individual (Tillers, Seed drills, MB plough, Rotavators, Implement Service Stations etc.,)	No's	8789	19	8808
7	Others (Breeding Rams, Milching Machines, Feed supply, Chaf cutters etc.,)	No's	36805	155	36960
Entry Point Activities (EPA)					
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
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	3,86,107	96.47
2	Vizianagaram	3,37,389	84.91
3	Visakhapatnam	4,85,493	124.03
4	East Godavari	6,82,467	172.11
5	West Godavari	4,98,887	126.62
6	Krishna	5,28,777	134.61
7	Guntur	6,03,704	153.45
8	Prakasam	4,32,971	110.37
9	SPS Nellore	3,65,018	93.87
10	YSR Kadapa	3,50,650	89.36
11	Kurnool	4,49,490	114.77
12	Ananthapuramu	5,25,665	135.38
13	Chittoor	5,27,975	134.12
	Total	61,74,593	1570.07

Source: SERP

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8.18 Category wise Pensions

Sl.No	Category wise	No. of Pensions	Amount in Crs.
1	O.A.P	3441649	860.41
2	Weavers	100921	25.23
3	Disabled	683576	205.07
4	Widow	1356970	339.24
5	Toddy Tappers	36192	9.05
6	Abhayastham	143560	7.18
7	Transgender	2170	0.65
8	Fisherman	61278	15.32
9	Single Woman	189159	47.29
10	Traditional Cobbler	35397	8.85
11	Dappu Artists	49248	14.77
12	Pension for Artists	3650	1.10
13	Sainik Welfare Pensions	648	0.32
14	CKDU Pvt	5749	5.75
15	CKDU Govt.	3865	3.87
16	DMHO	41409	21.17
17	ART Pensions	19152	4.79
Total		6174593	1570.06

Source: SERP

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

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A 9.2. Distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment (%) - PLFS 2019-20

Status	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	41.0	13.7	30.9	48.0	20.6	39.8
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	5.7	26.2	13.3	10.4	42.3	20.0
All Self employed	46.7	39.9	44.1	58.4	63.0	59.8
Regular Wage / Salary	14.3	8.5	12.1	13.8	9.5	12.5
Casual labour	39.1	51.7	43.7	27.8	27.5	27.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	31.4	24.6	29.4	34.6	23.5	32.1
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	1.7	13.4	5.0	4.1	11.1	5.7
All Self employed	33.0	38.0	34.4	38.7	34.6	37.8
Regular Wage / Salary	44.4	44.3	44.3	47.2	54.2	48.8
Casual labour	22.6	17.7	21.2	14.1	11.1	13.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combined						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	38.1	16.1	30.5	43.9	21.3	37.6
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	4.5	23.3	11.0	8.5	35.0	15.9
All Self employed	42.6	39.4	41.5	52.4	56.3	53.5
Regular Wage / Salary	23.3	16.5	20.9	24.0	20.0	22.9
Casual labour	34.1	44.1	37.6	23.6	28.7	23.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2019-20 MoSPI ,Gol.

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 – 2019-20

General Education Level	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural						
Not literate	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.5
Literate & up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.2
Middle	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.5	1.6	3.1
Secondary	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.2	3.1	4.0
Higher Secondary	7.5	5.6	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.9
Diploma / certificate course	21.5	9.9	20.3	16.5	15.2	16.3
Graduate	22.4	46.9	27.4	18.1	29.9	20.2
Post Graduate & above	47.4	57.5	50.5	13.6	24.0	16.5
Secondary & above	12.6	17.3	13.6	9.3	12.2	9.9
All (incl. n.r.)	4.4	3.0	3.9	4.5	2.6	3.9
Urban						
Not literate	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	1.5
Literate & up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.1	2.3
Middle	0.9	2.1	1.2	4.3	3.0	4.1
Secondary	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.4
Higher Secondary	5.7	16.2	7.9	7.5	10.5	8.0
Diploma / certificate course	12.2	13.4	12.3	10.8	18.3	12.1
Graduate	19.8	29.3	22.0	12.7	21.7	14.9
Post Graduate & above	8.3	25.8	13.9	7.9	17.3	11.1
Secondary & above	11.5	20.8	13.5	8.7	16.2	10.3
All (incl. n.r.)	6.3	7.8	6.8	6.4	8.9	6.9
Combined						
Not literate	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6
Literate & up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	1.4
Middle	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	1.9	3.4
Secondary	3.3	3.0	3.2	4.2	3.4	4.1
Higher Secondary	6.9	8.5	7.3	7.8	8.8	7.9
Diploma / certificate course	17.3	11.5	16.7	13.7	16.8	14.2
Graduate	21.0	37.0	24.5	15.2	24.6	17.2
Post Graduate & above	24.2	38.4	28.7	9.9	19.2	12.9
Secondary & above	12.1	18.7	13.6	9.0	14.1	10.1
All (incl. n.r.)	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2019-20, MoSPI, Gol.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A 9.4 Employment Registrations and Live Register

Sl. No.	District	Total Live Register
1	Srikakulam	62801
2	Vizianagaram	66734
3	Visakhapatnam	155143
4	East Godavari	76600
5	West Godavari	80800
6	Krishna	73257
7	Guntur	54500
8	Prakasam	56462
9	SPS Nellore	52450
10	YSR	72793
11	Kurnool	93967
12	Ananthapuramu	41967
13	Chittoor	98449
	Total	9,85,923

Source:Employment Training Department



DECENTRALISED ADMINISTRATION
FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE