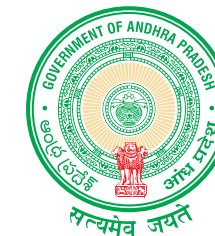


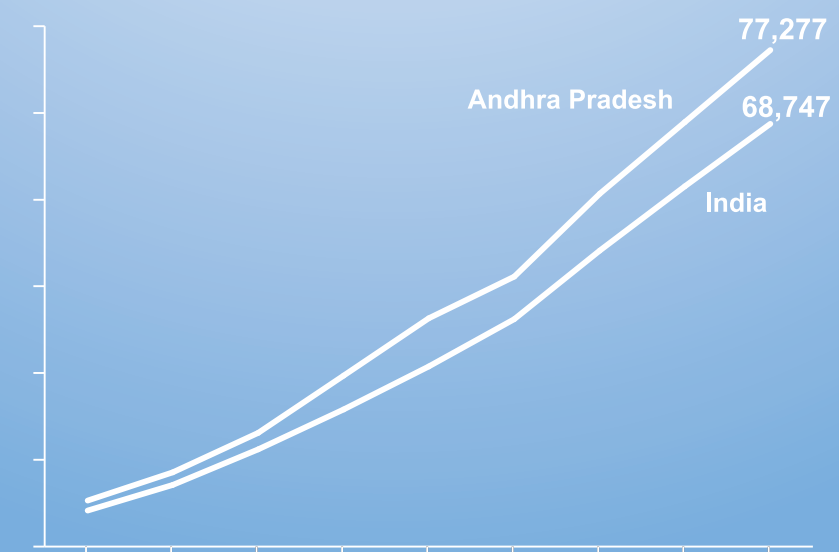
The cover depicts the comparative picture of per capita income (in Rs.) from 2004-05 to 2012-13 for Andhra Pradesh and India.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
Socio Economic Survey 2012-13



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Socio Economic Survey 2012-13



PLANNING DEPARTMENT



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**Socio Economic
Survey 2012-13**

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Andhra Pradesh Government prepares the Socio – Economic Survey Report every year and places it before both the Houses of the State Legislature along with budget documents.

At the national level, every year the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, prepares and submits 'Economic Survey' to the Parliament.

The present issue of Socio-Economic Survey pertains to the year 2012-13. The report attempts to highlight the growth performance of the State economy by capturing the progress under macro-economic aggregates and important physical indicators as a result of the implementation of various schemes/programmes during the year.

The demand for the Socio-Economic Survey report is growing all these years and found useful by People's representatives, academicians, research scholars, general public and students as a unique volume that encapsulates socio-economic change in the state during the year.

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GENERAL REVIEW

1 Chapter

Natural, Demographic and Social Advantages

Andhra Pradesh has geographical area of 275,045 sq km. The Census 2011, places the state as India's fourth largest state by area and fifth largest by population, with 8.47 crore inhabitants.

Andhra Pradesh State is blessed with major river systems like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and 36 other rivulets and endowed with abundant natural resources like fertile land and highly conducive climatic conditions. The geographical area of the State is classified into 5 categories of soils spread across 9 Agro-Climatic zones.

The state enjoys several competitive socio-economic and demographic advantages. Andhra Pradesh situated in a tropical region, has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has a Forest area of 63,814 Sq.Kms as per the Forest records, which accounts for 23.2% the total geographical area. The state has a variety of physiographic features ranging from high hills, undulating plains to coastal and deltaic environment.

The State accounts for 7% of the country's population. A significant decline is observed in the Rate of Growth of population during 2001-11 which has come down to 11.1 percent compared to 14.6 percent in the previous decade 1991-2001. 66.5% of the total population lives in rural areas while 33.5% live in urban areas of the state.

The Sex Ratio in the State, up from 978 in 2001 to 992 in 2011, is higher than All India ratio of 940 in 2011 and reflects the sustained efforts of the Government in educating the people, especially those in rural areas. It is heartening that the favourable trend in sex ratio registered for the first time in the State in 2001 continued in Census 2011 also. However, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) remains a concern as the state has registered a decline by 18 points in CSR from 943 in the 2011 Census from 961 in 2001 Census.

Literacy Rate in Andhra Pradesh has witnessed upward trend and is 67.66 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 75.56 percent while female literacy is at 59.74 percent. Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh stood at 60.47 percent of which male and female were 71.16 percent and 50.29 percent literate respectively in 2001. In actual numbers, total literates in Andhra Pradesh stands at 51,438,510 of which 28,759,782 were male and 22,678,728 female.

Andhra Pradesh has been historically called as the "Rice Bowl of India" and continues to be the largest producer of Rice in the country. The state is also the leading producer of cash crops like Tobacco, Groundnut, Chillies, Turmeric, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugar and Jute. It produces some of the finest varieties of fruit like mango, grapes, guava, sapota, papaya and bananas.

The state has grown in terms of its technological infrastructure and is among the major states that has witnessed development in sectors like IT and Telecom and continues to be a preferred destination in the country. The State is an important tourist hub both for national and international travelers with several holy pilgrim centres, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations.

Progressive Growth Momentum

Andhra Pradesh economy since formation of the State in 1956 has progressed harmoniously with All-India trends. However, it broke past the conventional growth trends around 1980-81 and turned vibrant over a period of time. The average annual growth of the economy of the State until the beginning of 80s was a little over 3% and progressed towards a higher growth trajectory after 80s.

After a moderate performance during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02) when the state registered a growth rate of 5.6%, the economy accelerated in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) to register impressive growth of 8.2%. The state with its growth

propelling strategies and investment enabling policies could sustain the growth momentum even during the 11th Plan, going on to surpass All-India GDP growth rate by few notches.

The strength of fundamentals of the economy is evident from the remarkable transition to a high growth path, which was achieved in the recent years. Various strategic initiatives put in place by the State, by and large have improved the living standards of people including those living at the lower echelons of the society.

Macro-Economic Aggregates – Current Scenario

As the year 2012-13 marks the beginning of the XII plan and the performance of the state economy in the previous plan period sets the tone for future growth forecast. During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), Andhra Pradesh registered an average growth rate of 8.18% against the Nation's GDP growth rate of 8.02% (at constant prices).

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.4,26,470 crores as against Rs.4,05,046 crores for 2011-12 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 5.29%. Corresponding sectoral growth rates are 1.96% in Agriculture, 0.73% in Industry and 8.45% in the Services sector.

Per Capita Income is a broad pointer of the standard of living of people. As per the Advance estimates of 2012-13, the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.77,277 from Rs.68,970 in 2011-12 registering a growth of 12%. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices, has also gone up from Rs.42,119 in 2011-12 to Rs.44,110 in 2012-13, registering a growth rate of 4.7%. Andhra Pradesh maintained the trend of recording a higher per capita income than the national average which in 2012-13 (A), is higher by more than Rs. 8,500.

Public Finance

During the financial year 2012-13 (RE), own tax revenue estimates at Rs.62,572 crore registered a growth of 17.43 per cent over previous year. Sales Tax continues to be the major source of revenue for the State. The revenue realized through Sales Tax during 2012-13 (RE) was Rs.42,041 Crore. Similarly, non-tax revenue estimates at Rs.12,864 crore registered a growth rate of 10 per cent

over the previous year. Out of the total expenditure of Rs.1,30,629 Crore during the year 2012-13 (RE), capital expenditure constituted 14.34%. Revenue expenditure at Rs.1,07,815 crore resulted in a revenue surplus of Rs.1,686 crore. Fiscal deficit estimates at Rs.21,129 crore constitutes 2.46 per cent of GSDP.

Prices

Average Daily Retail Prices of Rice (II sort), Redgramdal (II sort) and Groundnut Oil have shown an increasing trend whereas prices of Common Tamarind (Without seed), Red Chillies Dry (Gr II) and Onions (Gr II) have shown a decreasing trend in the period April to December 2012 compared to the corresponding period last year.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 10% both in the State and All India level in the period April to November 2012 over the corresponding period of previous year. The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both men and women) increased during 2011-12 compared to previous year. Similarly wages also increased from April to December 12 compared to corresponding period of last year.

Public Distribution

Rationalization of existing F.P. shops has been done to ensure effective functioning of PDS, and enable card holders easy access to F.P. Shops without having to travel long distances. The number of ration cards have been worked out for each of the Fair Price shops in rural, urban and municipal corporation areas separately. There were 44,778 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State as on 31.10.2012. Out of them 7,393 are in urban areas and 37,385 in rural areas. On an average, each shop has 535 cards / families. There is one shop for every 1,965 persons in Andhra Pradesh as against the Government of India norm of one Fair Price Shop for every 2,000 persons. Rice is being made available to BPL families at Rs.1/- per kg as nutritional support to the poor.

Seasonal Conditions

269 mm rainfall was received during the North East monsoon period for 2012-13 as against the normal rainfall of 224 mm, registering an excess of 20.1%. 632 mm rainfall was received during the South West Monsoon period for 2012-13 as against the normal rainfall of 624 mm, registering an excess of 1.3 %.

Area and Production (Kharif and Rabi Season), Size of Holdings

As per the second advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2012-13 are expected to show a decline in comparison with the previous year. The area under food grains is expected to be 66.32 lakh hectares in 2012-13 as against 72.89 lakh hectares in 2011-12, showing a decline of 9.01%. The total production of food grains in 2012-13 is expected to be 170.78 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 while it was 184.02 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 – registering a decline of 13.24 lakh tonnes (7.19%).

The Net Area Irrigated in the state increased to 50.89 lakh hectares in 2011-12 as against 50.34 lakh hectares in 2010-11 showing a marginal increase of 1.09 percent.

The average size of land holdings in the state declined to 1.08 hectares during 2010-11 from 1.20 hectares in 2005-06. The number of holdings has increased from 1.20 crores in 2005-06 to 1.32 crores in 2010-11.

Agricultural Credit, Vaddileni Panta Runalu

The Annual Credit Plan 2011-12 for the State was Rs.48,000 crores towards agriculture credit. Nearly, Rs.58,511 crores was disbursed under Agricultural credit. Interest free crop loans up to Rs.1.00 lakh to all farmers and Pavalu Vaddi for crop loans from Rs. 1.00 lakh to 3.00 lakhs in case of prompt repayment beginning from the Rabi season of 2011 was announced by the Government in Nov, 2011. An amount of Rs. 330.10 crores was credited to 18.57 lakh farmers under Interest Waiver Scheme (16 flood affected districts) during 2011- 12.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) which was launched in Guntur District for Red Chilly crop during Kharif 2009 was extended to other crops like Cotton, Red Chilly, Tomato, Groundnut, Sweet lime, Oil palm, Banana, Cashew, Mango etc., in other Districts every season in the interest of the farming community.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

Apart from NAIS, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was launched in the State during Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis in 3 districts viz., Prakasam, Nellore and Warangal. The scheme contains additional

farmers-friendly features such as localized calamities such as hailstorm and post harvest losses for which farmer wise assessment is taken up for settlement of claims.

Since rice is a major crop in these districts, it was notified for implementation under village as unit. The modified pilot scheme was continued in East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna during Kharif and Prakasam, Nellore and Warangal during Rabi seasons for the benefit of farmers.

Co-operation

The PACS have been re-organized from 4465 to 2949 in the State. Total financial assistance received so far under revival package for rural cooperative credit structure is Rs.1868.69 crores including the State Government share of Rs. 261.02 crores.

Horticulture

In view of the increased public investment in Horticulture sector, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been giving much needed emphasis to Horticulture development primarily targeted at increasing the production and productivity of horticulture crops, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and providing access to domestic and export markets. The sub-sector has moved from production enhancement to value-addition.

Andhra Pradesh Ranks 1st in production of Spices and Fruits and 3rd in production of flowers in the country. Andhra Pradesh Ranks 1st in production of Citrus, Papaya, Oil Palm and Tomato 2nd in the production of Mango, Cashew, 3rd in the production of loose flowers and 4th in the production of Banana (NHB data base 2011).

The area under Horticulture crops grew on an average annually at the rate of 6.0% from 2001-02 to 2012-13(A), with the production growth being more impressive at 9.8%.

A total area of 8.95 lakh hectares was covered with Micro irrigation system in 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh till 31-03-2012 since November, 2003.

Livestock and Livestock Products

From a humble beginning of backyard poultry, Livestock Sector has grown to a stage of dynamic industry alongside the Milk production making quantum leap and Meat production increasing substantially.

A sizable number of families owning sheep and goat have already been covered with 100% livestock insurance. Effective veterinary and animal husbandry services rendered over the years have been the main factors helping these production levels. Livestock and dairying activity is more lucrative and provides sustainable daily income to nearly 60 Lakh families even during adverse seasonal conditions.

There is a large contingent of livestock in the state. As per 2007 census, the Livestock population consists of 112.23 lakh Cattle, 132.72 lakh Buffaloes, 255.39 lakh Sheep, 96.26 lakh Goats and 1239.85 lakh Poultry besides others.

The State Government has launched a massive programme for restructuring breeding operations in cattle under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) scheme being implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency (APLDA). The prominent achievements under the scheme include: expansion of artificial insemination activity, production, distribution and utilization of frozen semen (FS), organization of fertility camps, livestock insurance programme and feed and fodder development etc.

Fisheries

The fisheries sector as a significant employment generator, source of nutritious food and as a foreign exchange earner for the State, is showing a lot of promise for the state economy. About 1.4 million people are directly or indirectly employed in this sector in the State and reporting faster growth than crop and livestock sectors. Fisheries sector contributed 2.9 % to the GSDP 2012-13(A).

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in brackish water shrimp production, first in fresh water prawn production; second in fresh water fish production, second in total value of fish and prawn produced and fifth in marine fish production. The State contributes about Rs.3,000 Crores by way of marine exports, which is nearly 40% of marine exports from India. 16.03 Lakh tonnes of fish and prawn were produced in Andhra Pradesh in 2011-12.

Forestry

As per Forest records, Andhra Pradesh has 63,814 Sq. Kms of forest area constituting 23.2 % of the total geographical area of the State.

Forest products in the state include Timber, Bamboo, Firewood & Charcoal, Beedi leaves and miscellaneous items. There has been a gradual rise in the income accrued from forestry sector in the State. From Rs. 81.38 crores in 2006-07, it went up to Rs.148.86 crores in 2011-12 and Rs.72.37 (up to September 2012).

Sericulture

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of Mulberry and Tasar cocoons in the country, and is in the initial stages in Muga culture. Andhra Pradesh has the privilege of producing all 4 types of silk called Tasar, Eri, Muga besides mulberry that is predominantly practiced in Tribal areas of the State. Judicious exploitation for rearing tasar silkworms can be explored to create supplementary gainful employment for tribals as vast tracts of forest based tasar plantations are available in the State.

Andhra Pradesh has Tapioca plantations particularly in East Godavari District. The farmers can utilise 30% of the Tapioca leaf for rearing of Eri silk worms without any deterioration in the yield of Tapioca tuber, to get additional income of Rs. 2000 to 4000. 8.628 MTs of Eri cocoons were produced by the Tapioca farmers in 2011-12.

Marketing

Marketing has been identified as one of the major thrust areas under the 12th Plan. There are 333 Agricultural Market Committees under which 906 market yards are notified in the State.

The Market Committees collected Rs. 543.53 crores towards market fee during 2011-12 and Rs. 277.89 crores during 2012-13 (up to Oct. 2012).

There is a network of 107 Rythu Bazars in the State. On an average about 45,000 farmers sell over 1.90 Lakh quintals of vegetables, every week through these Rythu Bazars directly to the consumers.

Industrial Development

The government is planning to extend complete support to the industry sector with greater emphasis on skill development and encouragement to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in a big way. 98,920 clearances were issued under Single Window to 63,191 units with a proposed investment of Rs.4,55,358 Crores and creating employment potential of 15,17,576

persons (as on 31-08-2012) since the commencement of the Act.

After the introduction of the Industrial Policy in 1991, Andhra Pradesh received investment intention Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum for 7,632 proposals with an investment of Rs. 9,10,666 crores to provide employment to 14,34,529 persons so far (up to 31.10.2012). Of this, 3,206 proposals have gone into production with an investment of Rs.84,550 crores providing employment to 5,16,403 persons.

By the end of August, 2012, 2,859 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established during the year providing employment to 52932 persons involving an investment of Rs.1554 crore.

There are 115 SEZs approved by the Government of India and out of these, 76 were notified and 28 have become operational. Employment has been provided to 1,65,161 so far as against the projected direct employment generation of 16,39,349. Out of the projected investment of Rs. 1,05,447 crores and the achievement so far has been Rs. 14,267.43 crores.

There are 44 state level public enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the state. Rs.69355.98 crores capital was employed by all these 44 state level public enterprises. The Top five state level public enterprises with the highest 'Capital employed' constitute 61.50% of the total capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

The Government of A.P. during the Partnership Summit 2012, entered into MoU with the Cement Industry among other industry related initiatives and initiated action to process applications on fast track basis.

Mines and Geology

The State produces about 100 to 110 million tonnes of industrial minerals, 200 million cubic meters of dimensional stones and building material and stands 1st in Barytes and Limestone production in the country. The state contributes about 15% and approximately Rs.1000 Crores to the country's mineral value production by way of foreign exchange. The Mines Department has taken initiative to get NOC's from Revenue and disposed a record number of Mineral Concession Applications. The Department disposed 8547 Mineral concession applications in the year 2008-09, 10140 in the year 2009-10, 7731 in the year 2010-11, 6061 in the year 2011-12 and 2758 in the year 2012-13(up to Sep.2012).

Commerce and Exports

The State recorded Rs.1,13,917 crores exports in the year 2011-12 as against Rs.91,614 crores in the previous year. Computer software contributes more than 33% to the total exports. The other major exports from the State are Engineering items, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemicals and Plastics, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Leather, Animal, Marine Products, Minerals and Mineral Products.

Irrigation

86 projects (44 Major, 30 Medium, 4 Flood Banks and 8 Modernization) are being considered under Jalayagnam. The completion of the above projects, will create new irrigation potential of 97.07 lakh acres and stabilize 22.53 lakh acres. 14 projects were completed and water released for 23 more projects creating partial irrigation potential in 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to Sep.12). Remaining projects are programmed to be completed in a time bound manner.

21.435 Lakh acres of Irrigation Potential (17.47 Lakh acres new and 3.96 Lakh acres stabilization) were created under Major and Medium irrigation projects from 2004-05 to 2012-13. 8.25 lakh acres of irrigation potential was created under Minor irrigation sources and APSIDC irrigation projects. 29.68 lakh acres of new Irrigation potential was created from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to September-2012) including 3.96 lakh acres that was stabilized under Major, Medium, Minor and APSIDC.

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. 33 Projects (17 Major and 16 Medium) were included under AIBP with a target of creating Irrigation potential of 14.786 lakh Ha since 1996-97. About 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation. Rehabilitation of small tanks has been taken up at a cost of Rs.167 Crores.

Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted by Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) are in progress. The scheme is intended to improve 2157 Tanks at a total project cost of Rs. 1044.00 Crores to stabilize 15.37 Lakh Ha of ayacut. The scheme is in progress and about 2100 schemes have been grounded and 1189 works completed.

Groundwater

A net rise in groundwater level to an extent of 3.99 m. was recorded in the State over the pre-monsoon (May, 2012) ground water level in 2012-13 (up to November, 2012).

Power

The installed capacity has increased from 213 Mega Watt (MW) to 15895.30 MW from 1959 to 2012-13 (upto September, 2012); consumers served grew from 2.7 lakhs to 246.06 lakhs, and energy handled per annum increased from 686 MU to 41,165 MU (April'12 to Sep'12). The annual total revenue including non-tariff income from sale of power increased, from a mere Rs.5.50 crores to Rs.28188.55 crores.

The Government provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs.5358.67 Crs during the year 2012-13. The Tariff subsidy provided to agricultural sector was Rs 3621.98 Crs and cross subsidy to agricultural sector was Rs.3491.87 Crs.

As per modified policy, farmers having up to 3 connections in dry land, and up to 2.5 Acres land holding in wet lands are eligible for free power. 95% of the farmers out of 31.07 Lakh agricultural services, are eligible for free power excluding farmers having more than 3 connections in dry land, more than 2.5 Acres land holding in wetland, IT assesses and corporate farmers.

Roads

The total R&B Road Network in the State was 70,879 Kms as on 31-12-2012. Of this, National Highways constitute 4,730 Kms, the State Highways constitute 10,491 Kms Major District Roads constitute 32,262 Kms and Rural Roads 23,396 Kms. The density with reference to R&B Road Network in the State is 0.23 Kms per one Square Kilometer and 0.86 Kms per 1,000 persons.

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj engineering department was 1,43,918 Kms in the State as on 01-04-2012. Out of this, 5,448 Kms are other District Roads, 1,222 Kms Major District Roads and 1,37,248 Kms village roads. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads 3,644 Kms; BT 38,518 Kms, WBM 27,032 Kms and Gravel 74,724 Kms.

Transport

The State had a registry of 110.53 lakh vehicles as on 30-11-2011. About 72.22% of the vehicles on road are

two wheelers, followed by cars, three wheelers, buses and trucks. The growth of vehicles in the State is around 14%.

APSRTC

The corporation has 7 Zones, 23 Regions and 211 Depots with a total fleet strength of 22,604 buses and 1.23 lakhs employees on rolls as on September, 2012.

All the 211 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked through a dial up network. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.12 per litre during 2012-13 (up to September, 2012). It operates on about 82.03 lakh kms and transports about 1.50 crore passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 365 kms.

Airports

Domestic passenger growth was around 16.43% Year on Year (YoY), whereas International passenger's traffic grew by 1.33 % for the year 2011-12. Overall the passenger traffic has shown growth of 12.72% YoY. In the year 2011-12 the airport handled 8.60 Million passengers.

Sea Ports

The Gangavaram Port located in Visakhapatnam district handled 138.70 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.504.80 Crores in 2011-12. The Government received Rs.9.45 Crores as Government share. The Port handled 62.40 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.225.96 Crores in 2012-13 up to September, 2012.

Communications

There were 16,142 Post Offices in the State, of which 104 are Mukhya Dak Ghars/Head Post Offices, 2,335 Sub Post Offices and 13,703 Branch Post Offices as on 31st March 2012. Similarly, the state had 416 customer service centers having Telegraph section, 4,263 Telephone Exchanges up to Sep. 2012.

Banking

There were 9,008 scheduled bank offices by the end of June, 2012 in the State. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.3,59,228 crores and the total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs.4,15,010 crores as on 30-6-2012. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 115.53% as against RBI norm of 60%.

Tourism

APTDC has registered a systematic growth both in terms of revenue and tourist arrivals over the years. The Government's thrust on development and promotion of tourism has enabled this. In line with the policy of the Government, APTDC focused on development of tourism infrastructure that led to promotion of new tourism products and successful functioning of tourist centers.

Andhra Pradesh with more than 600 tourist locations attracts the largest number of tourists in India. More than 7 million visitors visit the state every year. Andhra Pradesh tourism is known as Koh-I-Noor of India.

Information Technology

IT sector is making steady strides in ushering rapid socio-economic development of the State. AP recorded a growth rate of 16% compared to the All India growth rate is 15.7%, in 2011-2012. The State of Andhra Pradesh contributes 12.4% to national IT exports and ranks 4th in IT performance in the country. IT sector contributes about 39% of total exports from all sectors in the State.

Information Technology (IT) sector in Andhra Pradesh reported a total exports turnover of Rs.40,646 crores, besides providing additional employment to 39,186 IT professionals, taking the total IT employment to 3,18,624 in the year 2011-2012.

School Education

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2011-12 was 133.91 lakhs out of which 4.10 lakhs were in Pre-primary; 70.84 lakhs in I-V classes; 26.06 lakhs in VI&VII classes, 32.67 lakhs in VIII-X classes and 0.23 lakhs in XI & XII classes. In percentage terms enrolment of children was about 52.91% in I-V classes, 19.46% children in VI&VII; 24.40% in VIII-X; 0.17 in XI&XII and the balance 3.06% in Pre-primary

During 2011-12, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 15.60% 20.79% at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) and 45.71% at I-X (Secondary Level).

70.54 lakh children were covered under Midday Meal Scheme during 2012-13, out of which, 37.42 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes, 20.20 lakh in Upper primary [VI-VIII], 0.17 lakh children in NCLP and 12.74 lakh children in High Schools.

Intermediate Education

There are 812 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The Director of Intermediate Education looks after the functioning of 205 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters.

12 Exclusive Government Vocational Junior colleges and 753 Junior Colleges (both Government and private) are also offering Vocational courses in addition to 698 Exclusive Private Vocational Junior Colleges.

Collegiate Education

There are 252 Government Degree Colleges with an intake of 1.91 lakh students and 179 Aided Colleges with 1.44 lakh students in the state with a total enrolment of 3.35 lakhs. 76 Under Graduate restructured courses were started in 78 degree colleges in the last three years. Similarly, 60 restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 59 colleges.

Technical Education

Professional courses are offered at various levels. The intake in Engineering courses is 3,35,000 in 707 institutions; 46,795 in 644 institutions in MCA; 86,905 in 926 institutions MBA; 29,520 in 290 institutions in B. Pharmacy; 2560 in 47 institutions in the D. Pharmacy; and 76,000 in 263 institutions in Polytechnic courses.

Craftsmen trainings are being given in 140 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 658 Private ITCs under employment and training programme. The total intake capacity of Government ITIs was 24,250 and Private ITCs 74,500 students in 2012-13.

Family Welfare

Family Welfare Department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 12,522 Sub-Centres, 1,624 Primary Health Centres, 292 Community Health Centres, 91 Area Hospitals, 17 District Hospitals, 11 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 14 Teaching hospitals. There are 116 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 12 Urban Health Posts in Hyderabad and 272 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas of the State.

The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state are 17.5, 7.5 and 43 respectively for

the year, 2011 while it is 21.8, 7.1 and 44 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Oct.2012). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 134 in the state as against 212 in All-India as per the Sample Registration System, 2007-09. Health indicators are being effectively monitored at the district level under health-nutrition convergence approach.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme

Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Scheme is being implemented through Aarogyasri Health Care Trust to assist 233 lakh poor families from catastrophic health expenditure in the state. The scheme provides end-to-end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of hospitals from Government and private sector. Under the scheme, each BPL family is provided health coverage to the extent of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

The scheme introduced on 01.04.2007 on pilot basis was subsequently extended to the entire state in a phased manner to cover 7.0 crore population spread across the state. 938 identified therapies in 31 categories are covered under the scheme. The entire scheme is funded by the Government and budget is provided through green channel to facilitate unhindered access to required funds.

About 35,391 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 62.98 lakh patients screened in these health camps since inception of the scheme (01.04.2007) until 30th September 2012. 40.80 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 18.17 lakh patients treated as in-patients in 425 network hospitals under the scheme so far. 16.36 lakh therapies were pre-authorized.

A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

APVVP hospitals provide out-patient, in-patient services, diagnostic services and laboratory services.

There are 2234 Medical, 4733 Nursing and 3893 Paramedical, 2743 Support and Administration cadres working for health care in the state. Vacancies are being filled up to provide better medical care to needy patients.

Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted to third party agencies and other non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or contract basis.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme is being implemented at the hospital level. The Scheme aims to provide cashless deliveries and care to sick new born for 30 days after birth, make local purchase of emergency drugs and consumables, facilitate diagnostics for ANC checkups and provide free blood and free diet.

Health

The School health program known as Jawahar Bala Arogya Raksha (JBAR) is aimed at prevention of illness as well as promotion of health and well-being of school children, through early detection and care, development of healthy attitude and behavior, ensuring healthy environment at school, prevention of communicable diseases and increased learning capabilities.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the states with the sixth highest prevalence of AIDS in the country. Among these six states, Andhra Pradesh tops in terms of the maximum PLHAs (People living with HIV/AIDS) in the country. However, through sustained efforts, during the last three years, the prevalence has come down, as per reports of the year 2010.

Women Development and Child Welfare

There are 387 ICDS projects (300 in Rural areas, 29 in tribal areas and 58 in urban areas) with 91,307 Anganwadi centers. The Government has taken up mother child protection in a big way and the progress is being monitored through the Mother Child Tracking System on a regular basis.

A convergent approach has been evolved to protect the health of the pregnant and lactating mothers and newly born babies through Maarpu, Indiramma Amrutha Hastham and other programmes.

Disabled Welfare

There are 5 Residential Schools for visually impaired, 6 Residential Schools for hearing impaired, One Residential Junior College for hearing impaired at Bapatla and one Residential Junior College for visually impaired at Mahaboobnagar headed by Principals of respective School/College.

There are about 40 Hostels and 3 Homes functioning under the control of department. Economic Rehabilitation and Development schemes are being implemented through bank linkage.

Backward Classes Welfare

There are 1,398 Government B.C. hostels, (1,074 hostels for boys and 309 hostels for girls and 15 integrated hostels) at present. A total of 1,54,096 boarders were admitted in B.C. hostels during 2011-12 and 1,38,415 were admitted up to Sep.2012. All these hostels include an intake of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes students for encouraging Social Integration.

885 hostels of the total 1,398 hostels are located in Government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 114 buildings are under construction under matching grant programme and under centrally sponsored scheme to provide clean and healthy ambience to boarders. 3.03 lakh EBC students were sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2011-12 and 4,17,429 students in 2012-13.

Social Welfare

2,358 hostels (Boys 1,640 and Girls 718) were functioning in the State in 2011-12, with 1.96 lakh students. Government enhanced the mess charges in Government hostels from Rs.475/- per month to Rs.850/- p.m. for boarders up to 7th class and from Rs.535/- p.m. to Rs.850/- p.m. for boarders from 8th to 10th class from the academic year 2012-13 onwards.

Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted "Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act,2013 in January, 2013 to ensure accelerated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years. Old people, widows, weavers and disabled persons are given pensions under INDIRAMMA programme. 2,19,272 pensioners were given pensions in the 1st Phase, 2,36,318 in the 2nd Phase and 2,38,225 pensioners in the 3rd phase were assisted under INDIRAMMA programme. 6,93,815 were given pensions in the three phases.

Tribal Welfare

Tribal Welfare Department maintains 599 Ashram schools with a strength of 1,44,720 ST students; 442 Hostels with a strength of 68,570; 4,317 Government Primary Schools with a strength of 90,289; and 269 Post-matric hostels with a boarder strength of 45,730 ST students. 86% of ST students passed in the SSC exams held in March, 2012. 5,788 ST students studying

in 121 reputed schools under Best Available Schools Scheme receive Pre-Matric Scholarships ranging from Rs.8,800/- to Rs.20,000/- per annum per boarder. Post Matric Scholarships worth Rs. 93.82 cr. were sanctioned to ST students in 2012-13 till September, 2012.

Minorities Welfare

A.P. State Minorities Finance Corporation assists weaker sections of Minorities viz., Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis etc., in their socio economic development through banks for which subsidy is provided for economic assistance schemes and Grant-in-Aid for welfare schemes.

Pre & post matric scholarships & fee reimbursement to cover spill over cases of 1,44,478 students of 2011-12 and Rs. 18,342.49 lakhs for 2012-13 (up to Sept'12) were released under AP State Minorities Finance Corporation.

Youth Services

It is programmed to assist 9000 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.90.00 crores, out of which Rs.27.00 crores was subsidy and Rs.63.00 Crores bank loan under Rajiv Yuvasakhati programme in 2012-13. Sanctions were accorded to 6945 units with a subsidy of Rs.17.49 crores, Bank loan of Rs.37.42 crores, beneficiary contribution of 0.84 crores and project cost of Rs.55.75 crores. 83 units were grounded up to November, 2012 with a subsidy of Rs.0.24 crores and Bank loan of Rs.0.51 crores, beneficiary contribution of 0.03 and project cost of Rs.0.78 crores.

Housing

105.82 lakh houses were completed comprising 97.30 lakh in rural areas and 8.52 lakh in urban areas since its inception till the end of 31st March 2012 under Weaker Section Housing Programme. 2.03 lakh houses were completed, of which 1.91 lakh are in rural areas and 0.13 lakh in urban areas in 2012-13 (up to September, 2012).

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

The Government is determined to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas by delivering adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people, especially ensuring supply of safe water to habitations with fluoride, brackish and polluted water. About 2342 (1960 SVS+382 MVS) works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 2520.23 crore to cover 12,139 habitations in 2012-

13. Rs.447.00 Crore was spent covering 1947 habitations up to November 2012 and the balance works are in progress.

Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan - Total Sanitation Campaign

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been renamed as Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan (NBA) from 1st April 2012. Projects were sanctioned in 22 districts in the State in a phased manner by Government of India with matching share from State Government, beneficiaries and panchayats.

The Programme is sanctioned with a target of 1,02,65,917 Individual household Latrines (IHHLs) to be constructed in rural areas for BPL families, 1,15,908 School toilets and 14,990 Anganwadi toilets; against which, 81,71,542 IHHLs, 1,12,588 School toilets, and 8,073 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed up to November, 2012. 6,54,282 IHHLs, 7,308 School toilets, and 1,048 Anganwadi toilets were constructed in 2011-12.

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. 18 water supply schemes costing Rs.603.27 crore have been completed duly adding 181.71 MLD during 2012-13 (Sept. 2012).

Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority

Outer Ring Road Project (Hyderabad)

Government has taken up development of major infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad City including the construction of Outer Ring Road. The 158 Km long Outer Ring Road provides connectivity to various National Highways, State Highways and MDRs. The ORR is being taken up as an eight lane access controlled expressway with a design speed of 120 KMPH.

The 8- lane ORR under phase-I was opened to traffic in July 2010. Phase-I works including service roads, flyover at Gachibowli and other miscellaneous works have been completed.

The construction of RoB on spinal road at Kukatpally

near MMTS station was taken up as a 4-lane divided carriageway with 910 mts length and 21.5 mts width at an estimated amount of Rs. 68.68 Crores. 95% of the works are completed in Non-Railway portion.

Rural Development

At present there are 1,15,48,174 SHG members in 10,59,101 SHGs organized into 38,821 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1098 Mandal Samakhyas (MSs). In addition to the above (MSs), there are 406 Mandal Vikalangula Sangams, 4 Zilla Vikalangula Samakhyas, 17 Chenchu Mandal Samakhyas, 7 Fishermen Mandal Samakhyas and 20 Yanadi Mandal Samakhyas in the State. The total savings & corpus of SHG members up to September 2012 was Rs.4054.44 crores and Rs.5871.91 crores respectively. The social capital created during the project period up to September, 2012 was 1,73,841.

In all, a total of 76.09 lakhs pensions are targeted to be distributed every month. An amount of Rs. 1922.37 crores was provided in the budget, Rs.1941.03 crores was released, Rs.2069.00 crores distributed to 69.04 lakh pensioners in 2011-12. Rs. 2178.44 Crores was allocated in budget, Rs. 1089.22 Crores released and Rs. 1108.55 Crores distributed to 68.05 lakh pensioners. (up to Sep:12) in 2012-13.

Backward Region Grant Fund

A total of 48,327 works with an estimated cost of Rs.568.29 Cr. (which includes 13,625 works with an amount of Rs.138.66 Cr.) under SC Sub-Plan and 6871 works with an amount of Rs.80.17 crores under ST Sub-Plan were taken up under this scheme. 19333 spill-over works also were taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.295.26 crores for the year 2012-13. Physical works of 18,337 works at an expenditure of Rs.163.14 crores were completed up to Sep 2012.

Rajiv Palle Bata

An amount of 463.22 crores was sanctioned under the programme up to 31.3.2012. No works were sanctioned under RPB in the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. Allocated amount is being released partly for completion of ongoing works which were sanctioned during the year 2008-09. An amount of Rs.15.00 crores was provided under the programme in 2012-13. Out of these funds, an amount of Rs.3.385 crores was released to districts for completion of ongoing RPB works.

Rachabanda

Rachabanda programme is a new initiative taken up by the Government recently to instill confidence among the public by redressing their grievances and taking administration to the door steps of the people.

About 21.43 lakh ration cards/coupons and 5.21 lakh pensions were distributed and 2.87 lakh houses sanctioned during Rachabanda-II. Fresh applications received during this programme are being redressed in a phased manner.

Poverty

As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission released in March 2012, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh was 22.8% and 17.7% respectively and combined was 21.1% for the year 2009-10. Corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 33.8%, 20.9% for rural and urban areas and combined was 29.8%. Annexure 9.1 depicts the percentage of people below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods.

Employment - Unemployment

The number of establishments in the organized sector grew to 19,591 by March, 2012. Out of these, 13,175 were in Public Sector and 6,416 were in Private Sector.

20.28 lakhs persons were employed in the organized Sector as on March, 2012. The Public Sector alone accounted for 12.76 lakhs and the remaining 7.52 lakhs were employed in the Private Sector.

A total of 1,97,087 candidates were enrolled, 9,530 vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and 820 candidates placed in 2012-13 (up to Oct.12). There were 19,07,027 candidates on live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of October, 2012.

The rural and urban unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh as well as at All India levels increased from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. However, from 1999-2000 to

2004-05, the rural and urban unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh decreased.

The decline in urban unemployment (from 39 to 36) was sharper compared to that of rural unemployment (from 8 to 7). Rural Unemployment rate has however increased (5 points) from 7 in 2004-05 to 12 in 2009-10 whereas urban unemployment rate has decreased by 5 points from 36 to 31. Similarly, at All India level, urban unemployment rate has fallen sharply 11 points from 45 to 34 whereas rural unemployment rate declined marginally (only 1 point) from 17 to 16.

11th Five Year Plan

The state economy, as measured by growth in the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), grew at 8.18% during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-12) – marginally higher than the All India's GDP growth of 8.03% for the same period.

The performance of the state economy during the last three Five year plan periods has come out to be better than the national average, albeit marginally. In spite of the fact that there is some shortfall in the overall achievement during the 11th Plan period as compared to the growth target, the growth achievement, none the less can be considered noteworthy.

12th Five Year Plan

The main goal of the 12th Plan is 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth'. Andhra Pradesh is targeting a growth of 10% during the 12th Plan period (2012-17) with the corresponding sectoral growth targets of 6% for Agriculture, 10.5% for Industry and 11.5% for Services.

The overall strategy for 12th Plan will be to look beyond growth and focus on generation of employment to the millions of the youth in the State. This will eventually result in a faster reduction in unemployment and poverty through skill development and also help bridging multiple divides.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

2 Chapter

Gross State Domestic Product

Outcomes on sustained human development depend on several factors such as macroeconomic policies and strategies of the Central and State Governments, particularly relating to health, education and economic growth. The State Domestic Product (SDP) and its related aggregates are important indicators of state economy. Improvement in availability of basic data over the years has helped in reviewing the methodology from time to time for estimating the State Domestic Product, also known as State Income. Updating data from time to time and shifting base year to a more recent year is undertaken regularly so that the structural and sectoral shifts likely to take place in a developing economy can be properly gauged and captured.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) introduced a new series of National Accounts Statistics with base year 2004-05 in place of the previous series with 1999-2000 base year. This was done to incorporate latest data from various surveys and censuses conducted by State / Central Governments as per latest international standards and to capture the structural changes taking place in the economy. Accordingly, the base year for the state has also been revised and information on State Domestic Product presented in the new series of 2004-05 base year.

The 4th meeting of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics approved and modified the nomenclature of GDP estimates released at various points of time in a year to alert users about revisions of various estimates of GDP. The changes in the nomenclature are given at the end of the chapter.

The State Domestic Product (SDP) is usually estimated by 'Income originating approach', wherein income generated by the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state are aggregated. It represents the value of goods and services produced within the state, counted without duplication during a specific period of time, usually a

year. The estimates of SDP and related aggregates are generally prepared both at current and constant prices.

These estimates of economy over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral composition of SDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of plans for overall economic development. These estimates when studied in relation to the total population of the state indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or the standard of living of the people in the State. These are referred as estimates of Per Capita Income (PCI).

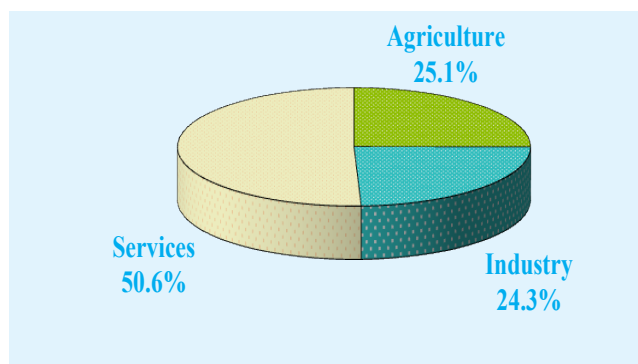
During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), Andhra Pradesh registered an average growth rate of 8.18% against the Nation's GDP growth rate of 8.02% (at constant prices).

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.4,26,470 crore as against Rs.4,05,046 crore for 2011-12 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 5.29%. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 1.96% in Agriculture sector, 0.73% in Industry sector and 8.45% in the Services sector.

Sectoral Composition of GSDP

The sectoral composition of GSDP both at current and constant (2004-05) prices has undergone considerable change during the past few years with the shift happening essentially from Agriculture sector to Services sector. In 2004-05, the share of Agriculture in the GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices was 25.1%, Industry 24.3% and Services sector 50.6%. In 2012-13, the share of agriculture in the GSDP declined to 18.7% and Services sector was the gainer whose contribution moved up to 57.7%. The Industry sector has not shown much variation and continues to hover around 24% mark.

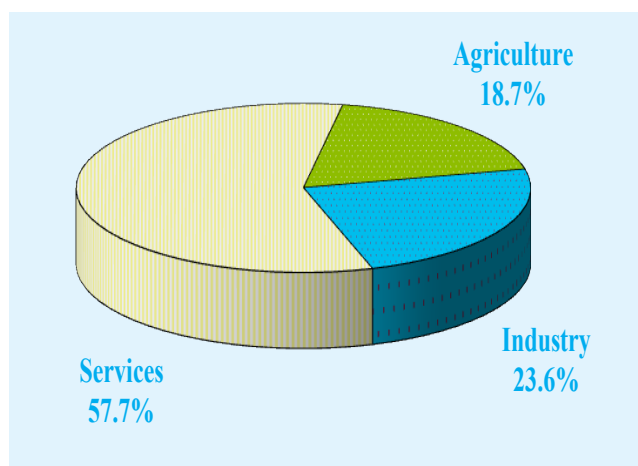
Chart 2.1 : Sectoral composition of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices in 2004-05



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

The Agriculture sector, showed great resilience witnessing impressive growth rates in recent past. As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP for 2012-13, this sector posted a growth of 1.96%. Increase in the production of milk and meat under Livestock sub-sector helped the Agriculture sector to put up this modest growth, despite the Crop sector (agriculture including horticulture) registering a negative growth rate of 2.69% due to decline in food grains production from 184 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 to 171 lakh tonnes estimated for 2012-13. Unfavourable/adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in most parts of the state was largely responsible for the slide. Among the sectors allied to Agriculture, the Livestock and Forestry & Logging sub-sectors registered growth rates of 6.31% and 2.51% respectively, while substantial increase in the production of Inland fish and brackish water prawns helped the Fishing sector post an impressive growth rate of 10.65 % during 2012-13.

Chart 2.2 : Sectoral composition of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices in 2012-13(A)



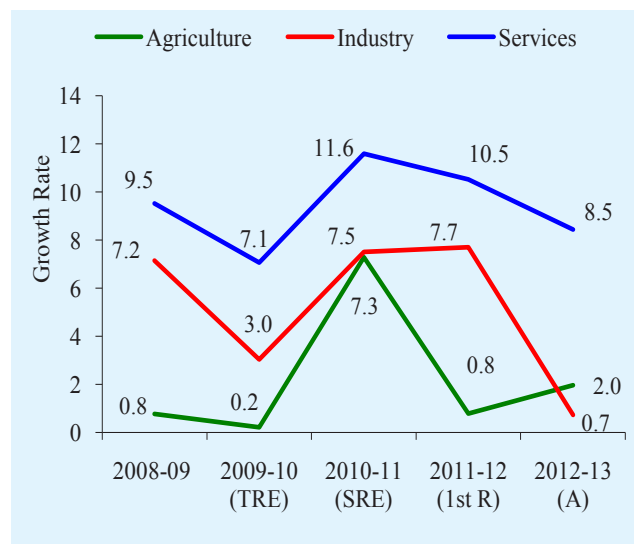
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

Industry sector, comprising Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing (Registered and Unregistered), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction, registered a growth rate of 0.73% during 2012-13. Shortage in electrical power availability adversely impacted the Manufacturing and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sectors which have respectively registered negative growth rates of 3.69% and 2.07%. The Construction sector registered a growth rate of 6.85% Mining and Quarrying sector registered a growth rate 5.50%.

Services sector, with its consistently surging share in the GSDP, continued to be the engine for pushing overall growth in the state. Services sector comprising Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means & Storage, Communications, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services and Community, Social & Personal services registered a growth rate of 8.45% during the year 2012-13. Among the sub-sectors, Communication, Banking & Insurance and transport by other means & storage have shown impressive growth.

Sector wise growth rates of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices from 2008-09 to 2012-13 are depicted below to envision the sectoral growth scenario during the last 5 years.

Chart 2.3 : Sectoral GSDP growth rates at constant (2004-05) prices



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

Estimates of GSDP/GDP and growth rates both at current and constant (2004-05) prices of Andhra Pradesh and all India from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (A) are shown in Annexures 2.1 to 2.12.

GSDP of Andhra Pradesh and GDP of All India

GSDP of Andhra Pradesh at constant (2004-05) prices and GDP of All India at constant (2004-05) prices are shown in Table 2.1.

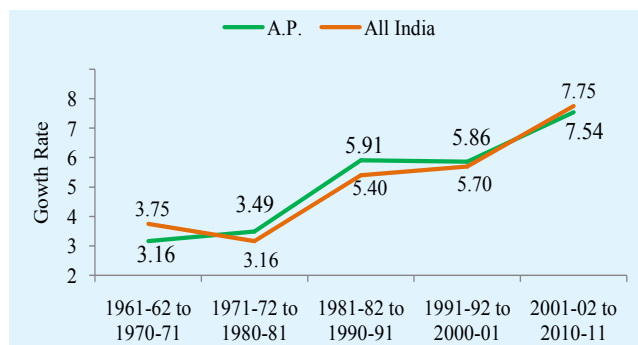
Table 2.1 : GSDP of A.P. and GDP of All India at constant (2004-05) prices

Year	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	GSDP (Rs.Crs)	Growth Rate (%)	GDP (Rs.Crs)	Growth Rate (%)
2004-05	2,24,713	-	29,71,464	-
2005-06	2,46,210	9.6	32,53,073	9.5
2006-07	2,73,730	11.2	35,64,364	9.6
2007-08	3,06,645	12.0	38,96,636	9.3
2008-09	3,27,731	6.9	41,58,676	6.7
2009-10*	3,42,571	4.5	45,16,071	8.6
2010-11#	3,75,664	9.7	49,37,006	9.3
2011-12\$	4,05,046	7.8	52,43,582	6.2
2012-13@	4,26,470	5.3	55,03,476	5.0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh and C.S.O., New Delhi.
Note: *Third Revised Estimate, # Second Revised Estimate, \$ First Revised Estimate, @ Advance Estimate.

Andhra Pradesh GSDP and All India GDP growth rates accelerated since 1980s breaking the earlier average growth rate ranging between 3 to 5%. The national economy as well as state economy moved to high growth rates as a result of economic reforms that were initiated. The decadal average annual growth rates of GSDP of AP and GDP of All India at 2004-05 Prices are given in Annexures 2.6 and 2.12.

Chart 2.4 : Decadal average annual growth rates of GSDP of AP and GDP of All India at 2004-05 prices



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

Per Capita Income

Per Capita Income is a pointer for the standard of living of people. As per the Advance estimates of 2012-13,

the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.77,277 from Rs.68,970 in 2011-12 registering a growth of 12%. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices, also gone up from Rs.42,119 in 2011-12 to Rs.44,110 in 2012-13, a growth rate of 4.7%. Year wise details of Per Capita Income of A.P and All India at current prices are given in Table- 2.2.

Table 2.2 : Per Capita Income of A.P. and All India at current prices (in Rupees)

Year	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Per Capita Income	Growth Rate (%)	Per Capita Income	Growth Rate (%)
2004-05	25,321	-	24,143	-
2005-06	28,539	12.7	27,131	12.4
2006-07	33,135	16.1	31,206	15.0
2007-08	39,727	19.9	35,825	14.8
2008-09	46,345	16.7	40,775	13.8
2009-10*	51,114	10.3	46,249	13.4
2010-11#	60,703	18.7	54,151	17.1
2011-12\$	68,970	13.6	61,564	13.7
2012-13@	77,277	12.0	68,747	11.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh and C.S.O., New Delhi.
Note: *Third Revised Estimate, # Second Revised Estimate, \$ First Revised Estimate, @ Advance Estimate.

Details about the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and Per Capita Income (PCI) of Andhra Pradesh and Net Domestic Product of All India at current and constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2012-13 are presented in Annexure 2.13.

Gross District Domestic Product:

District Income is defined as the sum total of economic value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the district, irrespective of whether the person owning that income resides inside or outside the district.

Details about the Gross District Domestic Product from 2004-05 to 2010-11 (SRE) both at current and constant (2004-05) prices are given in Annexures 2.14 and 2.15. Details about District Per Capita Income at factor cost both at current & constant (2004-05) prices are given in Annexures 2.16 and 2.17 respectively. The Gross Value Added by Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors at current and constant (2004-05) prices are given in Annexures 2.18 to 2.23.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The growth of productive capacity of the economy of a state depends on its rate of capital accumulation and is assessed by estimating the capital formation of that state. The higher the rate of capital accumulation, the higher would be the growth of the productive capacity of the economy, where as its paucity leads to low level of production with higher cost. Thus Capital Formation assumes paramount importance in the context of policy making by the State and Central Governments. It reveals the potentiality of the investments in the public as well as the private sectors and gives the net addition of assets created during the year.

Estimates of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) consists of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and changes in stock. GFCF is a better indicator than GCF since changes in stock is subject to more fluctuations and also because of the non-availability of information on stocks in most of the private sector industry groups. Hence, the estimates are confined to GFCF rather than GCF at current prices. For measurement of GFCF at State level, expenditure approach is followed as the data on imports and exports of capital goods across the state boundaries and net inflow of resources from outside the State are not available. The GFCF by industry group has been revised from 2004-05 to 2009-10 due to the revision of supra-regional sub-sectors data by the Central Statistics Office.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2010-11 (SRE) at current prices is Rs.1,54,586 crore as against Rs.1,31,333 crore in 2009-10 reflecting a growth rate of 17.71%. During 2010-11, the GFCF at national level was Rs.24,74,464 crore as against Rs.20,55,772 crore in 2009-10 showing a growth rate of 20.37%. Details of GFCF of A.P and All India from 2004-05 to 2010-11 (SRE) at current prices are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 : Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Andhra Pradesh and All India at current prices

	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	GFCF (Rs.Crs)	Growth Rate	GFCF (Rs. Crs)	Growth Rate
2004-05	58,798	—	9,31,028	—
2005-06	72,118	22.65	11,20,292	20.33
2006-07	89,234	23.73	13,43,775	19.95
2007-08	1,09,000	22.15	16,41,673	22.17
2008-09	1,22,548	12.43	18,21,099	10.93
2009-10 (TRE)	1,31,333	7.17	20,55,772	12.89
2010-11 (SRE)	1,54,586	17.71	24,74,464	20.37

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.
Note: TRE: Third Revised Estimate, SRE: Second Revised Estimate.

The Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percentage to Gross State Domestic Product at current Prices is one of the indicators for measuring the productive potential of investments made during a year at state level. Details about the pattern / trends of investments from 2004-05 to 2010-11(SRE) are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 : GFCF as Percentage of GSDP and GDP

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2004-05	26.17	31.33
2005-06	28.18	33.04
2006-07	29.64	33.99
2007-08	29.88	35.83
2008-09	27.72	34.34
2009-10 (TRE)	27.54	33.65
2010-11 (SRE)	27.07	34.05

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.
Note: TRE: Third Revised Estimate, SRE: Second Revised Estimate.

Details of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by type of institutions i.e., public and private participation in creation of assets since 2004-05 to 2010-11 in Andhra Pradesh is shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 : Gross Fixed Capital Formation in A.P and All India at current prices
(Rs. Crore)

Year	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
2004-05	13,797 (23.47)	45,001 (76.53)	2,24,108 (24.07)	7,06,920 (75.93)
2005-06	17,940 (24.88)	54,178 (75.12)	2,71,342 (24.22)	8,48,950 (75.78)
2006-07	23,857 (26.74)	65,377 (73.26)	3,39,617 (25.27)	10,04,158 (74.73)
2007-08	32,413 (29.74)	76,587 (70.26)	4,01,326 (24.45)	12,40,347 (75.55)
2008-09	36,760 (30.00)	85,788 (70.00)	4,80,698 (26.40)	13,40,401 (73.60)
2009-10 (TRE)	38,258 (29.13)	93,075 (70.87)	5,43,883 (26.46)	15,11,889 (73.54)
2010-11 (SRE)	38,669 (25.01)	1,15,917 (74.99)	6,06,245 (24.50)	18,68,219 (75.50)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.
Note: TRE: Third Revised Estimate, SRE: Second Revised Estimate.
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

As seen from the above table, it is observed that creation of assets during the indicated years are more in Private sector as compared to Public sector both in case of Andhra Pradesh as well as All India during 2004-05 to 2010-11. Details about industry group wise GFCF in A.P from 2004-05 to 2010-11(SRE) is shown in Annexure 2.24.

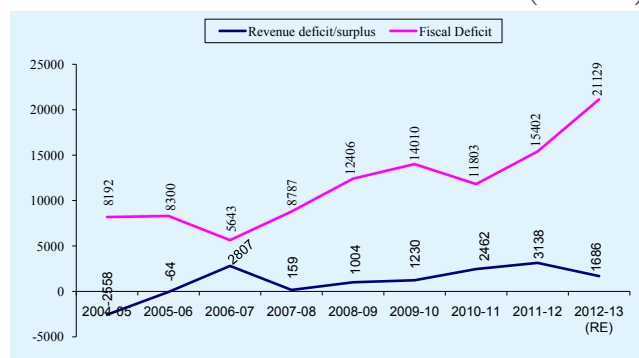
Nomenclature

Present	Modified
Advance Estimates (AE)	Advance Estimates (A)
Updated Advance Estimates (UAE)	Provisional Estimate (PE)
Quick Estimate (QE)	First Revised Estimate (FRE)
Provisional Estimate (PE)	Second Revised Estimate (SRE)
Revised Estimate (RE)	Third Revised Estimate (TRE)

Public Finance management in the state continued to be compliant with the mandates of APFRBM Act, 2005. The Act stipulates that the State Government shall maintain a revenue surplus in a financial year and ensure that fiscal deficit does not exceed 3 per cent of GSDP.

During the financial year 2011-12, the State Government took regular action to achieve the targets on fiscal reforms. The state achieved revenue surplus and contained fiscal deficit to well within the FRBM target of 3 per cent of GSDP from the year 2006-07. The details of revenue deficit / surplus and fiscal deficit from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (RE) are shown in Chart-3.1.

Chart 3.1 : Revenue deficit / surplus and fiscal deficit
(Rs.Crore)



Source: Finance Department

The State Government made efforts to reduce revenue expenditure and improve the revenues by plugging loopholes in the collection of tax revenues. The revenue collections were increased satisfactorily. But, the revenue expenditure was increased to an extent of 15 per cent during the year 2011-12 over 2010-11. The main reasons for increase of revenue expenditure are increase in the number of beneficiaries of scholarships and tuition fees to the SCs / STs / BCs apart from Power Subsidy and Rice Subsidy.

During the financial year 2012-13 (RE), own tax revenue estimates at Rs.62,572 crore registered a growth rate of 17.43 per cent over previous year. Similarly, non-tax revenue estimates at Rs.12,864 crore registered a growth

rate of 10 per cent over the previous year. Revenue expenditure at Rs.1,07,815 crore resulted in a revenue surplus of Rs.1686 crore. Fiscal deficit estimates at Rs.21,129 crore constitutes 2.46 per cent of GSDP.

Revenue Mobilization

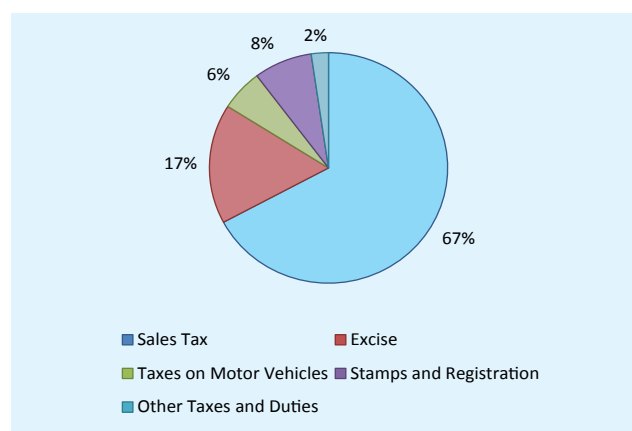
Tax collections increased at 18.04 per cent during the year 2011-12 over the year 2010-11 due to strengthening of tax collection mechanism. The average rate of growth of tax revenue stands during last 3 years at 17.27 per cent. Compensation for loss to revenue on account of phasing out of Central Sales Tax from Government of India in the year 2011-12 was received for Rs.986 crore. The growth in Non-tax revenue was also increased to an extent of 9.08 per cent in the year 2011-12 over 2010-11.

Own Tax Revenues

The State's own tax revenues grew by 18.04 per cent in the year 2011-12 over the previous year 2010-11 and stood at Rs.53,283 crore. Sales Tax, Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax and Stamps and Registration contribute the bulk of the Tax Revenues.

The Composition of the Own Tax Revenue during 2012-13 (RE) is depicted in Chart-3.2.

Chart 3.2: State's Own Tax Revenue



Source: Finance Department

Own tax revenue from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (RE) is shown in Chart-3.3 and the details of the composition of own tax revenue are given in Annexure 3.1.

Chart 3.3: Own Tax Revenues (Rs.Crore)



Source: Finance Department

Own Non-Tax Revenue

The own non-tax revenue was increased to Rs.11,694 crore in the year 2011-12 where as the actuals for the year 2010-11 was Rs.10,720 crore. The major components of State's own non-tax revenue from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.2.

Central Transfers

The receipts under Central Tax Devolution for the fiscal year 2011-12 stood at Rs.17751Crore, which is an increase of Rs.2514 Crore over 2010-11. The flow of Total Central resources to the State from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (RE) is given in Annexure 3.3.

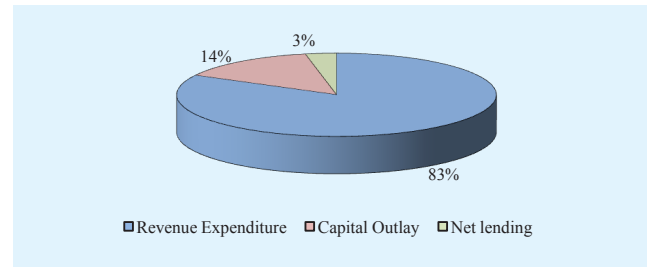
Expenditure / Restructuring Expenditure

During the year 2011-12, capital expenditure constituted 17.01 per cent out of the total expenditure. Out of the provision of Rs.21,428 crore made in 2011-12 (BE), the capital expenditure including loans and advances was Rs.18,540 crore. The major part of the capital expenditure was allocated to irrigation sector, roads and bridges and welfare sector. The State is continuously implementing the schemes like subsidy rice, power subsidy, old age pensions, pavala vaddi to SHGs, INDIRAMMA BATA, Housing Programmes etc. The State is implementing social sector schemes without hindrance in keeping view

the inclusiveness which are benefiting the people below poverty line in the State.

The composition of total expenditure in 2011-12 is depicted in Pie-Chart 3.4 and details of the expenditure from 2001-02 to 2012-13 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.5.

Chart 3.4 : Composition of Expenditure -2012-13 (RE)



Source: Finance Department

Debt and Interest Payments

Interest payments against Government debt had gone up from Rs.9675 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.10561 crores in 2011-12. The interest payment during 2011-12 increased by 9.15 per cent over previous year. The total outstanding debt by the end of March 2011-12 was Rs.1,35,646 crore, which comes to 20.70 per cent of GSDP. The State Government is well within the limits of the outstanding debt 27.6 per cent fixed in the APFRBM Act. The Outstanding Central Loans as a proportion of the total debt comprising 12.72 per cent and market borrowings constitute another 55.35 per cent. The composition of Outstanding Debt from 2001-02 to 2012-13 (RE) is given in Annexure 3.7.

Fiscal Deficit

In the year 2011-12, the actual percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is at 2.35 per cent. Thus, the State Government is within the target percentage of fiscal deficit limits (3 per cent) prescribed by Government of India.

The Interest Payments and Fiscal Deficit from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (RE) are given in Annexure-3.6.

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

4 Chapter

PRICES

One of the foremost concerns of Governments is to have a regular and periodic check on the movement of prices of essential commodities since a change in price level is likely to have an impact on the pattern of consumption of the consumer. This confers great importance on collection and analysis of prices. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collects the prices of essential commodities from selected centres across the State on daily basis.

Rice, Red gramdal, Groundnut Oil, Tamarind (without seed), Red Chillies (dry) and Onions are the essential commodities that are being monitored. 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	Apr - Dec. 2011	Apr - Dec. 2012	Growth rate (%) of Apr-Dec.12 over Apr-Dec.11
Rice (II sort)	17.92	19.84	10.71
Redgramdal (II sort)	56.16	59.74	6.43
Groundnut Oil	91.42	114.14	24.85
Common Tamarind (Without seed)	75.96	55.59	(-)26.82
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	97.16	60.98	(-)37.24
Onions(Gr II)	11.36	10.80	(-)4.93

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

A perusal into the trends of the data on prices reveals that the average daily retail prices of rice (II sort), Redgramdal (II sort) and Groundnut Oil have shown an increasing trend whereas prices of Common Tamarind

(Without seed), Red Chillies Dry (Gr II) and Onions (Gr II) have shown a decreasing trend in the period April to December 2012 compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Price Index is a statistical tool for measuring the relative change in price level with reference to time, geographical location and other characteristics. It is also considered as a barometer of economic activity.

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

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers

The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) Old Base 1982=100 was replaced with the New Base 2001=100 from January, 2006. Twelve centres in Andhra Pradesh were selected both for Central and State Series based on Industrial workforce for the construction and compilation of CPI Numbers for Industrial Workers with New Base 2001=100.

These centres are 1.Hyderabad, 2.Visakhapatnam, 3.Warangal, 4.Guntur, 5.Vijayawada, 6.Godavarikhani, 7.Vijaya-nagaram-Chittivalasa,8.Kakinada- Rajahmundry, 9.Jaggaihpeta - Miryalaguda, 10.Tirupati - Renigunta, 11. Kothagudem- Palwancha and 12. Nizamabad-Bodhan. Labour Bureau, Simla compiles the index for the first six selected centres since they are treated as Central Series, while the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics compiles the index covering the remaining six complex centres in Andhra Pradesh.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 10% both in the State and All India level during the period from April to November 2012 over the corresponding period of previous year. Details about the Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers from 2006-07 to 2011-12 and growth of indices during

the period from April to November 2012 over the corresponding period of previous year are shown in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 : Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers

(Base : 2001 =100)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2006-07	125	125
2007-08	132	133
2008-09	147	145
2009-10	168	163
2010-11	185	180
2011-12	195	195
Apr. to Nov.12	212	212
Growth rate(%) Apr. to Nov. 2012 over Apr. to Nov.,2011	10	10

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour

The Labour Bureau, Simla compiles the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) with 1986-87 as base year. The Table 4.3 given below indicates the indices during April to November 2012. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 7.57% in the State and 8.91% at All India compared to the corresponding period in previous year.

Table 4.3 : Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour

(Base : 1986-87 =100)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2009-10	534	513
2010-11	589	564
2011-12	654	611
2012-13 (Apr to Nov, 2012)	696	660
Growth rate of Apr to Nov, 2012 over Apr to Nov, 2011	7.57	8.91

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined.

The Government of India observed that Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers compiled and released for industrial workers, agricultural labourers and rural labourers, reflect the fluctuations in retail prices pertaining to these specific segments only and do not encompass all segments of the population and as such do not reflect the true picture of price behavior in the country.

It therefore wanted to have a new series of CPI for the entire urban population, viz. CPI (Urban), and CPI for the entire rural population, viz. CPI (Rural), which will reflect changes in price levels of various goods and services consumed by urban and rural population respectively.

Consequently, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation recently introduced a new series of overall Consumer Price Indices for rural, urban and combined on base 2010=100 for all India and States/ Union Territories from January 2011. These new indices are compiled at State/UT and all-India levels.

The average Consumer Price Indices during April to December 2012 for rural and combined in Andhra Pradesh were less than that of India. The average indices for the period April to December 2012 in AP and All India are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 : Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined (Apr-Dec.12)

(Base : 2010 =100)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Rural	121.53	123.36
Urban	120.74	120.51
Combined	121.21	122.12

Source: Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

The Consumer Price Indices for rural, urban and combined for AP and All-India from January 2011 to December 2012 are given in Annexure 4.2.

WAGES

On account of various social and economical factors, agricultural labour and artisans in rural areas constitute the weakest segment of labour force. They are in the un-organized sector. Wages data is being collected from 82 centres spread over the State. Average daily wages

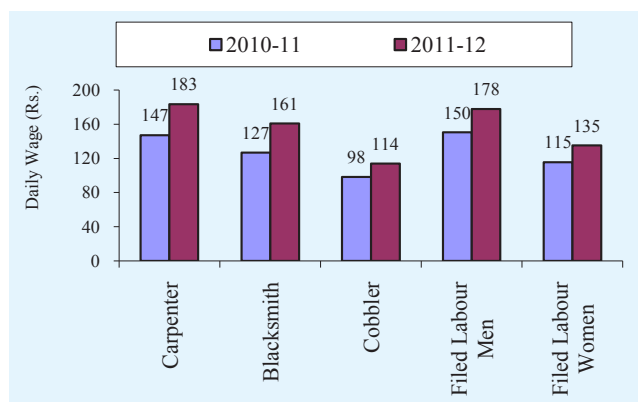
of artisans and field labour in the State are presented in Table 4.5 and depicted in the Chart 4.1 below.

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

Category	2010-11	2011-12	Apr- Dec.12
Carpenter	147.13	183.40	240.59
Blacksmith	126.64	160.89	225.54
Cobbler	98.27	113.78	167.38
Field Labour			
Men	150.43	177.75	227.47
Women	115.34	135.17	150.83

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Chart 4.1 : State average daily wages of artisans & field labour



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

The average daily wages of artisans and field labour (both men and women) increased during 2011-12 compared to the previous year. Similarly the wages also increased from April to Dec'12 compared to corresponding period of last year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Fair Price Shops

There are 44,778 Fair Price shops functioning in the State as on 31.10.2012. Out of them 7,393 are in urban areas and 37,385 in rural areas. On an average, each shop has 535 cards / families. There is one shop for every 1,965 persons in Andhra Pradesh as against the Government of India norm of one fair price shop for every 2,000 persons.

Rationalization of Fair Price Shops

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

Rural areas: 400 to 450 BPL and 50 Pink ration cards are attached to each F.P.shop in rural areas.

Urban Areas: 500 to 550 BPL and 250 Pink ration cards are attached to each F.P. shop in urban areas.

Municipal Corporations: 600 to 650 BPL and 250 Pink ration cards are attached to each F.P. shop in Municipal Corporations.

Subsidy Rice scheme

Government of Andhra Pradesh attaches paramount importance to supply of rice at subsidized rate to below poverty line families through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Since 1.11.2011, rice is being supplied at Rs1/- per Kg, as against Rs.2/- per Kg supplied hitherto. It is an important constituent for the strategy for the upliftment Below Poverty Line (BPL) population. The endeavor of the Government is to implement TPDS effectively, efficiently and transparently to the best advantage of beneficiaries.

Kerosene

38,382 KLs. of Kerosene is being allocated per month for distribution to all BPL cardholders.

Issue of Iris-based Ration cards

Ration cards have been issued by using iris technology to cover all eligible families and to avoid duplicate/ ghost cards. The eligibility for obtaining white ration card is a limit of annual family income up to Rs.60,000 in Rural areas and upto Rs.75,000 in Urban areas. Guidelines prescribed by the Government of India have been followed regarding AAY and Annapurna schemes.

De-duplication and Cleansing of Ration cards through field verification

An integrated survey was taken up for weeding out bogus, duplicate and ineligible ration cards and rationalization of ration card database through out the state from August, 2009 in 4 phases in all districts. This was followed by grievance redressal mechanism process of Gram Sabha before the removal of cards. Details

about the ration card position is (as per dynamic key register up to Oct.2012) given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Ration Cards Position

1	White	1,74,93,192
2	AAY	17,22,775
3	Annapurna	93,200
4	Pink	29,94,431
5	Temporary Cards	26,40,048
	Total	2,49,43,646

Source : Civil Supplies Department.

About 17 lakh ration cards were deleted after survey. However, residual grievances, if any, are also being currently entered at the State level. About 9.00 lakh BPL cards were re-issued (missing in database). About 29.16 lakh temporary coupons were distributed to eligible families for drawing essential commodities pending capturing of biometrics in “Rachabanda” 1&2 conducted in 2011.

AADHAR

Unique Identification Authority of India

The UIDAI has a mandate to issue a unique identification number (UID) to all residents of India. This project is being implemented by the Government of India in coordination with State Governments.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the pioneering states in the country in implementation of Aadhar. So far 6.29 crore enrollments have been done out of which 5.3 crore Aadhaar numbers generated up to December, 2012.

Food and Civil Supplies Department is the Registrar for Aadhaar enrolment and has taken up enrolment of residents in 7 districts of Adilabad, East Godavari, Srikakulam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Rangareddy and Hyderabad. The IT&C department will complete enrolment in non-municipal areas of remaining 16 districts of the state.

The Government of India identified 5 districts of Hyderabad, Chittoor, East Godavari, Ananthapur and Ranga Reddy in the state on pilot basis for putting in place Aadhaar based service delivery system. It is proposing to roll out subsidy management in Kerosene, Pensions, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Scholarships, Financial inclusion, Kisan Credit Cards and MGNREGS wage disbursement through Aadhaar.

2nd phase-refresh strategy

25 permanent enrolment centers in East Godavari, and 15 permanent enrolment centres in Hyderabad were set up for completion of residuary enrolments. The agencies are permitted to continue enrolments under Refresh Strategy in Srikakulam, Rangareddy and Adilabad. It is also proposed to set up enrolment centres in Chittoor and Ananthapur districts.. Permanent enrolment centers are to be established in Mee-seva centers under the control of IT&C at least one in every mandal head quarter. Ideally each mee-seva centre should offer this service. District Collectors identify the places and coordinate with IT&C department. AP is carrying out an online pilot in East Godavari and Hyderabad and offline pilot in Ananthapur.

Point of sale solutions using Aadhar online authentication provided by UIDAI

The Government of India has formulated guidelines for end-to-end computerization of TPDS in compliance with the directions of the Supreme Court. The State Government introduced the Point of Sale solution using online authentication service provided by UIDAI for sale and distribution of commodities to BPL beneficiaries.

Procurement of Paddy, Maize and Other Coarse Grains/ Pulses at Minimum Support Price

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

It has been made mandatory on the rice millers that they purchase paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at a price not less than minimum support price of Rs.1280/- per quintal for Grade A and Rs.1250/- per quintal for common paddy. Only rice millers who purchase FAQ paddy at a price not less than MSP and above or non – FAQ paddy with value cuts as prescribed by the Government are permitted to deliver levy to the Food Corporation of India. Details about the procurement of paddy by Government agencies under MSP operations are shown below:

152.04 Lakh MTs of Paddy was procured by the Government agencies and rice millers in 2011-12. Details about procurement and distribution of Rice in 2011-12 and 2012-13 are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 : Procurement and Distribution of Rice

Year	Procurement during Crop year (incl.CMR) (Lakh MTs)	Distribution during Financial Year (Lakh MTs)
2011-12	73.56	41.69
2012-13 (as on 15.11.2012)	0.59	19.42

Source : Civil Supplies Department.

Market Intervention Scheme

The public distribution system distributes Palmolein Oil, Redgramdal to BPL cardholders to control prices in the open market and offer assistance to BPL families against rising prices.

Palmolein Oil

The Civil Supplies Corporation purchases imported RBD Palmolein oil under Government of India subsidy

scheme and makes it available for distribution through PDS to BPL families at subsidized rates. All BPL card holders are being supplied 1 litre per card at Rs.40/- per litre. 6,65,978 MTs. Palmolien Oil has been distributed through PDS since July, 2008.

Redgramdal

The Civil Supplies Corporation makes Redgramdal available for distribution to BPL families at subsidized rates through the PDS. Redgramdal is being allotted to all BPL cardholders at Rs.50/- per kg at the rate of 1kg per family w.e.f. December 2010. 2,55,288 million tonnes of Redgramdal has been distributed through PDS since July, 2008. The scheme was run on subsidy from both Government of India and State Government. Government of India subsidy scheme expired on 31-03-2012. Presently the scheme is being run by the State Government at a subsidy of Rs.10/ per Kg.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

5 Chapter

AGRICULTURE

Expansion of farm incomes continues to be an effective weapon for reducing poverty as more than half of the State's population remains dependent on some form of farm activity for livelihoods. Rapid and sustainable growth in Agriculture has been identified not only as a key driver for economic development but also for achieving self sufficiency and ensuring food security to the people.

Andhra Pradesh over the decades has witnessed gradual transformation of the agricultural sector. The nature of the transformation itself has undergone change overtime. During 1980s, there was a shift in agriculture from traditional cereal-based system towards commercial commodities such as oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane. By 1990s, even though the crop sector witnessed high volatility due to consecutive droughts and decelerating crop yields, the transformation continued towards high-value commodities such as fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, poultry and fish. In fact, high-value commodities performed impressively and rescued the agriculture sector to a great extent.

Priority was accorded to the Agricultural sector during 11th Five Year Plan period with the objective of shifting the excess labour force from the sector to other non-farm rural sectors such as rural industry through skill development to improve productivity. Ensuring food security and provision of gainful employment continues to be the essential premise of socio economic development and employment guarantee schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and other Rural Livelihoods programmes.

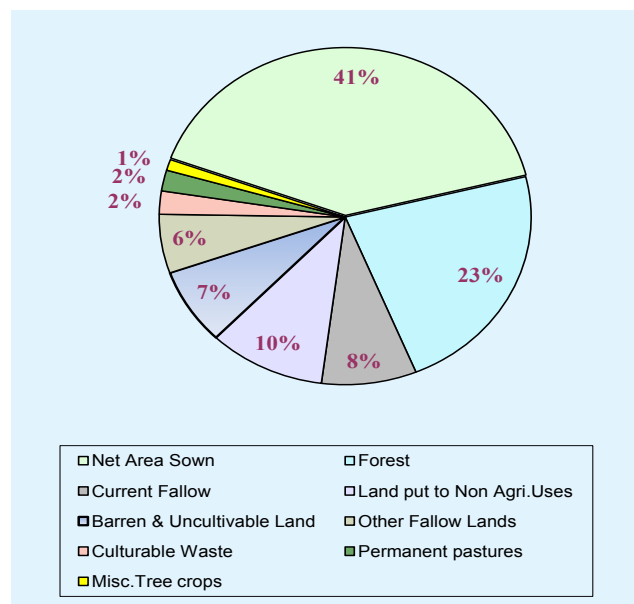
Improving farm incomes and ensuring sustainable growth in agriculture and allied sectors are of top priority for the state. In Agriculture, the priority accorded to irrigation on the one hand and the various farmer friendly initiatives put in place on the other, have helped the State achieve set growth targets during the 11th Plan.

The State enjoys pre-eminence in crop production. With renewed focus on micro irrigation, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) cultivation, micronutrient application, development of dry land agriculture, farm mechanization, increasing storage capacity and other agriculture related strategies. Andhra Pradesh is set to scale new heights in agriculture during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Land Utilisation

Land Utilisation pattern in the state is shown chart 5.1

Chart 5.1 : Land Utilisation in Andhra Pradesh 2011-12



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

The total geographical area of the State is 275.04 lakh hectares. Out of this, 40.58% is under Net Area Sown (111.60 lakh hectares), 22.65 % under Forest (62.30 lakh hectares), 8.26 % under current fallow lands(22.73 lakh hectares), 10.19% under Land put Non-Agricultural uses (28.03 lakh hectares), 7.36 % under Barren and uncultivable land (20.24 lakh hectares) and remaining 10.96% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste,

lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the Net Area Sown (30.14 lakh hectares). The Land Utilisation particulars from 1955-56 to 2011-12 are given in the Annexure 5.1.

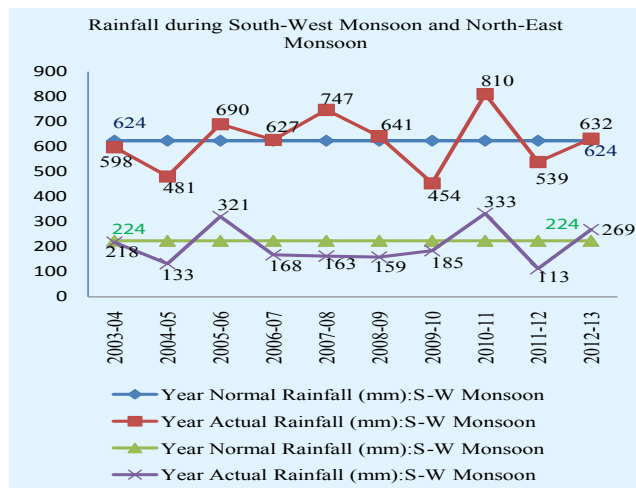
Rainfall

The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2012-13 was 269 mm as against the normal rainfall of 224 mm recording an excess of 20.1%.

Rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2012-13 was 632 mm. as against the normal rainfall of 624 mm. recording an excess by 1.3 %.

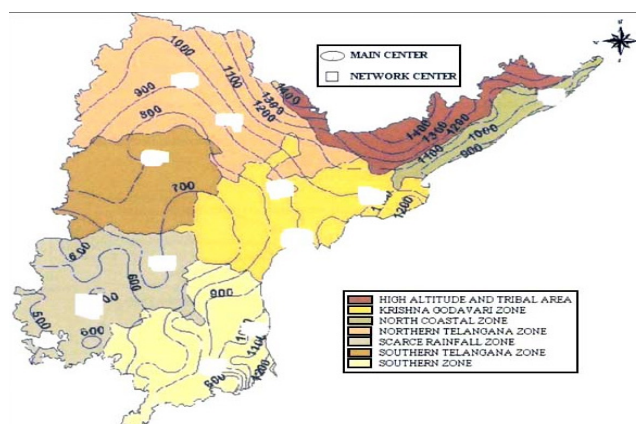
Season wise region wise rainfall details are given in the Annexure 5.2 and district wise rainfall is given in Annexure 5.3. Rainfall trend over the past 10 years is depicted in chart 5.2

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



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

Rainfall distribution – Zonal mapping

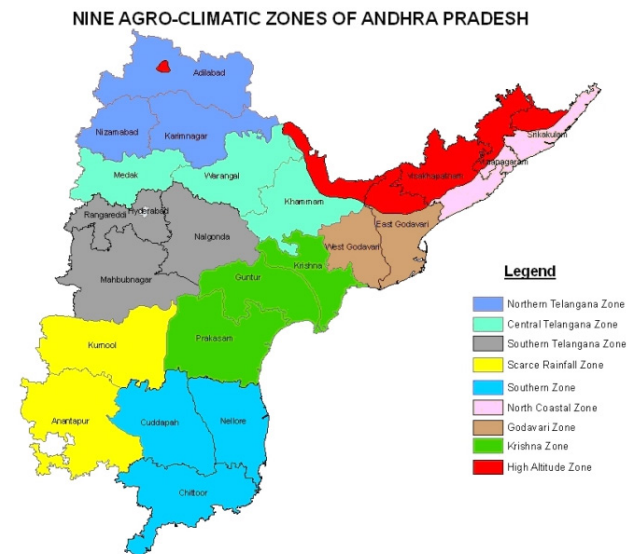


Different Soil Types

Sand, silt, and clay are the basic types of soil. Most 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 annual distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive heat contribute special characters to the soils. In Andhra Pradesh, five different types of soils exist. The entire geographical area of the State can be divided into 5 categories of soils spread across 9 agro-climatic zones as follows:

1. Red Soils – 182 lakh hecets.(66%)
2. Black Soils – 68 lakh hecets.(25%)
3. Delta alluvial Soils-14 Lakh hecets (5%)
4. Coastal and Laterite soils – 8 Lakh hecets (3%)
5. Saline & Alkaline Soils -3 lakh hecets. (1%).

The map showing the 9 agro-climatic zones is given below



Area and Production (Kharif and Rabi Season) - second advance estimates 2012-13

As per the second advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2012-13 are expected to show a decline in comparison with the previous year, viz, 2011-12. While the area under food grains is expected to be 66.32 lakh hectares in 2012-13 as against 72.89 lakh hectares in 2011-12, showing a decline

of 9.01%. The total production of food grains in 2012-13 is expected to be 170.78 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 while it was 184.02 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 - a decline of 13.2 lakh tonnes (7.19%)

Khharif

The area under food grains in Kharif 2012-13 is expected to be 39.84 lakh hectares while it was 43.12 lakh hectares in 2011-12 - a decline of 7.6%. Similarly, the production estimate of food grains in Kharif 2012-13 is also expected to decline from 105.78 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 to 102.35 lakh tonnes in 2012-13, a decline of 3.2%.

The estimate of the area under rice in Kharif 2012-13 is expected to be 24.87 lakh hectares while it was 28.74 lakh hectares in 2011-12. Similarly, the production estimate of rice in Kharif 2012-13 is also expected to be 72.12 lakh tonnes while it was 85.64 lakh tonnes in 2011-12.

Rabi

The estimate of the area under foodgrains in Rabi 2012-13 is expected to be 26.48 lakh hectares while it was 29.77 lakh hectares in 2011-12. Similarly, the production estimates under food grains in Rabi 2012-13 is also expected to be 68.43 lakh tonnes while it was 78.24 lakh tonnes in 2011-12.

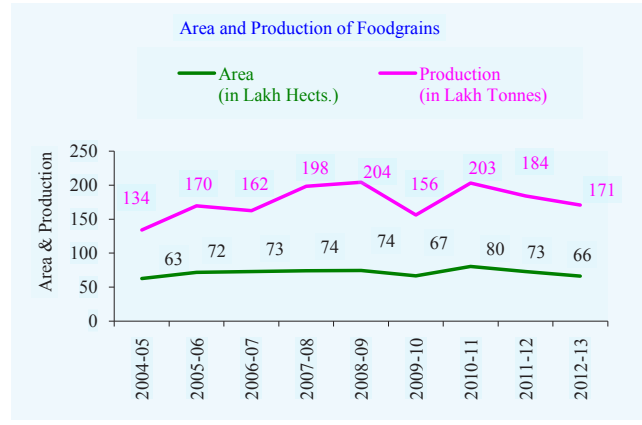
The estimate of the area under rice in Rabi 2012-13 is expected to be 9.10 lakh hectares while it was 12.22 lakh hectares in 2011-12. Similarly, the production estimates under rice in Rabi 2012-13 is also expected to be 32.76 lakh tonnes while it was 43.28 lakh tonnes in 2011-12.

Details about the area and production of Food grains from 1975-76 to 2012-13 are given in Annexure 5.4.

Season wise area, production and productivity of selected crops are given in Annexures 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7 respectively.

Unfavourable seasonal conditions like drought, floods and heavy rains in the past decade led to fluctuations in the area and production of food grains. However, because of the use of high yielding varieties, improved seed and cultivation practices, the production of food grains registered steady increase. Area and production of foodgrains shown in chart 5.3.

Chart 5.3 : Area and Production of Foodgrains



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department

Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity (the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of the indices of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. The cropping intensity for the year 2011-12 is 1.23.

Gross and Net Area Irrigated

The gross area irrigated in the State decreased to 67.85 lakh hectares in 2011-12 from 71.53 lakh hectares in 2010-11.

The net area irrigated in the state increased to 50.89 lakh hectares in 2011-12 as against 50.34 lakh hectares in 2010-11 showing an increase of 1.09 percent. The source-wise Gross and Net area irrigated in the State from 1996-97 to 2011-12 are given in Annexure 5.8 and 5.9 respectively.

Land Holdings

The data on land holdings in the state is being collected since 1970-71 through a quinquennial census of land holdings, the latest available data relates to 2010-11. The average size of land holdings in the state has marginally declined to 1.08 hectares during 2010-11 from 1.20 hectares in 2005-06. The number of holdings has increased from 1.20 crore in 2005-06 to 1.32 crore in 2010-11. Distribution of land holdings and area according to size classes are given in Annexure 5.10.

Agriculture Extension Programmes Mission and Strategies

A major concern of the State is to improve farm income both in absolute terms and as percentage of GSDP. The

department of Agriculture is therefore working with a mission of attaining sustainable agricultural production with minimum cultivation cost which eventually will enhance return on investment to the farmer.

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

- Re-engineering extension approach for effective extension reach
- Empowering farmers with advanced agricultural practices
- Capacity enhancement of departmental staff for efficient use of extension technology
- Ensuring timely input supply
- Regulation of inputs and quality control
- Soil test based fertilizer recommendation
- Promotion of self reliance in seed production among farmers
- Promotion of Integrated Crop Management through Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), efficient water management, etc.
- Promotion of organic farming to meet the demands of World Market
- Correcting micronutrient zinc deficiency
- Reclamation of problematic soils to restore productivity
- Natural Resource Management through watershed approach for development of agricultural land and environmental stability
- Calamity management in the event of drought, floods, hailstorms etc.
- Promoting cultivation of low risk and low cost intensive crops
- Farm Mechanisation for item and cost effective farming practices
- Promoting Farmers Organization (Rythu Mitra Groups) for technical and monetary benefits in Agriculture and allied activities
- Facilitate Agriculture Credit to farmers Women Empowerment and gender balance

- Provide day to day information to farmer on crop production, input supply, and marketing through internet(AGRISNET)

Initiatives for increasing productivity levels

- Developing farming situation based production plans.
- Disseminating improved technologies through extension out-reach.
- Ensuring availability of quality Agricultural inputs.
- Reducing cost of production by educating farmers on improved crop management practices like Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and Water Management (WM) and Post Harvest Technologies (PHT).
- Providing improved Agricultural implements and farm machinery for reducing cost of cultivation.
- Crop diversification programme
- Assisting farmers in natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones by providing relief and inputs for alternate cropping programmes.
- Implementing National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) for development of Sustainable dry land agriculture
- Improving soil health through soil test based fertilizer recommendations, encouraging green manuring, vermi compost, reclamation of problematic soils and correction of micro nutrient deficiencies.
- Facilitate availability of credit to more non-loanee farmers and tenant farmers.

Extension Activities Rythu Chaitanya Yatra

Inspired by the success of previous Rythu Chaitanya Yatras, they were organized again in the year 2012 from 10.05.12 to 31.05.12 in 22 districts in the state. The objective of these Yatras is to educate farmers particularly small and marginal farmers at grass root level. The focus of these Yatras was on technology transfer, addressing the technology gaps identified in the village, creating awareness about Government programmes for welfare of farmers ensuring timely credit delivery, effective input planning for kharif, agriculture mechanization, crop diversification, water management etc. to increase

productivity and reduce cost of cultivation, improve quality and latest technology intervention in Agriculture and Allied activities.

- 40,687 habitations have been covered and 20.59 lakh farmers contacted
- 35,713 Adarsha Rythus participated in RCY.
- 1,48,897 non-loanee farmers were identified
- The financial allocation for Rythu Chaitanya Yatras 2012 is Rs.341.87 Lakh

Rythu Bata

The Rythu Bata Programme was launched by the Agricultural Department on 15th August 2011.

Objectives

- To take extension services to the doorstep of farmers.
- To create awareness about ongoing Government programmes.
- To understand the problems faced by the farmers.
- To understand prevailing local situations.
- To organize farmers into crop wise groups for major crops, so that in the long run, such groups become instrumental in tackling farmer's problems
- Mandal Agricultural Officer enlists all the Villages (Gram Panchayat) under his jurisdiction and conducts farmers meeting at a specified place, like Gram Panchayat Office or Community Hall, on a specified date in a month.
- As a part of Rythu Bata, Palle Nidra programme has been launched and all MAOs, ADAs, DDAs & JDAs are required to do a night halt once a fortnight.
- Adarsha Rythu acts as Convener for this Rythu Bata programme.
- This Programme is being done as per the Daily Visit Chart of the AOs/ADAs
- As of now,1643 crop groups have been formed for major crops
- These groups are proposed to be trained under RKVY funds

Monthly Workshop

Monthly workshops are being held regularly at identified research stations of ANGRAU in all districts on first Saturdays. Departmental officers and scientists of ANGRAU discuss and formulate production recommendations for ensuing the month. The forenoon session of the workshop is allotted for discussion on problems and finalization of messages based on field visit conducted in concerned research station. An hour is set aside exclusively in the agenda for discussion of line Department's issues.

The information obtained in monthly workshops is displayed as black board messages in every village. Messages on important current issues relevant to farmers are communicated in various forms like supporting literature such as leaflets/ pamphlets /handouts /Radio /Television messages.

Regional Pre-seasonal Work Shop

Workshops were conducted in Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Guntur, Khammam, Karimnagar and YSR Kadapa on issues like ongoing schemes of departments and finalizing strategies for Kharif 2012, involving bankers, officials from C&DA, DAATTC scientists and district level officials and senior dignitaries from Government and to up-gradation of knowledge of Extension functionaries.

Zonal Research Extension Advisory Council Meeting

ZREAC were conducted in 9 Agro-climatic zones. During these meetings, research gaps for the zone as a whole and production recommendations for major crops were provided to departmental officers and research priorities finalized. Officers from the department were deputed and problems reviewed. The ZREAC for Rabi season was conducted in the months of August and September 2012 and were organized by ANGRAU.

Staff Trainings

Trainings for senior and middle level officers have been organized in specialized areas in various Institutes of Government of India as well as in ANGRAU. Grass-root level extension workers like Agricultural officers are trained at State Government institutes like SAMEITI, DR.MCR HRD Institute, WALAMTARI etc. Officers are being deputed to National institutes like EEI,

MANAGE, CRIDA, IARI, IGMRI, ICAR, ICSR and other GOI Institutes.

Training Programmes to Farmers

Under farmers training programmes, region and district specific trainings are being conducted to provide training and transfer of technology of ICM, INM, IWM SMSRI, Post Harvest Technology, Farm Mechanization, Rodent Management, Post Harvest Management, Seed Village Programme, Latest Agronomic practices, Drip Irrigation, Value addition to Agricultural Products and marketing. An amount of Rs.75.00Lakh has been allocated towards 1500 trainings to be conducted by DDA, FTCs during 2012-13.

Padi Pantalu

The Telugu Monthly Magazine - Padi Pantalu is printed and distributed by the Department every month to farmers and Adarsha Rythus etc. Every month 1.00 lakh copies are printed and distributed.

Quarterly Issue of World Trade Organisation News Digest

The WTO News Digest is a Quarterly Magazine printed once in three months ie., and distributed to agriculture and allied department officials to disseminate latest information on exports, imports and trade related issues to the farming community. Every Quarter, 1200 copies of the magazine were printed and distributed.

Other Printing material: To disseminate information about latest Agriculture Technology and schemes like Polambadi, AGRISNET, Rythu Bata, RTI, Extension activities, etc., being implemented are also printed in charts, leaflets, posters, booklets, Flexis etc., and distributed to the farming community.

Soil Testing

Soil sampling and soil testing program is organized in a systematic manner to evaluate the fertility status and identify soil problems (Salinity/Sodality) and for facilitating optimal soil productivity, improving fertility and reclaiming problematic soils.

There are 27 District Soil Testing Labs (STLs) (22 labs in the 22 districts and 5 established under National Project in Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool, Vizianagaram, Nizamabad and Nellore), 2 Regional Soil Testing Labs, 5 Mobile Soil Testing Labs and 5 Mobile Soil Testing Labs and

58 Mini Soil Testing Labs located at Agricultural Market Committees (AMCs) in the State.

The departmental Soil Testing Laboratories are equipped to analyse Organic Carbon (OC-index of nitrogen content), Phosphorus, Potassium, Zinc, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Salinity (EC) and alkalinity (pH). The mobile Soil Testing Laboratories and AMC mini laboratories however analyse only organic carbon, available phosphorus, potassium, EC and pH. The results of the soil analysis will be communicated to respective farmers in the form of soil health cards. The soil health cards contain information on soil fertility status showing the available nutrient contents. Based on available nutrient contents, fertilizer recommendations are given about the crop to be grown by the farmers.

The target and achievements in soil testing for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 : Soil Testing

Item	2011-12		2012-13	
	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement April to Sep. '12
Macronutrients EC and pH	3,68,190	3,83,854	2,11,000	1,88,391
Micronutrients	6,03,215	3,83,090	2,11,000	41,898
Water samples	61,750	1,01,354	22,100	9,173

Source: Agriculture Department

During 2012-13, it is proposed to collect soil samples from the existing 240 farming situations at the rate of 15 soil samples from each farming situation approximately totaling to 3600 soil samples. Collected soil samples are to be analyzed for macronutrients and micronutrients (Fe, Cu, Zn, Mn & S) and monitored for 3 years.

District Soil Testing Laboratories under Single Window Diagnostic Scheme

The Soil Testing Labs are strengthened for seed testing and fertilizers testing to analyse service samples in the STLs wherever notified labs are not available. 19 STLs for Seed Testing and 17 STLs for Fertilizer Testing are being strengthened. These labs take up analysis of seed and fertilizer samples other than law enforcement samples. Farmers, dealers, producers or any interested

person can get information about the status of seed lots and fertilizer. Single Window Diagnostic scheme achievements are shown in the Table 5.2.

Table - 5.2 : Single Window Diagnostic Scheme

Item	2011-12		2012-13	
	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achmt (April to Sep. '12)
Seed Samples- No.	11,400	8,098	11,400	3,773
Fertilizer Samples (No.)	1,700	361	1700	28

Source: Agriculture Department

National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility

The National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented by the department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, GOI.

Objectives

- Strengthening of Soil Testing facilities
- Promotion of Integrated Nutrient Management
- Strengthening of Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) and
- Upgradation of skills and knowledge of STL/ extension staff and farmers.

During 2012-13 the following activities were taken up under this scheme:

- Existing 10 Soil Testing Labs were strengthened through supply of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) for analysis of micronutrients.
- Trainings to STL staff & Field functionaries for all the districts on 'Balanced use of Fertilizers' was organized at SAMETI for 20 officers per district.
- 220 trainings were organized by DDAs (FTC) throughout the State for 20 farmers per training programme
- 104 Field Demonstrations & 260 Frontline Field Demonstrations were organized during Kharif 2012 in all districts by ADAs (STL).

- Strengthening of 4 existing Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) is under process.
- Setting up of 1 new FQCL at Machilipatnam is under process.
- Promotion of organic manure covering 11000 ha through supply of both liquid & powder form of Bio Fertilizer.

Agricultural Resources Information Systems Network - AGRISNET

The Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme titled "Strengthening/ Promoting Agricultural Informatics & Communications". AGRISNET is one component of the central scheme and was launched on February 11, 2009 for the benefit of the farming community. Andhra Pradesh AGRISNET portal with url <http://www.apagrisnet.gov.in> provides technical information and services to farmers.

General Information available in Portal

The portal contains information and recommendations on practices of 18 important crops grown in AP, Schemes, subsidies of department and other important information on agriculture. It has been provided that wherever applicable the text is read out in Telugu for the convenience of farmers. Photos and videos are also included on important concepts for easy understanding.

Newly added features

- Weather Reports and Weather based Agro-advisories including Satellite Images of daily cloud cover
- 'Vyavasaya Panchangam' of ANGRAU in the form of 142 PDF files.
- You Tube channel <http://youtube/apagriculturedept>
- Video Gallery & Video clips of pests & their natural enemies, IPM, Polambadi, Success stories of farmers etc.
- Detailed information of Registered Pesticides and Bio-pesticides
- Information Collection and updates from ANGRAU Agro Advisories and AMIC Price Forecast - ANGRAU
- Detailed information of Registered Pesticides and Bio-pesticides

- Information on crop damage due to natural calamities in the state

Online Soil Health Card Application

Soil Health Card Application are upgraded to view Micronutrient Soil Test results along with Macronutrient analysis reports of the soil samples sent to Soil Testing Laboratories. Computerization of Water Analysis Reports of STLs is under progress. So far 13.72 lakh Macronutrient soil sample test results were made available online.

SEEDNET Application

“SEEDNET” is developed to automate all 23 Seed Testing Laboratories (including DNA Finger Printing Lab at Hyderabad) in the State. The seed test results of samples of seed tested in labs are updated in the system and are made online day-to-day. Seed Testing Laboratories has been provided Internet connection from ATMA funds.

‘Nipunulanu Adigi Telusukondi’

This application facilitates farmers pose queries to scientists identified as experts from ANGRAU and concerned department officers, in Telugu. A facility is provided to add images/ files to the query and answer.

The System generates a unique Query ID when the query is posed along with SMS alert and an e-mail is sent to the farmer about the Query ID. The farmer with the help of this Query ID can either check in the portal, e-mail, or ask the call center to read out the answer or get information and printout from Rajiv Common Service Center. So far 2484 queries posed by farmers were answered and made available on the portal.

SMS Alerts Application

An application to send SMS alerts to the farmers’ and departmental officers’ mobiles, on subjects like Seed Availability, Soil Test based fertilizer recommendation, pest alerts misbranded pesticide information, General Information was developed and launched in March 2011.

Web Application for Product Market Identification Matrix (IIFT, Kolkatta)

This application can be used as a readymade guide for the agricultural exporters to obtain information pertaining to identification of right market, tariff rates

and food safety regulations for a product in a particular country, based on the past five year trends and present WTO parameters and is ready to be launched.

Online Input License Management System of Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides and their Stock Position in mandals is under progress. 44 officers at the rate of 2 per district are being trained as master trainers on Online Fertilizer License Management System who in turn will train other officers in the district.

Services such as internet connectivity, voice messaging - green SIM Cards of IKSL, are supplied to 5000 Adarsha Rythus to send five voice messages daily through M/s IKSL

Delivery of AGRISNET Services through Rajiv Citizen Service Centers

Different services are to be made online through AGRISNET portal so that they can be delivered to farmers through these centers. The Government has made it mandatory for every department to identify two services to be delivered through these centers. The department has identified delivery of online Soil Health Card and Ask an Expert services to be delivered through RCSCs besides general services of AGRISNET.

Mee Seva Services

Launched the delivery of Services through Common Service Centers in November, 2011. The department has proposed issuing of license of inputs, online Soil Health Results & information services available in AGRISNET portal to be delivered through Mee-seva centers.

Kisan Call Center

The Agriculture component of Parishkaram – Farmers Call Centre (1100) of A.P. State was merged with the Kisan Call Centre from 1st May, 2012 to maintain uniformity across the state and popularize 1551 toll free number.

The agricultural department is involved in various activities of KCC such as answering escalated calls at Level-II of KCC, attending monthly review meetings, conducting sensitizing workshops at State and District levels, supervision of quality & speed of service delivery by the KCCs, provision of additional information to the KCCs by the State Department of Agriculture & allied sectors, coordination with the state IT Department to get schemes rolled out through the CSCs.

Complaint Management System Software

The department launched an IVRS based round the clock toll free number 1800-425-3536 on 25-07-2012 to respond to farmers queries, establish wider reach and give solutions to farmers problems quickly. One officer from each district was trained on software application on 30-07-2012. Almost 2330 farmers' queries have been replied through this system till now.

Subsidy Seed Distribution

11.36 lakh qtls. of seed was distributed at a subsidy of Rs.167.62 crore during Kharif 2011 and about 5.20 lakh qtls of seeds was distributed at a subsidy of Rs.85.69 crore during Rabi 2011-12. In total (Kharif + Rabi) 16.56 lakh quintals of seeds were distributed under different schemes involving a subsidy of Rs.253.31 crore.

Kharif 2012: About 15.18 lakh qtls of seed was planned for distribution under subsidy programme under different schemes like NFSM, RKVY, ISOPOM and NSP, out of which 10.47 lakh qtls of seed at a value of Rs. 159.80 crore was distributed during Kharif 2012. Details about the area covered under High Yielding Varieties are given in Annexure 5.11.

Fertilizer Policy Initiatives

Fertilizer consumption during the year 2011-12 in terms of product was 70.83 LMTs (Kharif 34.28 LMTs and Rabi 36.55 LMTs).

The consumption in terms of nutrients (N, P, K) was 33.43 LMTs (16.13 LMTs during Kharif 2011 and 17.30 LMTS during Rabi). Details about fertilizer supplies during Kharif 2012 are shown in the Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 : Fertilizer Consumption

(in LMTs)

Product	Kharif 2012	
	Allotment	Consumption
Urea	16.50	14.54
DAP	7.30	3.33
MOP	3.25	1.57
SSP	2.00	1.04
Complexes	11.50	8.76
Others	1.00	0.80
Total	41.55	30.04

Source: Agriculture Department

Details about product-wise consumption of fertilizers and the nutrient wise fertilizer consumption are given in Annexures 5.12 and 5.13 respectively.

Nutrient Based Fertilizer Policy

The Department of Fertilizers, Govt. of India implemented the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy from 1-4-2010. Under this policy, fixed subsidy is extended on fertilizer products (DAP & Complexes except Urea) based on Nutrient content. The fertilizer companies are to decide MRPs based on the cost of the raw materials/ finished goods (FGs) in the international market. The Government of India communicated the subsidy fixed per kg on nutrients for the year 2012-13 w. e. f from 01-04-2012 viz: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and Sulphur are Rs. 24.00, Rs. 21.80, Rs. 24.00 and Rs. 1.68 respectively.

Pesticides

The chemical pesticide consumption during the year 2011-12 is 5119 M.T.s of active ingredient during Kharif and 4170 of active ingredient during Rabi and the bio-pesticides consumption is 22.0 M.Ts of active ingredient during Kharif 2011. The pesticide consumption increased slightly compared to last year's consumption i.e.2010-11 due to an increase in area under I.D. crops specially cotton, soybean etc. Awareness was created among farmers on Integrated Pest Management practices by conducting Polambadi programmes in farmers' fields, introduction of Bt. Cotton seeds, usage of bio-pesticides etc., to reduce consumption of chemical pesticides. Pesticide consumption in the State was 2619 M.T.s of active ingredient during Kharif of 2012-13. The pesticide consumption particulars from 2007-08 to Sept-2012 over the years is shown in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 : Utilization of Pesticides

(M.Ts)

Year	Pesticide Consumption (Active ingredient)
2008-09	8374
2009-10	8146
2010-11	8,869
2011-12	9,289
2012-13 (up to Sep,2012)	2,619

Source: Agriculture Department

Farm Mechanization Scheme

Farm equipment like land preparatory, sowing equipment, plant protection equipment, self-propelled machinery, power tillers, tractors, inter cultivation equipment etc, which are used in farming operations and post-harvest equipment are being supplied under subsidy. It is proposed to facilitate supplies worth of Rs. 2500 crore in three years starting from 2012-13. Nearly Rs. 700 crore worth of farm equipment will be supplied during 2012-13. The total expenditure spent on Farm mechanization during 2011-12 was Rs.205.00 crore. The State was allocated funds through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana –Rs.190.00 Crore, FM scheme (MMA&NSP)-Rs. 143.00 Crore, National Food Security Mission- Rs.18.00 Crore during 2012-13.

Contrary to the previous implementation process, this year the Government introduced a new system of setting subsidy limits for each and every farm equipment being supplied under Subsidy scheme. The subsidy limit was enhanced from Rs.30,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-on rotovators the first of its kind in the country to promote modern farm equipment which can do more than two operations at a time. Rs.150.00 crore worth farm equipment (Rs.75.00 crore subsidy) was already supplied to the districts during 2012-13 so far.

The farmer is given the option to place purchase order in the name of chosen supplier duly enclosing non subsidy portion in the name of the supplier for the required farm equipment.

The quality of the equipment being supplied is monitored using quality control teams in the districts. It is proposed to introduce establishment of Custom Hiring Stations in mandals for major crops grown in AP like, Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton and other crops like Sugarcane and Tobacco to make high cost machinery available to small and marginal farmers. Almost Rs.90.00 crore will be spent for this purpose during the year.

Implement Service Station is proposed to be introduced in gram panchayat level to make commonly used farm equipment like cultivators, seed drills, and plant protection spraying equipment available to all farmers. About Rs. 25.00 crore will be spent on this component.

Implement Service Stations will serve as the nodal points to rent commonly used equipment to farmers on nominal hiring charges fixed by villagers. These shall be operated by the villagers themselves. This will reduce the financial burden on farmers for buying farm equipment which is used only for a few days in a year.

It is also proposed to introduce hiring of processing machinery for seeds purpose, post-harvest equipment like cleaners, graders, dryers, weighing machines, moisture meters, stitching machines, tarpaulins at the Gram panchayat level. Fiber body are introduced for direct sowing purpose to mitigate erratic rainfall, drum seeders.

Farm Machinery exhibitions are conducted in every district to bring awareness about use of mechanized equipment and to reduce cost of cultivation. permanent display centers are being established by Agros to make farmers understand the features of modern agricultural machines. The achievements under Farm Mechanization scheme are shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 : Farm Mechanization

(Rs. Lakh)

Year	Beneficiaries (No)	Subsidy Expenditure
2001-02	9,342	333.41
2002-03	47,390	596.35
2003-04	50,000	1,664.50
2004-05	47,568	2,290.94
2005-06	73,140	3,625.34
2006-07	92,929	5,230.66
2007-08	70,306	4,349.15
2008-09	1,79,312	10,720.26
2009-10	1,31,577	7,878.36
2010-11	1,76,000	7,945.00
2011-12	2,10,000	19,480.00
2012-13 (up to Sep12)	30,000	8861.54

Source: Agriculture Department.

Crop Insurance National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is being implemented since Kharif 2000.

Objectives

- To provide financial support to farmers in the event of crop loss in the yield.
- To restore credit eligibility of farmers after a crop failure for the next season and to help stabilize farm incomes, as natural disasters like cyclone, floods, drought occur and result in huge crop loss.

Village as Insurance Unit Scheme

A.P is the only State to have 'Village as insurance Unit' in all districts of the state from 2008 season Kharif. The Village level insurance programme provides more benefits to farmers as local losses are more representative. 20 and 10 crops were covered during Kharif and Rabi respectively. An amount of approximately Rs.4535.39 crore has been paid as Crop Insurance claim since inception of the scheme (from 2000-01 to Kharif 2011) benefiting 70.05 Lakh farmers under crop Insurance Scheme, Details of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme are given in Annexure 5.14.

New schemes launched in the State

Apart from the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme the following new schemes were introduced in the state for the benefit of the farming community.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) which was launched in Guntur District for Red Chilly crop during Kharif 2009 was extended to other crops like Cotton, Red chilly, Tomato, Groundnut, Sweet lime, Oil palm, Banana, Cashew, Mango etc., in other Districts every season in the interest of the farming community.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

Apart from NAIS, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was launched in the State during Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis in 3 District of Prakasam, Nellore and Warangal. The scheme contains additional farmers-friendly features such as localized calamities such as Hailstorm and Post harvest losses for which farmer wise assessment is taken up for settlement of claims. As rice is a major crop in these districts it was notified for implementation under Village as Unit. The modified pilot scheme was continued in East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna during Kharif and Prakasam, Nellore and Warangal during Rabi seasons for the benefit of farmers.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan 2011-12 for the State was Rs.48,000 crore towards Agriculture Credit nearly almost Rs.58,511 crore (122%) was disbursed under Agricultural credit.

Rs.37313 crore (100.5%) crop loans were disbursed

against the target of Rs.37128 crore during 2012-13 (up to Dec 2012). Rs. 15,018 crore (94.79%) was disbursed against the target of Rs. 15,844 crore under Agriculture term loans including allied activities during 2012-13 (up to Dec 2012). Altogether Rs. 52,331 crore against the target of Rs.52,972 crore (98.79%) was disbursed during 2012-13 (up to Dec 2012). Details about Agricultural Credit disbursement are given in Annexure 5.15.

Credit to New Non-loanee Farmers

4,71,590 new loanee farmers were extended credit of Rs.1325.36 crore during 2011-12.

About 1,60,721 new non loanee farmers have been enrolled and 51,166 new loanee farmers were extended credit of Rs. 96.00 crore during 2012-13.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act, 2011

The Andhra Pradesh is the 1st state in the country to promulgate an act, "The Andhra Pradesh Land Licensed Cultivators Act, 2011 dt. 23.12.2011" to provide loan and other benefits eligibility cards to land licensed cultivators.

Loan Eligibility Cards were issued to 5,76,147 to Tenant farmers in the state and crop loans sanctioned to 1,97,747 LEC holders of Rs. 393.45 crore during 2011-12.

The Revenue Department issued Loan and Other Eligibility Cards (LECs) to 3,87,928 Land Licensed cultivators (Fresh- 1,56,872 and Renewed - 231056), and an amount of Rs. 196.85 crore under Crop loans to 95973 LEC holders during 2012-13.

Pavala Vaddi Scheme on Crop Loans

The Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced Pavala Vaddi Scheme (at 3% interest) on Crop loans from 2008 to reduce the financial burden on farmers.

All loanee farmers who availed crop loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks/ Cooperatives/ RRBs and repaid the crop loan within the due date of 31st March for kharif loans and 30th June for Rabi loans benefited under this Scheme.

Rythu Sri (Vaddileni Panta Runalu)

Interest free Crop loans to all farmers up to Rs.1.00 lakh and Pavala Vaddi for crop loans from Rs. 1.00 lakh to

3.00 Lakh if repaid in time beginning with Rabi season of 2011 was announced by the Government in Nov, 2011.

An amount of Rs. 375.00 crore was allocated under Interest Free loans for farmers (Vaddi Leni Runalu) for the year 2012-13. The Government also announced (June, 2012) the farmers upon prompt repayment can avail 0% interest facility on a 'front end basis' and not on 'back end/reimbursement basis' and the interest portion will be paid by the Government..

The State Government will pay the interest to the respective Banks as and when the farmers repay their principal amount promptly with affect from loans taken for Kharif 2012.

Interest Waiver Scheme

Government issued orders in Feb, 2011 to extend interest waiver of 7% on crop loans to be disbursed during Kharif 2010 in flood affected notified mandals in 16 districts. to mitigate farmer's distress.

An amount of Rs. 330.10 crore was credited to 18.57 lakh farmers under Interest Waiver Scheme (16 flood effected districts) during 2011- 12.

Adarsha Rythu

AP introduced the Adarsha Rythu system in the year 2007-08. The main objective behind the identification of Adarsha Rythus is to create a nodal functionary between the farmers and extension staff of agriculture and other line departments to help bridge the gap between the scientific know-how and field level do-how.

49,161 Adarsha Rythus were deployed as against the target of 50,000 in the state to strengthen extension services in the State. There are about 39,804 Adarsha Rythus working in the state presently.

Adarsha Rythus assist extension staff in implementation of schemes like Polam Badi, Seed Village Programme, Organic farming, Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana, National Food Security Mission etc.

Adarsha Rythus are involved in day to day actions with regard to schemes and technology subsidized input availability & procedures to avail the same, the broad regulatory mechanism for inputs and steps to be taken in case of failure of a particular input. Adarsha Rythus are actively involved in mobilizing farmers in special campaigns like Rythu Chaitanya Yatra, Rythu Sadassu,

Prajapatham and Saguku Samayattam. They are actively involved in identifying tenant farmers and in forming Joint Liability Groups to provide credit facilities.

The Mandal Agricultural Officer organizes a meeting with Adarsha Rythus and other line departmental officers on 3rd Monday of every month in the Mandal head quarters to discuss various problems arising at field level. The Padipantalu magazine and honorarium are being disbursed to Adarsha Rythus on the same day.

The Agricultural Officer and Line Departmental Officers visit the fields, demonstration sites etc. along with Adarsha Rythus in at least 2-3 villages on the 1st Saturday of every month.

Adarsha Rythus maintain a list of 200-250 farmer's holdings allotted to him/her in the registers with information on the type of soils, extent of crops grown, number of Sheep, Cows, Fish ponds, particulars of the credit availment etc. on each farm holding. An honorarium of Rs.1000/- per month is provided to each Adarsha Rythu.

Polambadi Programme

Increased use of chemical pesticides for controlling pests and diseases is leading to increasing cost of cultivation and poor quality of produce, reducing market price and returns. Training is being provided to farmers through the FFS model to familiarize them about the hazards and disturbing impact of chemical pesticides on the natural ecosystem.

The trainings enables farmers to take economic decisions through adoption of practices like Integrated Crop Management (ICM) through incorporating principles of growing healthy crops, conserving natural enemies, conducting regular field observations and make them ICM experts. One Polambadi by the ADA (R) in each division, one by MAO and one by each AEO in the mandal is organized. The Polambadi programme is being done from seed to seed so that farmers can observe and analyze the dynamics of crop ecology across the season. Polambadi is conducted in paddy, maize, pulses, oil seeds, cotton & coarse cereals. The size of the Polambadi is 10 ha. with about 30 farmers. Field observation will be done on the polambadi day. A season long training programme on Cotton is also being organized in Warangal during Kharif-2012. Details about Polam badi programmes organized are shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 : Polam Badi Programmes
(Number)

Crop	2011-12			2012-13	
	Kh-arif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	
				Target	Achievement
Rice	1263	573	1836	1241	1181
Maize	130	289	419	164	167
Pulses	124	196	320	274	79
Oil seeds	331	678	1009	476	397
Cotton	276	0	276	345	315
Others	30	247	277	32	27
Total	2154	1983	4137	2532	2166
No.of farmers trained	63720	59490	123210	75960	64980

Source: Agriculture Department

Monitoring: A monitoring cell in JDAs office has been formed for effective monitoring at the district level. For the effective implementation of Polambadi, DDAs in the districts have been allotted sub-divisions to be monitored by periodic visits in the mandals in each month.

Other Initiatives Yeruvaka Purnima

Yeruvaka Purnima is to gear up the farming community for starting agricultural operations in their farms with the onset of the south west monsoon and to inspire farmers harness higher productivity in agriculture in the ensuing season. Yeruvaka Purnima was organized on 4th June 2012 in 7 districts where elections were not being held and budget met from ATMA funds. Exhibition stalls on Agriculture were organized by the Staff members of FTC. Live demonstration like seed treatment, farm implements, soil sampling, precautions regarding handling of the pesticides, live models etc. were also organized to create awareness among the farmers.

Extension Reforms Agriculture Technology Management Agency

Government of India has introduced the “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension -Reforms” (ATMA) Scheme from 1st June 2005 in a phased manner which is currently operational in 591 Districts of 29 States and 2 UTs. As a part of this scheme, the

entire state of Andhra Pradesh except Urban district of Hyderabad is covered under ATMA with Central and State financial sharing being 90:10.

Objectives of the Programme

- To develop an efficient, effective, demand driven, research integrated and financially sustainable public extension system
- To revitalize Agricultural technology Generation Assessment refinement and Dissemination Systems
- Reforming Public Sector Extension. Promoting private sector to effectively complement, supplement and wherever possible substitute public extension.
- Mainstreaming Gender concerns in Extension.
- Capacity Building/ Skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.
- Enhance 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

Guidelines of the Programme

The main scheme to operationalize agricultural extension reforms across the country is “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)”. Funding support is provided to the State for undertaking extension reforms within the broad purview of the Policy Framework for Agriculture

Extension (PFAE), complying with its key areas/norms, and shall be based on Extension Work Plans prepared by the State. Funds shall be released to the States based on their Extension Work plans developed within the broad framework of the PFAE and areas indicated under reform oriented activities. The States have the responsibility of implementing the extension reforms at district level.

ATMA is a district level autonomous institution having membership of all key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities. It has the flexibility to receive funds directly (Government of India/States, Membership fees, beneficiary contribution etc). 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, agencies associated with agricultural development in the district and farmer organizations. Research and extension units within the district, such as KVKs, ZRSs, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc, are its constituent members.

ATMA is supported by a Governing Board and a Management Committee. Block level Farm Information and Advisory Centers (FIACs) have been created which are operated by a Block Technology Team (BTT) of technical advisors and a Farmer Advisory Committee (FAC), an exclusive group of farmers under each ATMA. 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.

To overcome the systemic constraints being faced by the Extension system in the Country, Government of India has revised the on going ATMA scheme guidelines w.e.f 1-4-2010. The revised ATMA guidelines contain additional / new activities and enhanced costs in some cases. Few important / new components of ATMA are as follows:

1. Specialist & Functionary support at State level, District & Block level
2. Innovative support through Farmer Friends at Village level

3. Support to SAMETIs for creating essential infrastructure
4. Delegation of powers to State level sanctioning committees.

The GOI has given provision for placement of 935 posts at various levels in the revised guidelines to the State. So far GOAP has given permission for placement of 932 posts and the placements of total sanctioned posts have been completed at various levels.

Strategic Research and Extension Plan

One of the first tasks of ATMA is facilitation of the preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) of the district. The SREP is prepared through participatory methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) involving all stakeholders and farmers. The SREP contains detailed analysis of all information on existing farming systems in the district and research – extension gaps required to be filled-up. It also prioritizes research – extension strategies within the district. It becomes the basis for development of work plans at blocks/ district level. All the 22 ATMA districts have developed their respective Strategic Research and Extension Plans. As the validity of SREPs is five years, the State has already initiated revisiting of the SREPs of ATMA districts whose stipulated time of 5 years was already completed.

State Extension Work Plan

The block / district level plans for the year 2012-13 based on the research-extension strategies given in the SREPs, were developed by all the ATMA districts as per the revised ATMA scheme guidelines and cost norms. The consolidated State Extension Work Plan for the year 2012-13 was developed at state level and submitted to the GOI with an out lay of Rs. 5879.74 Lakh. The District Action Plans developed under the scheme are to be consistent with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

GOI has given administrative approval for Rs 5876.69 Lakh for the year 2012-13 and released an amount of Rs 14.60 crore (50 %) of the tentative allocation of Rs 29.21crore and revalidated the balance amount of Rs 6.31 crore for implementation of the activities. Accordingly the districts are organizing need based activities like farmer trainings, demos, exposure visits, Kisan melas, field days, farmer scientist interaction etc. Nearly 0.48

lakh beneficiaries were covered under different farm oriented activities during the current year so far.

Major Activities organized during 2011-12

- Initiated grounding of 60 FDs and 227 FLDs on Soil test based fertilizer application.
- Initiated grounding of 14718 Model farms in different districts.
- Organized 1162 trainings at mandal level for Model Farm farmers on the concept of Model farm, ICM, INM, IPM etc.
- Initiated demos on comparative performance of different BT Cotton hybrids at field level in 118 villages.
- Trainings on Organic Farming, Vermi Compost, oil palm and rejuvenation of Mango & Cashew, SRI cultivation, Bio fungicides, Vannamai culture in Brackish water, Post harvest technologies Fisheries, Calf rearing and management
- Organized 1982 Demos on Drum Seeder Technology, YMV resistant pulse variety PU-31, performance of Basmati Rice, Package of practices of Rajmah, Management of BPH with botanical extracts, Azolla Demos, Fodder Cultivation Bivoltine Cocoon Production, Control of Root rot in Mulberry etc.
- Initiated grounding of 64 Farm Schools in Agriculture and Allied sectors
- Organized 7 Kisan melas on Eruvaka at District level covering 3455 farmers.
- Capacity building of Extension functionaries in technical and managerial aspects.
- Organized -16 Interstate Exposure visits of farmers to Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Bhopal, New Delhi, and Karnataka on Sustainable Agriculture, Organic Farming and Natural Farming, Dairy Management, Advanced techniques in mango.
- Capacity building of Extension functionaries in technical and managerial aspects.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Regular monitoring and evaluation are being conducted through Farmer Advisory Committee and Block Technology Team at (Block Level) & ATMA GB at (District Level). The Chairman, IDWG and State Nodal Officer will continue with the day to day monitoring for ensuring that Extension Reforms are executed in line with the broad policy framework. The scheme also provides for third party M&E from suitable agencies

of the State. Monitoring and Evaluation was conducted by PRDIS NGO (years 2006-07 and 2007-08) and ANGRAU, AP, Hyderabad (2008-09 and 2009-10).

Government of India Initiatives Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

RKVY one of the flagship programs of Govt. of India with 100% central aid, is being implemented with an objective to achieve annual growth rate in excess of 4% in Agriculture sector during the XI Plan. Govt. of India allocated an amount of Rs. 601.98 Cr. (Rs. 491.02crore under Normal RKVY and Rs. 110.96 Crore towards sub-schemes) for implementation of various projects under RKVY during the year 2012-13 out of which Rs.321.05 crore were allocated to Agriculture sector for normal and sub Schemes. Of the total Rs.321.05 crore an amount of Rs.114.58 crore was incurred by Agricultural Sector. Total expenditure by all the Sectors up to October, 2012 was Rs.192.35 Crore.

The Financial and Physical achievements under the two streams of RKVY relating to various components for the year 2012-13 (up to Oct.12) are furnished in Table-5.7.

Table 5.7 : Achievements under RKVY during 2012-13
(up to Oct, 2012)

Name of the Project	Units	Physical	Exp. (Rs. Cr.)
Stream-I			104.32
1)Seed Management	Lakh Qtls.	2.54	37.50
2)Farm Mechanization		0	66.01
a. SMSRI Centres		83	16.60
b. Custom Hiring centres	Nos	42	12.00
c. Implement Service Stations	Nos	200	16.00
d. High Cost Machinery (RCF)	Nos	61	0.92
e. Inter cultivation & spraying equipment	Nos	9500	18.99
f. Drum Seeders	Nos		1.50
3)Organic Farming	Nos	296	0.81
Stream-II			4.09
Soil Testing			
Bhuchetana (Districts)	No	18	1.91
Interpretation of Soil analytical data and preparation of Maps	No of samples	22	0.18
Administration Exp			2.00
Initiatives for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion			
Seed Minikits	No	15122	0.28
Input Kits	No	20000	5.77
Appointment of TAS under clusters	No	32	0.09
Total			114.59

Source: Agriculture Department.

National Food Security Mission

The National Food Security Mission is under implementation in the state since Rabi-2007-08 with the following objectives.

Objectives

- Increasing production of rice and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified Districts in the State.
- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.
- Creation of employment opportunities Enhancing farm level economy i.e. farm profits to restore confidence in farmers.

The scheme is under implementation in 11 districts for Rice & 22 districts for pulses.

National Food Security Mission-Rice

11 Districts: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Krishna Guntur, Nellore, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam and Adilabad.

National Food Security Mission -Pulses

22 Districts: Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Kadapa, Chittoor, Ranga Reddy, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad.

An amount of Rs.15099.63 Lakh was allotted based on proposals submitted for implementation of NFSM in AP during 2012-13. An amount of Rs. 7999.52 Lakh was released and so far an amount of Rs.4526.05 Lakh expenditure incurred up to September 2012.

Accelerated Pulses Production Programme

The A3P seeks to demonstrate plant nutrients and plant protection centric improved technologies and management practices in compact blocks covering large area for four major pulse crops namely gram, urad (Blackgram), arhar (Redgram / pigeon pea) and moong (Greengram) for increasing production and productivity of these crops. Apart from increasing the production and productivity of pulse crops by participating farmers

another objective of A3P is to stimulate farmers in adjoining areas to adopt these technologies.

As far as the Action Plan for Rs.151 crore of 2012-13 is concerned, Rs. 80 crore was released and out of this Rs.45 crore released for the 19+ Million Tonnes Pulses Production Programme.

In mid Kharif 2012, the Government of India gave approval for implementation of a special plan to achieve 19+ million tonnes of pulse production during Kharif 2012-13 with a total allocation of Rs.1544.00 Lakh comprising Rs.10730.00 Lakh for activities to be undertaken under NFSM and Rs. 4624.00 Lakh for activities to be undertaken within Micro Irrigation Scheme.

The total allocation given by GoI for A.P. has been Rs.840.00 Lakh under NFSM Scheme and the same amount has been released to the State. The plan basically envisages utilization of new areas through intercropping, improving planting techniques and Irrigation use efficiency for inclusive water management and use of important critical but low cost inputs like Sulphur and Weedicides and productivity boosters. These include use of Drip & Sprinkler sets, intercropping of pulses with soybean, coarse cereals and Oil seeds.

State Initiatives

System of Rice Intensification

Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) is an important intervention under NFSM for increasing production and productivity of rice in the State. The objective is to produce more rice with less water. SRI also has various other advantages. Intensive efforts are being made in the State for promotion of this system under tanks, wells, bore wells and tail end areas. Intensive trainings were organized for extension staff and farmers duly involving ANGRAU, ICRISAT, DRR and NGOs. Wide publicity was also done. An area of 153483 ha was covered under SRI cultivation during Kharif 2012. An area of 5.00 Lakh ha is targeted to be covered under SRI by direct seeding, line planting and drum seeder during 2012-13.

COOPERATION

Cooperatives have traditionally been promoted and organized in a democratic and structural frame work for achieving social and economic betterment of people.

Different types of cooperatives are organized essentially to provide agricultural credit to member-farmers so as to enhance employment to its members and for alleviating rural poverty. Co-operative movement has completed over 100 years of service to farmers and other weaker sections of the society.

The Department of Cooperation is mainly concerned with the administration of Cooperative Laws. The Department has been pursuing a liberal policy towards Cooperatives to enable them 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 Co-operative movement.

Rural credit co-operatives

The Rural credit co-operative structure at present is a three-tier structure with the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank at the APEX level, District Co-operative Central banks (DCCBs) at the District Level and Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives at the Village Level. Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to 38.74 lakh farmer members of the PACS. Relief to farmers affected by drought and other natural disasters has been provided. Based on the recommendations of the taskforce headed by Prof. A.Vaidyanathan constituted for suggesting the re-organization of co-operative societies the long pending re-organization of PACS has been completed for making them viable. The PACS have been re-organized from 4465 to 2949 in the State. The total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Coop. Credit Structure is Rs.1868.69 crore including the State Government share of Rs. 261.02 crore.

Loaning Programme 2012-13

A.P. State Co-operative Bank provided Rs5523.76 crore (Kharif – Rs.5384.04 crore and Rabi Rs. 79.67 crore) as production credit to the farmers through the Primaries and the District Co-operative Central Banks during the year 2012-13 (up to Oct. 2012). Out of the total Rs.5384.04 crore loans Rs.4893.14 crore loans under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO), Rs.407.68 crore under Oil Seeds Production Programme (OPP) and 83.22 crore under Development of Tribal Programme (DTP) were disbursed during the kharif.

Short term (Crop) Loans

An amount of Rs.5384.04 crore was disbursed by the DCCB's and GCC during Kharif 2012 season.

Long Term Loans

APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.142.33 crore (up to October 2012) to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agricultural Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs. 405.00 crore allotted to all the 22 DCCBs during the year 2012-13.

Integrated Co-operative Development Projects

The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), New Delhi has been providing financial assistance towards creation of infrastructure facilities like godown, iron safes, banking counters and storage facilities etc., to societies under ICDP Scheme for development of agricultural and allied sectors. This project is under implementation since 1989 in the state. This Project has already been completed in eleven districts viz. East Godavari, Nizamabad Phase-I and Phase-II, Krishna, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Chittoor and Guntur Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Medak and Warangal with an expenditure of Rs. 94.13 crore. The project is now under implementation in 11 districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Kadapa, Mahabubnagar, Ananthapur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Ranga Reddy, Khammam and Prakasam districts. The Government has released Rs.141.54 Crore, out of which Rs.119.95 Crore was utilized for 11 projects. 9 ICDPs are going to be completed by 31.03.2013 and the validity period of the remaining projects, i.e, Prakasam and Khammam is up to 31.12.2013.

Marketing Co-operative Societies

There are 22 District Co-operative Marketing Societies (DCMSs), which undertake procurement of agricultural produce to enable farmers get minimum administered prices for their produce. The DCMSs procure seed on behalf of AP Seeds Development Corporation and also undertake procurement activities on behalf of MARKFED in addition to carrying on local business activities like sale of Fertilisers, Seeds, Consumable articles, Stationary items etc., to various departments located in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 : Performance of District Cooperative Marketing Societies up to Nov,2012

(Rs. Lakh)

Share Capital Contribution	1000.21
Business Turn over	25949.4
Profit	152.73
Assets	12055.58
Liabilities	12666.38

Source: Cooperative Department

A.P. MARKFED

The MARKFED is an apex organization for the Co-operative Marketing Societies(CMS) in the state for supplying agricultural inputs, cattle feed, fertilisers, gypsum, provisions and other requirements to Societies, other private run institutions and government hostels. Subsequent to introduction of single window system in the state in 1987, MARKFED offers its services through PACS at the primary level and through the DCMS in the district level. It undertakes procurement of agricultural produce like cereals and grams from farmers under minimum support price / market intervention scheme. Depending upon the market situation it also procures other commodities under commercial account every year. During 2011-12, MARKFED achieved a business turnover of Rs. 1374.66 crore and during the year 2012-13 up to December it achieved a turnover of Rs.973.83 crore.

AP State Co-operative Union

APSCU is an apex cooperative institution in Cooperative education and training. There are five Co-operative Training Centres (CTCs) working under APSCU offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications. APSCU mainly provides education to members, through short term cooperative trainings to Staff and member orientation programs to the needy elected Managing Committee members of Primary societies, DCCBs and other Cooperatives. The Union also publishes a Cooperative Monthly Magazine titled "Sahakara Samacharam" for carrying publicity and propaganda of Cooperative Principles and Cooperative Movement in the State.

Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad undertakes drilling of in-well bores, surface bores, lift Irrigation schemes and construction of check dams etc. in Agricultural sector. Since 1995-96 the Corporation diversified its activities and started undertaking civil works. During the year 2011-12, the Corporation executed works to a tune of Rs. 22.88 Crore. The state Horticulture Mission / Horticulture Department has identified the APSCRIC Ltd. as the "Nodal Agency" for construction of Farm ponds in Horticulture fields for which an amount of Rs. 12.00 crore was provided during 2012-13 and works are under progress.

Rural Electricity Supply Cooperative Societies

The key objective of the Rural Electric Supply Cooperative Societies is to purchase electricity in bulk from the nearest DISCOM and distribute it to domestic, industrial and agricultural consumers in their area of operation. Four RESCOs are working under the administrative control of Cooperative Department viz., RESCOs at Kuppam (Chittoor district), Anakapalle (Visakhapatnam district), Cheepurupalli (Vizianagaram district) and Siricilla (Karimnagar district). These four RESCOs have over 5.45 lakh service connections covering 665 villages and 801 hamlets and assets worth of Rs.360.16 crore.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Cooperative Association Ltd., Hyderabad.

The HACA was established with the main object of serving agricultural farmers through PACS. The objectives of HACA include supply of quality seeds like soyabean, groundnut, paddy, castor, red gram, fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural inputs, supply of rice, pulses, oils and other consumer items such as note books and crackers etc. It undertakes supply of fertilizers, pesticides and other agriculture inputs through its own Branches, (HACA Rythu Seva Kendram) located at HACA Bhavan and through PACSs at competitive prices. The business turnover of the HACA for the year 2011-12 was Rs.17334.54 Lakh and it earned profit of Rs.160 Lakh up to Oct.12.

Consumer Cooperative Societies

Consumer Cooperatives have been assigned an

important role in distribution of good quality consumer articles at competitive prices to control price line in both urban and rural areas. About 700 Consumer Cooperative Societies are functioning in the State with a turnover of Rs.151.30 crore as on March 2011. Consumer Cooperative Societies are also undertaking distribution of textbooks, notebooks, cloth, crackers and supply of various stationary items and provisions to Government hostels etc.

Weaker Section Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and Cooperative Joint Farming societies etc are among others the main weaker sections Cooperatives in the State.

a) Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Cooperative societies function in a 3-tire structure as shown below in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 : Status on Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Primary Level	6,714 LCCS with 3,99,321 members
District Level	23 District Federations of Labour Contract Cooperative Societies
State Level	Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Labour Contract Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad (under liquidation)

Source : Cooperative Department

Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Joint Farming Cooperatives also work in a three-tire structure as shown below in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 : Status on Joint Farming Cooperatives

Primary Level	2,295 CJFS and membership of 1,92,716
District Level	23 District Federations of Cooperative Joint Farming Societies
State Level	Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Joint Farming Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad (under liquidation)

Source: Cooperative Department

So far about 2,62,776 acres was covered under CJFS and 89,567 acres developed with 1,73,209 acres remaining to be developed.

Co-operative Tribunals

Four Cooperative Tribunals are constituted in the State. Two Tribunals at Hyderabad and Vijayawada were constituted in 1993 and two more Tribunals were formed at Warangal and Visakhapatnam in 2003 to render speedy and effective justice to affected parties. These Tribunals are vested with Appellate Jurisdiction over the orders passed under APCS Act, 1964 and with original jurisdiction over the disputes filed under AP MACS Act, 1995. 1103 cases are pending in all the four Co-operative Tribunals for disposals as on 31-12-2012.

Audit

A separate Audit wing headed by a Chief Auditor conducts audit of Cooperative Societies. Every society is responsible for maintaining its books of accounts and is required to get its accounts audited every year. The audit is completed within a period of six months from the closure of Cooperative year and an audit certificate issued before the end of succeeding Cooperative year. During 2012-13, 31,838 Cooperative Societies that were programmed for audit are nearing completion.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, as is evident from its consistently growing contribution to the GSDP has started gaining ground in the recent past and become an important sub-sector of Agriculture sector. Horticulture has over the years emerged as an indispensable part of Agriculture by offering wide range of crop diversification choices to farmers and providing opportunities for sustaining large number of agro-industries which have created employment opportunities to semi-skilled and unskilled labour force. In fact, Horticulture as a sub-sector is a revelation – benefiting from an impressive base has shown remarkable signs of progress in Andhra Pradesh.

Technological innovations have helped Horticulture sector empower people not only by improving economic conditions of those subsisting on it but also catering to their nutritional security that eventually is transforming agrarian economy.

The fact that horticulture has moved from rural areas to commercial activity which has encouraged private investment is one of the most significant development in the last decade. Transition from traditional outlook to a trade oriented outlook has brought a perceptible

change in the concept of Horticulture development in the state.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has emphasized Horticulture development in view of increased public investment in the sector.

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

Andhra Pradesh Ranks 1st in production of Spices and Fruits and 3rd in production of Flowers in the country. Crop wise, Andhra Pradesh Ranks 1st in the production of Citrus, Papaya, Oil Palm and Tomato 2nd in the production of Mango, Cashew, 3rd in production of loose flowers and 4th in the production of Banana. (NHB data base 2011).

Growth of Horticulture

The area under Horticulture has increased from 3.70 lakh ha. in 1982 to 25.59 lakh ha. by 2011-12 and as per advance estimates it stands at 27.01 lakh ha. in 2012-13.

Details about the area and production of horticulture crops during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (A) are given in Annexure 5.16. Details about the principal horticultural crops area and production in 2011-12 are given in Table 5.11.

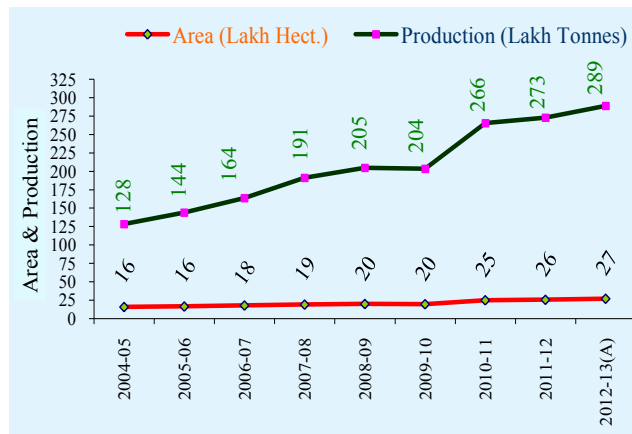
Table 5.11 : Horticultural Crops – Area and Production during 2011-12

Crop Category	Area (Lakh ha.)	Production (Lakh MTs)
Fruit Crops	6.72	98.41
Plantation Crops	3.21	13.70
Vegetables & Tuber crops	6.61	120.25
Spices	8.41	36.70
Cut Flowers	0.002	7092 (lakh No's)
Flowers (Loose Flowers)	0.616	2.70

Source: Horticulture Department.

The area under Horticulture crops grew on an average annually at the rate of 6.0% from 2001-02 to 2012-13(A), with the production growth being more impressive at 9.8%.

Chart 5.4 : Horticulture Area & Production (Production excluding Coconut & Cut Flowers)



Source: Horticulture Department

Programmes

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

Assistance is provided to farmers on plant material, seed and inputs, drip and sprinkler systems, pre & post Harvest infrastructure etc., through schemes implemented by the Department under A.P. Micro Irrigation Project, State Horticulture Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Oil Palm Development Programme and State Plan Programme etc.,

A.P. Micro Irrigation Project

AP Micro irrigation Project is a comprehensive and unique project being implemented in a big way in Andhra Pradesh. APMIP was launched in November' 2003 with an objective of enhancing crop productivity by improving water use efficiency through Micro-irrigation systems.

A total area of 8.95 lakh ha. has been covered with Micro irrigation system in all 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh from 3-11-2003 to 31-03-2012.

An area of 1.10 lakh hectares was brought under drip/sprinkler irrigation in 2011-12. While an area of 42264

ha. has been covered so far , it is proposed to bring 2 lakh hectares under Micro Irrigation in 2012-13.

State Horticulture Mission

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme – the State Horticulture Mission, is being implemented in the State by the State Horticulture Mission. The Mission was launched on 3rd November 2005 to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. The focus of the programme is to provide comprehensive development of all the sub-sectors of horticulture so as to provide additional income to horticulture growers. This programme is under implementation in 18 districts (except Hyderabad, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Krishna districts) and two tribal areas of Rampachodavaram of East Godavari and Paderu of Visakhapatnam districts.

An amount of Rs. 114.71 crore was utilized for implementation of various activities like establishment of new gardens, rejuvenation of senile gardens, IPM/INM, HRD, Organic farming, farm mechanization and Post Harvest Management etc during 2011-12. In 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 45.83 Crore was utilized so far for implementation of SHM programmes.

Organic Farming / IPM / INM

IPM and INM have played an important role in quality enhancement by control of pest and diseases in horticultural crops. By adoption of IPM / INM, which reduced the incidence of Mangu in Sweet Orange and Mango and BBD in Pomogranate the quality of produce increased. Use of bio-inputs like T.Viridae, Pseudomonas, Neem Oil etc. not only reduced pesticide residue and improved the quality of produce but also reduced the cost of cultivation and enhanced market price of the produce. .

Similarly, Organic farming enhanced the quality, despite its marginal impact on productivity. Quality and shelf life have shown an uptrend with the interventions of organic farming in horticultural crops. Organic produce is fetching 10% to 30% premium price in the market compared to non-organic agri- produce.

Organic farming was taken up in an area of 7450 ha. under Horticulture Crops for encouraging adoption of organic farming in 2011-12. An area of 10,000 ha. of various fruits was covered under IPM/INM practices.

Production of Quality Plant Material

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

The Nursery Act was introduced for regulation of supply of quality plant material to farmers. 30 Horticulture farms and 144 nurseries were established which produced around 16 lakh and 150 lakh quality plants.

Post-Harvest Management

Horticulture crops are highly perishable and require special attention on harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing operations. The focus was on providing pre-harvest tools and development of post harvest infrastructure facilities like Pack houses, Cold storages, Refer Vans, Ripening Chambers etc. During 2011-12, assistance was provided for 17 Cold storage units, 1 Ripening Chamber, 06 Primary Processing Units, and 3 Refer Vans.

Post-harvest management activities like reduction of losses and improvement of the quality of horticultural produce is important for enhancing the value of the produce.

Several measures were taken up during the period of SHM to preserve the quality of various horticultural products and for primary handling, storage and transportation.

Particularly, establishment of ripening chambers for Banana which helped realize better price at the farm gate.

Establishment of Cold storages with NHM subsidy is catering to agriculture produce as well as to Horticulture produce fetching better market price to the farmers.

Pollution free new technologies in Cashew processing like Steam boiling method which increase the quality of the produce are encouraged.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) (Central Sector Scheme) which was launched in the State, in 2007-08 started implementation in 2008-09. This programme

aims to achieve 4% annual growth, increase public investment like infrastructure etc., and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the horticulture sector.

The RKVY scheme in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to implement major activity in non-SHM districts, while the projects under integrated vegetable production which are not covered in SHM are being implemented in all the 22 districts.

An amount of Rs. 3958 Lakh was utilized for implementation of RKVY programme under Fruits & Vegetable crops during 2011-12.

The Government of India launched the “Vegetable Initiatives for Urban Clusters” scheme for the year 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.17.00 crore as a pilot project.

The identified implementation areas are Medak, Mahaboobnagar and Ranga Reddy districts covering 77 mandals which are the main feeders of vegetables for the Metro City of Hyderabad.

During 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 2839.00 Lakh has been allocated for implementation of RKVY programme under fruits and vegetable crops. An amount of Rs. 1700.00 Lakh was allocated under “Vegetable Initiatives for Urban Clusters in the same period. The total financial outlay of RKVY for 2012-13 is Rs. 4539.00 Lakh.

The salient features of the scheme are area expansion of vegetables through hybrid vegetable seeds, promotion of farmers associations through establishment of collection centers, assistance for pandals & trellis, creation of post harvest infrastructures like pack houses, zero energy cool chambers, onion storage structure and small shade net nurseries to cater to the needs of seedlings for vegetable cultivation.

New initiative Quality Management Programme

The main objective of the programme is facilitating integrated horticulture projects for organizing farmers in FPOs and integrating the horticulture supply chain, with financial assistance through RKVY. This represents a paradigm shift from productivity enhancement to quality production and value addition.

The Programme is to facilitate organize farmers into Farmers Producer Processors organizations (FPOs) with an objective to ensure supply of nutritive horticulture fresh produce through process certification

from production to marketing and establishment of Individual Quick Freezing Unit (IQF). Farmers will be given assistance for different activities at various stages like pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest, marketing, transport and storage.

QMP 89 No of FPOs were proposed with financial outlay of 3041 Lakh under RKVY.

Strengthening Value chain of Mango

Average sales per day are around 40 MTs of different varieties. A number of progressive farmers from various districts participated in the Mango Mela. Arrangements were also made for displaying and selling non-carbide Mangoes in 45 stalls at Exhibition grounds, in Hyderabad.

Mango Mela depends upon harvesting dates and is organized in three phases. The Department of Horticulture intends to promote the supply of quality fruits through better post harvest practices and ripening by use of Ethylene gas in the ripening chambers. Availability of Non Carbide, good quality mango fruit provides opportunities for exports to other states & countries and also represents brand promotion of our produce. 539.73 tones Mangos were ripened with ethylene and the farmers benefited by almost Rs.37,000 per tonne. The average price per tonne of ethylene treated mangoes was Rs.62,000 and non-ethylene treated was Rs.25,000.

Mango farmers of Andhra Pradesh realized an additional benefit of Rs. 1.99 crore by participating in the Mango Mela. Farmers got almost more than 150% extra than the regular price, by sale of mangoes in the Mango Mela.

Baseline Survey – 2010-11

A Base Line Survey has been conducted by the Department to create a data base of Horticulture Growers in the state of Andhra Pradesh by utilizing the services of Government and Non-Government organizations. So far 38.72 lakh farmer's data has been recorded.

Oilpalm Development Programmes Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

The Government of India since 1992 under TMOP and from 2004 under ISOPOM, is promoting Oil Palm Development Programme because of its high oil yield nature and to augment domestic requirement.

During the year 2012-13 the Government of India launched a Special programme to bring additional area of oil palm under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with a target of 27,000 Ha and financial outlay of Rs.13093.88 Lakh to Andhra Pradesh with 100% central assistance. So far 5819 ha, has been achieved.

Oilpalm Programmes (ISOPOM)

Two oil palm seed gardens one by department and another in private sector were established in the State. Seeds are produced at these gardens under the technical guidance of National Research Centre (NRC) Oilpalm, Pedavegi Center in West Godavari District and supplied to Oilpalm companies.

12 companies with a processing capacity of 209 MTs per hour are working with the Government under this program. The companies have a buy-back arrangements for purchase of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB's) from farmers in the factory zone at the rate fixed by the Government.

State Plan Programmes

Development of Fruits & Plantation Crops

Cashew being a remunerative crop, cultivation is being encouraged on a large scale with high yielding grafts and strains/selections for improved productivity.

Awareness programmes are being conducted on crop diversification, inter cropping and promotion of vermin compost, value addition etc, for sustainability of coconut gardens.

Root & Tuber Crops

The need of the hour is effective transfer of technology to progressive farmers. The Department has supplied quality plant material and other post harvest infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses. Assistance was provided for taking up 240.00 ha., under potato area expansion so far in 2012-13,.

Floriculture

Floriculture sector has been identified as a key focus segment of horticulture. Flower cultivation is profitable for farmers because of the growing demand for flowers in domestic and export market.

Under Area Expansion an area of 306 ha., has been covered for the year 2012-13 so far under development of floriculture.

Landscape and Ornamental Gardening

Revitalization of Public Gardens is being taken up to develop model landscape gardens and transform urban environment into pollution free and pleasant surroundings. Both hard and soft landscape works are being taken up as a part of beautification.

Exports

The total value of exports of Horticulture commodities was Rs.709.62 crore during 2011-12. Details about exports in the quantity, value and destination of Horticultural crops are given in Annexure – 5.17.

Information Technology and Data Management

Information Technology is the key for effective communication and dissemination of information. The Department is connected to APSWAN and receiving online data through dialup network from District Officers. The Department has taken up development of software packages for compiling data on area and production of Horticulture crops, Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project etc. The Department website aphorticulture.nic.in and a tele-conference facility are developed for effective communication and receiving progress report immediately.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Andhra Pradesh has some of the richest livestock resources in the country and is one of the most advanced states in Animal Husbandry. Livestock plays a vital role in socio-economic and cultural life of people by providing gainful employment to a number of small and marginal farmers and enhancing their economic status.

Since more than 5 decades since formation of Andhra Pradesh, Animal Husbandry has achieved phenomenal growth in its different spheres. The Animal Husbandry activities were reoriented towards increasing production of livestock products like Milk, Meat and Eggs, besides providing adequate health care and control of diseases with the launching of the Five Year plans. The State attained a prominent position in the country in Livestock Sector over the years because of its increasing livestock resources, the gradual enlightenment of farmers and the dedicated and sustained efforts of the Government. From a humble beginning of backyard poultry it has grown into a dynamic industry. Milk and

Meat production has also made a quantum leap with the production increasing substantially.

Effective veterinary and animal husbandry services rendered have been the main instruments that achieved these production levels. Economic support programs like distribution of milch animals, sheep and poultry units helped the rural masses enormously in bridging income gaps. This besides conserving domestic biodiversity has become a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources. The Livestock sub-sector provides sustainable daily income to nearly 60 lakh families even during adverse seasonal conditions. A sizable number of families owning sheep and goat have already been covered with 100% livestock insurance.

Animal Husbandry schemes have been formulated to pursue the well-laid National policies aimed at improving livestock production, fighting protein hunger, improving nutritional standards of human population and provision of technical support for the maintenance and improvement of livestock.

Livestock population in A.P (as per 2007 census)

Category	No.in Lakh
Cattle	112.23
Buffaloes	132.72
Sheep	255.39
Goat	96.26
Pigs	4.39
Poultry	1239.85

The buffalo and sheep population has witnessed a steady growth over the years and the poultry growth has been rather steep especially since the 1999 census. Details about the livestock population over various census periods are given in Annexure - 5.18.

With increase in livestock population, the production and availability of nutritious food and supplemental income to farmers increased.

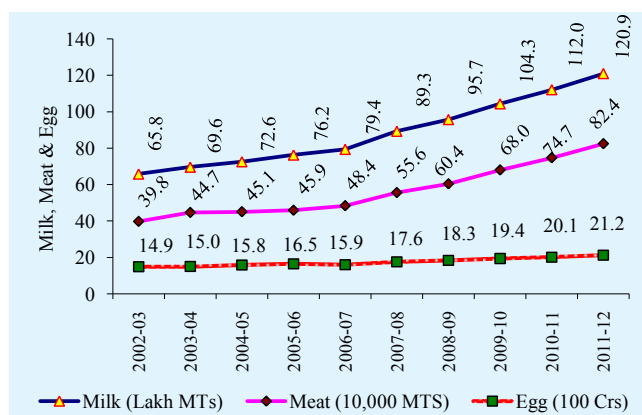
Livestock contributes 5.3% to the Gross State Domestic Product and formed 28.5% of the Agriculture sector in 2012-13(Advance Estimates). The production of Milk, Eggs and Meat is as shown in Table 5.12. and chart shown in 5.5.

Table 5.12 : Production of Milk Eggs& Meat

Item	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Sep.12
Milk	000MTs	11204	12087	3444
Growth	%	7.4	7.9	
Eggs	Cr.Nos	2012.8	2121	573.6
Growth	%	3.8	5.4	
Meat	000MTs	747	824	226
Growth	%	9.8	10.3	

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Chart 5.5 : Milk, Meat and Egg Production



Production estimates of milk, eggs and meat are given in Annexure 5.19.

Salient Features of various programmes

- Under Animal Husbandry Sector, the Government of India sanctioned “Prime Minister’s Package” for rehabilitation of farmers in 16 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh to provide avenues of supplementary income through dairy farming. About 49,991 high pedigree milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy equaling Rs.74.98 Crore have been inducted since 2007-08.
- The Government is implementing “Pasu Kranthi Pathakam” since 2007-08 and inducted 79,802 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy at the cost of Rs.114.10 Crore for the welfare of BPL families.
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is being implemented in the State since 2008-09 (11th Five Year Plan) with 100% Central Assistance to achieve 9% growth rate in Animal Husbandry Sector. About 48,591 high

pedigreed milch animals and heifers were induced from other States with (50%) a subsidy of Rs.68.67 Crore.

- Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced a scheme “Jeeva Kranthi Padhakam” since 2007-08, by supplying Breeding Rams, Ram Lamb Units and Sheep and Goat Units under Chief Minister’s Package, to support BPL families and enhance the economic status of targeted families. Under this Scheme 48483 Breeding Rams, 2629 Ram Lamb Rearing Units and 2727 Sheep and Goat Unit have been grounded so far.
- In order to guard sheep growers from losses, due to blue tongue disease, the sheep insurance programme has been taken up since 2006-2007 and being continued during 2012-13 also.
- The Government of India has sanctioned centrally sponsored Livestock Insurance Scheme. Under this scheme productive milch cattle will be insured on 50% subsidy basis. It is being implemented in eight districts of the State, since 2006-07. A Programme of Mass Vaccination against Foot & Mouth disease in animals was implemented in Chittoor, Ananthapur, Rangareddy and Medak Districts with GOI assistance, to capitalize export market, during 2006-07 and continued during 2011-12. The Programme was extended to all Districts in the State in 2012-13 under ASCAD and RKVY.
- Deworming of Sheep belonging to shepherds of all categories of farmers twice in a year on free of cost basis reduced early lamb mortality and improved growth rate due to increased disease resistance in sheep and was continued in 2011-12.

Animal Health Activities

Animal Health activities play an important role in the growth of livestock Industry, since the livestock production programmes will not be successful without providing necessary safeguards against hazards of Animal diseases. The department has taken up strengthening of existing institutions to improve quality of Animal Health Services by providing facilities for surgery, disease investigation and treatment. Polyclinics were established at district headquarters to address this issue. Every mandal has been provided with a veterinary graduate to effectively organize Animal Health Services, support production program and for prevention and control of livestock diseases.

Five types of regular institutions viz., 20 Veterinary Polyclinics, 3 Super Specialty Veterinary Hospitals, 278 Veterinary Hospitals, 2202 Veterinary Dispensaries, 42 Mobile Veterinary Clinics and 2736 Rural Livestock Units are functioning to attend to animal health needs throughout the State. 299.83 Lakh cases were treated, 4.25 lakh castrations done and 514.99 Lakh vaccinations conducted by these institutions during the year 2012-13 (up to 30-9-2012). Proper diagnosis of disease is half the treatment. Towards this end, 22 Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (ADDLs) were made functional. Details of Animal Husbandry institutions are given in Annexure 5.20.

A. Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad

There are two divisions in the Institute, i.e., Biological Products division and Disease Investigation division with each functioning under the control of separate Joint Directors.

a) Biological Products Division

Objectives

- To prevent loss of valuable livestock due to various diseases, and to protect livestock, supply of vaccine to institutions is essential. The Veterinary Biological Research institute, is the main source of production of Viral and Biological Vaccines in the State and produces nine types of viral and bacterial vaccines.
- Production of different varieties and large quantities of safe and potent vaccines for protection of livestock and poultry against infectious & contagious diseases.
- Developing /adopting new techniques of manufacturing of Biologicals in bulk quantities
- Boosting economic conditions of farmers by generating mass preventive vaccinations for protection of livestock and poultry.

During the year 2011-12, 653.12 Lakh doses and during 2012-13 (up to 30-9-2012) 427.22 Lakh doses of various types of vaccines were produced by the institute.

New Vaccine Production Division

The vaccine production facility at VBRI has been producing ten different types of animal vaccines for the last 60 years and supplies vaccine free of cost to the

farmers of Andhra Pradesh. All these years, the vaccines were produced under the license issued by the Director General of Drug Control Administration, India.

Of late, it has become mandatory to upgrade vaccine production facilities in compliance with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) of Schedule 'M' of Drug and Cosmetics Act 1940 to renew the drug license.

In conformity with the GMP standards, VBRI modernized the vaccine production facility in a phased manner to fulfill prescribed drug regulations with the funds provided under different schemes like NABARD, ASCAD and State plan at a cost of Rs. 14.00 crore.

b) Disease Investigation Wing

Control and elimination of disease depends upon prompt and correct diagnosis of disease. A team of Disease Investigation Officers and subject matter specialists attend to this important issue.

Objectives of this wing are:

- i. Disease diagnosis and investigation of disease conditions among Livestock, sheep, goats, canines, pigs, poultry and captive wild animals by subjecting the diseased animals to laboratory diagnostic tests like cultural, biological, serological, histopathological tests including latest molecular biological techniques.
- ii. To collect and analyze epidemiological data of disease occurrences in the State and take measures for its control and eradication.
- iii. Issue of health certificates for livestock meant for export to foreign countries.
- iv. Field validation of diagnostic kits supplied by ADMAS/ ICAR/ GOI and any other research institute or veterinary colleges in the country.
- v. Impart training to field veterinarians on latest techniques in diagnosis of diseases.

C. Veterinary Biological Research Unit, Samalkot

A Mini Vaccine Production unit at Samalkot, East Godavari district has been set up to meet demands of coastal districts. About 391.60 Lakh doses during the year 2011-2012, and 210.14 Lakh doses in 2012-13 (up to 30-9-2012), of various types of vaccines have been produced by this institute.

Government Livestock Farms

The department has established cattle breeding farms at suitable places to support cattle development activities for producing pedigree bulls in the state. At present seven farms and one Fodder Seed multiplication farm are functioning under the control of this department. The livestock maintained by the Government Livestock Farms consists of 515 Ongole breed during 2011-12 and 487 during 2012 -13 (up to Sep, 2012). Angola cattle are being maintained at Cattle Breeding Farm, Chadalawada in Prakasam district and composite Livestock farm, Chintaladevi in SPS Nellore District. 16 Deoni cattle were maintained at Deoni Cattle breed farm during 2011-12 and 22 in 201-13 (up to Sep, 2012) at Dudgepally in Medak district.

44 breeding bulls were supplied to Frozen Semen Bull Stations/ farmers in 2011-12.

A. Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency

The State Government has launched a massive programme of restructuring breeding operations in cattle under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) scheme. Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency (APLDA) was established and started functioning from April, 2000 to implement this programme. The achievements of APLDA in the period April to September 2012 are as follows:

a) Expansion of Artificial Insemination Activity

The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility is available in 4960 Animal Husbandry Departmental Institutions in the State out of which 1269 centers are provided with Mobile AI facility. 4269 private AI centers (Gopalmitra Centers) have been established up to the year 2011-12 by training educated unemployed rural youth to provide doorstep AI facility to the farmers. 537 Private AI Centers apart from departmental and Gopalmitra Centres are being operated in the state by JK Trust, BAIF and Dairy Union etc. 4058 Gopalmitras were functioning in the state during the year 2012-13 (up to Sept, 2012).

b) Performance of Artificial Insemination Centers and AI activity

The AI centers in the State conducted 55.03 Lakh of

inseminations and 19.57 Lakh of improved progeny born during the year 2011-12.

23.96 Lakh Inseminations were conducted by all the AI Centers in the State and 10.16 Lakh improved progeny born during the year 2012-13 up to 30.09.2012. The Gopalmitras conducted 11.77 Lakh insemination and 4.65 Lakh improved progeny born as on September, 2012.

c) Production, distribution and utilization of Frozen Semen

Existing four Frozen Semen (FS) Bull Stations have been strengthened to produce at least 70 Lakh doses of Frozen Semen per annum and to meet the demand of Frozen Semen due to expansion of AI activity. 22 District Livestock Development Agencies (DLDA) involved in distribution of Frozen Semen and Liquid Nitrogen to village level AI centers, were also strengthened under APLDA, to supply Liquid Nitrogen and Frozen Semen to all AI Centers and to monitor AI activity. One 10,000 Liters capacity LN Transport Vehicle and six 6,000 Liters Vertical Storage tankers were purchased to strengthen the cold chain management.

Four Frozen Semen Bull Stations produced 59.72 Lakh doses of Frozen Semen and distributed 75.50 Lakh doses in 2011-12. About 210 breeding bulls are stationed in the four semen stations. These four Frozen Semen Bull Stations produced 29.16 Lakh Frozen Semen doses and distributed 28.54 lakh doses in the year 2012-13 (up to September 2012).

An exclusive laboratory (Andrology laboratory) at Visakhapatnam will undertake Quality Control of Frozen Semen Produced at Frozen Semen Bull Stations. Bovine Breeding Complex, Nekarikallu has been utilized to rear young bulls to supply either Natural Service or Frozen Semen Production in the State. Presently there are 170 bulls under rearing.

d) Organization of Fertility Camps- Pasu Vignana Sadassus

9517 fertility camps were organized and 3.91 Lakh infertility cases treated during the year 2011-12. 2875 fertility camps were organized and 1.15 lakh infertility cases were treated during 2012-13 (up to September, 2012).

e) Implementation of Livestock Insurance Programme

Government of India has accorded permission to implement Livestock Insurance scheme in the state from 2010. A total of 1,15,738 milch cattle were insured, 8508 claims made and 7,819 claims settled during the year 2011-12. 36201 milch cattle were insured, and 3071 claims settled under the scheme during the year 2012-13 up to 30.9.2012.

f) Prime Minister's Package

Providing of Cattle and Buffalo Breeding services has been implemented by APLDA in 16 identified districts with financial assistance of Government of India under the PM's Package. The scheme was started during the year 2006-07 and a total of 33.43 lakh doorstep inseminations were conducted up to March' 2012. 0.86 lakh Artificial Inseminations were conducted and 0.24 lakh improved progeny born under this package during 2011-12. This Package was stopped this year. Performance of Frozen Semen Bull Stations is shown in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 : Performance of Frozen Semen Bull Stations

Sl.No	Item of Work	2011-12	2012-13 (up to 30-9-2012)
1	No. of Bulls Stationed		
	a) Exotic/ Crossbred	67	99
	b) Indigenous	11	10
	c) Murrah	132	148
	Total	210	257
2	Quantity of Frozen Semen Produced (Lakh Doses)		
	a) Exotic/ Crossbred	19.63	11.28
	b) Indigenous	4.33	2.02
	c) Murrah	35.75	15.82
	Total	59.71	29.12

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Performance of district livestock development agencies is shown in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 : Performance of District Livestock Development Agencies

Sl.No	ITEM OF WORK	2011-12	2012-13 (up to 30-9-2012)
Quantity of Frozen Semen Supplied (Lakh Doses)			
1`	a) Exotic	18.86	9.02
	b) Indigenous	4.28	2.47
	c) Murrah	33.93	12.80
	Total	57.07	24.29
No. of Artificial Inseminations Done (in Lakh)			
2	a) Exotic/ Crossbred	16.63	8.99
	b) Indigenous	3.81	2.27
	c) Murrah	34.56	12.70
	Total	55.00	23.96
Artificial Insemination Centers Covered (Nos.)			
3	a. Departmental A.I Centres	4960	4960
	b. Gopalamitras	4269	4058
	c. BAIF	107	107
	d. APDDC	131	131
	e. J.K. Trust	291	291
	f. Others	8	8
	Mobile AI centres	1269	1269
Total	11035	10824	

Source: Animal Husbandry Department.

Feed and Fodder Development

High yielding and nutritious fodder are essential for scientific and economic management of livestock particularly crossbreeds. It is the endeavor of the department to popularize and propagate the high yielding fodder crops with the farmers on available arable and non-arable land, as scientific feeding of livestock is essential for increased productivity of milk and mutton. To intensify the activity, fodder slips, improved varieties of fodder and pasture seeds have been supplied to farmers with

most encouraging results. 8.98 Lakh acres during 2011-12, and 4.96 Lakh acres during 2012-13 (upto 30-9-2012) were brought under fodder cultivation.

Fodder development programmes are being taken up under regular plan schemes to enhance milk production in the state

Supply of Fodder Seed under Various Schemes under RKVY

Rs.3.70 crore has been allocated under RKVY 2011-12 for fodder development activities. A total of 2486 two HP chaff cutters were supplied to eligible farmers on 50% subsidy. The budget allotted for procurement and distribution of fodder seed on 75% subsidy during 1st and 2nd Quarter of 2012-13 is Rs.293 Lakh.

Central Minikits Testing Programme

A total of 625 minikits were supplied (legumes & non legumes) free of cost during Kharif of 2012-13. 246 minikits comprising Maize, Jowar and Lucerne were distributed in Rabi.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Fodder and Feed Development

The Govt. of India released Rs. 265.07 crore in two installments for Fodder & Feed development under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The components are

Grass land Development

Grass land area was allotted to Government Livestock Farms viz., Chadalawada, Chinthaladevi, Reddipalli, Penugonda and Banavasi.

Power Driven Chaff Cutters

75% assistance from Central Govt. as one time grant out of the total cost of Rs. 20,000/- per unit or 75% cost of the chaff cutters, whichever is less will be provided under the scheme. The balance 25% funds are to be met by beneficiaries. It is proposed to supply about 550 cutters at a cost of with Rs. 82.50 Lakh.

Silage making:

100% Grant-in aid by the Central Government is to be provided for establishment of new silage making Unit @ Rs. 1.05 Lakh (Rs. 75000/- for construction work of trench silo pit and Rs. 30,000/- for purchase of power

driver chaff cutter) per unit or the cost of the silo pit collected, whichever is lower.

Fodder Seed Procurement and Distribution

Rs.324.25 Lakh are allotted for Fodder seed procurement & distribution.

Azolla Cultivation and Demonstration

Assistance under the scheme is to be provided @ of Rs.5000/- (50% of total cost of Rs. 10,000) per unit or 50% cost of the Azolla unit and training, whichever is lower. The balance 50% funds are to be met by beneficiaries. A total of 1852 Units are proposed.

Production of Fodder

Distribution of improved varieties of fodder seed combining Legume & Non-Legume for 1 acre. It is proposed to cover 1,34,000 acres of land under fodder Development to cover 1,34,000 beneficiaries.

Adoption of Appropriate Technologies for Post -Harvest Management

It is proposed to distribute 2200 power driven Chaff cutters on 50% subsidy to cover 2200 beneficiaries. It is also proposed to distribute 2200 Tractor mounted / operated chaff cutters to SHG / Unemployed Youth / Dairy Cooperatives at a subsidy of 50% to cover 2200 beneficiaries in coarse fodder available districts. A scheme of construction of 2200 Silage Making Units of 3.00 MT's capacity to cover 2200 beneficiaries with dairy units is also proposed and is in progress.

Watersheds

Following components were included under Sheep & Goat Sector to increase livelihoods of Sheep Growers in water sheds clusters (IWMPs) under Animal Husbandry Sector. Organization of Sheep Health Camps, supply of mineral bricks for lambs, supply of breeding rams to sheep rearers, orientation training for sheep rearers and provision of stipend to sheep health workers (Jeevamitras) during 45 days training period were initiated during this current financial year.

Jeevamitra

The Federation is to provide basic health services at doorsteps of shepherds in villages, where there is no network of AH functionaries. For this an educated youth is identified to be inducted as Jeevamitras at village level

and provided basic training at Departmental District Level training institutions on the lines Gopalamitra. So far 75 Jeevamitra candidates have been identified from the shepherd community and trained for 45 days.

Sheep Development

Sheep rearing is an important livelihood in scanty, low rainfall areas and agriculturally backward areas. Scientific breeding is being advocated in sheep farms for production of breeding rams with improved quality of mutton and wool. The rams are distributed to interested breeders for upgrading their local sheep flocks for improving qualitative and quantitative productivity.

Three Sheep Farms are functioning to achieve the objective. Farm produced Pedigree rams are being distributed to sheep breeders to upgrade their stock for improved quality of meat and increased meat production. As per 2007 census, Andhra Pradesh has 255.39 lakh Sheep population and stands first in the country and 96.26 lakh Goats in the state and ranks eighth place at all India level. About 7 to 8 lakh rural families belonging to socially and economically backward classes are involved in sheep & goat rearing.

AP Sheep and Goat Co-op. Federation Ltd

The following schemes are being implemented by the Federation

1. Jeeva Kranthi Pathakam
2. Supply of breeding rams & establishment of market yards under RKVY
3. Sheep Insurance
4. Bhed Palak Bhima Yojana (Central Wool Development Board) and
5. NCDC Scheme on production and rearing of Livestock by the District Sheep Breeders Cooperative Union, Kadapa.

The A.P. Sheep & Goat Development Cooperative Federation Ltd is the 'Implementing Agency' for implementation of schemes relating to sheep and goat development activities in the State with the officers and staff available under the following schemes/offices.

- ISDP Schemes located in 10 districts,
- Office of the AD(Sheep & Goat Development), Hyderabad,

- Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipally, RR district.
- Sheep Unit at Composite Livestock Farm, Chintaladeevi, Nellore district.
- Sheep Farm, Penukonda, Ananthapur district.

Sheep Insurance

Government of A.P has taken up sheep insurance programme since 2006-07 to cushion the adverse impact upon livelihood of poor sections of families dependant on sheep rearing. Details of sheep insurance coverage are shown in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 : Sheep Insurance

Year	Sheep insured (No. in Lakh)			Govt. Share Rs. In Lakh
	Adults	Young ones	Total	
2007-08	5.92	0.47	6.39	98.52
2008-09	2.20	0.11	2.31	132.42
2009-10	2.88	0.12	3.00	182.60
2010-11	2.09	0.11	2.20	129.94
2011-12	0.02	0.00	0.02	2.61
2012-13(up to 30-9-12)	0.08	0.00	0.08	9.62

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Ex-gratia

In case of accidental death due to unavoidable life risk activity in rearing of sheep, Government has introduced ex-gratia of Rs. 1.00 lakh to be paid to the family of the sheep rearers. So far 10 Claims utilizing an amount of Rs.10 Lakh were settled from Sheep Insurance Funds.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana Supply of Breeding Rams

In this scheme which was introduced in 2008-09, Rams are supplied on 50% subsidy adhering to the guidelines of JKP for breeding. A total of 15328 and 1172 Breeding Rams were supplied by utilizing Rs.2.50 crore as 50% subsidy from RKVY till the year 2011-12.

Special Livestock and Fisheries Package for Suicide Prone Districts

Government of India sanctioned 100 Goat and 100 Sheep units for 16 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh for creating livelihood for the family members of the deceased person. Sheep & Goat units are supplied

on 50% subsidy adhering to the guidelines of Jeeva Kranthi Pathakam.

An amount of Rs 101.5 Lakh for 100 sheep & 100 goat units has been released for implementation of the scheme. Out of which an amount of Rs. 4,12,000 was released for (8) Goat units and Rs.11,50,000 for (23) Sheep units to Warangal, Rs 6 Lakh for 15 Sheep units to Nalgonda and Rs 6.5 Lakh for 13 Sheep units to Kadapa districts, 49 sheep units & 77 Goat units to Adilabad district and 23 Goat units to Warangal district were also sanctioned.

Central Wool Developmental Board Bhed Palak Bima Yojana

This is an insurance scheme for woolly sheep (Deccani Sheep) rearers that is implemented through LIC. Total annual premium is Rs. 330 out of which beneficiary pays Rs.80, CWDB contribution is Rs. 150 and LIC pays the remaining Rs. 100). Benefits of the scheme include payment of 0.60 Lakh, for normal deaths, 1.50 Lakh for accidental death, 1.50 Lakh for permanent disability due to accidents and Rs.0.75Lakh for partial disability due to accidents.

A total of 10228 Sheep breeders were insured and 24 claims settled out of 32 claims under Bhed Palak Bima Yojana till date,

GOI/NABARD Schemes/Projects

a. NCDC Assistance to Development of Small Ruminants by AP Sheep Federation

The NCDC, New Delhi has conveyed its approval for sanction of financial assistance of Rs.79.67 Crore (Rs.59.75 Crore as loan and Rs.19.92 Crore as subsidy subject to availability from Govt. of India) to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Development of Small Ruminants by Andhra Pradesh Sheep & Goat Development Cooperative Federation Ltd., at a block cost of Rs.99.59 crore, in 3 districts viz., Chittoor, Mahaboobnagar and Prakasam, through the district unions. The Programme will be implemented in 300 Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies viz., 195 societies in Mahaboobnagar District, 60 societies in Prakasam District and 45 societies in Chittoor District. Details of the project cost are shown in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16 : Project Component

Project Component	Outlay (Rs. in Lakh)
Ram Lamb Fattening & Breeding	720
Commercial Sheep Breeding Units	1800
Rearing Units	6000
Silage Making Units	928
Commercial Silage Making Unit	269
Mobile Service Units	42
Training	176
Computerization	24
Total	9959

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

b. Strengthening of Sheep Breeding Farms under Integrated Small Ruminant Development

Government of India on consideration of the proposal conveyed administrative approval to the project amounting to Rs.1.27 crore for revival / strengthening of two sheep breeding farms located at Chintaladevi in Nellore District and Penukonda in Ananthapur District and for organizing three Ram/Buck shows during the current financial year. An amount of Rs.63.37 Lakh was released as first installment to the State for implementation of the project.

Piggery Development

Pig farming has an important role in improving the socio-economic status of sizable population of the weaker sections of the society. Piggery plays an important role in meeting demands of meat in rural as well as urban areas. To make Pork available at a reasonable price, Piggery development has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh under various programs like ITDA, DRDA and SC action plan etc. There are 4 pig breeding stations functioning in the state to make the required pedigree Male and Female breeding stock available to the beneficiaries under various schemes.

Piggery Development Project, Visakhapatnam

This project renders necessary technical assistance to beneficiaries for the maintenance of fattening units, up gradation of desi pigs, supply of premixed feed, marketing of finished pork and pork products

in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam besides exercising technical control over 4 pig breeding stations and promotion of Pork sales in the state. 34 pork booths are functioning in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Krishna and Srikakulam.

Pig Fattening Scheme (Buy back system)

The District S.C. Society has established a Piggery Complex at Krishnapuram, a suburb in Visakhapatnam with permanent sheds to rehabilitate Scheduled Caste people through Pig Fattening Scheme. About 25 families were provided with L.W.Y weaners and fat pigs produced by them were taken back after attaining 70 to 80 kgs live weight with each beneficiary getting 4,500/- to 5,200/- p.m as remuneration which ensured gainful employment to the S.Cs.

Piggery Development Scheme

Piggery Development Scheme Srikakulam acts as a liaison Office between District Rural Development Agency, District Scheduled Caste Society, Bankers, Piggery Development Project, Visakhapatnam and the Integrated Rural Development Agency for planning and implementing Piggery development scheme, marketing of cross breeds and for training Piggery beneficiaries.

Poultry Development

Poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh is a dynamic and fastest growing segment of Agriculture Sector. The State occupies first position in the country in egg and broiler production with a production of 2121 crore of eggs and 22 Crore broilers.

The Department besides extending modern technical know-how to the poultry farmers is attending to issues of production and supply of poultry vaccines to protect against various diseases. Poultry Development scheme contains the following components.

A. Assistance to State Poultry Farms

The scheme "Assistance to State Poultry Farms" is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh. This scheme was implemented in Government Livestock Farm, Mamnoon, Warangal district during the year 2008-09. Vanaraja/ Gramapriya Multiplication Farm and Hatchery has been established and chicks are being supplied. Necessary arrangements are also made for training of members on Vanaraja/ Gramapriya birds management and benefits

of the scheme. As on 30.09.2012, the farm had produced and supplied 15272 chicks in the field. 356 farmers have been trained in backyard poultry rearing.

It is proposed to establish 3 Vanaraja/Gramapriya Multiplication Centres in Utukuru village of Kadapa District, Alluru Village of Nellore District and Garividi village of Vizianagaram District under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The work is under progress in these Centers. A similar farm is being developed at Utukuru village of Kadapa District.

B. Rural Backyard Poultry Development Programme

The Government of India has sanctioned the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Rural Backyard Poultry Development” in Andhra Pradesh with a total outlay of Rs. 355 Lakh and released Rs. 177.50 Lakh as grant during the year 2012-13.

The project includes distribution of 45 4 week old chicks to identified BPL beneficiary in 3 cycles at a gap of 16 weeks at the rate of 20, 15 and 10 chicks in each cycle. A subsidy of Rs. 30/- per bird for 45 birds (3-4 week old) is provided under this scheme. In addition an assistance to beneficiaries of BPL families for infrastructure like night shelters and other inputs (Rs.750/- per beneficiary) is also provided under this scheme. Further, intermediary structures called mother units with a subsidy of 20% each (i.e. 20,000/-) for rearing day-old-chicks to 4 weeks age, before distribution to beneficiaries are also being provided. The programme is under implementation and its budget has been released to concerned Joint Director (AH) for implementation of the scheme.

Human Resource Development

The training approach in the department was given a new impetus and direction with training needs of both Veterinarians and Para-Veterinarians being identified and training action plans drawn up and implemented. In order to meet growing challenges and opportunities emerging in livestock sector, the staff of the department needs to be competitive, committed and motivated to provide sound service delivery. HRD wing in the Directorate is coordinating, monitoring, evaluating and implementing need based training programmes for the staff of the department, and ensures that the training is a continuous activity and every employee working in the department is exposed for one training course per year.

The department has launched three tier training system

to meet training demands of the staff at District, Regional and State level to address area specific needs of livestock and their owners. The Department has restructured its training Programmes for Veterinarians and Para Veterinarians at (3) State Level, (7) Regional Level and (20) District Level Training Centres. 2055 Veterinarians, 852 Para Veterinarians and 4197 other staff were trained in 2012-13(up to Sep, 2012).

Special Schemes

A. Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana projects (Animal Husbandry Sector)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) was implemented in all districts of AP state with central assistance in 2012-13. The objective of RKVY is to increase annual growth from livestock sector up to 8%. The Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs.75.99 crore for implementation of RKVY during 2012-13 for 6 projects which include Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP).

a. Augmentation of Milk Production

It is proposed to provide a subsidy on milch animals up to 50%, transportation, feed supply, health and insurance totaling to Rs.71000/- on each unit.

It is planned to provide 1728 units with a financial out lay of Rs.12.27 Crore.

It is also proposed to promote Dairy Units with 20 milch animals to augment milk production by encouraging entrepreneurship in the state. A subsidy up to Rs.2.50 Lakh is provided on each Unit. The subsidy includes Rs.10,000/- per animal towards cost of milch animals and Rs.50000/- for construction of shed. It is proposed to induct 400 units with a financial out lay of Rs.10.02 Crore.

b. Augmentation of Meat Production (Ram Lamb Rearing)

It is proposed to provide Ram Lambs (Nellore or Deccani breed) at the age of 3-4 months to be reared till 9-12 months of age or till they attain the marketable body weight of 30-35 Kgs. It is proposed to provide Ram Lamb Units with unit size of 50 per unit. A subsidy of Rs.40,000/- (25% of unit cost) will be provided on each unit with the subsidy including cost of Ram Lambs, insurance, feed support, health support. It is proposed to provide 318 such units.

c. Livestock Health Care

Healthcare measure for improving livestock health care includes mass deworming programme, mass de-ticking programme sheep health cum awareness programmes for sheep & goats. It is proposed to organize 20,000 Pasuvignana sadassus and fertility camps New innovative machines/ tools such as heat detectors, milking machines, dung scrappers, bush cutters, mechanical hay making, foggers and other have brought a revolution in Dairy industry, giving a wide scope to dairy/sheep farm mechanization. The project will be directed towards augmentation of milk and meat production. An amount of Rs.25.00 Crore is allocated to take up the above proposed activities for 353.25 lakh sheep & goat and 201.46 lakh health camps.

d. Vaccine Production & Disease Diagnosis

It is proposed to provide vaccine production, and disease diagnostic kits to field staff to avoid production losses at the cost of Rs. 5.19 Crore

e. Capacity Building of Staff and Prospective Entrepreneurs

It is proposed to organize training for farmers / entrepreneurs on livestock management to create awareness among staff and Dairy farmers/ shepherds and entrepreneurs. It is also proposed to take up publicity and extension activities through seminars, workshops, publication of manuals for 20900 farmers and 1100 entrepreneurs at a cost of 2.24 Crore.

f. Accelerated Fodder Development Programme

i. Fodder production through fodder seed supply

It is proposed to cover 206150 acres of land under fodder Development with an amount of Rs. 13.40 Crore expected to generate 40.00 LMTs green fodder.

ii. Silage making unit

It is proposed to encourage establishment of Silage making unit of 9.00 MT's capacity on 100% grant along with the supply of individual power operated chaff cutters at 50% subsidy.

It is proposed to take up 2200 Units subsidized at Rs. 30,000/ per unit in the State with an amount of Rs.6.60 Crore.

National Mission on Protein Supplements under RKVY

The National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS) will be implemented in AP State during financial year 2012-13 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), at an outlay of Rs.5.80 (Rs.4 Cr Gotary and Rs1.80 Cr Piggery).

Supply of Milch animals

The Government has approved the rates for procurement of milch animals and heifers and transportation for implementation of Pasu Kranthi Padhakam, Mini Dairy and State Milk Mission schemes for 2012-13.

It is proposed to provide milch animals at 50% subsidy in addition to provision of concentrated feed worth of Rs.2500/- and Rs.1000/- towards healthcare.

Calf Feed Subsidy (50%) Programme

Under this programme, elite female calves born through A.I. are selected and provided with feed on 50 % subsidy and health care to protect the elite germ plasm and ensure that the calves grow into good milk yielders. This programme is implemented by the Animal Husbandry department under the Chairmanship of District Collectors in the state. Unit cost of Rs.10,000 and subsidy of Rs.5000/- per calf is provided and the rest of amount may be met from bank loans or beneficiary contributions.

Pavala Vaddi scheme for Milch Animal / Broiler (Poultry) / Sheep and Goat Rearing under CM's Special Package

Under this scheme, 90 Lakh are provided as interest subsidy in the form of Pavala Vaddi to the beneficiaries / SHG selected for milch animal / Sheep and Goat Rearing/ Broiler (Poultry) rearing.

Statement showing details on the number of animals inducted, subsidy utilized under Prime Minister's Package, Chief Minister's Special Package and RKVY from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is shown in Annexure 5.21.

Chief Minister's Jeeva Kranthi Pathakam

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the "Jeeva Kranthi Pathakam" scheme in 2007-08, to support BPL families by supplying Breeding Rams, Ram Lamb Units, Sheep and Goat Units, under CM package, to enhance

the economic status of targeted families. The scheme is continued with 50% subsidy. Details of the grounded units with 50% subsidy since the beginning of the scheme till Sept. 2012 are shown in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17 : Jeeva Kranthi Pathakam

Year	Total amount Utilized (Rs Lakh)	Breeding Ram units	Ram Lamb units	Sheep and Goat units	Total units grounded
2007-08	198.95	10246	142	0	10388
2008-09	636.21	16635	697	1140	18472
2009-10	639.41	15495	846	1136	17477
2010-11	266.11	5005	681	348	6034
2011-12	154.12	2649	489	167	3305
2012-13 (upto Sept. 12)	149.40	240	81	0	321

Source Animal Husbandry Department

FISHERIES

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

Andhra Pradesh ranks First in Brackish water shrimp production, First in Fresh water prawn production, second in Fresh water fish production, second in total value of fish and prawn produced and Fifth in Marine fish production. The State contributes about Rs.3,000 Crore by way of marine exports, which is nearly 40% of the country's marine exports. The objectives set for the development of the sector are:

- Ensuring sustainable development

- Promotion of welfare of fishermen
- Promotion of investment to create infrastructure
- Promotion of fisheries value chain and boost exports.
- Setting institutions to build and multiply skills.

Fish/Prawn Production

16.03 Lakh tones of fish and prawn was produced in Andhra Pradesh in 2011-12. The Fisheries sector contributes 2.9 % to the GSDP 2012-13(A). Target for Fish and Prawn production was 18.00 Lakh tones and 8.70 Lakh tones was achieved up to September, 2012 in the year 2012-13. Details of Fish and Prawn production are shown in Table 5.18 and given in Annexure 5.22.

Table 5.18 : Fish and Prawn Production

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Marine	Fresh water	Brackish Water shrimp	Total Production	Growth rate %
2007-08	2.54	7.55	0.47	10.56	12.2
2008-09	2.91	9.35	0.26	12.52	18.5
2009-10	2.93	9.70	0.30	12.93	3.3
2010-11	2.90	12.27	0.43	15.60	20.65
2011-12	3.79	11.68	0.56	16.03	2.76
2012-13 Aht. Up to Sep 12	1.26	6.95	0.49	8.70	

Source: Fisheries Department

Production of fish/prawn in the state has increased constantly from 10.56 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 to 16.03 lakh tonnes in 2011-12, registering an average annual growth rate of 11.5%. This became possible because of the large scale involvement of farmers who driven by the robust market especially in Kolkata and North-Eastern states took up intensive pisciculture in the delta areas of the state.

Important Schemes/Programmes Registration of Coastal Aquaculture

As per the Government of India Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act and rules 2005, land within a distance of two kilometers from high tide line (HTL) of seas,

rivers, creeks, and back waters comes under the purview of Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA).

The district level committee recommends the applications directly to the CAA for consideration of registration under intimation to the State level committee for Farms up to 2 ha. water spread area. DLC has to recommend applications for farms above 2 ha water spread area, to State Level Committee for further recommendation to CAA for consideration of registrations. As of now, CAA has issued registrations of certificates to 18,972.64 ha or 22,854 farmers in 22 districts which includes farms both below and above 2 ha area up to Sep.2012.

Registration of Fresh Water Aquaculture

Fresh water aquaculture can be taken up by interested farmers by duly obtaining permission from the department of Fisheries. Registration certificates were issued to 56,387 ha area of Fresh water aquaculture in the state up to Sep.12.

Housing Scheme For Fishermen

(CSS- 50:50) The Housing Programme for fishermen has been converged with INDIRAMMA. The Government of AP sanctions houses under INDIRAMMA Housing Programme to cover all eligible families of weaker sections at a unit cost of Rs. 54,250/- including ISL. The Government decided to pay Rs. 20,000/- as subsidy to the GOI in lieu of bridge loan to fishermen eligible under the scheme of GOI. The State share is being met from the Budget Provisions of the Housing Department. Rs. 500.00 Lakh was provided as assistance to 2500 beneficiaries by the budget estimates for 2012-13. Government of India sanctioned Rs. 200.00 Lakh in 2011-12. The amount is drawn and placed with the Housing Corporation to assist 500 beneficiaries. Proposals for sanction of Rs. 500.00 Lakh were submitted to Govt. of India in 2012-13.

Construction of Fish Landing Centers

It is proposed to construct Fish landing center at 1) Antrenvedipallipalem, in East Godavari 2) Biyyaputhippa in West Godavari 3) Nizampatnam phase II development of fishing harbour and additional shore based facilities at the rate of 40.00 Lakh for 22 centres. The Central share of the Budget Estimate for 2012-13 was Rs.3697.50 Lakh. Proposals for sanction of Rs.657.25 Lakh for 12 Shore based facilities in East Godavari, Krishna, and Prakasam Districts were submitted to the Government.

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

The annual premium under the scheme is Rs.29/- per person and shared equally by Central and State Governments. The Government of India release their share directly to the National Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives, New Delhi for payment of premium to the Insurance Company. The Ex-gratia payable is Rs.1,00,000/- in case of death/ permanent disability and Rs.50,000/- in case of partial disability. In addition to insured amount, the State Government provides an ex-gratia of Rs. 1.00 Lakh to the families of deceased fishermen. The Budget Estimate for insuring the lives of 505155 fishers was 200.00 Lakh in 2012-13.

The insurance of 505155 fishers was renewed through remitting subscription of Rs. 73.80 Lakh in 2011-12. Govt. of AP sanctioned Rs. 200.00 Lakh in 2012-13. The amount is being drawn and insurance policy covering 505155 fishers will be renewed and ex-gratia paid to 126 families of deceased fishermen whose claims are settled by Insurance companies.

Relief-cum-Savings Scheme (CSS-50:50)

The Scheme envisages inculcating the habit of saving among the fishermen and provision of relief to marine fishing fishermen and licensed fishermen of reservoirs/ rivers. For fishermen saving Rs.600/- at Rs.70/- per month for a period of 8 months and Rs. 40/- in the 9th month, the Central and State governments contribute an amount of Rs.1,200/- per beneficiary in equal proportion. A total of Rs. 1800/ is sanctioned to fishermen as grant for sustenance during the lean fishing season.

Motorization of Traditional Crafts (CSS-50:50)

Motorization of traditional crafts by fixing outboard/ in board motors is taken up to reduce manual effort of marine fishermen. A subsidy of 50% of cost not exceeding Rs 30,000/ per craft towards the cost of out board / in board motor is provided. The Budget Estimates for 2012-13 is Rs. 3000.00 Lakh to motorize 10,000 traditional crafts. About 84.00 Lakh were drawn in March, 2011 and distributed to DFOs in 2011-12. The Govt. of India has not released the 2011-12 funds as there was under-utilization of the funds released for 2010-11. .

Supply of Fish Seed to Fishermen Cooperative Societies

Under this scheme, 50% subsidy on the cost (unit cost 25,000 per tank and 50% subsidy of this is 12,500 per tank) of fish seed stocked in tanks is provided for ensuring adequate seed stocking and increase in inland fish production. Budget estimates of 100.00 Lakh for stocking fish seed in 800 minor irrigation/gram panchayat tanks was provided in 2012-13. The stocking of fish seed in 29 tanks was taken by releasing subsidy assistance of Rs.11.50 in 2011-12. The Govt. released 50.00 Lakh for covering 400 tanks in 2012-13, out of which subsidy assistance of Rs. 28.75 Lakh was released for stocking of 230 tanks up to September 2012.

Exemption of Sales Tax on HSD Oil

This scheme meets the State commitment on exemption of Sales Tax on HSD oil used by mechanized and motorized fishing crafts. The ceiling limit of HSD oil is 3000 litres per month in case of mechanized boats and 300 litres per month in case of motorized crafts. The subsidy on sales tax is Rs.6.03 per litre. The budget estimates for 2012-13 is 1400.00 Lakh for providing exemption of sales tax on 23217 K. Litres at 6.03 per Litre.

Supply of Ice-Boxes

The scheme of supply of ice boxes was taken up previously with assistance from the Ministry of Food Processing as there is great demand for supply of iceboxes. A subsidy not exceeding Rs.2000/- per box is being provided. There are 1511 Self Help Groups (Matsya Mitra Groups) organized in the state. An amount of 200.00 Lakh was provided to supply 10,000 Ice boxes during the year 2012-13 to the members of MMGs/fish vendors etc.. The Government released Rs.2.48 Lakh out of which Rs.1.24 Lakh were spent for supply of 62 ice boxes in 2011-12. During the year 2012-13 Government released 100.00 Lakh for supply of 5000 ice boxes. An amount of 38.88 Lakh has been spent for supply of 1944 ice boxes until September 2012.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

Scheduled Caste fishermen are given assistance for supply of fishery inputs like supply of fish / prawn seed, supply of nets, boats and other fishing inputs. 50% subsidy (5000) for the unit cost is Rs.10,000/ is provided.

545 beneficiaries benefited with financial assistance of Rs.27.25 Lakh in 2011-12. The Government released Rs.500.00 Lakh to benefit 10,000 SC fishermen in 2012-13 (up to September 2012).

Fish Retail Outlets

Scheduled caste unemployed fishermen youth are encouraged to set up fish retail outlets / Fish Fast food centers in urban areas and major Gram Panchayats by providing a subsidy of Rs.2.00 Lakh per unit. 1.50 Lakh is provided as 100% grant for construction of outlet and 50% subsidy provided on purchase of equipments at a total cost of Rs. 1.00 Lakh per unit. The scheme was not implemented in 2011-12. In 2012-13, Rs. 325.00 Lakh have been released for assisting 325 SC fishermen.

Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled Tribe fishermen are given assistance for supply of fishery inputs like supply of fish / prawn seed, supply of nets, boats and other fishing inputs. 50% subsidy of 5000 for unit cost of 10,000 is given. 26.50 Lakh was spent to benefit 530 ST beneficiaries in the year 2011-12. 530.00 Lakh were provided to assist 10,600 ST fishermen in 2012-13. The Government has released Rs. 265.00 Lakh to assist 5,300 ST fishermen up to September, 2012.

Relief to Fishermen during Ban Period (Supply of Rice)

Government of Andhra Pradesh has extended relief measure for affected fishermen families in the form of supply of rice to prevent hardships to fishermen during fishing ban period at sea in the months of April-May. 31 Kgs. of Rice for each of the 66,183 affected fishermen families (Mechanized and Motorized Boat owners and crew) free of cost, for the 47 days when marine fishing is banned is being supplied under this scheme.

The Government released 350.00 Lakh to Coastal Districts for the distribution of 31Kgs. of Rice free of cost to 61,860 identified fishermen families affected by ban on fishing in the sea in 2012-13.

Fisheries Development (New scheme)

Under this scheme Rs. 4752.50 Lakh were provided for infrastructure schemes like construction of community halls for Inland and Marine fishermen, fish landing centers, district training centers, and beneficiary oriented schemes like supply of boats and nets to reservoir

fishermen, supply of mopeds / cycles and other accessories to fishermen, supply of FRP boats, supply of water analysis kits, revolving fund to fisherwomen, additional infrastructure for SPF Vannamei culture, assistance to PTG Chenchus and other tribal and ST Fishermen Coop. Societies etc.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

Under the project of RKVY the Government approved 5 projects at the cost of Rs. 1037.00 Lakh with the funds allocated by Government of India. The projects are

- Strengthening of Government Fish Seed Farms (10)
- Construction of fish markets in Municipalities and Gram Panchayats (10)
- Supply of Sea safety/navigational equipment to marine fishers (9830).
- Captive Fish Seed Rearing for Stocking Minor Irrigation Tanks (30)
- Skill up-gradation Training to fishermen and setting up of demo units & display items at SIFT Kakinada (340)

The Commissioner of Agriculture released Rs. 1433.00 Lakh for five components ie., stocking of fingerlings in tanks below 40 hectares, training, strengthening of Government fish seed farms, construction of fish markets, supply of sea safety equipment in 2011-12. The implementation of these projects is under progress during the current year 2012-13.

Under National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS) which is a Subproject of RKVY, the Government of India allocated 918.00 Lakh for implementation of Reservoir Aquaculture and Open Sea cage culture.

National Fisheries Development Board Scheme

An action plan for subsidy assistance of Rs. 3953.78 Lakh was submitted to National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for the year 2012-13.

During the year 2012-13 the NFDB sanctioned Rs. 373.10 Lakh for stocking of 80-100 mm fingerlings in 28 reservoirs under Reservoir Fisheries Development scheme on 100% grant. The NFDB also issued sanction orders for the following activities under Domestic marketing:

- Wholesale fish market at Ponnuru Road, Guntur for Rs. 205.20 Lakh 90% grant.

- Fish Retail Outlet to Sri Nadakuditi Nagababu, Podu village, Kruthivenu Mandal, Krishna District Rs. 1.04 Lakh 25% subsidy.

Implementation of the programmes is under progress.

Organization of Fishermen Cooperative Societies

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

While so far 4,90,975 fishermen have been organized into societies, a large number of fishermen still remain to be brought under the fold. This is a continuous process and wherever fishermen are coming forward to form cooperative societies, they are being registered immediately. details are shown in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19 : Fishermen Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Nos	Membership
Inland Fishermen Coop.Societies	4668	3,43,861
Marine Fishermen Coop. Societies	424	81,321
Brackish water Fishermen Coop. Societies	12	766
Fisherwomen Coop. Societies	866	61,625
Fishermen marketing Coop. Societies	8	3,402
TOTAL	5978	4,90,975
District Fishermen Coop. Societies	22	FCS: 2,955
APS Fishermen Coop. Societies Federation-AFCOF	1	FCS: 625

Matsya Mitra Groups (SHGs of Fisherwomen)

Women SHG (Self Help Group) movement in the state is very strong. The department has organized fisherwomen into SHGs called 'Matsya Mitra Groups' (MMGs) taking advantage of the prevailing favourable conditions. There are 866 fisherwomen Co-operative societies with a total membership of 61625. The MMGs are organized within fisherwomen Co-operative Societies. So far 1539 MMGs covering 18,000 fisherwomen were organized.

These MMGs prepare their micro-business plan and take up income generating schemes for improving their economic condition. A revolving fund is given to the groups under CM Package and RKVY at 25000 per group of 10-15 women. The groups also approach banks for taking loans to augment their resources.

Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other allied activities

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 1409.68 Lakh for construction of 4 Fish Landing Centers under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other allied activities (ASIDE) funds, viz.,

- (i) Vodalarevu, East Godavari District,
- (ii) Laxmipurampalle palem, Krishna District
- (iii) Gundaipalem, Prakasam District,
- (iv) Uppalanka, East Godavari District. The Government released 1206.40 Lakh in two installments, out of which an amount of Rs. 202.45 Lakh was released to District Collector, East Godavari District for execution of work.

FORESTS

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 capacity of States to undertake the National Policy mandates towards conservation and sustainable use of resources. The core objective of forest sector development strategy is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

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

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest State in forest area in India. As per the records of the Forest department

63.814 lakh ha of forest area constituting 23.20 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Out of the total forest area, Reserved Forest area accounts for 50,478 Sq. Kms. Protected forest forms 12,365 Sq. Kms and the rest 971 Sq. Kms are unclassified.

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

The scheme for soil conservation in River Valley Project was taken up in the Machkhand/Sileru basin in Visakhapatnam District and up to 1975 over 7850 Hectares of badly eroded area were afforested and 43120 Hectares of agricultural land treated with various soil conservation measures like contour bunding, bench terracing, gully plugging, stabilization of river banks etc.

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

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

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

26.96 Lakh hectares of additional non-forest land is to

be brought under tree cover by taking up tree plantation both inside and outside forest under Green India Mission programme to achieve the target of (33%) area under tree cover by the end of XI Five Year Plan (2007-12).

Monitoring of vegetation (Forest) Canopy Cover Density, Forest Fire Risk Zonation Mapping, Mapping all forest areas with site suitability, Kolleru lake restoration, Re-locating & demarcating forest boundaries and Inventory of forest resources are some of the major and important activities taken up by the department using latest information technology.

Almost all programmes/schemes of the Forest Department are being implemented through participation of local people, Vana Samrakshna Samithis (VSS) and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) in Protected Areas and Watershed Development Committees in River Valley Project. The breakup of Number of VSS/EDCs in each scheme are as follows:

APCFM	–	5250 VSS
FDA	–	2332 VSS
NABARD / RIDF	–	2161 VSS
W.L.I	–	115 EDCs

Forest Produce

The Abnus leaves trade in Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Region to begin with) was nationalized in 1971 season eliminating contractor's agency. In april 2006, the Government decided to distribute the net revenue to beedi leaf collectors in proportion to the quantity of beedi leaf collected by them as per wage cards from 2006 beedi leaf season. The quantity of beedi leaf collected in 2011-12 was 3,49,272 S.B.s with a net revenue of Rs.19.67 crore. The quantity of leaf collected during 2012 season was 3,97,091 S.B.s.

The Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Pulp Wood, Faggot Wood, Long Bamboo and Bamboo Industrial Cuts (BIC) from natural forests as well as plantations was introduced from the year 1976-77, after disbanding the 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 of harvesting timber and poles from matured plantations of Teak, Eucalyptus, Casuarinas etc. and long bamboos and BIC from bamboo coupes as per prescriptions of working plan of respective divisions. The State Government to implement this scheme makes

budget provision and fixes the physical and financial targets every year.

The Physical Targets and Achievements of Departmental Extraction of Forest Produce of Timber, Fuel, Poles and Bamboos details are given in Table-5.20.

Table 5. 20 Forest Produce extraction

(up to Sep.2012)

Species	Target	Achievement
Timber(cmt)	25072.07	4043.29
Fuel (cmt)	21285.63	3902.91
Poles (Nos)	49,686	3,784
Bamboo (lakh Nos)	145.09	32.43

Source: Forests Department

Forest products in the state include Timber, Bamboo, Firewood & Charcoal, Beedi leaves and miscellaneous. The income accrued from forestry sector in the State was Rs. 87.19 crore in 2008-09, Rs.103.37 crore in 2009-10, Rs.128.74 crore in 2010-11 and Rs.148.86 crore in 2011-12 and Rs.72.37(upto September 2012). Details of the value of forest produce in the State are given in Annexure-5.23

Forest Development Authority

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

At State Level the SFDA functions as a federation of FDA and was registered on 15-04-2010 with 100% grant from Government of India. The schemes are implemented are Central Sponsored like National Afforestation Programme, Fodder & Feed Development Programme, National Bamboo Mission and 13th Finance Commission (FDA Components). This year it is also implementing Additional Central Assistants (ACA) programme for "Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover" subject to release of funds by Finance Department of Andhra Pradesh in addition to regular schemes.

So far, 47 FDA projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India to the State. The Total Outlay of all projects was Rs. 1515.68 Lakh in 2011-12 and 2332 VSSs/EDCs were involved in implementing these

projects. An area of 4053 Ha was treated during the project period and 4032 Ha planted by spending Rs. 1324.17 Lakh.

While there are 8 major wood based industries in the state, there is no supply of raw material from the Forest department to the major wood based industries. Forests are looked as “Green Capital” and are no more valued as raw material resources for the industries. Industrial requirements are met from other sources like imported pulp, agricultural wastage and plantations raised by farmer with buy-back arrangements.

Forest Department is supplying Bamboo Industrial Cuts to Paper Mills in Andhra Pradesh. The approved rate for supply of BIC to Paper Mills was Rs.1000/- per MT in 2010-11 and was Rs.1050/- per M.T for the Year 2011-12. Details about the production capacity, type of raw material available are given in Annexure 5.24.

Social Forestry

The State Government has launched a massive people’s movement involving general public and farmers in a big way to increase tree cover outside reserve Forests to improve Environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youth. These efforts continued in the XI th Five Year Plan period also. Public distribution of seedlings, raising community land plantations/ avenue/ shelter belt plantations; and raising of institutional plantations have been done under Social Forestry programme.

The main species raised for public distribution and planting in public lands are Neem, Pongamia, Ficus species like Raavi & Marri, Gangaraavi, Usiri (Amla), Seethaphal, Badam, Mango, Teak, Casuraina, Eucalyptus and others.

Vanamahotsava (Two Million Tree Plantation)

Every year Forest Department celebrates Vanamahotsava in rainy season in the month of July to give wide publicity and to inculcate the culture of planting in society.

- Rs.16.14 Lakh saplings were planted in 668 locations in the State in a Single Day on 31-7-2012 throughout the state in 2012-13.
- Vanamahotsava celebrations were simultaneously conducted at all District Head Quarters, throughout the state, on 31st July 2012.
- An amount of Rs. 60.00 Lakh was allocated to

all Social Forestry concerned Divisional Forest Officers from the interest amount of CAMPA on reimbursement basis under 63rd Vanamahotsava celebration programme in 2012-13. Details of Progress on Seedlings and plantations under Social Forestry are shown in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21 : Progress on Seedlings and plantations under Social Forestry

Seedlings raised	7312.16 Lakh
Seedlings distributed	5250.78 Lakh
Block plantation raised	3179.25 Hectares
Avenue plantation raised	3705.52 KM

Source: Forest Department.

Details about species wise Tall and Very Tall seedlings raised by all agencies for the planting season 2011-12 are given in Annexure 5.25.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Forest Department is taking up forestry operations both within Reserved Forest area and outside by participating through convergence in implementation of MGNREGS. Raising of plantations, soil & moisture conservation works and habitat improvement works are being taken up in the VSS areas and forest areas. Raising of Nursery Plantations in farmer’s lands, Institutions and Community lands, Avenue plantations etc., are being taken up by the Social Forestry wing outside Reserved Forest areas.

Large number of nurseries are being raised under the Mahatma Gandhi Vana Nursery (MGVN) Program as a part of MGNREGS. These nurseries are being raised to produce good quality seedlings of tree species preferred by people and which are suitable to the agro climatic conditions of the districts concerned. 1293 MGVN nurseries were established in the state at the rate of 2-3 nurseries in each mandal by the Forest Department under MGNREGS. About 70000 to 80000 plants of forest species will be raised each year for next 3 years and handed over to Rural Development Department for planting in farmers lands in each MGVN nursery. 8.15 Crore seedlings were raised during 2011-12. Details of Progress on Mahatma Gandhi Vana Nursery Program 2012-13 are shown Table 5.22.

Table 5.22 : Progress on Mahatma Gandhi Vana Nursery Program 2012-13

Annual Work Plan	Rs.139.54 Crore
Expenditure up to (Up to Sep.2012)	Rs.48.39 Crore
Wage employment generated (Up to Sep.2012)	21.22 lakh person days
Block Plantations raised	1607 Ha
Avenue Plantations raised	745.22 Kms

Source: Forest Department.

Compensatory Afforestation fund Management and Planning Authority

Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests 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 for implementing the A.P.CAMPA Scheme for protection of forests and wildlife. The A.P. State CAMPA is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh since 2009-10 onwards. The main components of APO of CAMPA are:

1. Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in compensatory areas
2. Natural Forest Management through treatment of natural forest area and regeneration of degraded areas.
3. Forest & Wildlife Protection through establishment of base camps, strike forces, check posts to check illicit smuggling and transportation of timber and poaching of wildlife.
4. Forest Fire Management to improve growth of natural forests and improvement of habitat of wildlife.
5. Bio-Diversity conservation

6. Research and development to get good quality seedlings.
7. Capacity Building by updating skills and knowledge of frontline staff.
8. Information and Communication Technology for monitoring implementation and progress of the APO
9. Infrastructure Development and Maintenance to ensure frontline staff stay in their head quarter and protect forests and wildlife efficiently.

Achievements 2011-12

- APO – 2011-12 was approved for an outlay of Rs. 228.00 crore by the Executive Committee in its 3rd meeting held on 31.03.2011. The same was approved by the Steering Committee in its 3rd meeting held on 03.05.2011.
- The 4th Executive Committee revised APO 2011-12 to Rs.169.80 Crore
- An Amount of Rs.153.18 Crore was incurred as expenditure for 2011-12
- 202 Nos. Base Camps, 89 Strike Forces, 159 Check Posts, 11 Police Parties were established and maintained to assist forest officials for protection of valuable forests in A.P.
- An area of 4604 Ha was planted during 2011 season under Natural Forest Management component.
- An area of 3824.35 Ha was planted during 2011 season under Compensatory Afforestation component.

Proposals for 2012-13

- APO 2012-13 was approved for an Outlay of Rs. 205.00 crore by the Executive Committee in its 4th meeting held on 19-03-2012. The same was approved by the Steering Committee in its 4th meeting held on 28-04-2012
- 240 Number Base Camps, 90 Strike Forces, 160 Check Posts, 12 Police Parties were established and maintained to assist the forest officials for protection of forests in Andhra Pradesh
- An area of 11033.5 Ha was planted against the Target of 11470.5 Ha during 2012 season under NFM and an area of 1340 Ha planted against the Target of 1585 Ha under CA.

- Rs.3420.93 Lakh expenditure was incurred up to September, 2012 for 2012-13 under CAMPA

Wildlife Conservation

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with rich Flora and Fauna with 5000 plant species, 500 bird species, 100 species of mammals and more than 100 reptile species. Important endemic species of the state are Cycas beddomi, Red sanders, Shorea talura, Jerdon's courser, Golden gecko and Slender loris.

There are 6 National Parks and 21 Wildlife Sanctuaries for in situ conservation. Protected areas are spread over 13005.78 Sq.Kms. or 4.72% of the Geographical area or 20.38% of the forest area of the state. There are (4) Zoological Parks and (6) deers Parks in the State for ex situ conservation of wildlife.

Development Activities during 2012-13

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

High priority Protected Areas with rich biological diversity are funded through Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Project Tiger

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife sanctuary) was established in the year 1979 and attained the status of Tiger Reserve in 1983. This tiger reserve sprawls over an area of 3,568.09 Sq. Kms. in regions of 5 districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar. Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary 1194 Sq.Kms is now notified as extended core, and a Buffer of 1175 Sq.kms has also been notified for NSTR.

The mixed dry deciduous forests of this sanctuary is rich in biodiversity of flora and fauna. There are about 353 species of medicinal plants in this area. Considering the geo-morphological, ecological, hydrological values, this project plays a vital role in protecting not only the tiger as an apex animal, but also the whole eco-system of the important Nallamalai region.

Tiger with its co-predators like Panther, Wild dog, Sloth Bear are found in this Sanctuary. It has large and sufficient prey base ranging from spotted deer, sambar, four horned antelope, chinkara, wild boar etc. Rare and endangered species like Mouse Deer, Honey Badger, Giant Squirrel are also found in the Sanctuary. This

project represents and protects the Biodiversity of (6d & 6e) of biogeography of the country. As seen from the population estimation now, tigers are increasing and have increased from 34 in the year 1994 to 70+ in 2011. It is all because of good management practices and protection of the habitat and animals from poaching. Increase in wild animal population became possible with the help of 115 Eco-Development Committees.

Strengths of the Project

- This project is located in one of the rich biodiversity hot spot in the country having a contiguous landscape of a good forest eco-system of unfragmented Nallamalais of the Eastern Ghats.
- Many undiscovered flora and fauna area still exist in this area of which a few new species have been discovered by the Forest Department.
- The project is running on sound principles of conservation and management.
- Most of the project is now manned by professionally trained officers.
- The Habitat is well protected and good browsing and grazing material is available to sustain large number of herbivore population for sustaining the highly endangered top predatory species - the Tiger.
- The Primitive Tribal Group Chenchus have been involved in the management of NSTR and at present nearly 300 of them are engaged as protection watchers and animal trackers

Achievements

- People's participation through 115 EDCs has been made mandatory which has mitigated most of the people's problems
- Up-gradation of skills of Stakeholders
- About 1140 trainings & workshops were organized involving 700 staff, 434 representatives of N.G.Os, 130 employees of Govt. Departments, 7580 villagers, and 4836 EDC members
- Employment generation through regeneration of Forests 2000 Ha. Every year regeneration of forests generates about 3,20,000 man days employment at the rate of Rs.120 Lakh.
- Good habitat management practices have resulted

in increase of Tigers, co-predators and their prey species.

Declaration of Kawal Tiger Reserve

Kawal Tiger Reserve with core area of (892.13) Sq. Kms. and buffer area of (1123.0) Sq.Kms was notified on 10-04-2012. The Government of India allotted an amount of Rs. 269.00 Lakh for development of this Tiger Reserve and released the 1st installment of 196.00 Lakh, on activities like enhancing livelihood of local people, habitat development etc., during 2012-13. Apart from the GOI funds, State Government is also funding various developmental activities under CAMPA, BIOSAP, State Wildlife Plan Schemes in this area.

Measures Taken for Improvement

The following steps were taken for strengthening protection of forest and wildlife from 2008-09 onwards. It is observed that these measures have greatly helped in curbing forest and wildlife offences.

- 16 Base camps have been established at key locations to patrol interior areas.
- Two Strike Forces with fast moving vehicle have been made functional in the sanctuary area in Jannaram and Nirmal Divisions
- Twelve Wild animal trackers have been deployed to monitor movement of wild animals on daily basis
- Three Check-posts function at key locations to check offences and restrict movement of vehicles in the Sanctuary at night.
- Habitat improvement works have been taken up improving wildlife population
- Sanctuaries and National Park including Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve under Project Tiger are being developed under the State and Centrally Sponsored schemes.
- The Rayala Elephant Reserve including Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary being developed under Project Elephant for Elephants which migrate from adjoining States
- State Board for Wildlife and the Zoo Authority of Andhra Pradesh were constituted for advising Government on protection and conservation of wildlife in the State.

Restoration in Kolleru Lake Eco-System

An Integrated Management Action Plan for Kolleru Sanctuary with an outlay of Rs.950.56 Crore for a period of 5 years has been prepared through an expert consultant - Wetland International South Asia, New Delhi for the restoration of the Kolleru Lake. Proposals were submitted to GOI for sanction of Rs.220.00 Lakh and the scheme will be implemented after approval.

BIOSAP

Biodiversity Conservation Society of Andhra Pradesh has been constituted to take care of conservation measures of Wildlife Sanctuaries of Andhra Pradesh.

Restoration of Mangroves Forests

A target area of 5600 Hectare of degraded mangrove and blank areas in Godavari and Krishna river estuaries has been taken up for restoration of mangroves under Tsunami Mitigation activity through the World Bank aided A.P. Community Forest Management Project. So far mangrove plantations were raised in 3042 hectares.

Special Measures for Tiger Conservation

The Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary in Adilabad district is under notification as the 2nd Tiger Reserve in the State. This measure will boost Tiger conservation efforts in the State. GBM Wildlife Sanctuary with an area of 1194 Sq. Kms. has been notified by the Government as an extended core of Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve and buffer of 1175 Sq.Kms has been notified by Government around NSTR. As per the provisions of Wildlife (P) Amendment Act, 2006 and instructions of National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) a Steering Committee has been constituted for the State with the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairman to look into Tiger protection.

Research Activities

The Bio-diversity conservation laboratory has been setup at Nagarjunasagar, Srisailam Tiger Reserve, Srisailam which takes up various research activities. This includes preparing an inventory of Biodiversity of Nagarjunasagar - Srisailam Tiger Reserve and other P.As. Ecological Knowledge Park, Environmental Education Centre are also renovated with the theme of Biodiversity Conservation

Environmental Education

The Curator, National Parks, Hyderabad and other Protected Area Managers have been bringing out educational material for various target groups including school children on environmental education. Booklets on Protected Areas, Endangered species etc., are being brought out including a periodical Newsletter named "Palapitta".

Forest Protection Schemes

Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

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

Scheme for Maintenance of Forests – Grants of 13th Finance Commission

It was envisaged to create infrastructure for protection of forests and wildlife by providing mobility to the staff, engaging Tribal Helpers as striking force, and base camps, dog squad maintenance, survey and demarcation of forest land, construction of internal roads in the Forests, building and information network etc under this forest protection scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure protection of forests and wildlife.

The government of India allocated Rs.26864.00 Crore for Forestry sector of Andhra Pradesh for five years commencing from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

The Government has released an amount of Rs. 429.62 Lakh in 2011-12,. Out of this Rs. 355.92 Lakh was utilized. An amount of Rs185.59 Lakh as revalidated amount was released out of which Rs 177.95 Lakh were utilized.

The Budget provision for 2011-12 was Rs. 149.25 Lakh. Out of this an expenditure amount of Rs. 111.96 Lakh was released and Rs.127.41 Lakh incurred towards expenditure.

The revised Action Plan 2012-13 was submitted to the Government for Rs. 1302.81 Lakh including the revalidated amount of Rs. 82.70 Lakh. The Budget provided by the State Government under Forest Protection Scheme is utilized mainly for vigilance wing of forest department for effective protection of forests to meet expenditure towards Salaries, Secret Service Fund, Motor Vehicle Maintenances, POL etc.

The budget provision for 2012-13 is Rs. 211.25 Lakh, out of which an amount of Rs. 103.31 Lakh was released and an expenditure of Rs. 40.66 Lakh incurred up to September, 2012.

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

The Government of India enacted "The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" and the "Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008. As per the Act, Forest rights have to be given to tribals, if they are in possession of any forest land as individuals or as community as on 13-12-2005. Other Traditional Forest Dwellers can be given rights if they are in possession since last 75 years. 3,23,765 individual claims were received for 9,50,351 acres against which Title certificates to 1,65,691 individuals involving 4,72,016 acres were issued in the State. 6,714 Community claims were received for 10,16,307 acres against which 2,106 Community Title certificates involving 9,79,207 acres issued.

Information Technology (Geomatics)

The Andhra Pradesh forest department has taken initiatives to make use of modern tools of geomatics, as envisaged in national forest policy 1988, to aid planning & decision making process and also effectively monitor & evaluate. AP is ahead of all other states in use of geomatics technology.

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

Projects Completed Within the Department

- Creation of Geo-Spatial database at various scales.
- Vegetation Cover mapping and monitoring using IRS P6 LISS III Data 2007-08, 2008, 2008-09 and 2009-10
- Forest Inventory and generation of Andhra Pradesh Forest Inventory 2010.

- Generation of State of Forest Report - 2010 and 2011
- Forest Fire Risk Zonation and mapping for entire State
- Wildlife Habitat mapping and Bio-Diversity characterization for one District.
- Selection of suitable sites for Eco-Tourism.
- Andhra Pradesh Hazard mitigation Project for entire Coastal area.
- Selection of suitable sites for raising plantations.
- Micro level Watershed Planning using DGPS for selected watersheds like KBR Park, Chilkur Park, Dulapally RF etc.
- site suitability for construction of Water Harvesting Structures for entire state.
- Change detection analysis and monitoring of Kolleru Lake.
- Online Nursery Information System.
- Mapping of High Tide Line for analysis of plantations falling within HTL and its 50 m buffer.

Awards and Rewards

Forest fire risk zonation mapping is an unique project carried out by IT wing of the department in A.P in the entire country using latest technology. These maps are of immense utility to all forest staff in adopting counter fire measures and also for taking preventive measures like creation of fire lines, erection of watch towers etc. This work has been awarded “silver icon” by the department of administrative reforms and public grievances, personal, public grievances and pensions, government of India, for 2004 under trail blazing application category. IT wing of this department carried out site suitability analysis for construction of water harvesting structures. This project was adjudged the best IT project by department of administrative reforms and public grievances, ministry of personal, public grievances and pensions, government of India, for the year 2005 and awarded “golden icon” under the category “Innovative Operations and Best Practices”.

The Department was awarded “award of appreciation” by CSI-Nihilent in 2011 under departmental category for the IC&T initiative in the department. The Core Officers were awarded with Uttam Samarakshana Pathakam and other incentives to sustain interest.

Forest Research & Development

A Research and Development circle was created in 1971-72 with headquarters at Hyderabad to ensure effective co-ordination of various research activities taken up in research centers and document research findings and disseminate information for practical application in the field.

There are 18 research centers under the control of 4 research divisions located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Tirupathi and Rajahmundry. The main objectives of the divisions are to attend to forestry problems in their respective divisions and conduct experimental plots, improved nursery technology, seed collection, vermi-compost/organic compost production and casurina breeding programmes.

Six research schemes incurred an expenditure of Rs.620 Crore forming 98% of budget released in 2011-12. An expenditure of Rs.236 crore was incurred in the above schemes from April to September, 2012.

AP Forest Academy Dulapally

A major objective of the academy is to transform participants through innovative training programmes. A P Forest Academy organized 56 in-campus training programmes & 7 workshops/ seminars covering 1163 & 489 participants respectively during 2011-12 under CAMPA.

Training programmes were organized under CAMPA as well as under 13th Finance Commission at Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy, Dulapally in 2012-13. 30 trainings were conducted under CAMPA from April to September, 2012. 8 in-campus & 4 off-campus trainings have been conducted up-to September-2012 through CEFNARM, Dulapally under the 13th Finance Commission. 3 Government of India trainings were also conducted up-to September, 2012.

Andhra Pradesh State Bio-Diversity Board

The Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established in 2006.

Objectives

Conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity and fair and equitable sharing of usufructs of biological resources among all stake- holders.

Activities

Maintaining Agri-Biodiversity, Animal and Fish Biodiversity, wildlife conservation and protection and traditional knowledge associated with medicinal plants, conservation and Bio-prospecting.

Heritage Sites

As per the Biological Diversity Act 2002 the board shall in consultation with local bodies and other key stakeholders, take necessary steps to facilitate setting up of areas of significant biodiversity values as heritage sites.

Biodiversity Parks

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

Bio- Piracy

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

Bio-Diversity Day

The A.P. State Biodiversity Board conducts International day of Biodiversity on 22nd May every year.

National Agriculture Innovative Project

Indian council of agriculture research (ICAR) has sanctioned a national agricultural innovative project (NAIP) titled harmonizing biodiversity conservation and agricultural intensification through integration of plant, animal and fish genetic resources for livelihood security in fragile ecosystem for implementation in Adilabad district.

1000 villagers were selected as beneficiaries in 20 villages of 4 mandals and provided free fish seeds for rearing fish in fish pond under this project. They were also provided with integrated fish farming tips such as integration of fish production with paddy, with poultry etc. Beneficiaries also benefited through vermi-compost production.

Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation was established in 1975 on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, to raise massive plantations to cater to the needs of wood based industries.

Objectives

- To raise large scale plantations to meet the demands of forest based industries in species such as eucalyptus, bamboo, coffee, cashew etc.
- To generate gainful employment for landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas.
- To undertake consultancy services for industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity.

Details about plantations raised by APFDC up to 30th September, 2012 are shown in Table 5.23.

Table 5.23 : Area Planted by APFDC

(Area in Hectares)

Species	Upto Sep, 2012
Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	12734.20
Eucalyptus (Clonal)	44354.29
Bamboo	10559.47
Cashew	8950.86
Coffee	4010.00
Teak	929.32
Medicinal plants	524.80
Casuarina, Pines and other	
Misc. species	317.78
Total	82380.72

Source: Forest Department

Various Plantation Activities

Eucalyptus Plantations

The APFDC has been raising Eucalyptus Clonal Plantations in 44000 Hectares. It is the single largest grower among PSUs in India. There are proposals to raise another 12000 hectares in the next 3 to 4 years. Optimum yields are intended to be obtained from plantations because of improved site preparation, use of quality planting material and management practices.

Bamboo Plantations

Apart from the 6,359 Hectares of Bamboo plantations raised, in period 1976-1983 over 4,200 hectares new

plantations were raised in the period 1999-2012 with intensive site management practices. Due to better management practices, 2 years rotation has been adopted as against the normal rotation of 3 years increasing revenues.

The Corporation is intending to expand Bamboo plantations over 500 Hectares under National Bamboo Mission in the next 3 to 4 years to ensure supply of more raw material per annum to Paper Industries besides raw material to artisans.

Coffee Plantations

The Corporation is maintaining about 4010 Hectares of coffee plantations in agency areas through intensive cultivation practices by scientific methods. These plantations generated about 6.00 lakh mandays of employment for tribals all around the year. Scheme proposals have been sent to GOI to expand coffee Plantation areas in over 10000 Hectares in the agency areas of eastern Ghats.

Pepper Cultivation

APFDC had 4.09 lakh Pepper standards in its Coffee Estates, comprising high yielding varieties like Panniyur-I, Purnima, Sreekara, Subhakara, Panchami, Panniyur-5.

Cashew Plantations

The corporation raised cashew plantations over an area of 8950 hectare along the coastal belt in Prakasam and Nellore districts and in the inlands of Khammam, West Godavari and Chittoor districts. Presently, the older plantations are being replanted with high yield cashew varieties using scion banks.

Eco -Tourism

APFDC has entered into development of Eco-Tourism in Andhra Pradesh, through investment from private entrepreneurs for development of infrastructure and tourist amenities. The Hyderabad Botanical Garden near the Hi-tech City and Mahavir Nischal Van projects have already opened to the public. These projects are attracting many visitors. Other Eco-Tourism Projects like Night Safari, Bird Park, Mrugavani National Park and Chilkur will come up in due course.

Other Activities

the Corporation has diversified its activities with several

schemes such as providing consultancy services in afforestation to industries such as NTPC, HPCL etc. and supplying high quality Eucalyptus clones to public and institutions. It is also acting as an agent to the Government for carrying out Trade of Beedi Leaves and for disposal of Red Sanders Wood.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture in A.P. is a sustainable farm-based economic enterprise positively benefiting rural poor and the unemployed youth. It yields regular returns in 4 to 5 splits from one acre of mulberry by providing employment to 5 persons throughout the year. An important feature of Sericulture Industry is involvement of almost 60% women. Realizing the importance of the activity the Government has earmarked adequate outlay for Sericulture sector for implementation of various schemes.

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of Mulberry and Tussar cocoons in the country. Muga culture in the state is however in its initial stage. Andhra Pradesh has the privilege of producing all 4 types of silk called Tussar, Eri, Muga besides mulberry which are predominantly practiced in Tribal areas of the State. As vast tracts of forest based Tussar plantations are available in the State, judicious exploitation for rearing Tussar silkworms can offer supplementary gainful employment to tribals.

Initiatives

A. Linkages to Farm Sector

State Government has recently announced the following incentives for Sericulture Farmers and Reelers.

Providing an incentive amount of Rs.40/- per kg for Bivoltine Hybrid Cocoons and Rs.20/- per kg for Multivoltine Cocoons transacted in Govt. Cocoon Markets. The BVH cocoon increased from 665.82 Mts to 906.10Mts in the cocoon markets of AP with the introduction of incentives to BVH Cocoons farmers.

B. Linkages to Non Farm Sector

- Providing incentives on silk production
- Rs.130/- per kg for bivoltine silk produced on multi-end silk reeling units.

- Rs.80/- per kg for Multi-voltine silk produced on multi-end silk reeling units.
- Rs.30/- per kg for motorized charka, backend Italian model charka & cottage basin silk in the State.
- An incentive of Rs.185.05 Lakh was disbursed to an allowed quantity of 325.552 Mts of silk produced on Charkas, Cottage Basin, Multiend, and Automatic reeling unit
- 50% subsidy on the cost of reeling sheds.
- 90% subsidy for conversion of Charka / Motorized charka to backend Italian model reeling machinery.
- Establishment of silk exchange in Proddutur of Kadapa District and Hindupur of Anantapur district for dupion and raw silk trading.
- One Chinese Automatic Reeling Unit under Private Sector was established with an annual production capacity of 24 Metric Tonnes of Bivoltine Raw Silk at Janagaon of Warangal District to encourage post cocoon activity and bridge the gap between on farm and non-farm sectors to the maximum extent. Out of the unit cost of Rs.2.67 crore, Rs.1.00 cr. subsidy was contributed equally by GOI & GOAP. The unit is functioning well and has produced 18,490 Metric Tonnes of Bivoltine Silk of International Standards during 2011-12.
- Disinfection Programme to reach all practicing Sericulturists.
- Separate pucca-rearing houses with shoot rearing for Cocoon production.
- Human Resource Development.
- Research & Development to evolve suitable silk worm races for the requirements of the state
- Promotion of Multi-end silk reeling, twisting, processing units and looms.

Schemes implemented

A. Mulberry sector

Central Silk Board Schemes (CDP Schemes) are implemented by providing associated facilities with subsidy on unit cost shared by CSB and State.

a. Supply of Saplings

To procure saplings of High Yielding Mulberry varieties from Kissan Nurseries raised by farmers for supply to new farmers & Sericulturists who want to replant their mulberry plantations with improved varieties and to increase productivity and quality of leaf which in turn leads to increase in production of cocoons, at low / marginal cost. The pattern of assistance under the scheme is 50:25:25 = CSB: State Government:Beneficiary contribution for raising one acre with High Yield Variety Mulberry. The farmers will be provided Rs.6750/- as subsidy against the unit cost of Rs.9,000/-, which is basic help to the farmers who come under the fold of mulberry. About 30163 acres of mulberry has been covered with saplings up to the end of March,2012 under CDP.

b. Irrigation and other water conservation and usage techniques

Focus is on conservation of available water resources to the extent of maximum utility. the department is implementing the scheme “Irrigation and other water conservation and usage techniques” under Catalytic Development Programme with a unit cost of Rs.50,000/- per Hectare of which Rs. 25,000/- subsidy is to be provided by the CSB and Rs. 12,500/- subsidy to be provided by the State and the balance Rs. 12,500/- is beneficiary contribution. About 7366 acres of mulberry has been covered with irrigation facility including drip up to the end of March, 2012 under CDP.

Impact of Initiatives

The BVH cocoon arrivals increased from 665.82 MTs to 906.10 MTs in the cocoon markets of Andhra Pradesh through incentives to the farmers. Hitherto, most of the cocoons were purchased in Andhra Pradesh by Karnataka Reelers and got converted into silk in Karnataka State. With Government initiatives, a quantity of 3464.800 MTs of cocoons was consumed by the local reeling units in the State out of the total quantity of 4039.000 MTs transacted in the cocoon markets, constituting about 85.78%, in 2011-12.

Promotion of New Technologies at Field Level for Increasing Productivity

- Plantation with high yielding varieties.
- Maintenance of exclusive chawkie gardens for supply of Silkworm seed to the farmers for assured crops.
- Promotion of controlled irrigation system like “DRIP”

c. Construction of rearing sheds

Construction of separate pucca silk worm rearing houses are essential to ensure hygienic conditions and prevent contamination during silk worm rearing,. Therefore a scheme for construction of rearing shed was sanctioned under CDP for 2012-13 for 3 types of rearing sheds with an assistance pattern of 25:25:50 to be shared by Central Silk Board, State Government & Beneficiary contributions respectively. Details of Status of Rearing sheds under CDP are shown in table 5.24

Table 5.24 : Status of Rearing sheds under CDP

Type of Rearing shed	Unit cost (Rs.in lakh)	Subsidy (Rs.in lakh)	Beneficiary contribution. (Rs.in lakh)
Type-I (50' X20')	2.00	1.00	1.00
Type-II (30' X20')	1.50	0.75	0.75
Type-III (15' X15')	0.75	0.375	0.375

Source: Sericulture Department.

So far 16,097 rearing sheds were constructed of which 10,861 sheds were equipped with shoot feeding stands under this scheme.

d. Rearing equipments

It is important to assist farmers in purchasing modern tools and equipments which make mulberry cultivation and rearing more efficient and viable. With this farmers will be encouraged to take up Bivoltine Sericulture successfully. The pattern of assistance under the scheme is 50:25:25 i.e., CSB: State Government: Beneficiary contribution. Farmers will be assisted in procurement of shoot rearing equipment and supply of Plastic Trays & Montages for conducting Bivoltine Silkworm Rearing. Farmers will be provided with a subsidy of Rs.37,500/- against a unit cost of Rs.50,000/- which will encourage them farmer to take up Bivoltine Sericulture and harvest successful crops with the help of modern tools and equipment. A total number of 10894 farmers were provided with rearing equipments under the scheme up to the end March, 2012.

Normal State Plan Schemes

- Supply of disinfectants worth Rs. 1,500/- per shed to sericulture farmers to increase productivity.
- Procurement of Tussarcocoons for production of DFSL and supply to tribal Tussar rearers.

- Supply of high yielding variety saplings with a subsidy of Rs 6,750/- per acre
- Subsidy of Rs. 100/- to farmers for supply of 100 Bivoltine layings.

Farm Mechanisation

Farm Mechanisation equipment such as Brush cutters at subsidised cost is supplied to reduce labour costs in shoot harvesting of mulberry shoots in silk worm rearing. It is proposed to provide 50% subsidy on cost of equipment or Rs. 10000/- whichever is less.

Integration of Reeling Unit

Profit margin of Charka reeling units will double, if it is integrated by providing small capacity twisting units. Entrepreneurs will continue charka activity for meeting requirement of weft silk yarn demand from the state weavers. It is proposed to implement the scheme on an experimental basis with one unit in each district of Anantapur and Chittoor with 50% subsidy on unit cost of Rs.1.35 Lakh amounting to Rs 2.70 Lakh.

To encourage post cocoon activity and also to accept defective cocoons and low quality reeling cocoons an Automatic dupion silk unit was established at Janagaon of Warangal District in the Private Sector under CDP for production of quality dupion silk. The unit is functioning with its full capacity of 20 basins since 01.10.2012.

B. Non-Mulberry Sector

a. Tasar Culture

3000 tribal families are engaged in rearing of Tasar silk worms on food plants available in forest areas of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam & Nellore Districts. The department produced 200 Lakh of Tasar cocoons in the tribal belt of northern Telangana region covering 2803 beneficiaries. About 1.586 Lakh of Tasar cocoons were produced by tribal farmers in 2011-12.

b. Ericulture

Andhra Pradesh has Tapioca plantations particularly in East Godavari District. The farmers can utilise 30% of the Tapioca leaf for rearing of Eri silk worms without any deterioration in the yield of Tapioca tuber, to get additional income of Rs. 2000 to 4000. The department in co-ordination with the Central Silk Board under Catalytic Developmental programme implements an Eri

project to create additional income to Tapoica growers through rearing of Eri silkworms in East Godavari District. 8.628 MTs of eri cocoons were produced by the Tapoica farmers in 2011-12.

Research and Development

Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, Hindupur was established in 1995 with the main intention of evolving new races, capable of producing International grade cocoons / silk. A new project called Identification of DNA markers for baculovirus resistance in Silkworm was presented to DBT New Delhi for financial sanction. Six new hybrids developed by the institute have been submitted for National Silk Worm Race Authorisation. Bivoltine hybrids with disease resistance races are under field trials. In addition certain eco-friendly user disinfectants such as Seri-Gold, Seri-Clean, Seri- Plus, Shakthi and Abhya etc that were released in the fields by farmers, increased production of cocoons from 5 Kgs to 10 Kgs. Details about the progress under Sericulture are given in Annexure 5.26 and achievements during 2012-13 are shown in the Table 5.25.

Table 5.25 : Sericulture - Achievement during 2012-13
(up to Sept. 2012)

Area under Mulberry- Acres	100727
DFLs production including private & Govt. (Lakh Nos.)	31.911
Cocoon Production (MTs)	24062
Tussar cocoon Production (lakh Nos.)	2.73

Source: Sericulture Department

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Well-functioning markets are essential for driving up growth in the agriculture sector and for generating employment & economic prosperity in rural areas. With the fast changing production-consumption scenario, the requirement of cold storages in markets has increased manifold especially where perishable commodities are brought for sale. Currently agriculture markets are regulated under respective State Agriculture Produce Marketing yards all over the country. In Andhra Pradesh, comprehensive market legislation covering the entire state came into force in 1966 called the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act 1966,

after the integration of Hyderabad Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Act, 1930 and the Madras Commercial Crops Act, 1933. The salient features of the Act are:

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

There are 333 Agricultural Market Committees under which 906 market yards are notified in the State. Each Market Committee consists of 18 members viz., 11 members from growers, 3 from traders and the other four from representatives of local bodies and Government departments. The Committee is headed by a Chairman from grower members. All members are nominated by the Government. Every Market Committee has a Secretary who is the executive authority of the Market Committee. All the staff of the Market Committee are appointed by the Market Committee/ Director of Marketing /Government as per AP (AP & LS) Markets Rules, 1969. Market Committee is responsible for the effective implementation of Markets Act and the AP (Agricultural and Livestock) Market Rules, 1969 and the Bye-laws of the Market Committee. Every Market Committee is a corporate body having perpetual succession.

The Commissioner & Director of Agricultural Marketing is the authority at State level to supervise and control all Market Committees for effective implementation of the Act, the Rules and Bye-laws and report to the Government about the working of Market Committees. The Market Committees levy and collect market fee at the rate of 1% Ad-Valorem on sale and purchase of

notified agricultural produce payable by purchasers of produce. Market fee is the only source of income for Market Committee, which is self generating and is called Market Committee Fund deposited in a scheduled bank operated through treasury. The market fee is utilized mainly for development of markets and creation of facilities to users of markets i.e., growers and traders and other functionaries and for other allied purposes specified by the Government from time to time. The Market Committees collected Rs. 543.53 crore towards market fee during 2011-12 and Rs. 277.89 crore during 2012-13 (up to Oct. 2012).

The Market Committees remits 10% of the annual income to a separate fund called Central Market Fund (CMF). This fund is under the control and operation of the Commissioner & Director of Agricultural Marketing. The Central Market Fund is used to mainly provide loans to Market Committees besides grant-in-aid to financially weak Market Committees. Government is empowered to spend the CMF by special or general order for any purpose for the development of agricultural marketing and its allied activities. Keeping in view these objectives, the Department has envisaged a Farmers' Charter for implementation. The charter provides for:

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

The Department installed computers at 334 Market Yards for regular inflow of information on prices. It also installed Audio Video Display systems (AVDS) at 50 market yards so far. Prices of all major commodities are displayed through these video systems for the benefit of farmers every day. NIC established a website: market.ap.nic.in for the display of prevailing market prices and departmental information. Administrative measures have been taken for tracking farmers at major market yards under 'help the farmer' programme. Under this, market yards have been divided into segments. Each segment has been entrusted to a responsible officer. This Officer shall, during arrivals, take notice of every farmer who comes with his produce into his segment.

He will help the farmer to get a fair price, for accurate weightment and also make sure of prompt payment. This system has paid rich dividends in winning goodwill of farmers.

Electronic Weighing machines have been introduced in important market yards for ensuring accurate weightment of farmers' produce. Market Rules have been amended for use of only electronic weighing machines.

Rythu Bandhu Pathakam

Under the Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, the department spent Rs.3.93 crore during 2012-13 for providing pledge loan to farmers to help them avoid distress sale of their produce. 840 farmers in 2012-13 (up to Oct.) benefited as against 3024 farmers in 2010-11 under Rythu Bandhu Pathakam. No interest is charged for the first 3 months. There are no budgetary restrictions for sanction of loans under this scheme.

Rythu Bazars

There is a network of 107 Rythu Bazars in the State. On an average about 45,000 farmers sell over 1.90 Lakh quintals of vegetables, every week through these Rythu Bazars directly to the consumers. Mobile Rythu Bazars are operating in Hyderabad and Vijayawada cities for selling graded vegetables. This has proved to be successful. (A separate website was created exclusively for Rythu Bazars for arrivals and price information. (www.rythubazars.com or 121.243.139.68/rbz).

Farmer and Animal health camps

The department conducts farmer and animal health camps with Rs 60,000 and Rs 40,000 respectively provided in the Budget 2012-13. In addition to the above, modernization and development of market yards has been taken up with the Government of India assistance as detailed below:

- 6-Markets, viz., Suryapet, Miryalaguda, Devarakadra, Gadwal, Pargi and Mulugu, have been identified for modernization under the scheme with an outlay of Rs.22.93 crore for 95 Works with 50% loan from banks and 25% contribution from AMC's and 25% backend subsidy.
- Terminal markets are proposed at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Guntur to deal with perishable commodities (fruits and vegetables). Action has to be initiated as per the recently revised guidelines.

The XII Plan document of the Government of India highlighted the importance of industry sector in enhancing growth avenues and providing employment. Improving manufacturing sector is identified as the key strategy to push growth in the industry sector. A positive mindset and increased skilled labour force across industries are to play a constructive role in this growth process. The document recognised that a dynamic manufacturing ecosystem shall have certain features that enable it to grow and the critical role to be played by the industry sector in technology innovations, which are crucial for economic and social development of the country.

The Department has transformed into a technical and promotional agency for providing necessary assistance and service for establishment of Industries. Several Self Employment Schemes promoted by State and Central Governments are implemented for educated unemployed youth. Necessary technical guidance and required services are provided to other Government agencies like District Rural Development Agency, Youth Services, STEP societies, SC/ST/BC/Minorities. The department is now entrusted with the task of attracting investments (domestic and foreign) by preparing suitable policies for various sectors of the Industry and explore availability of resources, provide conducive industrial environment, increase in labour intensive industries, improve exports by providing market inputs to exporters.

The focus is on development of key sectors like Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, Food Processing and Agro-based, Chemicals, Leather, Textiles, precision components, Aero-space Engineering, Electronics and Semiconductors and Automobile to accelerate industrial growth in the State by creating sector specific industrial infrastructure such as Biotech Parks, Textile Parks, Leather Parks Auto Parks, Fab city and Hardware Parks.

District Industries Centres

District Industries Centres were established in 1978 to serve as nodal agencies in the District to assist

entrepreneurs for establishment of Industries. These centres provide all required approvals/ clearances for setting up Industries under Single Window. The District Industries Centres are implementing agencies of MSMED Act and issue Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) besides maintaining effective liaison with various financial institutions in arranging required credit facilities. The information pertaining to Industrial development of districts is maintained in these centres.

Single Window Act

Government enacted the “Industrial Single Window Clearance Act” in 2002 for speedy processing and issue of various approvals/clearances/permissions required for setting up of Industrial undertakings and also to create an investment friendly environment in the State.

98,920 clearances were issued under Single Window to 63,191 units with a proposed investment of Rs.4,55,358 Crore and an employment potential of 15,17,576 persons (as on 31-08-2012) since the commencement of the Act.

Large Scale Industries

After the introduction of Industrial Policy in 1991, Andhra Pradesh so far (up to 31.10.2012) received investment intention Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum for 7,632 proposals with an investment of Rs. 9,10,666 crore to provide employment to 14,34,529 persons. Of this, 3,206 proposals have gone into production with an investment of Rs.84,550 crore providing employment to 5,16,403 persons. Status of implementation as on 31.10.2012 is shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 : Large Scale Industries

Status	No. of Proposals	Investment proposed (Rs.Cr)	Proposed Employment
Gone into Production	3206	84550	516403
Under implementation	548	116872	141755
Initial Stages	2054	577706	474706
Dropped	1824	131538	301665
Total	7632	910666	1434529

Source: Industries Department

The details of Large & Medium industries proposals, investment and employment are given in Annexure 6.1.

Mega Projects

Projects with investment more than Rs.250 crore are called Mega Projects as per the new Industrial Promotion Policy 2010-15. As on 31-10-2012, 129 Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.55,532 crore have gone into production creating employment to 2,99,465 persons Since inception,. 134 Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.2,04,186 crore are under active implementation to provide employment to 1,47,569 persons and 391 units with an investment of Rs.4,94,043 crore are in initial stages of implementation.

Foreign Direct Investment

The State has received Rs. 31,680 crore of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows as equity as on August 2012 (since 2000). The year-wise equity flow is shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 : Foreign Direct Investment Equity

Year (Jan-Dec)	Amount(Rs. Crore)
Till 1999	9613
2000-2005	2737
2006	2518
2007	3185
2008	6203
2009	5440
2010	5753
2011	4039
2012(up to Aug.12)	1805
Total	41293

Source: Industries Department

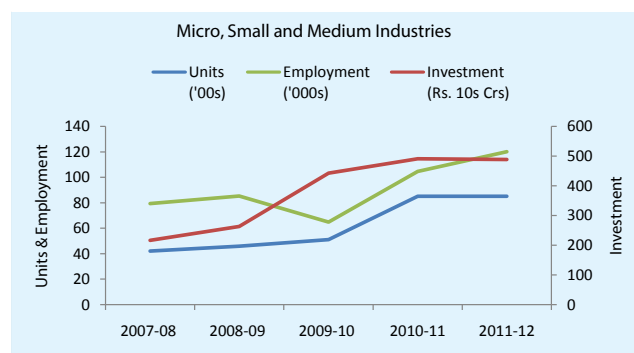
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises:

Investment limits were enhanced with the enactment of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Government of India has unveiled a policy best suited for Micro and Small enterprises with the objective of achieving 15% annual growth rate, increasing employment generation, creating congenial and hassle-free environment, help SSI sector to acquire new technologies and skills, improve export performance, promote linkage between Large and Small Sector and to promote appropriate institutional mechanism to revive sick industries.

2,859 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established providing employment to 52932 persons involving an investment of Rs.1554 crore during 2012-13 (as on 31-8-2012).

Details of Micro Small and Medium Industries established, investment and employment are shown in Annexure 6.1.

Chart 6.1 : Micro, Small and Medium Industries



Source: Industries Department

AP Micro, Small Medium Enterprises Facilitation Council

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 was passed in 2006 for promotion, development and enhancing competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises (APMSE) and for matters connected therewith.

Chapter 10 of the Act specifically provides for delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises. The Act provides for constitution of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council by State Governments in their state for reference and redressal of recovery of due amount.

The A.P State Micro & Small Enterprises Facilitation Council is a quasi-judicial body. The Council provides

impetus towards facilitating payments to MSEs from their buyers.

The Council passed awards to 125 cases amounting to Rs.50 Crore up to Aug 2012. The period of the Council is 2 years and is extended thereafter. The period of the Council is now upto 18.5.2014

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

The PMEGP is a Central Sector Scheme funded by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The scheme is implemented by KVIC in association with KVIBs and State Governments through District Industries Centres. The subsidy component under the scheme is placed at the disposal of participating banks by the KVIC with regard to targets that will be allocated to DICs.

The scheme envisages 15% reservation for SCs, 7.5% for STs, 27% for OBCs, 5% for Minorities 1% for Ex-Servicemen, 3% for physically handicapped and 30% for Women (overall).

Objectives of the Scheme

- To generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas through self employment ventures.
- To bring together widely disbursed traditional Artisans, Rural and Urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities preferably at their place.
- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and Rural and Urban unemployed youth in the country so as to help arrest migration of youth from Rural to Urban areas.
- 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.
- Assistance under the scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP.
- Beneficiary's contribution is 10% of project cost for general categories and 5% for Special Categories

(including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities /Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER Hill and Border area etc.)

- Margin Money (rate of subsidy) for general categories is 15% in urban, 25 % in rural areas. For special categories, it is 25% in urban and 35% in rural areas and is a 'one time assistance'.
- Normal rate of interest shall be charged. Repayment schedule may range between 3 to 7 years.
- No Collateral security is insisted upon by Banks in line with guidelines of RBI for projects involving loan up to Rs.5.00 Lakh in respect of projects cleared by the Task Force.

Guidelines for implementation of the Scheme

- Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible to take up Business / Service / Industry venture without Income Ceiling.
- Beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification for setting up projects costing above Rs.10.00 lakh in manufacturing (Industry) sector and above Rs.5.00 lakh in Business/ Service sector.
- The maximum cost of the project / unit admissible under manufacturing (industry) is Rs.25.00/Rs.10.00 Lakh under Business/ Service sector.

The PMEGP scheme is being implemented by the Industries Department w.e.f. 2009-10 and the details are shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 : Progress under PMEGP

Year	No of units grounded	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crs.)	Employment
2009-10	702	20.98	17730
2010-11	900	23.31	14200
2011-12	769	23.18	16159
2012-13 (up to Oct.12)	270	7.78	5879

Source: Industries Department

In all, 270 projects were established under PMEGP in the State during 2012-13(up to Oct.2012) for which a total margin money of Rs.7.78 crore was released. Prakasam district with 30 projects and with margin money of Rs. 0.79 crore, tops the list in the State. The

district-wise details of PMEGP projects established and margin money released are given in Annexure 6.2.

Government of India allocated budget of Rs. 28.76 crore for the year 2012-13 for the implementation of the PMEGP, out of which 14.37 crore was already released for the 1st half year. Further, an amount of Rs. 89.90 Lakh was allocated for backward and forward linkages which includes EDPs, Awareness Camps, State level workshops, quarterly bankers review meetings, exhibitions, publicity, advertisement, and verification of PMEGP units.

Action Plan for the Year 2012-13

The 178th SLBC approved targets for the year 2012-13. The details are shown in the table 6.4.

Table 6.4 : Targets under PMEGP

Area	No. of projects	Margin money (Rs. Lakh)	Bank credit (Rs. Lakh)	Employment
DIC, Rural	625	1437.98	4443.36	5000
DIC, Urban	625	1437.98	6657.85	5000
Total	1250	2875.96	11101.21	10000

Source: Industries Department.

Rehabilitation of Sick SSI units

A.P. Small Scale Sick Industries Revival & Rehabilitation Scheme-2006 (APSSSIRRS) was introduced in 2006 for revival of sick enterprises and prevention of incipient sickness.

- 6% interest subsidy will be provided to all identified /eligible sick units, subject to maximum of Rs.2.00 Lakh per year for a maximum period of three years.
- Sales tax will be deferred for 3 years from the date of grant of revival package. The amount so deferred will be recovered in six equal half yearly installments effective after three years tax holiday.
- Reimbursement of 15% of interest charged from the percentage of total interest charged to a maximum of Rs.5.00 Lakh for lumpsum payment or Rs. 3.00 Lakh per year for period of 3 years if the unit opts to pay arrears in 3 annual installments.

Industrial Incentives

Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2010-2015

Government of Andhra Pradesh announced Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2010-2015, in the year 2010 extending various incentives for MSME and Large Industries Sectors. The Scheme covers the entire State except the Municipal Corporation limits of Vijayawada, Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation and Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and excluding existing Industrial Estates/Parks, Industrial Estates notified / to be notified and commence commercial production on or after 01/07/2010 but before 31/03/2015. However, Industrial Enterprises located in Sanathnagar, Azamabad, Chandulal Baradari and Kattedan Industrial Estates of Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts are not eligible for any incentives/concessions. Moreover, service activities set up in all Municipal Corporation limits are eligible only for investment subsidy and all other service / business activities are not eligible for any incentives set up anywhere in the State.

Projects involving substantial expansion / diversification of existing industries on eligible lines of activities are also entitled for benefits offered under the policy. Following are the incentives:

A. Micro and Small Enterprises

- 15% investment subsidy on fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs.20.00 Lakh.
- 100% reimbursement of stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
- 100% reimbursement of stamp duty for lease of Land / Shed / Buildings, mortgages and hypothecations.
- 25% rebate on land cost limited to Rs.10.00 Lakh in Industrial Estates and Industrial Parks.
- 25% land conversion charges for industrial use limited to Rs.10.00 Lakh.
- Fixed power cost @ Rs.0.75 per unit (upper ceiling) on the proposed revised rates (2010-11) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. In case of decrease in Power Tariff the reimbursement will be reduced proportionately.

- g. Reimbursement of 100% VAT / CST or State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production to Micro Enterprises.
- h. Reimbursement of 50% VAT / CST or State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production to Small Enterprises.
- i. Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme on term loans taken on fixed capital investment by New Micro and Small Enterprises in excess of 3% per annum subject to a maximum reimbursement of 9% per annum for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- j. Seed capital assistance to First Generation Entrepreneurs to set-up Micro Enterprises at 10% the machinery cost, which will be deducted from eligible investment subsidy.
- k. 50% Reimbursement of cost involved in skill up-gradation and training of local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
- l. 50% subsidy on expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs.2.00 Lakh for MSEs.
- m. 25% subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 Lakh.
- n. To extend investment subsidy to identified service activities related to industries setup in all Municipal Corporation limits in the State.

B. Medium Enterprises & Large Industries

- a. 100% reimbursement of Stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
- b. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty for lease of Land / Shed / Buildings, mortgages and hypothecations.
- c. 25% rebate on land cost limited to Rs.10.00 Lakh in Industrial Estates and Industrial Parks.
- d. 25% land conversion charges for industrial use limited to Rs.10.00 Lakh for medium enterprises.
- e. Fixed power cost at Rs.0.75 per unit (upper ceiling) on the proposed revised rates (2010-11) for a

period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. In case, of decrease in Power Tariff the reimbursement will be reduced proportionately.

- f. Reimbursement of 25% VAT / CST or State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- g. 50% Reimbursement of cost involved in skill up-gradation and training of local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
- h. 50% subsidy on expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs.2.00 Lakh for Medium Enterprises.
- i. 25% subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 Lakh.
- j. Infrastructure like roads, power and water will be provided at door step of industries for standalone units by contributing 50% of the cost of infrastructure from Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund with a ceiling of Rs.1.00 crore subject to (a) the location should be beyond 10 Kms from the existing Industrial Estates / Industrial development Areas having vacant land /shed for allotment and (b) cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible fixed capital investment made in the industry.

C. Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs

- a. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
- b. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty for lease of Land / Shed / Buildings, and also mortgages and hypothecations.
- c. 33 1/3 rebate in land cost limited to Rs.10.00 Lakh in Industrial Estates / Industrial Parks.
- d. 25% land conversion charges for the industrial use limited to Rs.10.00 Lakh.
- e. Fixed power cost at Rs.1.00 per unit (upper ceiling) on the proposed revised rates (2010-11) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. In case, of decrease in Power Tariff the reimbursement will be reduced proportionately.

- f. Reimbursement of 100% VAT / CST or State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production to Micro Enterprises.
- g. Reimbursement of 50% VAT / CST or State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production to Micro Enterprises.
- h. Seed capital assistance to First Generation Entrepreneurs to set-up Micro Enterprises at 10% the Machinery cost, which will be deducted from eligible investment subsidy.
- i. 35% investment subsidy on fixed capital investment for Micro & Small Enterprises by SC and ST Entrepreneurs, with a maximum limit of Rs.50.00 Lakh per unit (i.e. 35% for SC and ST Entrepreneurs and 40% for SC Women and ST Women Entrepreneurs). Additional 5% investment subsidy for units set up in Scheduled Areas by ST Entrepreneurs with a maximum limit of Rs.50.00 Lakh per unit.
- j. Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme on term loan taken on fixed capital investment by New Micro and Small Enterprises in excess of 3% per annum subject to a maximum reimbursement of 9% per annum for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- k. 50% Reimbursement of cost involved in skill up-gradation and training of local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
- l. 50% subsidy on expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs.2.00 Lakh for MSEs.
- m. 25% subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 Lakh.
- n. For Micro and Small Enterprises set up by SC and ST entrepreneurs, Infrastructure like roads, power and water will be provided at doorstep of the industry for stand alone units by contributing 50% of the cost of infrastructure from IIDF on Fixed Capital Investment with a ceiling of Rs.1.00 Crore, subject to a) the location should be beyond 10 kms from the existing Industrial Estates/IDAs having vacant land/shed for allotment; and b) cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible fixed capital investment made in the industry. 50% of the cost of infrastructure is raised to 75% in respect of units set up by ST entrepreneurs in Scheduled areas.
- o. The line of activity considered as eligible exclusively in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and incentive shall be extended under service activity.

D. Women Entrepreneurs

- a. 5% Additional Investment subsidy on fixed capital investment limited to Rs.5.00 Lakh to Micro & Small Enterprises.
- b. All other benefits as stated above in respect of Micro & Small enterprises.

E. Mega Projects

- a. Mega projects i.e. projects with an investment of Rs.250 crore and above or a project that created employment for more than 2000 persons are eligible for all incentives available for Large & Medium Scale industries.
- b. Further, the Government will also extend tailor made benefits to suit to particular investment requirements on case to case basis.

Pavala Vaddi Scheme

The Government has introduced an Interest Subsidy Scheme of "Pavala Vaddi" to reduce financial burden for setting up of New Micro & Small Enterprises including Food Processing Industries in the State. The Scheme also applicable to the Term Loan availed by eligible new Micro & Small Enterprises on or after 1-7-2010. The new Micro and Small Enterprises shall commence commercial production after 1-7-2010 and before 31.3.2015. Only the new Micro and Small enterprises under IIPP-2005-10, availing term loan from scheduled commercial Banks recognized by Reserve Bank of India, APSFC and SIDBI are eligible under this scheme.

- 1. The reimbursable interest on term loan is that portion which is in excess of 3 % per annum, subject to a maximum reimbursement of 9% per annum.
- 2. The interest amount paid by new eligible Micro & Small Enterprises to financial institutions / banks on term loan availed will be reimbursed with a

maximum limit of 9 % on half yearly basis through the concerned Financial Institutions/Banks. Benefit will be available for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production i.e. up to 1st half of 6th year or till the closure of the term loan account whichever is earlier.

3. This reimbursement to the unit shall not include penal interest, liquidated damages etc., paid to Financial Institutions/ Banks.
4. The benefit shall be extended only to eligible new units which are promptly and regularly repay principal and interest of loan installments.
5. Loan accounts classified as overdue in the books of banks at the time of half yearly closing and those which are classified as Non-performing assets at year-end closing are ineligible. However, if they resume on-time repayments and regularize arrears, they become eligible for the incentive in the next half yearly period.
6. Benefit is extended only to eligible new Micro & Small enterprises set up in the State except in the Municipal Corporation limits of Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Hyderabad. However, units under expansion/ diversification are not eligible for this benefit.
7. Classification of enterprises as Micro & Small enterprises shall be as per the MSMED Act, 2006.
8. All definitions and other guidelines not mentioned in the G.O. shall be followed as per the operational guidelines of IIPP-2010-15 Scheme.

Food Processing Policy of AP

The objective of the policy is to develop value added Agro Industries in Andhra Pradesh as a major vehicle of growth for its trade and economy, generate large scale employment in rural areas to provide high returns to farmers, maximize use of opportunities and potential in Agriculture and related sectors in which Andhra Pradesh has significant strength, by creating vital linkages and synergies between Agriculture and Industry. The Government has announced various incentives under Food Processing Policy of A.P including reimbursement of Power at Rs.1/- per unit exclusively to Food Processing units and other incentives will be granted as per IIPP 2010-15 Policy.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) launched a new centrally sponsored scheme called National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) to be implemented during 12th Plan by all States. A society in the name and style of “Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Society” under AP Societies & Registration Act, 2001 was created by the State Government for implementation of NMFP in the State. Secretary to Government (FP), Industries & Commerce Department was appointed by State Government as “State Mission Director” for Implementation of NMFP in the State. The following schemes will be implemented under NMFP:

- Technology Upgradation / Establishment / modernization of Food Processing Industries.
- Cold Chain, Value Addition and preservation Infrastructure for non horticultural produce.
- Human Resource Development Scheme for promotional activities

Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund

Government has introduced the Scheme of “Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF)” for providing financial assistance to develop infrastructure facilities at the doorstep of proposed industrial estates/unit. The facilities include -

- Drinking water and Industrial Water
- Electricity
- Telecommunications
- Drainage, laying of drainage line from the unit/ industrial estate to the existing point or to the natural drainage point.
- Roads.
- Any other infrastructure facilities as approved by the Government; SLC.
- Common effluent treatment plans
- Depending on the demand for Social Infrastructure requirements, creation of such infrastructure cost may also be considered

Industries which are declared as “ineligible industries” under the Industrial Policies announced from time to time are not eligible for financial assistance from Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund. Government Estates will only be considered to have benefits of the IIDF. Industries proposed to be located in places other than

industrial areas (isolated areas) are eligible for financial assistance towards the cost of infrastructure facilities up to 50% of the cost of the project or Rs.100 Lakh which ever is less, if such a location is otherwise justified. The decision of the SLC shall be final on such eligibility. The cost of Infrastructure to be developed should not exceed more than 15% of the total project cost of the unit.

Under IIDF proposals were submitted to Government up to Oct, 2012 for a total amount of Rs. 31.26 crore till date with no releases reported for the last 2 years. Recently the government accorded administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.6.44 crore to the Commissioner of Industries, under plan scheme of Industrial Infrastructure Development Scheme from the BE provision of 2012-13 of which Rs. 4.65 crore was for General, Rs. 1.37 crore for SCs and Rs. 0.42 for STs.

Bio-technology Park

Government of Andhra Pradesh intends to provide high quality infrastructure at a reasonable cost with integrated services to Biotech manufacturing units by setting up a series of Bio-tech parks throughout the State.

The Bio-tech cluster comprises three Bio-tech parks viz., IKP Knowledge Park (IKP) erstwhile ICICI Knowledge park, Alexandria Knowledge Park earlier known as Shapoorji Pallonji Biotech Park and APIIC Biotech Park.

Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres

Integrated Infrastructural Development Centre (IIDC) is to facilitate setting up of industries in rural/backward areas and provide strong linkage between Agriculture & Industry. The cost of the Centre will be financed by the Central Government by way of grant and the balance as loan from SIDBI. The Government of India sanctioned 4 IIDCs in the State with an investment of 1449.69 Lakh. The details are shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 : Sanction and Investments under IIDC

S. No.	Location of IIDC	District	Cost of Project (Rs. Lakh)
1	Vijayawada	Krishna	370.00
2	Nandyala	Kurnool	328.00
3	Tada	SPS Nellore	404.69
4	Gajularamaram,	Ranga Reddy	347.00

Source: Industries Department

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Special Economic Zones

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) is the nodal agency for the Special Economic Zones in Andhra Pradesh. There are 115 SEZs approved by Government of India and out of these, 76 are notified and 28 have become operational.

Projected direct employment generation is 16,39,349 and created employment so far is 1,65,161. The projected investment is Rs. 1,05,447 crore and achievement so far is Rs. 14,267.43 crore. Details of the exports from out of SEZs are shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 : Exports from SEZs

Year	Exports (Rs.Cr.)
2008-09	3021.00
2009-10	5554.00
2010-11	13334.69

Source: AP Industrial Infrastructure Corporation.

Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region

The Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Government of India accorded approval in March 2009 for development of Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (AP PCPIR) in Visakhapatnam – Kakinada Region in an extent of 603.58 Sq.Km. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh on 01-10-2009. Government of Andhra Pradesh already constituted a Special Development Authority (SDA) as Visakhapatnam – Kakinada Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region Special Development Authority (VKPCPIRSDA) for planned growth of the area by making a master plan, providing civil amenities etc, in the SDA area. The Master Plan is under finalisation. The State Government has sanctioned Rs.40.99 Crore for this project which will be utilized Land Acquisition for widening of state roads and providing NH connectivity.

AP Gas Infrastructure Corporation Exploration and Production Activities

Exploration & Production: APGIC won four blocks in KG Basin along with other consortium partners in NELP VIII round bidding conducted by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons. APGIC has 10% equity in all these four blocks. Out of these four blocks, three are Shallow Water Blocks and one is Deep Water Block. ONGC is the operating partner for the three Shallow Water Blocks; and British Gas is the operating partner for the Deep Water Block. 2D and 3D seismic survey capturing and analysis is being done in the three Shallow Water Blocks which are at various stages. Seismic Survey is yet to be taken up in Deep Water Block. The APGIC has to spend about US\$ 40.5 million in total on E&P activities in these four blocks towards its 10% equity holding as per Minimum Work Programme submitted to DGH. As of now, the APGIC contributed an amount of Rs. 10.55 crore for E&P activities as its share.

Progress of Upstream

KG-OSN-2009/1

- Refinement of reflection event close to Permian top using old 3D in KG-OSN-2009/1 integrating with new 3D data is in progress.
- Preparation of depth maps close to basement, Jurassic, Cretaceous levels is in progress.
- Preparation of sand shale ratio map using well data is in progress.
- Report preparation for Pre-drill EIA studies work completed.

KG-OSN-2009/2

- Preparation of depth maps close to basement, Jurassic, Cretaceous levels is in progress.
- Preparation of sand shale ratio map using well data is in progress.
- Report preparation for Pre-drill EIA studies work completed.
- To fulfill Minimum Work Program – two wells have been planned to be drilled this year and are waiting for MOD clearance to carryout soil investigation at two identified locations.

KG-OSN-2009/4

- Report preparation for Pre-drill EIA studies work completed.
- As per recent letter from DGH dated 19th September 2012 Operator (ONGC) is denied permission for any exploration activities in this block as it is falling close to DRDO launching pad. In view of this development, ONGC as operator on behalf of contractor claimed for force majeure under Article 31 of PSC.

KG-DWN-2009/4

Operator (BG) has informed that

- MOD did not clear the Block to take up E & P activities
- As per detailed studies with available material, they could not find any prospects in the block.

Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation

Initially this Corporation was incorporated as wholly owned subsidiary of APGIC. The Government has ordered the APGIC to off-load 50% equity to GAIL Gas Limited. Accordingly, the APGIC, APGDC and GAIL Gas Limited executed a Shareholders' Agreement on 9.9.2011. At a later date, the APGIC and GAIL Gas Limited will offload 25% equity to each private participant so as to make final equity composition of APGDC as follows: APGIC – 25%; GAIL Gas Limited-25% and Private/Public participants –50%. The APGIC has in terms of Shareholders' Agreement transferred activities of CGD Networks, Trunk Pipelines etc to APGDC.

City or Local Gas distribution Networks

Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to regulate mid and downstream activities of Natural Gas. So far, authorizations of Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Kakinada Geographical areas were awarded by the Central Government/PNGRB to Bhagyanagar Gas Limited. In the fourth round bidding Rangareddy-Medak, Nalgonda and Khammam Geographical Areas were included.

The APGDC prepared a Detailed Feasibility Reports for these three Geographical Areas and was ready to participate in the bidding.

The APGDC also submitted proposals for 1) West Godavari – South of East Godavari – Krishna; 2) Visakhapatnam – North of East Godavari; 3) Srikakulam – Vizianagaram; 4) Karimnagar – Warangal; 5) Chittoor and 6) Mahaboobnagar districts PNGRB was requested to include these Geographical Areas in the 5th round bidding.

PNGRB is yet to finalize new bid parameters to authorize the entities to develop CGD network.

Trunk Pipelines

The APGDC submitted its willingness to PNGRB to execute on its own the two trunk pipelines viz., 1) Kakinada-Basudevpur-Howrah and 2) Kakinada-Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai in case Central Government / PNGRB order it to do so. Authorization to these two trunk pipelines were actually awarded to Relog (RGTL). But as there is no progress in laying these pipelines, the APGDC submitted its willingness to lay two mini trunk pipelines from 1) Kakinada-Srikakulam and 2) Ennore-Nellore. PNGRB after hearing the version of all entities has ordered APGDC to commit in writing to take-up cross-country pipelines viz. Kakinada-Howrah and Kakinada-Chennai instead of mini trunk pipelines in case the authorization granted earlier to RELOG is cancelled. APGDC accordingly, submitted its willingness and requested PNGRB to pass orders at the earliest. Since APGDC has not received any communication from the regulator, four follow up request letter were sent. It was reported by newspapers that the Union Govt. has cancelled the authorization of the said two trunk pipelines granted earlier to RELOG.

Expression of Interest for Tumkur-Anantapur Natural Gas Pipeline is under submission to PNGRB. APGDC is proposing a dedicated pipeline to M/s Astha Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd., a gas based power plant located at IDA, Pashamylaram, Patancheru, Medak District from MLV-13 of East-West Pipeline (EWPL) at Inol.

Regional Natural Gas Pipeline Grid

Keeping in view the importance of natural gas pipeline infrastructure, the APGDC is preparing a regional gas pipeline grid to be submitted to PNGRB for its authorization with a view to connect every corner of the State so as to supply Natural Gas to all industrial, automobile and domestic users. This grid will cover all SEZs, Industrial parks, National Highways and cities.

FSRU / LNG Import Terminal

The gap between demand and supply of Natural Gas in India is substantial. Fertilizer, power, glass, ceramic and petrochemical industries in the State are starving for Natural Gas and operating at sub-optimal level. To ensure uninterrupted and sufficient quantity of Natural Gas to these industries there is every need to establish an RLNG terminal in the State. Keeping in view this, APGDC is planning to establish an RLNG terminal in the State with the support of Government of India.

Through International competitive Bidding, GDF SUEZ LNG, UK Ltd., was selected as strategic partner.

Subsequently, on 17th April, 2012, APGDC and M/s GDF SUEZ LNG UK LTD, UK., executed the Project Frame work (PFA). The Ceremony took place in the presence of Hon'ble C.M., Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Mr. Philip Olivier, CEO and President - GDF SUEZ LNG UK.

To carry out the Joint Study, Joint Steering Committee and five Working Groups were constituted drawing persons from APGDC, GDF SUEZ, GAIL Gas, GAIL (India) Ltd to prepare detailed feasibility report within a period of two months. The Joint Study Agreement (JSA) was executed with GDF SUEZ LNG UK Ltd on 18th May, 2012.

MoU with M/s. KSPL is under finalization for the FSRU/LNG Project. NEERI, Nagpur was appointed as EIA Consultant for this project, Form 1 along with PFR was submitted to MoEF on August 23, 2012.

Expert Appraisal committee (EAC) of MoEF meeting was held on 21.09.2012. APGDC case was taken up for hearing as agenda no 4.47. EAC accepted the proposed TOR and agreed in principle for one season data collection.

GDF SUEZ LNG UK Ltd has completed the process of selecting Owners' Engineer for preparation of Pre-Feed and finalization of DFR. M/s WorleyParsons, was selected as OE. M/s Globocean has been selected to undertake Met Ocean Studies. On 6th Nov, 2012, MoEF issued final TOR for the APGDC FSRU project. Subsequently, APGDC through NEERI started the work of Data collection at the project site.

Industrial Park, Mannavaram

- An extent of 752.85 Acres. of land at Mannavaram & Kalvagunta Villages of Srikalahasthi Mandal,

Chittor District was alienated in favour of APIIC by Government of AP.

- APIIC has allotted the land in favour of M/s NBPL (M/s NTPC BHEL Power Project (P) Ltd) at Rs.100/- per acre for establishment of “Power Plants Equipment Project” with an investment of Rs.6000.00 crore for providing 5000 direct employment and 25000 Indirect employment. Physical possession was given on 24.06.2010.
- The Project was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 01.09.2010.
- M/s NBPL took up the following developmental works with a cost of Rs. 40.00 crore duly fixing the target as December 2012.

Fabrication building, administration building, permanent store, open store, shifting yard, dispensary building, security building, fire station building, substation building for 33 KV, canteen , entrance gates, over head tank, sump, formation of internal roads, drainage system and water distribution system etc.

Present Status

1. Compound wall and internal roads completed
2. Administrative building completed
3. Corporate office shifted and functioning
4. Main functional factory building completed more than 50%.
5. Transit accommodation office completed
6. Machines, tools and equipments order is completed

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

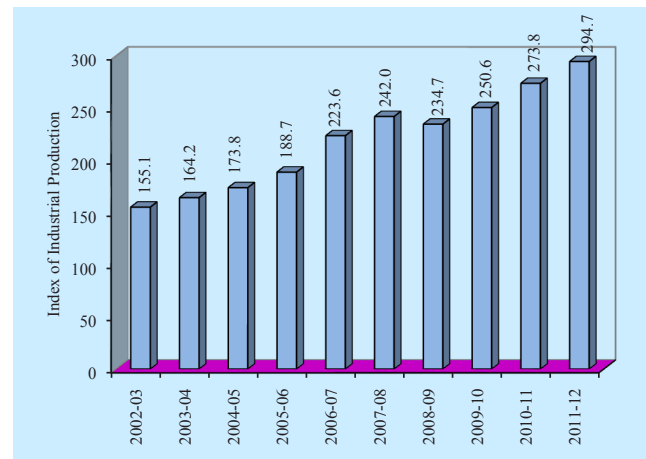
The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an yardstick for measuring Industrial growth in the State. It includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during specific period as compared to the previous period. The IIP is estimated monthly by collecting data from selected units of Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying and Electricity. The main objective is to estimate the contribution of Industrial sector to the Gross State Domestic Product. IIP in the State, is being compiled with base year 1993-94 for 17 industrial

classifications at 2-digit level under manufacturing sector.

As per Quick estimates of IIP the Mining and Quaring , Manufatuarung and Electricity sectors (at NIC 2 digit level) registered growth rate of 3.1%, -11.5% and -5.5% respevely during the reirid April - December. 2012, over the period April - December 2011. The indices of IIP of the State are given in Annexure - 6.3.

Growth in Industrial Production in terms of IIP over the decade as shown in chart 6.2.

Chart 6.2 : Index of Industrial Production in AP



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Department.

Annual Survey of Industries

The Annual Survey of Industries is the principal source of industrial statistics in the State. It is conducted once a year to collect data from Organised Manufacturing units registered under the section 2m (i) & 2m (ii) of the factories Act 1948. This refers to factories employing 10 or more workers and using power or those employing 20 or more workers but not using power and Beedi and Cigar units registered under Beedis, Cigar worker(conditions at employment) Act, 1966.

The main objectives of Annual Survey of Industries are:

1. Estimation of the contribution of manufacturing Industries as a whole and of each type of Industry to the State Income.
2. Systematic study of the structure of the Industry as a whole and each type of Industry.
3. Analysis of various factors influencing Industries in the State.
4. Provision of comprehensive, factual and systematic basis for formulation of Policy.

The data for 16 principal characteristics based on Annual Survey of Industries from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (P) are given in Annexure- 6.4.

STATE LEVEL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

There are 44 state level public enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the state. As per the working results of these SLPEs, the performance during the year 2009-10 is as follows:

Capital Employed

The capital employed by all the 44 state level public enterprises was Rs.69355.98 crore. The Top five state level public enterprises with the highest 'Capital employed' are Housing Corporation, A.P.GENCO, APCPDCL, APSPDCL and A.P.TRANSCO. The capital employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 61.50 % of the total capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

Turnover

The total turnover (including other income) made by all the 44 public enterprises was Rs.64,181.73 crore. The Top five state level public enterprises whose turnover is highest are - State Beverages Corporation, APCPDCL, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd, A.P.GENCO, and APSPDCL. The turnover achieved by the top five state level public enterprises to total turnover works out to 65.71%.

Profit

31 SLPEs, out of the 44 made a profit of Rs.1562.26 crore during 2009-10. The Top five state level public enterprises that made profits during 2009-10 are APGENCO (Rs.510.08 crore), Singareni Collieries (Rs.466.04 crore), A.P TRANSCO (Rs.146.80 crore) APSFC (Rs.99.65 Crore), and Housing Board (Rs.73.92 crore). The total profit made by these five SLPEs are Rs.1296.49 crore, which is 82.84% of the total profit made by all the 31 profit making SLPEs.

The number of state level public enterprises increased from 30 in 2008-09 to 44 in 2009-10 registering a growth of 47%. The turnover of the enterprises increased from Rs.36,277 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.64,182 crore in 2009-10 registering a growth of 77%. The capital employed registered a growth of 113% during the period. While

more enterprises made profits their profits registered a negative growth rate of 31% during the period 2008-09 to 2009-10.

MINES AND GEOLOGY

Minerals form a major contributor to the economic growth of the state. Andhra Pradesh is a Mineral rich State in the country containing a vast and variety of Mineral wealth particularly Industrial Minerals. It is house to 48 minerals including Gold, Diamond, Bauxite, Beach Sand, Limestone, Coal, Oil and Natural Gas, Manganese, Dolomite, Quartz, Feldspar, Precious and Semi-precious stones, Clays, Calcite, Steatite Iron Ore, Base Metals, Barytes, Uranium, Granite, Limestone Slabs, Marbles, Dimensional Stones and other Building Materials.

Minerals & Agriculture are the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh with minerals farming the major contributor for the economic growth of the state. Andhra Pradesh is renowned as the Mineral Store House of the south and established its position as a prime mineral producer in the country.

The State with vast mineral potential has worked out certain strategies to explore, exploit and develop mineral sector with the constructive co-operation of both private and public sectors. The State has focused on inventory of mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy for accelerating growth in the liberal regime and thereby leading to overall development of the mining sector.

The State Mineral Policy is an integration of National Policy. 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

Andhra Pradesh is well known globally for variety of rocks & minerals and called "Ratna Garbha", a State endowed with variety of minerals. A.P., with the availability of many industrial and non-industrial minerals, has tremendous potential for mining & development.

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with number of minerals such as, Limestone(34%), Coal(10%), Mica(86%), Dolomites(11%), Bauxite(40%), Barytes(96%), Clays(30%), Heavy mineral beach sands(40%),

Manganese(10%), Feldspar(11%), Quartz, Silica sand Soapstone(16%), Gold, Diamonds(16%), Uranium, Oil & Natural gas, Iron ore, Semi-precious stones, Granite(40%), Slates, Limestone slabs, Marbles, Dimensional & Building stones(40%). Estimated mineral reserves are shown in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 : Estimated Mineral Reserve

Item	Unit	Quantity
Coal	Million Tonnes	18,927
Limestone	„	35,179
Bauxite	„	615
Barytes	„	70
Beach Sands	„	241
Gold (ore)	„	12.10
Diamond	Lakh carats	18.23
Granite	Million Cubic Meters	2,406

Source: Mines and Geology Department

- The State occupies first position in Barytes, Limestone and Beach sand heavy mineral deposits in the country.
- State is well known for Gold, Diamond, Precious and Semi Precious stones occurrences over vast areas.
- There are huge deposits of Bauxite in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts.
- Krishna- Godavari on shore and off shore basins contain huge reserves of oil and natural gas.
- The State also has huge uranium deposits in Kadapa and Nalgonda districts and GOI has already started exploitation of these resources through M/s. Uranium Corporation India Ltd, a public sector undertaking.
- Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the entire Southern India that contains large deposits of Coal.
- The State also has a number of scattered low grade iron ore deposits in Ongole, Krishna, Khammam, Karimnagar, Kurnool and Kadapa districts.

- The State is well known for exclusive granite varieties such as Chimakurthy Black Galaxy Granite, Srikakulam Blue, Khammam and Warangal Black granite, Karimnagar Tan Brown etc. and produces about 8.00 Lakh Cum meters of various varieties of black and coloured granites.

Departmental Functions/Activities

The Department of Mines and Geology looks after promotional and regulatory functions for overall development of mineral sector and also collection of mineral revenue for the State Exchequer. The Department is responsible for processing of Mineral concession applications, grant of leases for Minor Minerals, approval of Mine Plans, Inspection of Mines, curbing of illicit Mining and Transportation, Vigilance, monitoring of Mineral Production, Survey and Demarcation of areas, Mineral Revenue Collection, Mineral Investigations and explorations and dissemination of Mineral information.

Leases and Mining

There are 2059 Mining leases and 9805 quarry leases for Major minerals (Industrial Minerals) and Minor Minerals (Construction Minerals) over 1,34,722 ha and 18,021 hectares respectively and 6 Reconnaissance permits (Gold, Diamond, Base metals, Precious metals). Mining for coal, Limestone, Barytes and Natural Gas fall under large scale mechanized sector; Granite, Dolomite, quartz, feldspar, Clays etc., under semi mechanized medium sector and other minerals falls under semi mechanized small sector. Nearly 90% of the mines fall under small sector and remaining 10% fall under medium and large sectors.

Mineral Based Industries

Both Public and Private sectors have established 97 principle large and medium scale mineral based industries for manufacture of cement, steel, sponge Iron, Fertilizers, Ferro Alloys, Glass, Oil refinery, Fiber Glass, Ceramics, Refractories, Zinc refinery, Chemicals etc., A.P. is the 2nd largest cement producer in the country. There are 42 plants with an installed capacity of 50 Million Tons per annum. In addition, there are about 5000 Granite, Marble and Limestone cutting and polishing units, Slate cutting units, mica processing units, Gem cutting and faceting units, Granite monuments manufacturing units, Pulverizing units, stone crushers, mosaic and ceramic tile units, lime kilns, and Rock stone sand units in the state.

Focus Minerals and Industries

The mining sector is identified as one of the growth engines and certain minerals identified as focus minerals viz Bauxite, Heavy minerals, Beach Sand, Limestone, Coal, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Oil and Natural gas, Uranium, Garnet, Granite, Titanium, etc. In addition Cement, Thermal Plants, Refinery, Cutting and Faceting, Mining and Refinery, Steel and Sponge, Refinery etc., are focus industry for the overall growth and development of the mining sector from the State.

Mineral Production and Value

Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. The State produces about 100 to 110 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 200 million cubic meters of dimensional stones and building material ranks 1st in Barytes and Limestone production in the country. The state contributes about 15% to the country's mineral value production and approximately Rs.1000 Crore by way of foreign exchange.

The production of Coal, Natural Gas and Limestone from 1994-95 to Sep 2012 is given in Annexure 6.5.

Revenue

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs.2402 crore of Mineral Revenue during 2011-12. Rs.1294 Crore were contributed up to Sep.2012 against the target of Rs. 2733 Crore during the year 2012-13 and the percentage growth compared to last year during the same period was 27%. District wise mineral revenue from 2007-08 to 2012-13 (April-Sep) is given in Annexure 6.6.

Vigilance

The Department controls illicit mining and transportation of minerals. The State Government created 4 Centralized Vigilance Units, 8 Regional Vigilance Units and 6 Temporary Check Posts and 15 Vigilance Offices. The Government also created State & District Level Task Force Committees for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining & transportation of minerals.

Task Force

Government of India advised the State Governments to constitute State Level and Central level Task Force and District Level Task Forces for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining and transportation of minerals in respective

states. Consequently, the State Government constituted a State Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries & Commerce Department and similarly a District Level Task Force also constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Collector.

The State Level Task Force deals with issues related to Forest and Revenue clearances for quick disposal of lease applications, stopping of illicit mining and transportation, powers for seizing vehicles under M.V. Act, blanket clearances of mineral bearing areas falling in revenue lands, identification of compensatory land adjacent to Forest areas by Forest Department, recovery of Seigniorage fee from bills of contractors with one time penalty, inclusion of Commercial Tax Department, seizure and safe custody of vehicles by respective Police stations etc.

Disposal of Mineral Concession Applications

Disposal of Mineral Concession applications are given importance in pre-fixed time frame. The Mines Department has taken initiative to get NOC's from Revenue and disposed record number of Mineral Concession Applications. The Department has disposed 8547 Mineral Concession applications in the year 2008-09, 10140 in the year 2009-10, 7731 in the year 2010-11 and 6061 in the year 2011-12 and 2758 in the year 2012-13 (up to Sep.2012)

Mineral Projects

The Department has taken initiative for grounding Bauxite mining projects and establishment of Aluminum / Alumina project with an investment of Rs.40,000 crore; Uranium Project with 2000 crore; Beach Sand heavy minerals project with Rs.6000 crore; Steel plant with Rs.20,000 crore; Iron ore project with Rs.160 crore; Gold and Diamond projects with Rs.50 Crore; and Cement plants with Rs.3000 crore.

Participation in Exhibitions

- The Department participated in International Granite Trade Fairs at Jaipur, Chennai and Bangalore, and Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad to disseminate and promote mineral potential and opportunities in mineral sector in the state. The Department published booklets and brochures on minerals and opportunities in Mineral Sector for the benefit of entrepreneurs and the public.

- The Department participated in International Granite Trade Fairs at Bangalore Jaipur, Chennai, Marmomacc - International Exhibition of Stone, Design and Technology, at Verona, Italy in 2010 & PDAC in Canada in 2011 to disseminate and promote mineral potential and mineral sector opportunities in the State.

Policy Initiatives

- Government duly reviewed the present Sand policy and introduced new Sand Policy by making amendments to Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules.
- Government introduced Slab System for payment of Seigniorage fee by the Stone Cutting and Polishing Industry and Napa Slab Units in the State to avoid leakage of Mineral Revenue. This will also facilitated simplification of procedure in realizing revenues for a period of 2 years on experimental basis and continued the slab system with certain conditions.
- The Department has taken initiative and identified 12 exclusive Mining zones over 1.41 Lakh Acres around Hyderabad for producing Building stones, Road Metal, and Manufacturing stone sand. The Government already declared one Exclusive Mining Zone at Bandaraviryala over 670 Acres.
- The Department has also taken initiative and submitted proposals to Government for collection of Uniform Seigniorage Fee from builders.

Other Initiatives

- The State pursued with Central Geological Agencies for exploration of Diamond, Coal, Gold, Base Metals, Rare Earths, Beach Sand minerals, Volcanic Ash, Granites etc.
- The Department has taken initiative for development of the vast Bauxite deposits of Visakapatnam & East Godavari districts for establishing Alumina / Aluminium units with the active participation of NALCO, through Joint ventures by M/s. JSWH Ltd., and M/s. ANRAK with Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation.
- The Department has encouraged Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation & other Private Sector entrepreneurs to mine & establish Beach Sand Mineral Separation Units, Titanium Slag & downstream industry in Viziangaram & Srikakulam districts.
- The Department also encouraged APMDC for

establishment of Low Grade Iron Ore Beneficiation Plant at Ongole (Prakasam District) and promotion of large scale mining of Black Galaxy Granite (Prakasam District).

- The State Government has also taken up the initiative and deliberated on HODA Committee Report on National Mineral Policy 2008.
- The State Government has actively participated and deliberated on draft MMDR ACTS 2009 & 2010 and offered suggestions for consideration.
- The State Govt. is also participating actively in all Central Geological Programs and Sub- Committees meetings to discuss and finalize programmes on exploration of minerals in the state.
- The State Government has taken initiative to develop and implement “On-line Processing of Mineral Concession Applications” to curtail the response time in processing and granting of concessions. A Pilot Scale Project in Kadapa district, is in the pipeline in on-line processing of applications.
- The Department has taken initiative to promote manufacture of sand from rocks and grant of leases to encourage entrepreneurs in manufacturing sand from rocks as an alternative to natural sand.
- The Government of A.P. during the Partnership Summit 2012, entered into MoU with the Cement Industry and initiated action to process applications on fast track basis.

COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION

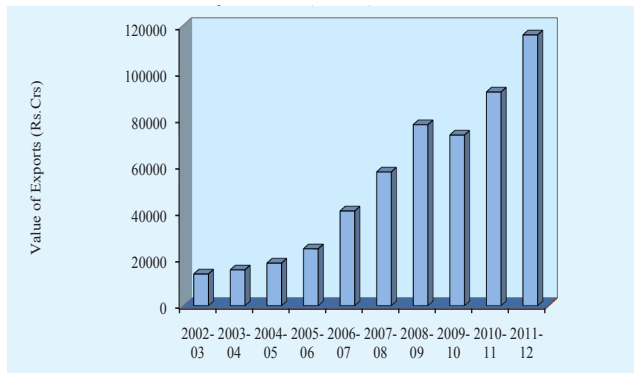
The State recorded Rs.1,16,103 crore exports in the year 2011-12 while it was Rs.91,614 crore in the previous year 2010-11. Computer software contributes about 35 percent to the total exports. The other major exports from the State are Engineering items, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemicals and plastics, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Leather, Animal, Marine Products, Minerals and Mineral Products,

Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports

The Commerce & Export Promotion Wing is the Nodal Agency of the state in implementing Central Scheme of ASIDE. It receives central grants to develop export infra-structure and allied activities in the State under this scheme. A State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) has been constituted under the Chairman ship

of Chief Secretary and the Commissioner of Industries, Commerce & Export Promotion as the convener. SLEPC identifies and selects different projects across the state in various sectors to create appropriate infrastructure for development and growth of exports from the State. The C&EP as a nodal agency provided assistance to about 28 different projects during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 under this scheme. the value of exports are shown in the Chart 6.2.

Chart 6.2 : Value of Exports from A.P.



Source: Commerce & Export Promotion

Details about item wise exports from Andhra Pradesh are given in Annexure 6.7.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial peace is a prerequisite for the growth and development of Industries. Work stoppages due to industrial disputes between employers and workmen

and consequential loss of man-days in a given period are an important indicator of labour management in Industries. Government through its conciliation machinery has been making efforts to settle disputes amicably and promote industrial peace for congenial work environment. Efforts are being made by the department to promote productivity- linked settlement in order to make Industries more competitive.

The number of workers involved and man-days lost due to work stoppages have decreased this year compared to the corresponding period of last year. Details about industrial relations are shown in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 : Industrial Relations

Item	2011	2012 (up to Sep.)
Strikes (No.)	12	2
Lockouts (No)	7	4
Workers Involved (No.)	16,741	6,353
Mandays Lost (lakh No.)	21.60	15.30

Source: Labour Department

Details about the number of strikes, lockouts, workers involved, and man-days lost from 1981 to September 2012 are shown in Annexure A 6.8.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

7 Chapter

Infrastructure Development is critical for economic growth and plays a significant role in setting an enabling platform for sustainable economic development. It includes services such as water, power and electricity, telecommunications, sewage and sanitation, gas, roads, railways, ports, airports which promote commercial activities, production and consumption. Further, financial services such as banking, industrial and commercial development, tourism and entertainment and other segments also contribute the growth process.

A fast growing economy warrants an even faster development of infrastructure. Besides governmental efforts in creating public infrastructure, the role of private sector in the provision of infrastructure through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and exclusive private sector in certain areas such as transport, communications, entertainment etc., hasten up the pace of infrastructure growth.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation development as well as its management is of utmost importance in the State. Andhra Pradesh is rightly called “A River State” as it is blessed with major river systems like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and 36 other rivulets. The state’s share of dependable flows at 75% dependability from the river systems is estimated at 2764 TMC (Thousand Million Cubic Feet). This breaks up into 1480 TMC from the Godavari River system, 811 TMC (800 TMC + 11 TMC regeneration) from the Krishna, 98 TMC from the Pennar and the rest from other rivers.

The entire dependable water share of Krishna River is fully harnessed through construction of several reservoirs and barrages. The yield from Godavari River is being utilized to an extent of 720 TMC for existing projects with the surplus flows aggregating to an average of 4000 TMC flowing un-utilized into the sea. The total utilization of river yields only for the existing projects works out to 1765 TMC showing that there is a vast scope for tapping water resources and creation of irrigation potential.

During pre-plan period, construction of major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers and medium projects under irrigation sector had created ayacut of 66.77 lakh acres. The Details of these projects are shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1 : Schemes & Ayacut - Pre plan period

Project	Schemes (Nos.)	Ayacut (lakh acres)
Major	11	30.96
Medium	45	1.93
Minor	12,351	33.88

Source: Irrigation & Command Area Development Department.

Five year plans initiated since independence and increasing investment in irrigation sector has led to agricultural growth. Major Projects such as K.C. Canal, Kaddam, TBP HLC Stage-I & Rojalibanda Diversion Scheme and Godavari Barrage and Prakasam Barrage have been constructed in place of the age old anicuts on Godavari & Krishna Rivers. About 94 Major and Medium Irrigation projects were completed during the 1st to 11th plan and an amount of Rs.98,765.17 Crore spent from Plan I to up to October 2012.

Projects like Nagarjuna Sagar, Sriram Sagar, Telugu Ganga, Somasila, SRBC, SLBC, Vamsadhara along with medium and minor schemes that were also taken up during the plan period are at various stages of completion.

During 2004, the Government initiated measures for fully utilizing available yields of Godavari and other rivers and initiated a historical beginning named ‘Jalayagnam’ with the aim to complete ongoing and new projects in a record time and provide immediate irrigation to water starving segments on top priority by mobilizing funds from all possible sources.

Presently, 86 projects (44 Major + 30 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 8 Modernisation) are being considered under Jalayagnam. The completion of the above projects, will create new irrigation potential of 97.069 lakh acres and stabilize 22.54 lakh acres. During 2004-05 to 2012-13

(up to Sep.12), 14 projects were completed and water released for 23 more projects creating partial irrigation potential. Remaining projects are programmed to be completed in a time bound and planned manner.

From 2004-05 to 2012-13, 21.43 lakh acres of irrigation potential (17.47 lakh acres new and 3.96 lakh acres stabilization) was created under Major and Medium irrigation projects. 8.25 lakh acres of irrigation potential was created under Minor irrigation sources and APSIDC irrigation projects.

29.68 lakh acres of new Irrigation potential created from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to September-2012) including 3.96 lakh acres stabilized under Major, Medium, Minor and APSIDC.

Financial assistance from World Bank, JBIC, NABARD and from Govt. of India under AIBP is being obtained and the works are in progress for the early completion of ongoing projects. Most of the sites suitable for gravity irrigation schemes have already been exhausted and upland areas which cannot be commanded by gravity flows are planned to be developed under Major Lift Irrigation schemes. In view of the above, the Government has programmed the following special lift irrigation schemes:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahitha - Chevella Sujala Sravanthi, a mega Irrigation project was taken up with a cost of Rs.38,500 Crore for diverting 160 TMC of water from river Pranahitha, a tributary of river Godavari, and it is in progress. This will create a new ayacut of about 16.40 lakh acres in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts along with providing drinking water facilities for enroute villages and to the industrial needs of Hyderabad.

A. Mahatma Jyothi Rao Pule Dummugudem Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond is contemplated to lift 165 TMC of water from River Godavari during flood season from Dummugudem Anicut upstream and carry it to Nagarjuna Sagar Project Tail Pond to supplement irrigation under Nagarjuna Sagar Project with a cost of Rs.19521.42 crore.

B. Chinthalapudi Lift Irrigation scheme has been taken up to irrigate 2 lakh acres in upland areas of West Godavari and Krishna districts with a cost of Rs.1701 Crore and is under progress.

C. Babu Jagjeevan Ram Uttarahndhra Sujala Sravanthi Project is being taken up with a cost of Rs.7214 Crore to create an ayacut of 8 lakh acres in the upland areas of

Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam districts.

D. The Government accorded administrative approval to P.V. Narasimha Rao Kanthanapally Sujala Sravanthi, Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,409 Crore for construction of barrage across River Godavari and lifting of 50 TMC of water and dropping it into existing Kakatiya Canal to supplement 7.50 lakh acres of SRSP Stage-I (tail end ayacut) and Stage-II in three districts viz., Warangal, Nalgonda and Khammam. The work is yet to be taken up.

Modernization of Delta Systems

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects has been taken up with a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crore. The break up consists of modernization of Godavari Delta with Rs. 3361 Crore, Krishna Delta with Rs. 4573 Crore, Pennar Delta with Rs. 1001.73 Crore, Nagarjuna Sagar project with Rs. 4444.41 Crore, TBP HLC & LLC with Rs. 794.12 Crore, Nizam Sagar Project with Rs. 549.60 Crore, Yeleru Delta System with Rs. 138.00 Crore and Nagavali System with Rs. 139.59 Crore. In addition the above, improvements to Flood banks of Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Godavari, Krishna, Hundri, Penna, Kandaleru etc., were taken up with a cost of Rs. 231.76 Crore.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

The Government of India initiated assistance under AIBP to complete ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects taken up with Central Water Commission and Planning Commission since 1996-97 to create Irrigation Potential at optimum cost, based on the guidelines issued from time to time. Since 1996-97, 33 Projects (17 Major and 16 Medium) were included under AIBP with a target of creating Irrigation potential of 14.786 lakh Ha. Out of the 33 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects covered under AIBP, 11 Projects were taken up before 2004-05 and 22 projects were taken up after 2004-05. Out of 22 Projects, 15 Projects are covered under Prime Ministers Relief Package (PMRP) and the balance 7 projects are covered under Normal AIBP. Out of the above, 12 Projects (7 Major and 5 Medium) were completed and one Project dropped and the balance of 20 Projects progressing under AIBP. An Irrigation Potential of 5.966 lakh ha was created up to Sep2012 under AIBP.

Minor Irrigation Sector

About 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres including the 66,000 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj Department with an ayacut of 14.70 lakh

acres under Minor Irrigation. Rehabilitation of small tanks has been taken up at a cost of Rs.167 Crore.

Financial assistance from World Bank, JBIC, NABARD, AIBP and Normal State plan is being obtained for A.P Community based Tank Management Project. Proposals for creating additional ayacut of 3.00 lakh acres is having contemplated under various schemes in the coming 3 years.

The Government of India sanctioned 61 schemes at a cost of Rs. 168.72 Crore to create new ayacut of 56,640 acres in Tribal and Drought Prone Areas under AIBP with most of the scheme nearing completion. The Scheme involves funding of (2:1) from centre and state with a 90% central share grant component.

Rehabilitation of 260 Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes was taken up under RRR, phase I to stabilize 0.72 lakh acres of ayacut at a cost of Rs 45.1 crore. Under phase II of RRR 1029 tanks were sanctioned by Government of India for stabilizing 2.66 lakh acres of ayacut at a cost of Rs.340 crore

Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted by Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) are in progress. The scheme is intended to improve 2157 Tanks at a total project cost of Rs. 1044.00 Crore to stabilize 15.37 Lakh Ha of ayacut. The scheme is in progress and about 2100 works have been grounded and 1189 works completed.

Building up of Scientific Database for Hydrology

Hydrology Project Phase-I at a cost of Rs.21.03 crore was taken up for measurement validation, transfer and dissemination of Hydrological, Hydro meteorological and Water Quality Data for formulation of Irrigation Projects, Drinking water, Industrial and Power Projects and to establish computerized data base network. Under this programme, 77 Gauge Discharge sites on various minor streams and 40 Digital water level recorders at various reservoirs were established. Further 208 Standard Rain Gauge stations, 80 Auto Graphic Standard Rain Gauge stations, 8 Full Climatic Stations, 15 Water Quality Level-I and Water Quality Level-II Labs were also established.

The World Bank has approved the Hydrology Project Phase-II under IBRD loan No.4749 in A.P as one of the implementing agencies among 13 States and 8 Central

Departments in the Country this phase was commenced in April 2006. The project will expand development of a comprehensive Hydrological Information System and implement activities for improving planning and development of Water Resources. The cost of the project is Rs.7.0032 crore which was restricted to Rs.6.81 crore during Mid-Term Review by the World Bank. The project cost has been revised to Rs 8.83 crore by providing additional funds for upgrading existing networks with Real Time Telemetry System.

Hydrological Data Users Group

Hydrological Data User Groups (HDUG) at State Level and District Level were formed to assess Hydrological Information Needs (HIN) of Data Users. So far, 6 State Level HDUG meetings, 19 District Level HDUG meetings and 44 Awareness Raising Workshops were conducted to create awareness among data users and to assess the needs. Mass events like exhibitions, school visiting are also being conducted as part of the awareness programmes.

Trainings

Capacity building is being strengthened by imparting training to the staff of Hydrology Project in subjects like Hydrology, Procurement, GIS, and Computers etc.

Decision Support System

SRSP system in Middle Godavari Basin was chosen for development of Decision Support System (DSS) for SW planning as part of HP-II in AP. NIH, Roorkee, is the Nodal agency and DHI, Denmark is the consultant for development of DSS(P). A generic model developed by the consultant using Mike Basin software is being customized to the requirements of SRSP system. NIH is in the process of reviewing the work of consultants and final view is being established through DSS (P) in collaboration with SRSP officials and consultants.

Purpose Driven Studies

Purpose Driven Studies (PDS) in Reservoir Sedimentation Studies for SRSP, Kadem, Jurala and Nizam Sagar are being taken up through APERL, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs 60.50 Lakh. Sedimentation Analysis of Priyadarshani Jurala Project was completed and the report is under finalization.

Hydrological Design Aids

Hydrological Design Aids (HDA) are being developed under hydrology project to assist the preparation of detailed project reports by providing a set of tools that allows estimation of key hydrological values in gauged and un-gauged catchments. The Hydrological design Aids are useful for planning / designing of water resources projects. The development work of HDA software commenced in December 2009 and is being carried out through a consultant. The HAD (SW) has the following three major components.

- Assessment of water resources potential-availability/ yield assessment.
- Estimation of design flood ;and
- Sediment rate estimation

HDAs are being developed to overcome limitations of current design practices and to standardize these practices for uniform use all over the country. This software will incorporate all approaches currently being followed in India (Hydro-metrological statistics and regions) up-to date and also utilize internationally used methodologies. The following projects are executed in Command Area Development Authority to improve the capacity of Irrigation systems.

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Implementation Project

55 new minor irrigation Tanks in 48 surplus river basins with an estimation of Rs. 257.79 crore to create new irrigation potential of 0.42 lakh acres are proposed under the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Implementation Project (APILIP). Out of 55 minor irrigation tanks, 10 are completed 37 are in progress and remaining 8 are to be grounded. The expenditure incurred up to September, 2012 for creation of new infrastructure was Rs. 112.71 crore.

The development of Irrigation potential and its utilization is given in Annexure 7.1. Minor Irrigation Census

As per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census, there were 23.06 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh in 2006-07 as against 20.36 lakh sources as per 3rd Minor Irrigation Census 2000-01, registering an increase of 13.28%. The statement showing data on Minor Irrigation sources from 1986-87 to 2006-07 is given in Annexure-7.2.

GROUND WATER

Groundwater is one of the major sources of drinking water in both urban and rural areas. Besides, it is an important source of water for agricultural and industrial sector. Being an important and integral part of the hydrological cycle, its availability depends on rainfall and recharge conditions.

The demand for water has increased over the years led to water scarcity in many parts of the world. During the past two decades, the water levels in several parts have been falling rapidly due to an increase in ground water extraction. The number of wells drilled for irrigation of both food and cash crops has rapidly and indiscriminately increased. Intense competition among users viz., agriculture, industry, and domestic sectors is driving groundwater table lower.

The National Water Policy (1987) calls for controls on exploitation of groundwater through regulation and an integrated and coordinated development of surface-and groundwater.

Functions

- Periodic estimation of groundwater resources of the state on a watershed approach and according clearances to minor irrigation schemes.
- Detailed investigations for delineation of potential zones and selection of well sites, to be implemented by developmental agencies and individuals.
- Investigations for identification of feasible areas and suitable sites for artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting structures.
- Drilling of exploratory – cum production bore / tube wells to study sub surface configuration of aquifers and assess aquifer parameters
- Monitoring of groundwater levels and quality through a network of observation wells, stream flow check points and improved network of piezometers with Automatic Water Level Recorders.
- Conjunctive use studies in selected major command areas
- Special studies for evaluating groundwater regime through modern tools like, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, Geographical Information System etc., in relation to development and management activities under various programs.

From 2009-10 onwards, the department shifted its focus

to management by adopting Community Based Ground Water Management (CBGWM).

Estimation of Groundwater Resources

The state has been divided into 1229 watersheds (which are also called groundwater basins or assessment units) for estimation of groundwater resources. The last estimation was done in 2010-11 with 2008-09 data base. Categorization of watersheds/ mandals/ villages is made based on stage of ground water development. Details of the categorization of ground water development are shown in table 7.2.

Table 7.2 : Ground Water Development

% of stage of development (extraction) of ground water	Category
More than 100%	Over Exploited
90% to 100%	Critical
70% to 90%	Semi-critical
Less than 70%	Safe

Source: Ground Water Department.

As per the estimation, ground water development is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 : Ground Water Development

Category	Watersheds	Mandals
Over Exploited	94	84
Critical	49	26
Semi-critical	102	93
Safe	984	905
Total	1229	1108

Source: Ground Water Department.

Further, 2123 villages have been identified as over exploited for the purpose of notification under Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act (AP WALTA), where further exploitation of ground water is banned except for drinking water purpose.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 30,761 MCM out of which 14,145 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 16,616 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is about 46%. The stage of ground water development in command areas which constitutes about 23% of the state's area is 30% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 57%. The

groundwater resources for the base year 2010-11 have been re-estimated, submitted and awaiting approval from Government of India.

Groundwater Development

A study of the composite hydrographs of the past and present indicates that groundwater development is taking place in the state. It is generally observed that more the recharge more will be the utilization. A break point will be reached where the number of wells will increase and the power consumed will also increase considerably even as groundwater exploitation and total area irrigated through groundwater remain constant. At present, on an average, about 1.2 hectares is irrigated per well and on an average a total of 50,000 wells are commissioned per year due to which the average unit area irrigated per well may decrease. The irrigation potential created under groundwater during 2010-11, is 22.84 lakh hectares. At present, the well population is more than 25 Lakh (mostly bore wells) with the area irrigated under groundwater for the year 2009-10 being 33.43 lakh hectares and 36.72 lakh hectares in 2010-11. If micro irrigation practices are adopted, irrigation potential through groundwater can reach to a level of 46 lakh hectares.

Investigations

The Ground Water Department investigated 17,045 sites under various programmes for selection of Well Sites, Lift Irrigation, and Artificial Recharge Structures etc during the year 2011-12. A total of about 13,124 beneficiaries were covered and about 15,414 hectares of land stabilized or new areas brought under irrigation. Out of the above, about 2962 Scheduled Castes and 1528 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were covered under Special Component Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-Plan programmes. An area of about 2429 hectares for Scheduled Castes and about 1704 hectares for Scheduled Tribes were either stabilized or new areas brought under irrigation. An area of about 10354 hectares was covered benefiting about 8291 farmers under CLDP and APWALTA.

Investigations were also carried out in 1006 sites for selection of well sites for Industries under environmental clearance and drinking water in addition to the above. About 1076 sites were investigated under Lift Irrigation and Artificial Recharge Structures.

During the year 2012-13 (up to November, 2012) the Ground Water Department investigated 11,863 sites under various programmes for selection of Well Sites, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures etc A total

of about 9,088 beneficiaries were covered and about 8,771 hectares of land was either stabilized or new areas brought under irrigation. Out of the above, about 1260 Scheduled Castes and 918 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were covered under Special Component Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan programmes. An area of about 1,213 hectares for Scheduled Castes and about 749 hectares for Scheduled Tribes were either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. An area of about 6,557 hectares was covered benefiting about 5,921 farmers under CLDP and APWALTA.

In addition to the above, investigations were also carried out in 780 sites for selection of well sites for Industries under environmental clearance and for drinking water. 1,029 sites were investigated under Lift Irrigation and Artificial Recharge Structures.

Monitoring of Ground Water Levels

A net rise in the groundwater level to an extent of 3.99 m. was recorded in the State over the pre-monsoon (May, 2012) ground water level in 2012-13 (up to November, 2012). Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 4.35 m, Rayalaseema region recorded a net rise of 1.70 m. and the Telangana region recorded a net rise of 4.65 m. over May, 2012 ground water level.

There was a net rise in the level of ground water to an extent of 0.29 m. in the State against the same period in the previous year (November, 2011) groundwater level in November, 2012. Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 1.50m. Rayalaseema region recorded a net fall of 2.42m and Telangana region recorded a net rise of 0.29m.

Monitoring of Water Quality

The department collects water samples during pre-monsoon [May] and post-monsoon [November] from all monitoring network wells and also wherever necessary during investigations. These water samples were analyzed in the 6 Chemical Laboratories of the department. The department analysed 10,525 water samples against the target of 8,106 during 2011-12. 9,124 water samples were analyzed against the target of 8,539 during 2012-13 (up to November, 2012).

Drilling

Out of the annual target of 302 bore/tube wells under drilling, 319 bore/tube wells were constructed in 2011-12. 187 wells under SCSP and 105 wells under TSP were

constructed to provide irrigation to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. Out of the annual target of 300 wells for 2012-13 under drilling, 245 wells have been constructed up to November, 2012.

Command Area Development

The Department takes up studies under five major project commands viz., Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command, Sriramsagar Project Command, Srisailem Right Branch Canal Command, Tungabhadra Project Complex Command area to:

- Delineate areas already water logged and prone to water logging
- Recommend conjunctive use of both surface and ground water
- Suggest other suitable remedial measures to improve productivity

Dissemination of Data

Data is being disseminated to various Government organizations, Research institutes, Universities NGO's and above all to each and every village as per their need. The status on Groundwater level is being disseminated to District administration, as well as all water related departments for planning purpose.

Rain Water Harvesting for Artificial Recharge

Simple low cost methods are suggested to collect and store runoff water from roof tops of buildings, road surfaces, municipal parks, school play grounds, stadiums, air ports etc, in recharge pits for artificial recharge. Such measures help in reducing urban runoff, decrease pollution of groundwater and increase groundwater recharge augmenting yields of wells. Water spreading, recharge through pits, trenches, wells, shafts and directly diverting runoff water into the existing wells are few suggested methods for recharging.

World Bank Assisted Projects

Hydrology Project Phase– II: World Bank Assisted Hydrology Project Phase-II is a sequel to Hydrology Project-I, focused on building and expanding development of a comprehensive Hydrological Information System (HIS), for improving access and use by user departments, civil society and other data users

in the sector. This is proposed to intensify HIS and lead to effective and efficient water resources planning and management.

Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project

Participatory Groundwater Management aims at empowering groundwater users in the tank influence zone to wisely manage dynamic groundwater resources. Participatory Groundwater Management comprises five major activities

- capacity building of stakeholders
- Participatory Hydrological Monitoring (PHM)
- Water audit and crop water budgeting
- Crop planning and
- Crop adoption

Under this component a total of 314 tanks were selected for Participatory Groundwater Management activities falling in 13 districts, covering 146 Mandals in 161 assessment units. The activities cover installation of PHM equipments including rain gauges, drilling of piezometers, trainings, data analysis and dissemination etc.

Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project

There is a need to develop a new groundwater management model that recognizes limitations of existing management system by individuals and recommends an aquifer level groundwater management by the community.

Under the above project two pilot projects, a) User Centered Aquifer Level Groundwater Management Pilot and b) Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater pilot were undertaken by the department.

POWER

The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB), was formed in 1959. The APSEB was restructured into two functionally distinct corporations viz., APGENCO & APTRANSCO in 1999. Distribution business was segregated from APTRANSCO by the formation of four distribution companies w.e.f. 01-04-2000. Trading activities were entrusted to four Dis-coms w.e.f. 09.06.2005 in compliance with Electricity Act,

2003. The installed capacity has increased from 213 Mega Watt (MW) in 1959 15895.30 MW in 2012-13 (upto September,2012); consumers served grew from 2.7 Lakh to 246.06 Lakh, and energy handled per annum increased from 686 MU to 41,165 MU (April'12 to Sep'12). The annual total revenue including non-tariff income from sale of power increased from Rs.5.50 crs to Rs.28188.55 crs. Details about APSEB / APTRANSCO over the last 53 years are shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 : Power Development

Item	1959	2012 (upto Sep.)
Installed Capacity(MW)	213	15895.30
Peak Demand met (MW) (19-03-2012)	146	11972
Consumers served (Lakh Nos)	2.7	246.06
Annual Energy Handled (MU)	686	41,165
Agricultural services (Lakh Nos)	0.18	31.07
Annual Revenue including Non-tariff income (Rs Crs.) (excluding subsidy / support from GOAP) (2010-11) actuals	5.50	28,188.55
Per-capita consumption (KWh) (2011-12)	11.5	1050

Source: AP TRANSCO

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh, was functioning w.e.f 31st March 1999. APERC has issued annual / multi year Tariff Orders regularly from 2000-01 onwards.

The Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by way of providing free power to all agriculture consumers including all services released.

The Government provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs.5358.67 Crore during the year 2012-13. The Tariff subsidy provided to agricultural sector was Rs 3621.98 Crore and cross subsidy to agricultural sector was Rs.3491.87 Crore.

As per modified policy, farmers having up to 3 connections in dry land and up to 2.5 Acres land holding in wet land are eligible for free power. 95% of the farmers out of 31.07 Lakh Agricultural Services, are

eligible for free power excluding farmers having more than 3 connections in dry land, more than 2.5 Acres land holding in wetland, IT assesses and corporate farmers.

The modified policy proposes incentives to promote energy saving measures. Incentivised tariff is proposed for those who adopt DSM measures viz., installation of capacitors & Frictionless foot valves by March 2006, ISI pumpsets and HDPE / RPVC pipes by March 2008.

It is programmed to release 1,50,000 new agricultural connections in 2012-13. So far, 45,151 agricultural services were released during 2012-13 up to 30.09.2012. There are four Major Lift Irrigation schemes, 710 medium Lift Irrigation schemes at 33kV and 11kV supply and 2,217 minor Lift Irrigation schemes at LT supply existing as on 31.12.2012.

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) is a flagship programme of Government of India which aims at achieving actual demonstrable performance in sustained loss reduction.

Projects Under this Scheme

Part-A

This includes projects for establishing of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing & IT based consumer service centers. An amount of Rs.389 Crore was sanctioned to cover 113 towns within three years from the date of sanction of the project.

Progress of Works

- Data Center (DC) at Hyderabad and Disaster Recovery (DR) center at Tirupathi have been established with all servers and set up
- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) Survey of consumers/ asset mapping was approved for 101 towns out of 113 towns covering 54.49 lakh consumers out of a total 70.04 lakh consumers
- Customer care centres have been established in all the DISCOM head quarters and integrated with Data centre
- M/s TCS has developed the software for 14 modules. User Acceptance Test (UAT) was demonstrated to

DISCOMs. Gaps identified by DISCOMs are being attended to by ITIA.

- Meter, Billing, Collection (MBC) application (for SPDCL and NPDCL only) is in advanced stage of development. DISCOMs have suggested certain requirements with regard to BBA ledger and Batch processing which are attended by ITIA. It is planned to be rolled out for Punganur town of SPDCL by 12.10.12 and for Jangaon town of NPDCL by 30.10.12.
- 35 towns (13 in EPDCL, 13 in SPDCL, 5 in APCDCL, and 4 in NPDCL) were integrated with Data centre as on 8.6.2012.
- Meters and Modems were installed to DTRs, feeders and HT consumers in 88 out of 113 Towns.
- MDAS data ranging from 60% to 90% is being received under Meter data acquisition system. All steps are taken by DISCOMs and ITIA for resolving modem/meter and SIM/connectivity issues to improve data connectivity.
- System generated Energy Audit of 2 towns viz., Gooty and Uravakonda (CPDCL) were demonstrated to PFC officials on 31.7.12. Variation in DTR losses are analysed by ITIA, DISCOM and Modem manufacturer.
- Mapping of consumers is being re-verified at field level and end user training taken up. Enhanced modem firm ware is being loaded and all steps are taken by CPDCL for getting energy audit reports of 21 towns planned for Go-LIVE by 13.10.2012
- In EPDCL, the MRI dumps for Feeders and HT meters were furnished to M/s TCS for generating the Energy audit reports of 13 towns planned for Go-LIVE by 15.10.2012
- Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry of Power for extension of time limit up to 31-05-2013 i.e 3 years from date of agreement.
- An expenditure of Rs 201.29 Crs has been incurred by the DISCOMs under part-A for IT, Bandwidth and ring fencing metering up to 30.9.2012.

The details of R-APDRP are shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

DISCOM	No. of Towns	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crs)	Amount Released (Rs. Crs)
EPDCL	29	61.45	18.20
SPDCL	32	107.83	32.35
CPDCL	30	175.03	52.53
NPDCL	22	44.50	13.35
Total	113	388.81	116.43

Source: AP TRANSCO

Part-B: This includes regular distribution strengthening projects such as renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11KV level Substations, Transformers/Transformer centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11KV level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, Load Balancing, HVDS (11KV), Aerial Bunched Conductoring in dense areas, replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronic meters, etc. In addition works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones and of High Voltage Distribution System (11KV) will also be taken up in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads.

- DISCOMs have been awarded for 40 out of 42 towns (including 10 towns >20% AT&C) for which the AT&C losses have been validated and approved. An amount of Rs. 1056.59 crore is sanctioned for part - B works in 42 towns of Andhra Pradesh.
- Third Party Independent Evaluation Agency (TPIEA) validated AT&C losses for 84 towns out of 113 towns are approved by PFC.
- Balance towns will be awarded after approval of AT&C loss by TPIEA/PFC

An amount of Rs. 116.81 crore was sanctioned for taking up SCADA/DMS in 5 towns of Andhra Pradesh.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna

The Government of India introduced Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) programme in the year 2005 with an aim to provide access to electricity to all households in the country.

The State of Andhra Pradesh stood first in implementation of RGGVY with the electrification of

27.02 lakh BPL rural households (104.30%) against the target of 25.92 lakh BPL Rural House Holds (RHH). This contributes to 14.13% overall progress of 191.17 lakh BPL rural households electrified across the country.

Restructuring of RGGVY For 12th Plan

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has urged the Government of India to continue implementation of the restructured RGGVY programme in the 12th Plan with a similar funding pattern of 90:10 cost sharing between Central & State Governments which was adopted during 10th and 11th Plans. The scope of the scheme for restructured RGGVY for 12th Plan may be extended to cover productive loads of agriculture & non-agriculture in rural areas besides household electrification as priority has already been given for household electrification under RGGVY during 10th & 11th Plans.

APDISCOMs and RESCOs have submitted Detailed Project Reports(DPRs) to REC, New Delhi to arrange sanction for electrification of 14,309 habitations and 39,54,128 rural households in 22 districts (except Hyderabad urban district) at an estimated cost of Rs.898.81 crore under RGGVY programme with appropriate revisions as and when required.

The outlay of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is Rs.887.40 crore for four APDISCOMs and four RESCOs for electrification of 14,309 un-electrified habitations and 39,54,128 rural households including 25,92,140 BPL RHH.

Under RGGVY programme, 13,896 un-electrified habitations and 33,37,005 rural households including 27,02,652 BPL RHHs, were electrified up to the end of the Sep-2012.

DISCOMs and RESCOs have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 893.24 crore. REC has released an amount of Rs. 779.82 crore up to Sep, 2012 27,481 villages were identified for intensive electrification works, of which works have been completed in 25,629 villages up to the end of the September 2012 under RGGVY Programme.

Electrification of “INDIRAMMA” New Housing Colonies During 2011-12 & 2012-13.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched “INDIRAMMA” (Integrated Novel Development in Rural Areas and Model Municipal Areas) scheme from 1st April 2006 for achieving 100% saturation in Model

Villages in each district as identified by the District Administration.

Electrification of new housing colonies under INDIRAMMA housing programme, is being carried out based on the requirements furnished by the Housing Corporation as a part of layouts development and on payment of estimate costs by Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) through respective Project Directors (PD)/Housing at District Level.

Housing Corporation furnished the list of 2381 new housing colonies identified to be electrified in 2011-12 & 2012-13.

Detailed estimates of 2189 new housing colonies, have been prepared by DISCOMs in consultation with local officials of Housing Department and submitted to Project Director(Housing) for payment of estimated charges for an amount of Rs 8630.42 Lakh towards electrification up to Sep,2012.

Project Directors (Housing) have paid an amount of Rs. 4207.90 Lakh as development charges of 1194 new housing colonies up to Sep, 2012. Out of the above, 842 new housing colonies have already been electrified and works are under progress in 352 new housing colonies. Estimates are under preparation in 192 new housing colonies.

New housing colonies are being electrified on priority on payment of developmental charges by concerned Project Director (Housing)

High Voltage Distribution System

High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) was introduced in the State to reduce loss through replacement of low voltage network with High Voltage and installation of large number of smaller capacity 11 kV / 400 V transformers viz., 25/16 kVA for supply to agricultural consumers.

The system loss reduction due to adoption of HVDS system is expected to be around 10% according to a sample study carried out in Andhra Pradesh.

The benefits on implementation of HVDS are:

- Loss Reduction
- Prevention of un-authorized agricultural Services
- Improvement in pump-set efficiency
- Reduction in Distribution Transformer (DTR) failure

HVDS was implemented in 7,13,852 agricultural services up to 31-03-2012 with a cost of Rs.2324.11 crore. In addition to the above, during the year 2012-13, HVDS was implemented to 10,879 agricultural services up to 30-09-2012 with a cost of Rs 45.37 crore, bringing the total number of agricultural services under HVDS to 7,24,731 with a total cost of Rs 2369.48 crore.

APRHVDSP – Implementation of HVDS under JICA funding

JICA loan assistance is to an extent of 85% of the project cost of Rs 988.80 Crore where the total project cost is Rs.1154.80 Crore, on ODA package at concession rate of interest of 0.65%. The repayment period is 40 years (including grace period of 10 years). Power Sector is one of the priority sectors for Japanese ODA Loans. The project implementation period is 5 years from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Proposed Project activities

APRHVDS Project is to implement the HVDS scheme in 3 DISCOMs to cover 2,43,154 agricultural services in 16 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The Project would be implemented through the following 3 DISCOMs in Andhra Pradesh

- Southern Power Distribution Company Ltd., (SPDCL), Tirupathi
- Central Power Distribution Company Ltd., (CPDCL), Hyderabad
- Northern Power Distribution Company Ltd., (NPDCL), Warangal

APTRANSCO will be the Monitoring Agency for the project.

Loan Repayment System

APSPDCL, APCPDCL and APNPDCL DISCOMs will repay the loan amount through the benefits accrued by implementation of this project.

APSPDCL, APCPDCL and APNPDCL DISCOMs shall bear the balance portion of the project cost i.e., 15% from their internal sources or through other domestic lending for the successful implementation of the project.

Status

The final approval for the bid document was received from JICA in the month of July 2012. The process of engaging the Project Consultant as required under JICA funding, is under progress. The tendering process for works contract is under progress.

Generation Progress

A. Solar Photovoltaic Power Project at Jurala HEP(1MW)

This project was proposed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). The registration of the project with the programme administrator M/s IREDA was completed and confirmation for Generation Based Incentive (GBI) received and the project was commissioned on 10-01-2012.

B. Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond Dam Power House (2x25 MW)

The Construction of Power House, Tail Race Channel is completed. Works like Hydro mechanical works & River training walls are under progress. Two units are programmed for commissioning by Mar-13.

C. Lower Jurala HEP (6x40 MW)

Electrical & Mechanical works, BOP Works and Switch Yard works are under progress. Laying of earth mat was completed. 96% of civil works are completed. The 1st and 2nd units are sanctioned for commissioning by March-2013 and the balance four units in three months interval thereafter.

D. Pulichinthala HES (4x30 MW)

The works of laying of earth-mat for all four units, unloading bay and service bay were completed and erection of Pier nose & embedding of Penstock/Spiral drain pipe in concrete was completed for all four units. Other Works like laying of top cover drain pipe, embedment of cooling water pipe and draft tube liner erection works are in progress.

Controlling of Commercial losses

A special ordinance amending the Electricity Laws as Indian Electricity (AP amendment) Ordinance, 2000 was promulgated and the bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly in September, 2000 and made effective from

31st July 2000 to bring down commercial losses due to theft and malpractice.

After enactment of the above Act, 12,74,480 cases were booked up to September 2012 and 12,144 persons arrested. Rs 145.33 crore was realized against a penal assessment of Rs.347.18 crore. Rs.119.08 crore were collected during the above period as compounding fees for first offence from 11,54,672 cases that were compounded.

Single phasing arrangement was provided to 9551 rural feeders to provide -

- Proper regulation of hours of supply to agriculture
- Improved voltages for electricity supply in rural areas.

Replacement of Meters

91.89 lakh sluggish / struck-up / burnt out electro mechanical meters were replaced with high quality electronic meters since 2004-05 to 2010-11. 6.70 Lakh defective meters have been replaced during 2012-13 (up to 9/12).

Billing and Collection

Spot billing using hand held computers was introduced covering all the areas i.e., Towns, Municipalities, Mandals and Villages. Monthly spot billing is introduced in all Municipalities.

On-line billing collection facility is available in Hyderabad city and in all towns through 300 e-Seva centers. On-line billing collection facility in rural areas is available through 1313 RSDPs (Rural Service Delivery Points) and also e-Kiosks and AP-online internet centers.

Electricity Consumer Meetings

Meetings with consumers are being held every month at circle and division level. Major issues raised are billing complaints and delay in replacement of DTRs in rural areas.

- Vidyut Adalats are held every week to resolve billing complaints at Mandal Head Quarters.
- Distribution Transformer replacement (DTR) centers increased from 85 to 226 for timely replacement.

IT Initiatives

Various Information Technology (IT) initiatives have been taken up in Distribution Companies (DISCOMs)

to improve performance and bring in transparency & accountability.

- CAT (Consumer Analysis Tool)
- MATS (Monitoring and Tracking System)
- TIMS (Transformer Information Management System)
- PMRS (Performance Monitoring and Reporting System)
- Book Consolidation Module
- Remote Meter Reading (RMR)

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has been implemented in APTRANSCO and DISCOMs. E-Vaaradhi, an electronic method of reaching electricity consumers was introduced in EPDCL for passing messages relating to billing information, power shut down information etc., through SMS.

Management uses these tools very efficiently for improving accountability and productivity of employees and to enhance transparency.

Awards conferred to APTRANSCO

CRISIL Rating

1. As a testimony to the stupendous performance of the State Power Sector during post reform period, AP was rated best in the country for three years (2001-02, 2003-04, 2004-05) and stood second, rated next to Delhi, (which covers Metropolitan area only) in 2002-03 by M/s CRISIL. Comfortable financial position, strong regulatory process, sound operating performance of thermal plants, strong support from state government through balance sheet restructuring, quantification of pension liabilities are few of the strengths pointed out by CRISIL.
2. APTRANSCO bagged the Gold Shield for the years 2005-06 & 2006-07 and Silver Shield for the year 2004-05 for Transmission System Availability in the country. The award is constituted by Ministry of Power, GOI.
3. APTRANSCO received the Power Line Magazine's "Experts Choice Award 2006" for "Most Admired Organization in State Sector".
4. APTRANSCO received the India Power Awards 2008 for over all utility performance. The award is constituted by Council of Power Utilities.
5. APTRANSCO secured 2nd prize in IEEMA Power Awards 2009 under "Excellence in Power

Transmission" category.

6. APTRANSCO received ENERTIA Award 2010 for "Overall Utility Performance".
7. APTRANSCO received India Power Award 2010 for "Overall Utility Performance".
8. APTRANSCO was adjudged Joint winner of prestigious Enertia Awards 2011 under Best Performing Utilities – State category.
9. Recognizing the best efforts of APTRANSCO, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Ministry of Power (MoP), New Delhi conferred the award of "Gold Shield for the year 2010-11" in the category of "Early completion of Transmission Projects" for the fastest completion of Transmission Project of 400 KV Double Circuit (DC) line from Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (TPS) (Stage - VI) to Khammam Sub-Station in a record time of 17 months as against the CEA norm of 24 months.
10. APTRANSCO has been awarded "National Vigilance Excellence Award" for the year 2011 at all India level among various banks, PSUs and other Ministries for the vigilance activities under preventive vigilance.
11. APTRANSCO took various economic and efficiency measures which include financial closure for its transmission projects over Rs 6,300 crore, arranging direct payments from funding agencies like power finance corporation, rural electrification corporation and various other banks to suppliers and projects contractors and swapping of high interest loans with low interest rates at around 9.8 percent and others. The corporation also achieved record savings of around Rs 180 Crore by introducing cost control measures, optimal inventory control systems and accounting and timely completion of transmission schemes.

Current Scenario

The present installed capacity in the State by the end of September 2012 (including share from central sector) is 15,895.30 MW.

Details of Power Generation and Distribution are given in Annexure 7.3.

To meet the growing demand for power, the Government is constructing projects in the state sector and encouraging private sector to implement gas based and other projects. During 11th five-year plan, 3880.18 MW capacity was added to the system, of which 2164

MW was under State Sector, 261.85 MW under Central sector, 1128.10 MW under private sector and 326.25 MW belonged to Non-Conventional Energy and other projects. It is programmed to add 12,325 MW during 12th five year plan (i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17), out of which 5490 MW under State sector, 1225 MW under Central sector, 5610 MW under Private Sector including Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS BUILDINGS

The plinth area of Government Buildings (Both residential and non-residential) in the State increased from 22.80 lakh Sq.feet as on 1.4.1965 to 99.72 lakh Sq. feet as on 31.10.2012. Major works with an estimated cost of Rs.1481.00 Lakh were taken up and completed during 2011-12.

ROADS

Roads are one of the basic modes of transportation system and also an important priority 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 systems, Road transport carries more than 80 percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from rural to urban facilitates speedy movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth trends, social integrity and well being of the society. The productivity and efficiency of Road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of Road network.

In view of the high potential in Agricultural activity, there has been huge increase in Road network. The total R&B Road Network in the State is 70,879 Kms as on 31-10-2012. Of this, the National Highways constitute 4,730 Kms, the State Highways constitute 10,491 Kms and Major District Roads constitute 32,262 Kms and Rural Roads 23,396 Kms. The density with reference to R&B Road Network in the State is 0.23 Kms per one Square Kilometer and 0.86 Kms per 1,000 persons.

Details of Surface wise Lane wise details are shown in Table 7.6

Table 7.6 : Status on R&B Roads

LANE WISE in Kms		SURFACE WISE in Kms	
Four Lane	2,880	Cement Concrete	1218
Double Lane	15,336	Black top	65,185
Intermediate Lane	3,769	Metalled	1,688
Single Lane	48,894	Unmetalled	2,788
TOTAL	70,879		70,879

State Roads

The State Roads wing of the R&B department constructs and maintains Roads and Bridges to stipulated standard on all 54,095Kms Non- Core net roads and 12,054 Kms Core net roads are under its control, including those taken over from Panchayat Raj department or other Local Bodies. This is done by removing existing deficiencies in the road system such as improvements or widening existing pavements, construction of bridges on un-bridged crossings or construction of missing links and improvements to Geometrics on existing roads for improving road safety provision of all-weather roads and for maintenance of existing roads in good condition.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads (Non-Plan)

The Roads wing maintains Road Network of 54,095 Km (Non- Core Net roads) out of a total 66,149 km State Roads using grants under non-plan (maintenance).

Ordinary Repairs (Maintenance)

Urgent repairs to roads are taken up under ordinary maintenance works such as patch work, sectioning of berms, jungle clearance, and maintenance of bridges or culverts/CD works. These are meant for routine maintenance of roads. 25% of the non- plan grant under SH and MDR is allocated to ordinary maintenance. The O.R grant is allocated to executive engineers based on the length of roads in their jurisdiction.

Special Repairs

Roads which are ripe for renewal within or beyond renewal cycle of 4 to 5 years are considered for renewal of top BT layers under special repairs program. Every year badly damaged roads which are ripe for renewal are identified and based on the budget allotted, the roads are taken up for special repairs.

Plan Works

Original works other than maintenance of nature works are taken up under Normal State Plan. Works, new road formations, construction of new bridges, widening or strengthening of the existing roads are taken up under this scheme. 329 works costing Rs.1183.80 crore during the year 2012-13, including 87 works towards Centenary celebrations in Chittoor District costing Rs.139.00 crore were sanctioned by the Government. Presently 196 works costing Rs.903.80 crore are in progress, 133 works costing Rs.280.00 crore are at Tender/Estimate Stage (Including 87 was sanctioned for Chittoor district).

Tribal Sub Plan Works

Government has sanctioned 43 works costing Rs. 172.19 crore under the Tribal Sub Plan(TSP). At present, 22 works costing Rs.48.83 crore were completed, 6 works costing Rs.56.62 crore are in progress, 9 works costing Rs.42.10 crore are at tender stage and 6 works costing Rs.24.64 crore are at estimate stage.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

The Government has sanctioned 87 works costing Rs. 87.29 Crore under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan. Presently, 38 works costing Rs.34.48 crore were completed, 41 works costing Rs.41.00 crore are in progress, 7 works costing Rs.7.81 Crore are at tender stage and one work costing Rs.1.00 crore is at estimate stage.

Road Safety Engineering Works Scheme

Apart from the above, Road Safety Engineering Works (RSEW) were also sanctioned. At present 57 works costing Rs.15.86 Crore are in progress.

Rural Development Fund

From 2008-09 onwards, Rural Development fund works are taken up in Roads and Buildings department with Agricultural Marketing committee funds to improve connectivity of rural areas and to transport agricultural produce to nearby market yards. Under this scheme improving non B'T road to B'T standard and construction of Bridge works are taken up.

So far, 822 works costing Rs. 949.74 Crore for a length of 3189 Km + 35 bridges were sanctioned under Rural Development Fund from 2008-09 to 2012-13 (Up to Sep. 2012), and 620 works costing Rs.647.62 Crore for a length of 2382 Km + 18 Bridge were

completed. 139 works costing Rs.208.31 Crore are in progress for a length of 615 Km and 15 Bridges. 63 works for a length of 192 Km + 2 Bridge works costing Rs.93.81 crore are at tender /agreement stage.

The expenditure on the APRDF works from 2008-09 till date is Rs.679.10 crore.

Central Road Fund Scheme

A Central Road Fund for improvement of roads is being released by the Government of India as per "The Central Road Fund Act 2000, Act No. 54 of 2000". Under CRF act, Government of India introduced diesel and petrol cess at Rs.1.50 on sale of one litre of Petrol / Diesel. The fund so collected is meant for utilization of

- Development and maintenance of National Highways
- Development of Rural Roads
- Development and maintenance of other State Roads including roads of Inter State Connectivity (ISC) and economic importance (EI)
- Construction of Roads under (or) over Railways by means of a bridge and erection of safety works at unmanned rail – road crossings
- Distribution of such projects as may be prescribed
- Details of status report on CRF,ISC,EI schemes are shown in Table 7.7

Table 7.7 : Status of CRF, ISC & EI Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

Works taken up (Nos)	791	1955.16
Works completed (Nos)	789	1951.16
Works in progress (Nos)	2	4.00

Source: Roads & Buildings department

The total expenditure incurred from 2000-01 to 2012-13 was Rs.2136.36 Crs, of which Rs.105.22 Crs was state share and remaining Rs.2031.14 Crs was admissible expenditure incurred. Rs.1562.52 Crs was reimbursed by Government of India and the balance amount of Rs.468.63 Crs. is to be reimbursed.

Railway Safety Works (ROBs/RUBs) Scheme

Road Over / Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) are constructed mainly in lieu of busy level crossings (manned) where Train Vehicular Units (TVUs) are more than 1.00 lakh. The constructions are taken up under cost sharing basis with Railways on 50:50 basis as per the norms. Proposals for ROBs/RUBs approved by the Railway Board. As on today 126 ROBs/RUBs under RSW Scheme were approved during the preceding years are at various stages of construction.

Further, as per public representations, 12 ROBs/RUBs are being taken up at LC's having less than 1.00 Lakh PCU's. These works are not shared by Railways and are taken up with 100% share from Government of Andhra Pradesh. Details of 138 ROBs/RUBs are shown in Table 7.8

Table 7.8 : Progress under ROBs/RUBs

Description	Cost sharing (50:50)		100% State Share		Total	
	No.	Cost (Rs. Crores)	No.	Cost (Rs. Crores)	No.	Cost (Rs. Crores)
Works completed	57	825.33	5	40.35	62	865.68
Works in progress	38	1082.25	3	61.00	41	1143.25
Works at tender stage	3	112.00	0	0	3	112.00
Admn. Sanction received, at estimate stage	3	93.00	4	100.50	7	193.50
Stage-1 sanction accorded by	19	48.45	0	0.00	19	48.45
Accorded by State Govt.						
Railway approved and stage 1 sanction yet to be received from state govt.	6	15.30	0	0.00	6	15.30
TOTAL	126	2398.53	12	201.85	138	2600.38

National Highways

As on December 2012, there were 17 National Highways in the State covering a length of 4730 Kms, of which four-lane and above are of 2045 Kms, two-lane are of 2310 Kms and 375 Kms are of Single lanes. The density of National Highways is 6.20 Kms per lakh population (2011) in the State and in terms of area

coverage, a length of 16.88 Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms in the state. The corresponding figures at all India level are 6.40 Kms and 19.95 Kms respectively.

National Highways Development Project Phase I & II, III and Port Connectivity

The National Highways No.5, 7 and part of 9 are taken up for development of four-lane roads in the State. The total length of the roads taken up for development by the NHAI is 2,508.12 Kms. Under NHDP Phase-I, the Golden Quadrilateral covering a length of 1062 Kms is completed. Under Phase-II 'North South Corridor' covering a length of 772 Kms is under progress and so far a length of 651.70 Kms was completed. Similarly, under Port connectivity, road length 12.5 Kms and other projects of road length 58 Kms were completed by NHAI. Under Phase-III, 519.50 Kms length of National Highways is proposed for widening into Four-Lane on the basis of Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) model. 241.0 Kms length of Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Machilipatnam on NH-9, 192.5 Kms length on Kadapa-Mydakar-Kurnool section on NH-18, 30.0 Kms length of Hyderabad-Yadagirigutta section on NH-202 and 56.0 Kms of Tirupathi-Tiruthani-Chennai section on NH-205 are the road works proposed under this model. Road works on NH9, NH 18, NH202 and NH 205 have been entrusted and in progress.

Other Important Activities

A stretch of 31 Kms roadwork (from Kms 493/0 to 524/0) of NH-9 from Sangareddy to Hyderabad was widened to Four-lanes on BOT basis with an estimated cost of Rs. 99.00/144.00 Crore. The concession period of the BOT project is 11 years and 7 months (including the construction period of two years). Commercial operation of the project commenced from 29.12.2008 and the concession period is up to 17.8.2017.

Under NHDP IV A/B two laning with paved shoulders/ four laning on selected National Highways viz., two laning with paved shoulders of Kathipudi to Digamarru on NH 214 for a length of 140 km, Vijayawada to Bhadrachalam on NH 221 for a length of 169.7 Kms, Digamarru-Ongole Road, NH 221 for the entire length of 255 Kms, NH 222 Kalyan-Nirmal Road, four laning of NH 4 for the entire length of 84 Kms in A.P. and four laning of the entire length of 56 Kms of NH 63 is to be taken up in the State of A.P. on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Preparation of feasibility reports are under progress for these stretches.

Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scheme, the MoRTH sanctioned six works on NHs, out of which five works entrusted to the agencies are in progress and Land acquisition for one major work of construction of bridge at Eturunagaram across Godavari on NH 202 is under progress. While two works were completed, remaining works are in progress.

A stretch of 6.60 Kms road work from Km.124/0 to km.130/6 of NH 202 was sanctioned and completed by MoRTH at a cost of Rs.2487 Lakh.

Construction of a road bridge across Vynatheya, a branch of Godavari on Kathipudi-Pamarru Road was sanctioned for an amount of Rs.7042.82 Lakh. Work on a road bridge across river Godavari on Nizamabad-Jagdulpur Road sanctioned for an amount of Rs.6101.88 Lakh is in progress.

The work on strengthening of Madanapalli-Krishnagiri road of NH 219 (New NH 42) for an amount of Rs.4808.69 Lakh is in progress.

Construction of paved shoulders (a) without strengthening existing 2 lane carriageway from km 144/150 to 152/4, 165/4 to 179/3 & with strengthening existing two lane carriageway with paved shoulders including strengthening from km 130/50 to 132/0 (c) Strengthening existing 4 lane carriageway from km 140/0 to 142/350 (except for bridge approaches for 200mm in km 142/0-2 (d) Strengthening existing carriageway of 2 lane with paved shoulders from km 143/5 to 144/150, 188/8 to 189/8 to NH 202 including reconstruction of 50 culverts and widening of existing narrow minor bridge at km 142/0-2 including improvement of approaches for amount of Rs.5057.18 Lakh is in progress.

HUDCO and 13th Finance Commission Works

Strengthening and widening of municipal and inter city roads in Andhra Pradesh was taken up with loan assistance of Rs 700.00 Crore from HUDCO during the year 2005-06. Under this scheme, 523 works covering a length of 1240 Km, costing Rs 717.67 Crore were sanctioned, out of which 517 works with a length of 1230 Km, costing Rs 686.18 Crore completed. 6 works for a length of 10 Km costing Rs.31.49 crore are in progress. 1760 Road safety interventions works at a cost of Rs 198.00 Crore were sanctioned under Road Safety interventions, out of which 1759 works costing of Rs 197.38 Crore were completed. The expenditure incurred

so far on these HUDCO works is Rs 835.20 Crore.

The 13th Finance Commission allocated a grant of Rs 981.00 Crore for maintenance of Roads and Bridges in Andhra Pradesh during the period 2011-12 to 2014-15, out of which R&B was allocated a grant of Rs 616.16 Crore for 4 years i.e Rs.136.29 Crore for 2011-12, Rs.146.97 Crore for 2012-13, 158.91 Crore for 2013-14 and Rs.173.98 Crore for 2014-15. Action plans for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 are approved by High level Committee. So far, 212 works for a length of 1812 Km costing Rs.232.27 Crore were sanctioned during 2011-12 and 2012-13 and 193 works for a length of 1645 Km costing Rs.213.40 crore completed. 18 works for 159 Km costing Rs.17.20 crore are in progress. 1 work for a length of 8 Km costing Rs.1.66 Crore is at tender Stage. The expenditure from 2011-12 till date is Rs.187.29 crore.

NABARD works - RIDF & RIAD

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified the urgent need to create adequate employment opportunities in rural areas through development of infrastructure. The State Government has taken up infrastructure development in rural areas through financial assistance of NABARD from 1995-96 with the funds provided under RIDF(Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund) & RIAD(Remote and interior area development).

Government of Andhra Pradesh has selected Roads and Buildings department for improving roads and construction of bridges in rural areas. Since the inception of NABARD funding to rural area infrastructure, nearly 13,200 Kms of rural roads have been brought to riding surface with BT and connected to nearby towns. Out of the 378 bridges 334 were completed.

So far 1804 Road works, 378 Bridge works totaling 2182 works in 18 tranches i.e. RIDF-II to RIDF XVIII (including RIAD Phase I to V) (1996-97 to 2012-13) for Rs.3001.00 crore were taken up. 2015 works were completed with a cost of Rs.2377.30 crore, and 96 works costing Rs.368.19 crore are in progress. 57 works costing Rs.234.50 crore are at tender stage.

Still nearly 1500 Kms of metalled and un-metalled surface in rural areas that has to be improved to bring to BT surface and connect rural areas to nearby towns.

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. 1400 Kms length of roads were improved in widening and strengthening component under capital improvement and 1734 Kms length of roads improved in Heavy Periodic Maintenance under the AP State Highway Project (APSHP) which was taken up with World Bank loan. These roads consisted of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR). Other set of around 1818 Kms of roads were improved under AP Economic Restructuring Project to clear maintenance backlog on core network of arterial roads.

A.P. Road Sector Project (P 096021)

The Project was approved by the Government of India and World Bank for further strengthening the objectives set in the APSHP, to reduce transport cost and constraints. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 3165 Crore.

Major Component of the Project

A. Road Improvement Components

a. Up-gradation and Improvement component for 429 Kms: Cost Rs.1546.61 cr.

- 429 Kms (seven roads consisting of 9 packages) of road length is targeted for Widening and Strengthening in this component. Road work for Chittoor - Puttur road (package 1) and Jagityal – Peddapalli road (Package -6) works are in progress.
- Kandi – Shadnagar road (KS-05) Agreement was concluded on 09.08.2012 & the work commenced on 14.09.2012.
- Kurnool – Devanakonda road agreement was concluded on 29.11.2011 and work commenced on 12-01-2012.
- Mydukuru – Jammalamadugu Road consists of two packages ie. MJ-03 & MJ-04 and both works are in progress.
- Pedana- Nuzivedu – Vissannapeta Road consists of two packages (PNV-08& PNV-09) and work has commenced.
- Kakinada – Rajahmundry Road (KR -07): LOA was issued and agreement is to be concluded.

b. Long Term Performance Based Maintenance Contract (LTPBMC) 6241 kms: Cost Rs.1431.14 cr. (5 years duration)

In this Component, 6151 Kms of roads are targeted for maintenance under LTPBMC. Under Phase-I, 11 Packages were entrusted 2113Kms works are in progress. In Phase-II, 23 Packages were entrusted and works are in progress. In the remaining 3 Packages BER has been submitted to World Bank for No-objection.

c. Institutional Strengthening, Road Safety & PPP Facilitation Support: Cost Rs. 191.36 cr.

- Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP): M/s Lea Associates Ltd. Canada in association with LASA, New Delhi, were appointed as consultants for consultancy services on ISAP implementation. The services commenced on 07.04.2011. The consultants submitted reports on APRDC organization structure, TNA, Scoping study of Master Plan, Road fund, Status of ISO certification program & project manual and conducted four workshops so far. Mid Term Status report on Institutional Strengthening cell & Working group have been formed with the officers of R&B & RDC Department for effective implementation of Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP).
- Road Financing Study (RFS): The study is to articulate the case for reforms of Road Financing in the State and recommend operating modalities and new financing arrangements to be adopted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The recommendations of the advisory Committee are furnished to Government for establishing the Road Fund.
- Road Safety Policy (RSP): Transport Department is the Nodal / Lead Department for implementation of Road Safety Action Plan. Principal Secretary Transport has been appointed as Nodal Officer. Three roads (Demonstration Corridors) are proposed for pilot study.
- The Government reconstituted the Road Safety Council for Andhra Pradesh for a period of two years from the date of issue of notification till the Road Safety Council is reconstituted, whichever is earlier.
- Road Safety Advisor and Assistant Advisor was appointed to assist the Transport Commissioner in

taking forward the road safety component under APRSP. The inception report submitted by them has been sent to World Bank for comments. Investment plans on the demo corridors are under finalization.

- Road Management System (RMS): It is proposed to establish Road Management System for optimum utilization of funds in prioritization of road improvement and maintenance. The duration of this system is projected for 6 years so as to address effectively various deficiencies in maintenance and management of State Roads. Consultants were appointed and work is in progress.

B. Widening of roads to four lanes & Bridge Works (Build, Operate and Transfer basis) under Public Private Partnership

Objectives

- a) Construction of new roads
 - b) Relieve congestion
 - c) Improve commuter access and reduce travel time
 - d) Promotion of Private Participation in Infrastructure
 - e) Safe roads
 - f) Fuel efficiency
1. A second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road under (PPP) project was started at Rs.808 Cr. 80% of the work has been completed.
 2. Construction work of HLB across river Musi from Km 6/6 to 7/2 of Miryalaguda - Kodada Road for Rs.12.56 Cr was completed. The Commercial Operation Date (COD) started from 19.02.2010
 3. Work is in progress on the Hyderabad - Karimnagar - Ramagundam Road (Rajiv Rahadari) at Rs1358 Cr. Concession agreement was concluded on 20.08.2010. Financial closure was achieved by the concessionaire.
 4. Concession agreement was concluded on 23.07.2010 Work is in progress on the Narketpally - Addanki - Medarametla Road (Rs.1197 Cr). Financial closure achieved by the concessionaire.

Annuity Works

A. Nine road works with a length of 154.79 Kms at a cost of Rs. 418.83 Cr were sanctioned, out of which seven works are completed and the balance two works for Rs. 143.66 Cr are nearing completion.

B. Core Network Roads Under Non-Plan

The Maintenance & Management of 12,048 Kms of High Density Corridors designated as Core Road Network is entrusted to APRDC with effect from 01.04.2007. An amount of Rs.387.80 Cr was allocated during 2012-13 for maintenance of Core network roads against which several works have been sanctioned as per necessity.

Works Sanctioned under Core Net Plan

Government allocated Rs. 300.00 Crore during the financial year 2012-13 for these works.

1. Work on two road works costing Rs. 93.50 Cr. (i.e., Nagasanipalli – Talupula Road & Nellore – Krishna Patnam Road) and one Bridge costing Rs. 35.00 Cr. (Bridge across river Thungabhadra @ Alampur) which were sanctioned earlier are in progress.
2. Contract was awarded and work is in progress for the up-gradation of Ananthapur – Tadipatri – Bhogasamudram Road at a cost of Rs.305.00 Cr.
3. 28 works comprising of widening of Corenet roads, construction of bridges etc., were sanctioned during 2012-13 and are in different stages of tender process.

Works Under C.E (R&B), PPP

Public Private Partnership Scheme: Public Private Partnership means an arrangement between Government / Statutory entity / Government owned entity on one side and a private sector entity on the other, for the provision of public assets and /or public services. PPP functions through investments being made and/ or management being undertaken by the private sector entity, for a specified period of time, where there is well defined allocation of risk between the private sector and the public entity. In PPP the private entity receives performance linked payments that conform (or are benchmarked) to specified and pre-determined performance standards, measurable by the public entity or its representative.

PPP Projects on State Roads (BOT-TOLL MODE)

PPP Works in progress. Two works were grounded in the year 2010 under PPP Scheme.

1. Hyderabad - Karimnagar - Ramagundam Road: Length of the Road is 207 km and Project cost is Rs.1466.24 Cr. Concession period of road is 25 Years and construction period is 2 ½ Yrs. Scheduled date of completion is 16-8-2013, however the progress achieved by October 2012 is only 38%.
2. Narkatpally-Addanki-Medarmetla Road: Length of the Road is 213 Km and Project cost Rs.1309.56 Cr. Concession Period of the road is 24 yrs. Construction period is 2 ½ Yrs. Scheduled date of completion is 18-07-2013, however the progress achieved up to October 12 is only 49.33%.

PPP Projects on State Roads in the Pipeline

Six road works with a total length of 678.6 Km and an estimated cost of Rs.4642.5 crore are in the pipeline.

Process of engaging consultants for the Detailed Feasibility Study for 12 roads is in progress.

PPP Project on National Highways

Six projects are under consideration. Alignment reports and draft feasibility reports are under finalization by the consultants.

LWE Works on State Roads

The Government of India sanctioned improvement of 23 State Roads in Khammam District under LWE – Phase I at a cost of Rs.626.96 crore covering a length of 490.076 Km. 21 works will be completed by March, 2013 and the balance 2 by March 2014.

PANCHAYAT RAJ ROADS

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj engineering department was 1,43,918 Kms in the State as on 01-04-2012. Out of this, Other District Roads consist of 5,448 Kms, Major District Roads 1,222 Kms and Village roads 1,37,248 Kms. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads 3,644 Kms; BT 38,518 Kms, WBM 27,032 Kms and Gravel 74,724 Kms.

TRANSPORT

Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport department plays a key role in granting licenses to drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations, and acts as nodal agency for road safety and motor vehicles pollution control. The State had as on 30-11-2012, a registry of 133.89 lakh vehicles. About 72.22% of the vehicles on road are two wheelers, followed by cars, three wheelers, buses and trucks. The growth of vehicles in the State is around 14%. Details about registered motor vehicles on road are shown in Annexure 7.4.

The transport department collects revenues from the issue of driving licenses, registrations, permits and taxes.

The growth of revenue is shown in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 : Revenue of transport department

Year	Total Revenue (Rs. Crs)
2001-02	950.92
2002-03	918.69
2003-04	1095.85
2004-05	1096.49
2005-06	1354.19
2006-07	1372.00
2007-08	1591.61
2008-09	1846.52
2009-10	2007.00
2010-11	2618.37
2011-12	2982.00
2012-13(upto Dec.12)	2271.42

Source: Transport Department

All services in the Transport Department are fully computerized and provide multiple accesses to services through the Internet, e-seva centers and Ap-online in addition to the department's offices with a view to increase transparency in the functioning of the department. Citizens can now make tax payments or book slots for learner licenses and driving licenses through e-Seva counters or through the internet or at transport offices.

Transport Department computerized 43 RTO offices and 42 Unit offices in the State. All transactions relating to Driving licences, registrations, permits and tax payments are being done through computers from 2000 and an entire database of driving licences and vehicles

are maintained and updated daily in the central server of Transport Commissioner's office through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) tool. The data available in the central server is being utilized as State Registers for Driving Licences and Registration Certificates.

The Department has re-engineered its existing application software, in the client-server architecture to 3-tier architecture (web enabled / Service Oriented architecture) at 14 offices in the State on pilot basis. Driving Licences and Registration Certificates are issued in SCOSTA (Smart Card Operating System for Transport Applications) compliant Smart Card form with computerized chip in 14 pilot offices. The software has enabled interoperability and integration with NIC software. The department has successfully implemented the KMS (Key Management System) for Driving Licences and Registration Certificate as per the standards set by NIC.

In view of the finalization of identification of new service provider, the roll-out of 3 tier project is being planned in remaining 19 districts within next 3 months in a phased manner.

The data structures of VAHAN and SARATHI were mapped with the existing software of the department. The complete data dump of DL and RC was provided to NIC for porting into National Register along with the document to map with data structure of AP database and NIC database. It has been informed by NIC that, so far more than 116 Lakh RC data has been ported to National Register. Incremental data of RC is being ported regularly to National Register by using automated scripts. So far 10 lakh data has been ported to National Register, and work is in progress and NIC informed that the work is likely to be completed by end of March, 2013 with regard to data porting of Driving Licence to National Register.

Enforcement

The Department has been making a conscious effort to enforce the provisions of the Motor vehicles Act by actively booking violation of vehicle registration and driving license conditions. Active enforcement enables better compliance of registration and licensing conditions by operators. In the year 2011-12, the department through active enforcement was able to mobilize revenue of Rs. 231.36 crore. During the year 2012-13, the enforcement revenue realized was Rs. 216.97 crore up December, 2012.

Vehicle Inspection & Certification Centre

At present Fitness Certification of Vehicles is done in the manual method. In order to improve the condition of motor vehicles Government of India has sanctioned a Computerized Fitness Testing Centre, (Inspection and Certificate Centre) to our State. The land of Ac.10.00 for the project is allotted by the State Government at Malkapur (V) Nalgonda District. Total cost of the project is Rs. 15.00 Crore is sanctioned by Government of India on successful implementation of this pilot project. Similar Inspection and Certification centers are proposed at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Karimnagar,

A.P.Road Sector Project taken up with World Bank Assistance

In order to improve the Road Safety and to reduce growing number of road accidents in the State, Government have taken up a pilot project with the financial assistance of World Bank on two demo corridors on pilot basis. An amount of Rs. 91.00 crore is proposed to be spent on improvement of black spots on roads, better enforcement and awareness among road users and better trauma care for accident victims. On successful accomplishment of the pilot project, it is proposed to take up the implementation of the project in the entire State for better results.

Road Safety

The enormity of havoc created by road traffic accidents is generally not understood fully. Though each major accident is shocking, such accidents are generally seen as isolated, unconnected, and unavoidable fallout of modern-day living.

Government has realized the magnitude of the problem and all possible steps are being taken at the State level to reduce the number of accidents. Andhra Pradesh is the only State where Road Safety Council is chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The Government is aware that Road Safety is a multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral problem and therefore needs a coordinated inter-disciplinary approach. The Transport Department has been made the nodal Department for effective coordination.

In view of the importance attached to road safety at the highest level all support that is required for achieving road safety in terms of policy, legislation, resources etc., will be provided.

The Transport Department has initiated a number of measures under the Road Safety Programme called SAFAR – Safety Always for All Roads to mitigate the number of road accidents in the state.

1. Streamlining Licensing system of drivers: The department has introduced computer based learner licence test to assess knowledge of drivers. In addition the department has introduced slot booking system through e-seva, RTO office counters and the internet for scheduling learner licence test and driving test.
2. Driving tests has been made rigorous through strict testing on driving tracks. All districts have a driving test track.
3. Heavy motor vehicle driving schools need to register all candidates undergoing training online. Only those registered with the department online are permitted to take a test for obtaining a heavy motor vehicle licence.
4. Enforcement by police and transport department has been made intensive to book violations under the MV act (with reference to driving and overloading of goods and passenger vehicles)
5. Contract carriages carrying commercial goods are being constantly monitored and checked for the safety of passengers.
6. Sub-inspectors of police have been authorized to check all visible offences.
7. Auto rickshaws are prohibited on national highways.
8. Driving licences of drivers involved in fatal and grievous accidents are being suspended.
9. District road safety committees have been reconstituted with District Collector as Chairman for effective monitoring and adoption of remedial measures.
10. Laser guns have been procured for detecting over speeding vehicles. Interceptor vehicles fitted with laser guns, breath analyzers and surveillance cameras and pollution testing equipment have been provided in Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Chittoor districts to check violations.
11. A number of gadgets such as laser guns for detecting speeding vehicles; breath analyzers for detecting drunken driving and mobile interceptors for detecting overloaded, speed and polluting vehicles have been procured and provided to the transport and police department.
12. Police Department has been provided with surveillance Cameras which have been erected at 11 identified junctions in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. E-challans are being generated by the police department for detected offences.
13. Six Heavy duty cranes have been supplied to the police departments to enable removal of stranded and accident vehicles on important national highways.
14. In addition to the immediate emergency assistance provided through 108, the health department is identifying a number of hospitals to serve as trauma care centers. This facility enables minimum delay in providing trauma care and saving of precious lives.
15. An Empowered Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government (Transport) to implement Road Safety Action Plan (World Bank Scheme) involving all line Departments.
16. Road Safety Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister is constituted at state level for discharging such functions relating to Road Safety Programmes specified by the State Government. The first Road Safety council meeting was held on 23.08.2010 and action has been initiated on the deliberations of the meeting.
17. Accident prone areas are categorized in to AB and C on the roads of NHs, R&B and Panchayatraj etc., the line Departments concerned are involved for improvement on priority basis and to get high positive results with the Road Safety Measures being taken by the Government.
18. The Department has taken steps to control overload in goods vehicles in a systematic way. Action is being taken on companies which are giving overloads to truck operators. This is yielding good results and improving Road Safety.

While the Government of Andhra Pradesh is taking several measures for road safety, this is a matter that concerns every-one in the state.

New Initiatives

Transport department has initiated computerization for making services Citizen Friendly. The department plans to gradually migrate from client server architecture to web enabled architecture for greater data integrity and uniformity of operations across the state. This not only enhances transparency but reduces discretion at lower levels and cuts down transaction time. Some of the initiatives undertaken by the department are given as under:

- Slot booking on the internet or through e-Seva services or through RTA offices have been made mandatory for learner license and driving license.
- Any service / any counter introduced to expedite works of RTA offices, besides rationalizing the use of man power.
- Dispatch of all documents by speed post.
- Registration of non-transport vehicles can now be done in one day.
- Online payment of life tax by all vehicle dealers has been made mandatory from 1st June 2008.
- Bio-metric (finger print) authentication has been introduced for learner license test.
- Driving Licenses in smart card form are being issued in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Vijayawada, Nandigama, Gudivada and Kadapa and will shortly be extended through out the State.
- Color coding of all categories of driving licenses has been introduced for better enforcement.
- 20,000 RTC buses and 100 setwin buses have been added to the transport data-base to expedite issue of permits and fitness certificates.
- Affixing retro reflected stickers on transport vehicles has been made mandatory.
- Fully functional website will enable citizens to access data about vehicles, application forms and services.

Pollution Control

The department has taken steps to upgrade and network all the 530 Pollution-Testing stations that were licensed in the private sector to be compatible to new testing norms prescribed in the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. 101 Pollution Testing Stations have been networked so far.

Goods vehicles and Stage Carriages of 15+ years have been prohibited from Hyderabad area to control vehicular pollution. Similarly, public service and private service vehicles of more than 15 year old are prohibited in Visakhapatnam area. Restrictions have been imposed on the number of three wheeled contract carriages (Auto-rickshaws) in Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. No new permits are issued to three wheeler contract carriages in these three cities. Replacement of auto rickshaws are being permitted only with LPG operated one.

Bharat Stage (BS) III vehicles are not permitted to be sold nor are they registered in GHMC area. Only BS IV compliant vehicles are permitted to be sold or registered in GHMC area. BS-III compliant vehicles are permitted to be sold and registered in the rest of the State.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The transport needs of the people in the state were first met by a wing of Nizam Railways in June, 1932 with 27 buses and 166 staff, mainly looking after the needs of passengers connected to Railway Stations. Later on, Road Transport Sector was under the department of Hyderabad State from 1st Nov.1951 and with the re-organization of States, a separate Corporation was initialized in Andhra Pradesh State w.e.f.11th January, 1958.

The corporation initially had a fleet strength of 609 buses (16 depots) with a staff of 5,081 in 1958. The needs of transport have increased, forcing implementation of nationalization and increase in fleet strength year after year to meet the needs of traveling public as the State has been growing on all fronts since then.

The fact that APSRTC is the largest State Road Transport undertaking in the country was acknowledged both by Limca book of records (2000), and the Guinness Book of World Records (31st October, 1999). The Corporation achieved 99.60% fleet utilization in the year 2012-13(up to Sep,2012).

The corporation has 7 Zones, 23 Regions and 211 Depots with a total fleet strength of 22,604 buses and 1.23 Lakh employees on rolls as on September, 2012.

All the 211 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked through a dial up network. It

recorded fuel efficiency of 5.12 per litre during 2012-13(up to Sep,2012). It operates on about 82.03 lakh kms and transports about 1.50 crore passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 365 kms.

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' for rural passengers; 'Garuda' , Garuda Plus, Indra AC & Vennela AC Sleeper for long distance passengers, 'Seethala Hamsa', 'Metro Deluxe' and 'Metro Express' for urban passengers, and 'Sapthagiri Ordinary' for ghat road passengers. JnNURM Buses were also introduced for urban passengers in major cities like Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, and Tirupati. The Corporation has introduced On-line ticket booking system for the convenience of passengers.

Special Achievements

The Corporation bagged National Awards for;

1. Highest Tyre Performance
2. Fuel efficiency
3. Productivity

Among the STUs in India, APSRTC stands top in physical performance in vehicle productivity and resource utilization indicators like Vehicle Utilization, Fleet Utilization, average number of passengers transported, Fuel efficiency, Tyre life, break down rate and accident rate.

APSRTC is one of the largest employers in the state having 1.23 lakh employees. The staff ratio per bus has been under control at 5.99 during 2012-13(up to Sep 2012). Employee's productivity has registered 60 KMs during 2012-13(up to Sep, 2012). After a gap of several years, APSRTC took up direct recruitment of Management Trainees and Supervisory Trainees to energize and professionalize Executive and Supervisory cadres. Regular conduct of induction training and refresher courses for defaulting drivers has increased safety during both night and day time operations. APSRTC performance from 2005-06 to 2012-13(up to Sep, 2012) is given at Annexure 7.5.

AIRPORTS

Hyderabad International Airport

Hyderabad International Airport officially known as Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) replaced the former international airport of the city, Begumpet Airport. GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) has the mandate to build, finance, operate and maintain the new airport under a public – private partnership initiative. The total investment for the airport construction in the first phase is Rs.2920 crore. GHIAL is a joint venture company promoted by GMR Group (63%) with Malaysia Airports Holding Berhad (MAHB) (11%), Government of Andhra Pradesh (13%) and the Airports Authority of India (13%) as the other consortium partners. As on 30th September, 2012 GHIAL employed 556 employees.

Airport Features

RGIA provides world-class facilities and infrastructure, in accordance with ICAO standards and practices, to handle large aircraft and international traffic. Its integrated domestic and international terminal is equipped with 12 contact boarding bridges, 30 remote stands, Common User Terminal Equipment (CUTE), self check-in kiosks (Common User Self Service – CUSS) and 46 immigration counters. It also incorporates modern IT systems including Flight Information Display Screens, Baggage Handling System (BHS), and Airport Operational Database technology (AODB) for the first time in India. RGIA is the first Indian airport to have the fully automated Airport Operations Control Centre which acts as the nerve centre for all coordination within the airport.

RGIA is designed to cater to 12 Million Passenger per annum (MPPA) which can be developed phase-wise to cater to an ultimate capacity of 40 MPPA. After completion it will consist of 2 runways, 2 integrated terminals, landside commercial zones, 2 SEZ's, community facilities and all necessary supporting infrastructures. The total land area of RGIA is 5495 acres.

Location

Located strategically at the geographical centre of India, Hyderabad is within two hour flying radius to all major cities in India and a four hours radius to all the major cities in Middle East and South East Asia. The city

therefore holds tremendous potential to emerge as one of the main air travel hubs in India and as the critical destination-and-transit point for travel between the East and the West. Currently, there are 12 foreign and 5 domestic airlines operating from Hyderabad which fly to over 43 destinations, in addition to Lufthansa Cargo and Blue Dart operate Cargo freighter services.

Connectivity

The Airport has two major access points:

- The National Highway NH-7 and Outer Ring Road (ORR) from the west side and
- Srisailem State Highways on the Eastern side.

The 1st phase of ORR effectively connects Cyberabad region to the Airport. First of its kind 11.8 km long elevated expressway (PV Narasimha Rao) enables passengers reach airport from the city centre through the NH-7 Highway, within 30 minutes. Besides this, Multi-Modal Transportation System (MMTS), Mono Rail Transport System (MRTS) and other alternative modes of transport are being actively explored in collaboration with the State Government.

Traffic Highlights

A. Air Traffic Movements

There was a growth of 23.14% year over year (YoY) in 2011-12 in Domestic ATMs, whereas International ATMs has grown by 2.11 %. ATMs have on the overall shown a growth of 19.65% YoY. In the year 2011-12 the airport handled 99658 ATMs.

There was a growth of 5.30% YoY in Domestic ATMs in 2012-13 (up to Sep,2012) whereas International ATMs has grown by 5.73%. Overall the ATMs have shown a growth of -3.71% YoY. The airport handled 46509 ATMs up to September, 2012.

B. Passenger Traffic

For the year 2011-12 Domestic passenger growth was around 16.43% YoY, whereas International passenger's traffic grew by 1.33 %. Overall the passenger traffic has shown growth of 12.72% YoY. In the year 2011-12 the airport handled 8.60 Million passengers.

Domestic passenger growth was -3.39% YoY, in 2012-13 (up to Sep, 2012) whereas International passengers traffic grew by 2.49%. Overall the passenger traffic has

shown growth of -2.04% YoY. The airport handled 4.12 Million passengers up to September, 2012.

C. Freight Traffic

Domestic Cargo growth was around -5.27% YoY for the year 2011-12, whereas International cargo volume grew by 5.89 %. Overall the Cargo grew at 0.86% YoY. The airport handled 81474 tonnes of Cargo in the year 2011-12.

Domestic Cargo growth was -4.60% YoY, in 2012-13 (up to Sep,2012) whereas International cargo volume grew by 1.68%. Overall the cargo growth has been -0.95% YoY. The airport handled 41003 tonnes of cargo up to September, 2012.

New Developments at RGIA in 2012-13 (up to Sep.12)

- Air India commenced HYD-CCU (daily) & VTZ-HYD-DXB (daily) w.e.f. 25th Mar'12. Successfully launched SpiceJet Tirupati package on 25th March by Minister of Tourism, AP
- Cathay Pacific Freighter commenced operations from 17th May 2012 (twice weekly B747- 400F).
- Blue Dart increased the frequency from 10 ATMs/week to 20 ATMs/week with a wide-body 757-200F in place of narrow-body 737-200F earlier
- Tiger Airways launched five times weekly service between Hyderabad and Singapore from 28th September'12
- IndiGo launched its new daily flight on the Hyderabad-Dubai sector on 8th August 2012, with an Airbus-320 aircraft
- Silk Air increase in HYD-SIN freq. by 2 (7 to 9) eff. 23rd Sep' 2012
- Cathay Pacific Airways announced the commencement of their Hyderabad to Hong Kong, 4 days a week direct flights from 1st of December, 2012
- On 9th February 2012, RGIA inaugurated its second runway successfully. The new runway designated as Rwy 09L/27R is 3707 mtrs long and is Code-E aircraft compliant subject to Day VFR (visibility 5000 mtrs or more) Operations. Necessary permission were obtained by GHIAL prior to the conversion

of the existing Taxiway to the Standby runway from DGCA, making it the first Greenfield airport in the region with two operational runways.

- Full scale Anti Hijack exercise held at RGIA as per National Civil Aviation Program
- The Indian Rotorcraft Helicopter assembly unit ground breaking ceremony was held on 14th March'12
- The MRO was inaugurated on 13th March 2012 by Shri Ajit Singh, Hon. Minister of Civil Aviation

Achievements

RGIA is well poised to establish the city of Hyderabad prominently on the global aviation map thereby contributing to prosperity, growth and economic development of the region. The achievements and awards given to RGAI from January 12 to September 12 2012 are:

- Best performing domestic airport award in SATTE 2012 Travel awards
- GHIAL was awarded the prestigious “National Tourism Award 2010-’11” under the ‘Best Airport’ category. The airport has been adjudged as the best airport in India for actively promoting tourism, not only in Andhra Pradesh but also at pan India level.
- GHIAL was honoured with Project Management Institute award
- The Airport received the 1st Prize in Airport Landscape awarded by Dept. of Horticulture, GoAP for the second time in a row. Two 2nd Prizes for the best rotaries (traffic islands) and best ornamental gardens in residential townships (for Domus Township)
- GHIAL received the Certificate of Merit in the General Category Sector -The National Energy Conservation Award 2011
- GHIAL IT has been awarded the prestigious ISO 20000 Certification
- The Airport received the 3rd Best Airport in India award, 2012 at the SKYTRAX World Airport Awards.

Environment Friendly Initiatives

Environmental protection is considered an integral part of business at GMR Hyderabad International Airport

Limited (GHIAL) as it is committed to conducting business in an environment-friendly and sustainable manner, in line with its Vision, Mission, Values, Beliefs and Corporate Policies. As part of this commitment, they have taken up the following green initiatives:-

A. Greening the Airport

A green belt has been developed in an area of 273 hectares with various plant species and 971 hectares of natural greenery left undisturbed to maintain ecological balance at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA). RGIA received the best landscape award from the State Govt. in the years 2011 and 2012.

B. Energy Conservation

RGIA achieved energy saving of 3.397million kWh (kilowatt hour) in the last two years from various energy conservation practices, and reduced carbon footprint by about 3371 tons. It also received “Certificate of Merit” in National Energy Conservation Awards 2011 from Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Govt. of India for its achievements.

C. Green House Gas Inventory

The Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission inventory was conducted since 2009 and the same was verified and validated by a third party in line with ISO 14064: 2006 (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Quantification, Reporting and its Removal) requirements. RGIA has reduced scope 1 and scope 2 emissions over the years.

D. Green Buildings

The RGIA Passenger Terminal Building has ‘Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design’ (LEED) certification for its unique design, which allows maximum natural lighting, and other features that enable optimal use of energy and water.

E. Wastewater Reuse & Recycle

Wastewater is being treated in Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at site and being reused for flushing and plantation. Sludge from STP is being used as manure.

Tirupathi Airport

This existing operational airport is in an area of 634.61 acres and belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI). The AAI has proposed to upgrade the airport to

international standards. Government of A.P has agreed to provide 718 acres of land of which 690 acres were allotted in Phase I free of cost. State Government has handed over advance possession of 293 acres located in Renigunta Mandal. Foundation stone for development of airport according to international standards was laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister on Oct.2010. The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.100 crore towards land acquisition and shifting of utilities. Extension of the runway and new terminal building are planned by AAI and will be completed by December 2013.

Kadapa Airport

This is an existing non-operational airport. The AAI has requested additional land of 476.33 acres, of which 457.83 acres has already been handed over to AAI to take up works. The AAI has completed the runway works, Taxi way, Apron, compound and allied works. Works pertaining to construction of new prefabricated terminal building, fire station cum control tower and allied works are under progress.

Warangal Airport

This is an existing airport in 748.02 acres area. The Government has signed MoU with AAI for development of this Airport. The AAI has projected additional land requirement of 438 acres. Warangal Collector submitted proposals for Rs.22.16 crore towards 80% cost of land compensations. The AAI will carry out necessary development plans such as runway etc. in phased manner once additional land is handed over free of cost.

Vijayawada Airport

This Airport belongs to AAI and is under operation. Government of Andhra Pradesh signed an MoU with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for up-gradation of this existing operating airport. Construction of the new terminal building and control tower are the proposed works that AAI will take up. The extended runway is in operation. Government has agreed in principle for acquisition of additional 491.92. Acres of land. The AAI is supposed to take up the expansion works.

Rajahmundry Airport

This is an existing operational airport in an area of 365.49 acres. Government of Andhra Pradesh signed an MoU with AAI for up gradation of the airport for operation of bigger aircrafts such as B 737 – 800 / A320 etc. New Domestic Passenger Terminal Building for 150 per hour

capacity and new fire station cum Technical Block cum Control tower have been completed. The new terminal building is also opened for passengers. The District Collector, East Godavari has submitted proposals for Rs.102.85 Crore for land acquisition.

SEA PORTS

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coast line with a major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India control and 14 non-major ports under State Government. Recent trends show that India's trade is growing especially in dry bulk cargo traffic with China and Asian countries leading to a substantial increase in cargo in the East Coast.

Ports offer tremendous potential for development and for the growth of a wide spectrum of maritime activities such as international shipping, coastal shipping, ship repairs, fishing, captive ports for specific industries, all weather ports, tourism and sports etc.,

Gangavaram Port

This Port is located in Visakhapatnam district. It is being developed with private participation as a Multipurpose all weather port to become the deepest port (21m) with round the clock operations and state-of-art cargo handling equipment. All statutory clearances were obtained and 95% works have been completed. The operations of the port commenced in July, 2008. The total estimated cost was Rs.1,850 crore in phase-I, Rs.2,600 crore in phase-II and Rs.10,000 crore in phase-III. The handling capacity of Phase-I is 35 Million Tonnes, Phase-II is 75 Million Tons and phase-III is 200 Million Tonnes per annum.

During 2011-12, the Port handled 138.70 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.504.80 Crore. The Government received Rs.9.45 Crore as Government share. The Port handled 62.40 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.225.96 Crore in 2012-13 up to September, 2012.

Kakinada Anchorage Port

The Anchorage Port is a sheltered Port in 17 Kms length of Hope Island. Anchorage Port handles about 150 to 200 Sea going ships every year. There are about 100 private owned steel barges with a total capacity of 3,000 tonnes employing 2,000 persons. About 3,000 workers are working as shore labour and stevedoring labour in the ships.

The port handled 31.64 lakh tonnes cargo and realized Rs.24.17 crore of revenue on cargo in 2011-12. The Port handled 22.90 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 14.83 Crore in 2012-13 up to the end of September, 2012.

Kakinada Deep Water Port

The Deep Water berths developed by the Government were privatized in 1999 and handed over to M/s. International Sea Ports Ltd., for operation and maintenance for 50 years. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) called M/s. Kakinada Seaports Limited (KSPL) was formed for operating and maintaining the Port.

The port handled 98.43 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized Rs.229.00 Crore revenue in 2011-12. The Government received Rs.50.38 Crore as government share. The port handled 62.86 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 125.30 Crore in 2012-13 up to the end of September, 2011.

Rawa Port

Rawa port is located in East Godavari District and has an off shore single buoy mooring system for collecting off shore oil tankers for transporting to other ports. The Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) at Rawa port was installed by M/s Cairn Energy (I) Ltd as Acceleration Company. The port handled 15.96 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.4.63 crore during 2011-12. The Port handled 6.71 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.2.17 crore in 2012-13, up to the end of September 2012.

Krishnapatnam Port

This port is in Nellore District and is the first Greenfield port that is being developed by Krishnapatnam Port company Ltd., (KPCL) on Build, Operate, Share and Transfer (BOST) basis under PPP over a period of 30 years. Phase-I of the port is developed with an estimated investment of Rs.1,200 crore and will have five berths. The port started commercial operations from March, 2009.

The port handled 154.17 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.566.32 Crore in 2011-12. The Government received Rs.14.71 Crore as Government share. The Port handled 94.13 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.359.62 crore in 2012-13 up to the end of September 2012. The port is presently under

operation with 7 berths. Construction of additional berths under Phase-II is in progress.

Vodarevu, Nizampatnam Port and Industrial Corridor- VANPIC Project

The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to develop Vodarevu port in Prakasam district and Nizampatnam Port in Guntur district under Public Private Participation Mode on Build Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis. The concession agreement (concession period being 33 years Expandable by 11Years + 11Years) was concluded with M/s Vanpic Ports Private Limited in July 2008.

Machilipatnam Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is developing the Machilipatnam port in Krishna District under PPP Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer terms (BOOT) basis. The Revised Concession Agreement was concluded with M/s Machilipatnam Port Limited on 07-06-2010 with a concession period of 30 years (extendable by 10 years + 10 years). DPR for Machilipatnam Port is under examination.

COMMUNICATIONS

As on 31st March 2012, there were 16,142 Post Offices in the State, of which 104 are Mukhya Dak Ghars/Head Post Offices, 2,335 Sub Post Offices and 13,703 Branch Post Offices. Similarly, the state has 416 customer service centers having Telegraph section, 4,263 Telephone Exchanges up to Sep.2012. Details about this are given in Annexure 7.6.

As per the TRAI report, there were 675.92 lakh Wireless connections and 22.89 lakh Wire line connections at the end of September, 2012 in the state.

BANKING

There were 9,313 scheduled bank offices at the end of December, 2012 in the State. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.3,74,730 crore and the total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs.4,47,438 crore upto December, 2012. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 119.40% as against RBI norm of 60%.

The total priority sector advances to Net Bank Credit

(NBC) was Rs.1,98,665 crore (50.37%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit were Rs.1,16,927 crore (29.65%) against RBI norm of 18%. Non-Farm Sector Advances was Rs.33,395 crore. which accounted for 7.46% of NBC. Other priority sector advances are at Rs.48,343 crore forming 10.80% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on 31.12.2012 are given in Annexure 7.7.

TOURISM

Andhra Pradesh is recognized for its legendary dynasties, its most revered temples, lacquer toys and beautiful weaves, rich literature and vibrant arts of Kuchipudi dance. The is home to a number of holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations.

Andhra Pradesh with more then 600 tourist locations attracts the largest number of tourists in India. More than 7 million visitors visit the state every year. Andhra Pradesh tourism is known as Koh-i-noor of India.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation

APTDC the State Government undertaking was incorporated in 1976. It continues to register significant growth since 1999-2000 with focus on creation of tourism infrastructure and products.

APTDC continues to strive for promotion of new tourism products such as Eco-Tourism, Beach Tourism and Cruise Tourism. 6 new eco-tourism destinations have been promoted as novel initiative under community based eco-tourism. The River Cruise tourism to Pattiseema and Papikondalu on river Godavari, Nagarjunasagar to Srisailam on Krishna River have become immensely popular.

Currently, the corporation runs 53 hotels and other tourism facilities with 1049 rooms in prime locations fostering homely ambience packages and an impressive fleet of 126 buses that connect important tourism locations within and outside the state. The water fleet with 120 boats and launches provide pleasure cruises and river cruises at affordable prices. The corporation runs Sound & Light shows, River & Lake cruise and pleasure rides making tourism a pleasurable experience.

The activities of the Corporation can be classified broadly into the following:

- Tourism Infrastructure Development
- Hotels & Catering Units
- Guided & Package Tours
- Leisure Cruises & Pleasure Boating
- Sound & Light Shows
- Eco-Tourism

While the primary focus of APTDC remains aggressive development of world-class tourism infrastructure, recently, it has ventured into new tourism related fields like, Heritage, Pilgrimage and Eco-tourism etc.

Growth of APTDC

APTDC has registered a systematic growth both in terms of revenue and tourist arrivals over the years. The thrust of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on development and promotion of tourism has enabled this. In line with the policy of the Government, APTDC has focused on development of tourism infrastructure that has led to promotion of new tourism products and successful functioning of tourist centers.

The growth of A. P Tourism Development Corporation from 2004-05 to 2012-13 up to Sep.12 is shown in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 : Tourists Inflow and Revenue

Year	Tourists (Nos. Lakh)	Revenue (Rs.crore)
2004-05	24.96	59.18
2005-06	43.83	76.46
2006-07	53.54	89.50
2007-08	62.47	100.89
2008-09	73.79	109.00
2009-10	77.48	116.70
2010-11	41.63	124.68
2011-12	42.22	137.03
2012-13 (up to Sep.12)	23.12	81.55

Source: Tourism Development Corporation

Tour Packages

APTDC has designed a number of Tourists packages to different destinations covering temples, hill resorts, beach resorts, heritage sites both in and outside the state.

A modern transport fleet of over 126 buses including Twin Deck Bus service for local sightseeing has been developed for this. APTDC is the first corporation in the country to introduce Volvo coaches that set a new level in tourism travel. The transport fleet is supported by a chain of central reservation offices in Hyderabad, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkatta and Shirdi supported by a network of tour promotion agents. APTDC also enters into strategic alliance with major tour operators. These tours connect major hubs such as Chennai, Bengaluru, Shirdi, Tirupathi, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Goa making South India a seamless travel destination.

Haritha Hotel Chain

The “Haritha Hotel Chain” with 54 hotels (1288 rooms) located in important tourist centers provide the right ambience and quality that tourists demand. All APTDC hotels provide a restaurant, AC and non AC accommodation and in major locations a swimming pool. APTDC has a strategic arrangement with Shanthigiri Ayurvedic Clinic of Kerala, which provides wellness ayurvedic treatment.

Few places where hotels & resorts are located include Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Jungle Bells, Araku Valley, Rishikonda, Basara, Bhadrachalam, Warangal, Tirupati, Horesely Hills, Kuppam, Yadagirigutta, Kurnool, Dwaraka Tirumala, Srisailam, Nagarjuna Sagar and Dindi. In addition construction of new hotels is nearing completion at Gandikota and Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy District.

Wayside Amenities

APTDC has taken up development of wayside amenities along highways to provide better facilities to highway travelers like Restaurant, Washrooms, Parking area, Souvenir shop and Children play area at Alankanpally, Suryapet, Pragnapur, Kamareddy, Lepakshi, Wyra, Sone and Srikalahasthi. Projects at Alankanapally, Pragnapur, Lepakshi, Srikalahasthi and Suryapet have been completed and commissioned. Wayside amenities development at Wyra and Tallapaka has been taken up and works are in finishing stage.

Water Fleet

APTDC operates lake and river tourism at several places in the state. Wholesome entertainment and pleasure cruises are operated in the Hussainsagar lake in Hyderabad. Visiting tourists and local residents can

view the Buddha on the rock of Gibraltar or just dine through a pleasure cruise on the most popular cruise boats such as the Bhagirathi, Bhagmathi and the Khair-un-nissa. APTDC water fleet strength is 120 which includes FRP boats, Launches, Parasailing boat and large vessels. The Corporation operates 10 cruises in Godavari and Krishna rivers. New catamaran type boats and latest Speedboats were introduced at various water bodies to strengthen water fleet operation.

APTDC operates pleasure rides at Miralam tank, Durgam Cheruvu, Nagarjuna Sagar, Nellore, Srisailam, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam (Bay of Bengal), Karminagar (LMD), Tirupathi, Rajahmundry and Brahmastaram. New boating units at suitable Jalayagnam sites were taken up by the corporation and about 17 new units are proposed to be established.

River Cruises

Most popular River Cruise on River Godavari between Pattiseema and Papikondalu is being operated that is attracting large number of tourists. The introduction of the river cruise on Godavari has motivated many a private entrepreneur to operate similar cruises on the river. The cruise offers a pleasurable experience of a four hours boat ride and brings the tourists back to Pattiseema in the evening. A two day package with night stay in tented camp along the banks of the Godavari near Kollur en-route to Papikondalu is also arranged for tourists. A package tour was introduced in River Krishna from Nagarjunasar to Srisailam. A Twin deck cruise (120 seater) (Haritha) with an air-conditioned lower Deck is presently operating in Godavari river in addition to FRP boats.

Houseboats

In addition to pleasure cruises, 5 air-conditioned house boats are being operated, which offer a experience similar to the backwaters of Kerala. The House boats are equipped with two bedrooms and a deck to laze through the day along the serene and picturesque Godavari in East Godavari district.

Ropeway

The Ropeway facility established and commissioned in January 2005 at Srisailam Pathalaganga gives good revenue of an average of about 10 to 12 Lakh per month to the corporation. This facility benefited many local people with direct and indirect employment. Boating revenue also increased as more tourists got down at

Pathalaganga to take the boat rides. Akkamahadevi Caves river cruise operation also increased with this ropeway. This has become a major attraction for Srisailam pilgrim tourists also.

Sound and Light Shows

Sound and Light shows organized at Golconda Fort, Hyderabad and Chandragiri palace near Tirupati to show case the historic and heritage monuments to tourists, are immensely popular. A multimedia show is under development at the Amravathi Interpretation Centre.

Mega destinations and Secondary Destinations

APTDC has focused development in and around the three primary destinations of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. In addition, development is also centered around the 3 secondary destinations like Warangal, Kurnool and Vijayawada. The development of infrastructure is based on developing destinations and tourism circuits with a funding mix from the Government of India and State Government.

Eco-Tourism Initiatives

The Corporation has taken up the initiative of identifying potential Eco-tourism spots in the state. In the recent past, the corporation has revamped and improved tourist facilities. It has successfully implemented popular eco-projects like the Belum caves, revamping of Borra caves, An exotic Jungle destination by name 'Jungle Bells' at Tyda, the famous lake project at Durgam Cheruvu, illumination of Ettipothala water falls and development of Bhavani river Island.

Community Based Eco-tourism

Andhra Pradesh is encouraging community based Eco-tourism in association with forest department, under their Community Forest Management program by providing opportunities for jungle walks, forest retreats, wild life tourism, bird watching and trekking.

Maredumilli (East Godavari District), Nelapattu (Nellore District), Mamandur, Talakona, Nanniyal (Chittoor District), Balapalli (Kadapa District), Ettipotla (Guntur District), Kambala Konda (Visakhapatnam District) are few of the places identified for Eco-tourism. Transport to and from the destination is provided by APTDC. Vana Samrakshana Samithi (community) provides accommodation, guide services and food facilities.

Forest department provides the infrastructure under Community Forest Management (CFM).

Tourism Projects

A. Completed Projects

- Budget Hotel at Nellore at a cost of Rs.850 Lakh
Budget Hotel at Kadapa
- Yogi Vemana Memorial Park at Katarpally, Ananthapur District
- Adventure and Heritage Tourism Center at Gandikota in Kadapa District
- Development of Singur Dam
- Accommodation Block at Srikalahasthi, Mahanandi, Gandikota, Edupulapaya and Srisailam
- Development of Tourist facilities & amenities at Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Temple at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy district
- Development of Eco & Adventure tourism Resort at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy district
- Development of Eco-tourism centre at Bhimulavaripalem near Pulicat, Nellore district
- Development of Horsely Hills, Chittoor district
- Development of Laknavaram Lake in Warangal
- Development of Heritage Circuit Kadapa
- Development of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Circuit
- Construction of Budget Hotel at Nizamabad
- Tourist facilities at Alampur, Mahaboobnagar district
- Development of Rural tourism project at Kuchipudi, Krishna districts
- 3D LCD Screens at Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
- Mobile Multimedia tour at Golconda

B) On-going projects

- Development of River Cruise Circuit on River Godavari & Krishna.

- Development of Adventure Tourism at Puligundu, Chittoor District.
- Development of Buddhist Circuit at Nagarjunasagar, Chandavaram and Undavalli.
- Development of Kolleru Lake in West Godavari
- Development of Eco-Park at Nellore Tank, Nellore
- Development of Jammulamma Reservoir at Jammiched Village, Gadwal, Mahaboobnagar district.
- Development of Ramayapatnam as Beach Destination Prakasam district.
- Development of Beach Destination at Baruva, Srikakulam district.
- Establishment of Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition Society at Tirupati.
- Development of Eco-tourism centre at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy district
- Placing Touch Screen Kiosk at important tourism infrastructure

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Government of Andhra Pradesh aspires to transform the State into a Knowledge Society and make available the benefits of Information Technology (IT) to all citizens, especially those in rural areas.

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as a State that provides the right climate for the growth of IT business and is now one of the most preferred destinations in the country. Andhra Pradesh is at present, home to Indian IT majors such as TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL, Mahindra Satyam, Cognizant, Patni, Tech Mahindra, Sonata, Infotech, and others. Andhra Pradesh is also home to MNC IT giants and Fortune 500 companies like Microsoft, Google, IBM, Oracle, DELL, Motorola, Deloitte, Convergys, UBS, Bank of America, HSBC, Honeywell, Siemens, JP Morgan, UHG and so on.

IT sector in A.P as a growth engine, is making steady strides in ushering rapid socio-economic development

of the State. While All India growth rate is 15.7%, AP recorded a growth rate of 16% in 2011-2012. The State of Andhra Pradesh contributes 12.4% to national IT exports and ranks 4th in IT performance in the country. IT sector contributes about 39% of total exports from all sectors in the State.

Information Technology (IT) sector in Andhra Pradesh reported a total exports of Rs.40,646 crore, besides providing additional employment to 39,186 IT professionals, taking the total IT employment to 3,18,624 in the year 2011-2012.

New companies like NCR, Free Scale Semiconductors, WNS, etc, have come forward to set up their operations and existing companies like TCS, Accenture, Infosys, IGate, HCL, Deloitte, Google, Value Labs, Intergraph, Sify, etc are significantly expanding their operations in recent years. IT companies have started & enhanced their annual recruitment plans proportionate to their human resource requirements.

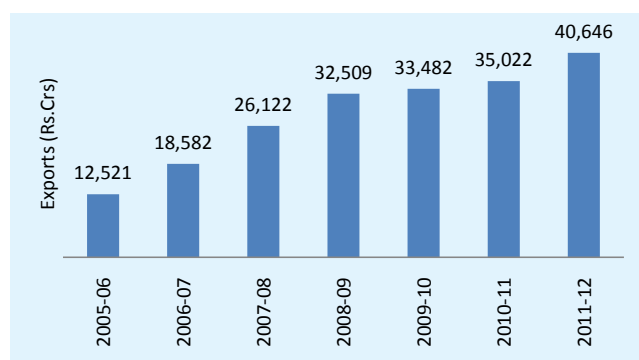
Details about the growth of IT sector in AP are shown in Table 7.11 and chart.

Table 7.11 Growth of Information Technology

Year	Exports (Rs. Crore)	No. of Employees (Cumulative)
1997-98	284	8700
1998-99	574	12000
1999-00	1,059	25,500
2000-01	1,917	48,700
2001-02	2,907	64,000
2002-03	3,668	71,445
2003-04	5,025	85,945
2004-05	8,270	1,26,920
2005-06	12,521	1,51,789
2006-07	18,582	1,87,450
2007-08	26,122	2,39,000
2008-09	32,509	2,51,786
2009-10	33,482	2,64,375
2010-11	35,022	2,79,438
2011-12	40,646	3,18,624

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Hyd.

Chart 7.1 IT Exports



Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Hyd.

The growth of IT is normal and unhampered in tier II locations also. Details about Tier II locations for the year 2011-12 are shown in Table 7.12.

Table. 7.12 : Growth of IT in Tier II locations

Centre	Exports (Rs.crore)	Employment
Vizag	1200	16000
Vijayawada	95.6	2558
Kakinada	34.67	1379
Tirupati	4.25	157

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Hyderabad.

IT Initiatives

A. Investor friendly ICT Policy 2010-2015

ICT Policy 2010-2015 was declared to achieve the objective of making Andhra Pradesh the most preferred IT destination and for enhancing the capacity for growth of IT sector in the State. The policy offers incentives, facilitation & thrust for the growth of Start ups, Small & Medium Enterprises and sun-rise areas like Engineering services, Product/R&D companies, Animation, Gaming etc.

B. Electronic Hardware Policy 2012-2017

Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated the Electronic Hardware Policy 2012-2017 w.e.f. from July 24th 2012 by recognizing the importance of Electronic Hardware Industry for the development of IT sector. AP is the first state in India to initiate such a policy.

Electronic Hardware Industry has the potential to the tune of US \$ 1.75 Trillion worldwide and US \$ 1 Billion

in India. The new Electronic Hardware Policy 2012-2017 provides special facilitation and incentives for Electronic Hardware - in areas of Industrial Electronics, Communication & broadcast equipments, Computers & Peripherals, Strategic electronics & components (Semiconductors, Solar & Displays) etc. for attracting Electronic Hardware, to set up and grow their operations in the State.

C. Promotion of Tier II/III IT Hubs

Government of AP is promoting other Cities in the State, such as -Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Kakinada, Nalgonda, Warangal, etc, as Tier-II/III IT Hubs in the State with Hyderabad as a role model. Special incentives are offered to locate IT industry in Tier II/III cities to enable promotion and propagation of Information Technology applications to the last mile of the State not only for providing gainful employment but also for over all socio-economic development.

It has been decided to construct five IT Towers i.e. two in Visakhapatnam with 50,000 sq.ft each, one each at Warangal, Tirupati and Kakinada of 15,000 sq.ft each through APIIC to provide office facilities to IT companies to start their operations in plug & play mode during 2012.

D. Information Technology Investment Region

ITIR is envisaged as a self contained integrated knowledge Cluster dedicated to establishment and growth of Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM) units. The Government of A.P. has taken a lead to identify & develop an ITIR in an area of about 202 Sq.Kms. in and around Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts based on the Policy resolution of the Government of India to promote Information Technology Investment Regions in the country. The High Powered Committee recommended in-principle approval to Andhra Pradesh ITIR Project. DPR of ITIR proposal is under preparation.

Benefits of ITIR

- Direct Revenues – Rs.310,849 crore
- IT Investment potential–Rs.219,440 crore
- IT Exports – Rs.235,000 crore
- Direct employment – nearly 15 Lakh
- Indirect employment – nearly 53 Lakh
- Increase in tax revenue to State – Rs.30,170 crore

Promotion of IT SEZs

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy is promoted by Government of India. SEZ is a specifically delineated enclave treated as foreign territory for the purpose of industrial, service and trade operations, with relaxation in customs duties and more liberal regime regarding other levies, foreign investments and other transactions. SEZ can be set up in an area of 10 hectares with a minimum built up processing area of 1 lakh square meters and of which at least 50% of the area shall be earmarked for developing processing area.

There are 43 IT/ITES notified SEZs in the state. Out of which 18 SEZs are operational. The investment made in IT/ITES SEZs is Rs. 6277.56 crore (Hyderabad).

IT&C department future plans

To implement its vision the Government has envisaged in its ICT Policy 2010-2015 to achieve the following targets by 2015:

Exports of Rs.70,000 crore (US\$15 billion)

Projected Annual Growth Rate of 17%

Generation of new direct IT employment to the tune of 1.25 Lakh+ (125,000)

Generation of new indirect IT employment * to the tune of 5 Lakh+ (500,000)

New Initiatives Proposed

Special Thrust for Animation and Gaming Sector

Gaming & Animation Sector has a potential of US \$42 Billion Industry worldwide and US \$900 million in India. Recognizing Animation and Gaming, Visual/Special Effects and Digital Entertainment as sunrise industry, the Government has contemplated the following initiatives for the growth of Animation and Gaming Sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

- 30 acres of APIIC land at Raidurg, Hyderabad, is allocated for Gaming and Animation Park.
- Gaming and Animation Park shall comprise of built up incubation space, Shared Studios, Processing Labs, Media Centre, Conference facilities, Transit Office/Business Centre., etc.

- Animation & Gaming Academy in collaboration with reputed Gaming & Animation Academy to prepare students suitable for employment in Gaming & Animation sector.

Creation of Electronic Hardware Manufacturing Clusters

The IT&C Department has taken steps to set up Electronic Hardware Manufacturing Clusters (EHMCs) in Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam as per the Policy Resolutions of the Government of India to augment growth of IT sector and to provide state-of-the-art IT/Electronic Hardware physical infrastructure.

Organising the ICT Promotion event – “Advantage A.P. 2013” - to project the State as the most preferred IT destination:

It is proposed to hold ICT Promotion event in the month of March, 2013, under the name – “Advantage A.P. 2013 – The most preferred IT destination” at HICC, Hyderabad. The objectives of the “Advantage A.P. 2013 – The most preferred IT destination” are:

- Project AP as the most preferred destination for IT/ITES sectors globally
- Create awareness about Trends/Opportunities in IT / ITES sectors for SMBs.
- Create a platform for interaction between IT/ITES companies and the customers

Promotion of participation of Women in the ICT Sector

Women employees constitute more than 30% of the total working IT population in the State. A vast majority of them work in call center jobs in ITeS/ BPO operations, which require them to work 24 X 7 X 365 days on shift or staggered timings. Government of Andhra Pradesh in its ICT Policy 2010 – 15 has identified the increasing role of women in ICT. It will be impressed upon the industry to meticulously adhere to the following policies as part of their Human Resources practices:-

- Follow fair practices with respect to recruitments, promotions, career opportunities, project allocations, and training opportunities, etc.
- Provide congenial conditions for smooth working

of women employees.

- Provide requisite safety and security to women employees at their work place during working hours and night shifts.
- Provide necessary escort services to women to enable them to reach their residences safely after work.
- Implement in letter and spirit the statutory provisions pertaining to women employees with regard to their various types of leave entitlement such as medical, maternity, earned leave and privilege leave, etc.
- Provide professional counseling arrangements to needy women employees for handling adverse situations related to gender.
- Provide a forum wherein women employees can represent their issues and mutually interact for improving their working conditions.
- Provide periodic training to women at all levels.

Human Resource Development – Jawahar Knowledge Centers

Jawahar Knowledge Centers (JKC) aim to improve the quality of education through imparting suitable skills and enable gainful employment to final year engineering graduates. JKC's are established in reputed engineering colleges across the State to increase the standards of higher education. An engineering college that has a JKC should provide a computer lab with a powerful server and 50 state of art high-end dedicated desktops, at the rate of one to each student who are connected by LAN. In JKC, the students are trained in technical skills, soft skills, project management skills and communication skills by employing accelerated learning strategies with a trainer. JKC provides the best human resource training in relevant skills required by the Industry. It bridges the gap between the student curriculum knowledge and Industry desired skills. JKC students are also serving about 70 Government Departments in terms of analysis, design, development and deployment of the IT applications required. They gain practical experience in facing real life scenarios like teamwork, time management, effective way of developing software applications, etc. JKC provides an opportunity to students to learn beyond their curriculum and text book theories through the mode of "Learning by doing", along with "Learning by listening".

JKC has also initiated industry certification programs at subsidized / free price. This will enable the students to become proficient in the technology of their interest before passing out from the college and improve their employability.

Tailor made training programs are designed and offered to students based on industry requirement and existing conditions in the IT market. The training content includes generic skills like Soft skills, Aptitude, Reasoning, English grammar and communication skills and specific technical skills like Java programming, .NET, CAD, database, etc. IEG is organizing Industry visits and lectures from Industry experts to JKC registered students.

Jawahar Knowledge Centers for Engineering & MCA students

The concept of Jawahar Knowledge Centers was initiated to address the problem of bridging gap between academic competencies of students and industry expectations. JKC program in 30 Engineering & MCA colleges with an enrolment of 1500 was introduced in 2004, and currently has JKC's in 423 Engineering & MCA colleges with 49,725 enrolled candidates. The Program imparts training in 2 levels i.e. Employable skills and Industry ready skills.

Jawahar Knowledge Centers for Degree Students

JKC program was introduced in Degree colleges in 2006. Presently there are 179 JKC's in degree colleges across the State. 10,616 students were registered in 2012-13 (up to Sep,12). Training is imparted to students in English, Communication Skills, Aptitude and basic Computer Skills so as to enhance their employment opportunities in ITeS sector.

Tribal Development Program

- IEG is planning to start Tribal IT Programs in Tribal concentrated areas and Engineering and degree colleges.
- ST Youth information is being gathered from Tribal Welfare Department (TWD) and ITDA.
- District wise and ITDA wise Interactive Tribal Awareness Programs are being planned for Tribal students.
- It is proposed to admit all eligible Tribal candidates

into JKC/STP programs to enable them to get employment in IT/ITES sector.

The Institute of Electronic Governance serves as a Nodal Agency for the development of IT Solutions and operationalizes activities of governance applications, training. It offers technological solutions for developing and maintaining e-Governance standards, , initiates programs to promote availability of human resource and establishes emergency response teams linked to computer security as envisaged in the ICT Policy 2010-15. Special training programs for socially challenged sections of the society and registration of more technical colleges to cater to training needs of outgoing graduates are also planned for 2012-13.

Telugu Vijayam

To bring back the glory to telugu language Government of Andhra Pradesh has started a project called “Telugu Vijayam”. The key objective of the project is to keep all language resources at one place so that it will be easy for common people for accessing. The project started in September 2011 and achieved 6 out of 16 resolutions made during the 1st International Telugu Internet Conference in 2011.

The major achievements of the project up to Sep, 2012 are

- Developed 18 Unicode compliant fonts from earlier Telugu version which had only 3 Unicode fonts.
- Full Telugu spell checker- the first of its kind in Indian Languages with suggested words created
- Telugu – English – Telugu Digital Dictionary with more than 2 lakh words created
- Bi-lingual dictionary with more than 65,000 words in 5 major languages, Hindi, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi and Kashmiri generated
- Telugu Paryaya Padakosam, Telugu Satavadanam and Bala Vyakaranam

New G2G AP SWAN Network (AP Broad Band Network)

Government has implemented new G-2G SWAN connecting the State Capital to all District head quarters (DHQs) with, 8 Mbps bandwidth connecting all DHQs up to MHQs with 2 Mbps under AP Broad Band

Network. The new Network is completely IP based and provides voice, data and video communications to all Government offices. 23 DHQs are connected with SHQ and 1085 MHQs are connected to respective DHQs and have been operational from 26.11.2010. TPA (Third Party Audit) has been completed. Migration to New SWAN for existing Government offices connected to Old SWAN has been completed. Service providers were selected through tender process for Horizontal Connectivity to SWAN. Agreements have been signed and orders issued for e-Seva, IGRS, RTA, revenue department connections to SWAN as per requirement projected by concerned departments. Horizontal Connectivity is under progress and 2100 horizontal links were completed up to Sep.2012. Video Conference System is connected with DHQs and SHQ, DTA, RTA, MA&UD, MROs, APGLI Departments are utilizing the network.

APNET/SAPNET

The Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of its objective to harness IT potential established a Satellite based communications Network to be utilized in District Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, creating Awareness in Self Help Groups and Human Resource Development.

An earth station has been functioning since 2002, utilizing INSAT-III B Satellite using Ku Band. SAPNET, an autonomous society is running the operations. The Earth Station has a capacity of 5 Video Channels and one data channel. A State of art digital studio is functional and utilization of live interactive channel has also increased. All MPDOs are equipped with Mana TV and receive only terminals and more than 10,000 remotes were deployed up to Sep.2012.

Presently 4 channels - such as Shared by School, Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education in channel 1 for live Interactive teaching of School, Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education are being used for transmission of educational programmes. In addition, the channel is also used by the Agriculture Department, Indira Kranthipatham and Police etc., for their interactive Video Conference in channel 2. Channel 3 is dedicated to HRD and Social Sector programs and Channel 4 is for Schools and JKC Programs through IEG.

AP State Data Center

A. Government of AP built a State Data Center with approximately 8,900 S.Ft. in A.P. Financial District

at Manikonda village to cater to the Data Centre needs of all departments of the State Government. The construction of the building for the SDC was completed by APIIC.

B. The contract was signed with M/s. Wipro Ltd. on 24.09.2010. The present status of the contract is as follows

- a. M/s Wipro has completed commissioning IT and Non-IT equipment.
- b. APSDC is connected to APSWAN and APSCAN with STM-1 (155 Mbps) wired with redundant BSNL STM-1 (155 Mbps) link.
- c. Dedicated Internet Bandwidth of 42 Mbps in redundant mode from M/s. Sify and M/s Tulip has been deployed at the APSDC.
- d. A Composite Team for APSDC has been formed.
- e. M/s. KPMG has been identified as the TPA and contract signed by APTS.
- f. The Final Acceptance Test (FAT) is completed and 'Go-Live' declared on 16.08.2011. APSDC started on 26.08.2011.
- g. APSWAN and APSDC are connected to National Knowledge Network (NKN) established by DIT, GoI. Most of the applications in APSDC have migrated to NKN Internet Bandwidth.
- h. Phase-II enablement was initiated wherein provision for 24 racks space will be made available.

C Capacity Utilization

Out of the 28 racks provided in the Data Centre, 26 racks were utilized for installation of hardware of APSDC, DTA, State Audit, 'Mee Seva' Project, Registrations & Stamps, Aarogyasri, eSeva, SERP (Sthree Nidhi), IT&C Deptt., APTS (SAP), Civil Supplies Department and SSDG Project. About 36 TB of SAN storage has been allocated against the useable space of 37 TB and an additional 20 TB has been ordered. 100 TB of SAN storage has been installed and is in production for 'Mee Seva' Project.

D. Application Migration

The following applications have been migrated to APSDC:

- a. All applications of Director of Treasuries and Accounts
- b. Applications of AP State Audit Department
- c. Applications of Works & Projects Department
- d. Applications of IT Department (APIT, Gazette, GoIR Database)
- e. 28 applications/web sites operating at APSCAN.
- f. Servers and applications of Registration Department
- g. Applications of 'Mee Seva' including Revenue & Registrations applications
- h. Application of GHMC (Birth & Death) & DMA (Suvidha)
- i. APTS – SAP is implemented

Civil Supplies Department and Aarogyasri (104) application migration and SERP (Sthree Nidhi) application migration are under progress

As part of security measures, application security audit is being done for web applications. SRDH implementation testing is under progress. SSDG hardware installation, Agriculture Department hardware installation, Civil supplies EPOS application installation and testing and Aarogya Sree Employees Healthcare Fund scheme hardware and application installation are in progress.

Mee Seva

"Mee Seva" is a technology rich e-governance initiative which utilizes the State IT infrastructure such as A.P State Wide Area Network, A.P. State Data Center, e-seva Centres, AP Online Centres, and common service centers together to harness benefits of e-governance for rural citizens of AP.

Initially 15 Revenue and Registration departments services were provide through Meeseva in November 2011 in Tirupati, It is now rolled out all over the state.

AP Information Technology (Electronic Delivery of Services) Rules 2011 were issued on 18th October 2011 to facilitate electronic delivery of legally valid certificates which enabled issue and delivery of Digitally Signed Certificates directly to citizens and obviate the need of citizens going to Government Offices. Presently more than 45 services to about 70,000 citizens with 2 lakh transactions at 4500 locations per day are rendered through Mee-seva.

Salient features of Mee Seva

- All services are available at all centers.
- Totally web based application
- Measurable and enforceable SLA (15 minutes)
- Multiple service delivery channels such as eSeva centers, RSDP centers Rajiv centers and CSC centers.

Project model

Selection of project funding and implementation model of PPP is one of the major factors of success. Looking at the fast changing technologies and the existing age old Government procedure and investment requirements, the PPP model was chosen for its delivery. This probably represents the first PPP project in the field of public services delivery in the country. Project components allocation between public and private and procurement method (BOOT) has also contributed to its success.

Service Delivery Channels and Expansion Stages

eSeva was initially started in 1999 with 2 centers in the State Head Quarters of Hyderabad with 3 services. It was extended to 33 Centers in the Twin cities in the year 2001. There are 55 centers functioning presently. Because of the success of the concept, it was further extended to all municipal towns in the state (262) in 2003.

Another service channel such as Rajiv Service Delivery Points (RSDP) centers were also started in 2005 to extend these services to semi-urban and rural areas. These are being further extended to villages by setting up 5468 service centers in villages under the project CSC.

Services Added to 45 Meeseva Centres

- Issuing of Electro Photo Identity Cards (Election Cards) for EPIC approved candidates. About 3,00,000 citizens have been served till date
- Booking of new gas connections at eSeva centers has been introduced. 45,000 citizens availed the facility as of date.
- Issuing of Birth and Death Certificates through all eSeva centers in GHMC area. 45,000 citizens availed the facility since its introduction in 2010.
- Booking time slot for learners license & Driving License and paying required fee.

- Issuing fresh and renewal of trade license certificates of GHMC area.
- Collecting bills of private telephone operators such as TATA DOCOMO.
- Collecting licensing and renewal fee of legal Metrology Department.
- Ration card changing service
- Airtel document collection service
- ING Vysya Premium payment service.
- Vodafone bill collection service.
- Aircel bill collection service.
- Pan Card service.
- Beam Telecom Pvt. Ltd. Collection of Internet Post paid bills through eSeva centers in Hyderabad & RR Dist.
- Hyderabad Revenue Service.
- Hathway Broadband Internet bills. Collection of payments from customers.
- AP Housing Board. Installment Collection from Hire purchase allottees.

APONLINE

APONLINE is an e-governance gateway for the Government of Andhra Pradesh that offers multiple services through a single window to citizens. It is a best-of-breed portal, developed and launched by Government of Andhra Pradesh in partnership with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) as a Joint Venture. APONLINE is accessible through multiple delivery channels, at home and offices on anytime anywhere basis to deliver citizen services.

The convergence of services viz., interactive services, payment services through various Delivery Channels/ Kiosks helps citizens access multiple utilities. Bill payments at the same counter through credit cards/ debit cards, cash, Demand Drafts and cheques for payments from April to October, 12 were Rs.580.37 crore through 1,74,85,728 transactions. Apart from the above, information pertaining to 33 Secretariat Departments and 258 Head of the Departments, Corporations and Agencies of Government of Andhra Pradesh, is hosted on AP Online and updated on regular basis.

e-Procurement

The key objectives of this innovation are demand aggregation, transparency, accountability, fiscal savings, standardization of procurement processes across government entities to enhance administrative efficiency. The eProcurement system offers a superior level of security with Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption, strong authentication with digital certificates and speed to conduct real time bidding over the internet.

e-Procurement has secured demonstrable benefits to the stake holders by providing transparency, cost and time savings, improved efficiency and decreased the scope for corrupt practices. The path breaking initiative has proved that transparency, fairness and equal opportunity to private entrepreneurs who bid for government contracts, sell products or expertise to government agencies will evolve a competitive market and contribute significantly to a vibrant economy. This pioneering implementation by the state government has set a national trend for eProcurement in India.

The platform is extensively used and 27 Departments, 41 PSU's & Corporations, 15 Universities and 128 Urban local bodies are presently using the eProcurement service and have successfully transacted 2,00,718 tenders with a value aggregating to Rs.1,05,711 Crore on the platform since its launch.

Achievements

As a matter of fact the successful implementation of this initiative by the state of Andhra Pradesh has motivated the Govt of India and several other state Governments to embark on eProcurement initiatives. It is actively sought to be replicated in other states.

Some of the important benefits accrued are – significant cost savings in print media advertisements cost due to abridged tender notices; elimination of supplier Cartels, and Syndicates due to remote bidding; empowerment of small & medium bidders as the entire content and bid submission is online; significant reduction in tender process time from 3 to 4 months to 35 days due to automatic work flows; and improved Institutional memory due to storage of electronic records etc.,

Awards

Golden Icon Award from GOI in the Year 2003 for Exemplary eGovernance Initiative; The PC Quest Award for Best IT implementation in India (2005);

Finalists for the Prime Minister's Award (2006) for excellence in Public Administration;

NASSCOM's Best IT user Award (2006) and United Nations Public Service Award (2007).

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8 Chapter

Investment in Physical and Social infrastructure is important for achieving higher growth of the poor and to improve employment and social development of the marginalised. In fact the accepted notion of economic development itself has undergone a paradigm shift in recent times.

The prime objective of any Welfare State is to improve social infrastructure for sustainable and improved standard living of the people. While good economic infrastructure lays foundation for development resulting in improvement in living conditions of the people, it is the push necessitated on social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security etc that eventually bestows a healthy ambience.

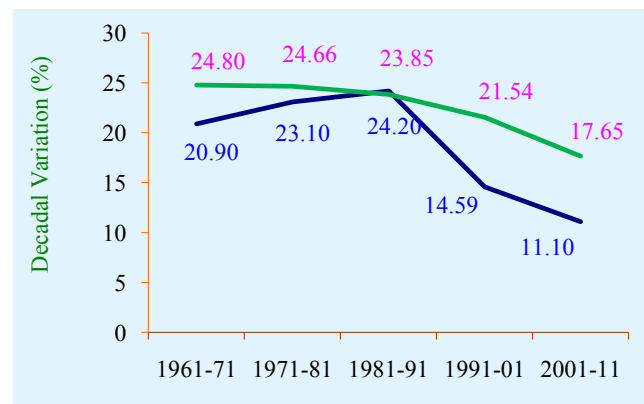
The Government continues its focus on social infrastructure towards meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially for ensuring higher levels of social justice in society in accordance with the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Once the process of social development is institutionalised, it provides sustenance for overall economic development.

Population

Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per the Census-2011(Provisional), the State accounts for 7.0 per cent of the total population in the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh more than quadrupled in the last century from 19.1 million in 1901 to 84.7 million in 2011. Of this, 42.5 millions are males and 42.2 millions females. The decadal growth of population which was below 15 per cent until 1961 rose till 1991 and recorded the highest ever growth rate of 24.2 percent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of the population which was only 14.6 percent during 1991-2001 and further come down to 11.1 percent during 2001-11, which was much lower than the All-India's growth of 17.6 percent. The following chart depicts the decadal population growth

rate in Andhra Pradesh from 1961 to 2011(Provisional).

Chart 8.1 : Decadal Variation of Population in AP and India



Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Population-wise, the State ranks after Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal. Among the districts Ranga Reddy district is the most populous district in the State exceeding the East Godavari which was previously the most populous with Vizianagaram having the lowest population. District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 censuses is given in Annexure 8.1.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males and had shown a declining trend in the State till 1991. Since 2001 the state has witnessed a turn towards a favourable trend in sex ratio which has continued in Census 2011 also. The Sex ratio in the State was up from 978 in 2001 to 992 in 2011 and is higher than All India figures of 940 in 2011. Sex ratio continues to be favourable in Nizamabad, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. The Districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Chittoor have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. District-wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio are given in the Annexure 8.2.

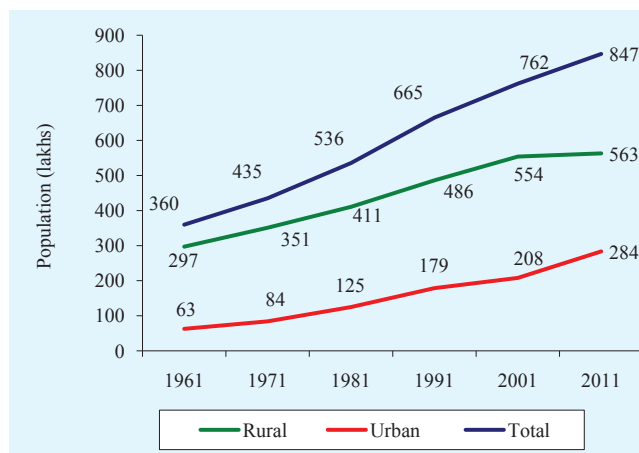
Density

Density of population is defined as the number of persons living per Sq. Km and is another important demographic indicator. The density of the population for AP is 308 persons per square kilometre, as against 382 persons per square kilometre at all India level in 2011. Among the districts, the density of population of Hyderabad continues to be the highest at 18,480 while Adilabad and Khammam due to their larger forest area, continue to have the lowest population density. District-wise details about density of population are given in Annexure 8.3.

Urbanization

The percentage of urban population to total population is 33.49 percent in 2011 as compared to 27.3 percent in 2001 in the state. Among all districts, Hyderabad obviously is the only district with 100 percent urban population followed by Rangareddy district with 70.32 percent urban population. Mahabubnagar with 15 percent of urban population followed by Srikakulam with 16.16 percent are the least urbanized districts. District-wise details of urban population to total population are given in Annexure 8.3.

Chart 8.2 AP Rural / Urban & Total Population



Source: Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Literacy

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as a Literate. The literacy rate of the State was 67.66 percent in 2011 as against 60.47 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the All India literacy rate of 74.04 percent. The literacy rate in India increased from

64.84 to 74.04 percent during 2001-2011. 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 both the state and national levels. The decadal improvement at the national level had been not more than 8 percentage points till 1991 and the nineties witnessed an improvement of 13.8 percentage points. The literacy rate has identified an improvement of more than 9 percentage points during 2001-2011 at the national level. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 24 percentage points from 44.1 percent in 1991 to 67.66 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 the all India average. While the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh was about three fourths of all India level in 1961, the State has made substantial progress, especially in the last four decades. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 60.47 percent in 2001 to 67.66 percent in 2011, the male literacy rate has increased from 70.32 percent to 75.56 percent. Female literacy rate has gone up from 50.43 percent in 2001 to 59.74 percent in 2011. Hyderabad is at the top with 80.96 percent and Mahabubnagar is at the lowest with 56.06 percent in 2011 among the districts. District-wise details of male, female and total literacy rate from 1961 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Education is a fundamental right, which leads to achieve the goal of “Education for All”. Over the years, efforts have been made at the state and national level to achieve this goal. As per Article 45 of the Constitution of India, Universalisation of Elementary Education is a Directive Principle of State Policy that undelines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. As per Article, 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendments 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 from the age of 6 to 14 years. This article has stated the constitutional position of right to education in our country.

To make effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education was brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly secondary education has been brought under the flagship “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” Programme (RMSA). These two

schemes aim to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and for this several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school aged population of 1.33 crore children.

Universal Access in School Education

The following norms in establishing schooling facilities have been laid down to achieve universal access in school education.

- Primary level schools should be within 1 km walkable distance of all habitations.
- Elementary level schools should be within 3 km walkable distance of all habitations.
- Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5kms of all habitations

On these parameters our state has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 91.5% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have started in areas which were not served earlier.

During 2011-12, there were 1,02,436 schools in the state of which 66,721 were exclusively Primary Schools, 15,759 exclusively Upper Primary schools, 19,053 schools with Upper Primary Secondary/ Higher Secondary classes and 903 schools with Primary Upper Primary Secondary/ Higher Secondary classes. Details about Management wise schools in 2011-12 are shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Management-wise Schools 2011 –12

Management	Primary	Upper Primary	High Schools	Hr. Seco ndary	Total
Central Govt.	16	3	42	53	114
State Govt.	5,058	366	1,716	576	7,716
MPP/ZPP	49,659	8,339	8,395	-	66,393
Municipal	1,644	159	312	-	2,115
Pvt.Aided	2,091	423	821	-	3,335
Pvt.Unaided	8,253	6,469	7,767	274	22,763
Total	66,721	15,759	19,053	903	1,02,436

Source: School Education Department

Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in education. Strengthening existing schools, opening new primary schools, establishment of alternative schools and other type of educational facilities in smaller and unserved habitations are few of the strategies implemented for universalization of elementary education.

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2011-12 was 133.91 Lakh out of which 4.10 Lakh were in Pre-primary; 70.84 Lakh in I –V classes; 26.06 Lakh in VI&VII classes, 32.67 Lakh in VIII-X classes and 0.23 Lakh in XI &XII classes. In percentage terms enrolment of children was about 52.91% in I-V classes, 19.46% children in VI&VII; 24.40% in VIII-X; 0.17 in XI&XII and the balance 3.06% in Pre-primary

Drop-outs

It has been observed that there is a problem of retention at different levels in enrolment of school aged group children into the schools. During 2011-12, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 15.60% 20.79% at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) and 45.71% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools. The details of drop outs are given in Annexure 8.5.

Teachers

Teacher is the vital human resource in school education system. Teacher acts as a facilitator for learning of pupils. A teacher is instrumental in developing knowledge, 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 education of children.

Keeping this in view, sustained efforts are being made by the government to recruit teachers in all types of schools to maintain a reasonable teacher-pupil ratio. Rationalization of teachers, deployment of teachers, creation of new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped in overcoming imbalances in demand and supply of teachers. During 2011-12, there were 4,95,111 teachers in position in all types of schools in the state.

During 2011-12, there were 1,89,722 teachers in primary schools, 97,015 in upper primary schools, 1,94,724 in Upper Primary with Secondary/Higher secondary schools and 13,650 in Primary with Upper Primary,

Secondary/Higher secondary schools. Details of Teachers in schools are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 : Management-Wise Teachers in 2011-12

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools
Central Govt.	78	15	795	1,430
State Govt.	9,266	1,679	14,099	5,526
Mandal / Zilla/ Parishad	1,08,721	41,675	99,683	-
Municipal	5,153	861	4,659	-
Pvt.Aided	5,628	2,038	5,954	-
Pvt. Unaided	60,876	50,729	69,534	6,694
Total:	1,89,722	97,015	1,94,724	13,650

Source: School Education Department

Teacher Pupil Ratio

A major element of the policy for strengthening education will be to improve existing learning levels by lowering the teacher pupil ratio. The Teacher Pupil Ratio (with Vidya Volunteers) for Primary, Upper primary and High Schools are shown in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 : Teacher Pupil Ratio

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2002-03	37	33	29
2003-04	35	31	31
2004-05	29	25	30
2005-06	28	25	30
2006-07	29	24	29
2007-08	28	23	28
2008-09	27	22	29
2009-10	28	23	28
2010-11	26	21	25
2011-12	24	20	25

Source: School Education Department

Details of schools, student enrolment and teachers are given in Annexure 8.6.

Examination Results

Performance of students at different levels of education has been conventionally considered an important indicator for assessing efficiency of educational system. Internal efficiency of education system depends upon the number of students who successfully complete a given cycle of education. Completion of a given education cycle depends on the performance of the students in the examination of the terminal class in that cycle. The number of students appearing and passing the S.S.C. Examination at the end of secondary stage (cycle) is an important indicator. The pass percentage of students in S.S.C examinations during 2011-12 was 87.85 which is higher than the previous year percentage of 83.10. Details about year wise performance in S.S.C Examinations are given in Annexure 8.7.

Examination Reforms

- OMR Bar Coding system is being implemented in all subjects in SSC Examinations from March 2010.
- Xerox copies of valued answer scripts of all subjects except social studies are being supplied to candidates on payment from 2012 SSC Public Examinations March onwards.
- Absolute Grading system of evaluation in S.S.C public examinations has been introduced from 2010.
- Scale of penalty is introduced for errant valuation in S.S.C public examinations from 2010.

The following are some of the important initiatives taken:

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments for I-VII classes and the State Government is funding 100% of the Mid day meals Scheme for IX & X classes. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the Nutritional Status of Children, motivate children to attend school regularly, and providing Nutritional Support. 70.54 lakh children were covered under this programme during 2012-13 out of which, 37.42 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes, 20.20 lakh in Upper primary [VI-VIII], 0.17 lakh children in NCLP and 12.74 lakh children in High Schools.

A flexible menu, provision of mostly Rice and Sambar and Pulihora are the key features of the scheme. DWCRA/Community Development Society /Self Help Groups/School Education Committees/Other agencies like temples, NGOs of proven track record, charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) which are identified by the MROs are key implementing agencies of this scheme in Rural areas. Community development societies (CDS)/NGOs/Urban SHGs/SEC/ DWCUA/Other Agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record/ charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) identified by a committee headed by the MRO are the implementing agencies in urban areas. All Schools were provided kitchen devices and under phase II, 24,754 kitchen sheds were allocated at Rs.1.50 Lakh.

Government of India has developed a Management Information System (MIS) with Integration of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for Mid Day Meal Scheme. Training programmes will be conducted for all personnel working in MDM i.e., officials and cooks on scheme management, monitoring, evaluation, sanitation, personal hygiene and hygienic cooking practices etc in 2012-13 through SSMI.

School Health Programme

Special drive for screening eyes of school age children in convergence with Health Department is being taken up. During 2012-13 Deworming' tablets and Iron and Folic Acid tablets were given to all school children. Health check ups are also being taken up, twice a year, for all school students.

Information and Communication Technology - School Computerisation Project

Computer Education Programme is being implemented under Build Operate and Ownership Transfer (BOOT) Model by seven agencies in 5000 High schools from 2008-09 for 5 years and in 1300 high schools from 2010-11 for 5 years. The Computer Education Programme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments to provide computer knowledge to students of VI – X classes in Government High Schools of Andhra Pradesh.

Vocationalization of Secondary Education

Vocational Education Scheme was introduced in Andhra Pradesh during 1984-85. The Scheme aims to

equip High School children along with school education with skills required for gainful employment if need be. Vocational Education is imparted in 297 High Schools of Government, Zilla Parishad, Municipal and Aided Managements in the State. There are 28 Mandal Vocational Educational Centers functioning in the State. Vocational Education is imparted to 34,800 children studying in classes VIII, IX and X in High Schools.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

“Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan” is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This project is being implemented from the academic year 2009-10 onwards in our State. The main objective of this scheme is to provide access to Quality Secondary Education for children in the 14 to 18 years age group.

School Annual Grants

All Secondary Schools are providing annual grants to schools to meet school maintenance expenditures like lab consumables Science and Maths Kits, Electric charges, purchase of Library periodicals and other items to achieve objectives of RMSA.

Civil Works

Infrastructure strengthening facilities such as provision of two additional class rooms, one Science Laboratory, one Library, one computer room, one Art/craft room and Girls toilet blocks and Drinking water facilities each were sanctioned to 487 Secondary Schools. 195 school works out of 487 schools were completed and the remaining 292 civil works are under progress.

In-service Teacher Training

Quality improvement has a significant impact on enrolment and retention of children in schools. Secondary Schools Teachers are given in-service Training (Residential) for 5 days to improve the level of their teaching methods and improve the overall quality of teaching. 57,103 teachers were trained during 2011-12.

About 9569 School Assistants posts were sanctioned during the year 2011-12 to achieve the targets of the RMSA, improve the quality of education and to maintain the Teacher –Pupil ratio in Secondary Schools.

Model Schools

The Government of India sanctioned 355 Model Schools in the Phase I out of the 732 identified educationally backward mandals during 2010-11. The Unit Cost per each school complex under non-recurring expenditure is Rs. 3.02 Crore and Rs.75 Lakh for recurring expenditure per annum.

These schools function on K V template in English Medium with State Syllabi from classes VI to XII. These schools will start functioning with classes VI to VIII and XI from June 2013. Higher classes will be added year after year. Recruited Principals and teachers will be provided with sufficient induction training. GoI MHRD approved 234 Model Schools in Phase II.

Girls Hostels

Girls Hostels are sanctioned to each of the Model Schools with an outlay of Rs.1.34 Cr. under non-recurring and Rs.14.27 Lakh for recurring expenditure to accommodate 100 in-mates.

Civil Works

Construction of additional infrastructure facilities in 1043 High School buildings with a cost of Rs. 302.29 crore were taken up under NABARD RIDF-XI. So far 1019 schools works were completed and 20 schools works are under progress.

Construction of compound walls in all Government High Schools in the State is being taken up in a phased manner to protect the school infrastructure and ambience of the schools. Construction of rest rooms for Girls in 46 High School Building located in 23 districts are being taken up in the State at the rate of Rs.6.00 Lakh per unit to take care of toilet and sanitation facilities for teenage girls.

Education for Minorities

Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas

The objective of the scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like “Madarasas” and “Makhtabs” introduce modern subjects of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and English in their curriculum under the Modernization of Madarasa Education Scheme.

Honorarium to teachers for teaching modern subjects in

Urdu; One time grant of Rs.50,000 for books and TLM; Rs.15,000 one time grant for Science / Maths kits are provided under this scheme. 240 Lakh were provided for 40 Madarasa centers for the benefit of 222 teachers of Prakasam, Krishna and Kadapa Districts in 2009 – 10 & 2010–11. 240 Lakh for 50 Madarasa Centers during 2011- 12 and 240 Lakh for 100 Madarasa Centers was provided in R.E. in 2012 – 13.

Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions

The scheme focuses on extending new trends in Education to educationally backward minorities through provision of basic educational infrastructure and physical facilities in 9 Areas / Blocks identified by the Government of India in 6 Districts. The scheme provides funds - a maximum of Rs.50 Lakh per school in a plan period for infrastructure development of private aided/unaided minority elementary/ secondary/senior secondary schools. This financial assistance is provided on one time basis, once in five years.

Improvement of Urdu Education – Appointment of Urdu Teachers

It is a central scheme implemented to provide financial support to the State Governments for appointing Urdu Teachers / Honorarium to existing teachers for teaching Urdu to students to promote Urdu. The Scheme is being implemented in the state.

District Institute of Education and Training

23 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET)., Parallel Urdu medium sections are functioning in 13 DIETs with intake of 50 in each college and sanction given to 65 lecturer posts. Parallel Tamil medium section with intake of 50 is functioning at DIET, Chittoor at Karvetinagar and 217 private DIETs are functioning with 50 intakes in each college.

RAJIV VIDYA MISSION

Rajiv Vidya Mission, Andhra Pradesh is implementing three schemes viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the State for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was introduced in 2001-02, with an aim to provide useful and relevant Elementary Education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in the state since 2001-02 to attain Universal Elementary Education. Rajiv Vidya Mission, Andhra Pradesh is the implementing society for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan., SSA has been identified as the main vehicle to implement provisions of the RTE Act after the passage of Act.

Objectives

- All children should be enrolled in regular schools.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at elementary education level.

Interventions

- Opening Primary Schools
- Upgradation of Primary schools in to Upper Primary Schools
- Upgradation of EGS / ALS to Primary Schools.
- Regular Teachers to New Schools – Primary and Upper Primary Schools
- Additional Teachers to existing Primary & Upper Primary Schools.
- Civil Works – Construction of School Buildings, Additional Classrooms, Mandal Resource Centers Buildings, Rooms for School Complexes, provision of Compound wall, Toilets, Electrification and drinking water facilities.
- Strengthening of Mandal Resource Centres and School Complexes.
- Maintenance grant to Schools with own buildings.
- Grants – School Grants and Teacher Grants.
- Teaching Learning Equipment to New Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- Training to Teachers

- Innovations – Girls Education, Early Childhood Education, Education of SC and STs, Minority, Urban deprived Children and Computer Education for U. P Schools.
- Research, Evaluation, Supervision and Monitoring.
- Support to Children with special needs.
- Training of Community Leaders
- Interventions for Out of School Children
- Providing Special training to Out of School Children
- Uniforms to children studying in Government schools upto VIII class.
- Special Residential Schools for urban deprived children.

B. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level

Government of India launched the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) in 2003 as amendment to the scheme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan for providing additional components for education of girls at elementary level.

Objectives

- a. To develop and promote access facilitate retention of girls and ensure greater participation of women and girls in the field of education.
- b. To improve the quality of education through various interventions and bring into focus the relevance of the quality of girls education for their empowerment.

Coverage

661 educationally backward mandals in the state where female literacy rate is less than 46.13 of national average and gender gap was more than 21.59 as per 2001 census were selected for implementation of the programme. Notified urban slums are also eligible for NPEGEL programme implementation.

NPEGEL programme is being implemented on Model Cluster School approach in a decentralized manner.

The following are the main activities conducted during 11th Five Year Plan period.

- Vocational education in trades like fashion designing, embroidery, mehendi designing, preparation of candles, chalk pieces, soft toys, book binding etc.
- “Balika Chetana” a programme implemented in partnership with UNICEF aimed at empowering girls to overcome problems related to girls. As part of this programme training was given on gender discrimination, health, violence, media, leadership, child rights etc.
- Training was provided to girls on local cultural forms to provide knowledge of our culture and to preserve indigenous cultural forms like puppetry, folk songs, folk dance and other local art forms. ,

Substantial improvement was observed in retention and attendance among girls in the schools of educationally backward mandals due to the above interventions.

Model Cluster School

Model Cluster School is a model girl-child friendly High school or UP school at cluster level that has been identified in all educationally backward mandals. 661 educationally backward mandals, 5765 MCSs were identified in all. Each cluster has about 5-10 habitations and on an average each block consists of 8-10 clusters. The girl-child friendly infrastructure is used by all schools on rotation in that cluster.

Major Interventions of NPEGEL Programme

A maximum amount of Rs. 60,000/- per annum will be available to each cluster to implement additional interventions for promotion of girls education like remedial and supportive material for slow learners, Bridge Camps, Honorarium to part time volunteers, Training to teachers on Gender sensitization, Awards to best schools, MCS maintenance grant and Community mobilization.

C. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

The Government of India launched the in “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)” with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, BC and Minorities in Educationally Backward Blocks in the state in 2004-05.

Objectives

- To ensure access and quality education to girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting

up Residential Schools with boarding facilities at Elementary level.

- To provide quality education for drop out girls in low female literacy mandals.

Implementation

609 out of 743 KGBVs were sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan and all of them operationalized.

743 KGBVs were sanctioned in Educationally Backward Mandals in the state and all these schools operationalized by 2012.

Educational Indicators

Substantial improvement especially in retention and transition rates has been witnessed during the 11th plan period. The retention rates at primary and elementary levels increased from 80.21 to 84.4 and 65.08 to 79.21 respectively where as the transition rate improved from 91.43 to 96.57.

Opening of Regular Schools

243 primary schools and 223 upper primary schools were established in habitations without schools to provide schooling facility within a distance of 1 km and 3 kms respectively as per RTE norms during the plan period. 4 Residential schools were established in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Khammam cities for the education of deprived urban children. As per RTE Act, all children in the age group of 6-14 years shall be provided with access to elementary schooling facility within a distance of 3 kms. In case of habitations having sporadic population, transport facility was provided wherever opening of regular school was not viable. Accordingly, 28269 children were provided transport facility during 2011-12. There is a provision under SSA for sanction of 2 teachers for every new primary school and 3 teachers for upper primary school. Accordingly, 486 Secondary Grade Teachers and 669 School Assistants / equivalent cadre posts were sanctioned for the newly established schools.

Coverage of Out of School Children

To achieve Universal Elementary Education, all children in the age group of 6-14 years are to be enrolled in regular schools. Accordingly, out of school children are being identified every year and enrolled in schools as part of SSA. RTE Act 2009 also mandates for enrolment of

out of school children in regular schools in age specific class and provision of special training to bring them on par with other children of that class. During XI Plan period 10.45 lakh out of school children were enrolled in regular schools and provided bridge course/ special training.

Support to Madarasas

Support was provided to about 1068 madarasas covering 92,699 children to implement formal curriculum by the end of the 11th five year plan.

2859 Vidya Volunteers were provided to all Madarasas to teach Telugu, English and Science subjects.

Free Uniforms

As a part of the implementation of RTE Act, uniforms were supplied to 52.66 Lakh children during 2010-11 and 56.26 Lakh children in 2011-12.

Quality Improvement

Capacity building of teachers and implementation of innovative activities are the main activities initiated under SSA for quality improvement.

Capacity Building of Teachers

All primary and upper primary school teachers were given orientation programme for about 20 days every year on class room practices. 2,48,873 teachers were trained in 2011-12.

Innovative Activities

Some of the specific initiatives being implemented in all schools to improve quality under SSA are:

- Implementation of Children Language Improvement Programme (CLIP) during 2005–06 to achieve minimum competencies in language and arithmetic.
- Implementation of Children Learning Acceleration Programme for Sustainability (CLAPS) from 2006 – 07 to 2008 – 09, to achieve subject specific competencies in all curricular areas.
- Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) – Attainment of class specific, subject-wise competencies among all children with a focus on improved classroom teaching learning processes.

Revision of Curriculum and Development of New Textbooks

SCERT has been identified as the State Academic Authority according to the RTE Act 2009. It has developed the State Curriculum Framework -2011, on the lines of the NCF 2005. As per the new curriculum framework new textbooks have been introduced at elementary level.

Release of Teacher Grants, School Grants and TLE Grants

- All teachers were provided 500/- every year as Teacher Grant to procure Teaching Learning Material to utilize in classroom teaching.
- All primary, upper primary and upper primary sections of high schools were given School Grant at the rate of 5000/- per primary school and 7000/- per upper primary school every year to procure required equipment, material etc.
- All newly established primary and upper primary schools were provided Teaching Learning Equipment grant of 20,000/- and 50,000/- respectively to purchase the required material for new schools.

Implementation of Innovative Practices at School Level

Certain innovative practices like (1) Wall Magazine (2) School Post Box (3) Student diary (4) Children Clubs (5) Classroom Libraries and Teacher diaries were implemented in schools to develop and nurture innate abilities of children

Snehabala Programme – Self Learning Interactive Material cards for Class I & II

SLIM cards were introduced under Snehabala for the classes I, II and III to make learning more child friendly with improved engagement. Sneha Bala, is a self learning interactive material card system designed as a part of Learning Enhancement Programme.

Features of Sneha Bala

The programme is being implemented across the State for classes I & II.

- Cards are designed for Telugu, Mathematics, Environmental sciences curriculum with attractive colourful illustrations.

- Each lesson is presented in the form of a mile stones.

Each mile stone consist with competency specific, activity / tasks based cards

Conduct of Children Talent Search

Several competitions in running, long jump, drawing, singing, creative writing and elocutions are being conducted every year at school, school complex and mandal levels to encourage children in all aspects, facilitate holistic development and nurture creativity and development. These include the following

Mobile Science Laboratory

This is an innovative practice for demonstrating science experiments, science equipment, and maths lab equipment in schools. Children gain conceptual clarity through experimentation and by using teaching learning material in Maths and Science. The mobile Science vans provide an opportunity to children to view and conduct experiments and also strengthen capacity building of science and maths teachers in conducting experiments and using teaching learning material.

Inclusive Education

- 21765 children are covered under Home Based Education for Children with severe and profound Mental Retardation.
- 54327 assistive devices were distributed so far to the children.
- 36476 schools were provided ramps with railings across the State. CwSN friendly toilets are being constructed on priority basis where required.
- Escort Allowance was provided to 11353 children who attend schools with escort support.
- Physiotherapy camps are conducted at every mandal once a week. 17586 children have benefited through this.
- 382 Inclusive Education Resource Centers were established (one for every three mandals) to provide Early Child Intervention, therapeutic services like Physiotherapy, Speech therapy, vision stimulation for CwSN and referral services to the parents and teachers of the CwSN.

Computer Aided Learning

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides for supply of computers to upper primary schools and implementio of Computer Aided Learning (CAL) to make classroom teaching interesting and for easy understanding of difficult concepts in various school subjects. Accordingly, 3050 schools were provided computers and CAL is being implemented in these schools.

Civil Works

Civil works of 236 new primary school buildings, 55794 additional class rooms, 308 Head Master rooms, 28474 toilet units, 2055 drinking water units, 1537 boundary walls, 21674 ramps were taken up during the period of the 11th Five year plan.

Out of the 743 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas building sanctioned, 375 buildings were constructed and the remaining are in progress.

Out of the 60804 fresh approvals of AWP 53547 were completed and 3901 units are in progress in 2011-12.

45638 work proposals were approved in 2012-13 of which 1528 units were completed and 15568 are in progress.

Achievements During 2012-13

Access and Out of School Children

- 435 new primary schools were opened in habitations where there are no primary school facilities.
- 295 Residential Special Training Centers were opened for out of school children. About 8680 children were enrolled and continuing their education in these centers.
- Details of all out of school children are being noted in the website.
- 23 out of the 27 sanctioned urban residential hostels opened in urban areas and 1326 deprived urban children admitted.
- 4 urban residential schools are running in Hyderabad, Krishna, Khammam and Visakhpatnam to provide education to urban deprived children. About 251 children have been enrolled.

Teacher Training and Quality

- In service Teacher training to primary and upper

primary teachers was conducted in the State during June 2012.

- 133461 primary teachers and 62995 upper primary teachers attended this programme
- A 3-day training programme was conducted for 6973 H.Ms and Asst. Secretaries of School Complexes in July and August 2012.
- 6-day training was conducted for teachers working in KGBVs at district level during September 2012 in three spells. 4955 teachers attended the training programme.

Tribal Education

- A programme called “QUEST” was organized in ITDA schools for providing quality education to ST children. About 99,923 children benefited.
- Sociolinguistic survey on tribal languages is going on in AP by 68 tribal teachers and 10 professors from different universities for expansion of MLE programme in TSP areas
- Mother Tongue Based Multi Lingual Education is being implemented at primary level in 8 tribal dialects for smooth transition of children from their local language to Telugu by the end of primary stage.

Provision for Children with Special Needs

- 11464 Assistive Devices were distributed to identified CwSN during Education Fortnight.
- 3443 Free text books in Braille script were distributed to children with Visual Impairment and who are studying in schools.
- 42 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas at the rate of 2 per district (except Hyderabad and West Godavari) are earmarked as inclusive Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas. One is meant for the Hearing Impaired Girls and the other for Visually Impaired. 473 Girls were admitted in the Inclusive KGBVs.
- 476 qualified Physiotherapists were engaged to provide physiotherapy to CwSN at every mandal point once a week across the state. 15746 children attended these camps.
- 1625 Inclusive Education Resource Teachers (IERTs) were engaged to conduct home based education for severe to profound disabled children. About 21,125

CwSN were covered under this intervention.

- 14,286 CwSN are being provided Escort allowance at the rate of Rs.250 per month.
- 382 Inclusive Education Resource Centers (IERCs) were started to cater to the special needs of the CwSN both in rural and urban area across the State. These centers provide therapeutic services such as physiotherapy, speech therapy, vision stimulation, logistic support for minor corrective surgeries, adoption of special methodology of teaching, provision of guidance and counseling to parents of CwSN and extending other referral services under one roof.
- A programme called “Chinnari Choopu” was conducted to screen and provide spectacles and perform surgical corrections to school children.

Community Mobilization

Education Fortnight (Special Enrolment Drive) was conducted from 18th June to 2nd July, 2012 and 9th July to 21st July, 2012. The following are the main achievements of the drive

- 5 crore Text books were distributed
- 2,43,576 MLE Text books distributed to Tribal students
- 100% Uniforms Cloth was distributed
- 11,692 Aids and Appliances were provided to Children with Special Needs
- 3,356 Spectacles were distributed to Children with Special Needs (CwSN)
- Sanitary Napkins were supplied to 7,00 lakh Girl Children
- Training was conducted to SMC members on RTE Act. 16.24 lakh SMC members underwent this training.

Girl Education

- 743 KGBVs are being run in Educationally Backward Mandals with 112951 enrolled children.
- Girls are being trained in life skills and applied learning skills like preparation of items with low cost and no cost material.

- Balika Sanghas are being formed and functioning in 5700 schools under girls empowerment activities.
- 4814 Out of School girls were enrolled into KGBVs and RSTCs through summer camps.

Management Information System

- Under innovative activity a project of GIS has been developed in convergence with National Informatics Centre (NIC), AP Hyderabad to access school as per SSA norms.
- Each of the 920 UP Schools and 743 KGBVs in the state were provided 5 Desk top computers, 1UPS, 1 Printer and required furniture
- All MRCs in 11 districts were supplied computers, printers & UPS
- Development of CAL CDs is under process.
- A 12-days computer Refresher Course training programme was conducted for 3170 teachers of CAL Schools.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

A policy decision was taken in 1964 to change the structure of Secondary School system and introduce 10 year study duration instead of 11 years, followed by two years Intermediate Education in place of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose system. The Plus two stage education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. The Directorate of Higher Education has been bifurcated into two Directorates i.e., Director of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education with effect from 1-11-1989.

Directorate of Intermediate Education was established in 1989 with the objective of administering Intermediate colleges with particular reference to public funded institutions. There are 812 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The Director of Intermediate Education looks after the functioning of 205 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters.

Four Regional Joint Directors of Intermediate Education offices at regional level and 18 District Vocational

Education officers at district level started functioning in 1999-2000. The offices of Regional Joint Director of Intermediate Education are located at Rajahmundry, Guntur, Kadapa and Warangal.

Conventional courses in Science, Arts and, Commerce and Vocational Courses are offered at intermediate in plus 2 education. 34 Vocational courses are also being offered in 1355 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. Details about district wise and category wise junior colleges functioning are given in Annexure 8.8. The status of Junior colleges functioning under various managements is shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 : Category Wise Junior Colleges

Sl. No.	Category	Number
1.	Government Junior Colleges	812
2.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	179
3.	Private Aided composite degree colleges offering Intermediate courses.	46
3.	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	3889
4.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	698
5.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Government)	12
6.	Incentive Junior Colleges	114
7.	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	386
TOTAL		6136

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

In addition to 698 Exclusive Private Vocational Junior Colleges, 12 Exclusive Government Vocational Junior colleges and 753 Junior Colleges (both Government and private) are also offering Vocational courses.

Enrollment of Students

Details of student enrollment (as per fee paid to B.I.E.) both in conventional and Vocational Courses are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 : Enrollment in Junior Colleges

Academic year	Conventional Courses	Vocational Courses	Total
2009-10	7,84,219	68,085	8,52,304
2010-11	8,18,100	73,078	8,91,178
2011-12	7,88,268	82,252	8,70,520
2012-13	9,16,893	1,01,474	10,18,367

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

Results of Intermediate Examination

A. General Courses

7,56,459 candidates are regular candidates and 1,89,235 are Private Candidates out of 9,45,694 candidates who appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2012 for General Courses. 4,41,966 students passed out of 7,56,459 regular students. Of these 2,04,263 procured 'A' Grade, 1,40,126 'B' Grade, 69,307 passed in 'C' Grade and 28,270 got 'D' Grade. The overall pass percentage is 58.43%. The performance of Girls' at 61.25% is better than that of boys - 55.94%. 52,792 candidates (27.90%) out of the 1,89,235 Private candidates.

B. Vocational Courses

77,150 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2012 for Vocational Courses out of which 64,581 candidates are regular candidates and 12,569 are Private Candidates. Out of the 77,150 regular candidates 34,644 passed. Of these 12,209 passed in 'A' Grade, 20,172 in 'B' Grade, 2,191 in 'C' Grade and 72 in 'D' Grade. The overall pass percentage is 53.64%. Performance of Girls' at 58.02% is better than that of boys at 49.67%. 2,972 candidates passed (23.65%) out of the 12,569 Private candidates.

Abolition of Shift System in Government Junior Colleges

Earlier 269 Government Junior Colleges functioned in shift system. After the concerted efforts made during the last two years, many Government Junior Colleges have been brought back to General / Regular working hours of 9.45 AM to 4.30 PM (i.e. 2 sessions) dispensing with the unhealthy practice of shift system. Funds have been sanctioned and released in phased manner to Government Junior Colleges, which possess land for construction of permanent buildings. This aims to over-come scarcity of accommodation and enable all Government Junior Colleges to function in general/

regular timings invariably. The unpleasant shift system is abolished and the same is to be replaced by General timings. Removal of undesirable shift system is most effective in promoting academic progress / advancement of students. The smaller 45 minutes period, instead of the regular 50 minutes duration was damaging. Further, the 55 minutes lunch break of provided time to students and staff to refresh themselves and concentrate better on studies. General timings are more useful in promoting academic performance/ pass percentage in Government Junior Colleges. This was clearly established in the last three years improvement in performance of students and got reflected in the Public Examination March 2008 results also. Presently, 131 Government Junior Colleges are functioning in Shift System as they function along the Degree Colleges/Polytechnics/Schools etc. in which 51 newly sanctioned Government Junior Colleges & 12 newly sanctioned Government Vocational are included.

Redeployment of Surplus Staff

Many aided Junior Lecturers who are working without sufficient workload in Private Aided Junior Colleges have been identified. The surplus Junior Lecturers in private Aided Junior Colleges are being redeployed to needy Government Junior Colleges to meet requirement of classroom teaching and to reduce the burden on Government of appointing contract faculty.

Appointment of Contract Faculty

About 8,215 Junior Lecturers were engaged on contract basis in Government Junior Colleges during this academic year 2012-13. Faculty on contract are being engaged from the date of reopening to the last working day of the college. Contract Faculty are engaged in Government Junior Colleges duly following the rule of reservation at Zonal level, from the academic year 2009-10. Contract lecturers are engaged at the beginning of the academic year in the vacant posts in Government Junior Colleges and the remuneration was enhanced to Rs 18000/- per month w.e.f. June, 2011 for both Urban & Rural areas. The contract faculty engaged will not be renewed automatically in successive years unless they attain district average or 20% below the district average in relevant subjects.

Recruitment of Junior Lecturers

1100 vacant posts of Junior Lecturers have been filled-up by the APPSC and issued appointment orders. Further estimates have been submitted to Government

to fill-up remaining 4415 vacant posts of General Junior Lecturers and 1735 Vocational Junior Lecturers.

Tele-Lessons (Mana TV) / e - Class Room

Live Tele-lessons on important subjects were transmitted for the benefit of students in 540 Government Junior Colleges through Mana TV. The introduction of Audio Visual instruction has improved results of Public Examination.

Tele-lessons were also broadcasted through Doordarshan Saptagiri channel. It is also proposed to transmit the lessons through Broad Band Connectivity to all Government Junior Colleges in the state in phased programme in addition to Doordarshan Saptagiri channel. Electronic class rooms were established in 593 Government Junior Colleges with latest technology. Content C.D's are provided by the Board of Intermediate Education.

Training Academy (Gurukulam)

Training orientation programmes are designed in academic and administrative matters for Principals, Officers of the Department, Staff and also to Junior Lecturers of General and Vocational Courses.

Up gradation of Laboratories

Government has decided to improve the Laboratories facilities in Govt.Jr.Colleges and to conduct practical examinations in Jumbling System. Accordingly, Laboratory Equipment was up-graded in 566 Government Junior Colleges with Rs.9.80 Crore.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

Construction of buildings, toilets and drinking water facilities are being provided in Government Junior Colleges in the State under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. An amount of Rs. 43.40 Crore was provided for 388 projects, out of which Rs. 38.70 Crore expenditure was incurred upto 2011-12 under RIDF-XI. 313 works were completed, 49 works are to be completed and the remaining 26 works cancelled.

Administrative sanction was accorded by the Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 Crore for additional accommodation in Govt.Junior Colleges under NABARD RIDF-XIII. Out of this, an amount of Rs.32.46 Crore expenditure was incurred. 207 works are in progress and 65 works were cancelled out of

272 works. The department has taken special initiative to complete all incomplete works under RIDF-XI and RIDF-XIII for which no further funds from NABARD is forthcoming. The department has sanctioned Rs.690.11 Lakh for 90 works under RIDF-XIII from regular budget under non-plan.

The Government issued administrative sanction for the construction of attached Hostel Buildings in 19 Government Junior Colleges under NABARD RIDF-XIV and the works are under progress. These works will be completed by June 2013.

Remote Interior Area Development

The Government accorded administrative sanction for construction of additional accommodation to 35 Government Junior Colleges under RIAD program in 2008. Out of these tenders were called for 35 works and finalized for 10 works only. Out of 10 works, 7 completed, 1 work is in progress, and 2 works were not grounded. So far this department released Rs. 278.52 Lakh towards the work done.

Vocationalisation of Education

Vocationalisation of Education was given high priority in the National Policy of Education 1986. The main objectives of Vocationalisation of Education as spelt out in National policy on Education 1986 are according priority for diversifying courses of study, enhancing employability of students, reducing gap between demand and supply of skilled man power, and reducing pressure on universities for admissions. The Government of India provided liberal financial assistance to the state during the 8th plan period for effective implementation of the programme. The State Government released the amount duly converting the plan schemes into non-plan schemes in the 10th plan period. 290 new sections have been sanctioned in the 10th plan under centrally sponsored scheme at a total cost of Rs.16.00 Crore. Classes have commenced from 2007-08 academic year. Vocational Education is to be promoted as a part of the national policy on education for acquiring skills and self-employment.

Vocational pass outs are sponsored for one year apprenticeship training in Hospitals / Business firms / Industry. Selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs. 1970/- per month during this one-year training period, half of which will be reimbursed to the training agencies by Government of India through Board of Apprentice Training Chennai. 15 Apprenticeship Melas

were conducted and 8219 candidates placed upto June, 2012. The intake capacity in vocational courses at plus 2 level is 80,000 and the enrolment during 2012–13 was 1,01,474 in the 1st year.

Short Term Vocational Courses

There are 22 short term Vocational Courses. The State Institute of Vocational Education wing in the Commissionerate of Intermediate Education is authorized to conduct examinations and issue certificates for the short term Vocational Courses to students from the academic year 2006-07. Nearly 9,000 students were admitted in these courses for 3 modules during the year 2011-12 module in various short-term Vocational institutions through-out the State. The department trained 31,000 students through Short Term Vocational Courses during the year 2012-13. The State Institute of Vocational Education conducts 3 months, 6 months, and 1-year duration certificate courses for the benefit of drop outs, SSC failed / pass, Inter failed/ passed candidates through-out the state. It is aimed to improve employability skills of unemployed in both wage and self-employment.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Various programmes are being implemented for sustaining and promoting quality of education and for providing purposeful education , particularly to the students hailing from marginalized sections of the society. The Department of Collegiate Education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality in 252 Government Degree Colleges and 179 aided colleges existing in the state. The department also looks after the development needs of all Government colleges. Details about the number of Degree Colleges and their strength is shown in the Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Degree Colleges and Students, 2012-13
(Nos)

Type	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges	252	1,90,933
Aided Colleges	179	1,43,761
Total	431	3,34,694

Source:Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Important Programmes / Initiatives

A. Academic - Starting New Courses

The Department has introduced need based, job oriented new courses like Biotechnology, Industrial Chemistry, Microbiology, Computer Science, Communicative English, Tourism, Advertising and Sales Promotion etc., in Government Colleges in the last few years on partial self financing basis keeping in view recent developments in Higher Education. PG courses, on self financing basis were also sanctioned every year on the basis of demand and facilities available. These courses are accessible to students belonging to the poor and marginalized sections. During the last three years, 76 Under Graduate restructured courses were started in 78 degree colleges. Similarly, 60 Restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 59 colleges.

Intensive Remedial Coaching

IRC was introduced for Degree final year dropouts to facilitate them to complete graduation and acquire eligibility in jobs market. They are provided intensive coaching in the subjects to be cleared and also provided training in employability skills on JKC platform. The duration of IRC is three months. So far, 19,000 students have taken up the intensive remedial coaching.

Employability Enhancement Jawahar Knowledge Centres

Jawahar Knowledge Centers, initiated by the State Government, have evolved into a dynamic and student friendly platform to accommodate job aspirations of students in degree colleges. JKC has successfully risen to this challenge of training students in skills relevant to the needs of the job markets and is helps them adapt to competitive global business environment. 333 JKC's were established in Degree colleges and students trained in Communication skills, soft skills, analytical skills and computer skills. of Commerce students have the opportunity of undergoing training in financial accounting packages. Students trained in JKC's are shown placement opportunities in noted and well placed companies. Students interested in banking sector are also trained through JKC BET (JKC Bank Exam Training) programme and the curriculum followed in this training programme is in tune with the requirements of Banking sector and bank examination pattern. Efforts are underway to strengthen JKC and increase the placement percentage during 2012-13. JKC achievements are shown in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 : Students Trained in JKC and Jobs Secured
(Nos)

Year	Trained in JKC	Jobs Secured
2006-07	619	354
2007-08	20,787	4,193
2008-09	27,161	2,088
2009-10	9,311	1,852
2010-11	15,967 STP 5,949	2,293
2011-12	21,619	2,048
2012-13	10,756	1,233
Total	1,12,169	14,061

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Accounting Executive Course

Apart from the above programs, a short-term accounting executive course for Commerce students is introduced to provide employable and work oriented skills to students for securing employment under JKC. The duration of the course is 240 hours spread over a period of four months. Intensive training is given in Tally financial accounting package, Communication skills and Computer skills. A total of 5,986 students in 116 Government and Private Aided Colleges were trained. The trained students are placed through campus recruitment drives/ Job melas.

Medical Transcription Course

Medical Transcription Course was introduced in JKC platform on pilot basis at Government City College, Hyderabad. The duration of the course is 3 months and 100 students were trained. 74 students were placed in various medical transcriptions companies immediately on completion of the course.

Special Training Programme

STP was undertaken to train students for job opportunities in Government, and Public sector units. Students are given rigorous training for 2 months to help them succeed in competitive examinations. 5949 students were trained so far.

Special Concession to SC/ST & Disabled

JKC registration fee for SC/ST was waived from this year. Free training was provided to disabled students by meeting their fee from existing JKC funds of respective GDC.

Action Plan for 2012-13

Students in JKC are to be divided into two groups.

- Group I - Students interested in pursuing Higher Studies after graduation.
- Group II – Students requiring JKC training for immediate employment.
- Group II Students will be given priority in giving “add-on training module, fully residential for 10 days at the rate of 6 hrs per day on specific employability skills and special soft skills” before attending job drives.
- Certification of JKC students through NASCOM

B. Infrastructure Development

Establishment of Womens' Hostels

Hostel facility is being provided to women students to encourage their education. University Grants Commission has sanctioned construction of hostel buildings in 78 Government Degree colleges and construction work is in progress. Recently Women Hostels were Sanctioned to 11 more Government Degree Colleges during XI Plan.

Development of Model Colleges

Government of India introduced the concept of Model Degree Colleges covering 374 districts in the country through XI Five Year Plan based on low Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education. Central assistance through the UGC is limited to 1/3 of the capital cost subject to a limit of Rs.2.67 crore per selected Model College and the balance requirement of the capital cost along with recurring costs to be met by the State. The Government of India identified 11 districts in Andhra Pradesh which have GER at 6% but less than national average. These 11 districts are, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, and Nizamabad.

English Language Labs

English Language Labs were established in 75 Government Colleges with an expenditure of Rs.18.00 Lakh for each lab. Students are trained in English Communication Skills, Analytical Skills, Employability Skills and Technical Skills through most advanced user

friendly audio visual mode of learning packages. An English Language Lab has one server with thirty client machines connected through LAN and installed with English Language software.

C. Capacity Building Accreditation of Colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council

Measures are taken to motivate staff and students of colleges to obtain accreditation from ‘National Assessment and Accreditation Council’, which is a significant parameter for assessing performance quality of the college. 120 colleges got B and above grades out of the 130 Government colleges accredited. Grades obtained by the colleges are shown in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 : Grades obtained by Govt. and Aided Colleges
(Number)

Grade	Govt. Colleges	Aided / Unaided Colleges	Total
A	4	26	30
B, B+ and B++	116	66	182
C, C+ and C++	10	6	16
Total	130	98	228

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

30 Govt Degree Colleges got Reaccreditation from NAAC, AP, out of which 10 colleges got ‘A’ Grade and 20 colleges got ‘B’ Grade as on 30-11-2012.

State Level Quality Assurance Coordination Committee

The State Government, at the request of NAAC Bangalur, has established a State Level Quality Assurance Coordination Committee. The Committee reviews the progress towards quality assurance through NAAC assessment and other appropriate measures in institutions of higher education in the state.

State Quality Assurance Cell

Government of Andhra Pradesh established the State Quality Assurance Cell, the functional unit of SLQACC in the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education with the following objectives.

- To plan and organize activities and programmes that help expedite the NAAC accreditation of institutions in the State.
- To take up quality enhancing activities.
- To plan and organize post accreditation activities in the institutions.

Keeping the above objectives in view, SQAC organized a number of workshops, conferences, meetings, seminars etc., for creating quality awareness at the office of CCE and also at different colleges spread across the State.

MANA TV

Department of Collegiate Education is facilitating telecast of curriculum based degree lessons for 12 conventional and 4 restructured subjects through MANA TV, which supports and supplements the normal teaching by providing latest information. This modern and innovative learning system of telecast is received by 170 Government colleges in the State benefiting large sections of students belonging to rural and semi rural areas.

Innovative live programmes like Teleconferences, Telecounselling and Panel discussions were organized through MANA TV which generated huge enthusiasm among teachers and students and led to discussions in colleges. In addition to the above, special live training programme for competitive examinations like BSRB, RRB, SSC are also arranged. Certificate Courses in communication skills and revision for University examinations were arranged for students.

District Resource Centres

District Resource Centers (DRC) were established in select colleges of 23 Districts to optimize utilization of resources by pooling and sharing among all the Government Colleges in the district. This provides additional support to students of Government Degree Colleges situated in semi urban, rural and remote areas. The DRCs have been conducting activities like extension lectures, seminars, academic competitions for students by sharing teacher expertise, labs, library, and other learning resources and sports infrastructural facilities. The DRC has emerged as a platform for conducting various activities over a period of time. Recently, subject wise orientation training programs for lecturers and induction training programs for newly recruited lecturers were conducted on DRC platform in association with APSICHE and Universities.

Extension Programmes

The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is working towards promoting certain community development programmes with the help of colleges under its control. 150 Government Degree Colleges started Consumer Clubs, Eco Clubs, Red Ribbon Clubs and Heritage Clubs to educate students and society about consumer awareness, AIDS awareness, protecting environment and ecological balance and preservation of Heritage and cultural monuments.

State Teacher Awards

The State Government gives State Teacher Awards to meritorious University and College teachers every year commemorating birth centenary day of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great scholar and the former President of India. 48 Awards were given to University Teachers and 35 awards to affiliated college teachers, (total 83 awards) were presented in 2012-13 (on 05-09-2012).

Training Programmes

- The department conducted 6-day Residential Training Programme in association with APSICHE, Hyderabad at Academic Staff College, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam for newly recruited Lecturers from 2nd May, 2012 to 7th May, 2012 on various aspects of Higher Education, Structure and initiatives of the department. 38 lecturers were trained in this program.
- The department conducted 6-day Residential Training Programme for Principals and NAAC Coordinators from 25th May, 2012 to 2nd June, 2012 on quality initiatives in colleges as NAAC accreditation is a measure of quality in higher education. 104 Principals and lecturers were trained in this program.
- The department conducted 6-Day Residential Training Programme at Academic Staff College, MANU University, Hyderabad for newly promoted Principals of Govt. Degree Colleges from 18th June, 2012 to 23rd June, 2012 on academic, administration and financial matters to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills. 35 Principals were trained in this program.
- The department conducted one day training Programme for select Principals and Lecturers on RC & OC on 11-09-2012 to discuss about topics to be selected in courses schedule.

- The department conducted 3-day Residential Orientation Training Programme for select Lecturers in Physics, Chemistry and Commerce with less than 40% results in University Examinations from 13-09-2012 to 15-09-2012 on select topics to improve results in University Examinations. Subjects were chosen on the basis of the degree of difficulty and poor performance of students in University Examinations. 50 Lecturers were trained in this program.
- The department conducted 6-day Residential Training Programme for Principals and NAAC Coordinators from 25th September, 2012 to 28th September, 2012 and on 4th, 5th October, 2012 on quality initiatives in colleges as NAAC accreditation is a measure of quality in higher education. 142 Principals and lecturers were trained in this program.
- The department conducted 6-Day Residential Training Programme at Dr. MCR HRD Institute of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad for newly promoted Principals of Govt. Degree Colleges from 15th October, 2012 to 20th October, 2012 on academic, administration and financial matters with the objective to equip them with requisite knowledge and skills. 79 Principals were trained in this program.

District Collegiate Education Development and Review Committee

The Committee (DCEDRC) was constituted at the district level under the chairmanship of the district Collector to review and facilitate coordination among concerned departments and other organizations for effective implementation of academic, co-curricular and extra curricular activities in Government and aided degree colleges. The DCEDRC meetings for the academic year 2011-12 were successfully conducted, where in fruitful and useful outcomes emerged under the guidance of District Collectors.

IT initiatives

Some of the IT initiatives taken up are as under:

Software development for college Management Information System through departmental website www.apcce.gov.in and Email management.

- Software development for results analysis

- Software Development for workload particulars for prescribed curriculum
- Establishment of English Language Labs

Recruitment of Lecturers in Government Degree Colleges

A.P. Public Service Commission, Hyderabad issued Notification for recruitment of 656 lecturer posts in Government Degree Colleges under direct recruitment. Written Test and Oral Test (interviews) were conducted and final selection list of qualified candidates is to be communicated. 897 vacancies meant for promotion are notified to the Commissioner of Intermediate Education.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education department promotes Technical Education in the State to bring out good engineers and technicians with profound knowledge, skill, positive work culture, improved efficiency and productivity. The ultimate goal is to ensure effective working of our industries and to shape our students to be competitive in the global market.

The department is responsible for development of Technical Education both at Degree (Graduate Engineers) as well as Diploma level (Technicians). The Department implements policies of the State Government and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing applications for the establishment of Engineering M.B.A., M.C.A., B.Pharmacy and Polytechnic Colleges and institutions, enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc., in them.

- The Government's proactive policy has been implemented by this department with increased intake in Technical Institutions particularly at Degree level.
- The department encourages qualitative Technical Education at degree and diploma levels through improved standards set by AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA).
- Encourages up-gradation of equipment through a scheme of Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS) of AICTE.

- Established SONET (Society for Networking for Excellence in Technical Education) to provide interconnectivity among Engineering Colleges, to adopt innovative teaching practices, digital library, video conferencing etc. throughout the State, to benefit all Technical Institutions. SONET today provides latest international technical journals to its member colleges benefiting Lakh of students.
- Conducts web based admissions for EAMCET, ECET, ICET and CEEP as per ranks secured by candidates at 50 and 37 helpline centers in Andhra Pradesh, viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Tirupathi, Kadapa and Warangal. This enables students attend counselling at any one of the above places in the State as per their convenience and select college and course of their choice.
- Coordinates with the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education, Govt. of India and various other organizations/industries to provide apprenticeship training to thousands of Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve their skills to fit into the best production centers in the country
- The department and the State Board of Technical Education and Training arrange transmission of recorded technical lessons and live interaction between students and lecturers through KU Band and teach students via electronic classroom simultaneously around the State.
- Provide facilities for Career Guidance and counselling for Engineering Degree/Diploma students of and enable them plan future prospects
- Encourages establishment of Industry-Institution-Interaction Cell with aid from AICTE. Thus industry can participate in the development of skills of students and staff in different practical areas.
- The department and the Board, provide academic improvement at Diploma level for in-service candidates, through Correspondence cum Contact Courses (CCC).
- Encourages Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) throughout the State in Polytechnics, to update their skills and find out resources for institutional development.

Professional Colleges

The details of professional colleges and intake of students in the state are shown in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 : Professional Colleges and intake of Students

Course	No. of Institutions	Intake
Engineering	707	3,35,000
MCA	644	46,795
MBA	926	86,905
B. Pharmacy	290	29,520
Polytechnics	263	76,000
D.Pharmacy	47	2,560

Source: Technical Education Department

Grant – in-aid is Provided to the following Institutions

A. Degree level

- Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, Ananthapur, Kakinada
- JNTU- Fine Arts and Architecture
- Oil Technology Research Institute (OTRI), Ananthapur
- Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University New Engineering Colleges at Pulivendula, Karimnagar, Vizianagaram
- 21 st Century Gurukulams of AP state Council for Higher Education, Hyderabad
- Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge & Technology (RGUKT) for APIITs

B. Diploma level

- Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Woman, Hyderabad (100% aid)
- Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad (100% aid)
- Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati (50% aid)
- S.M.V.M. Polytechnic, Tanuku (100% aid)
- Food Crafts Institute Visakhapatnam (100% aid).

A. Initiatives to Improve Access

a. Polytechnic Colleges

There are 263 polytechnic institutions in the state with a total intake of 76,000 and 47 D.Pharmacy Institutions with a total intake of 2560. Details about the number and intake in Polytechnics colleges during 2012-13 are shown in Table 8.10

Table 8.10 : Growth of Intake in Polytechnics 2012-13

Type	Number	Intake for 2012-13
Govt.Polytechnics	118	25035
Aided Polytechnic	4	1135
Private Unaided Polytechnics	73	35670
Engineering Colleges	68	14160
D.Pharmacy	47	2560
Grand Total	310	78560

Source: Technical Education Department

b. New Government Polytechnics

The Government has sanctioned 3 new Government Polytechnics during 2012-13 at Chinamerangi of Vizianagaram District, Narpala of Anantapur and Cheriyal of Warangal District to provide increased access to Technician Education.

c. New Engineering Colleges

Two New Constituent Engineering Colleges of JNTU were sanctioned at Manthani of Karimnagar District with the help of Singareni Collieries Co Ltd and at Singur of Medak District to provide access to Engineering Education

d. Second Shift Polytechnics in Polytechnics

Second shifts in 22 Govt., 1 aided and 23 Private unaided Polytechnics was permitted.

e. Second shift Polytechnics in Engineering Colleges

Polytechnic was introduced and admissions made in second shift in 68 Engineering colleges.

B. Initiatives for Improvement of Quality

a. Establishment of Skill Development Centres

SDC is different from other training providers in its objectives and mode of functioning. While other training providers cater to different disciplines and adopt a general skill frame work, SDC restricts itself strictly to students pursuing professional courses in Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges. A training curriculum has been chalked out keeping in mind technical students, immediate job needs and related skill set and the support of live projects.

The Government accorded administrative sanction for Rs 660.00 Lakh for establishing 25 Skill Development Centres in 23 districts of State on a self sustainable basis.

b. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme of Rs 263 Crore with matching state share of 25% and Central share of 75%. 18 institutions have been covered under the scheme to improve the quality in U.G. P.G Professional Engineering and colleges, assist Demand driven Research, Development and innovation and cater to the requirement of employability skills in global markets. 16 Private unaided colleges and 6 University colleges.

c. Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu

The Department was identified under Sub-Mission 3 of Rajiv Yuvakiranalalu and given a target of placing 3400 during current year and 1460 till Dec'2011 and an overall placement target of 17000 till Dec'2015 to Polytechnic and Professional college students of the state.

d. Recruitment

The Government has issued orders to notify APPSC to fill up 839 Lecturer posts which are vacant in Government polytechnics to improve the quality of diploma education.

e. Task Force for Inspection of Professional Colleges

Higher Education (EC2) Department constituted the State Level Task Force, Regional Level Task Force, District Level Task Force for Inspection of Professional colleges in the State to improve quality of engineering and management education.

Schemes

A. Pratibha Scholarships

Merit certificates and Scholarships to meritorious students are being awarded under Pratibha scholarship to promote quality and excellence in education. An amount of 17,500 for EAMCET(Eng), ECET, ICET (MBA, MCA), Rs.20,000 EAMCET(Medical) National level Institutions like IITs and IIMs etc.,and Rs.10,000 for Diploma courses(CEEP) is being provided. An amount of 20 Lakh was allotted in 2012-13 for these scholarships.

B. Remote and Interior Area Development Scheme

The department implementing RIAD in four Government Polytechnics located in Remote areas i.e., Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Srisailam and Paderu for infrastructure development since 2008-09. 1.00 crore was allotted for infrastructure development in 2012-13. Additional Hostel Blocks were sanctioned for GMR Polytechnic, Srisailam worth Rs. 2.27 Crore under RIDF-XIV and the construction is in progress.

C. Apprenticeship Training

Technical Education Department coordinates with the autonomous body under Government of India - the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT) through its Southern Regional Office at Chennai and various organizations/industries for providing apprenticeship training to graduates and diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve skills to fit into the best production centres in the country.

There is a dearth of diploma holders for apprenticeship because they opt for higher education and engineering graduates move on in search of greener pastures, like the IT Sector.

D. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies

The Government of Andhra Pradesh established Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) through Act 18 in 2008 to cater to educational needs of rural youth. Three fully residential IIITs were established under the RGUKT at Basar in Adilabad District, Nuzvid in Krishna District and R.K. Valley in Kadapa District. These institutes are meant to specialize in teaching and research in Information

Technology and emerging areas of Engineering and Science. Around 2000 students were admitted in each IIT in the academic year 2008-09. These IITs offer Under Graduate Programmes that lead to a B.Tech Degree in six years.

Admissions are made after SSC (Class X) on the basis of marks obtained in the board examination. The first two years of education by and large corresponds to intermediate syllabus and subsequent four years are meant for engineering education. The pedagogy followed at RGUKT is based on learning to learn and life long learning philosophy. All education is imparted through the use of Information and Communication Technology. Each student is given a lap top. The RGUKT Head was shifted from IT & C Department to Technical Education Department and an amount of Rs. 600 Crore was allotted during 2012-13 under the plan scheme.

Buildings for New Government Polytechnics

57 new government polytechnics were sanctioned by the Government from 2008-12. Rs. 39.00 Crore were allotted under RIDF XVI in 2012-13 for the construction of polytechnics. Rs 50.00 Crore were allotted under normal state plan for construction of buildings in technical education department during 2012-13.

Rs 5.00 Crore was allotted for construction of Government Polytechnics buildings for Minorities during 2012-13. Construction work in 27 Polytechnic buildings is in finishing stage and others are in Progress.

Craftsmen Training

Under Employment and training programme Craftsmen training is being imparted in 140 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 658 Private ITCs. The total intake capacity of Government ITIs was 24,250 and Private ITCs 74,500 students in 2012-13.

FAMILY WELFARE

Family Welfare Department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 12,522 Sub-Centres, 1,624 Primary Health Centres, 292 Community Health Centres, 91 Area Hospitals, 17 District Hospitals, 11 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 14 Teaching hospitals. There are 116 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 12 Urban Health Posts in Hyderabad

and 272 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas of the State.

Improved literacy standards, raised awareness levels among families, continuous monitoring and care of mother and child before and after deliveries; and improvement in health parameters is being realised over the years through the thrust and concerted efforts that are being put in implementation of several Medical and Health programmes. The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2011 in the state are 17.5, 7.5 and 43 respectively while it is 21.8, 7.1 and 44 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Oct.2012). The Male and Female expected life at birth in the State is 66.9 and 70.9 respectively as against the All India figures of 67.3 and 69.6 in (2011-15). . Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 134 in the state as against 212 in All India as per the Sample Registration System, 2007-09. Details of health parameters are shown in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 : Performance in Certain Health Parameters

Year	IMR	MMR	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Expected Life at birth
2001	66	195 (2001-03)	20.8	8.1	M-64.1 F-65.4*
2002	62		20.7	8.1	
2003	59		20.4	8.0	
2004	59	154 (2004-06)	19.0	7.0	M-65.4 F- 69.4 \$
2005	57		19.1	7.3	
2006	56		18.9	7.3	
2007	54	134 (2007-09)	18.7	7.4	M-66.9 F-70.9 @
2008	52		18.4	7.5	
2009	49		18.3	7.6	
2010	46		17.9	7.6	
2011	43		17.5	7.5	

IMR= No. of Infant deaths during the year per thousand Live Births.
MMR= Maternal Mortality Ratio is proportion of maternal deaths during the year per 1,00,000 live births reported.
Crude Birth Rate =No. of Live Births during the year per 1000 population.
Crude Death Rate=No. of Deaths during the year per 1000 population.
* Projections for 2001-2006, \$ Projections for 2006-2010 @ Projections for 2011-2015
Source:SRS Bulletins, Registrar General,India

A. Maternal Health Care Services

Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to pregnant woman by implementing the following schemes/ interventions:

a. Accredited Social Health Activist

ASHAs act as health resource person of first resort to provide all Maternal & Child Health services to the community in rural areas. Started in 2005-06, a total of 70,700 ASHAs were selected and positioned in 23 districts. After a 30 day training, 55,400 of them were placed in rural areas, 5,300 in urban 10,000 in tribal areas. ASHA day meetings are conducted on first Tuesday of every month. They are sensitized on health issues and are facilitated to meet personnel from convergent departments like Panchayat Raj, Women Development & Child Welfare, Indira Kranthi Patham, Self Help Groups and NGOs.

b. Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Services

156 CEMONC Centres were established at select 4 to 9 First Referral Units in each district of the State to promote institutional deliveries, attend emergency pregnancy, delivery and child birth cases being reported within a range of 35 to 40 kms. Obstetrician and anesthetist specialist services and emergency blood transfusion services are made available round-the clock.

c. Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centres

19 Blood Banks and 81 Blood Storage Centres were established at various stages and are functioning since 2005-06. Indian Red Cross Society has been appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) as the State level nodal agency for providing blood transfusion services.

d. 24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre

800 PHCs were notified as 24 hour round the clock Mother and Child Health Care centers in 1997-98 to promote institutional deliveries as it was noted that 50% of the maternal deaths occur during or immediately after child birth and to reduce infant and neo-natal mortalities. 73,463 deliveries were conducted during 2011-12, and 33,362 deliveries were conducted during 2012-13 (upto September, 2012).

e. Janani Suraksha Yojana

A cash incentive of Rs.700/- is given to pregnant woman to promote deliveries in public institutions in rural areas under this scheme. It was launched by the Government of India (GOI) in April, 2005 and GOAP started implementing it from 1st November, 2005. GOAP

has also introduced Sukhibhava scheme to provide Rs.300/- to below poverty line (BPL) rural pregnant woman who deliver in government institutions along with Rs.700/- under JSY. The scheme was extended to provide Rs. 600/- to under BPL urban pregnant woman who deliver in government institutions. Home deliveries were provided an amount of Rs.500. Rs. 20.80 crore were made available to districts to make payments to eligible beneficiaries in 2011-12. There were 2,61,860 JSY beneficiaries during 2011-12 and 1,03,396 during 2012-13 (upto September, 2012).

f. Village Health and Nutrition Day Centres

VHNDs are regularly conducted in 20,144 villages in the state to increase community awareness issues like age of marriage, registration of all pregnant women at 12 weeks, 3 times check up by MPHA (F), one time by Medical Officer, birth planning in 7th month of pregnancy, promotion of institutional deliveries, post-natal care for delivered women and new born child, breast feeding practices, immunization services, promotion of spacing methods, sterilizations, vasectomies and treatment of minor ailments.

g. Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram

A GOI scheme aimed at providing free cashless deliveries and care to sick new born till 30 days after birth at public health institutions was started and GOAP started implementing it in October 2011. Free cashless deliveries include delivery services, caesarian sections, diagnostic services during antenatal period, free drugs and consumables during antenatal, and post natal period, free diet for 3 days at PHC's, for 5 days in government health institutions in ITDA areas and for 7 days for caesarian sections. Free services also include blood transfusion and transport. The free cashless care to sick new born include treatment, drugs and consumables, diagnostics, blood transfusion and transport.

h. Maternal Death Review

MDRs are proposed at public health facility and community levels. In the first instance MDR are proposed at District Hospital and Medical Colleges and subsequently at block level and accredited private sector facilities are also proposed to be brought within the scope of these reviews. MDRs are to be shared with the Chief Medical Officer for further action. Line listing of maternal deaths is to be done through ANMs/ ASHAs/ other community resources and the audit of such deaths

done at the block/district level for the community based MDR. MDR tools are being finalized by GOI and are expected to be used during the audit. MDR is initially proposed at 2-3 districts as a pilot and will be scaled up after its economic benefits are analyzed. A District Level Quality Assurance Committee to review maternal and infant deaths has been formed in each district with the District Collector as the Chairperson. The District Committee sends a detailed report every month to Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare and the Government about the corrective measures taken to minimize Maternal and Infant deaths.

i. Other Initiatives

- Mother and Child Health Cards are developed for every registered pregnant women & children at all government and private health facilities. 18 Lakh MCH-R cards were distributed to cover all pregnant women and children in all districts.
- Web portal for tracking mothers and children were developed and more than 18.79 lakh mothers and 15.25 lakh children were registered till the end of September 2012.
- Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH): This is a part of the National Reproductive and Child Health – II program. This strategy focuses on reorganizing existing public health system at various levels. To provide these services, steps were taken to improve service deliveries to adolescents during routine checkups and fixed days/timings. These activities include promotive, preventive, curative and referral services. About 675 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics were established throughout Andhra Pradesh.
- Maarpu is aimed at bringing behavior change in community through convergence for effectively reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and to improve health and nutritional status of women & children

B. Child Health Care Services

The Government of Andhra Pradesh envisaged establishing 44 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 156 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 1372 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening the neonatal care services. 30 new centres are to be established, of which 23 centres will have 20 bedded facilities in district hospitals and teaching hospitals and seven will

have 10 bedded facilities in area hospitals / community health centres with NRHM funds. Child health care services are being provided through implementation of Universal Immunization Program aimed at infants and children to immunize them against childhood diseases. Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha (JBAR) program is targeted to improve the health of school going children studying classes 1st to 10th standard in government and government aided schools.

a. Child Immunization

All infants under one year are vaccinated against VPDs such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, measles, and hepatitis-B under immunization schedule through B.C.G, D.P.T, O.P.V., measles and hepatitis-B vaccines. They are administered DPT, OPV and measles as booster doses when they attain the age of 16 to 24 months. Subsequently they are administered DPT at 5 years TT at 10 and 16 years as booster doses. An Immunization Officer (DIO) is posted in each district supported by para medical staff and provided with cold chain to store vaccines to implement the program. Special attention is being given to SC/ ST, weaker section, outreach, tribal and slum areas by organizing periodic campaigns and publicizing through IEC activities to bring awareness on immunization, Acute Flaccid Paralysis and measles surveillance. Apart from these, routine immunizations including vitamin- A and intensified pulse polio immunization are also given twice a year.

b. Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha

A revitalized school health program known as Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha (JBAR) was launched by GOAP on 14th November 2010. The program is aimed to prevent illness and promote health and well being of the school children, through early detection and care, development of healthy attitude and behavior, ensuring healthy environment at school, prevention of communicable diseases and increased learning capabilities. The children are screened for health problems under the program and provided booster immunisation, vitamin-A supplementation, biannual de-worming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. 98% schools and 90% children and 91,156 children as referrals to the higher health centers benefited from the program since the launch. A De worming day was conducted on 14.09.2012 all over the State and 1,31,08,383 children from 1,04,350 schools in Public & Private sectors treated under this programme

C. Family Welfare Services

Family welfare services are provided by implementing different schemes and interventions which are guided by the Population Policy State formulated in 1997 to improve the quality of services under family welfare programme. World Population Day is celebrated every year on 11th July by organizing public rallies, essay and elocution competitions for school children, cultural programs, health education through print and electronic media, display of banners, distribution of pamphlets, conducting press conferences etc. Mementos and citation are given to best performing surgeons, supporting staff, institutions and districts in functions held at State and District Headquarters.

a. Sterilization Methods

This scheme was started in 1952 to control population growth. Sterilization services are provided to eligible couples who want to adopt permanent or spacing methods to attain small family norm on voluntary basis. While vasectomies and Tubectomies are performed to men and women under permanent methods, oral pills and contraceptive condoms are distributed to eligible couples under spacing methods. IUD is another important spacing method administered to willing females who want to postpone pregnancy for longer duration. Government provides family planning incentives as compensation towards wage loss to BPL, SC and ST. Rs.600/- is given to sterilization of women, Rs.1100/- for mens sterilization and Rs.250/- for all.

b. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services

The objective of the scheme is to provide MTP services to eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancy. The services are being provided at all Government hospitals in the state. 4,707 patients during 2011-12 and 2,365 patients 2012-13 (up to September 2012) benefited under this scheme.

c. Family Planning Insurance Scheme

This scheme was started in 2005 to provide insurance to sterilization beneficiaries through authorized insurance agency. Rs.2.00 Lakh is given on death of a sterilization beneficiary due to sterilization operation within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital and Rs.50,000 for death between 8 to 30 days, and Rs.30,000 for failure of sterilization and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as

expenses for treatment of medical complication arising due to sterilization operation. 54 people were sterilised in 2011, and 44 people up to Sep 2012 benefited under the scheme.

D. Urban Slum Health Services

This scheme was started in 2000 to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to people living in urban slum areas. There 272 Urban Health centres functioning in the state through NGOs with state government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 people in slum areas. 80 UHCs were established in a phased manner from 2005 under NRHM.

There were 17.75 lakh out-patients, 0.67 lakh ante-natal women who were given TT and 0.59 lakh children fully immunized under the scheme in 2011-12.

There were 6.61 lakh out-patients, 0.23 lakh were given ante-natal TT and 0.20 lakh children fully immunized in 2012-13(up to Sep 2012).

E. Tribal Health Services

GOAP initiated a number of initiatives and interventions to improve delivery of effective, accessible and quality health services to tribal citizens living in agency areas.

Adolescent friendly health clinics were established at AHs, CHCs and PHCs in tribal districts. Specialist camps are conducted twice a month in 30 CHCs at all tribal areas. Srisailam project hospital was proposed to be developed as a multi specialty hospital. 61 MCH & Epidemic teams were provided in tribal areas.

a. Staff Recruitment and Posting in ITDA areas

low staff vacancy ratios are ensuring maintainance of critical staff required for health services. While there is a full contingent of 389 Medical Officers, 224 Staff Nurses, 280 Lab Technicians and 280 Pharmacists, 349 out of 1084 MPHA (M) could not be filled due to pending SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

b. Birth Waiting Homes

37 birth waiting homes in 11 tribal areas were sanctioned and constructed to increase institutional deliveries and reduce MMR and IMR. A policy was evolved to provide complete nutrition and wage loss compensation to pregnant women and their attendants who use birth waiting home.

F. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques

The PC&PNDT (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 and Rules 1996 are implemented in Andhra Pradesh to prevent female feticide and to improve female sex ratio.

G. Community Involvement

The community was engaged to improve health services in the periphery through the following schemes and interventions.

a. Untied Funds

Every year each sub-centre is provided with Rs.10,000/- that is deposited in a joint account operated by the Village Sarpanch and ANM. These funds are intended for maintenance of sanitation and public health at village level and for improving facilities at the sub-centre. Similarly each PHC was provided with Rs.25,000 as annual maintenance grant and Rs. 50,000 for Hospital Development Societies (HDS) and each CHC was granted Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1.00.000 per year as untied funds for maintenance of PHCs/CHCs. The funds are intended for minor repairs, facility sanitation, bio-medical waste disposal and referral transportation in exceptional situations.

b. Village Health and Sanitation Committee

21916 VHSCs were formed with ward members, AWWs, ANMs, and WHVs as members, MPHAs (M) & (F) as member conveners and panchayat Sarpanches as chairpersons. An amount of Rs.10,000/- is given to each VHSC every year, towards ensuring optimal use of health service in the village, maintaining quality health services and to prevent occurrence of epidemics in the villages.

H. Special Initiatives

GOAP is implementing emergency transportation to aid patients in health emergencies, fixed day health services to converge services in each rural habitation for identification, diagnosis, treatment, record keeping and referral of high risk cases and health information help line to provide health advice and health counseling to public.

a. Emergency Health Transportation Scheme

752 ambulances with trained technical staff available 24 hours / 365 days through 108 - toll-free telephone number were made operational to cover entire State. Additionally, 40 new fleet ambulances and 4 dedicated vehicles for provision of post natal services to woman were added to the above ambulances during 2012-13. 9.14 lakh patients were transported under the scheme during 2011 and 7.99 lakh patients transported up to September 2012.

b. Fixed Day Health Services

475 mobile health vehicles were placed in all districts except Hyderabad to provide once-a-month fixed day service in rural habitations located 3 km beyond a PHC or CHC according to a predetermined calendar to conduct pregnancy monitoring, treat infants, children and chronic ailments. Each mobile health vehicle is equipped with medical and basic laboratory equipment to perform basic lab tests, a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples. 20.87 lakh patients benefited from this during 2011-12, and 17.80 lakh patients utilized this service up to Sep.12.

c. Health Information Helpline (104 Service)

104 toll free telephone number provides information on various health and health referral services at government hospitals. People can lodge complaints on functioning of health institutions which will be referred to concerned head of the departments for redressal and further action. Information on epidemic out breaks can also be passed on through 104. 24.641 Crore calls were made under the service and services provided to 14.82 lakh calls during 2011-12. Details about expected achievements of Family Welfare Programme and immunization are furnished in Annexure 8.9.

RAJIV AROGYASRI HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Scheme is being implemented through Aarogyasri Health Care Trust to assist 233 lakh poor families from catastrophic health expenditure in the state. The scheme provides end-to-end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of hospitals from Government and private sector. Under the scheme

each BPL family is provided health coverage to the extent of Rs.2.00 Lakh. The scheme was introduced on 01.04.2007 on pilot basis and subsequently extended to the entire state in a phased manner to cover 7.0 crore population spread across the state. 938 identified therapies in 31 categories are covered under the scheme. The entire scheme is funded by the Government and budget is provided through green channel to facilitate unhindered access to required funds.

The scheme was implemented online through an efficient IT portal. All Primary Health Centres (PHCs), which are the first point of contact, are provided with Aarogyamithra (Health Worker) to help illiterate patients. The Trust provides facilitation services such as Aarogyamithra services, Health camp referral, round the clock call centre facility etc. Well organized empanelment and disciplinary system of hospitals, auditing through patient feedback, elaborate field level verification, in-house vigilance etc., ensure quality treatment.

To optimize benefit of surgery/therapy taken under the treatment, the scheme provides packages for one year cashless follow-up services (consultation, testing and treatment) to beneficiary in 125 identified procedures.

Performance of the Scheme

35,391 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 62.98 lakh patients screened in these health camps since inception of the scheme (01.04.2007) till 30th September 2012. 40.80 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 18.17 lakh patients treated as in-patients in 425 network hospitals under the scheme so far. 16.36 lakh therapies were pre-authorized at the cost of Rs.4436.87 crore. Districtwise details are given in Annexure 8.10.

Innovation

This is an innovative non-conventional health insurance scheme in PPP mode and has the following features which make it a unique:

1. First of its kind in PPP mode – The PPP model was adopted wherein professional risk management of Insurance Company is supplemented with administrative capabilities and services of both private and corporate hospitals amalgamated into a unique PPP model of its kind in health insurance and in the country.
2. The scheme is based on process of financial

inclusions rather than exclusion – (which is a cardinal feature of conventional insurance) as all the pre-existing diseases in the identified procedures are covered from day one.

3. Universal coverage of all BPL families in the state irrespective of age, sex, social status and family size.
4. No enrollment process – The sole criteria to be covered under the scheme is possession of a BPL ration card. There is no separate enrollment. All BPL families come under coverage from the date of insurance without any separate enrollment process as the entire premium is borne by the Government.
5. End-to-end cashless service through fixed packages – The packages designed by experts group cover the entire treatment process of the beneficiaries starting right from reporting in hospital until his discharge and 10 days medication after discharge making the services truly cashless for the beneficiary.
6. Aarogyamithra (Health Facilitator) services are provided at each point of contact to the patients viz., PHC, CHC, Area Hospital, District Hospital and network hospital to register, refer, counsel and facilitate services in these hospitals and are provided with CUG for better communication.
7. IT based online processing starting from registration of patients from health camp, referral, registration at network hospital, pre-authorization, patient clinical details including diagnostic tests, claim monitoring, processing and payment.
8. 104 Call center – The call centre helps beneficiaries and other stake holders obtain information on schemes, regulate patient referrals to hospitals to avoid delay in hospital services, ensure prompt attention to grievances and patient complaints, guide and counsel patients and facilitate coordination between various stake holders. It also provides comprehensive health information and services to Aarogyasri information.
9. Coordinators in hospitals for accountability and single point facilitation of hospital services – the innovative concept of identifying a responsible officer (Doctor) in the network hospital provides single point solutions to patient services, accountability and better coordination between Insurance / Trust.
10. Camp Coordinators for conducting health camps

as per Health Camp Policy - Insistence of a Camp Coordinator at network hospital yielded desired results and improved quality of health camps as health camps are one of the key features of the Scheme.

11. Elaborate empanelment procedure through Empanelment and Disciplinary Committee (EDC) to ensure standard and quality of hospitals as per scheme guidelines and requirements.
12. Clear and well defined guidelines and procedures to ensure clarity and transparency for proper selection of cases and facilitation of timely pre-authorization.
13. Work shops, awareness campaigns and regular training sessions for stake holders to create awareness not only about the scheme but also update them about the regular changes made to the scheme from time to time.
14. Social Auditing through postage paid feedback from beneficiary and mass contact programmes of the Government such as Prajapatham and Rachabanda –the beneficiary provides feedback on services in the network hospital through pre postage paid feedback letter. The beneficiaries also participate in mass contact programmes of the Government viz., Rachabanda and Prajapatham and share their experience. Complaints and grievances are also collected by field staff and redressed.
15. Dedicated Medical Audit department for continuous monitoring quality of hospital services.
16. Government hospitals treating Aarogyasri patients are entitled to receive the same payment as private and corporate hospitals. 65 % of the revenue goes to hospital development society and remaining 35% to the team of treating doctors and para medics as incentive. Government has decided to retain 20% of the earnings by the Government Hospitals to create revolving fund to regularly assist these hospitals to improve their infrastructure. This system motivates more and more government hospitals to participate in the scheme and utilize the revenue earned to improve facilities, provide quality medical care and bring reforms in tertiary medical care. 150 Govt. hospitals and institutions, 27 Tertiary care and specialty hospitals under the control of Director of Medical Education and 120 APVVP Hospitals (District Hospitals, Area

Hospitals and CHCs) are empanelled under the scheme and 4,01,162 therapies were pre-authorized at a cost of Rs.985.23 Cr. from 01.04.2007 to 30.09.2012.

Recent Initiatives

A. Stabilization of the Scheme

The Trust initiated the following steps to stabilize the scheme during last four years of its implementation.

- Strengthen pre-authorization process by updating guidelines from time to time.
- Strengthening empanelment process.
- Disciplinary actions against service deficiency and fraud.
- Field level verifications, in-house vigilance and grievance redressal.
- Orientation and training to different stakeholders.

B. Strengthening Government Hospitals

The Trust and the government have taken the following steps to strengthen and enhance participation of government hospitals.

- The Trust reserved 133 identified procedures for Government Hospitals across the State to improve performance of Aarogyasri scheme for better utilization in all Government. Institutions both under the control of DME and Commissioner, APVVP.
- Improved the infrastructure by utilising Aarogyasri funds through revolving fund.
- Specialist services are made available in District Hospitals.
- Targeted approach based on available infrastructure in Government Network Hospitals.

All the above measures improved the performance of Government hospitals from 9.33% of the total cost of therapies in 2008 to 29% of the cost of therapies in 2012-13 up to Sep.12.

Strengthening disciplinary actions against erring hospitals

The Trust has decided to impose a penalty of exemplary cost value as determined by the Empanelment and Disciplinary Committee (EDC) against erring hospitals

and their personnel, for their acts of omissions and commissions such as collection of money from Aarogyasri patients and deficiency in services. The quantum of exemplary cost shall be determined reasonably on the value of omissions and commissions as decided by the EDC, by imposing up to 10 times of its said value. If the network hospital fails to pay the cost, the hospital shall stand delisted forthwith. The barring period for re-empanelment of delisted hospital has been increased from 6 months to 2 years.

Establishment of CMCO Peripheral Centres

Patients without white card need to physically approach the CMCO centre with proof of residence for issuing of a temporary referral card with photograph of the patient for cashless treatment in a network hospital for identified diseases under Rajiv Aarogyasri scheme. The Trust established six peripheral centres at Kurnool, Warangal, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati to enable the poor patients in districts avail treatment under Aarogyasri scheme in Government Network Hospitals across the State.

Biometric Registration of Aarogyasri Patients

Aarogyasri Health Care Trust introduced biometric registration for Aarogyasri patients in the network hospitals to strengthen implementation of the scheme and avoid fraud. The process will also help tracking the patient and his medical records more efficiently and effectively.

Revised Health Camp Policy

Health Camp Policy has been revised and mega health camps are currently being conducted at Revenue Divisional Level by NWHs instead of regular Health camps through PHCs and are conducting multi specialties camps through NWHs. Mega health camps are targeted health camps planned against vulnerable population and diseases unlike general health camps. Screening for heart diseases, cancer, diseases afflicting women and children are given preference in these camps. Multi specialty hospitals will depute specialists in these specialties with screening equipment to these health camps.

Orientation and Training Sessions for Stake Holders

The trust conducts regular training and orientation programmes to all stakeholders such as network

hospitals, field staff etc to appraise the stakeholders about the changes taking place in implementation of the scheme.

Guidelines

The Trust issued fresh guidelines to improve case selection and quality improvement in case of vascular surgery procedures and laparoscopic anaesthesia. Revised guidelines were issued for cochlear implant surgery, intra-operative photographs and health camps.

Changes in Online Solution

Online solution is made more user friendly to streamline pre-authorisation and claim settlements.

Package Pricing Exercise

Aarogyasri Health Care Trust has undertaken the package pricing exercise through scientific method based on the W.H.O. approved procedure. The Trust elaborately planned the exercise by utilising in-house expertise and by involving specialists from both Government and corporate network hospitals. Detailed formats were prepared wherein clinical inputs in detail are obtained in each service centre of the patient flow in the hospital. Several meetings were held and clinical inputs gathered in these formats. The unit prices are derived and final calculations made for each therapy. Seven teams interacted with 200 specialists, held around 150 meetings and worked for about 800 hours to price around 2000 therapies in 33 categories.

ANDHRA PRADESH VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) was established on November 1st 1986 to manage secondary level hospitals. At present there are 234 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State.

Details of the hospitals are shown in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 : Hospitals and Beds

Type of Hospitals	Hospitals (No.)	Beds (No.)
District Hospitals	17	4550
Area hospitals	60	6000
Community Health Centers	121	4810
Speciality Hospitals	10	824
Dispensaries	26	0
Total	234	16184

Source:- AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Hospital Activities

APVVP hospitals provide outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services. These hospitals along with the Primary Health Centers and Teaching hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) act as a platform for implementation of various national health programs like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Family welfare, AIDS, etc.

The District Hospitals (DH) provide service with a bed strength ranging from 200-350 and ten clinical specialties like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental & others.

The Area Hospitals (AH) provides service with 100 beds and four clinical specialties like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery.

The Community Health Centers (CHC) with 30-50 beds provides health care in one clinical specialty. These hospitals are provided with professional Staff (Doctors, Nurses, and paramedics) and medical equipment depending upon their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are provided to all hospitals by the central drug stores under APHMHIDC as per the requirements specified by APVVP.

Human Resources

There are 2234 Medical, 4733 Nursing and 3893 Paramedical, 2743 Support and Administration cadres working for health care of in the state. Vacancies are being filled up to provide better medical care to needy patients. Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted to third party agencies and other non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or contract basis.

Hospital Performance

The comparative performance of hospital activities in nine key indicators are shown in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 : Performance Indicators of Hospital Activities
(Nos in Lakh)

Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to Sep-12)
Out patients	276.81	277.24	141.81
Inpatients	26.06	24.14	13.30
Major Surgeries	1.02	1.12	0.61
Sterilizations	1.09	1.12	0.54
Deliveries	1.74	1.88	0.97
Ultra Sono Graphy	1.66	1.79	0.97
X- Rays	5.03	5.05	2.66
E.C.G	1.29	1.30	0.77
Lab Tests (Lakh Nos.)	82.92	89.82	50.17

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Performance of National Rural Health Mission

Under NRHM APVVP received Rs.6.00 Crore towards strengthening of district and sub-district level hospitals. Certain works are taken up as follows. Equipping CEMONC Centres; establishing of NICUs; Provision of Ultra Sound Scanners; Provision of Minoe equipments for patient care; and Provision of emergency drugs and consumables.

Performance of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under NRHM, RCH-II Programme

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme is being implemented at the hospital level.

The Scheme aims to provide cashless deliveries and care to sick new born for 30 days after birth, make local purchase of emergency drugs and consumables, facilitate diagnostics for ANC checkups and provide free blood and free diet. There are 16 and 32 empaneled district hospitals and area hospitals respectively under Rajiv Arogyasri.

Trauma Care Centres

The Government has taken up establishment of trauma care centres in 10 APVVP Hospitals located on two National Highways (5&7) to provide immediate emergency Medical care to accident victims. The work on this is in progress.

HEALTH

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme is implemented as 100% Government of India sponsored scheme since 1962. Iodine is a micro nutrient and the body requires 100 µ -150µ gms of iodine for normal body growth and mental development. Iodine Deficiency is the single most common cause of preventable mental retardation and brain damage. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women may cause miscarriages, still birth and birth defects. Children with Iodine Deficiency grow up stunted, less active and may be retarded with impaired movement or hearing.

Objectives

- To promote awareness on Goiter and Iodine Deficiency Disorders and their prevention among people living in endemic areas.
- To educate masses about the use of Iodized salt.
- To conduct surveys to assess the magnitude of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Achievements

- The State IDD Monitoring cell and Laboratory was established in the Directorate of Public Health and Family Welfare A.P., Hyderabad to assess the estimation of Iodine in salt and urine.
- The State IDD cell team conducted surveys in Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam & East Godavari districts.
- Out of 2,53,566 Samples that were tested from April 2012 to December 2012, 33975 samples were had Nil Iodine, (13.40%) 81521 samples were found to be with 15 PPM or less Iodine (32.15%) and 138064 samples were found to be 15 PPM or more Iodine (54.45%).

Prevention

- Daily consumption of Iodized salt prevents the spectrum of disorders that are caused due to Iodine Deficiency.
- The daily requirement of Iodine for adults is 150µgms, Pregnant woman is 200 µ gms, 1-5 years children 90 µ gms 6-12 years children 120 µ gms
- Iodization of salt does not cost much

Action Plan 2012-13

- Conducting surveys in Districts and assess the magnitude of IDD.
- Conducting awareness campaign in Districts to create awareness about IDD and use of Iodized salt.
- Coordinating with the civil supplies department to ensure apply of Iodized salt through PDS.

Tobacco Related Diseases and Control

Tobacco use is one of the common factors for 4 major non communicable diseases like Cancer, Cardio-vascular diseases, and accounts for more than two third of all new cases of NCD. Tobacco use alone accounts for one in six of all deaths resulting from NCD.

National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007- 08, during the 11th five year plan.

Objectives

- To bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and Tobacco Control Laws.
- To facilitate effective implementation of Tobacco Control Laws.

The State Tobacco control cell, working from the office of DPH &FW since 2010 has been contributing in reducing tobacco burden in the state. The specific objectives for the year 2012-2013 are

- Increase Inter-sectoral coordination in coming year (between various ministries)
- Extend new tobacco control best practices which proved successful in other parts of the country.

- Initiation and implementation of ban on smokeless tobacco products which contains Tobacco and nicotine as per F.S.S.A 2.3.4 regulation of Government of India.
- Increase mass awareness campaigns and IEC activities in the state.
- Create awareness among various communities about the Tobacco related health hazards and enforcement of COTP Act 2003 provisions.
- Facilitate synergy between NPCDCS and NTCP in coming years and improve Tobacco cessation services at community level including PHC and CHC level.
- Monitor various tobacco control measures apart from Health aspect such as tobacco production and its regulation. Advocacy at policy level on Tax and alternative crops.
- There were more than 17,000 violations recorded and about Rs.25 Lakh collected in challans under various sections of COTP Act 2003 up to Dec.12.
- More than 190 Schools, 31,000 students and 1000 teachers have been covered in Guntur and Hyderabad district. 6 districts and more than 1000 Schools covered under STEPS project in coordination with STCC of State health department. Campaigns in rural areas, and district level tobacco control committee meetings were conducted.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetic, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke

- States have already initiated some activities for prevention and control of non communicable diseases (NCDs) especially cancer, diabetes, Cardio Vascular Disease (CVD) and stroke.
- Central Government proposes to supplement their efforts by providing technical and financial support through National Program for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS).
- The program has two components viz. (i) Cancer and (ii) Diabetes, CVDs& Stroke. These two components have been integrated at different levels as far as possible for optimal utilization of resources.
- Activities have been planned at state, districts, CHC

and sub centre level under the programme and will be closely monitored through NCD cell at different levels

Objectives

- Prevent and control common NCDs through behavior and life style changes,
- Provide early diagnosis and management of common NCDs,
- Build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs,
- Train human resource within the public health setup like doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs
- Establish and develop capacity for palliative and rehabilitative care.

Prevention

Tobacco consumption, poor dietary, habits, sedentary life style and stress etc are the main preventable factors for NCDs.

Action Plan 2012-13

Screening for Diabetes is going on in all identified eight districts (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Krishna, Kurnool and Prakasam) for people above 30 years. 14,76,459 persons were screened, of which 1,15,965 persons were found to be Diabetic and 1,26,319 persons were found to be Hypertensive. 3,733 Glucometers, 71,46,000 Glucostrips and 83,10,900 Lancets, were distributed in the above eight identified districts..

- National Cancer Awareness Day was observed on 7th Nov 2012.
- World Diabetic Day was observed on 14th Nov 2012.

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program

Malaria has been a major scourge in India contributing 17 million cases and 0.8 million deaths every year, prior to the launching of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. The National Malaria Eradication Program was launched in 1958 which stabilized malaria incidence around 2 million cases annually, since 1977. Enhanced

Malaria Control Project was introduced in 1997, aided by World Bank, covering tribal areas of 10 districts in the State. As the problem is mostly concentrated in 105 Primary Health Centers in Tribal areas of the State the project was extended to 128 PHCs including tribal and non-tribal areas. The program was changed to NVBDCP in the year 2004. NVBDCP deals with Malaria, Japanese Encephalities, Suspected Viral Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Filariasis and Kala Azar under an umbrella program.

Objectives

- Prevention of deaths due to vector borne diseases.
- Reduction of morbidity

Strategies Adopted

- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of all vector borne disease cases by weekly/fortnightly surveillance through para medical staff.
- Integrated Vector Control Measures through adoption of insecticidal spray operations, personal prophylactic measures like bed nets usage, biological control measures with Gambusia fish release and source reduction method.
- Capacity building through induction and re-orientation level trainings to in-service staff and other voluntary organizations useful to the program.
- Inter sectoral co-ordination between the medical, health and other departments Health education through Information Education and Communication(IEC) to create awareness among people regarding the diseases its prevention and control.

Details on Vector borne diseases are shown in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 : Vector Borne Diseases

Diseases	2011		Upto Dec 2012	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	31,450	5	24,508	2
Dengue	1209	6	2299	2
Chikungunya	47	0	96	0
JE	4	1	3	0
Filaria (Mf+ves)	242	0	214	0

Source: Directorate of Health

TB Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in 1995 with DFID aid. GFATM is aiding the programme from November, 2005. Hyderabad and Medak are the first two districts to start RNTCP in the state in 1995-96. RNTCP coverage of AP was completed in a phased manner by February 2004. There are 178 TB Units and 918 DMCs (Designated Microscopy Center) and 80,000 DOT (Directly Observed Treatment) centers in the State under the programme.

Goal

The goal of RNTCP is to decrease mortality and morbidity due to TB and cut transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major public health problem. It aims to control TB by detecting and curing sputum smear-positive patients thereby interrupting the chain of transmission.

Objectives of Revised National TB Control Programme

- To achieve and maintain a cure rate of 85% among new sputum positive TB cases registered; and to achieve 90% sputum conversion rate.
- To detect 70% (52 cases per one lakh population) of the estimated new sputum-positive cases after achieving objective 1.

Performance of RNTCP is shown in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 : Performance of RNTCP

Year	Total case detection achieved	New smear +ve detection achieved	Cure rate expected (85%)
2004	105835	44669	84%
2005	108679	44097	84%
2006	107051	44867	84%
2007	111292	49085	85%
2008	114624	49759	86%
2009	114061	49935	87%
2010	114414	50107	87%
2011	111915	50426	87%
2012 (up to Dec12)	81703	38083	87%

Source: Directorate of Health

National Program for Control of Blindness

National program for control of blindness was started in 1976 to reduce prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. The present rate is 1% as per the survey of Government of India in 2006-07.

Disease Control

- Free Cataract surgeries, both in Government and NGO sector.
- Refractive errors detection – School Eye screening – distribution of free spectacles.
- Three eye banks under Government sector at Vijayawada, Kurnool and Warangal.
- Early detection of Glaucoma and Diabetic Retinopathy
- Tele-Ophthalmology by REH-Visakhapatnam to Paderu and Yelamanchili

Objectives

- To provide high quality eye care to affected population
- To expand coverage of eye care services to the under served areas

Cataract Operations

6,47,832 cataract operations were conducted during 2011-12 and 3,53,415 cataract operations were conducted during 2012-13 (upto Nov'12). Details about School Children Eye screening are shown in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 : School Children Eye Screening (Nos.)

Item	2011-12	Upto Nov. 2012
Teachers Trained	16777	10909
School Children Screened (in lakh)	19.13	13.82
School Children detected with Refr. Errors	95821	60775
Distribution Free Glass	50889	19520
Eye Ball Collection	6865	4776

Source: Directorate of Health

NPCB in Tribal Area shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 : Control of Blindness in Tribal Areas (Nos.)

Item	2011-12	Upto Nov. 2012
Cataract Operations	8658	4270
Teachers Training	1564	783
School Children Screened	168273	126735
School Children detected with Refr. Errors	8371	5670
Distribution of Free Glasses	2048	2165
Eye Ball Collection	36	0

Source: Directorate of Health

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) is a decentralized, district based surveillance programme in the country. It is intended to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner. It is also expected to provide essential data to monitor progress of on-going disease control programmes and help allocate health resources more efficiently.

The Integrated Disease Surveillance system is operational all over the country and will help health services to improve alertness of health services to potential outbreaks. The main components in this surveillance system will be: surveillance of diseases; capacity building of health staff at various levels; strengthening of laboratories; provision of computers at the District Surveillance Unit to enable rapid transmission of surveillance data; and partnership with private health sector.

The different types of surveillance under IDSP are:

Syndromic (Form S)

Diagnosis made on the basis of history and clinical pattern by paramedical personnel and/or members of the community.

Presumptive (Form P)

Diagnosis made on typical history and clinical examination by medical officers.

Confirmed (Form L)

Conforming clinical diagnosis by appropriate laboratory tests. The average reporting percentage in IDSP portal for S, P, L forms are 85.3%, 88.5% and 87.4% respectively for 52 weeks (Jan – Dec 2012).

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly

Objectives

- To provide easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to elderly through community based primary health care approach
- To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support
- To build capacity of medical and paramedical professionals as well as care-takers
- To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals and regional medical institutions.

Implementation

- Community based primary health care approach including domiciliary visits by trained health care workers.
- Dedicated services at PHC/CHC level including provision of machinery, equipment, training, additional human resources (CHC), IEC, etc.
- Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery & equipment, consumables & drugs, training and IEC.
- Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutes to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the elderly, introducing PG courses in Geriatric Medicine, and in-service training of health personnel at all levels.
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) using mass media, folk media and other Communication channels to reach target community.
- Continuous monitoring and independent evaluation of the Programme and research in Geriatrics and implementation of NPHCE

Activities at the State Level

- Community awareness
- Planning, Monitoring & Supervision
- Human Resources Training

Oct 1st is observed as the International Day for Older persons (IDOP). The theme of the IDOP - 2012 was "Health Care for Senior Citizens". All institutions like District Hospitals Area Hospitals, CHC's which were identified for NPHCE Programme conducted free Health Camps for all Senior Citizens.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

Fluorosis is a crippling and painful disease caused by fluoride intake. Fluoride can enter the body through drinking water, food, toothpaste, mouth rinses and other dental products, drugs, and fluoride dust and fumes from industries using fluoride containing salt and or hydrofluoric acid.

Fluorosis can occur as water-borne Fluorosis (Hydro fluorosis), Food-borne Fluorosis and Drug and Cosmetic induced Fluorosis. Fluorosis may be Dental Fluorosis, Skeletal Fluorosis and Non-skeletal Fluorosis.

Objectives

- To collect, assess and use baseline survey data of Fluorosis for starting project assessment about the extent of the problem in the state.
- Identification and quantification of the different channels of exposure of fluoride.
- Developing promoting and scaling up integrated approach of fluorosis management.
- Creating awareness and capacity building of stake holders about Fluorosis and its management.
- Creating a comprehensive knowledge and database.

Implementation

- The Government of India sanctioned the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis in Nellore District in 2009-10, Nalgonda in 2010-11, Prakasam, Karimnagar in 2011-12, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar districts in 2012-13.
- Conducting surveys in districts to assess magnitude of Fluorosis.

- Conducting awareness campaign in districts to generate awareness about Fluorosis.
- To organize State level stake-holders workshop.
- IEC and campaigns.
- Conduct school awareness programmes and include material on Fluorosis in school curriculum in primary and higher education. CBSE, NCERT, State Boards and UGC may be requested to include the Fluorosis topic in Syllabi at various levels of education including medical education.

Details of the status on NPPCF is shown in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 : Status on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

Item	Nalgonda	Nellore	Prakasam	Karimnagar
No of schools surveyed	46	66	122	21
No of children examined	2466	2782	3975	1767
No of suspected cases	1628	608	683	1105
No of confirmed cases	1293	484	1098	755

Source : Department of Health.

AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY

The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for India. Provisional estimates put the number of people living with HIV in India in 2008 at 22.7 Lakh. The third phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented across the country by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in a response to the epidemic.

HIV still remains a matter of concern among people having high-risk behaviour. In order to augment the effort to prevent further spread of HIV/AIDS, Government has initiated several measures, focusing not only on prevention, but also on providing services for testing, treatment, care and support to people infected with HIV/AIDS.

94% of the infection is through sexual transmission, 4% parent to child, 0.6% through injecting Drug Use, and 0.4% through blood and blood products. The reasons for such high prevalence of HIV were high promiscuous behaviour and sexual encounters with non-regular partners, high prevalence of sexually transmitted illnesses among intercourse partners, low condoms usage with non-regular sexual partners, large migrant population, large network of national highways, human trafficking and most importantly awareness not resulting in behavioural change.

A.P. State AIDS Control Society was registered in September, 1998. Andhra Pradesh is one of the states with the sixth highest prevalence of AIDS in the country. Among these six states, Andhra Pradesh tops the table in terms of the maximum PLHAs (People living with HIV/AIDS) in the country. However, through sustained efforts, during the last three years, the prevalence has come down, as per reports of the year 2010. The estimated adult population living with HIV/AIDS is 4.24 – 5.96 Lakh. The trend of HIV prevalence among various groups involved in the sentinel surveillance is shown in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19 : HIV Prevalence

Risk group	2007	2008	2010	2011
Antenatal woman	1.00	1.00	0.77	NA
STD Patients	17.2	NA	NA	NA
Female Sex workers (FSWs)	9.74	11.4	NA	7
Men Sex men (MSM)	17.04	23.36	NA	10
Intravenous Drug Users		6.94	NA	3

NA: Not Applicable Source: AP State Aids Control Society

Policy Initiatives

The Nations AIDS Control Programme–Phase III (2007-12) commenced on 6th July 2007, to take forward the initiatives on HIV/AIDS control programme in the country.

In accordance with the goal of NACP-III, the State of Andhra Pradesh aims to reverse the epidemic by reducing new infections as estimated in the first year of the program, by 60% in the State by 2012. This to be achieved by introducing focused prevention interventions by implementing community-led structural

interventions for key population groups, motivating and enabling community ownership of the HIV/AIDS Programme and translating awareness and knowledge into behaviour change leading to adoption of safe practices at individual and community levels.

Strategy for High-Risk Population

The primary focus of prevention activities is to prevent transmission of HIV virus among High Risk groups like female sex workers (FSW), male sex with male (MSM) Intravenous drug users (IDUs), Truckers and Migrants. For this 169 targeted interventions are in operation in the state covering about 3 lakh HRGs and bridge populations. The coverage for the targeted population has been streamlined through upscaling and realignment of interventions based on revised mapping of HRG in the state. The HRGs are covered by NGOs supported by APSACS.

The package of services provided to the targeted population for prevention of HIV are correct and consistent use of condom, STI management through NGO run, private practitioners and Government run STI clinics, enabling environment through advocacy, extension of HIV testing services at ICTC. Other need based support for social entitlements, community organizations and capacity building support have also extended to strengthen the program. Link workers scheme focused on covering scattered HRGs in rural areas is being implemented in all 22 districts of the state through two funders, viz., NACO and UNICEF.

SHUBHAM Campaign

Referral to ICTCs and testing of HRGs for HIV is a key component under targeted interventions to prevent spread of infection. "SHUBHAM" was a unique and pioneering initiative of APSACS's and aims to improve HIV testing and hence converting them from "unknown to known HIV" status. It was carried out in two rounds across all TIs but the impact was beyond active rounds. It not only tested a substantial number of HRGs but also probably developed an inclination towards regular testing at some of the TI sites as data suggested HRGs with negative result in Round I came for testing in Round II.

Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres

ICTC's are established to encourage voluntary counselling and testing to know HIV status and accordingly step up preventive services to cut down the spread of the

epidemic. 379 Stand-alone ICTCs, 26 mobile ICTCs, 1105 Facility Integrated ICTC in 24 hour PHC's, 222 private sector health facilities under PPP which offer ICTC and PPTCT services have been established. Mobile ICTCs are supported with counsellors, lab technicians, test kits and consumables etc., Facility Integrated ICTC located in PHCs and CHC level are managed by Nurse Practitioners who provide counselling, and testing. Other types of ICTCs are manned by counsellors and LTs. Nearly 14.2 lakh general clients and 11.5 lakh pregnant women were tested in 2011-12 and 65 thousand positives (61,663 general and 3643 ANC) identified. Mother baby pair coverage with Nevirapine prophylaxis has been as high as 91% in 2011-12 and in the financial year 2012-13 (up to Sept.12). Nearly 5.5 lakh general clients and 4.3 lakh pregnant women were tested and a total of 39 thousand positives (28,776 general clients and 1456) were identified.

Blood Safety

To prevent HIV infection through infected blood and blood products, blood safety programme have been taken up. There are presently 232 licensed and active Blood banks of which 111 are NACO supported. 19 Blood Component separation units, 2 Model Blood banks (IPM and SVRR) have also been started. About 7.4 lakh units of blood was collected with 0.3% positivity in 2011-12 and in 2012-13, 4 lakh units were collected upto Sept.12.

Early Sexually Transmitted Infection Detection and Treatment

Strong STI/RTI prevention, testing, and treatment component is vital for a comprehensive program to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. About 105 Designate STI/RTI Clinics (DSRCs) were operational in the state to provide these services. As evident from data, there has been a tremendous uptake in utilization of DSRCs in state. Almost 3.5 Lakh visits were made to DSRCs during the fiscal year 2011-12 which is almost ten times higher than the visits made in 2008-09. Almost 2.5 Lakh episodes of STI/RTI syndromes were treated at DSRCs during 2011-12 (75% of the annual target). Infrastructure strengthening, appointment of counsellors at DSRCs followed by quality training and extensive supportive supervision has been the focus for improvement in service uptake from DSRCs. Branding of DSRCs, specific communication strategy for demand generation as well as NRHM collaboration has also played its role in improving uptake of services from DSRCs.

Care, Support and Treatment ART Centres

With the introduction of Anti-Retroviral Therapy treatment, life span of PLHAs has been increased. As per NACO Guidelines, all HIV positive people are registered for Pre-ART and their Blood samples tested for CD4 cell count. Depending on clinical conditions and CD4 cell count, PLHAs are provided with ART medicines. At present there are 45 ART centres (including 2 in Private sector) with more than 4 lakh people on pre-ART and about 1.2 lakh on ART treatment during the year 2012-13 up to September 12. In addition 84 link ART centres were started to dispense drugs.

Community Care Centres

PLHAs require a care continuum and support for treatment for opportunistic infections and short stay. There are 36 Community Care Centres supported by NACO (Including 2 CCC for Children), 34 centres supported by State Government, including 6 Temporary hospitalization wards to provide these services. More than 1.58 lakh PLHAs utilized CCCs services during 2011-12

District Level Networks

Under GIPA (Greater involvement of People Living with HIV /AIDS) a new wave has been created in the state to involve more PLHAs to participate in all HIV/AIDS initiatives to promote positive prevention. So far more than 1 lakh PLHAs have been motivated to become members of these networks across the state and measures are taken to build capacities of these networks for accessing and availing various Government schemes. Women Support Groups with positive women have also been formed and are marching towards empowerment and self-sustainability. One of the major objectives of these networks is to reduce the stigma & discrimination at community level.

Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming HIV has become a prime focus in the Primary Prevention interventions in current year. Partnerships with different departments like Youth, Tribal Welfare, School and Collegiate Education continue to address HIV related issues in the target population. As a part of mainstreaming, and sensitization newly recruited Police Trainees were also taken up in partnership with the State Police Department. Capacity building of ANMs and ASHA workers on some of

the key issues related to HIV/AIDS is being done in collaboration with NRHM. A special programme called CABA for Children Affected By AIDS is implemented in 2 districts to address the care, support and treatment aspects and hundreds of CABA are linked to services like Education, Health and Nutrition provided by concerned departments. Measures were also taken to address HIV issues in the work places of some of the major industries in the state.

District Project Management

“District AIDS prevention Control Units” (DAPCUS) were established in all districts for convergence with NRHM under a new initiative. The decentralizing and programme implementation and all posts in DAPCUS were filled as sanctioned by the Government.

Identity Cards and Pensions to People Living with HIV/AIDS

“SAHARA” identity cards for patients receiving the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) medicines are provided, which help them to access benefits provided by the Government like concessions for travel, priority in housing schemes and pensions etc., without any stigma of discrimination. More than 38,000 persons receiving the ART medicines were issued with SAHARA identity cards so far. About 25841 PLHAs from BPL and who were on ART continuously with 6 months are getting pensions from State Government. 50,000 PLHIVS on ART treatment are utilizing 50% concessional on bus pass to access ART services.

It is envisioned that by the end of 2010, there will be increased access to voluntary HIV testing, STD treatment condom usage treatment for opportunistic infections and availability of ART medicines besides reduction of stigma and discrimination.

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity, equal pay for equal work, no discrimination to all women. It also allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children to be made by the State for securing

just and humane conditions of work that renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Most of the previous Five Year Plans and programmes aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards there is a shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. Access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections, in rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector to education, health and productive resources is being taken care of. All these efforts have resulted in increased participation by women in various social and cultural activities, and science and technology fields etc.

Women now participate in all activities such as education, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc

All out efforts are being made for development and welfare of children whose overall development is recognized as the ideal way for fostering national human resources. The National Charter for Children notified in the year 2004 underlines the commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents etc. The Government is running the following institutions for Women and Children to cater to their needs in difficult circumstances.

Institutions

The Department is running 81 Homes for Children and 34 Institutions for Women to cater to the needs of Children and Women in difficult circumstances

A. Service Homes

Five Service homes are functioning in the state at Kannapuram (West Godavari District), Nellore, Anantapur, Warangal and Hyderabad. At present, there are 307 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 730. These Homes are meant for rehabilitation of socially and economically deprived categories of women in the age group of 18-35 years. The inmates are provided necessary training for skill upgradation in various trades and condensed courses for appearing in 7th and 10th class. Food, shelter, clothing and medical care is provided in these homes. 221 inmates of orphans, semi orphans and destitute are studying in the 3 year diploma course of Architecture, Civil, Computers, Electronic & Communication Engineering.

B. State Homes

Four State Homes are functioning in the state at Srikakulam, Rajahmundry, Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad with 104 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 300. These Homes are meant for women discharged from correctional institutions and women who are unable to protect themselves. Food, shelter and clothing are provided besides imparting training in various trades for self-employment, wage employment/ job employment.

C. Rescue Home

One Rescue Home is functioning in Hyderabad with 9 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 30. Women who are rescued by the Police and are facing trial in the court are given shelter during the trial period. They are provided with shelter, food, clothing, medical and training in skill development.

D. Homes for the Aged

There are two Homes functioning in the State—one each at Hyderabad and Chittoor with 48 inmates at present, against the sanctioned strength of 60 (30 each). These Homes provide peaceful and comfortable living for the old destitute women above 60 years of age with food, shelter and clothing.

E. Homes for Collegiate Girls

There are 6 homes functioning in the State at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur, Tirupati, Warangal and Hyderabad with 210 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 250. Inmates of childrens homes who pass 10th Class and are in the 15-25 years age group are admitted in these homes to pursue higher studies and allowed to stay for a maximum period of 5 years.

F. Working Women's Hostels

16 Hostels are functioning in the State with 889 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 890. These hostels provide food, shelter and security to middle class working women. Women earning a monthly income of less than Rs.5,000/- are eligible for admission in class 'A' cities and those getting less than Rs.4,500/- are eligible for admission in other cities and towns. The inmates contribute mess charges and other administrative expenditure like water and electricity charges.

Ujjawala Scheme

The Ministry of women and child development, New Delhi formulated Ujjawala a new comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. This scheme provides food, shelter, clothing, counseling, legal aid to the inmates in rehabilitation. 11 Ujjawala rehabilitation homes were sanctioned for the State. During 2012-13 (upto Sep, 2012) 849 beneficiaries benefited under this scheme.

Swadhar Shelter Homes

The scheme for women in difficult circumstances aims at covering primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, besides emotional support, counseling and a package for rehabilitation and reintegration specifically for women and girls rescued from trafficking.

The home strength ranges from 50 - 200 beneficiaries. 26 Swadhar shelter homes are sanctioned, of which, 25 homes are run by NGOs and 1 home is under the control of Women Development and Child Welfare department. 1488 persons benefited under this scheme during 2012-13 (upto Sep, 2012).

Children Institutions Children Homes

Children homes are meant for girl orphans, semi-orphans, children of disabled parents and ex-servicemen. Children in the age group of 6-10 yrs and in special cases upto 12 years are admitted. Children are provided boarding, shelter, clothing and medical care till 10th class or 18 years of age whichever is earlier. There are 81 children's homes functioning in the State. The sanctioned strength of each home is 60. There are 4,621 children admitted as against the total sanctioned strength of 5,330. Nominal charges were enhanced from Rs.25/- to Rs.75/- per month per inmate of children's homes. Certain innovative schemes were introduced in children's homes like Computer Training / Sports, Yoga / Special Coaching for 6th to 10th classes / Bul Buls and guides, training in creative arts etc for overall improvement of children's knowledge.

Sishuvihar and Sisugruhas

Abandoned infants and orphans below six years of age are admitted in Sishuvihars and Sisugruhas. The children of sishuvihar are given for legal adoption to childless couples. There are two Sishuvihars in the State - one at

Hyderabad and the other at Chittoor. The sanctioned strength of each Sishuvihar is 30. The Sishuvihar in Hyderabad accommodates more than 168 Children at a time. 167 children were accommodated during 2012-13. The present strength in Sishuvihar Chittoor is 14. There are 23 Sisugruhas in the state. During 2012 (upto Dec.12), 198 children (188 in-country + 10 inter-country) were given for adoption to childless couple.

Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 (DV Act No - 2005)

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, Act-2005 and Rules 2006 came into effect from 2006. As per the orders of the Registrar (Vigilance), High Court of Andhra Pradesh, all principal districts and sessions Judges in the state and Metropolitan sessions Judge, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts have to fix a day in a week or fortnight to each court to take up cases filed under PW DV Act-2005.

Sixteen Districts like Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Khammam, Karimnagar, Krishna, Nalgonda, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Ongole, Ranga Reddy, and Hyderabad have fixed a day for hearing exclusive Domestic Violence cases at Sessions Courts of their respective districts. Moreover, the Metropolitan Session Judge, Hyderabad has specially allotted 3 courts i.e., I, III and IV Metropolitan Magistrates to exclusively hear Domestic Violence cases in Hyderabad District. At present, 19915 petitions were received, out of which 10963 DIRs were filed up to Sep, 2012; 4565 cases were compromised through counselling; Interim Orders received for 890 cases; and final orders issued for 2806 cases up to 30-09-2012 under the DV Act.

Initiatives under Anti-Trafficking

- 26 Swadhar Homes and 11 Ujjawala Homes were sanctioned by GOI to ensure rehabilitation of VOCSETs (Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking)
- 1423 VOCSETs were provided vocational trainings in various trades along with job placements, 963 VOCSETs were reunited with their families and 95 VOCSETs re-married and mainstreamed into society.
- 32,012 Balika mandals and 23,730 Kishor Samooh were formed to create awareness on anti-trafficking issues and 31,465 Community vigilant groups formed to prevent trafficking of women and children at

village level. Government enhanced the immediate relief amount provided to trafficked victims from Rs.10,000 /- to Rs.20,000/ since Oct,2012.

Integrated Child Development Services

ICDS Scheme is the single largest centrally sponsored integrated programme of Child Development scheme. It was started in 1975-76 in 2 erstwhile blocks on a pilot basis and spread in to all mandals in the state. The universalization of ICDS with quality and revised norms from April, 2007 increased the spread of ICDS. There are 387 ICDS projects (300 in Rural areas, 29 in tribal areas and 58 in urban areas) with 91,307 anganwadi centers. Details of ICDS projects and anganwadi centres are shown in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 : ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres

Year	Total ICDS Projects	Anganwadi centres		
		Main	Mini	Total
2005	363	56539	4211	60750
2008	385	73944	7620	81564
2010	387	80481	10826	91307
2011	387	80481	10826	91307
2012	387	80481	10826	91307

Source: Women Development & Child Welfare Department

Services Provided by ICDS Scheme

- Supplementary nutrition to 6 months to 6 years aged children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Immunization of children and women.
- Health check-ups to children and women.
- Referral services to children and women.
- Nutrition and health education to mothers and adolescent girls.
- Non-formal pre-school education to 3-6 years children.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 387 ICDS Projects covering 80,481 main Anganwadi Centers and 10,826 mini AWCs. At present the coverage of beneficiaries under SNP component is 76 (average by saturation) for 1,000 population. 57.43

lakh beneficiaries were covered under SNP during 2012-13 (upto Sep,12). The following food models are implemented under SNP.

Modified Therapeutic Food

A.P Foods (Govt. undertaking) prepares and distributes the food in 220 ICDS Projects. The Modified Therapeutic Food is being supplied to the children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years. Modified Therapeutic food contains roasted wheat flour, sugar, full fat soya flour, vanaspathi and fortified with vitamins and minerals. 110 grams of food is being given to children as Take Home Ration and contains 490 K.Cal and 14 grams of protein. Double ration is being provided to malnourished children.

Hot Cooked Food

Instant Hot Food Mixes i.e., halwa mix, kichidi mix and sweet porridge are being provided to ICDS beneficiaries in the 3 to 6 years age group children and pregnant and lactating mothers. 90 grams ration food is given to children, containing 400 K.Cal and 11 grams of protein and 125 grams ration food is being given to pregnant women, containing 543 K.Cal and 15grams of protein is being provided to children and pregnant women.

Snack Food

Extruded Snack Food is being given at the rate of 25 grams for four days in a week to children and mothers in 8 districts and boiled eggs are provided for two days in a week to all categories in all districts.

Local Food Model

Local Food Model is being implemented in 157 ICDS Projects to enhance community ownership of the SNP and also improve the quality and acceptability of SNP by beneficiaries. Hot pongal, broken wheat kichidi and snack food with 400 Kcal 11 grams of protein and boiled eggs are provided. In addition to the above, eggs are provided twice a week to all categories of beneficiaries.

M/s. Naandi Foundation supplies Hot cooked SNP to 3-6 years children in 5 ICDS Projects of Hyderabad District. AP Foods supplies food to children in the age group 6 months to 3 years and Pregnant and Lactating women. Biscuits or fruits for 2 days and egg once a week is provided as snack food.

M/s. Akshyapatra Foundation supplies Hot cooked SNP to all categories of beneficiaries in 3 Urban ICDS Projects

of Visakapatnam, 1 ICDS Project of Rangareddy and 1 ICDS Project of Medak Districts. Boiled Chick peas (Kala Channa or Kommu senagalu) at the rate of 25 gms for four days and boiled eggs for two days in a week are provided to all categories of beneficiaries.

The following activities were taken up during 2012-13 to bring awareness among people on healthy diet and importance of balanced diet for all age groups in particular children, adolescents and women.

Mahila Sishu Chaitanyam Campaign was conducted from 23rd to 28th July, 2012 in all AWCs / Mandals and District Head Quarters. Breast feeding awareness programme was conducted from 1st to 7th August 2012 in all AWCs/ Mandals and District Head Quarters.

Nutrition awareness campaign was conducted from 1st to 7th September, 2012 in all AWCs/ Mandals and District Head Quarters. It is proposed to provide one full meal to Pregnant & Nursing Women in 3 ICDS Projects on pilot basis from 1st November, 2012 to improve nutritional needs of Pregnant & Nursing Women.

Community Managed SNP

Community Managed SNP is being implemented in two ICDS Projects i.e., Siricilla and Vemulawada, of Karimnagar District. Mothers Committees prepare food and supply to the A.W.Centers. They supply jowar mix containing jowar, groundnuts, roasted chenna and sugar.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABALA

The scheme was launched by the Government of India on 19th Nov 2010. The scheme aims to cover Adolescent Girls in the age group 11 to 18 years in all ICDS projects in select 200 Districts across India on pilot basis. In Andhra Pradesh seven districts of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar and Hyderabad were selected for implementation of this project during the year 2010-11. 117 ICDS Projects in 7 districts will be covered for implementation of the Scheme. 6.19 lakh persons during 2011-12, and 6.03 lakh persons in 2012-13 (up to Sep12) benefited under this scheme.

Objectives

- enable self-development and empowerment of Adolescent Girls;

- improve their nutrition and health status
- spread awareness among them about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), and family and child care
- upgrade their home-based skills, life skills and vocational skills
- mainstream out-of-school Adolescent Girls into formal/non formal-education; and
- Inform and guide Adolescent Girls about existing public services, such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

Formation of Kishori Samooh

A group of 15 to 25 Adolescent Girls from the village/ area of the AWC are created at the AWC level under the Scheme Kishori Samooh. Girls in each group select three leaders of their choice for a year. In this selection, they may be guided by the AWW and, school-teacher of the village. These girls will be called 'Sakhi' and 'Saheli', which in English mean 'friend'. The concept of Sakhi and Saheli is meant to lead to development of leadership abilities, team spirit, motivation to be the next Sakhi and Saheli, understanding democracy at a very basic level, and providing information and guidance to peers.

The identified girls, i.e., Sakhi and Sahelis, will be given training as per prescribed module at the project/circle level to serve as peer-monitors for Kishori Samooh. Sakhi and Sahelis participate in day-to-day activities of AWC, in providing pre-school education and supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, etc. They can also facilitate the AWW in other AWC activities, like accompanying the AWW for home visits (two to three at a time), which will serve as a training ground for future. 23730 beneficiaries benefited under this scheme up to Sep12.

Kishori Sadassu

Kishori Sadassus are being celebrated once in three months. Supplementary nutrition, IFA supplementation, health check-up and referral, Nutrition and health education, Counselling/guidance on family welfare, ARSH, childcare practices and home management, life skills education and accessing public services and vocational training for adolescent girls are the various services under the scheme.

All 11-18 years girls, regardless of whether they are

out-of-school or school-going, are given supplementary nutrition. Each girl is given 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein per day, (at the rate of Rs 5 per day). Adolescent Girls are identified in the 7 selected districts for coverage under SNP.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) (A Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme):

IGMSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, approved by the GOI in October, 2010, under which grant – in –aid is released to States / UTs. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme to be piloted initially in 52 districts across the country. The Scheme will be implemented using the platform of ICDS. In Andhra Pradesh, the scheme is being implemented in the selected districts of West Godavari and Nalgonda. The scheme was launched in West Godavari in October, 2011.

Objectives of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana Scheme

Improve health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating (P & L) women and young infants. Pregnant Women of 19 years and above are entitled for benefits under the scheme for the first two live births. The beneficiaries are paid Rs.4000/- in three installments between the second trimester till the child attains the age of 6 months on fulfilling specific conditions related to maternal and child health. Anganwadi worker (AWW) and Anganwadi Helper (AWH) receive an incentive of Rs.200/- and Rs.100/- respectively per Pregnant & Lactating women after due transfers of cash to the beneficiary is completed. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was 31,788 during 2011-12 and 20,869 during 2012-13 up to Sep.2012

Kishori Shakti Yojana

The Government of India introduced a new 100% centrally sponsored scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls by breaking the inter-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantages and provide a supportive environment for self-development in 2000. The main focus is on nutrition, health, education, skill development training and social awareness. Awareness Programmes and trainings are planned in 385 ICDS Projects. After starting SABLA Programme in 7 Districts and in 117 Projects the KSY is being implemented in 16 Districts and 268 Projects. Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11-18 years are the beneficiaries of the scheme. Details of beneficiaries covered under the scheme from 2007-08 to 2011-12 are shown in Table 8. 21

Table 8.21 : Adolescent Girls Covered

Year	Beneficiaries
2007-08	5938
2008-09	18416
2009-10	7700
2010-11	11040
2011-12	8120

Source: Women Development & Child Welfare Dept.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Government of A.P. launched the ICPS on 5th May, 2010. The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate and ensure effective protection and empowerment of Woman and Children by synergizing services chain of Government & Non-Government. and private sector organizations, expert institutions & concerned individuals.

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services to vulnerable children, children of socially excluded groups like migrant families, families living in extreme poverty, SCs, STs & OBCs families affected by discrimination, minorities, children infected and / or affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, child drug abusers, children of substance abusers, child beggars, trafficked or sexually exploited children, children of prisoners street & working children. A total of 902 Village Child Protection Committees have been formed in various districts till date.

Achievements

ICPS staff participates in preventing child marriages in districts and about 179 child marriages were stopped from January 2012 to July 2012.

- Convergence meetings with all the departments like Education, Health, Police, Legal Services Authority, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (PR&RD), Revenue, Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare, etc. were organized effectively in all districts to prevent child issues in districts.
- Rs 5.00 Lakh was released to each district for providing sponsorship and foster care for mentally challenged, HIV infected children and orphan children in 2010-11.

An amount of Rs.1.30 crore was released during 2010-11 for upgradation of 9 existing children's homes. Andhra Pradesh Women's Finance Corporation Ltd is the

identified agency for upgradation / repairs of existing children homes. Rs.1.27 Crore was released during 2010-11, Rs. 6.69 Crore released for the year 2011-12 and Rs.6.55 Crore for the year 2012-13 towards maintenance grant of children homes run by the Department.

Early Childhood Care and Education

The main objective of this programme is to cater to the needs of development of children in the age group of 3-6 years. Pre-school education aims at ensuring holistic development of children and provision of a learning environment to children conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

Pre-school activities strengthen the child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform better in school entry and also improve regular attendance in schools. It aims to improve school enrollment and school retention in rural areas, relieve older sibling mostly girls from the burden of child care and enable them to attend school and prepare children to adjust to formal school.

Pre-school material like story cards, charts, indoor and outdoor play material, color concept, puzzles, school readiness kit, activity kits etc., are supplied to all anganwadi centers every year at a cost of Rs.1000/- per main AWC and Rs.250/- for mini AWC as per Government of India norms.

To make pre-school more effective, orientation training programmes were conducted and 2,200 supervisors, 400 CDPOs, 23 PDs and 6 RDDs trained on implementation of curriculum at AWCs. Demo classes involving 60 AWTCs and 4 MLTCs Instructors to make the orientation sessions more effective were arranged. About 17.12 lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in anganwadi centres.

Girl Child Protection Scheme

The Girl Child Protection Scheme came into force in April, 2005 and aims to:-

Promote enrollment and retention of girl child in school and ensure their education at-least up-to Intermediate level

- Encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years;
- Encourage parents to adopt family planning norms with two girl children;

- Protect rights of the girl child and provide social and financial empowerment to them
- Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls;
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of girl-child.
- Extend special dispensation to orphans / destitute and differently abled girls.

The department of women development and child welfare is the nodal department for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.

Eligibility Conditions

Only children fulfilling the following conditions, will be eligible for enrollment under the New Girl Child Protection Scheme:-

- Families with only single girl child or only two girls;
- Either of the parents should have undergone family planning operation on or after 01-04-2005.
- Total annual income of the family of girl child has to be below Rs.20,000/- per annum for rural areas and Rs.24,000/- for urban areas.
- Families having single girl of 0-3 years of age, will be given first priority
- Second priority will be for families having two girl children of whom the age of the second girl child should not be more than 3 years as on 01-04-2005,
- The age of the child on the date of application shall be the criteria for determining eligibility of the child for benefit under the scheme,
- Consequent to enrollment, those who fulfill conditions as prescribed shall be eligible to receive benefits under the scheme,
- Girl-Child born after August, 2009 should get registered under Registration of Birth and Death Act and produce birth certificate from the competent authority i.e., Village Secretary/Municipality authorities concerned

Conditions to be fulfilled by Girl Child/ Girls consequent to Enrolment to Receive Benefits

- Girl children born after July 2009 should get immunized completely as per schedule and produce immunization certificate by Anganwadi worker/ auxiliary nurse midwives;
- The girl child enrolled in the scheme should be admitted to school at the age of 5 years to get benefit of the scheme. No girl is entitled to receive maturity value, if she has not completed schooling;
- The head of the institution, where the child is pursuing studies has to give annual certificate every year from 8th to 12th class or equivalent to the CDPO, certifying that the child is continuing education during the academic year, to enable the girl to claim the scholarship every year,
- No girl will get final payment of incentive, if she marries before 18 years of age,
- She has to study intermediate (i.e) 12th standard or equivalent to receive the final payment.
- Girls will be eligible for final payment after completion of 20 years even if they fail in the 12th standard or equivalent exam.
- Facility of premature payment will not be entertained at any cost. Certain relaxations to orphans, destitutes and disabled girls are given regarding their age, formal education and income.

Details of Girl Child Protection Scheme are shown in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 : Girl Child Protection Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Single Girl	Two Girl	Total
2005-06	4914	33980	38894
2006-07	7269	76801	84070
2007-08	6682	86211	92893
2008-09	4684	62693	67377
2009-10	5648	64654	70302
2010-11	6076	85716	91792
2011-12	3648	55686	59334
2012-13 (up to Sep.12)	1410	14112	15522
Total	40331	479853	520184

Source: Directorate of Women Development & Child Welfare

Construction of AWC Buildings

- 17827 AWC Buildings were constructed during the last 10 years with World bank assistance and 15% general funds of Zilla Parishad.
- 5936 buildings were sanctioned under BRGF from 2007-08 to 2011-12 out of which 2798 buildings were completed and remaining are under progress.
- Work is under progress in the 1976 and 1384 Anganwadi buildings that were sanctioned under RIDF XIV & XVI respectively with the assistance of NABARD
- Work is under progress in the 81 Model Anganwadi buildings construction taken up by the Department during the year 2009-10
- One Anganwadi building was constructed with MPLADS in Krishna District.

Achievements under ICDS

- 8,53,572 Girls and 8,57,758 Boys were covered under Pre-school Education by August, 2012.
- Pre-school Certificate was introduced since 2009 containing details about the date of birth for children leaving AWC for getting admissions into primary schools.
- A.P. is the only State which has developed and launched an activity based Pre-school curriculum since 2009-10 to promote holistic development of children throughout the State

Indira Darsini Monthly Magazine

Indira Darshini Monthly Magazine is being published to create awareness among people about different services rendered by the Department

JUVENILE WELFARE, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

Juvenile Welfare

The Juvenile Welfare department endeavours to undertake necessary steps for all round development and rehabilitation of “Children in need of Care and

protection” (Orphans, Destitute, Neglected, Street Children, victims etc.) “Juveniles in conflict with law” (children who are alleged to have committed offense) up to the age of 18. It provides shelter, care, protection, treatment, education, vocational skills etc. through 21 homes run by department across the state as per the provisions of Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000 r/w Amendment Act, 2006.

The main objective of the homes is to provide proper care, protection and treatment by catering to the developmental needs by adopting a child friendly approach in the best interest of the children for their ultimate rehabilitation. The homes shall be comprehensive child care centres with emphasis on education and training programmes for overall development. Children will be provided facilities for specialized education in community besides a diversified program of vocational training with special emphasis on employment / placement opportunities for rehabilitation and mainstreaming of these children into the society. The institutions will also have adequate facilities for physical exercise and recreation.

Homes functioning under the Act Observation Homes

There are 9 Observation Homes functioning at Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Visakapatnam, Kurnool Tirupathi and Ananthapur for juveniles in conflict with law during pendency of cases against them before juvenile justice boards.

Special Homes for Boys

3 Special Homes are functioning for juveniles who were sentenced by the Juvenile Justice Boards at Hyderabad, Visakapatnam, & Tirupathi.

Children’s Home & Observation Home for Girls

There are 3 homes located at Hyderabad, Visakapatnam, & Tirupathi for girl Juveniles during pendency of cases against them before Juvenile Justice Boards and also for taking care of the girl children in need of care & protection as per orders of child welfare committees.

Children Home for Boys

There are 6 Homes located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Tirupathi, Kadapa, Visakapatnam, and Eluru for taking care of Children in need of care & protection as per orders of the child welfare committees.

After Care Home

One after care home is functioning in Hyderabad for taking care & giving guidance for to juveniles/children after they leave special/ children home for enabling them to lead a honest industrious and useful life.

Non-Institutional Services

“YUVA Adolescent Counselling & Guidance Clinic” was set up to provide psychological and health related awareness, counseling and guidance services to children and adolescents at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad.

Achievements

Children’s Day and CRC week Celebrations

Children’s Day was celebrated in all the homes. Competitions were held in Sports, Games & Cultural activities on this occasion. A week-long festival on Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was also celebrated from 14th to 20th Nov 2012. During this week, legal awareness, life skill counseling, medical camps and outings were organized.

Medical Services

Children are provided with medical services by 12 Medical Officers deputed by Medical & Health dept in Special Homes, Children Homes & Girls Homes. The children of observation homes are provided with medical services by visiting doctors from the nearest Government hospitals.

Provision of Bunker Beds, Woolen Blankets, Sweaters, Chappals (Sandals)

Bunker beds along with mattresses and woolen blankets, sweaters, chappals (sandals) were provided to the children in all homes to provide a child friendly environment and improve living standards in the homes.

Children acted in a film Sikharam

Ten boys of the homes acted in a child based feature film ‘Sikharam’, which was screened in the world category at the International Children Film Festival held from 14th to 20th Nov 2011 at Hyderabad. They received accolades for their performance.

Nandi Natakotsavalu

Nine Dramas of children’s homes and girls homes

were nominated for Nandi Natakotsavalu. out of these 2 dramas namely “Uthista Jagratha” of Children Home for Boys, Warangal and “Mathrusri Tharigonda Vengamamba” of Children Home for Girls, Tirupathi were staged in the finals held at Guntur from 05-2-2012 to 11-2-2012. ” Uthista Jagratha” got the best script writer award.

Education

Around 380 children were admitted in regular schools/ colleges/residential institutions during current academic year. The remaining children around 700 were given education and vocational training in schools of the homes. 45 boys & girls of different homes passed 10th Class examinations through open school system and five children passed SSC (regular).

Academic Achievements and Placements

All children are provided training in computers. The children are provided training by reputed agencies and given placements in addition to the regular trainings in vocational courses. The National Academy of Construction, Hyderabad gave a three-months training in Cabinet Designing (with Plywood) certificate course for 7 Boys of special home for boys & 7 boys of observation home for Boys in Hyderabad

Training for the Frontline Workers of Juvenile Homes

The department has taken up a project named ‘Saarathi’ in collaboration with Kusuma Trust, UNICEF and Sadhana. The objective of the project is to sensitize frontline workers of Juvenile Homes and NGOs on Juvenile Justice Act, Child Rights and other child related issues in coming two years. Some of the departmental officers were identified and provided training at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai for this purpose. The project is to be conducted in two phases. The first phase of training programs was organized at Kurnool, Tirupati, Hyderabad, Warangal, Vijayawada & Eluru and Visakhapatnam in the month of January / February 2012. The Second phase of training programs were held at Tirupati, Kadapa, Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Hyderabad & Warangal during the months of October & November 2012.

Awareness Campaigns on Juvenile Justice Act

A workshop for all Chairpersons & Members of Child

Welfare Committees was organized on 28th Jan 2012 with the active support of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh

A workshop on ‘roles & responsibilities of multi disciplinary stakeholders in child protection was organised on 12th Feb 2012.

Regional Level workshops were conducted during Feb & March 2012.

Marriages

Marriages of three orphan girls were performed during 2012-13.

DISABLED WELFARE

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1996 deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of rehabilitation of education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation service for persons with disabilities, is in force both at the Central and State levels.

To look after the welfare of the disabled, an independent Corporation (1981) and a separate department (1983) were established in the state. The department is working towards implementation of persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999 that ensures multi-sectoral coordination with various Government departments for prevention, early identification and detection, education, employment, rehabilitation, mainstreaming, networking and monitoring of Government of India grant-in-aid projects of NGOs.

There are 5 Residential Schools for visually impaired, 6 Residential Schools for hearing impaired, One Residential Junior College for hearing impaired at Bapatla and one Residential Junior College for visually impaired at Mahaboobnagar headed by the Principal of respective School / College. There are about 40 Hostels and 3 Homes functioning under the control of department.

Demographic Profile of Persons with Disabilities

As per the census 2001, the total number of people with disabilities in the state of Andhra Pradesh is 1,364,981. This is 1.79% of the total population of A.P. Out of them 1,050,400 (76.95 %) live in rural areas. The population of people with disabilities in urban areas is

314,581 (23.05 %). There are 5,91,010 Female PwDs, and 7,73,971 Male PwDs in the state.

A number of schemes are being implemented for the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. These schemes aim to promote physical, psychological, social, educational and economic rehabilitation and development of persons with disabilities to enhance their quality of life and enable them to lead their lives with dignity.

Education

- Maintenance of 40 hostels and 3 homes with a sanctioned strength of 4,153.
- 11 Residential schools (6 for Hearing Impaired and 5 for Visually Impaired) with a sanctioned strength of 1640.
- 2 Residential Junior Colleges, one for hearing impaired and another for visually impaired with a sanctioned strength of 80 each. .
- A training centre to train teachers of visually impaired persons is functioning in Hyderabad. .
- 15,686 pre-matric and 2,550 post-matric scholarship beneficiaries benefited in 2011-12, and 2,902 pre-matric beneficiaries benefited up to Sep. 2012.

Social Security

- A subsidy of Rs.3000/- was sanctioned to disabled persons under economic rehabilitation scheme during 2011-12. About 1517 persons benefited from the scheme in 2011-12 and 447 benefited up to Sep.2012.
- Incentive awards for marriages between disabled and normal persons was enhanced from Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000. 142 beneficiaries were covered at the rate of Rs.3000 and 2,820 beneficiaries were covered at the rate of Rs.10,000 under Marriage Incentive Awards scheme in 2011-12. 449 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme in 2012-13 up to September, 2012.
- A 50 % subsidy on petrol to disabled persons having motorized own vehicles for self transportation with annual income upto Rs.24,000 was sanctioned, 80 persons in 2011-12 and 30 persons in 2012-13 (up to Sept.12) were covered under the scheme.

Construction

16 hostels/homes out of the 43 are in Government buildings, 24 rented and 3 in rent free buildings. Out of 11 Residential schools 2 schools are in rented premises. Government allocated an amount of Rs.15.00 Crore for construction of Hostels, Homes and Schools for the year 2012-2013.

Survey, Assessment of Needs and Issue of Medical Certificates and Identity Cards

The Disabled Welfare Department in close collaboration with Departments of Rural Development, Medical & Health, NIMH, NGOs have evolved a scientific computer aided disability assessment strategy. This software is called as SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation & Empowerment). The features of this software are:

- A. Scientific assessment of the degree of Disability is done on the basis of methods and formulas prescribed in the Gazette 2001 issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI.
- B. Generation of a computer based Disability Certificate with unique ID along with Identity Card.
- C. Assessment of needs and maintaining centralized data base. Software will also generate all details including support services that the disabled persons are entitled to, based on the need assessment and a record of services provided from time to time.
- D. The data base thus generated will be hosted in the Public Domain to enable service providers reach out to disabled persons. So far 10,67,865 Lakh PwDs have been assessed through SADAREM and given 8,92,813 Computerized Disability Certificates and ID cards by giving unique ID to the PwDs.

Aids and Appliances

A massive exercise was undertaken to identify Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and Children with Special Needs (CwSNs) in need of Aids and Appliances. Camps were conducted in all 81 divisions in the State from 27th June 2012 to 29th July 2012 and 37,498 PwDs and CwSNs identified. It is proposed to spend Rs.13.09 crore for procuring the aids and appliances for them.

Senior Citizens

The Government of India has enacted Maintenance

and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Tribunals have been constituted in all the 81 Sub Divisions of Andhra Pradesh. Appellate tribunals were also constituted in all 23 Districts headed by the District Collector. About 315 claims were received and 172 claims disposed during the year 2012-13 (up to Sep.12).

Government of India Schemes

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, New Delhi has allocated Notional Allocation under the following Grant-in-aid schemes is shown in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 : Schemewise Allocations

Name of the Scheme	2011-12 (Rs. crs)	2012-13 (Rs. crs)	Renewal Proposals
Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	24.60	24.60	131
Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)	5.90	5.90	114
Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse Scheme	1.90	2.00	17
Total	32.40	32.50	262

Source: Disabled Welfare Department

The Government of India sanctioned 10 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Kadapa, Chittoor, Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar districts.

Achievements

2820 beneficiaries were covered under marriage incentive scheme with an amount of Rs.282.80 Lakh in the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs.154.10 Lakh was allocated in 2012-13 to implement this Scheme.

Government launched the special recruitment drive for filling up backlog vacancies reserved for the disabled. The period of recruitment has been extended from time to time upto 31.3.2013.

About 132 Visually Handicapped persons, 88 Hearing Handicapped and 69 orthopaedically Handicapped totaling 289 disabled persons were provided employment in the year 2011-12.

- The Government issued orders for implementation of 3% reservation in promotions to disabled employees.
- The Government accorded administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.15.00 Crore for construction of New Building/ Repairs to Residential Schools/ Hostels/Homes for 2012-13.
- Orders were issued to extend for another 10 years (until 31st May, 2021) the scheme of reservation in favour of Disabled persons including the percentage of reservation in posts, age concession of 10 years for the purpose of recruitment and exemption from payment of prescribed application fee in respect of applications submitted to APPSC for selection to various posts.
- Government issued orders for providing 3% seats in coaching and training facilities for disabled in all Welfare departments irrespective of caste/religion in 2011.
- Government issued orders to provide access to games and sports facilities to disabled children in 2011.
- Government issued orders for providing MP3 Players instead of MP3 CD players for visually challenged students as assistive device for promoting quality education and enhancing employability . 1600 MP3 Players were distributed with amount of Rs.28.90 Lakh for the year 2011-12.

Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation

The corporation took up the following programmes to help disabled in their rehabilitations:

1. Supply of prosthetic aids and mobility aids.
2. Supply of educational aids to individuals and institutions.
3. Facilities to impart training in various technical and non-technical trades.
4. Organizing employment generation production units with assured market for products.
5. Creating awareness among parents for early detection and stipulation and treatment of various disabilities.

i) Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic Aids to Physically Handicapped

Under this scheme, the A.P Vikalangula Co- Operative Corporation supplies aids and appliances such as tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches, walking sticks, try pods (hand sticks), calipers, artificial limbs and hearing aids etc., to PwDs.

ii) Sound Library

The A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation supplies tape recorders and cassettes with recorded lessons for intermediate and above classes under this scheme.

Braille Press

The corporation prints and supplies braille books to school going visually disabled students under this scheme.

Investments in Andhra Pradesh Vikalangula Co-Operative Corporation

There are 12 T.C.PCs functioning to impart vocational training to disabled persons for skill development in the state. New training programmes like offset printing, DTP, motor winding, journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc., have been continued through ITI and non-ITI trades. It is proposed to introduce new schemes like coaching for competitive examinations and creation of cell for mobilizing disabled persons for job opportunities in private and public sector.

Managerial Subsidy

Managerial subsidy is provided for rehabilitation and supply of prosthetic aids, educational aids such as Lap tops, CD players, tape recorder and Investments (training programme) such as offset printing, DTP motor winding, journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

Population belonging to Backward Classes and pursuing traditional activities such as cattle and sheep rearing, toddy tapping, earth works, fishing, weaving, goldsmith, blacksmith, brass smith, carpentry, stone carving, laundry, pottery, oil pressing, basketry, hair dressing, tailoring and dyeing fall under 138 communities.

Government is implementing several welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the backward classes people. Details of the programmes are -

Hostels

Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to Backward Classes and enabling them pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 1,398 Government B.C. hostels, (1,074 hostels for boys and 309 hostels for girls and 15 integrated hostels). A total strength of 1,54,096 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2011-12 and 1,38,415 admitted up to Sep.2012. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for encouraging Social Integration.

Of the total 1,398 hostels, 885 hostels are located in Government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 114 buildings are under construction under matching grant programme and under centrally sponsored scheme to provide a clean and healthy ambience to boarders of hostels. Another 399 buildings remain to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs.475/- per month per boarder for III to VII class, and Rs.535/- per month per boarder for VIII to X class. They are also provided cosmetics at the rate of Rs.50/- per month for boys and Rs.55/- per month for girls up to class VII and Rs.75/- per month for girls from class VIII to X class. Boarders are also supplied note books and four pairs of dresses every year. Results of X class students in B.C. Welfare hostels is shown in the Table 8.24

Table 8.24 : Results of X Class Students in B.C. Welfare Hostels

Year	Results in Hostels (%)	State Average (%)
2007-08	78.36	75.47
2008-09	85.76	78.83
2009-10	88.09	81.63
2010-11	89.53	83.10
2011-12	91.13	87.85

Source: Backward Classes Welfare Department

Residential Schools

There are 45 B.C. Residential Schools (29 for boys and 16 for girls) with a total strength of 16,668 students

functioning in the State. 18,818 students admitted in 2012-13. The students will be admitted from V class by adopting lottery system.

All these residential schools have a combination of 70% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 3% Physically challenged and 3% Ex-servicemen for encouraging Social Integration.

Results of X class students in B.C.residential schools are shown in the Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 : Results of X Class Students in B.C. Welfare Residential Schools

Year	Results in Res. Schools (%)	State Average (%)
2007-08	99.24	75.47
2008-09	99.60	78.83
2009-10	99.84	81.63
2010-11	99.60	83.10
2011-12	99.50	87.85

Source: Backward Classes Welfare Department

Post-Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee to BC students

Government is implementing the Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee scheme to enable BC students pursue higher education. All eligible BC students having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00Lakh per Annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee on saturation basis. 14.43 lakh BC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee in 2011-12. 13,34,392 and 13,71,346 students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee respectively in 2012-13.

Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC students

The Government has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of tuition fees for EBCs on saturation basis on par with BCs from the year 2009-10 onwards. The EBCs means Economically Backward Classes which are nothing but poorer sections among forward communities. The eligibility criteria for EBCs for getting reimbursement of tuition fee are same as those applicable for BCs i.e., having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 lakh. 3.03 lakh EBC students were

sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2011-12 and 4,17,429 students in 2012-13.

College Girls and Boys Hostels

300 new BC girls college hostels were sanctioned at the rate of one in each Assembly constituency with a sanctioned strength of 100 boarders per hostel during the year 2008-09 to encourage BC girls pursue higher education.

Similarly, Government also issued orders for establishment of 300 Boys College Hostels in the State at the rate of one Hostel for each Assembly Constituency in the year 2010-11.

Out of the 300 newly sanctioned Girls College Hostels, 282 have started functioning and out of 300 newly sanctioned Boys College Hostels, 244 have started functioning as of now. All these college hostels for Boys and Girls have 69% Backward Class, 15% Scheduled Caste, 6% Scheduled Tribes and 10% Minority students for encouraging social integration.

13,757 boarders were admitted in the girls college hostels during the year 2011-12 and 16,450 in 2012-13 up to Dec.12. 6,357 boarders were admitted into boys college hostels during the year 2011-12 and 10,088 in 2012-13 up to Dec.12.

AP Study Circles for BCs

There are 15 BC Study Circles functioning in the State to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and Post-graduates, appearing for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, State Group-I, Group-II, medical transcription and computer animation skills and also industrial automation courses B.E., B.Tech., and Diploma holders. 5,852 students were given training during the year 2011-12 and 4,135 students in 2012-13 (up to December-2012).

All these Study Circles have 66% Backward Class, 20% Scheduled Caste and 14% Scheduled Tribe students for encouraging social integration.

Welfare schemes for providing self employment to poor B.C families are being implemented through the following institutions which function under the control of the Department.

- A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad

- A.P.Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Nayee Brahmins Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P.Sagara (Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad,
- A.P Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P.Bhattraja Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad

A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad

The A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad was established in 1974 for economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State. The Corporation implements the schemes of (i). Margin Money and (ii). Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana

A. Margin Money (2012-13)

Margin Money Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to B.C. beneficiaries in agriculture and allied sectors, small business and industry, service and transport sector activities. The scheme was implemented upto 2007-08 with 20% margin money from the Corporation, 70% Bank Loan and 10% beneficiary contribution.

The scheme is being implemented in the following pattern from 2008-09 onwards as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing loan by corporations and to implement schemes by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks. The beneficiaries are covered from rural area.

- Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary
- 40% or balance of unit cost as bank loan.
- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution

For unit cost that is more than Rs.60,000/ subsidy of Rs.30,000 is provided, 10% beneficiary contribution and the balance is loan from Banks.

The benefits of the scheme of “Pavala Vaddi” as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extended to bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

Action Plan for the year 2012-13 to benefit 33,333 families is under implementation under Margin Money scheme with a total value of Rs.200.00 Crore, out of which Rs.100.00 Crore is the subsidy provided by the Corporation, Rs.80.00 Crore as Loan from Banks and beneficiary contribution being Rs.20.00 Crore.

B. Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana (2012-13)

Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana scheme was launched during the year 2005-06 to provide financial assistance to B.C. artisans and occupational groups in urban areas. The scheme is being implemented from 2005-06 to 2012-13.

The scheme is being implemented in the following pattern from 2007-08 onwards. Beneficiaries preferably artisans are covered exclusively from urban area.

- Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary.
- 40% or balance unit cost as Bank Loan
- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution.

Wherever the unit cost is more than Rs.60,000, Rs.30,000/- subsidy is provided, 10% is beneficiary contribution and the balance is loan from the Bank.

The benefit of the scheme of “Pavala Vaddi” as applicable to Women Self Help Groups is extended to bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

An Action Plan to benefit 6,667 families is under implementation under Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana scheme with a total value of Rs.40.00 Crore, out of which Rs.20.00 Crore is the subsidy provided by the Corporation, Rs.16.00 Crore loan from banks and Rs.4.00 Crore beneficiary contribution for the year 2012-13.

The Schemes implemented through Seven Federations are:

A) Schemes for the Benefit of Individual Families

There is a common financial assistance scheme that is being implemented for the welfare of individual families

of different communities covered by seven federations. The pattern of the scheme is as follows. It is implemented by taking one society affiliated to concerned federation comprising 15 members as one unit. The unit cost is Rs.1,50,000/-.

Subsidy of 50% unit cost (Rs.75,000/-)

40% as Bank Loan (Rs.60,000/-).

10% of the unit cost - Rs.15,000/- as beneficiary contribution

The benefit of "Pavala Vaddi" scheme as applicable to Women Self Help Groups will be extended to bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

B) Scheme for Communities

Construction of Dhobighats is being implemented through A.P. Washer men Co-operative Societies Federation with a 100% subsidy of unit cost of Rs.5.60 Lakh to benefit 447 Dhobighats.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Scheduled Castes Population in Andhra Pradesh has increased from 105.92 lakhs in 1991 to 123.39 Lakh in 2001, registering a growth of 16.50 percent. As per the 2001 Census, Scheduled Castes population forms 16.19 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and the state has the 4th largest SC population in the country. More than 82% of the Scheduled Caste people are living in rural areas. Sex Ratio among the Scheduled Castes is 981, which is higher than the State average of 978. The percentage of SC population in rural areas has declined from 88.9 percent in 1961 to 82.8 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate among SCs was 53.52 in 2001, which is lower than the all India rate of 54.69 for SCs. SC population ranges from 8.02% in Hyderabad district to 22% in Nellore district. Literacy rate among SCs ranges from 32.58% in Mahabubnagar to 68.75% in West Godavari district. SC enrollment ratio from 6 to 15 years during 2011-12 was 104.59% as against the general ratio of 89.16% and dropout rate was 48.67% as against the general rate of 45.99%,

The principal objective of the Social Welfare department is to look after the educational advancement, socio-economic development, welfare and protection of Scheduled Castes.

Educational Programs Hostels

2,358 hostels (Boys 1,640 and Girls 718) are functioning in the State in 2011-12, with 1.96 lakh students. Government has enhanced the mess charges in Government hostels from Rs.475/- per month to Rs.850/- p.m. for boarders up to 7th class and from Rs.535/- p.m. to Rs.850/- p.m. for boarders from 8th to 10th class from the academic year, 2012-13. The cosmetic charges given to hostel boarders have also been increased from Rs.22 to Rs.50 for boys and from Rs.40/- to Rs.50/- for 3rd to 7th class girls and Rs.75/- for 8th to 10th class girls. The stitching charges have been increased from Rs.20/- per pair to Rs. 40/- to Rs. 75/- for girls. Hair cut charges have been increased from Rs.5/- to Rs.12/-. Four pairs of dresses are being supplied per annum per boarder along with stitching charges at Rs. 40/- per pair. Bedding material is also provided every two years at Rs300/ per set.

Trunk Box, Plates, Glasses, Note books Study and Games material are being provided to the students. Mid-day meal scheme is being implemented. Rice is being provided at Rs.1/- per Kg from Dec 2012.

Implementation of enhanced charges is applicable to 8.48 lakh SC/ ST/ BC/ EBC/ Minority/ Disabled students staying in 5765 Government hostels and Residential Schools. Additional expenditure due to enhancement of diet charges is Rs.250.66 Crore per annum.

Essential commodities like quality food items, Red gram Dal, Palmoline Oil, chick peas and yellow peas were supplied through Civil Supplies Corporation to all welfare hostels at fair price shops points.

Green Channel Budget Procedure

Government issued orders for release of budget in the beginning of the financial year through Green Channel Scheme for the entire year enabling the HWOs to draw funds without any financial restrictions under Diet, Cosmetics, Rents, Water & Electricity from the year 2011-12.

Government also took up construction of Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes (IWHC). IWHCs provide good amenities & superior facilities to hostellers at Rs.1.68 Crs per complex with a capacity of 400 SC/ ST/BC boarders. In Phase-I, 87 hostels are grounded, of which 69 are complete and 18 are in progress. Government is considering construction of 63 new IWHCs during 2012-13 from SCSP funds.

Ananda Nilayams

There are 79 Ananda Nilayams functioning in the State at present. 50 percent of the seats in Ananda nilayams are filled with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent with children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates in these Ananda Nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social Welfare hostels. Details of Social Welfare Institutions are shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 : Social Welfare Institutions

Year	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
2008	2358	158407	89617	248024
2009	2358	158643	86631	245274
2010	2358	158597	88049	246646
2011	2358	144828	86524	231352
2012	2358	125338	71106	196444

Source: Social Welfare Department

Results

There has been considerable improvement in 10th class results in social welfare hostels. Out of the 23,564 students who appeared for SSC Examinations in March 2012 20,444 students passed. The overall pass percentage is 86.76 as against the State average of 87.95. Details about the SSC results of students in Social Welfare hostels are shown in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 : SSC Results of Students in SW Hostels

Year	Appeared	Passed	% of hostel results	% of State Average
2007-08	22072	17728	80.31	75.47
2008-09	24482	20518	84.00	78.83
2009-10	26272	22430	85.37	81.63
2010-11	24280	19813	81.60	83.10
2011-12	23564	20444	86.76	87.85

Source: Social Welfare Department

College Hostels

Prior to 2009-10, there were 143 Scheduled Caste College Hostels (74 for Boys and 69 for Girls) functioning with an intake of 100 students per hostel. Government sanctioned 400 College Hostels i.e., 200 for Boys and 200 for Girls during the year 2009-10. 32974 students are pursuing their studies in these hostels. Government provides electricity charges, house rent, water charges and scholarships while the students themselves maintain the mess through mess committees.

Post-Matric Scholarships

Residential and Non-Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible Post-Matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes. This scholarship includes maintenance charges for students and non-refundable fee payable to the institution. The existing income ceiling for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships is Rs.2.00 lakh per annum from the year 2011-12. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.702.40 Crore was incurred to benefit 5,80,773 SC students. From the year 2008-09, applications for scholarships and sanction of scholarships were made 'online' to ensure quick delivery through eZ pay cards, to eliminate corruption and also to ensure transparency by keeping all information in the public domain. An amount of Rs.723.76 Crore was provided to 6 lakh students in 2012-13.

The income for SC/ST students was enhanced to Rs.2.00 Lakh from the year 2011-12. Maintenance charge rates for SC/ST students were also enhanced from the financial year 2011-12. The enhanced maintenance charges are shown in Table 8.28.

Table. 8.28 : Enhanced rates for SC &STs

Group	Enhanced rates for SC &STs	
	Hostellers	Dayscholars
Group I	1200	550
Group II	820	530
Group III	570	325
Group IV	520	325

Source: Social Welfare Department

The Government enhanced maintenance rates in department Attached Hostels on uniforms and diet charges for Post matric students staying in Attached Hostels from Dec.2012. A uniform menu with nutritious dietary items is proposed to be introduced for

Post Matric Scholarship holders staying in Department Attached Hostels.

The Government has enhanced charges for Group II (PG courses), Group III (Graduate courses) and Group IV (Inter level courses) in Government hostels from Rs.820/- to Rs.1050/- pm, Rs.570/- to Rs.1050/- pm and Rs.520/- to Rs.1050/- pm respectively. An amount of Rs.29.38 Crs was provided to 61,555 students from SC/ST/BC/EBC/ Disabled Communities in 2012-2013.

Best Available Schools Schemes and Hyderabad Public Schools

Under this scheme Pre-Matric scholarships are awarded to select SC students admitted at class V level in selected Best Available Schools and class-I level at Hyderabad Public School located in Begumpet, Ramanthapuram & Kadapa. Government issued guidelines to select 50 students per district from the year 2011-12 under the BAS Scheme & for sanction of Scholarships to only sponsored students in HPS. Admissions under BAS & HPS are conducted in a transparent manner through a lottery system after a widely publicized notification date through the District Selection Committee (DSC). The scheme has been made online from 2011-12.

Pre-Matric Scholarships Scheme “Rajiv Vidya Deewana”

The State Government introduced a scheme for sanction of pre-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste students studying in Government schools, APSW Residential Schools from 2012-13 onwards. About 4.40 lakh SC children are proposed to benefit under the scheme. An amount of Rs.112 Crore has been allocated for the year 2012-13 by the Government of India.

An amount of Rs.150/- per month for day-scholars and Rs.350/- for Hostel students is being sanctioned. An adhoc grant of Rs.750/- per year for 9th class students and Rs.1000/- for 10th class students is being sanctioned. It is proposed to include this scheme ‘in the direct cash transfer’ Scheme through Aadhar authentication & Bank linked payments.

Inter Caste Marriages

Government has enhanced the incentive amount for inter-caste marriages from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.50,000/- per couple. Government has been approached for

additional budget to meet the additional budget due to the increase in the incentive amount. It is proposed to implement the scheme online from 2012-13.

Machinery for Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Government has constituted 23 special sessions courts, 22 mobile courts and a special cell headed by IG in Police Department for implementation of the Acts. There are still 30100 cases pending with Special Courts under POA Act until 2011-12. An amount of Rs 223.62 Lakh was provided to 1430 atrocity cases in 2012-13 up to October 12. The Government recently enhanced the compensation rates under POA Act in June, 2012.

Distribution of House Sites

Distribution of house sites to weaker sections is one of the flagship programs of the Government.. The Revenue Department acquires private, ceiling, endowments, assigned and Government lands and distributes house sites to all BPL families free of cost. The department provides the budget for acquisition of private assigned and endowments lands.

The allocation of house-sites among various sections of population is as follows:

Scheduled Castes	-	40%
Scheduled Tribes	-	10%
Backward Classes	-	30%
Minorities	-	10%
Other economically poor	-	10%

791629 families were provided house sites by spending Rs.952.57 crore and 7561 house sites were distributed during 2012-13 (up to Oct 2012) under INDIRAMMA programme.

AP Study Circle

Qualitative coaching is imparted to aspirants for Central Services in AP Study Circle. 389 candidates were selected from A.P. Study Circle for Central Services since 1980.

Rs.8.40 Cr was provided to strengthen AP Study Circles at Hyderabad and start coaching centers at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Warangal districts in 2012-13. Presently, 230 candidates will appear for C-SAT 2013 preliminary examination at the newly started AP

Study Circle at Banjara Hills, Hyderabad. Group-I Mains coaching will start at Ambedkar Bhavan, Hyderabad for 115 candidates. The coaching programme for Bank P.Os is going on at AP study circle in Vijayawada. A hostel for girls is going to be constructed at a cost of Rs.335 Lakh. A permanent AP Study Circle building in Vijayawada is to be constructed at a cost of Rs.400.00 Lakh.

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd

A.P. Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1974 with the following main objectives:

- To plan, promote and take up economic assistance programs in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Processing, Supply and Storage of Agriculture Products, Small Scale Industry, Cottage Industry, Trade, Business or any other activity which enables Scheduled Castes members to earn a better living and improve their standard of living.
- Providing technical know-how, managerial assistance and financial assistance to undertake programs of employment oriented Cottage and Small Scale Industries etc.,

Action Plans are prepared to assist poor SC beneficiaries under various economic development schemes as a part of poverty amelioration. Planning is also done to implement different schemes in coordination with all line departments under convergence, to deliver maximum benefit to poor SC beneficiaries.

An amount of Rs 1012.23 crore was provided towards financial assistance for the benefit of 9,05,008 SC beneficiaries in 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 199.43 crore was incurred as expenditure towards financial assistance for the benefit of 31,319 SC beneficiaries upto December, 2012 in 2012-13.

Investments

Since its inception in 1974, the Corporation has implemented several economic support programmes for the benefit of 64,71,294 Scheduled Caste families with an outlay of Rs. 6148.44 Crore. It has adopted model schemes to provide incentive to prospective Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. District Societies have been allowed to take up new schemes which are viable. An amount of Rs.12.49 crore was allocated by the Government

of India and Rs.10.00 crore allocated by the State Government towards share capital in 2012-13.

Government of Andhra Pradesh announced loan waiver with interest upto Rs. 1.00 Lakh per beneficiary. All welfare corporations act as facilitators to obtain institutional finance by providing Rs. 30,000/- or 50% of the scheme cost whichever is less as subsidy.

Special Central Assistance

Government of India is providing funds under Special Central Assistance to the State Government for taking up schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The funds made available under Special Central Assistance are utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items, like making schemes bankable and effective and to provide infrastructure to meet backward and forward linkages at district level. An amount of Rs. 90.00 Crore was allocated under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan in 2012-13.

Economic Support Program

While many SC families have been assigned agriculture lands, the income derived from such land is very meagre. It is therefore, essential to provide irrigation facilities to these lands to enable the assignees reap maximum benefit. Attempts have been initiated to make these lands cultivable by providing irrigation facilities, land development, horticulture and minor irrigation, energisation etc. in the Action Plan for 2012-13.

Loan Waiver

The Government issued orders in 2009 waiving margin money, NSFDC and NSKFDC loans with interest of less than Rs.1.00 lakh for Scheduled Castes loanees, who availed these loans and outstanding as on 29-02-2008. An amount of Rs.1176.82 crore of loans of 17,80,842 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries has been waived and freed from Corporation loans.

Enhancement of Subsidy

Subsidy to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries has been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/-.

Rehabilitation of Released SC Prisoners

Special Rehabilitation Scheme for Scheduled Caste released prisoners is being implemented.

Pavala Vaddi

Pavala Vaddi scheme was extended to beneficiaries of all welfare corporations to promote prompt repayment of bank loans.

Per Capita Investment

The per capita investment which was Rs. 730/- during 1974-75, has been gradually increased to Rs. 50,000/- by 2011-12 and expected to reach upto Rs. 64,000/- in the current Action Plan of 2012-13 for ensuring sustainable income to poor SC beneficiaries.

E-payments

The Government issued e-payment of subsidy to beneficiaries under Government Sponsored Schemes. The new system will come into operation from the 2012-13 financial year.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation, and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2013

The State achieved a historic milestone with enactment of “Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act.No1 of 2013. Andhra Pradesh is the first pioneer state in the country that has initiated such Legislative intervention.

The Act is to ensure, accelerated development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years focusing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring security social dignity and promoting equity among Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, by earmarking a portion, in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, of the total plan outlay of the State of Andhra Pradesh as the outlay of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of the State.

The Act envisages that schemes included in SCSP/ TSP should secure direct and quantifiable benefits to Scheduled Caste individuals or Scheduled Caste households or Scheduled Caste habitations and should bridge the gaps in development indicators between SCs/STs, when compared to state averages. The Act also ensures effective institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

The Government constituted the State Council for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Chairmanship of Hon’ble Chief Minister to exercise conferred powers and to perform functions for matters relating to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. The State Council advises the State government on all policy matters relating to SCSP/TSP and suggests measures for proper planning, implementation of the schemes by the departments and approval of Annual SCSP/TSP proposals of the Departments. Scheme wise proposal of each department are to be furnished by respective Nodal Agencies to the Planning Department for review and approval by the State Council.

Accordingly, the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) is constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister Social Welfare. The Social Welfare Department is designated as the Nodal Department. The Nodal Agency for implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister Tribal Welfare. The Tribal Welfare Department is designated as the Nodal Department. The Nodal Agency for SCSP/ TSP recommend the schemes that fulfill the norms for inclusion in the Annual Plan proposals of the departments and aggregated for placing before the State Council for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for consideration and approval as pre-budget process.

This marks a drastic departure from the earlier practice of assigning notional allocations to each department on an arithmetic basis in the plan to one of meaningful allocations as identified by the Nodal Department and the different stake holder departments with a view to ensure equity, social justice and empowerment of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes through the SCSP/TSP.

The proposals are to be consistent with the Annual and Five Year Plans and the priorities set by the State. Focusing on sectors need to be accorded highest priority like health, rural water supply, education and special emphasis on SC/ST individuals, households, area (habitation), infrastructure and economic activity. More specifically, the accounting of SCSP/TSP benefiting SCs/STs is divided into two kinds of schemes – the schemes that secure direct and quantifiable benefits and those that are non-divisible in nature.. It has been provided that respective Nodal Agency, while indicating allocation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan follow the following norms.

Schemes Securing Direct and Quantifiable Benefits

The Nodal Agency for SCSP/TSP shall appraise Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan Schemes submitted by the departments for ensuring conformity to the provisions of the Act namely:

- for schemes exclusively benefiting Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe individuals or Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe households, 100% of scheme cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan fund;
- for schemes benefiting Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe habitations, 100% of scheme cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan fund. In case of other habitations the cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/ Tribal Sub-Plan in proportion of the population of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes;
- for general schemes, included in the Sub-Plans, benefiting Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe individuals or Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households, along with others, the scheme cost shall be allocated and accounted for under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan, in proportion to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries covered;
- in respect of non-divisible infrastructure works a portion of the scheme cost as may be determined by the Government shall be deemed to have been attributed for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively.
- Each department shall ensure transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan schemes
- Each department shall, host the documents, as may be prescribed, in public domain
- The detailed gap analysis and the area wise requirement need to be assessed and analyzed
- The District Monitoring Committees will be constituted in each district with the District Collector as its Chairman, These committees will be responsible for implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan in the district.
- The District Planning Committees of each district shall review the implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan periodically.

- Each department shall ensure transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan schemes.

TRIBAL WELFARE

Tribal Welfare department was established in 1962 to assist tribal population in education, economic development and other programs. The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2001 Census is 50.24 Lakh constituting about 6.59% of the total population of the State. The Scheduled areas extends over 31,485.34 sq.kms which is about 11% of total area of the State with 5,948 villages spread in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar districts. There are 35 ST communities living in the State. Of the 50.24 Lakh tribal population, 30.47 Lakh are found in the above mentioned 9 districts. The remaining tribal population of 19.77 Lakh is distributed in other districts. While the General Literacy rate in the State is 60.5 as per 2001 Census, the ST literacy rate is 37.04. The Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio economic development programs. Major focus is on education, health and land based schemes.

Achievements during 2012-13 Ashram Schools and Hostels

Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 599 Ashram schools with a strength of 1,44,720 ST students; 442 Hostels with a strength of 68,570; 4,317 Government Primary Schools with a strength of 90,289; and 269 Post-matric hostels with a boarder strength of 45,730 ST students. 86% of students ST passed in the SSC exams held in March, 2012.

Gurukulam

Gurukulam (APTWREIS) runs 284 institutions with a student strength of 87,440. 94.32% of the students in TW Residential Schools passed in SSC public examinations held in March, 2012. IIT entrance state level coaching centre started at Hyderabad.

Pre Matric Scholarships

5,788 ST students studying in 121 reputed schools under Best Available Schools Scheme are receiving Pre-Matric

Scholarships ranging from Rs.8,800/- to Rs.20,000/- per annum per boarder. ST students are sponsored for admission into Hyderabad Public Schools (HPS) to get quality education during this year also. 259 ST students are studying in Hyderabad Public Schools and receiving quality education in 2012-13.

Post Matric Scholarships

Scholarships worth Rs. 93.82 cr. were sanctioned to ST students upto September, 2012 in 2012-13.

Punadi

Punadi was introduced in all tribal welfare schools covering 250000 students in class 3rd to 9th for strengthening the academic foundation of ST students. Its main objective is to improve basic competencies of ST students in reading, writing and arithmetic by testing all students on 36 competencies.

QuEST

QuEST is a unique initiative that aims to attain subject specific, class specific competencies. Academic measures like reforming school time table, having all classes of 90 minute duration, with first 45 minutes for teacher instruction based on teacher hand books called Deepika, and second 45 minutes kept for students practice using Abhyasika under supervision are introduced under this program. 2 lakh students and 14,000 teachers were covered under this program. 60 books were prepared by 250 Tribal Welfare teachers under SCERT supervision.

Bhavita

Bhavita is a mass contact initiative aimed at counseling, assessing and preparing individual employment plans for ST youth. The initiative includes preparation of data base and bio data of all ST youth, a 3 day residential program for 150 STs per program run in 3 parallel batches of 50 each. 1,464 ST youth were covered so far out of the target of 12,000 in 2012-13.

Economic Support Schemes

TRICOR has prepared an action plan with an out lay of Rs.158.85 cr. to benefit 29,044 ST beneficiaries under economic support schemes including training and employment generation programs in 2012-13. An amount of Rs.52.45 cr. was spent covering 14,449 ST beneficiaries up to Feb,13.

Subsidy

The subsidy was increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/- from 2009-10 onwards. It will be limited to 50% of the total unit cost or Rs.30,000/- whichever is less. Units costing more than Rs.10.00 Lakh will be assisted by specialized agencies under Industries and Commerce department.

Tribal Welfare – NREGS Convergence

- Special projects have been sanctioned under MG-NREGS convergence for infrastructure development (Roads, Minor Irrigation structures and Buildings) as well as livelihood strengthening (RoFR land development and horticulture) with a total outlay of Rs. 998.93 cr.
- A special Food Security Project was started in Chenchu PTG area in convergence with MGNREGS.
- Coffee Project: Coffee and Pepper plantation was taken up in 7,688 acres, and Silver Oak in 18,809 acres at an expenditure of Rs.823.51 Lakh by ITDA Paderu, Visakhapatnam district.
- Various horticulture plantations were taken up in 52870 acres (including Coffee and Silver Oak) under NREGS by providing 100% assistance in ITDAs. An amount of Rs.15.97 cr was incurred for this.

Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

A total of 3,30,479 claims were received covering 19,66,658 acres, and 1,67,797 certificates of titles issued covering 14,51,223 acres upto Sep,2012.

Girijan Co-operative Corporation

The activity wise performance upto September, 2012 is shown in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29 : Performance of GCC during 2011-12

(Rs. Lakh)

Activity	Annual Target	Achievement
MFP & AP procurement	2315.00	836.37
Sales of ECs	5385.07	2829.84
Sales of other DRs	14953.00	7634.22
Credit Disbursement	268.00	159.12
Credit Recovery	353.29	76.49
RMD Sales	1850.00	591.77
Total	25124.36	12127.81

Source: Tribal Welfare Department

Mini Hydel Projects

3 Mini Hydel Power Projects were taken up at Vetamamidi, Pinjarikonda and Mitlapalem in ITDA R.C.Varam and East Godavari Districts. The Vetamamidi project has been commissioned and the other two projects are at various levels of progress.

Infrastructure

- Buildings for School Complexes schemes, construction of 27 Youth Training Centers were sanctioned, of which 22 works are under progress and the remaining 5 at tender stage under IAP/ACA/CSS/.
- Construction of 41 Post Matric Hostels were sanctioned under IAP/RIAD(NSP)/CSS/Buildings for School complexes schemes, of which 27 works are in progress, 12 works at tendering stage and 2 works entrusted to Panchayat Raj department.
- 40 rural road works were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.52.17 cr. under NABARD (RIDF) XVIII whose works are under entrustment stage.
- Construction of 71 TW Ashram Upper Primary Schools and High Schools were sanctioned, of which 60 works are in progress and 11 works are at entrustment stage under Rupanthar program.
- Additional infrastructure works in 90 Residential Schools / Ashram Schools were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.75.33 cr. under NABARD (RIDF) XVIII with the works being under entrustment stage.
- 2,323 additional class rooms in TW Ashram Schools were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.123.12 cr. under SSA and the works are in tendering stage.

Land Transfer Regulations

544 cases were detected, 352 cases disposed and 249 cases decided in favour of STs during the year 2012-13 (upto Sep, 2012).

Dr. Y.S.Rajashekar Reddy Study Circle

A Study Circle cum Pre-Examination-training centre was sanctioned by the Government in September, 2009 and is functioning to cater to the training needs of educated tribal youth in the State with a sanctioned strength of 100 seats. Of these 75 seats are for STs, 15 for SCs & 10 are for BCs, with 1/3 seats in each category earmarked for girls. Selection of candidates for coaching for Civils Prelims 2013 is also under process.

MINORITIES WELFARE

India is a vast nation with many religions and ways of life. As a secular country, the Government's endeavour has always been to ensure progress to all population, including the Minorities. Several schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure up-liftment of Minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. Development of Minorities requires attention from several angles. As per 2001 census, the population of Minorities in our State was around 82.00 Lakh, which constitutes over 11% of the total population of the State. The minority population is mostly urban-based. A large segment of the Minority population is below poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic support schemes has also been very low. Minorities in general and their women counterparts in particular, have been particularly backward, both educationally and economically. Key problems and government interventions of minorities are attempted in the following areas:

- Economic Development
- Womens Development
- Educational Development
- Protection and Development of Wakf Properties
- Protection and Development of Urdu Language
- Social & Cultural Development; and
- Removing the sense of discrimination.

A. P. State Minorities Commission:

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission was constituted in 1979. Subsequently, it was enacted as the A.P. State Minorities Commission Act, 1998. The Minorities Commission looks into specific issues in the area of social equity and addressing complaints of discrimination faced by Minority Community.

A. P. State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited encourages the socio economic development of weaker sections of minorities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. Assistance is provided through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy for a few schemes like economic assistance for setting up business, industry, service, agriculture and allied viable activities and grant in aid for welfare schemes.

The Government of A.P. provided

- Subsidy grant for bankable schemes to 4625 beneficiaries with a subsidy of Rs. 1156.25 Lakh.
- Pre & post matric scholarships & fee reimbursement to cover spill over cases of 1,44,478 students of 2011-12 and released Rs. 18,342.49 Lakh for 2012-13 (Upto Sept'12). An amount of Rs. 14609.51 Lakh was utilized out of this.
- The corporation provided Rs.377.20 Lakh towards maintenance of Pre & Post Matric Hostels & Residential Schools for Minorities.
- Government has introduced an innovative scheme of Mass Marriages for poor below poverty line Muslim Girls. The corporation performed 215 mass marriages at an expenditure of Rs. 45.10 Lakh upto Sept'12.

A. P. State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation Ltd

Corporation aims to advance welfare and development of poor Christians in the State and focus on issues faced by them in a time bound manner by co-ordinating with all Ministries of the Government. The Corporation initiated various activities especially in the areas of education and employment since its inception.

Provision of Scholarships

Scholarships are provided to students of Class VI to X, Intermediate, Graduation, Post Graduation, M.Phil, Ph.D., diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing, and studying professional courses like M.B.B.S., Engineering, M.B.A., M.C.A., etc. The Corporation provided scholarship amount of Rs. 8.64 crore to 4643 pre-matric and post matric students during 2011-12.

Employment Generation Activities

The Corporation provided financial assistance to unemployed youth to undergo job oriented trainings to help them get employment. 137 unemployed candidates were provided training and placement in IT, Apparel, Hospitality, Child Care etc., with an expenditure of Rs.15.35 Lakh in 2011-12. The Corporation provided free coaching for Competitive Exams for eligible Christian candidates to aid Christian candidates succeed in competitive examinations. Financial assistance was also provided as coaching fees, study material and employment information. The corporation provided

free coaching to 419 candidates on various competitive exams with a financial assistance of Rs.31.47 Lakh under free coaching for competitive examinations schemes during the period from 2009-10 to 2011-12.

Awareness programmes at District / Divisional levels were organized to enhance awareness among youth about Government schemes and opportunities in private and self employment sectors.

More than 10000 youth registered their names with the corporation by sending their CVs and get employment information regularly over SMS, Email or post. Employment notifications and applications are sent to the candidates to help them get government/ public / private sector jobs.

The Corporation has established a career guidance cell and is collaborating with various industries for providing placements.

Christian Mass Marriages

The Corporation is implementing mass marriages schemes to conduct marriages of poor below poverty line Christian Girls. Each couple was granted aid of Rs. 25,000/ under the scheme. This amount is spent on purchase of items needed for marriage. 579 poor Christian youth were provided articles worth Rs. 92.00 Lakh during mass marriages all over the State in the last three years.

Since many years Church Managements in A.P. have established hundreds of schools, hospitals, orphanages, old age homes, community halts, etc..However due to lack of own and external resources many such institutions have reduced or stopped their services. In order to revive and strengthen these age old institutions the Government has sanctioned budget to the Corporation to support these institutions. The Government released an amount of Rs. 2045.00 Lakh towards financial assistance to church run welfare institutions to support health, education, senior citizens, orphans, youth development activities in the last three years.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities

The Centre is implementing the following three state government sponsored major projects.

A An integrated project on improving classroom performance of minority school children:

- Provides special free coaching in core subjects of Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Biology, English and Telugu / Social Studies to X class Urdu / Telugu medium minority students at 55 centres in 17 districts of Andhra Pradesh. Beneficiaries: 2993.
- Provides free workbooks and question banks to X class Urdu medium coaching and non-coaching students in all districts. Beneficiaries: 7000.
- The pass percentage of coaching students in SSC-2012 was 82% compared to the the state pass percentage of 76%.

B. A comprehensive project for improving participation and performance of minority candidates in competitive entrance examinations:

- Free Coaching and study material to students seeking admission to courses like CEEP, EAMCET, DIET-CET, ICET, EdCET, etc. Beneficiaries: 2504
- Provides free books and study materials to candidates availing coaching.

C. Chamak Scheme: Free coaching to minorities for job oriented competitive examinations

- Provides free coaching to job-oriented competitive examinations like. UPSC Civil Services (Prelims), APPSC Group I, II & IV examinations, NET, DSC, APTEET, Police recruitment, Banking services, etc. Beneficiaries: 3811
- Provides free coaching in Language Communication and Key Skills
- Provides free books and study materials to candidates availing coaching.

An amount of Rs.200.00 Lakh has been sanctioned for implementation of the above schemes for the year 2012-13.

A.P. State Haj Committee

Haj Committee is constituted for making arrangements for the Haj.pilgrimage of Muslims. The A.P. State Haj Committee makes smooth arrangements for Muslims Haj pilgrims right from the processing of Haj application forms, to returning from Saudi Arabia. It imparts Haj training, arranges Meningitis Vaccine, provides Haj Guide books in Urdu and Telugu, makes arrangements

for the departure and arrival at Haj Camp Embarkation Point etc., from the point of exit to Saudi Arabia and other activities for the benefit of Haj Pilgrims. An amount of Rs.1.00 crore was provided as grant-in-aid to the Committee during the year 2012-13. 7,967 pilgrims performed Haj during the year 2012.

Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board

Government sanctioned Rs. 74.47 Crore for Wakf Board from 1995-96 to 2010-2011, for various schemes like repairs and maintenance of Wakf institutions, revolving funds for construction of shopping complexes, grant-in-aid towards payment of legal expenses and repayment of loans, construction and maintenance of Haj House, conduct of marriages of poor Muslim girls, maintenance assistance to Muslim divorced families etc. An amount of Rs. 180.00 Lakh was provided to Wakf Board for implementation of these schemes in 2012-13.

Survey of Wakfs

A second survey of wakf properties was completed in all Districts except few mandals. 71,642 Wakf institutions with an extend of Ac 1.67 Lakh inclusive of all earlier notified Wakf properties were identified since commencement of the scheme till this date. The computerization of basic data of the second survey in prescribed proforma was completed in 13 Districts. Computerization of the data of the remaining 10 Districts is in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 512.12 Lakh was incurred since 2001 to this date against the allotted Grant in Aid budget. An amount of Rs. 50.00 Lakh was provided for 2012-13.

Urdu Academy

Urdu Academy is an autonomous body meant for the promotion & protection of Urdu language & literature. The following three schemes were implemented by the academy.

A. Preserving / Promotion Urdu Language:

Under this scheme the Urdu Academy provides financial assistance to Urdu libraries, manuscripts, periodicals, organizations, writers & journalists, awards on printed books, awards to eminent personalities in various fields, and publication of Urdu journals, (quami zaban monthly) on annual basis.

B. Vocational Training in Urdu Computer Education:

Under this Scheme the Urdu Academy is running

84 Computer Training Centres & 70 Urdu Libraries throughout the state. The Computer Centers have been recognized by A.P. State Board of Technical Education. The duration of the course is 6 months and the intake capacity of each computer centre is (96) Students. Beneficiaries are selected through entrance test which is conducted by the Academy. 7800 candidates per annum benefited under these schemes. The Academy imparts training free of cost to eligible candidates. Many trained candidates were employed abroad or in the country, or have set-up their own Training Institutes for earning their livelihood.

C. Generating Awareness about Plan Schemes:

Urdu Academy provides financial aid to Small Urdu News Papers, Magazines, Journals, Weeklies, etc for propagation of schemes implemented by the government. An amount of Rs.5.00 Lakh was provided in BE and Rs.2.50 Lakh released in 2012-13. Urdu Academy has provided financial aid to the 167 Small Urdu Newspapers.

Construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shadikhanas

Urdu Academy also releases funds to District Collectors as per Government Orders issued from time to time for construction / Completion of Ghar-cum-Shadikhanas at various places. The Government released Rs.9.00 Lakh for 5 Urdu Ghar-cum-Shadikhanas in 2012-2013.

Dairatul - Maarif - Il Osmania

The Dairatul Maarifil Osmania is a research institute dealing with publication of rare classical manuscripts. The Government extends financial assistance for payment of salaries to employees and for other contingent expenditure for publication of these books. The institute published 6 books in 2012-13 up to December 2012.

Construction of New Haj House

The Government has sanctioned Rs.12.00 Crore for construction of a New Haj House near Shamshabad Airport. The A.P. State Wakf Board has been directed to allot 10 acres of land to the Haj Committee for construction of the New Haj House.

YOUTH SERVICES

Making optimum use of the demographic dividend through Skill Development for youth is identified as the

core agenda for the 12th Plan. Youth Welfare schemes are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth. The schemes are categorized as a) providing self employment to un-employed youth, b) training to provide employment and c) other participatory programmes. Rajiv Yuvasakthi Programme is implemented to provide financial assistance, create self employment opportunities for eligible unemployed youth, and establish self employment units in Industry, Service and Business Sectors. Suitable Training programmes are designed and given as per the market demand, needs of the youth and in association with the Industry to make them employable.

Youth Welfare Activities

The Department of Youth Services conducts youth welfare programmes / activities to utilize youth energies in combating social evils, encourage them to participate in various developmental programmes and publicize Government programmes for the welfare of the people living in villages. It aims to inculcate the spirit of oneness and utilize youth energies for nation building implement suitable programmes/schemes for overall development of youth in economic, social, sports and cultural advancement.

The Department released funds to conduct on-going youth welfare programmes like blood donation camps, medical and health checkup camps, tree plantation, celebration of important national /international days, youth exchange programmes etc. in 2011-12. District Youth Festivals were conducted in all the Districts and State Youth Festivals were conducted at Vijayawada and Nizamabad. The 1st prize winners were sent to participate in National Youth Festival held at Mangalore, Karnataka from 12th to 16th January, 2012. The state bagged three awards at the National Level in Kuchipudi, Veena and one act play.

The Department released funds to conduct different youth welfare programmes as per the calendar of events every month and also to conduct “Yuva Chaitanya Sadassulu” through coordination of Nehru Yuva Kendras in 2012-13 (up to Nov12). Other programmes includes conduct of Youth Festivals at District level and State level and participation in the National Youth Festival. Inter-District Youth Exchange Programmes are planned in such a way that it creates awareness among youth about customs, traditions, places of historical importance etc., of other districts among contestants.

Rajiv Yuvasakthi Programme

Rajiv Yuvasakthi Programme provides financial assistance to create self-employment opportunities to eligible unemployed youth to establish Self Employment Units in Industry, Service and Business Sectors. It is proposed to assist 9000 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.90.00 crore, out of which Rs.27.00 crore was subsidy and Rs.63.00 Crore bank loan during 2012-13. Sanctions were accorded to 6945 units with a subsidy of Rs.17.49 crore, Bank loan of Rs.37.42 crore, Beneficiary contribution of 0.84 crore and project cost of Rs.55.75 crore. 83 units are grounded upto November,2012 with a subsidy of Rs.0.24 crore and Bank loan of Rs.0.51 crore, Beneficiary contribution of 0.03 and project cost of Rs.0.78 crore. Achievements under Rajiv Yuvasakthi Programme are given in Annexure 8.11

HOUSING

Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in implementing “Housing for all” that purposes to further the objectives of National housing policy of “Shelter for all” and is committed to make “Housing for all” a reality. The key principles followed for implementing the housing program are:

- Providing affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for economically weaker sections.
- Complementing construction of housing with provision of basic services to ensure clean and comfortable cities and towns.

The pioneering efforts of the State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) motivated and educated beneficiaries to eliminate exploitation by middlemen, reduced cost of construction by encouraging adoption of cost-effective and eco-friendly technologies, and helped in capacity building and utilization of human resources from rural and urban poor.

APSHCL encourages production and usage of cost effective and eco friendly materials by beneficiaries to meet the demand of building materials and also minimize cost of construction. 89 Nirmithi Kendras/ Sub Nirmithi Kendras were established all over the State for spreading awareness about the use of such materials and technologies. About Rs.413.29 crore worth building components such as sand cement blocks, fal-G Blocks, pre-cast door & window frames, cement Jallies, RCC

rafters etc., have been produced and utilized for the housing program taken up by the corporation so far.

Weaker Section Housing Program

1,05,82,211 houses have been completed comprising 97,30,333 in rural areas and 8,51,878 in urban areas under weaker section housing program, since its inception till the end of 31st March 2012. 2,03,475 houses were completed, of which 1,90,927 are in rural areas and 12,548 in urban areas in 2012-13 (upto September, 2012). Year wise achievements are given in Annexure 8.12.

Rajiv Swagruha

Government launched the “Rajiv Swagruha” housing programme in 2007 for providing affordable housing to moderate income group in all municipalities and municipal corporations in the State. The main object of Rajiv Swagruha programme is to make available houses / flats to moderate income group at 25% less cost than the prevailing market rate with best quality of construction and other infrastructure facilities.

Salient Features of the Scheme

- Demand driven
- Self-financed Scheme
- No Subsidy and
- No budgetary support by the Government

Demand survey conducted in March – April 2007 got a total of 1.76 Lakh applications. The net demand arrived at was 1,74,748. It was targeted to ground these houses / flats. Government established a special purpose vehicle namely A.P. Rajiv Swagruha Corporation Limited for implementing the scheme.

Type of Houses / Flats

Multi-storied constructions are taken up in municipal corporations and independent houses in other municipalities for developing the Integrated Townships. The Pattern of constructions are Ground plus five to Ground plus twenty and Independent houses.

Townships Grounded / Progress

The construction of townships at 24 project sites in the State covering 46,833 units with project cost of Rs.8,326

Crore are under progress. Construction of these houses will be taken up in phases. Construction of 16,684 units with a project cost of Rs.2,833 Crore has been taken up in the first phase. Out of 24 projects, the construction of “Aarambh Township” at Chandanagar, RR district with total 1140 Flats (900-double bed room, 240-single bed room) has been completed. Allottees have started living in the township and registration of 791 flats was completed. 1054 flats were completed which include 100 flats for senior citizens and 173 flats registered out of 2970 Flats in “Sahabhavana Township” at Bandlaguda, Ranga Reddy District. 534 Flats were completed and 55 flats registered out of 2604 Flats, in Sadbhavana Township at Pocharam, Ranga Reddy District. 1019 flats registrations were completed in the above 3 projects up to September,2012.

Andhra Pradesh Housing Board

The main objective of the board is to provide housing accommodation to the needy citizens at an affordable price. The board has constructed 1,05,088 houses from July,1960 to March 2012.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The Government is determined to solve drinking water problem in rural areas and also aims to provide:

- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Supply of safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations.
- Upgradation of all habitations to fully covered status.
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/ schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations.

Various State and Central Government programmes such as NRDWP, DDP, TFC, Rajiv Pallebata and other external agencies provide the funds for implementing schemes/works for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to habitations. Funds are also being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, HUDCO & World Bank.

Achievements

6,183 habitations were covered by spending an amount of Rs. 783.66 Crore in 2011-12.

Rural Water Supply Infrastructure Created

There are 3,43,376 Hand pumps, 57,038 PWS Schemes and 547 CPWS Schemes (including SSP Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2012.

RWS Ongoing Programme 2012-13

2342 (1960 SVS+382 MVS) works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 2520.23 crore to cover 12,139 habitations in 2012-13. Rs.447.00 Crore was spent covering 1947 habitations upto November 2012 and the balance works are in progress.

World Bank Assistance Programme

A projet with an outlay of Rs.864.00 crore has been sanctioned for 5 years in 6 districts. It is proposed to provide drinking water facilities in quality affected, not covered and partially covered habitations with World Bank Assistance. It is proposed to cover 679 habitations under batch-I, 1030 habitations in batch II and 819 habitations in batch III in Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Kadapa, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts. An amount of Rs. 115.00 crore was allocated and an expenditure of Rs.28.00 crore incurred up to Nov.12 in 2012-13.

Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has now renamed as Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan (NBA) from 1st April 2012. Projects were sanctioned in 22 districts in the State in a phased manner from 1999-2000 to 2003 by Government of India with matching share from State Government, beneficiaries and panchayats. The Programme is sanctioned with a target of 1,02,65,917 Individual household Latrines (IHHLs) to be constructed in rural areas for BPL families. 1,15,908 School toilets and 14,990 Anganwadi toilets; against which, 81,71,542 IHHLs, 1,12,588 School toilets, and 8,073 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed up to November, 2012.

6,54,282 IHHLs, 7,308 School toilets, and 1,048 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed in 2011-12.

Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan (NBA) emphasizes Information, Education and Communication (IEC), human resources development, and capacity development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitation facilities. State Government has taken up a massive programme by providing matching share for the amounts released by the Government of India.

1,92,900 individual house hold latrines, 2,254 school toilets and 656 Anganwadi toilets were constructed as against the targeted 7,02,637 individual house hold latrines, 5,753 school toilets and 2,697 Anganwadi toilets in 2012-13 (upto Nov,12).

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department was constituted in June, 1960 by amalgamating the following services.

1. Local Government Service of Ex-Hyderabad Government (Which included District Water Works)
2. Andhra Municipal Engineering Service
3. Sanitary Engineering Branch of P.W.D

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

The Department is incharge of investigation, design, preparation of estimates and plans and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in all the 152 municipalities and 15 Municipal Corporations including 46 Nagara panchayats (excluding Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation).

Water Supply Improvements Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with National Standards. In addition to the above, the technical control over all Engineering Works in 152 Municipalities and 15 Municipal Corporations is done by Engineer-in-Chief (PH). The operation and maintenance of Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes is being attended by the respective Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

Status of Water Supply

As per the standards stipulated in Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organization (CPHEEO) manual, the rate of drinking water supply to be maintained is as follows:

- Town with Under ground drainage - 135 Liters Per Capita per Day (LPCD)
- Town without Under ground drainage – 70 LPCD

The State Government gives top priority to provide clean drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and service levels. 58 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.1301.37 Crore were completed adding 500.89 MLD of water, raising the installed capacity from 1,229.24 MLD to 1730.13 MLD and thereby increasing the average water supply from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD in the 11th Five year plan period 2007-12.

The normal daily water supply in various Urban Local Bodies varies from 40 LPCD to 150 LPCD and the water supply is regulated as detailed below.

Daily 92 ULBs

Alternate Days 58 ULBs

Once in three days 17 ULBs

- 50,038 bore wells are functioning out of the existing 52,369 bore wells (Power and Hand bores) in 167 urban local bodies,
- At Present, 619 tankers make 4,344 trips per day to un-served areas in 167 Urban Local Bodies.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

Government of India launched the JNNURM in 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs.50,000 Crore for a period of seven years. The mission will cover 65 cities/urban agglomerations. The mission aims to encourage reform and fast track infrastructure development.

Schemes Under Implementation

A. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

Is a component of JNNURM Programme launched to provide Urban Infrastructure in Water Supply, Under Ground Drainage, Storm Water Drains, Solid Waste Management and Transportation in Non-mission Urban local bodies (ULB's) in a planned manner.

The scheme applies to all ULB's in A.P. excluding mission cities like Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. The funding pattern is in the ratio of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and ULB.

84 projects costing Rs.2,968.66 Crs were sanctioned

covering 72 ULBs upto Sep.2012. Out of which, 62 are in the water sector costing Rs.2185.15 Crore; 8 under sewerage sector costing Rs.448.13 Crore; 9 under storm water costing Rs.204.51 Crore; 4 under roads costing Rs.127.00 Crore and 1 under Solid Waste Management costing Rs.3.87 Crore. Out of these 84 projects, 46 Projects of water supply and 6 Projects of Storm Water Drainage and 3 projects of road were completed and the remaining projects are in progress.

B. Integrated Housing Slum Development Program

Is mainly aimed to improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas. 30 projects costing Rs.409.87 Crore were sanctioned covering 30 ULB's. The funding pattern is 80:10:10 between Central Government, State Government and ULB.

An amount of Rs.268.84 Crore was released towards Central and State share. 7 projects are completed and 23 projects under progress, which are to be completed by March, 2013.

C. Urban Infrastructure and Governance

Three schemes have been sanctioned under the UI&G. 2 in storm water drains sector costing Rs.77.04 Crore and 1 in underground drainage costing Rs.19.00 Crore. All the schemes are under progress and likely to be completed by March, 2013.

D. Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns

The Vikarabad Municipality was selected as satellite town to Hyderabad due to its citizen friendly and pro-poor approach under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns (CSSUIDST) of the Seven Mega cities of India.

One scheme under UIDST was sanctioned at Vikarabad with estimated cost of Rs.191.26 Crore by the Government of India. Water supply costing Rs.104.13 Crore and under ground drainage costing Rs.87.13 Crore are taken up and are to be completed by December, 2013.

Plan Grant

25 Projects were taken up with Plan grants (22 WS, 1 UGD, 1 SWD, 1 - Traffic and Transportation) during 2007-12 at a cost of Rs.341.05 Crore to add 70.55

MLD. Out of these, 18 water supply schemes have been completed and the balance schemes in progress.

Under Ground Drainage Schemes

Presently only one town, Tirupathi is fully covered with under ground drainage system in the ongoing schemes. Eluru, Rajamundry, Guntur, Nellore Tenali and Tadipatri are covered about 10% to 20%. Works of under ground drainage system are in progress at Pulivendula town.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Grant

18 schemes are under progress with HUDCO loan (17 WS & 1 UGD) at a cost of Rs.631.79 Crore. Out of these, 7 water supply schemes and 1 UGD are completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

AP Projects

State Level Steering Committee cleared 15 schemes to pose under JnNURM-UIDSSMT. But GOI has not sanctioned these schemes as the funds provided for Andhra Pradesh under JnNURM have been exhausted. Government of AP decided to meet the expenditure of these projects from Plan funds.

Out of the 15 projects, 9 are in water sector costing Rs.317.32 Crore, 3 in Sewerage sector costing Rs.171.74 Crore and 3 in Storm Water costing Rs.124.58 Crore. Out of these, 3 water supply schemes have been completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

Achievement for 2012-2013

18 Water Supply Schemes costing Rs.603.27 Crore have been completed duly adding 184.71 MLD of water in 2012-13 upto Sept, 2012.

By end of the Year 2012-13

1. 16 water supply schemes are programmed for completion and commissioning under Plan, UIDSSMT and HUDCO grants, duly adding 150.23 MLD of water at a cost of Rs.730.32 Crore.
2. 23 projects costing Rs.339.49 Crore under Integrated Housing Slum Development Project are aimed to be completed to develop Urban Slums.
3. 3 projects costing Rs 113.06 Crore are aimed to be

completed under Storm Water Drainage Sector.

4. 2 Under Ground Drainage projects costing Rs 33.64 Crore are aimed to be completed.

5. 2 Road projects (UIDSSMT & PLAN) costing Rs.69.41 Crore are aimed to be completed.

By March 2013, 10 water supply schemes costing Rs 456.14 crore under UIDSSMT, 4 water supply schemes costing Rs 271.27 crore under HUDCO and 2 water supply schemes costing Rs 2.91 crore are targeted to be completed, duly adding 150.23 MLD. By completing all the above said schemes, the installed capacity will be raised from 1914.84 MLD to 2065.07 MLD and thereby the average water supply will be raised from 85 LPCD to 100 LPCD.

Balance 38 schemes under UIDSSMT, UIDST, AP Projects, HUDCO and plan are programmed for completion by the end of December, 2013.

During XI Five Year Plan, 58 water supply schemes were completed with Rs.1301 crore and 501 MLD added. Out of 58 schemes 12 were plan and 18 were HUDCO and the remaining 35 were UIDSSMT schemes.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection

There are 170 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 19 Corporations, 113 Municipalities and 38 Nagarapanchayaths in the State (47 Municipalities / Nagarapanchayaths are newly constituted). The total Garbage Generation in the State is 13,358 TPD (Tons per day). Waste lifted is 12,677 TPD or to the tune of 95%. About 92% of the 32,50,857 households are covered under door to door collection of waste (except GHMC and newly constituted ULBs). The drains length cleaned is 21,390.01 Kms against the 23,448.64 Kms. The length of road swept is 19,375 Kms against total roads of 20,550 Kms (94%) except GHMC and newly constituted ULBs.

Municipal Solid Waste Management

The 12th Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of Rs.374.00 crore to the State during the years 2005-10. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a decision to utilize the entire amount for implementation of Solid Waste Management in the ULBs and an amount

of Rs. 374.58 crore (including interest amount Rs.58.00 Lakh) was released to the ULBs so far and the same has been utilised by the ULBs. The TFC amount is utilised for procurement of vehicles for primary collection, secondary collection, transportation, development of compost yards, construction of sheds, development of infrastructure facilities in compost yards, water facilities and power connection etc., for processing and disposal of waste. The Government decided to utilize TFC grants for aquisition of land where government land is not available for compost yard in ULBs. Instructions were issued to Municipal Commissioners to purchase land where no / inadequate land is available for composting as per norms.

Waste to Energy Projects

All Urban Local Bodies are grouped into 19 clusters for management of Municipal Solid Waste in Urban Local Bodies. Approvals have been accorded to 5 Waste to Energy Projects covering 67 ULBs. 5 projects have been permitted to utilize waste generated in 67 ULBs. Project operations have been strated in one project, which has started processing waste and power generation and the remaining projects are in different stages of completion.

Rajiv Nagara Bata Programme

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched an innovative programme called “Rajiv Nagara Bata Programme (RNBP) in January, 2005 in all the Urban Local Bodies with the following objectives:

- Provision of adequate water, drainage system, street lighting, roads etc., with an emphasis on basic infrastructure in areas inhabited by the poor
- Providing minimum infrastructure in community and religious institutions like temples mosques, churches etc.,

340 assurances came up at a cost of Rs.4169.83 crore out of which 281 assurances were redressed with an amount of Rs.375.56 crore; 55 assurances are under progress with an amount of Rs.3793.35 crore; and the remaining 4 assurances are under process with an amount of Rs.92.00 Lakh under the programme.

INDIRAMMA Programme

The State Government has announced a scheme for Integrated Novel Development in Rural Areas and Model Municipal Areas called “INDIRAMMA”.

The scheme is aimed to develop all wards in the Municipal Area over a period of three years by saturating them with identified basic infrastructure facilities and welfare measures in a focused and time bound manner.

Pensions under Indiramma Programme

Old people, widows, weavers and disabled persons are given pensions. 2,19,272 pensioners were given pensions in the 1st Phase, 2,36,318 in the 2nd Phase and 2,38,225 pensioners in the 3rd phase have been assisted under INDIRAMMA programme. 6,93,815 were given pensions in the three phases.

13th Finance Commission Grants

The XIII Finance Commission (2010-2015) divided grants to the Urban Local Bodies into two components – General Basic Grant and General Performance Grant.

Basic Grants can be accessed by all States as per the criteria laid down by the Commission. But the Performance Grant can be accessed only by those states which comply with the following 9 Urban Reform conditions stipulated by the XIII Finance Commission:

1. Introduction of a supplement to budget documents on ULBs & implementation of NMAM Compliant Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System in all Urban Local Bodies.
2. Putting a audit system in place in all local bodies
3. Establishment of an independent Local Body Ombudsman System
4. Electronic transfer of XIII FC grants to ULBs in 5 days
5. Prescribing qualifications to SFC members through an Act
6. Empowering the ULBs to levy property tax and make necessary amendments to Municipal Acts without hindrance.
7. Constitution of State Property Tax Board.
8. Putting in place Service Level Benchmarks for delivery of essential civic services in all Urban Local Bodies.
9. Putting in place Fire-hazard Response and Mitigation Plan for Million Plus Cities.

Fulfilment of 9 Conditions

All the above 9 Urban Reform Conditions, that have been stipulated by the XIII Finance Commission, have been successfully fulfilled by the State government by March 31st 2011, and therefore now eligible to draw its share of performance Grant from F.Y.2011-12 onwards under XIII Finance Commission.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State to be recommended by GoI for release of its share of Performance Grant for the F.Y.2011-12, for successfully complying with all the Nine Conditions stipulated, during F.Y.2010-11 for the F.Y.2010-11. Further the State has repeated its performance for the F.Y.2011-12 as well and a detailed compliance report submitted to GoI.

XIII Finance Commission Admissible Components

The State Government (MA&UD) keeping in the spirit of the XIII FC Report, has issued separate guidelines for utilization of XIII FC Grants by Urban Local Bodies. As per the orders the following admissible components were issued under which the XIII FC Grant is being utilized by Urban Local Bodies for improvement of Urban Services:

- Solid Waste Management on PPP Mode
- Town Wide Sullage Drains
- Service Level Benchmarking
- Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System
- Gaps in Water Supply Lines
- Replacement of old water pumpsets
- Improvement of Drinking water Supply
- Gaps in sewer schemes in case of ULBs having comprehensive sewerage schemes
- Street Lighting
- Preparation of Fire Hazard response and Mitigation Plan for Million Plus cities. Rs.456.69 crore were allocated and 288.35 crore released for 2010-11 and 2011-12 for the 123 local bodies in the state under XIII Finance Commission.
- Providing toilets in Municipal Schools including provision of drinking water and adequate water for sanitation.
- Purchase of equipment for collection and transport of garbage by utilizing funds released under 13th Finance Commission Grants in case of newly

constituted Nagar Panchayats / Municipalities and procurement of land for dumpsites and development.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas - Indira Kranthi Patham

Urban community development network

The main objective of MEPMA is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self reliant. There are 30.20 lakh members in 3.02 lakh Women Self Help Groups. A total of 9,339 Slum Level Federations and 105 Town Level Federations and 211 Town level federations came up to Nov, 2012.

1,27,608 lakh persons with disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 12,308 exclusive SHGs, 139 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSs) and 133 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State.

Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu Skill Training for Employment Promotion among Urban Poor

The component of SJSRY-STEP-UP, MEPMA is taking up placement linked skill development trainings for improving employability skills and linking them to fast growing private and service sector. The “One Lakh” target set and 61,722 unemployed poor were trained in 2011-12. Under STEP – UP / RYK, MEPMA achieved 44,430 placements. The target for 2012-13 is 75000 and up to Nov 2012, 30,633 unemployed poor youth were under training. Placements process will be started after completion of the training programme

Urban Self Employment Programme

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures and micro enterprises with 25% subsidy with an upper limit of Rs 2.00 Lakh cost per unit. The target for the year 2012-13 was 5770, under this programme of which 4250 USEP unit's loans have been sanctioned up to November 2012.

SHGs Bank Linkage

SHGs-Bank Linkage programme has now made MEPMA one of the premier players in micro financing segment in the state. MEPMA facilitated SHG Bank Linkage worth more than Rs1134.57 crore to 44,750 Self Help Groups in 2012-13 upto November, 12.

Pavala Vaddi (Interest Subsidy)

Under the scheme of Pavala Vaddi, eligible SHGs are given interest subsidy on loans taken by Self Help Groups, to reduce the burden on members and to encourage them repay promptly. An amount of 332.50 crore was received from the State Government towards Pavala Vaddi requirements, out of which Rs. 326.74 crore were credited to the SHG accounts.

Andhra Pradesh Micro Finance Institutions (Regulation of Money Lending) Act, 2011 is in operation in the State for regulation of MFIs, to monitor activities under the above subject. The monitoring cell at state level was constituted. So far, 241 MFIs registered in State.

Dr.Y.S.R. Abhaya Hastham (Pension-cum-Insurance Scheme)

This is a co-contributory pension cum insurance scheme visualized by the State Government for the benefit of SHG women over and above the age of 18 years in urban areas to provide social security after the age of 60 years. 2,24 lakh women, among them 19,053 who crossed the age of 60 years get a pension of Rs 500 every month. 27,189 scholarships to children of SHGs have been awarded in the year 2011-12.

Janasri Bhima Yojana

This programme was launched in Oct, 2010 for uncovered SHG members in YSR Abhayastham. Under this programme, 6.40 lakh were enrolled by covering SHG Members, Rickshaw Pullers, Domestic Workers and self-employed differently abled persons in a phased manner for the year 2012-13. 30,047 students were awarded scholarships under JBY.

Street Vendors

Strengthening and sustainability of livelihoods of Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the State as a part of the National policy on urban street vendors. 1,25,306 Street Vendors were profiled. The central bill 2012 is under the process of finalization.

MEMPA has proposed formation of 6000 Common Interest Groups comprising street vendors for the FY 2012-13. So far, 958 Common Interest Groups of street vendors have been formed.

Swasakthi Brand SHG Products at Exhibition

MEPMA recently facilitated urban SHGs' participation in Regional SARAS Mela at Exhibition Grounds in Hyderabad in collaboration with District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) to encourage market participation.

Rajiv Awas Yojana

The Government announced a new scheme called "Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)" for the slum dwellers and urban poor. This scheme aims at providing central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. MEPMA is the Nodal Agency to create a Slum-free Andhra Pradesh through implementation of RAY. In this regard the following activities have been initiated

- Slum profiling completed in all 125 ULBs in the state.
- Phasing of 125 cities completed (1st Phase: 28 ULBs, 2nd Phase: 60 and 3rd Phase 37 ULBs).
- GIS based slum mapping commenced in 22 ULBs.
- Socio economic household survey started in 109 ULBs, completed in 18 ULBs and under progress in 91 ULBs.
- AP Slum-Free-State Plan of Action prepared for 25 ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.4,824.35 Crore for 1st year and Rs.24,567.63 crore for 5 years submitted to GoI.

Under Rajiv Awas Yojana programme for Keshav Nagar Slum, Serilingampalli Circle at GHMC with a total cost of Rs.58.74Crore was approved by GOI. Recently the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) approved the detailed Project Report of Dhall Mill Area Slum in VMC with a total project cost of Rs. 20.13 Crore. Detailed Project Reports of 2 other Pilot slums from GVMC (1) and VMC (1) were approved by the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) headed by Hon'ble CM and are in appraisal stage with GOI.

HYDERABAD METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) previously known as HUDA was constituted on 24.8.2008 for planning, co-ordination, supervising, promoting and securing planned development of

the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. The important development programmes implemented by HMDA are:

Road Over Bridge at Kukatpally

The construction of RoB on spinal road at Kukatpally near MMTS station was taken up as a 4-lane divided carriageway with 910 mts length and 21.5 mts width at an estimated amount of Rs. 68.68 Crore. 95% of the works are completed in Non-Railway portion. Construction was delayed due to various reasons particularly the frequent changes made in designs of RoB by Railways. However, works are in brisk progress in the Railway portion now with the RoB project likely to be completed by the end of March 2013.

Development of Inter City Bus Terminal At Miyapur, Hyderabad on PPP

An Inter City Bus Terminal is proposed in 55 Acres of land of HMDA in Sy No. 20(P) & 28 at Miyapur. The proposed Inter City Bus Terminal at Miyapur will be an Integrated One Stop Facility providing basic needs to commuters and bus operators (private and public including APSRTC), with zero investment from the Government. The Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued by HMDA to the highest bidder. The agency will start the work soon after the agreement is concluded.

Development of Logistics Parks at Batasingaram and Mangalapally, Hyderabad in PPP Mode

The Logistic Park at Batasingaram on Vijayawada highway (NH9) is on 40.0 Acres and Mangalapally on Nagarjunasagar highway on 22.0 Acres is taken up by HMDA. The project is an Integrated One Stop Facility for freight operators, third party logistic (3PL) service providers, cargo handling companies, truck drivers, warehousing, parking, etc., conceptualized on Public Private Partnership mode with zero investment from the Government. Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued by HMDA to the highest bidders. The agency will start the work soon after the agreement is concluded.

Development of Residential layout (413.32 Acres) at Uppal Bhagat (v), Uppal (M), R.R District

The HMDA took up development of the Residential layout in 413.32 Acres at Uppal Bhagat (v), Uppal (M), RR District with at a cost of Rs. 143.51Crore. Tenders

were called for an estimated contract value of amount Rs. 95.85 Crore, and works grounded for the development of infrastructure in the proposed layout. The works will be completed within 18 months.

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency

HMDA has taken up the project of Hussainsagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project with ODA loan from JICA with project outlay of Rs.370 crore.

The project objective are as follows

- To improve the lake water quality by preventing pollutants entering into the lake both at source point & non source point
- To maintain round the year water balance in the lake
- Removal of nutrient rich sediments at lake bed
- Interception & diversion of dry weather flows, and improvement of nalas.
- To improve the overall lake environment and its surroundings for enrichment of biodiversity
- Increasing eco-tourism potentiality .
- The project was taken up in the year 2008 and will be completed by December 2014.
- The works under sewerage component such as 20 MLD and 5 MLD STP's hav been commissioned & 30 MLD STP nearing completion. Construction of interception and diversion structures, ring sewers, trunk sewers have been taken up and are under various stages of progress and completion.
- The shoreline components are also taken up and in advanced stage of completion.
- The dredging of nutrient rich sediments at the mouth of the three nalas viz Balkapur, Banjara and Picket nalas has commenced and will be completed in a years time.

The total of 165.84 Crore expenditure was incurred so far.

Nehru Outer Ring Road Project

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up streenthening of major infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad city one among them being the construction of Outer Ring Road. The 158 Km long ORR passes

through Patancheru (on NH-65) – Kandlakoi near Medchal (on NH-44 towards Nagapur) – Shamirpet (on Rajiv Rahadari) – Ghatkesar (on NH-163 towards Warangal) – Pedda Amberpet (on NH-65 towards Vijayawada) – Shamshabad (on NH-44 towards Srisailam) – Patancheru (on NH-65 towards Mumbai) providing connectivity to various National Highways, State Highways and MDRs. ORR is being taken up as an eight lane access controlled expressway and being implemented in 3 phases.

Phase-I

From Gachibowli to Shamshabad-24.38 Km works were taken up in 2 contract packages at an estimated cost of Rs.699 crore and commenced in July 2006. The 4-lane ORR stretch was completed and opened for traffic during November, 2008. The 8- lane ORR was opened to traffic in July 2010. Phase-I works including service roads, flyover at Gachibowli and other miscellaneous works have been completed.

Phase-IIA

Phase II includes the ORR from Narsingi to Patancheru and Shamshabad to Pedda Amberpet of a total length of 62.30Km and divided into 5 contract packages. These works (with an estimated cost of Rs. 2439 Crore) are taken up on BOT (Annuity) basis. Works commenced in December, 2007. Three packages i.e., AP-3, AP-4 and AP-5 from Pedda Amberpet to Bongulur, Bongulur to Tukuguda and Tukuguda to Shamshabad respectively have been completed and opened to traffic from 01.03.2011. Two packages AP-1 and AP-2 from Narsingi to Kollur and Kollur to Patancheru opened to traffic on 18.08.2011.

Phase-IIB

Phase III includes the ORR from Patancheru to Pedda Amberpet via Kandlakoi, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar of a total length of 71.30 Km and divided into 6 contract packages. The estimated cost is Rs.3,558 Crore and is being taken up with the loan assistance from JICA. The works for the 3 packages from Patancheru to Shamirpet for a length of 38 Kms commenced in June, 2009 and is to be completed in Nov.2011. This stretch of ORR with diversion at Kandlakoi (Near Medchal on NH-44 towards Nagpur) was opened to traffic on 03-12-2012 except for a length of 3 Km where work could not be completed due to High Court Stay Order. The works on the remaining three packages from Shamirpet to

Pedda Amberpet for a length of 33.30 Km commenced in June, 2010 and are programmed to be completed by June, 2013. 5 NH of a length of 83.35 Km have already been widened and improved.

Objectives of Outer Ring Road

- The ORR provides connectivity to developments in the peripheral areas of the city, Hi-Tech City / Gachibowli and International Airport at Shamshabad.
- The ORR also acts as a bypass to Hyderabad City and reduces, congestion and pollution in the core city
- Relieves congestion in Metropolitan Area and Inner Ring Road.
- Provides linkage to the radial arterial roads.
- Connects the new urban nodes outside the city like, Hitech City, Games Village, Hardware Park, Singapore Township, Biotech Park, Apparel Park and Finance District etc.
- Provides high speed connectivity to 22 forthcoming satellite townships
- Provides quick access to the international airport from strategic parts of the city.
- Provides linkage to MRTS and Bus systems.

Radial Roads

- The Government of A.P. took up construction of 158 Km long Outer Ring Road to Hyderabad City through HMDA / HGCL.
- 390 Kms kms of 33 Radial have been identified for improvement to provide improved connectivity between Inner Ring Road and Outer Ring Road.
- Out of the 33 Radial roads, 7 Radial Roads viz; RR No. 2,3,4,25,28,29 & 33 of a total length of 53.72 Km at a cost of about Rs 341.17 Crore was completed to connect western and southern sectors of the ORR with IRR by widening to 4/6 lanes.
- It is now proposed to take up improvement of 5. Radial roads viz; RR-5, 11, 16, 22 & 15 of a total length of 54.45 Km at an estimated cost of Rs 287.51 Crore connecting Northern and Western sectors of ORR, with loan assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The Government accorded administrative sanction for the Radial Road No. 5 with an outlay of Rs 31.50

Crore and engaged construction supervision consultants for Road No. 5. The Government has permitted procurement process for Radial Road No. 15, subject to the condition that MC, HMDA shall finalize the contract only after obtaining administrative sanction of the Government for Radial Road No. 15. Procurement process for RR-5 & 15 is in progress.

Proposals for an approximate cost of Rs 1500 Crore have been submitted to Government for improvement of the balance 16 Radial roads (for a length of about 195 Km) to accord necessary 'in principle' approval for utilizing available savings under JICA Loan agreement Nos ID-P: 193 & 198 including Forex Savings.

Hyderabad Metro Rail Project

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) with the approval of the Government of India has undertaken development of the Hyderabad Metro Rail project to address the increasing traffic congestion and pollution levels in Hyderabad city. With a population of about 8 million, this historic city is a major hub of pharma industry and IT/ITES sectors. Phase-I of the project covers 3 traffic corridors in the city spanning over 72 km with 66 stations. It is the world's largest Metro Rail project being executed in public private partnership (PPP) mode. Out of the total cost of Rs 14,132 crore for this elevated Metro Rail system, Rs 1,458 crore is being given as central assistance by GoI under the VGF scheme. The remaining Rs 12,674 crore is being raised by the Concessionaire M/s. L&T Metro Rail Hyderabad Ltd. (L&TMRHL). Financial closure for the project was achieved within a record period of six months. Additional Rs 1,980 crore is being spent by GoAP for acquisition of 204 acres of private land, shifting of utilities, creation of Right of Way (RoW) through road widening, R&R, pedestrian facilities.

The 72 km Hyderabad Metro Rail project is the world's largest mass transit project being built in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Hyderabad Metro Rail project has been designed in an innovative way to make it financially viable as very few urban transit projects are financially successful. Property development and commercial exploitation of air space over parking & circulation areas at Metro stations and in the Metro depots will enable the system earn substantial revenues. The financial model envisages generation of about 50% of the revenue from passenger fares, 45% from property development and 5% from advertisements and other miscellaneous sources. The Concession period of

the project is 35 years (including a 5 year construction period) which can be extended by another 25 years.

The project is designed as a totally elevated transit system to be financially viable to reduce carbon foot print in the city. Inter-modal integration with main rail, bus depots, feeder buses in traffic catchment areas, sky-walks below elevated viaduct with landings into nearby residential/commercial complexes, bicycle tracks and other modes of Non-Motorised Transport (NMT), pedestrian facilities, street furniture etc. are part of the project. The project is thus not just a simple mass transit system, but is being used as an opportunity to redesign Hyderabad as a people friendly green city. The elevated stations are being designed as green building stations with emphasis on aesthetics.

Project Details

- Elevated Metro Rail on piers (pillars) with 2 meter (7ft) ground footprint at about 30 metre (100 ft) spacing
- 10 metre (33 ft) flyover like elevated guideway accommodating two rail lines (up and down)
- Stations at an average distance of 1 km – total 66 stations at 63 locations (3 interchange stations)
 1. Miyapur – LB Nagar (29 km; 27 stations) in 45 minutes (1 hr 44 min by road)
 2. Secunderabad- Falaknuma (15 km; 16 stations) within 22 min (1 hr 10 min by road)
 3. Nagole – Shilparamam (28 km; 23 stations) within 39 min (1 hr 26 min by road)
- State-of-the-art signalling system to ensure high safety standards – CBTC (Communication Based Train Control) technology being introduced for the first time in India
- Video cameras in coaches and CCTVs in stations for better security
- Elegant, lightweight and air-conditioned coaches with automatic door movement with the doors opening only on platforms
- Sophisticated entry & exit gates – access through contactless smart cards.

Project Status

The Concessionaire L&TMRHL and GoAP have completed the preparatory works by undertaking several parallel activities. GoAP has set up Special Tax Force (STF) headed by the Chief Secretary for regular monitoring of the progress of the project. Depot works at Uppal & Miyapur depots; and pillar construction works between Nagole & Mettuguda (8 km; stage 1 of the project) and between Miyapur & SR Nagar (11km; stage 2) are in full swing. So far 276 pillars, 422 foundations and 1105 viaduct segments have been completed and the construction works are progressing at a fast pace. The project is scheduled to be completed in 5 years from the appointed date (05-07-2012). The first section (Stage-1 & Stage-2) is expected to be opened by the end of 2014 and the entire project will be completed by mid 2017.

Orders for procurement of coaches (Hyundai Rotem, S.Korea), rails (Tata Corus, France), signaling & telecommunication (Thales, France) etc., have already been placed from reputed specialist international companies by the Concessionaire, M/s L&T MRHL.

Advantages

- Lower energy consumption (1/5th of road vehicles) & significant reduction in air and noise pollution
- High efficiency in urban space usage, occupying only 2 meters (7ft) at ground level 0. One rail line equals 7 bus lanes or 24 car lanes
- A 3 car (coach) train carries 1000 passengers & 6 car train carries 2000 passengers. Hyderabad Metro will carry more than 50,000 passengers per hour per direction
- Substantial reduction in travel time with a maximum speed of 80 kmph and an average speed of 34 kmph (3 times the road speed)
- ‘Seamless travel’ facility through integration with rail terminals, bus depots, MMTS stations & “Merry-go-round” feeder buses to nearby colonies and business areas/offices
- Frequency of 2 to 5 min during peak hours, with cost-effective price slabs to suit common man’s pocket (Rs. 8 to Rs. 19 in 2014)

Transit

- Not just a Metro, but an urban rejuvenation and redesign effort to transform Hyderabad into a people – friendly green city

- Eco-friendly stations with natural ventilation, skywalks, ramps, escalators, elevators & a host of commuter-friendly facilities
- Metro stations as hubs of social activity & family recreation; provision of street furniture, place for public art, bicycle tracks, greenery etc.
- Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
- Easy commute for women, children, elderly and differently-abled
- Creation of 50,000 jobs and generation of many ancillary industries in & around Hyderabad
- Single largest investment in Hyderabad/AP and expected to generate about Rs.50,000 Cr. (Rs. 20,000 Cr. Direct + Rs.30,000 Cr. Indirect) investments in Hyderabad and its surrounding areas. Details about the stages of completion of Metro Rail is shown in Table 30.

Table 30 : Stages of completion of Metro Rail

Stage 1	Nagole to Mettuguda	March 21, 2015
Stage 2	Miyapur to SR Nagar	August 15, 2015
Stage 3	Mettuguda to Begumpet	November 14, 2015
Stage 4	Begumpet to Shilparamam	August 15, 2016
Stage 5	SR Nagar to LB Nagar	August 15, 2016
Stage 6	JBS to Faluknuma	January 1, 2017

Source: Hyderabad Metro Rail

Apart from addressing the traffic problems, the project aims at rejuvenating older parts of the city and redesigning Hyderabad city as a people friendly green city and to make it a major destination for global business and investment. On the whole, the project envisages direct investment to a tune of about Rs. 20,000 crore (project cost; property development component; and expenditure being incurred by GoAP) and substantial spin off of investments, which will be triggered by the project. It is one of the largest investments in the State with a potential to create about 50,000 jobs and many ancillary industries in Hyderabad and its surrounding districts.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commissionerate of Rural Development implements Rural Development programmes like Watershed Development programme, Self Help Groups and related programmes and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. As per the 2011(P) census Rural population of Andhra Pradesh is 563.12 Lakh representing 66.51% of the total population. It is possible to increase productivity of degraded lands with proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management and create huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

Towards this direction, Watersheds development programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP), Comprehensive Land Development Programmes (Indira prabha under RIDF IX, X, XIII, XV) and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS-AP) are being implemented in the state. All the 3 programmes are being implemented and monitored through software solution RAGAS (Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam). The entire data is uploaded every day into central server and reports displayed on respective websites, thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in these programmes.

Watershed Development Programmes

Watershed programmes are concentrated only in rainfed areas which have undulating terrain and are prone for degradation of soil (soil erosion). These areas are generally characterized by very poor groundwater. The programme envisages demarking 500 hectare area as a micro watershed. The watershed so delineated is treated for conservation of soil and moisture by following the ridge to valley approach.

A series of structures like sunken pits, rockfill dams, percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, earthen bunding, vegetative barriers, plantations etc., are constructed to reduce velocity of water and allow percolation. They also control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land so as to augment productivity. Details about the progress of watersheds is shown in Table 8.31.

Table 8.31 : Progress of Watersheds (No.)

Scheme	Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing
DPAP	4,242	2,966	1,276
DDP	1,054	552	502
IWDP	1,499	738	761
IWMP	552	-	552
Others (EAS, PRLP, APHM)	2,506	2,506	-
Total	9,853	6,762	3,091

Source: Rural Development Department

Watershed development Programmes are being implemented under centrally sponsored schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP to combat recurring drought conditions in the state. The main objective of the Watershed Development Programme is encouraging of Integrated Natural Resources Management, following the ridge to valley approach, in select micro watersheds of approximately 500 ha area, with participation of 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. After Andhra Pradesh Rural livelihoods Project supported by DFID provided necessary learnings on providing sustainable livelihoods to rural poor, promotion of watershed based livelihoods for resource poor was included as another important component of the programme since 2004. In 2008, GOI issued new common guidelines for Watershed Development Projects bringing all schemes under one umbrella and provided for cluster approach wherein, contiguous areas upto 5,000 ha. are to be taken up for treatment. 9,301 watersheds covering an area of 46.50 lakh ha has been taken up for watershed development so far. 4,741 watersheds with an area of 23.70 lakh ha are completed. Presently the following schemes are under implementation.

A. Drought Prone Area Programme / Desert Development Programme

It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Central and State on 50:50 basis upto IVth batch i.e., 1998-99 and on 75:25 cost sharing basis from 1999-2000 onwards. It is aimed at developing drought prone areas for drought proofing by taking up soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structures, afforestation and horticulture programmes on a comprehensive micro watershed basis. DPAP scheme is being implemented in 94 DPAP Blocks of the 11 districts and Desert

Development Programme (DDP) is being implemented in 16 Blocks of Ananthapur district since 1995-96. Details of the achievements are shown in Table 8.32.

Table 8.32 : Achievements under DPAP/ DDP

Items	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Sep'2012)
No. of Watersheds:		
DPAP	4242	4242
DDP	1054	1054
Expenditure (Rs. crore)		
DPAP	54.04	13.28
DDP	20.09	2.83

Source: Rural Development Department

B. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme

Rapid depletion of green cover and vast stretches of marginal lands lying fallow, are causing enormous ecological imbalance and decreasing productivity because of soil erosion and marginalization of lands. Massive integrated wasteland development project was under taken during 1992 with 100% central assistance to arrest this. The state dry land development programme underwent a major change from 1995-96 with the introduction of new watershed guidelines. IWDP is implemented in non-DPAP blocks of DPAP districts and in all non-DPAP Districts. New guidelines called Hariyali are being implemented in watersheds since 2003-04. The area is treated with soil and moisture conservation works, water harvesting structures, afforestation from ridge to valley concept. The achievements details of these watershed s are shown in Table 8.33.

Table 8.33 : Water sheds under IWDP

	2011-12	2012-13 (up to September 2012)
No. of Watersheds -	1499	1499
Expenditure (Rs. Cr)-	10.43	3.03

Source: Rural Development Department

C. Integrated Watershed Management Programme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Central and State Government on 90:10 funding basis. The main aim of IWMP is to restore ecological balance

by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource such as soil, vegetative cover and water. Prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table are few outcomes of these programs. This enables multi-cropping, introduction of diverse agro-based activities, and help provide sustainable livelihoods to people in watershed areas.

IWMP programme has defined appropriate institutional arrangements, budget allocations, capacity building strategies and project management cycle. The proposed processes integrate gender, equity and livelihood concerns in the framework of Watershed Development programme. Details about the achievements under this programme are shown in Table 8.34.

Table 8.34 : Watershed Development

	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Sept.2012)
No. of Watersheds	454	552
Expenditure (Rs. Cr)	54.81	132.39

Source: Rural Development Department

D. Indira Prabha Comprehensive Land Development Project

The main objective of the scheme is to provide an Integrated and Comprehensive Livelihood options and development of compact blocks of assigned land owned by poor SC, ST, BC and other communities. A minimum of 50% physical and financial benefits go in favour of SCs and 10% for STs. The project was launched in November, 2004. An amount of Rs.670.01 crore has been sanctioned under RIDF-IX, X, XIII and XV Projects covering an area of 6.31 lakh acres belonging to 4.46 lakh families. RIDF-IX and RIDF-X were launched in November 2004 and RIDF-XIII in October 2008 and RIDF-XV in January-2010.

E. RIDF-IX

NABARD sanctioned 827 Projects with financial outlay of Rs.200.31 crore. An expenditure of Rs.152.00 crore was incurred and 1.73 lakh acres area developed benefiting 1.29 lakh families. The project is completed.

F. RIDF-X

NABARD sanctioned 836 Projects with financial outlay of Rs.248.60 crore. An expenditure of Rs.185.00 crore was incurred and 1.76 lakh acres area developed benefiting 1.36 lakh families. The project is completed.

G. RIDF-XIII

NABARD sanctioned 22 projects, one in each district, with a financial outlay of Rs. 150.26 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 123.80 crore was incurred upto Sep,2012 and the project is under progress.

H. RIDF -XV

NABARD sanctioned 19 projects in 19 districts, with a financial outlay of Rs.70.83 crore. An amount of Rs.27.33 Crore was spent upto September 2012. The project is under progress. An amount of Rs.12.50 crore was released and Rs.17.09 crore expenditure incurred including previous years balances during 2012-13(upto September-2012).

I. Indira Jala Prabha RIDF - XVII

It is proposed to implement Indira Jala Prabha (IJP) a project to provide irrigation facilities, under RIDF-XVII and in convergence with NREGS to consolidate gains made in land Development project of MGNREGS and to ensure sustainable and comprehensive development of land securing livelihoods. INDIRA Jala Prabha (IJP) a MGNREGA- RIDF convergence project aims at changing 10 lakh acres of fallow and uncultivated irrigated lands and is one of flagship programmes of the Government. The project shall be taken up in all 22 districts in the state.

Government initially sanctioned Rs. 400 crore under RIDF-XVII and Rs. 400.00 crore from convergence with MGNREGS for Indira Jala Prabha. The Project is to be completed in 3 years. An amount of Rs. 55.00 crore was released and Rs. 14.91 crore expenditure incurred in 2012-13 up to Sep.12.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act gives legal guarantee of providing at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. The

objective of the Act is to supplement wage employment opportunities in rural areas and build up durable assets in the process. This programme is implemented in 22 districts of the state except Hyderabad.

Government of Andhra Pradesh launched MGNREGS on February 2, 2006 in 13 districts of the state. The scheme was subsequently expanded to all the districts by April 2008. The innovations like payment of wages through offices, Rural SSR, IT driven implementation and social audit system for public vigilance has kept the State in forefront in implementation of the programme at the national level. Continuing the efforts to enhance efficiency and transparency and technology integration and processes streamlining have been introduced that have improved AP model of MGNREGS implementation.

The state has also taken up necessary steps to convey to wage seekers that MGNREGS is a scheme aimed not only at providing wage employment to the unskilled labour, but also for creating durable assets and thereby enhancing livelihoods of the poorest of the poor in rural areas. Development of fallow lands belonging to SC/ST/Small and marginal farmers, restoration of water bodies, horticulture, bund plantations, roads, GP buildings and Mandal level buildings are few of the durable assets created under the scheme.

Performance of MGNREGS (since inception of the scheme)

MGNREGS is being implemented in 21,861 gram panchayats covering 69,010 rural habitations of the state in 1098 mandals. Since the inception of the scheme 91.3 lakh rural households were provided employment and a total of 1.89crore rural labour accessed the scheme. The total expenditure incurred in implementation of the scheme was Rs. 22,834 Crore with Rs 16,839 Crore wage expenditure and Rs. 4398 Crore spent on material expenditure. The average wage rate per day amounts to Rs. 93.37. 180.4 Crore total person days were generated. About 48.8 lakh households were provided 100 days of wage employment over the last six years.

Performance During 2012-13 (upto Oct.12)

- Rs. 3688 Cr. expenditure was incurred out of which Rs. 2932 Cr was paid as wages to labourers and Rs. 484 Cr spent on material cost.
- 54.75 lakh households were provided wage

employment with an average employment of 50.2 days per household.

- 99.4 Lakh wage seekers reported to work during the year
- 27.7 Cr with an average wage rate of Rs. 105.85 per day per person man-days were generated during the year
- 6.5 Lakh number of households completed 100 days during the year
- Labour : Material Ratio during the year was 86:14

Over view of NREGS is shown in Table 8.35.

Table 8.35 : Overview of MGNREGS-AP

Item	2012-13 (up to Oct.12)	Cumulative
Total No. of Job Cards issued (Lakh)	3.67	128
No. of Works Completed (Lakh)	3.3	23.87
Total Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	3688	22834
No. of Households provided wage employment (Lakh)	54.75	93.7
No. of Individuals provided wage employment (Lakh)	99.37	189
Person days generated (Crore)	27.7	180.35
No. of households completed 100 days (Lakh)	6.5	48.8
Average no. of days employment provided per household	50.61	-
Average Wage rate per day per person -(Rs.)	105.85	93.37

Source: Rural Development Department

Best Practices

End to End IT Utilization

Rashtriya Grameenabhivruddhi Samacharam

The use of ICT becomes necessary especially in registration of wage seekers, estimation of works, disbursement of wages and effective monitoring for ensuring transparency in the execution of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh. The transaction based software issues job cards, maintains shelf of projects, generates estimates, issues work commencement letters, updates muster rolls and generates pay orders. The RAGAS software has now been converted from Offline mode to Online mode.

Web Reports

Web reports provide detailed information under various sections and subsections covering all aspects of MGNREGS activities. The user can access all reports in the website www.nrega.ap.gov.in which offers information related to employment generation, physical and financial performance. Pay slips are generated by the computer and distributed to the labour at their door steps. Pay slips carry information about the amount of wages deposited in the accounts of the labourer.

Electronic Fund management System

E-FMS was established to put in place an efficient mechanism for online money transfers. E-FMS was introduced to address the difficulty in handling various accounts at various levels (state level, district level and mandal level) and to address accountability issues. This system helps in avoiding parking of funds in some places and empowers all blocks and Panchayats uninterrupted access to funds a through central server.

Electronic Muster and Measurement System

e- MMS is designed to ensure complete transparency in implementation of MGNREGS programme by obtaining electronic data directly from worksite to the website on day to day basis from all villages. The musters and measurements information is sent electronically through mobile technology. eMMS is being implemented in all districts except Nizamabad. In Nizamabad, biometric eMMs is in implementation. Live musters are uploaded to the server directly from the field and can be viewed on the web on day to day basis.

Shrama Shakti Sanghas (Labour Groups)

10-30 labourers are formed into labour groups in this group system. Providing continuous assured employment for poor rural Households for 100 days is the key objective for the formation of SSS groups. These groups were created for better cohesiveness, coordination and better worksite management. Fudging of muster rolls and fake entries can be easily identified and avoided through this.

Quality Control Wing

Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a separate Quality Control Cell with a retired Engineer-in-chief as Chief Quality Control Officer for ensuring quality of created durable assets. Three Q.C engineering divisions in three regions were created to check quality of the works taken up. 62 teams were formed with Senior Quality Control Officers and Junior. Quality Control Officers to conduct inspections and submit reports on execution. These not only check the quality but also build the capacity of Technical assistants and engineering consultants.

Vigilance Teams

A strong vigilance wing was established to ensure transparency and accountability. Special Vigilance wing was formed at the State and district level for taking up follow-up on Social Audit findings. Chief Vigilance Officer who is a senior officer is the head of the wing and is responsible for the functioning of the vigilance teams. District vigilance teams are positioned to strengthen vigilance and social audit follow up.

Grievance Redressal

A grievance redressal call center with toll free numbers (040155321&1800-200-4455) have been established for registering grievance of wage seekers to be redressed. 26,709 complaints were redressed upto October12 out of the total 26,963 grievances registered.

Social Audit

A full-fledged Social Audit Unit system was established at the State level with exclusive staff. So far Social Audit was conducted in 1,095 mandals in 22 Districts in the 1st round; 1075 mandals in 2nd round, 1079 mandals in 3rd round, 921 mandals in 4th round and 276 mandals in 5th round. This is an effective tool to check corruption and to enhance accountability to people.

Social Audit Follow-up Action (up to Sept 2012)

Total Amount objected in Social Audit was Rs 133.8 Cr out of which Rs 60.17 Cr was confirmed as misappropriated. The amounts dropped after verification was Rs. 13.7 Cr. Amount recovered was Rs. 20.2 Cr. & amount to be recovered is Rs. 39.95 Cr. A total of 892 Fixed Tenure Employees (FTEs) were suspended and 3,929 FTEs were removed from service which includes 3374 Field Assistants. The total number of FIRs booked was 162. 14,538 (includes Mates, CSPs etc.) are the other removals.

Mobile Courts

The A.P. Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices, Act 3 of 2012, was promulgated for speedy trial of offences committed by personnel indulging in corrupt practices in the implementation of the programme including those identified by Social Audit. Efforts are being made to launch criminal prosecution against persons involved in mis-appropriation in the implementation of the scheme through Special Mobile Courts.

Wage Payments through Post Office Accounts/ Smart card

Payments through smartcards was initiated to ensure that intended wage seeker receives timely payments and also to ensure that the right beneficiary receives the wage payments. The payments to labour in villages are being done through a biometric identification process with the help of Smart Cards. This process makes use of finger print technology to issue biometric smart cards to each beneficiary at the village level. Out of the total proposed 21,916 GPs, disbursement through BC model was covered in 17798 GPs which also included 2428 postal biometric. In the remaining 4118 GPs payments are made through Postal Department through VOs.

Special Strategy – Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group

A special strategy has been formulated exclusively for the ultra-poor Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group living in Nallamala forest region. Under this strategy, every Chenchu laborer is provided with continuous wage employment through-out the year. Every Chenchu laborer is assured of Rs 1000 every month. 4 special Chenchu offices opened under the NREGS Chenchu Project

at Achampet (Mahabubnagar), Atmakur (Kurnool), Yerragondapalem (Prakasam) and Macherla (Guntur). Rs. 36 Crore expenditure was incurred in the Chenchu areas since implementation of MGNREGS.

Special Strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

Apart from implementation through Programme Officer/MPDO, certain works are also taken up through Project Officer – ITDAs. Works like check dams, roads, GP buildings & mandal buildings in ITDA areas are taken up through ITDAs. Horticulture is given importance and plantations like Coffee, Mango, Rubber and Cashew were predominantly taken up in ITDA areas.

Expenditure on Assets under MGNREGS

1. Land Development: Land Development is taken up to develop fallow lands of SC/ST's, to enhance and diversify livelihood options of the poor by bringing these lands under diversified farming systems. 34 lakh acres of fallow land and degraded cultivable land was taken up with an expenditure of Rs. 5925 Cr. benefitting 26.5 lakh SC/ST/Small & Marginal farmers.
2. Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks: 18131 MI tanks restoration works were taken up with an expenditure of Rs. 3430 Cr and 8.56 lakh acres of ayacut stabilized
3. Rural Connectivity (Roads): 28,882 kms length of roads were taken up with an expenditure of Rs. 1981 Cr. to improve connectivity to 17,388 unconnected rural habitations.
4. Desilting of Canals, Field Channels & Feeder Channels: Rs.1085 Cr was spent to stabilize ayacut under field and feeder channels. An ayacut of 5.2 lakh acres was stabilized by desilting 1.55 lakh kms of canals, feeder channels etc.
5. Percolation & Mini Percolation Tanks: 1.2 lakh percolation and mini percolation tanks were constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 793 Cr, to improve groundwater table thereby increasing the direct and indirect ayacut, resulting in storing 900 lakh cubic meters of water.
6. Earthen Bunding: Earthen bunding was taken up in 8.5 lakh acres for soil and water conservation and for improving fertility of the soil with an expenditure of Rs. 760 Cr.

7. Silt Application: Silt application was taken up in 9.7 lakh acres with an expenditure of Rs. 630 Cr. for improving the soil fertility of fallow and degraded cultivable lands, which could contribute to 20-30% increase in yield.
8. Farm Ponds: 1.2 lakh farm ponds were taken up with an expenditure of Rs.280 Cr., for water conservation, which resulted in storage of 146 lakh cubic meters of rainwater
9. Restoration of Open wells: 12,050 open wells were restored with an expenditure of Rs. 13.8 Cr., which resulted in stabilizing 18,075 acres.
10. Horticulture: 5.8 lakh acres plantations were taken up with an expenditure of Rs. 721 crs benefitting 4.8 lakh SC / ST / Small and marginal farmers to create sustainable livelihood opportunities to SC/ST/Small & Marginal Farmers
11. Bund Plantation: the key objective of this scheme was to create assets on SC/ST and small and marginal farmers lands without sacrificing main agriculture of farmers. Planting long gestation timber species was therefore taken up on bunds and boundaries . In 2012, bund/boundary plantation was taken up on around 3 lakh farmers' lands. Beneficiaries are mainly SC/ST and small and marginal farmers. 11 crore of saplings were planted with an expenditure of Rs. 100 Cr.
12. GP Buildings: GP buildings were taken up to support MGNREGS activities at GP level and for record keeping. 1988 GP building were completed & 4629 are in progress at an expenditure of Rs. 257 Cr.
13. Mandal Level buildings: Mandal buildings are proposed and are being taken up to provide exclusive offices at mandal levels. 38 buildings were completed & work is in progress in 1028. Rs. 71 Cr expenditure has been incurred until now.

Details of Assets created under MGNREGS are shown in Table 8.36.

**Table 8.36 : Assets created under MGNREGS
(as on Dec 31st 2012)**

Work	Expenditure (Rs.crore)	Asset created
Land development (lakh Acres)	5925	34
MI Tanks including Desiltation(Nos)	3430	18131
Roads (Kms)	1981	28882
Desilting of Canals- lakh Kms	1085	1.55
Perculation &Mini Perculation Tanks (lakh Nos)	793	1.2
Earthen Bunding-(lakh Acres)	760	8.5
Silt Application (lakh Acres)	630	9.7
Farm ponds (lakh Nos)	280	1.2
Restoration of Wells-(Nos)	14	12050
Horticulture (lakh Acres)	721	5.8
Bund Plantation (Nos in crores saplings)	100	11
G.P.Buildings (Nos)	257	1988
Mandal level Buildings(Nos)	71	38
SC ST Colonies (Nos)	27	700
MI Tanks including Desiltation(Nos)	3430	18131
Perculation &Mini Perculation Tanks (lakh Nos)	793	1.2
Roads to unconnected habitations (Works)	102	1851
Others	4014	

Source: Rural Development Department

Awards

The NREGS-AP software and website have been recognized as one of the best ICT solutions in the country and abroad. ICT solution of NREGS AP has won the following awards so far

- Award for Excellence in e-governance 2006
- Manthan award for best e-content website 2007
- Bronze Medal in National e governance awards for government website 2007-2008
- Special mention at “Stockholm Challenge Award – 2008” on 22-05-08 for its excellence in use of Information Technology
- Finalist in Stockholm GKP awards 2007
- Runner up in Thailand e gov awards 2007
- NASSCOM Social Innovations awards 2011

Convergence

The Rural Development Department is also implementing MGNREGS in convergence with various line Departments like Panchayat Raj & Engineering departments for construction of GP buildings & Mandal buildings, Roads works etc.; Forest Department for raising seedlings for horticulture and bund plantation; ITDAs for effective implementation in ITDA areas; RWS department for building individual household latrines; and SERP for generating sustainable agriculture projects.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a sensitive supportive structure to facilitate social mobilization of rural poor women in 22 rural districts. SERP is unique for being a Government Institution working exclusively on the demand side by bringing in a new paradigm of development and poverty elimination through empowerment of rural poor. It works by building and nurturing self help groups (SHGs) of women and

their federations. SERP works on a comprehensive multi dimensional poverty alleviation strategy by focusing on building institutions of poor, leveraging resources through commercial banks, livelihood value chain, human development value chain and to reduce risks faced by poor women through social safety nets and entitlements.

Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP)

The main objective of Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) is to enable all poor rural families in the state to improve their livelihoods and quality of life. The target group of IKP are all households below poverty line, starting from the poorest of the poor. It attempts to overcome poverty by focusing on Convergence of Land, CMSA, Dairy, Health, Education and Nutrition. The project emphasis is on livelihood issues of the poor, and poorest of the poor, with a focus on sustainable rainfed farming systems, value addition to agriculture produce, job creation and non-farm employment opportunities and reduction of risks faced by the poor through creation of social safety nets and entitlements.

Building Strong / Sustainable Institutions for the Poor

The institutions of poor that have already been formed have to be nurtured towards self management. It is essential to have a focused approach for the poorest of poor to address the needs of the most vulnerable sections of the society. Their concerns and priorities have to be accorded top priority. Similarly, stabilizing livelihoods of poor existing institutional strength has to be enhanced for managing relatively complex operations. At present there are 1,15,48,174 SHG members in 10,59,101 SHGs organized into 38,821 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1098 Mandal Samakhya(MSs). In addition to the above (MSs), there are 406 Mandal Vikalangula Sangams, 4 Zilla Vikalangula Samakhya, 17 Chenchu Mandal Samakhya, 7 Fishermen Mandal Samakhya and 20 Yanadi Mandal Samakhya in the State. The total savings & corpus of SHG members up to September 2012 was Rs.4054.44 crore and Rs.5871.91 crore respectively. The social capital created during the project period up to September, 2012 was 1,73,841.

Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are operating many financial transactions involving collection, sanction, repayment of amounts pertaining to SHG-Bank linkage, Community Investment Fund (CIF) loans, internal lending, collection/deposit of thrift amount

weekly etc. The total corpus being operated by all the SHGs together amounts to Rs. 5,871.91 Cr. Currently each SHG and each federation has a book-keeper who maintains books manually.

SERP has initiated m-Bookkeeping throughout the state by identifying and appointing 38,000 villages Mobile-Bookkeepers (VMBKs) and conducting training for them at the AC Cluster level both in DPMUs and TPMUs. Besides them, training is also imparted to 208 DMGs, 432 MMTs and 342 IB CCs for implementation of m-Bookkeeping. m-Bookkeeping is being implemented in 90.49% of SHGs i.e. 9.58 Lakh SHGs out of 10.59 Lakh by the end of September, 2012. M/S Blue Frog Technologies has appointed one person in every district for addressing technical issues arising in the implementation of m-Bookkeeping.

Financial Access

Community Investment Fund (CIF) from project side and linkages from bank side are provided to poor women SHG members to encourage the poor including disadvantaged groups and communities access credit facility services seamlessly and to improve their livelihoods. CIF supports the poor in prioritizing livelihood needs by investing in proposed sub-projects implemented by the Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The cumulative Community Investment Fund (CIF) expenditure up to March 2012 was Rs.1088.07 Crore and the total numbers of beneficiaries were 29.99 Lakh. The SHG Bank Linkage is a great success story in the State. SERP facilitated Rs.3244.98 crore of Bank Loans to 1,30,085 SHGs up to September 2012 in 2012-13.

Pavala Vaddi

“Pavala Vaddi” scheme was introduced in 2004 to reduce financial burden on self help groups. Government provides an incentive in the form of reimbursement of interest above 3% per annum on loans taken by the self help groups under this scheme. Rs.895.37 crore was reimbursed to 19,83,319 groups, totaling to the provision of an amount of Rs.1967.42 crore since inception of the scheme up to September, 2012. The Government of AP announced an improved incentive scheme for SHGs repaying installment promptly from the present Pavalavaddi to 0% interest (Vaddileni Runalu) effective from 1.1.2012 that is being implemented in true spirit. Under Vaddi LeniRunalu (VLR) scheme the entire interest charged by the bank gets reimbursed by

the Government provided the SHG has repaid the loan on time. That means, the SHG needs to repay only the principal with the government taking care of repaying the interest charged by the bank. The government will directly credit the interest in the loan account of the SHG, if the installments are paid on time. The repayment date is (24th of every month) uniform across the state, under VLR scheme. The SHGs can also avail a grace period till the end of the month to be eligible under VLR. All SHGs which have taken bank loans are eligible for Vaddileni Runalu, whose borrowings do not exceed Rs.5.00 Lakh. Rs.162.54 crore loans was released to 5,08,676 SHGs up to September 2012 under this scheme. Details of Bank linkages and Pavala Vaddi are shown in Annexure 8.13.

Sthree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd.

This is a flagship programme of the Government promoted by the Government and the Mandal Samakhya to supplement credit flow from banking sector. Sthree Nidhi provides timely and affordable credit to poor SHG members as a part of the overall strategy of SERP for poverty alleviation. As SHGs can access hassle free credit from Sthree Nidhi as and when required using their mobile and they do not see any need to borrow from other sources at usurious rates of interest. Sthree Nidhi is in a position to extend credit to SHGs even in far flung areas of the state within 48 hours to meet credit needs for exigencies like health, education and other income generation needs like agriculture, dairy and other activities. As credit availability is linked to grading of MS and VOs, community is keen to improve functioning of the same to access higher amount of credit limits from Sthree Nidhi.

Sthree Nidhi disbursed Rs.365 crore loans covering 919 MSs, 12857 VOs, 62546 SHGs and 237809 members in the last one year i.e from 6th Oct 2011 to the end of September, 2012. So far, the State Government contributed Rs 110.00 crore and the MSs contributed Rs 75 Crore as share capital. Sthree Nidhi accessed loans from Andhra Bank and State Bank of Hyderabad to the tune of Rs 175 crore and some other banks are expected to sanction loans by the end of October. Sthree Nidhi charges 14% to SHG members on loans of which 1% each is shared with MS and VO for meeting monitoring expenses. It is projected that during the year 2012-13, credit flow will be to the tune of Rs. 1500 crore which

includes credit flow to urban SHGs and also to the poorest of the poor SHG members under Unnathi-PoP livelihood programme covering about 3.00 lakh PoP Households. It is also planned to provide credit support to SHGs with PwD members.

Sustainable and Diversified Livelihoods

SERP has made livelihood based interventions through Land access to the poor, Sustainable Agriculture, Dairy, Non-farm Livelihoods, Jobs for Rural Youth to provide Sustainable Livelihoods to the poorest of the poor.

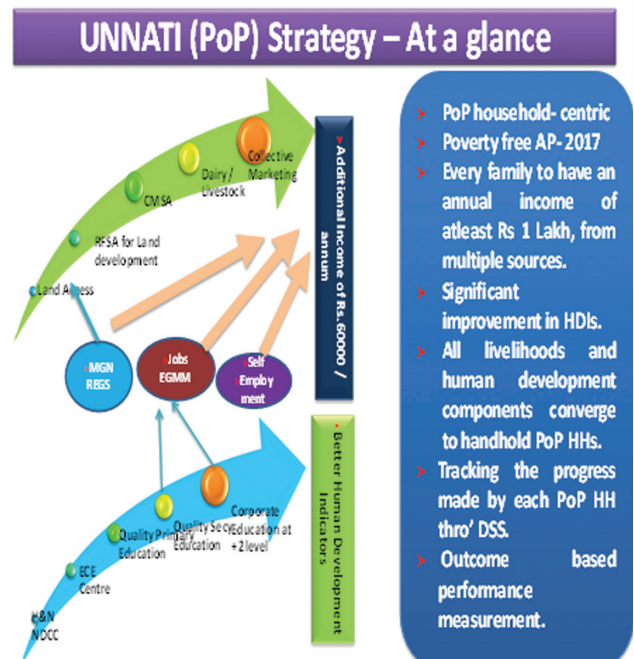
Land represents a fundamental asset to rural families. It is a primary source of income, security and status. Land access to the poor is designed to enable and support the poor in getting enhanced access to land in convergence with revenue department. It facilitates poor to have control over their land in terms of having secure title, handling their lands locked in courts/disputes. 4.30 lakh cases relating to land disputes of poor were resolved and created accessibility to 8.76 lakh acres to SHG members.

Land Inventory was taken with the financial support of MGNREGS in 22,833 Revenue Villages of 956 Mandals in the State. The objective was to map the lands of the SCs/STs, facilitate secure title and possession and facilitation of land development under MGNREGS and other programmes to increase incomes by accessing sustainable agriculture programmes like CMSA/RFSA etc. 17,93,591 having land (58%) and 12,77,109 landless (42%) out of 30,70,700 households were identified. A total of 23,49,392 issues covering 23.26 lakh acres of land were identified. The entire data collected from Land inventory has been made available on the web. Moreover, a Mandal land team (a Paralegal or a Community Surveyor) has been positioned in 734 mandals across the state. Resolution of land issues identified by the SC/ST land inventory conducted by IKP was one of the agenda items in Revenue Sadassulu conducted by GoAP during January – February 2012. Out of the 19.63 lakh pending land issues in working mandals covering an extent of 23.22 lakh acres, 66% of the issues had already been resolved till the month end. Capturing status of land issues into web based application is going on and about 88% has been already been captured as on 9th September 2012.

Unnati– Nirupedala Samagrabhivruddhi strategy is focused on improving the standard of living, enable social inclusion and assist the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups come out of poverty through intensive handholding. The two key expected outcomes

from this programme are that all target households earn a minimum of Rs. 1.20 lakh income per annum from multiple livelihood sources over a period of 3 years and that significant improvement is affected in human development indicators. It is being implemented in 339 mandals, 3163 GPs across 22 districts covering 6.2 lakh PoP households (only SC & ST community) with the support of around 8015 Community Activists in phase-1. Around 82560 PoP families were identified based on their assetlessness and vulnerable conditions from these villages and their livelihoods supported through PoP fund, Land lease and Sthreenidhi Special Livelihoods since April 2011 till date. In addition, entitlements like 45571 ration cards, 96444 MGNREGA Job cards and 83064 social security pensions were ensured for eligible PoP families / members. Also 88074 eligible but left over women members were brought under SHG coverage with the formation of 7630 SHGs.

The Unnati programme was expanded to 282 mandals, 2022 grampanchayats covering 3013 VOs having 7.2 lakh SC/ST families including villages covered under IWMP-PoP tie up in Phase-2. Unnati programme was taken up in 621 mandals, 5185 G.Ps covering 13.4 lakh HHs. The major thrust areas are ensuring entitlements and supporting livelihoods of selected PoP families. On the whole, phases 1 & 2 of Unnati Programme is being implemented in 621 mandals, 5185 GPs, 8110 VOs and 15.9 lakh PoP families. In phase 3, all other remaining VOs and mandals will be covered with initial focus being on ensuring entitlements.



- ▶ PoP household-centric
- ▶ Poverty free AP-2017
- ▶ Every family to have an annual income of atleast Rs 1 Lakh, from multiple sources.
- ▶ Significant improvement in HDIs.
- ▶ All livelihoods and human development components converge to handhold PoP HHs.
- ▶ Tracking the progress made by each PoP HH thro' DSS.
- ▶ Outcome based performance measurement.

Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture

To reduce cost of cultivation and increase net income, Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) is being encouraged, to reduce input costs by making available organic and locally made fertilizers & pesticides. CMSA is being implemented in 11000 villages in 653 mandals of 22 districts, in 38.71 lakh acres with 19.67 lakh farmers in 2012-13. 29.09 lakh acres area was brought under CMSA fold by benefitting 17.07 Lakh farmers in the current fiscal year upto September, 2012. POP Strategy, 36 X 36 models and SRI Paddy are the key flagship programmes identified under CMSA during 2011-12. Savings have increased from Rs.1,000 in case of Paddy to Rs.16,000/, and additional incomes to Chilli farmers also increased from Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000 per Acre with CMSA practices. POP strategy facilitates land lease to landless labourers and promotes CMSA practices in these lands. SRI system of paddy is cultivated in 0.25 Acre and 36 X 36 model or 7 tire model or poly crops in the remaining 0.25 Acres to earn a net income of Rs.50,000. The main objective of this strategy is to convert net wage seekers to food producers with household nutritional security.

Livestock and Poultry Development

Dairy Development was started for ensuring remunerative price to milk through CBOs managing bulk milk cooling units and village milk procurement centers in two mandals (Yellareddy of Nizamabad and Addakal of Mahaboobnagar) in two districts in 2006-07. The state achieved a high of CBOs managing 187 BMCUs and procuring milk from more than 1,51,000 pourers of 4225 Village Milk procurement centers by the end of September 2012. The IKP managed BMCUs procured a minimum of 1,97,028 LPD (April 2011) and maximum of 3,36,449 LPD (Jan 2012) with the cumulative milk procured increasing to 10,02,47,630 liters from April 2011 to March 2012 and 1,20,82,844 liters in 2011-12 up to Sep.12. The process of ensuring minimum support price to milk has now gained momentum and the focus of LPD unit changed to strengthening backward linkages to dairying.

It was decided to strengthen certain activities like perennial Green Fodder Production by establishing APBN Fodder nurseries in 189 mandals, supply of quality concentrate feed, proper breeding services and animal health access to enhance production and productivity of milk. The grounding of Milch animals

and small ruminants is in progress in PoP mandals with due stress on family incomes of SC and ST members.

Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the State Milk Mission with an outlay of Rs.5332 crore to be spent in 4 years starting from 2011-12. State Milk Mission intends to almost double milk production by 2014-15. The scheme envisages rearing of Milch Animals in group mode i.e. Mini Dairy model which is called Pala Pragathi Kendram (PPK). Each eligible SHG group will be facilitated to take up community dairy farming with 8 milch animals housed under single shelter. They will grow perennial fodder in 1.25 Acres land near the cattle shed and milking will be done with the help of hand operated milking machine. Fodder will be conserved by using power operated chaff cutter. The SHG members can engage services of one or two persons in the village or can do it themselves. The Mission was launched on 17-01-2012 in China Gottimukkala village of Shivampeta mandal in Medak District. About 168 PPKs have been grounded in the state up to Sep.12.

The Community Marketing

strategy of the project intends to enable small, and marginal farmers and NTFP collectors obtain best price for their agricultural commodities and forest produce. Marketing interventions through IKP VO's is being promoted mainly to eliminate unfair trade practices, to increase bargaining power of the small and marginal farmers in rural areas and also to generate employment/income to the VO's. The VO's successfully implemented village level collective marketing of Paddy, Maize, Neem, Red gram, Cashew, and NTFP besides Agricultural Inputs etc. The marketing interventions of IKP have registered a significant increase this financial year with pick up in paddy procurement activity. Details of the marketing interventions are shown in Table 8.37.

Table 8.37 : Collective Marketing

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Sep 12)
MMS Involved (No.)	839	955	368
VOs involved (No.)	1341	2051	1023
Families Covered (Lakh Nos.)	1.30	4.83	2.89
Commodities Handled(No)	65	23	3
Volume (lakh Quintals)	40.78	241.56	78.53
Turnover (Rs. Cr)	418.87	2543.35	785.35

Source: SERP-Rural Development Department

Among the various marketing initiatives taken up by SERP, Paddy procurement is predominant in many districts. VOs procured a total of 78.53 lakh quintals of agriculture produce worth Rs. 785.35 crore in 2012-13 (up to September 2012).

Employment Generation & Marketing Mission

EGMM was set up to address the needs of next generation of large network of SHGs created and nurtured by IKP. It aims to create employment/ employability for rural/ tribal underprivileged youth. It works in public-private partnership mode to identify, train and place youth in entry level corporate jobs in hospitality, retail, sales, tourism, banking, rural BPOs, manufacturing, textiles and construction sectors. The total number of jobs created up to 2011-12 was 4,18,021. An extensive employment survey was conducted in rural areas across the state. It was planned to develop a database of rural employed youth for assessing training needs, work interests and thereby provide employment/ employability for rural youth. 52,898 rural unemployed youth were trained and 34,902 placed by EGMM during current financial year up to end of September 2012.

Social and Human Development

Issues like social action for gender equity, recognizing people with disabilities among the poorest of the poor, health and nutrition intervention, quality education through community participation as inter- generational poverty alleviation strategy were covered under Social and Human Development (addressing Millennium Goals).

Gender strategy envisages that poor women are able to access and control assets, incomes, avail services available at individual and village level. It seeks to prevent discrimination against girl child, tackle domestic violence, help women increase understanding of intra family equity issues, encourage free mobility and ensure safe environment. 1101 Mandal Level Social Action Committees were formed with 11010 members under this component. There are 609 Community Managed Family Counseling Centers run by SHG women. 13,878 Village Organisation Social Action Committees with a membership of 1,35,226 were formed upto September, 2012. Women in the villages are actively mobilized into V.O. Social Action Committees (VOSACs) to work on social issues and gender discrimination cases. 43,152 cases were dealt with and 32,017 cases resolved together by these committees and family counseling centers up

to September 2012. SERP plays an important role in preventing infanticide by organizing women into Self Help Groups.

Inclusive Development of People With Disabilities

Inclusive development of people with disabilities (PWDs) is a critical component of SERP's interventions, which focuses on enhancing livelihood, functioning, and community-integration of PWDs and their families. The disability interventions of IKP enabled organization and development of CBOs of more than 3.77 Lakh persons with disabilities in the rural areas. Intensive activities are being carried out in 816 mandals. 3,77,891 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) were organized into 41,695 exclusive SHGs and 406 MVS and 4 Zilla Samakhya in the State. PwDs were given assistance of Rs.221.50 crore through CIF, bank loans and revolving fund for enhancing their livelihood. Further, provision of assessment, treatment and rehabilitation services were made through community managed interventions through 101 neighborhood centers. 5312 surgical corrections were carried out and 43,697 assistive devices issued to PwDs free of cost in the programme mandals.

Software for Assessment of Disability for Access Rehabilitation and Empowerment

It is proposed to assess all disabled persons and a new record of disability percentage is to be created. All existing disability certificates are to be replaced by reassessing persons with disabilities by concerned District Medical Boards. So far 10.10 Lakh PwDs were assessed against the target of 11.55 Lakh. 2, 68,112 were covered under Janasree Bheema Yojana (JBY). 15342 Srama Shakti Sanghams were formed by 103178 exclusive PwDs under MGNREGS. Centre for Person with Disability Livelihoods (CPDL) provided 1668 placements in the Public Sector as against 2517 who were trained.

The major goal of Health & Nutrition under the APRPRP is to create convergence with line departments by looking at gaps in existing public health & nutrition services that are provided by line departments. It is being implemented in 2969 pilot mandals covering 6336 Village organizations of the state.

The extensive health & nutrition strategies adopted across 314 mandals include fixed schedule for regular capacity building of stake holders at mandal and district levels, institutionalization of the fixed Nutrition and Health Days (NH days) in convergence with line

departments and regular health savings by 2.83 Lakh members in 47752 SHGs to an amount of Rs.5.9 crore as safety nets for health emergencies. The intensive health and nutrition strategies focus on intensive health CRP strategy. 600 best practitioners from pilot mandals are working as health CRPs. Health CRP strategy is being implemented in 4264 Nutrition cum day care centers since January 2007. 98% safe deliveries and no low birth weight babies have been reported in members who attend Nutrition cum day care centers. There have been no maternal, infant & neonatal deaths in 26,690 deliveries of members enrolled at the 4264 nutrition centers.

Community Managed Education Services

Presently 2010 ECE centers are functioning in 84 mandals in 15 districts with 34,150 children. Trainings are being given to ECE instructors and cluster coordinators in the District Resource Centres established in 9 districts. 114 new ECE centers are going to be established in existing 4 districts with Chenchu, Yanadi and ST population

Another ongoing program - quality improvement programme in Government Schools and Ashram schools is under process in 120 mandals, 1898 Gram Panchayats in 10 ITDA areas. This is facilitated through community (SHG women) participation by forming Educational sub committees at VO and MS level. The program also includes Human Development Plan targets like 100% child labor free villages, RTE (Right to Education) Act, improving quality in Government schools and Ashram schools etc. While education sub committees were formed at MS level they are under the process of creation in GP level in ITDA areas.

Accessing Social Safety Nets and Entitlements

Dr.Y.S.R. Abhaya Hastham, AABY and Social Security Pensions were designed to cover SHG members access to social safety nets and entitlements. The State Government has introduced pension scheme for SHG women to provide income security in their old age and social security to all women SHG members to enable them lead secure life with dignity in old age. Social security interventions protect the poor from shocks from sudden death and disability, provide financial security and dignity to old SHG Women, reduce transitory poverty, and prevent poor people from falling into deeper poverty.

Dr. Y S R AbhayaHastham, a co-contributory pension and insurance scheme was launched on 1st November

2009. This scheme is for all IKP SHG women active in SHGs for atleast a year. All AABY enrolled members are also covered under Janashree BimaYojana (JBY) having similar benefits. A total of 48.70 lakh members have been enrolled into the scheme. Currently 5.07 lakh pensioners receive Rs. 500 per month pension under the scheme. Both AABY and JBY have add-on scholarship benefit. Students studying 9th, 10th, Inter and ITI are eligible to receive Rs. 100 per month. It also covers insurance of women enrolled under the scheme, in addition to the monthly pension given to persons between 18 to 59 years under JBY Scheme. 48.70 Lakh SHG members are enrolled into Dr. YSR AbhayaHastham Scheme. An amount of Rs. 309.67 Crs for the year 2009-10 and Rs. 152.00 Crs towards Government co-contribution for the year 2010-11, and Rs.150 Crs for the year 2011-12 has been transferred to LIC of India towards members' contribution. Further 143 Crs for 2009-10, Rs.69.53 Crs for 2010-11, and Rs.135.54 Crs for 2011-12, (Policy year) was paid to LIC towards Government co-contribution.

Aam Aadmi Jeevitha Bima Yojana

is a prestigious group insurance scheme launched by the Government of A.P for the benefit of 38.00 lakh rural landless agricultural labourers in March 2008. The Government entrusted SHG-Federations called Zilla Samakhya's the responsibility of playing an active role in the implementation of the programme. Under this group insurance scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) provides insurance cover of Rs.30,000 for natural deaths and Rs.75,000 for accidental death for a premium of Rs.320 (previously Rs. 200). The Rs.320 premium is shared by the Central Government and State Government on 50:50 basis. 52.00 Lakh rural landless labourers have been covered under 'Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY). 49 lakh landless agricultural laborers were provided insurance cover and 39 lakh SHG women covered under Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY). The Zilla Samakhya's have verified the policy data and claim settlement of claims has commenced. SERP has enrolled 0.60 lakh SHG women and their family member under the National Pension System Lite "Swavalambana Scheme. Details about the financial and physical achievements of IKP are given in Annexure 8.14 and 8.15.

Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes

The State Government has taken "Self Help Group" as a theme to eradicate poverty in the state. It is

contemplated to bring all poor women into the fold of Self Help groups. Special budgetary provision is being made in the state budget for Self Help groups apart from the support from ongoing centrally sponsored scheme of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) programme of self employment scheme. Banks also extend credit support to SHGs in a big way with interest subsidy. Deprived poor families are being assisted under pension programme and family benefit scheme.

Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana

This was a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. All existing schemes upto 1998 – 99 like IRDP, TRYSEM, Toolkits, DWCRA, GKY and MWS have been merged in the new scheme called - Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) that came into existence on 1.4.99. The objective of SGSY is to uplift poor families above poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The key element in this programme are the choice of activity based on local resources and aptitude as well as the skills of Swarozgaris. Funds under the scheme are utilized for providing assistance to SHGs and individual swarozgaris, for creating infrastructure and for training of swarozgaris. Details about SGSY performance are given in Annexure 8.16.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011 replacing SGSY. It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the GOI and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of rural poor enabling them increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services and is aided in part through investment support by the World Bank.

NRLM was set out with an agenda to cover BPL households in villages through self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions and support them for livelihoods collectives. In addition, poor will be supported to increase their access to rights, entitlements and public services, diversified risk and better social empowerment indicators. NRLM believes in harnessing the innate capabilities of the poor and complement

them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to participate in the growing economy of the country.

Key Features of NRLM

A. Social Inclusion and Universal Social Mobilization

- a. Universal social mobilization
- b. Promotion of intuitions of poor
- c. Training, capacity building and skill building
- d. Revolving fund and capital subsidy
- e. Universal Financial Inclusion and institution building and
- f. Provision of interest subsidy

B. Livelihoods Promotion

- a. The NRLM Livelihoods Promotion is focused on 'vulnerability reduction' and 'livelihoods enhancement' through expanding and enhancing existing livelihoods options and tapping new opportunities within key universally practiced livelihoods like agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forest produce collection etc.;
 - i Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
 - ii Infrastructure and Marketing Support Fund for Livelihoods
- b. 'Skilled wage employment' – for building skills for the job market outside;
 - i Skill Development and Placements
- c. 'Enterprise' - nurture self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro- enterprises).

C. Convergence and Partnerships

NRLM will ensure that states agencies (SRLM) develop partnerships with major government programmes and build synergies to address different dimensions of poverty and deprivation. Focus would be on:

- Entitlements – PDS, MGNREGS, social security, Right to Education.
- Improving quality of life – health and nutrition, clean drinking water, sanitation, permanent housing, electricity etc.

- Enhancing capabilities – elementary education, vocational, technical education, skills enhancement etc.
- Creating livelihoods opportunities – institutional finance, agriculture, animal husbandry, watersheds, MSME development, food processing etc.
- Physical infrastructure schemes – roads, electricity, telecommunications etc.
- NRLM/SRLM makes efforts to create convergence with Ministries of Panchayati Raj, Human Resource Development, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Food Processing, Health & Family Welfare, Textiles, MSME (KVK), Women and Child Development, Financial Services, Tourism etc programmes

Partnerships

NRLM will partner with NGOs and CSOs, (within the ambit of the national framework for partnership with NGO and CSOs) who will share learning expertise, costs and resources, take up implementation, create supportive roles and tasks at various levels and support NRLM/SRLM in taking decisions.

NRLM works with RBI, NABARD, Banks and other financial institutions, and insurance companies to bring Public-Public, Public-Private and Public – Private - Community Partnerships to build key livelihoods sectors. Physical targets & achievements under NRLM during 2012-13 up to Dec.2012 are given in Table 8.38

Table 8.38 : Status of National Rural Livelihoods Mission

Item/sub item name	Achievement (No)
No of Individual Swarozgaries assisted	27,717
No of SC Individual Swarozgaries assisted	18,202
No of ST Individual Swarozgaries assisted	5,216
No of Disabled Individual Swarozgaries assisted	250
Self Help Groups	
Formed under NRLM	20217
Income generating activities provided	2,40,952

Source: SERP-Rural Development Department

Women Self Help Groups

Self help movement through savings has been taken up on a massive scale for poor rural women. The success of Self Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh has been a national model and presently has 10.59 lakh groups covering 115.55 lakh of poor rural women.

Social Assistance Programmes

All pensions which were looked after by the departments concerned have been transferred to the Rural Development department for implementation from the year 2006-07. The rate of pension is Rs. 200/- p.m. for all pensioners except disabled persons and Rs. 500/- p.m. for disabled pensioners. A total of 76.09 Lakh, pensions are targeted to be distributed every month. An amount of Rs. 1922.37 crore was provided in the budget, Rs.1941.03 crore was released, Rs.2069.00 crore distributed to 69.04 lakh pensioners in 2011-12. Rs. 2178.44 Crore was allocated in budget, Rs. 1089.22 Crore released and Rs. 1108.55 Crore distributed to 68.05 lakh pensioners. (up to Sep.'12) in 2012-13.

A. Old Age Pensions

An amount of Rs. 316.27 crore was provided in the budget, Rs. 334.45 crore released and Rs. 380.83 crore distributed to 15.08 lakh pensioners in 2011-12. Rs. 368.14 crore was provided in the budget to cover 16.11 lakh pensioners, about Rs. 184.07 crore was released and Rs. 189.12 crore distributed to 15.08 lakh pensioners (up to Sep'2011) for 2012-13.

B. Indiramma Pensions to Old Persons and Widows

An amount of Rs. 1105.60 crore was provided in the budget to cover 50.13 lakh pensioners under these categories in 2011-12. Rs. 1105.60 crore was released and Rs. 1202.44 crore distributed to 45.76 lakh pensioners in 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 1239.35 crore was provided in the budget to cover 50.13 Lakh pensioners under these categories. An amount of Rs. 619.68 crore was released and Rs. 659.94 crore distributed to 44.80 Lakh pensioners (up to Sep'2012) for 2012-13.

C. Indiramma Pensions to Disabled Persons

The Eligibility for this are disabled persons having a minimum of 40% disability. A total of 8.84 Lakh disabled pensions are being given at a cost of Rs. 476.50 crore. The rate of pension has been enhanced to Rs. 500/- p.m. from November 2008 onwards (payable in Dec, 2008) for all disabled pensioners.

An amount of Rs. 476.50 crore was provided in the budget to cover 8,84,246 pensioners, Rs 476.50 crore was released and Rs. 477.44 crore distributed to 7.86 lakh pensioners in 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 546.46 crore was provided in the budget to cover 8.84 Lakh

pensioners , Rs 273.23 crore was released and Rs. 255.27 crore distributed to 7.84 lakh pensioners (upto Sep' 2012) in 2012-13.

D. Toddy Tappers

Government has decided to sanction Old Age Pensions at Rs. 200/- p.m. to tappers who are the members of Toddy Cooperative Societies (TCS) or to an individual Tapper under the Tree for Tappers (TFI) Scheme and who have completed 50 years of age as on 1.2.2009. An amount of Rs. 24.48 crore was provided in the budget to cover 100000 Tappers, Rs 24.28crore was released and Rs. 8.30 crore distributed to 33,878 Tappers in 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 24.48 crore was provided in the budget to cover 1.00 lakh pensioners, Rs 12.24 crore was released and Rs. 4.42 crore distributed to 33,552 Tappers (upto Sep' 2012) in 2012-13. Details of pensions are shown in 8.39.

Table 8.39 : Pensions

Scheme	Existing Pensions	
	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Sep'12)
NOAP (Rs.crore / No. of Pensioners)		
Allocation	316.27	368.14
Releases	334.45	184.07
Expenditure	380.83	189.12
Pensioners	1507891	1508163
Indiramma Pensions to Disabled Persons		
Allocation	476.50	546.46
Releases	476.50	273.23
Expenditure	477.44	255.27
Pensioners	786110	784097
Indiramma Pensions to Old Age Persons & Widows		
Allocation	1105.60	1239.35
Releases	1105.60	619.68
Expenditure	1202.44	659.94
Pensioners	4575946	4479671
Toddy Tappers		
Allocation	24.48	24.48
Releases	24.48	12.24
Expenditure	8.29	4.22
Pensioners	33878	33552
NFBS		
Allocation	10.00	29.00
Releases	32.02	14.50
Expenditure	22.37	17.61
Families assisted	44739	35213

Source: SERP-Rural Development Department

E. National Family Benefit Scheme

The Government of India introduced the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) w.e.f. 15.08.1995 with three components. National Family Benefit Scheme is one of the components of NSAP. The aim of the project is to provide lump sum family benefit for households below poverty line on death of the primary breadwinner in bereaved family. Primary breadwinner is the member male or female of the household whose earnings contribute largest proportion to the total household income. Death of such a primary breadwinner should have occurred in the 18-64 years age group. An amount of Rs.5000/- is provided as a one time grant to the bereaved family.

Under the Family Benefit Scheme, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crore was provided in the budget and Rs. 32.02 crore released and Rs. 22.37 crore distributed to 44739 families during the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 29.00 crore was provided in the budget, Rs. 14.50 crore released and Rs.17.61 crore distributed to 35213 families (upto Sep'2012) in 2012-13.

Remote and Interior Areas Development

Remote and Interior Areas Development (RIAD) Department was formed for improving the Socio Economic conditions of people living in remote and interior areas. 332 mandals covering 5622 habitations were identified for providing infrastructure like Roads, Drinking water, Electrification, Health, Education, Women & Child Welfare. The programme is being financed by NABARD and being executed through Panchayat Raj /Roads and Buildings Engineering wings. Works have been taken up under 12th Finance Commission and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The connectivity programme as undertaken by the Government from 2006-07 under 12th Finance Commission grant and various tranches of RIDF through assistance of NABARD are as follows:

Twelfth Finance Commission Works

An amount of Rs.175 Crore was sanctioned to RIAD department at Rs.43.75 Crore per year for a period of 4 years starting from 2006-07 under Twelfth Finance Commission. 268 road works to the tune of Rs.260 crore were taken up and executed through Panchayat Raj Department during 2006-07 to 2009-10 and 26 road works costing Rs.70 crore were taken up through R & B Department during 2009-10. Most of the works have been completed and a few are under progress.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Programme

The RIDF Programme was implemented with the assistance of NABARD from RIDF Tranches XI to XVII from 2006-07 to December 2012. The programme mainly envisages connectivity, and construction of school building works. 640 works worth Rs.859 crore were taken up during the period of its implementation. More than 80% of works were completed and the remaining works are under progress.

Under RIDF XVIII 93 works worth Rs.135.71 crore were sanctioned by NABARD in 2012-13.

Backward Region Grant Fund

Government of India launched the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme from 2007-08. Strengthening participation of the local self Government of both rural local bodies is the most important component of the programme. This programme was extended for 12th Plan period from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

The main objective of the programme is to redress regional imbalance in development by providing funds to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure. The programme is being implemented in 13 districts in the State with an allocation of Rs.376.77 crore under Development Grant and Rs.13 crore under Capacity Building grant during 2012-13.

A total of 48,327 works with an estimated cost of Rs.568.29 Cr.(which includes 13,625 works with an amount of Rs.138.66 Cr.) under SC Sub-Plan and 6871 works with an amount of Rs.80.17 crore under ST Sub-Plan were taken up under this. It also took up 19333 spill-over works with an estimated cost of Rs.295.26 crore for the year 2012-13. An amount of rupees 197.07 Crore has been spent during the year 2012-13 upto December 2012.

Rajiv Palle Bata

Rajiv Palle Bata initiates dialogue between leaders and the people. People and their elected representatives are the twin motors powering our vibrant democracy. People get an opportunity to represent their problems directly to their leaders. The leadership, in turn, benefits from public feed back about governmental policies. This symbiosis reinforces democratic process. During his visits to the districts, Honorable C.M. receives petitions and gives assurances to people serving community needs.

The programme was started in 2004. 54,541 petitions were received in the entire state of which about 98.02% were responded to. About 1,195 assurances were made during public interactions out of which, 1080 (90.38%) were redressed and 107(8.95) assurances are under different stages of implementation and 8 (0.67) are yet to be redressed.

Assurances given during the programme was generally fulfilled by meeting expenditure from the budget of respective departments. However from 2005-06 onwards Government started earmarking some plan funds under Rajiv Palle Bata Scheme which acts as a limited cushion for sanction of works wherever necessary. An amount of 463.22 crore was sanctioned under the programme up to 31.3.2012. No works were sanctioned under RPB in the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. Allocated amount is being released partly for completion of ongoing works which were sanctioned during the year 2008-09.

An amount of Rs.15.00 crore was provided under the programme in 2012-13. Out of these funds, an amount of Rs.3.385 crore was released to districts for completion of ongoing RPB works.

Pulivendula Area Development Agency

Villages in Andhra Pradesh are at different stages of development. While those in prosperous regions achieved significant development, a majority of the villages in backward areas remain under-developed. On account of this government identified a workable strategy of identifying a few villages where integrated development can be brought about through planned interventions and use these villages as model to inspire and motivate other villages to emulate the same path.

The Government released Rs.299.11 crore during 2004-05 to 2011-12 to develop 103 identified villages covering 7 mandals in YSR District under “Model Village Scheme” on a pilot basis for continuing infrastructure development in identified villages of the area as per the action plan contemplated by the Pulivendula Area Development Agency. The Government provided an amount of Rs, 100 Lakh for the year 2012-13 B.E.

Area Development Authority, Piler

A novel scheme called Area Development Authority, Piler with headquarters at Kalikiri of Chittoor district was created to bring about integrated development in Piler Assembly Constituency through planned interventions and use this constituency as a model to

inspire and motivate all other constituencies to emulate the same path. The Government provided an amount of Rs.5000.00 Lakh for the year 2011-12 B.E. and an amount of Rs.5000.00 Lakh for the year 2012-13 B.E. and released Rs.2500.00 Lakh for implementation of the scheme.

Rachabanda Programme

Rachabanda is a mass campaign programme intended to motivate and instill confidence in public by redressing their grievances on the spot and to take administration to the door steps of the people. It was also conceived as programme to oversee implementation of developmental programmes, improve delivery mechanism to targeted people and to take stock of situation at focal GP level by elected representatives and a team of public servants in their own territory.

The first round of Rachabanda was held from 24th January to 12th February, 2011 on identified thrust areas like: 1. Ration Cards 2.Pensions 3.Abhayastam 4.Arogyasri 5.Housing 6.NREGA Cards 7.Pavala Vaddi – Rural and urban IKP – Mentoring of defunct groups. 31 lakh persons benefited under these identified areas and about 88 lakh fresh applications were also received.

Inspired by the success of the 1st round of Rachabanda and to ensure fulfilling of promises made during 1st round of Rachabanda in a phased manner, the Government started the second round of Rachabanda programme in 2011.

The second round of rachabanda was started from 2nd November, 2011 in the entire State and continued till the end of the month, wherein the month was observed a welfare month. The essential thrust areas in the second round of rachabanda were: Distribution of Ration cards (24 lakh Coupons); Distribution of Pensions (5 lakh including disabled pensions); and Distribution of sanction orders under Housing (6.00 Lakh). In addition, other priority areas like drinking water supply and sanitation in schools, Mahila Samskaya, Indira Jal Prabha and holding of Rythu Mahila Sadassulu in Telangana districts and streamlining Anganwadi centres were the other programmes covered during the month long programme. Benefit/ asset distribution was done at the mandal level.

About 21.43 lakh ration cards/coupons and 5.21 lakh pensions were distributed and 2.87 lakh houses sanctioned during Rachabanda-II. Fresh applications received during this programme are being redressed in a phased manner.

Prajapatham

Prajapatham is an interaction programme between the public, their elected representatives and a team of public servants in their own territory. Prajapatham focuses on a set of priority issues, appropriate for the time of the year and area / habitation concerned. It involves all public representatives' right from Member of Parliament to the grass root level representatives.

Inspired by the success and response from people the previous four successive rounds of Prajapatham programme (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2010) the Government conducted this programme in 2012 also. The programme covered all Gram Panchayats / Wards in the State in 2012 from 15th April to 5th May'12.

The six identified priority areas of Prajapatham 2011 were MGNREGS; Drinking Water (Rural and Urban); Seven hours Power supply to farmers; Health issues (Visits to PHC/CHC, Arogyasri, 108 and 104 services) ; Pavala Vaddi (IKP –Rural & Urban); Distribution of Pavala Vaddi to farmers; and Distribution of Input subsidy to farmers.

Indiramma Bata

Indiramma Bata Programme was launched on 14th July, 2012 to assess the status and outreach of developmental and welfare programmes being implemented in the State. The main aim of the programme is to instil confidence in the public by taking the administration to the door steps of the people. As a part of the programme, Chief Minister, all Ministers, MPs., MLAs and MLCs visit different areas in Constituencies in all districts to interact with people, personally assess whether benefits of various programmes are reaching deserving poor and to fill gaps if any. The Programme proposes to review and monitor all flagship programmes in the field, inspect works and interact with target group of stakeholders and beneficiaries directly.

Surprise inspections will be undertaken to assess performance of FP shops, hospitals (PHC/CHC), hostels, schools and public infrastructure facilities in housing colonies etc.,

This programme was conducted in 11 districts of Srikakulam, E.Godavari, W.Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Kurnool Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak and Visakhapatnam up to Dec 2012.

439 assurances were made under this programme in this period. 76 assurances were addressed, 240 are under progress and 123 are pending.

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

9 Chapter

Poverty

Poverty is a state where a person is unable to maintain a minimum socially accepted level of standard of living. It is regarded as the root cause for low levels of health and educational outcomes, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity for mobility. Poverty alleviation has remained the central objective of all state and central government initiatives. Five Year Plans have also directly or indirectly focused on reducing poverty levels throughout the country. Planning Commission in the country is in charge of deciding the methodology and making estimates about the number and percentage of poor at national and state levels. These estimates are the official estimates of poverty in the country. On a comparable basis, these official estimates are available for the years 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2009-10.

As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission released in March 2012, for the year 2009-10, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh was 22.8% and 17.7% respectively and combined was 21.1%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 33.8%, 20.9% for rural and urban areas and combined was 29.8%. Annexure 9.1 depicts the percentage of people below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods.

As the economy grows and per capita incomes rises the poverty threshold indicating the minimum acceptable level of living needs to be revised to reflect the changing consumption patterns in society. In 2005, the Planning Commission appointed an Expert Group to review alternate concepts of poverty and recommend necessary changes in the existing procedures of official estimation of poverty. The expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar submitted its report in November, 2009. The Expert group recommended using poverty lines which are substantially higher than earlier ones.

The Official Estimates of poverty show that the performance of Andhra Pradesh in reducing income poverty has been impressive, particularly in rural areas. The Planning Commission estimates as well as the Expert Group estimates show that poverty levels in AP have been lower than the national average and also that its pace of reduction is faster than what was observed at all India level. This can be attributed to the innovative poverty alleviation programs implemented in the state.

Andhra Pradesh is known for introducing innovative poverty alleviation programmes, like subsidization of Rice especially during more than the last two decades. Apart from general economic policies and bold policy initiatives, targeted poverty alleviation programmes like Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) for women's empowerment, INDIRAMMA programme for providing housing and other infrastructure like pensions, land distribution and health insurance (Arogyasri) are the other important programmes helping poor in various dimensions. Increasing budgetary allocations, improving delivery systems in poverty alleviation programmes and effective monitoring can help reduce severity of poverty.

Employment & Unemployment

The Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment is one of the most important surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the latest being the one held in 2009-10 (NSS 66th Round). These surveys collected information on several variables to capture the multidimensional aspects of employment and unemployment in the country. Persons engaged in any economic activity are termed as workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of economic activity are also considered as workers.

Labour Force

Persons categorized as working (employed) and also those who are seeking or available for work (unemployed) together constitute the labour force. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number

of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons. The estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate based on current daily status are presented in Annexure 9.2.

Labour Force Participation rates for both rural and urban areas in Andhra Pradesh were higher compared with all India levels.

Work Force (Employed)

Persons engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force. The number of persons employed per 1000 persons is known as Work Force Participation rate (WFPR). The work force participation rate per 1000 persons is based on current daily status. As per the current daily status, a person is considered working (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during a day.

Work force participation rates in Andhra Pradesh in males in rural areas increased, whereas that of females decreased in 2009-10 compared with the rates in 2004-05, while in urban areas it decreased for both males and females. Work force participation rates are high in Andhra Pradesh in general compared to all India figures. Details are given in Annexure.9.3.

Apart from the quantum of employment, the quality of employment also remains a concern in the state. Problems such as wage rate, seasonality, job insecurity, illiteracy, occupational hazards etc., continue in the state. Around 94% of the workers in A.P. are in the unorganized sector and in fact, the state reports the highest incidence of employment in the unorganized/informal economy. Further, demographic dividend, which is one of the indicators of future economic growth, is expected to increase the working age group in the state and reduce dependency ratio. Reduction in dependency ratio is likely to increase savings and investments. Shifting workforce from Agriculture to non-farm sector is the best way of enhancing income levels of the poor by creating quality non-agriculture work opportunities through skill development in rural areas.

The growth of employment has picked up significantly in Andhra Pradesh compared to the decline in its growth at the National level in the recent past as compared to the previous period. Further, the pace of growth of employment is also quite impressive in Andhra Pradesh. While Andhra Pradesh has registered an annual compound growth of 1.70% in employment between 2004-05 and 2009-10 - up from 0.70% between 1999-2000 and 2004-05, All India's employment growth

slipped from 2.50% to 2.10% during the same period. Similarly, the employment elasticity which represents the responsiveness of employment generation to change in gross domestic product stands at 0.19% for Andhra Pradesh as against the all India employment elasticity of 0.28%.

Unemployment

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) provides the Unemployment estimates on the basis of the Quinquennial surveys. Persons are considered unemployed, if he/she was not working, but was either seeking or was available for work for a relatively long time during the reference period.

Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force. This in effect gives the unutilized portion of labour force. It is a more refined indicator of unemployment in population than the proportion of unemployed, which is nearly the number of unemployed per 1000 persons in the population as a whole.

Unemployment rates are based on the usual principal and subsidiary status and have shown an oscillatory trend during the period 1993-94 to 2009-10 in Andhra Pradesh and at All India level. Details about the unemployment rates on usual (principal and subsidiary) status of various rounds for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in Annexure-9.4. The rural and urban unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh as well as at All India levels increased from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. However, from 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the rural and urban unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh decreased. The rural unemployment rate has however increased (5 points) from 7 in 2004-05 to 12 in 2009-10 where as the urban unemployment rate has decreased by 5 points from 36 to 31. Similarly, at All India level, the urban unemployment rate has fallen sharply 11 points from 45 to 34 where as the rural unemployment rate has marginally declined (only 1 point) from 17 to 16.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Employment in Organized Sector

As per the Employment Marketing Information (EMI) collected by Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh, there were 8,900 establishments in organized sector in Andhra Pradesh at the end of March, 1966.

Out of these, 3,123 were in public Sector and 5,777 were in Private Sector. The number of establishments in the organized sector has now grown to 19,591 by March, 2012. Out of these, 13,175 were in Public Sector and 6,416 were in Private Sector.

20.28 Lakh persons were employed in the organized Sector as on March, 2012. The Public Sector alone accounted for 12.76 Lakh and the remaining 7.52 Lakh were employed in the Private Sector.

A total of 1,97,087 candidates were enrolled, 9,530 vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and 820 candidates were placed in 2012-13 (up to Oct.12). There were 19,07,027 candidates on Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of October, 2012.

Details about employment in the Organised Sector in A.P. (Public and Private Sectors) from March 1966 to March 2012 are given in Annexure 9.5.

Craftsmen Training

Craftsmen Training Scheme is intended to train candidates in various Vocational Trades to meet manpower requirements of industries and also to reduce unemployment among educated youth by providing them employable skilled training.

Craftsmen training is being imparted in 140 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 658 Private ITCs. The total intake capacity of Government ITIs was 24,250 and Private ITCs 74,500 students in 2012-13.

Vocational Training Improvement Project

Vocational Training Improvement Project is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with World Bank Assistance. The Scheme was introduced in 2006-07. 25 Government ITIs have been brought into this scheme in a phased manner with a total project outlay of Rs.8150 lakh for introduction of Centers of Excellence in Automobile, Production & Manufacturing, Electronics, Fabrication and Electrical Sectors and up-gradation of ITIs including introduction of new trades. The operation period of the scheme is five years starting from the year of inception of the scheme at the ITI. The Project cost is to be shared by the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.

Moreover, the Instructor Training Wing, at Visakhapatnam has been sanctioned by the Government of India under VTIP with a project outlay of Rs.350

lakh to be shared by the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of Rs.75:25. This is intended to impart training to Trainers. A State Projects implementation Unit has been constituted at State Directorate to monitor implementation of VTIP Schemes in the State.

Up-gradation as Centers of Excellence/ Trades under Public Private Partnership

61 ITIs have been covered in all, under the scheme for up gradation as Centers of Excellence / Trades in a phased manner with a project outlay of Rs.152.50 crore (Rs.2.50 crore for each).

The Government ITI, Thambalapally, Chittoor district was awarded the “best performing southern region ITI for the year 2012” and Government ITI Bhimavaram awarded the “best consolidation prize for the year 2012” and the state of Andhra Pradesh declared as the best practicing state in India under PPP at the first national conference on skill development held at Mumbai in February, 2012.

Modular Employable Skills Under Skill Development Initiative Scheme

The main features of this Government of India scheme that is being implemented since 2007-08 are:

- To provide skill up gradation (training) in vocational trades, to school dropouts and to persons with good work experience but without certificate in the fields of their work
- Ensuring Certification.
- The minimum age for admission is 14 years.

There are 72 sectors and 1431 courses designed under MES. There were 950 Vocational Training Providers of which 454 were Government providers upto March 2012. 19,078 candidates were trained up to March 2012 in 2010-11- and 2011-12.

An Action plan for 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs. 31.29 crore covering 75,800 beneficiaries has been prepared. 2,325 candidates are undergoing the training in 27 training centers in 2012-13. All Government ITIs and Private ITCs were empanelled as VTP (Vocational Training Providers) for implementation of the scheme.

Rajiv Udyogasri Society

Rajiv Udyogasri Society was registered in the year 2007. The main objectives of the society are:-

- Provide training and placement to about 10 lakh educated / unemployed youth in the State.
- Identify employment potential in different sectors.
- Train youth in short term courses so as to cater to the needs of Industry.

13.78 lakh youth were provided training under RUS scheme. 8,90 Lakh unemployed youth were provided placements through the efforts of the society up to 31.03.2011. An amount of Rs.40.00 Crore is allocated for the financial year 2011-12 and Rs.10.00 Crore has been released.

Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu

Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu (RYK) was initiated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide placement linked skills to unemployed youth in private establishment. RYK Vision is to convert large number of non-literate, school drop out, unskilled and unemployed youth into productive workforce by building their skills and thereby promoting inclusive growth. The mission proposes to employ 15 lakh youth in jobs in the private industry by 2014. The implementation shall be on a mission mode.

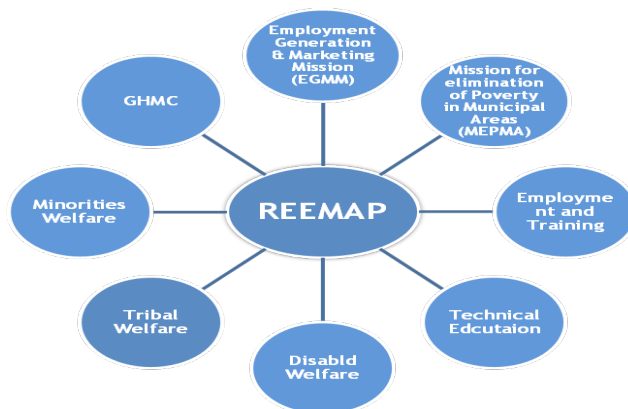
The Government set up a High level council Rajiv Education and Employment Council of Andhra Pradesh (REECAP) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister with 9 Cabinet Ministers, Principal Secretaries of relevant departments and 10 representatives of the Industry and Academia to operationalise the programme, create necessary policy environment and guide its implementation, This is a unique body which brings the best of Government, Industry and Academia together to maximize opportunities for unemployed youth.

An exclusive State Level Society named "Rajiv Education and Employment Mission in Andhra Pradesh (REEMAP)" has been registered to coordinate the efforts of all sub-missions on a mission mode. REEMAP functions through the following eight Sub- Missions constituted in eight Government departments.

1. Sub-mission for rural employment: Rural Development Department implement the scheme for rural unemployed youth.
2. Sub-mission for urban areas: Employment &

Training Department identify unemployed youth and provides training and employment

3. Sub-mission for urban slums: Urban Development Department identify unemployed youth in urban slums and provides training and employment.
4. Sub-mission for placements in Education Institutions: Technical Education Department identify the students passed from technical and professional institutions and provides training and employment.
5. Sub-mission for differently disabled: Disabled Welfare Department identify physically challenged youth in urban and rural areas and provides training and employment.
6. Sub-mission for Tribes: Tribal Welfare Department identify tribal areas and provides training and employment.
7. Sub-mission for Minorities: To be anchored by Minorities Welfare Department.
8. Sub-mission for Hyderabad city: To be anchored by GHMC Department.



District Level key arrangements

District Level Committee to plan, implement and monitor RYK has been set up with Dist. Collector as Chairman, key Government officers and persons of repute from Industry/ Academia.

The Committee will meet every fortnight to provide overall direction, review and monitor the progress.

- A district level RYK facilitation centre has been opened to assist youth and counsel them on all aspects of the program.
- All Government offices which have computer hardware and internet facility have been declared as

registration centres so that unemployed can register themselves in RYK portal.

Achievements

About 892 training centres have been established directly in PPP mode. Trainings are given in 28 sectors and in about 100 courses. A range of Post Placement Support Services like directing candidates to low cost accommodation, helping them to get bus pass, open zero balance account, networking with other candidates is being done. Third party evaluations of training centres, post-placement tracking systems are being setup.

22.29 lakh candidates were registered under RYK for placements, of which 2.75 lakh candidates got placements up to Feb 2013 as against the target of 3.43 lakh up to March 2013.

Details of the placements under RYK is shown in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 : Placements under RYK 2012-13

Qualification	Registered Candidates	Placements	% of Placements
SSC Pass	6,76,324	1,01,408	15
Intermediate Pass	4,19,220	55,732	13
Non-Literates & SSC fail	4,12,845	33,519	8
Degree Pass	2,92,226	44,767	15
B.E.D, PG & B.Pharmacy	1,19,372	3,542	3
ITI	88,208	10,166	12
B.Tech Pass	73,784	6,998	9
Intermediate Fail	59,047	7,863	13
Degree Fail	47,181	5,555	12
Polytechnics	38,295	5,214	14
B.Tech Fail	2,076	54	3
Total	22,28,578	2,74,818	12

Source : REEMAP, Hyderabad.

Out of 2,74,818 placements 1,69,006 were allotted to men and 1,05,812 were allotted to women under this scheme. Of these, 45% of the placements pertain to BCs, 26% to SCs, 18% to OCs, 8% to STs and the remaining 4% to Minorities. Details of Sector-wise placements and Model wise placements are shown in Table 9.2 and Table 9.3 respectively.

**Table 9.2 : Sector wise placements
(Till end of Feb.2013)**

Sl. No	Sector	No of candidates
1	Retail/Sales/Marketing	14685
2	Textiles	12285
3	Construction	13981
4	Logistics	14375
5	Retail/Sales/Marketing	25028
6	Education & Training	25764
7	Manufacturing	26465
8	IT/ITES/BPO	60053
9	Others	96867

Source : REEMAP, Hyderabad.

Table 9.3 : Model wise placements

Sub-mission	Placement	% of placement
Training & placement	183494	67
Direct placement	78048	28
Self employment	7211	3
Job mela	6031	2
Campus placements	34	0

Source : REEMAP, Hyderabad.

Measures of Transparency & Accountability

IT platform is being used to implement and monitor the program as well as to provide a variety of services to stakeholders. RYK portal is being developed by Centre for Good Governance. Its features are:

- a) On line youth registration
- b) Manpower requirement registration by Industry. Any industry that has vacancies can report in the portal so that RYK identifies candidates of requisite qualification and sends them to the Industry or trains and places them in the Industry.
- c) Implementation and monitoring module-
 - All processes are automated so as to track all stages of implementation accurately.
 - A variety of monitoring reports are generated so that user Departments at every level know the status of implementation.
 - All training centres are registered and shown in the portal so as to facilitate their inspection and review possible at any time.
 - Monitoring of biometric attendance

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - A REVIEW

10 Chapter

Review of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

The socio-economic developments in Andhra Pradesh have in tune with the national trends delineated a distinct dynamic and expansionist phase since 2004-05 in all sectors of the State economy. The Eleventh Five Year Plan commenced on a very optimistic note with the 1st year (2007-08) of the plan period recording a phenomenal economic growth in excess of 12%. It was also encouraged by the strong economic resurrection evident from a remarkable transition to a high growth path during the 10th Five Year Plan. However, the sailing was not entirely comfortable thereafter as the state witnessed a relative slowdown for two years continuously during 2008-09 and 2009-10 due to adverse seasonal conditions, unprecedented floods and other natural calamities coupled with volatile global conditions.

After the recovery in the penultimate year (2010-11) of the 11th Plan, Andhra Pradesh much like the All-India trends, managed to maintain the growth momentum ensuring that the overall growth rate for the 11th Plan remain above the coveted 8% mark coinciding with the 10th Plan growth performance. Inclusiveness, which has eluded the masses for decades, however remained as a core agenda for the upcoming five year plan. A comprehensive picture of the economic growth and plan performance during the 11th Five Year Plan along with the performance of various Flagship programmes are presented below.

Overall Growth Performance

Amidst wide expectations, the state economy, as measured by growth in the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), grew at 8.18% during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-12) – which is marginally higher than the All India's GDP growth of 8.03% for the same period. The performance of the state economy during the last three Five year plan periods has been better than the national average, albeit marginally. In spite of the fact that there is some shortfall in the overall achievement

during the 11th Plan period, compared to the growth target, none the less the growth achievement can be considered noteworthy.

The growth pattern reveals that the achievement during the 11th Plan can essentially be attributed to a significant contribution in the first year (12.02% in 2007-08) and the penultimate year (9.96% in 2010-11) of the Plan period. The year 2009-10 was disappointing as the growth rate slipped down to 4.53%, the lowest in recent past. The low growth was essentially due to a rather dismal performance of the agriculture sector, whose growth rate was just 0.2%. The growth rate of 7.82% in the terminal year (2011-12) of the 11th Plan, however shows some promise for sustained growth. The agriculture sector, for the third time in the 11th Plan period, put up a poor show during the terminal year by registering a growth rate less than 1%. The Services sector with a fabulous growth rate of 10.53% supported by the Industry sector with a modest growth rate of 7.71% however gave some solace.

Agriculture Sector

Analysis of broad sectoral growth rates for the 11th Plan period reveal mixed trends. As outlined above, the Agriculture sector, which on the average accounts for about 12% of the overall GSDP, managed a relatively better performance during the 11th Plan period (average growth of 5.28%) as compared to the 10th Plan (3.98%).

Interestingly, agriculture sector, which continues to provide employment and livelihood to a large population despite its shrinking share in the economy, remained a growth pointer. This is evident from the fact that during the 11th Plan period, whenever the agriculture sector fared well, the economy as a whole put up an encouraging performance.

The foodgrain production which accounts for nearly 35% of the agricultural GSDP, continues to remain vulnerable to the vagaries of monsoon. The foodgrain production in the State during the 11th Plan period has mostly been progressive. After touching a record level

of 204 lakh tonnes in 2008-09, the foodgrain production slipped to 156 lakh tonnes during 2009-10 due to adverse seasonal conditions and bounced back thereafter to 203 lakh tonnes in 2010-11. However, the foodgrains production has come down to 184 lakh tonnes during 2011-12 due to deficient rainfall and consequent drought conditions that prevailed across the state.

The impact of slowdown coupled with adverse seasonal conditions in the State is evident in almost all sub-sectors within Agriculture sector. The Livestock sub-sector of late has emerged as an important alternate source of income to a large number of small and marginal farmers, particularly in drought prone areas. The State accounts for more than 10% of the country's livestock and ranks 1st in Egg and Meat production and 2nd in milk production. The Government has formulated a State Milk Mission envisaging a huge outlay benefiting 25 lakh persons spreading over a period of next five years to enhance production in the State. The Livestock sub-sector which on average contributes more than 26% of the Agri-GSDP and 5.4% of the overall GSDP grew at 7.1% during the 11th Plan period.

Fisheries is yet another promising sub sector in the State. The State ranks second in the country in fish production. The Fisheries sub-sector which on average contributes 12.1% of the Agri-GSDP and 2.6% of the overall GSDP grew at over 10% during the 11th Plan period.

Forestry in the State has been consistently growing around 2% during the 11th Plan period. Several Forestry programmes to protect and develop existing forest area and bring back tree cover to desired levels are being implemented. More than 5 lakh hectares of degraded forest is being protected, developed and managed by Vana Samrakshna Samithis in the State. The Forestry & Logging sub-sector which on average contributes 5.57% of the Agri-GSDP and 1.2% of the overall GSDP has grown at 1.9% during the 11th Plan period.

Overall during the 11th Plan period, the Agriculture sector on average contributed 21.27% of the GSDP and grew at 5.28%.

Industry Sector

During the 11th Plan period, the Industry sector on average contributed over 25% of the GSDP and grew at 7.26%, which however was lower than the 10th Plan achievement. Power shortage has led to much of the slowdown in the industry sector. Power and other

physical infrastructure are required to grow faster to boost the industrial growth momentum.

Within the Industry sector, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sub sector grew with an impressive growth rate of 10.07% and Construction subsector with a growth rate of 8.24% maintained a steady and sustained growth. Mining & Quarrying subsector, showing a volatile trend, grew at 3.12%. However, after witnessing a slump during 2008-09, this subsector has recovered considerably in subsequent years of the 11th Plan period.

The manufacturing sub-sector (registered & un-registered), which on average accounts for more than 48% of the Industrial GSDP and over 12% of the GSDP, grew at 7.63% during the 11th Plan period. The Registered and un-registered components of the manufacturing sector accounted for about 36% and 12% of the Industrial GSDP respectively. The manufacturing sector has to grow at a higher pace if the Industry sector is to propel overall growth momentum and employment.

Services Sector

Services sector continues to garner a lion's share (over 53%) in the GSDP and the consistently high growth rates in this sector has resulted in a growth of 9.81% during the 11th Plan period. Sub-sectors of Communications, Banking & Insurance, Real estate & Business services and Transport (other than Railways) & Storage have shown encouraging trends under the Services sector.

Per Capita Income

Noteworthy increases in Per Capita Income in the recent past broadly indicate improvement in livelihoods of people. The Per Capita Income of the state at current prices has more than doubled in a span of five years- from Rs. 33,135 during 2006-07 to Rs. 68,970 in 2011-12, the terminal year of the 11th Plan period. In fact, the growth in Per Capita Income of the State is more rapid compared to All-India figures and the state has maintained the dominance for the entire 11th Plan period.

Effective implementation of several poverty-alleviating and employment generating programmes of the State and those sponsored by the Centre, aided by a better delivery mechanism and safety nets in place, have helped people maintain relatively better standards.

Annual Plans – A Recap of Performance

Against the total outlay (the sum of the outlays

approved by the Planning Commission for the annual plans of the Eleventh Plan Period - 2007-08 to 2011-12) of Rs.1,87,796.75 crore, an amount of Rs.1,58,020.86 crore has been spent accounting for 84.14% of the total outlay.

During the 11th Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), Economic Services accounted for larger part of the total outlay (about 64%), followed by Social Services (over 35%) and General Services less than 1%. Almost similar shares of expenditure have been recorded by each of these broad sectors (as a percentage to total expenditure).

Irrigation sector with an outlay share of 39.8%, Housing with 8.9% share and Rural Development with 8.1% are the major stakeholders in the total outlay. Other prominent sectors include: Urban Development, Welfare and Transport sectors.

A perusal of the broad sectoral classification reveals that, an outlay of Rs.120068.51 Crores (63.94% of the total outlay) was provided against which Rs.100029.56 Crores (83.31% to sectoral outlay) has been spent under Economic Services in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for Social services was Rs.66659.13 Crores (35.50% of the total outlay) and expenditure Rs. 57229.93 crores (85.85% of sectoral outlay) and under General services an amount of Rs.1069.11 crores was provided as outlay, which is less than 1% of the total outlay, and an expenditure of Rs.761.37 crores was incurred.

Sizable investments have been made under economic services, in the irrigation and flood control sector to achieve targeted agricultural growth by creating more irrigation potential. To this effect, the Government during the year 2004 has taken up plans for fully utilizing available yields of Godavari and other rivers and initiated the 'Jalayagnam' with an aim to complete ongoing and other new projects to provide immediate irrigation to water-starving segments on top priority. In tune with this broad strategy, the State Government allocated an outlay of about 40% i.e. Rs.74732.52 crores during the Eleventh Five year plan and incurred an expenditure of Rs.54023.86 crores which works out to 72.29% of its total outlay.

Ensuring food security and providing employment to the labour force has been the essential premise of the socio-economic development policies of the government. Keeping this in view, due priority was accorded to Agriculture and Allied sectors in the Eleventh Five plan period wherein Rs.10401.86 crore expenditure was

incurred exceeding the outlay of Rs.7958.37 crore.

Appropriate planning, scientific approach and efficient management systems have been put in place under Rural Development to increase productivity of degraded lands and create employment opportunities for the poor. Development of degraded lands was regarded as an important input required for eradication of poverty.. Watersheds Development Programme, Comprehensive Land Development Programme and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS-AP) are being implemented in the State are some such initiatives. To this effect, greater emphasis was accorded in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period to these activities. Under Rural Development, Rs.16330.24 crores was spent (106.94% to its outlay and 10.33% of the total expenditure) against an outlay of Rs.15269.84 Crores (8.13% of total outlay).

Transport Sector, with an outlay of Rs.10332.23 Crores accounted for a share of 5.50% in the total outlay during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, and the expenditure was Rs.9983.65 Crores(6.32% of the total expenditure).

Under General Economic Services, the expenditure for Eleventh Five Year Plan period was Rs.4361.78 Crores, which amounts to 75.13% of its outlay of Rs. 5805.85 Crores.

The state has committed itself to focus on increasing public spending on social sector, especially on Housing, Urban development and welfare of SCs, STs, minorities etc besides setting up targets under priority sectors like irrigation, agriculture and rural development and aiming to ensure faster social development through inclusive pattern of growth.

The Government has emphasised the Housing Sector and allocated an outlay of Rs.16,688.36 crores during the 11th Plan period for providing houses. Rs.11696.54 crores expenditure was incurred which is 70.09% of the housing sector outlay.

The Mid-Day Meal Programme is being implemented in the state to children of 1st to 5th class in Government/ Local Bodies/Aided schools to increase nutrition of children. The programme was later further extended up to 8th class to improve retention in schools and to achieve total literacy in the state. The Government continued its focus on school education and initiated several steps including expansion of mid-meal scheme and providing books free of cost to students up to 10th class in Government schools to increase enrolment and reduce drop outs. To this effect, Rs.6308.80 crore

was spent which works out to 78.92% of the General education sector outlay against an outlay of Rs.7994.19 crore allotted during the Eleventh Plan period under General education.

The Government observed that the share of public expenditure on Health compared to private investment in health is low. To correct this imbalance in the Eleventh plan, the Government initiated various programmes to reduce Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate and to increase institutional deliveries and Children Immunization Rate. The Government took up the initiative “Rajiv Aarogya Sree Community Health Insurance” under public private partnership to improve access of BPL families to quality medical treatment of diseases involving hospitalization and surgery. The Government allotted an outlay of Rs.6752.68 Crores for Medical and Public Health and incurred an expenditure of Rs.6288.27 Crores (93.12% to its outlay) to meet this objective in the Eleventh Five year Plan.

The detailed outlay and expenditure statements are outlined in Annexure 10.1.

Performance of Flagship Programmes

With a view to impart greater momentum to the efforts being made in various sectors, the Government of India has launched flagship programmes under economic infrastructure sector and social sectors. In the recent past, there has been a growing concern for the implementation of flagship programmes.

The Chaturvedi Committee on restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS) suggested flexibility in the design of the CSS to be given to States to meet their special local needs. The committee suggested that 20% of the budget allocation in all the CSS (10% in Flagship schemes) to be called flexi funds should be earmarked in each scheme for this purpose.

Effective implementation of flagship programmes of the Government of India is going to be cornerstone of development in the coming years, especially during the 12th Five Year Plan.

The flagship programmes being implemented by the State are:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY),
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM),
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS),

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP),
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)/ Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP),
- National Rural Drinking Watersupply Programme (NRDWP),
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA),
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY),
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM),
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY),
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA),
- Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM),
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).
- National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

The performance of various flagship programmes during the 11th Five Year Plan period and for the year 2012-13 is briefed hereunder.

Financial Performance of Flagship programmes

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Year	Releases			Expenditure
		Centre	State	Total	
1	2007-08	6307.65	3727.57	10035.22	9224.75
2	2008-09	8707.00	5328.02	14035.02	11890.86
3	2009-10	11053.71	7099.63	18153.34	15788.53
4	2010-11	14038.50	5812.08	19850.58	15942.73
5	2011-12	9567.30	8038.00	17605.30	17480.82
Total					
(2007-08 to 2011-12)		49674.16	30005.30	79679.46	70327.69
	2012-13	7626.39	4662.97	12289.36	11855.73

Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana

Government of India (GOI) have launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikasa Yojana (RKVY) as an Additional Central Assistance scheme (100%) in the year 2007-08 to incentivize states for increasing investments in Agriculture and allied Sectors to achieve a annual growth in excess of 4%.

Objectives

- To ensure that the local needs/ crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers.
- To bring quantifiable changes in production and productivity of various components by addressing in a holistic manner.

During 11th Plan period, an amount of Rs. 1861.74 crore has been spent under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 344.61 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012)

National Horticulture Mission

The State Horticulture Mission (SHM) in Andhra Pradesh was launched on 3rd November, 2005, under National Horticulture Mission with the following main objectives:

To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector in cluster approach which include research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing.

To enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm households.

To establish convergence and synergy among multiple on-going and planned programmes for horticulture development.

To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.

The focus crops under SHM are: 1. Mango 2. Sweet Orange 3. Sapota 4. Pomegranate 5. Banana 6. Papaya and 7. Cashew 8. Flowers 9. Spices

For carrying out the said activities, an amount of Rs. 607.73 crores during 11th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 88.77 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012) has been spent.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act gives legal guarantee of providing at

least 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour.

The programme is covered in all the rural areas in 22 Districts in three phases.

An amount of Rs. 18981.45 crores has been spent during 11th Plan i.e 2007-08 to 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 4088.68 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012). The Government has enhanced the number of work days per year 150 and the wage rate Rs. 137 per day.

This programme has so far covered 55 Lakh households for the year 2012-13 through issuing 5.35 lakh no. of job cards in 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The implementation of the scheme in Andhra Pradesh has been improving over time. Implementation of the programme in the State has received much acclaim by various apex level bodies and monitoring agencies.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

Government of India have initiated assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to complete the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects taken up with Central Water Commission and Planning Commission Clearances, since 1996-97 to create Irrigation Potential at optimum cost, based on the guidelines issued from time to time.

Projects Sanctioned

- 33 projects (7 Major and 16 Medium Irrigation Projects) have been included under A.I.B.P. since 1996-97.
- 11 Projects (i.e., 5 Major and 6 Medium Irrigation) included prior to 2004 – 2005.
- 22 Projects (12 Major and 10 Medium Irrigation) included after 2005 -2006.

A total amount of Rs. 11785.03 crores has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan under various AIBP projects in the state. An amount of Rs. 664.20 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidyutikaran Yojana

The Government of India has introduced Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) programme in the year 2005 with the twin objectives of electrification

of villages and to provide access to electricity to BPL households in the country.

An amount of Rs. 886.31 crores was incurred under the programme during 11th plan 2007-08 to 2011-12.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was launched by GOI in 2009-10 in place of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The programme intends to provide safe and adequate drinking water facilities to quality affected habitations, not covered habitations and partially covered habitations in rural areas. The program provides special thrust on sustainability of drinking water sources and funds recharge structures with 100% grant.

An amount of Rs. 4119.31 crores was spent during 11th Plan. An amount of Rs. 371.98 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Under the National Rural Drinking Water supply Programme, drinking water is provided to 72,387 habitations. 44,720 (61.8%) habitations are fully covered with supply of 40 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) and more safe drinking water, a norm for fully covered status and 27,276 (37.7%) habitations partially covered and 391 are quality affected.

Total Sanitation Campaign

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been launched by Government of India to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation by bringing about behavior change. This programme is being implemented with the district as a unit.

The TSC is now renamed as “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” (NBA) with modified guidelines and objectives to accelerate further the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community with renewed strategies under the programme. The guidelines of NBA and the provisions hereunder are applicable with effect from 01.04.2012. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats (NGPs) with following priorities:

- Provision of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) of both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households within a Gram Panchayat (GP)

- Gram Panchayats where all habitations have access to water to be taken up. Priority may be given to Gram Panchayats having functional piped water supply.
- Provision of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government buildings within these GPs
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) for proposed and existing Nirmal Grams
- Extensive capacity building of the stake holders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation.
- Appropriate convergence with MGNREGS unskilled man-days and skilled man-days.

The main objectives of the NBA are as under:

- a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status.
- c) Motivate communities and Panchayat Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- d) To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- e) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- f) Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

An amount of Rs. 403.19 crores was spent during 11th Plan and an amount of Rs. 60.36 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Indira Awaas Yojana

The scheme intends to provide Houses to BPL families (SC/ST/Minorities/others) living in rural areas.

Under the IAY programme, in all, a total amount of

Rs. 4996.11 crores has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.983.53 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012). The amount includes the state contribution and the Central allocation. Under the IAY scheme, 1,62,968 houses to SC/STs and 39217 houses to Minorities and 68214 houses to others have been sanctioned under IAY programme for the year 2012-13.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

The Government of India has initiated JnNURM in order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities on a mission mode with focus on improve efficiency in urban infrastructure/services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies/Parastatals towards citizens. The main components of the programme are: Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), Basic Services for the Poor (BSUP), Urban Infrastructure and Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme: (IHSDP)

Under JnNURM, an amount of Rs. 5937.21 crores has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 505.75 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Pradhana Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched with an aim to provide all-weather access to unconnected habitations. It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. All weather connectivity is to be provided to all the habitations with population of 500 and above (250-500 in case of hilly and tribal areas) under this programme. The programme was commenced in the year 2000-01.

Under this programme, a total amount of Rs.2562.18 crores has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 173.13 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been introduced during 2001-02, with an aim to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group. SSA intends to bridge social, regional and gender

gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. The funding pattern for the year 2012-13 is 65:35, between GOI and GOAP.

Under the SSA programme, an amount of Rs. 6922.83 crores was spent during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) and an amount of Rs. 1675.90 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Mid Day Meal Scheme

The objective of the scheme is to improve the nutritional status of children. The scheme also envisages encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections to attend school more regularly and to provide nutritional support to children.

Coverage

61,415 Primary Schools including Madarasas/ Maqtabs/ AIE/EGS Centres/NCLP Schools at primary stage, 9,216 Upper Primary Schools and 10,292 High Schools are covered with enrollment of 75.54 lakh children.

Under the Mid-Day Meal programme, an amount of Rs. 2320.69 crores, has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan period. an amount of Rs. 448.88 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012). The amounts include the state contribution and the Central allocation.

National Rural Health Mission

The Rural Health scheme was launched by the GoI with focus on:

- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
- Universal access to public health services such as Women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization, and Nutrition.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare
- Population stabilization, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH

- Promotion of healthy life styles

For implementation of various items subsumed under NRHM, in all an amount of Rs. 3146.89 crores during 11th plan 2007-08 to 2011-12. An amount of Rs. 570.20 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Integrated Child Development Services

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a centrally sponsored scheme and is the single largest integrated programme of Child Development.

For undertaking various ICDS activities, an amount of Rs. 4133.71 crores has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 730.84 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

A total of no. 387 ICDS projects have been implemented with 87,880 AWCs in the state.

With regard to physical achievements under supplementary nutrition, in all 55.55 lakh persons have been benefited under the programme during the year 2012-13 so far.

National Social Assistance Programme

The NSAP is a flagship programme of the Government of India which aims to provide human security to the poor and the destitute. The programme was launched on 15 August 1995 as a wholly Centrally funded program to give financial assistance to families with little or no regular means of subsistence, living below the poverty line. NSAP presently consists of three components, namely, NOAPS, NFBS, -and Annapurna Scheme.

Under this programme, in all, a total amount of Rs. 1663.31 crores has been spent during 11th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 379.28 crores has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

National Rural Livelihood Mission

NRLM was launched by Government of India in June 2011 replacing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of rural

poor enabling them increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services and is aided in part through investment support by the World Bank.

NRLM constitutes a paradigm shift in the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in the country. NRLM would provide a combination of financial resource and technical assistance to states such that they could use the comprehensive livelihoods approach encompassing four inter-related tasks viz.,

- mobilizing all rural, poor households into effective self-help groups (SHGs) and their federations;
- enhancing access of the rural poor to credit and other financial, technical and marketing services;
- building capacities and skills of the poor for gainful and sustainable livelihoods;
- Improving the delivery of social and economic support services to the poor.

An amount of Rs.119.33 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

Backward Regions Grant Fund

The scheme Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) formerly known as Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) is being implemented to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, Unemployment, and to fill the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure so as to redress regional imbalances in development. The Programme is being implemented in 13 districts. Out of these 13 districts, Adilabad, Ananthapur, Warangal, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar and Vizianagaram are identified under Backward Districts Initiative and Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Nalgonda and Nizamabad are identified under Left Wing Extremism.

The District Collector with the assistance of concerned executive agencies in Panchayat Raj Department is implementing the scheme. Various activities like construction of anganwadi buildings, gram panchayat buildings, health sub-centres, and additional class rooms, roads & drainage, drinking water facilities, sanitation and electricity are being taken up under this programme. An amount of Rs.197.07 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

11 Chapter

Growth Platform

The growth experience of Andhra Pradesh in the recent past has been commendable. Compared to previous decades, the average growth rate of the state economy in the last decade is substantially higher. During last decade (2002-2012), the state economy grew at an average rate of 8%, exceeding the Nation's average growth rate of 7.82% for the same period. It is pertinent to recall that the growth performance of the State has been better than the national average during both the 10th and the 11th Plan particularly in agriculture and industry sectors.

The higher growth of GSDP and faster decline in rate of growth in population in the state further raised the level of per capita income in the State to 10% higher than the national average per capita income. One important feature of the growth experienced in the Eleventh Plan, as revealed by the 12th Plan which is relevant for inclusiveness, is that high rates of economic growth have been more broadly shared than ever before across the States.

12th Five Year Plan(2012-17)

Government of India prepared the approach paper for 12th Plan by involving the civil society and NGOs, seeking their inputs, suggestions and experiences in identifying challenges and areas that require special focus. The Planning Commission, upon discussing the approach paper for the 12th Plan, brought out the document for the 12th Plan and got approval in the NDC meeting.

Keeping in view of the slowdown of the economy in the recent past, the overall growth target of 9% originally envisaged by the GoI for the 12th Plan has been revised to 8.2%. Accordingly, the sectoral growths targets for Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors have been revised to 4%, 8.1% and 9.1% respectively. The main theme of the 12th Plan is 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth'.

The 12th Plan document outlined the following 25 most important monitorable indicators.

Economic Growth

1. Real GDP Growth Rate of 8.2 per cent.
2. Agriculture Growth Rate of 4.0 per cent.
3. Manufacturing Growth Rate of 10.0 per cent.
4. Every State must have a higher average growth rate in the XII Plan than that achieved in the Eleventh Plan.

Poverty and Employment

5. Head-count ratio of consumption poverty to be reduced by 10 percentage points over the preceding estimates by the end of XII Plan.
6. Generate 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and provide skill certification to equivalent numbers during the XII Plan.

Education

7. Mean Years of Schooling to increase to seven years by the end of XII Plan.
8. Enhance access to higher education by creating two million additional seats for each age cohort aligned to the skill needs of the economy.
9. Eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment (that is, between girls and boys, and between SCs, STs, Muslims and the rest of the population) by the end of XII Plan.

Health

10. Reduce IMR to 25 and MMR to 1 per 1000 live births, and improve Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) to 950 by the end of the XII Plan.
11. Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by the end of XII Plan.
12. Reduce under-nutrition among children aged 0-3 years to half of the NFHS-3 levels by the end of XII Plan.

Infrastructure, Including Rural Infrastructure

13. Increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 per cent by the end of XII Plan.
14. Increase the Gross Irrigated Area from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by the end of XII Plan.
15. Provide electricity to all villages and reduce AT&C losses to 20 per cent by the end of XII Plan.
16. Connect all villages with all-weather roads by the end of XII Plan.
17. Upgrade national and state highways to the minimum two-lane standard by the end of XII Plan.
18. Complete Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors by the end of XII Plan.
19. Increase rural tele-density to 70 per cent by the end of XII Plan.
20. Ensure 50 per cent of rural population has access to 55 LPCD piped drinking water supply and 50 per cent of gram panchayats achieve the Nirmal Gram Status by the end of XII Plan.

Environment and Sustainability

21. Increase green cover (as measured by satellite imagery) by 1 million hectare every year during the XII Plan.
22. Add 30000 MW of renewable energy capacity in the XII Plan.
23. Reduce emission intensity of GDP in line with the target of 20 per cent to 25 per cent reduction by 2020 over 2005 levels.

Service Delivery

24. Provide access to banking services to 90 per cent Indian households by the end of XII Plan
25. Major subsidies and welfare related beneficiary payments to be shifted to a direct cash transfer by the end of the XII Plan, using the Aadhar platform with linked bank accounts.

Andhra Pradesh –preparations for 12th Plan

The State along with the Nation entered the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) on an optimistic note from the 1st April, 2012.

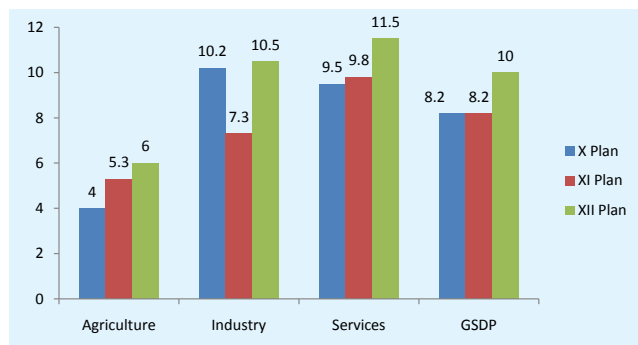
The State Government in its endeavour to firm up the ideas and prepare appropriate strategies and eventually come up with an approach for its 12th Five Year Plan in line with the thinking of the Government of India, have broadly formed ten working groups covering Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors and stationed them at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS). Each of these working groups is headed by a Professor/Senior faculty from the CESS and ensuring due representation from line departments, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations. These working groups made detailed discussions with the respective line departments for firming the strategies for preparing the approach for the 12th Plan in line with State's thinking and with broad overall Nation's objectives. Similar to the 25 key monitorable indicators identified by the Planning Commission for the XII Plan, the State has also identified 50 monitorable indicators whose regular monitoring is expected to propel growth.

In the 56th National Development Council (NDC) meeting on Approach to 12th Five Year Plan the State's approach and Strategies for the 12th Five Year Plan have been discussed at length. Some of the identified issues include: Priority to agriculture and subsidy provided to power use, interest on the loans and other inputs. The State is making large investments in developing water potential both for irrigation and for drinking purposes as well.

Growth Targets for the 12th Plan

With the experience gained during the last few years through implementation of several welfare and developmental programmes reinforced with fiscal discipline, Andhra Pradesh is confident of targeting a growth of 10% during the 12th Plan period with the corresponding sectoral growth targets of 6% for Agriculture, 10.5% for Industry and 11.5% for Services.

Chart 11.1 : Growth Target for 12th Plan



Over All Growth Target is 10%	Agriculture 6%
Industry 10.5%	Services 11.5%

The overall strategy would be to look beyond growth and focus on generation of employment to the millions of the youth in the State. This would eventually result in a faster reduction in unemployment and poverty through skill development and also help bridging multiple divides. The State Government has identified the need for substantial increases in plan outlays to the identified core sectors such as Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Horticulture, Industries, IT, Tourism, Youth Welfare and Minority welfare from the first year of the 12th Plan itself i.e., Annual Plan 2012-13.

The most important thrust area, among other key issues, identified by the State for effectively utilizing the abundant labour force would be enhancing skill development since demographic dividend can add to growth potential, subject to fulfillment of two conditions

- First, much higher levels of health, education and skill development must be achieved.
- Second, creation of an environment in which the economy not only grows rapidly, but also expands good quality employment/livelihood opportunities to meet the needs.

A growth rate of 10% requires significant acceleration in growth in agriculture, mining, registered manufacturing, construction and in services. Agricultural growth has always been an important component for effecting inclusiveness. However, the task of providing additional jobs to the growing labour force rests on manufacturing, construction and services sectors.

Highest outlay for 12th Plan

Andhra Pradesh stands tall among all the States and Union Territories with the largest projected outlay of

over Rs.3,42,842 crore for the 12th Plan, accounting nearly for over 9.2% of the total outlay of all the States.

Important strategies for 12th Plan

The 12th Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that will be faster, more broad-based, sustainable and more inclusive. With the fairly decent growth experience behind, the Nation is poised to make yet another impressive mark during the 12th Five Year Plan.

The following are some of the priorities and strategies for the 12th Plan.

Poverty reduction

The performance of Andhra Pradesh in reducing income poverty has been impressive, particularly in rural areas. Estimates for 2009-10 indicate a further decline in poverty to 21.1% in the state from 29.6% in 2004-05 in AP while it fell to 29.8% from 37% at all India level during the same period. A noteworthy feature is that the faster rate of poverty reduction has led to a fall in absolute number of poor in the state.

Agriculture, allied sectors, Irrigation and Rural Development

The Group of Secretaries constituted for working out convergence in Primary Sector will work on firming up strategies for strengthening Agriculture Technology Mission(ATM) covering the subjects of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, food processing, storage and marketing. The main thrust areas are: promoting System of Rice Intensification (SRI) cultivation in 10.00 lakh ha. by 2016-17, seed replacement, oil palm development, cluster development for value addition up to 50%, avoidance of handling losses and agri-business strategy. In rain-fed areas, Agriculture diversification to high value commodities has been given importance.

The foodgrain production, which attained a level of 204 lakh tonnes during the 11th Plan (2007-12) is targeted to reach a new peak of 300 lakh MTs(increase of 47%) during the 12th Plan. Rice being the staple food, it is planned to increase the production of rice during the 12th Plan from the present normal level of 131.3 lakh MTs to 216.2 lakh MTs.

The State also targets to increase the production of pulses to 24.2 lakh tonnes by the end of 12th Plan from the present normal level of 19.7 lakh MTs and enhance

Maize production from the present level of 37.5 lakh MTs to 51 Lakh tonnes by the end of 12th Plan. By 2016-17, it is planned to supply 18.8 lakh quintals of seed on subsidy out of the estimated total seed requirement of about 52.5 lakh quintals.

Micronutrient deficiency in Andhra Pradesh soils is identified as one of the major constraints to crop productivity while there are areas where the Zinc, Sulphur, Iron and Manganese deficiencies are vast. Correcting micro nutrient deficiency will be a major initiative in the 12th Plan.

Credit flow to farmers has increased during the last few years. However, due to erratic monsoon and uncertain markets, the debt burden is going up considerably and the State is planning to provide large amounts of agriculture loans to farmers. Further, improved incentive scheme of Vaddi Leni Runalu (0% interest loans) introduced in place of Pavala Vaddi to farmers who have made prompt repayment of crop loans, will be a boon for the farmers. The Government is requesting the GoI to expedite the operationalisation of interest subvention of 7% on par with farmers to all the SHGs to cover all districts in Andhra Pradesh. This will help the poor to move out of poverty faster.

A programme for construction of 25 lakh tonnes of scientific storage space is also initiated. It is aimed to reduce post-harvest losses from 35% to less than 25% by investing and building post-harvest infrastructure facilities like cold storages, integrated pack houses, ripening chambers and reefer vans etc and strengthening the linkages between production clusters and buyers.

During the XII Plan, it is also planned to consider setting up of cold storages and attract entrepreneurs to establish their infrastructure. Value addition in Horticulture and agri-business is possible with proper marketing infrastructure in place.

The role of private players under the PPP mode with Government as a facilitator is being worked out as a viable option to overcome shortage of godown space. During the 12th Plan, strategies are being worked out to establish a Mega Food park in each district in the State. Preparation of roadmaps for translating priorities, targets etc. into action plans for implementation, duly supported by strategies for value addition and creation of infrastructure facilities for propelling growth of Agriculture, Horticulture, Milk, Meat and Eggs and Fisheries sectors have been worked out.

The Government of India's reform-oriented decision of allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail in the Country helps not only to introduce new technology and bring in investment in marketing agricultural produce but also strengthen the supply chain considerably.

Fisheries sector has performed well in the 11th Plan period. The total fish production in the State is expected to increase to 22.5 lakh tonnes by 2016-17 from its current level of 16.5 lakh tonnes. Inland fisheries account for about 75% production of the total fisheries. More than five lakh families are engaged in marine fishing which supports livelihoods of approximately 15 lakh people.

Livestock is a key area of intervention during the 12th Plan. Andhra Pradesh currently ranks 2nd in milk production in the country with 120 lakh metric tonnes. With the State Milk Mission in place, it is programmed to double milk production and thereby increase incomes of famers.

Irrigation as an essential input to agriculture will continue to be the focus during the 12th Plan also. In addition, the priority is to enhance water use efficiency for increasing irrigated area. During the 12th Five Year Plan, it is planned to create 78.9 lakh acres of Irrigation Potential at an estimated cost of over Rs.1.2 lakh crore. During the first two years of the 12th Plan, it is targetted to complete 50 projects for creating Irrigation Potential of over 30 lakh acres.

Reflecting genuine concern of the Government for the farmers, a separate document for the farming sector to bring progress and invigorate the agriculture and allied sectors, is proposed for the first time in the State.

The government had launched the programme Indira Jal Prabha during November, 2011 to convert 10 lakh acres of uncultivated lands belonging to the poorest of poor SC/ST households to cultivable irrigated lands. A projected expenditure of Rs. 395 crores is envisaged under the project during the 12th Plan.

Since economic empowerment of women holds the key for transformative rejuvenation of the poor, a number of pension schemes like Abhaya Hastham, Aam Admi Bhima Yojana and Janshree Bhima Yojana have been initiated to cover the SHG member's access to Social Safety nets and entitlements. For ensuring effective implementation of the rural development initiatives, an expenditure plan of over Rs. 14,000 crore for the 12th Plan is being conceived.

Rural road connectivity is an important concern for the State. Out of the total Road (all roads) length of 2.15 lakh kms in the State, the Panchayat Roads account for 1.44 lakh kms and the balance 0.71 lakh kms roads is under Roads and Buildings Department.

Energy

Even though power situation has been difficult in the recent past, supply of adequate power has been ensured to over 32 lakh pump sets in the state. Due to reduction in the Gas supply from the KG 6 Basin, quantum of energy produced by gas based power plants has come down drastically. All necessary steps are being taken to meet this deficit. APGENCO continues to add additional capacity of power and in the next one year, it plans to add 2200 MW through commissioning of new units at Kakatiya Thermal Power Station and Krishnapatnam Thermal Power station.

The state Government is also going in a big way for harnessing solar power in the state and accordingly announced “Andhra Pradesh Solar Power Policy, 2012” to encourage generation of solar power in the state. The state has also planned for purchase of 1000 MW of solar power through DISCOMs.

Industry

The State has a strong industrial base with huge industrial investments providing employment to 28.26 lakh persons in both – the Large and Marginal, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Employment in MSMEs is nearly 10 times that of the large industries.

Our Industrial strategy envisages productivity enhancement of MSMEs through clusters, under PPP model particularly in the employment intensive sectors like readymade garments, textile, electronics, footwear, food processing etc. Skill development and employment generation especially under the manufacturing sector through development of MSME is going to be yet another focus area during the 12th Plan period. The government is planning to create over 3.70 million additional employment opportunities in the textiles, construction, and IT & ITES, tourism and health care and other sectors during the 12th Plan period.

Information Technology

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as the most preferred

destination in the country that provides the right climate for the growth of IT business and is a home for a host of Indian IT majors. The Government has also taken up new initiatives to promote and augment the growth of IT sector in the state through Development of Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR) in an area of 202 sq. kms in and around Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts. The IT and ITES sectors have directly created 3.19 lakh jobs in the emerging new economy. IT sector contributes 39% of total exports from our state.

The Government introduced a new initiative - Mee Seva, an online web based citizen-centric service facility to provide access to the citizens for getting services from multiple Government offices. Since inception, the total number of transactions through Mee Seva have crossed one Crore.

Skill Development

The Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu programme under the Rajiv Education and Employment Mission has been launched to enhance employment opportunities for the youth of the State. The Mission targets to provide placement to 15 lakh youth by 2014 @ 5 lakh youth per year for three years.

The development of higher education-including technical education leading to enhancement of skill development remains the core agenda for 12th Plan period. Towards this, 97 Skill Development Centers have been commissioned in the State.

Social sector initiatives

Focus is given to improving Drinking water and Sanitation conditions in the state. Of the 72,388 habitations in the State, 17,318 habitations are fully covered (55 lpcd) and 40,276 habitations partially covered by safe drinking water. It is proposed to cover the balance partially covered and quality affected habitations with 40 lpcd service level by the end of the 12th Plan period.

A major concern for the 12th plan is the increasing number of quality affected habitations. The 14,794 quality affected habitations are proposed to be covered for safe drinking water in a phased manner by 2014-15.

It is proposed to cover all the 21,757 Gram Panchayats in the State with sanitation facilities during the 12th Plan. Providing water supply to schools, school toilets and anganwadis is being taken up seriously.

For improving public health services in the state, about 4264 Nutrition cum Day Care Centers (NDCCs) have been established under the Health and Nutrition convergence initiative. The NDCCs are run by the SHGs and provide nutritious hot cooked meals to pregnant woman daily. The villages where the NDCCs have been established have shown encouraging results and have reported 97% safe deliveries among the women enrolled in these centres. The Group of Secretaries, constituted recently for improving the social sector performance and bringing in convergence through linking of NDCCs with the ICDS Anganwadi centres, is consciously working on devising strategies to usher in a safe and healthy future for all.

Population growth rate in our State has considerably come down during the last 20 years. Annual growth rate stands at 1.11% today. It has been one of the most dramatic success stories of population control in the country. As part of the efforts to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and ensure health growth of infants, the government have recently launched the scheme of 'Indiramma Amrutha Hastham' under which, one nutritious meal a day to pregnant woman and lactating mothers is being provided at Anganwadis in 102 high risk Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Projects. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) to monitor the holistic improvements in the health of the people is put in place. A convergence initiative, MAARPU among departments relating to delivery of health services with twin focus on strengthening the district administration and the strong self help groups at the community is being implemented.

The three important programmes which earned worldwide recognition and replicated in many states across the country - Rajiv Arogya Sri Health Insurance Scheme to all BPL families, 108-Emergency response services and 104-Universal Health Information Helpline and fixed day Health services, are being run successfully in the state expanding their coverage and acceptability.

Education has been recognized as a critical aspect for ensuring equitable and sustainable human development. Andhra Pradesh is committed to Education for All and Millennium Development Goals(MDGs). Although substantial progress has been made during the 11th Plan in access, enrollment, retention, equity and quality in education, it requires rigorous efforts to achieve set goals in elementary and secondary education. The State has experienced a breakthrough in implementation of

schemes under District Primary Education Programme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) and also registered good progress in implementation of National Flagship programmes of Mid-Day Meals and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.

Government is equally inclined towards urban development. The Hyderabad Metro Rail Project currently under construction on PPP mode is planned to cover 71 kms in the city spreading across three high density traffic corridors and this project is declared as one of the Strategic 100 Mega Investment projects in the World. The project being developed on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer mode is considered to be the single largest private investment in a PPP project in India besides being one of the largest metro rail projects build and operated by a private entity anywhere in the World. The works are on a fast track.

Union Government's flagship programmes like the JnNURM have been very helpful in addressing a number of urban management problems. Andhra Pradesh with 252 sanctioned projects costing Rs. 11,877 crores under JnNURM stands 2nd highest in the country. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also unveiled a policy for a Slum Free Andhra Pradesh by 2014 and committed to provide houses and infrastructure facilities to all houseless urban poor. Urban poor families in Andhra Pradesh are organized into 2.5 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) in slums to help them improve their quality of life.

Social justice, equity and equality

One significant innovative initiative taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Government in recent past during the 1st year of the 12th Plan is the enactment of the Act, "Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan(Planning Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources), 2013.

The Act, proposes to ensure accelerated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years focusing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring the security and social dignity and promoting equity among the SCs and STs by earmarking a portion, in proportion to population of SCs and STs in the State of the Total Plan Outlay of the State as the outlay of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. The SCSP/TSP plan would be implemented in a focused and targeted manner.

Flagship programmes – a new thrust during the 12th Plan

One area that attracts due attention during the 12th Plan period is more effective implementation of flagship programmes. The 12th Plan document of the GoI highlights that there is a proliferation of centrally sponsored schemes over a period which led to poor implementation, duplication, lack of convergence and sub-optimal results and stressed the urgency of transforming the system and considerably reduce the number of schemes. The Central Government plans to restructure the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the light of the recommendations of Dr. Chaturvedi Committee where the State will have flexibility to utilise 20% of these funds to formulate schemes suiting State specific requirements.

Convergence of departments- Effective monitoring through RFDs and SPIUs

The 12th Plan document highlighted that a key deficiency of Plan programmes is that they continue to function within the confines of departmental silos without requisite convergence and with a high degree of duplication of efforts. Interestingly, exactly with a similar thought process, the state Government has set up 5 separate Groups of Secretaries for - Social sector, Primary sector, Road sector, Rural and Urban Infrastructure for poverty eradication and Industry sectors under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to workout convergence of departments for optimizing results.

The State Government is also working out on evolving a Result Framework on the lines of the Government of India which provides a summary of the most important results that a department expects to achieve during the financial year. This document shall have two main purposes:

- (a) shifting the focus from process- orientation to results-orientation, and
- (b) provide an objective and fair basis to evaluate department's overall performance at the end of the year.

Fitting into the Result framework, the State Government is embarking on an innovative idea to identify a few most important outcomes of core departments for regular and systematic monitoring for better results, shifting the traditional focus from the outlays to outcomes. As a part of the 12th Plan strategy, it is also proposed to establish Strategic Planning and Innovative Units (SPIUs) which will be governed by each of the Convergence Groups.

Effective delivery through Aadhar

Andhra Pradesh is a fore runner in implementing Aadhar Project where over 6 crore enrolments out of the total population of 8.4 crore have already been enrolled. Five districts of the State to be included in the pilot list of districts where Aadhar enabled payments will be made.

East Godavari district was conferred Aadhar Governance Award by the UIDAI. Efforts are being made to integrate various databases through State Resident Data Hub (SRDH) for arresting leakages in Aadhar delivery.

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY 2012-13
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A 2.1 : Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1A	Agriculture	31722	35812	39266	55173	63234	69684	85991	87097	93744
1.1B	Livestock	14529	15851	16669	18872	22380	27592	31436	38440	44011
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3696	4081	4280	4602	4830	4928	6194	7814	8504
1.3	Fishing	6397	6769	7141	8128	9076	9691	11276	13279	16189
	Agriculture Sector	56344	62513	67356	86775	99520	111895	134897	146630	162449
2	Mining & Quarrying	6271	7594	12020	14990	13967	15592	17766	21178	23164
3	Manufacturing									
3.1	Registered	19256	20933	27144	31170	39664	40075	45016	52920	53224
3.2	Un-Registered	8075	8961	10080	11208	12100	13319	14564	17605	18127
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5762	6226	6698	8882	9054	10969	14842	16476	17649
5	Construction	15193	20025	25027	32467	42344	46406	57879	65945	76504
	Industry Sector	54557	63739	80969	98717	117129	126361	150067	174124	188668
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	30459	36095	44641	52952	58894	63014	72153	83516	94896
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	2655	2695	3162	3531	3865	4318	4389	4755	5244
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	10804	12415	14597	17008	20914	24329	29803	36537	41016
7.3	Communications	4333	4721	4915	5503	6470	7942	9680	11347	15599
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services									
8.1	Banking & Insurance	10064	10750	12778	15572	19968	21684	27438	32471	40694
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	25204	29085	33656	41015	49001	56903	68287	80407	93668
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Administration	9535	9613	11267	12783	15589	18187	21739	24892	27638
9.2	Other Services	20758	24315	27694	30957	35415	42202	52539	60503	68625
	Services Sector	113812	129689	152710	179321	210116	238579	286028	334427	387380
	Gross State Domestic Product	224713	255941	301035	364813	426765	476835	570992	655181	738497

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.2 : Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing								
1.1 A	Agriculture	12.89	9.64	40.51	14.61	10.20	23.40	1.29	7.63
1.1 B	Livestock	9.10	5.16	13.21	18.59	23.29	13.93	22.28	14.49
1.2	Forestry & Logging	10.41	4.89	7.52	4.95	2.03	25.69	26.15	8.82
1.3	Fishing	5.81	5.50	13.82	11.66	6.78	16.36	17.76	21.91
	Agriculture Sector	10.95	7.75	28.83	14.69	12.43	20.56	8.70	10.79
2	Mining & Quarrying	21.11	58.27	24.71	-6.83	11.63	13.94	19.21	9.38
3	Manufacturing								
3.1	Registered	8.71	29.67	14.83	27.25	1.04	12.33	17.56	0.57
3.2	Un-Registered	10.98	12.48	11.20	7.96	10.08	9.34	20.89	2.97
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8.04	7.59	32.60	1.94	21.15	35.31	11.01	7.12
5	Construction	31.80	24.98	29.73	30.42	9.59	24.72	13.94	16.01
	Industry Sector	16.83	27.03	21.92	18.65	7.88	18.76	16.03	8.35
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	18.51	23.67	18.62	11.22	7.00	14.50	15.75	13.63
7	Transport, Storage & Communications								
7.1	Railways	1.50	17.34	11.65	9.46	11.72	1.65	8.32	10.29
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	14.92	17.58	16.51	22.97	16.33	22.50	22.60	12.26
7.3	Communications	8.94	4.13	11.96	17.57	22.75	21.88	17.22	37.47
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services								
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.81	18.87	21.86	28.23	8.59	26.54	18.34	25.32
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	15.40	15.71	21.87	19.47	16.13	20.01	17.75	16.49
9	Community, Social & Personal Services								
9.1	Public Administration	0.82	17.20	13.46	21.95	16.67	19.53	14.50	11.03
9.2	Other Services	17.13	13.90	11.79	14.40	19.16	24.50	15.16	13.42
	Services Sector	13.95	17.75	17.43	17.17	13.55	19.89	16.92	15.83
	Gross State Domestic Product	13.90	17.62	21.19	16.98	11.73	19.75	14.74	12.72

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.3 : Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1 A	Agriculture	31722	34226	34951	42973	41891	40763	44084	41340	40227
1.1 B	Livestock	14529	15109	15162	16550	17808	19160	19750	21393	22743
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3696	3836	3901	3988	4084	4052	4236	4290	4398
1.3	Fishing	6397	6618	6952	8052	8325	8286	9463	11112	12295
	Agriculture Sector	56344	59789	60966	71563	72108	72262	77533	78135	79663
2	Mining & Quarrying	6271	6931	10350	11090	9366	9899	10846	11794	12442
3	Manufacturing									
3.1	Registered	19256	20046	24544	26511	31286	31993	33676	36707	35147
3.2	Un-Registered	8075	8710	9294	9846	10022	10367	10696	12003	11766
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5762	5915	5977	7540	6908	7294	8924	9339	9145
5	Construction	15193	18440	20446	23300	26301	26882	28783	30249	32320
	Industry Sector	54557	60042	70611	78287	83883	86435	92925	100091	100820
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	30459	34686	40631	44237	46396	47318	49788	53085	56277
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	2655	2741	2938	3091	3350	3340	3658	3924	4139
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	10804	11875	13253	14620	16178	17822	19943	22607	24274
7.3	Communications	4333	5060	5831	7017	8135	13635	18000	22443	27982
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services									
8.1	Banking & Insurance	10064	11579	14125	17390	21245	23136	27184	31147	35402
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	25204	27893	30253	34002	37184	37980	41332	45077	48061
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Administration	9535	9356	10301	10848	12188	12720	13794	14555	14726
9.2	Other Services	20758	23189	24821	25590	27064	27922	31507	33982	35125
	Services Sector	113812	126379	142153	156795	171740	183874	205206	226820	245987
	Gross State Domestic Product	224713	246210	273730	306645	327731	342571	375664	405046	426470

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.4 : Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing								
1.1A	Agriculture	7.89	2.12	22.95	-2.52	-2.69	8.15	-6.22	-2.69
1.1B	Livestock	3.99	0.35	9.16	7.60	7.59	3.08	8.32	6.31
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3.80	1.69	2.22	2.40	-0.78	4.53	1.29	2.51
1.3	Fishing	3.46	5.05	15.82	3.40	-0.46	14.19	17.43	10.65
	Agriculture Sector	6.12	1.97	17.38	0.76	0.21	7.29	0.78	1.96
2	Mining & Quarrying	10.54	49.31	7.16	-15.55	5.69	9.57	8.74	5.50
3	Manufacturing								
3.1	Registered	4.10	22.44	8.01	18.01	2.26	5.26	9.00	-4.25
3.2	Un-Registered	7.87	6.71	5.94	1.78	3.44	3.17	12.22	-1.98
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.64	1.05	26.15	-8.38	5.58	22.36	4.64	-2.07
5	Construction	21.37	10.88	13.96	12.88	2.21	7.07	5.09	6.85
	Industry Sector	10.05	17.60	10.87	7.15	3.04	7.51	7.71	0.73
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	13.88	17.14	8.88	4.88	1.99	5.22	6.62	6.01
7	Transport, Storage & Communications								
7.1	Railways	3.22	7.21	5.20	8.39	-0.29	9.52	7.25	5.49
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.91	11.61	10.32	10.66	10.16	11.91	13.36	7.38
7.3	Communications	16.78	15.23	20.33	15.94	67.61	32.01	24.68	24.68
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services								
8.1	Banking & Insurance	15.05	21.99	23.11	22.16	8.90	17.50	14.58	13.66
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	10.67	8.46	12.39	9.36	2.14	8.83	9.06	6.62
9	Community, Social & Personal Services								
9.1	Public Administration	-1.88	10.10	5.32	12.35	4.37	8.44	5.52	1.18
9.2	Other Services	11.71	7.04	3.10	5.76	3.17	12.84	7.86	3.36
	Services Sector	11.04	12.48	10.30	9.53	7.07	11.60	10.53	8.45
	Gross State Domestic Product	9.57	11.18	12.02	6.88	4.53	9.66	7.82	5.29

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.5 : Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Industry Wise Percentage Share)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1 A	Agriculture	14.12	13.90	12.77	14.01	12.78	11.90	11.73	10.21	9.43
1.1 B	Livestock	6.47	6.14	5.54	5.40	5.43	5.59	5.26	5.28	5.33
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.64	1.56	1.43	1.30	1.25	1.18	1.13	1.06	1.03
1.3	Fishing	2.85	2.69	2.54	2.63	2.54	2.42	2.52	2.74	2.88
	Agriculture Sector	25.07	24.28	22.27	23.34	22.00	21.09	20.64	19.29	18.67
2	Mining & Quarrying	2.79	2.82	3.78	3.62	2.86	2.89	2.89	2.91	2.92
3	Manufacturing									
3.1	Registered	8.57	8.14	8.97	8.65	9.55	9.34	8.96	9.06	8.24
3.2	Un-Registered	3.59	3.54	3.40	3.21	3.06	3.03	2.85	2.96	2.76
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.56	2.40	2.18	2.46	2.11	2.13	2.38	2.31	2.14
5	Construction	6.76	7.49	7.47	7.60	8.03	7.85	7.66	7.47	7.58
	Industry Sector	24.28	24.39	25.80	25.53	25.60	25.23	24.74	24.71	23.64
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	13.55	14.09	14.84	14.43	14.16	13.81	13.25	13.11	13.20
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	1.18	1.11	1.07	1.01	1.02	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	4.81	4.82	4.84	4.77	4.94	5.20	5.31	5.58	5.69
7.3	Communications	1.93	2.06	2.13	2.29	2.48	3.98	4.79	5.54	6.56
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services									
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.48	4.70	5.16	5.67	6.48	6.75	7.24	7.69	8.30
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	11.22	11.33	11.05	11.09	11.35	11.09	11.00	11.13	11.27
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Administration	4.24	3.80	3.76	3.54	3.72	3.71	3.67	3.59	3.45
9.2	Other Services	9.24	9.42	9.07	8.35	8.26	8.15	8.39	8.39	8.24
	Services Sector	50.65	51.33	51.93	51.13	52.40	53.67	54.63	56.00	57.68
	Gross State Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

**A 2.6 : Average Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh
at Constant (2004-05) Prices**

Sl.No.	Industry	1961-62 to 1970-71	1971-72 to 1980-81	1981-82 to 1990-91	1991-92 to 2000-01	2001-02 to 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Agriculture Sector	2.48	1.51	3.45	4.54	4.06
2	Mining & Quarrying	5.92	6.31	6.50	9.45	9.68
3	Manufacturing	5.62	5.81	9.86	6.69	8.03
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	16.72	9.22	11.01	6.88	6.75
5	Construction	4.37	4.94	5.00	9.69	7.66
	Industry Sector	5.41	5.52	7.90	7.58	7.72
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communications	3.98	4.18	8.90	5.74	10.16
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	4.39	8.12	6.17	5.48	10.74
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	3.80	7.92	7.53	7.54	6.25
	Services Sector	3.99	6.17	7.76	6.37	9.31
	Gross State Domestic Product	3.16	3.49	5.91	5.86	7.54

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

A 2.7 : Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture (including Forestry & Fishing)	565426	637772	722984	836518	943204	1083514	1306942	1465753	1643145
2	Mining & Quarrying	85028	94462	106787	124812	139828	159304	196092	201076	224619
3	Manufacturing	453225	521669	634828	732720	818322	922151	1080750	1202086	1294278
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	62675	69107	76153	83830	91070	113883	131008	144817	171281
5	Construction	228855	268634	322429	388908	451034	500458	595454	685204	780229
	Industry Sector	829783	953872	1140197	1330270	1500254	1695796	2003304	2233183	2470407
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	727720	846606	998379	1150044	1310845	1481623	1774708	2102558	2370953
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	437173	493102	586595	691464	845369	964937	1165901	1384481	1623458
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	411361	459151	505121	573790	703895	883033	1016112	1167520	1354016
	Services Sector	1576254	1798859	2090095	2415298	2860109	3329593	3956721	4654559	5348427
	Gross Domestic Product	2971464	3390503	3953276	4582086	5303567	6108903	7266967	8353495	9461979

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.8 : Gross Domestic Product of All India at Current Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture (including Forestry & Fishing)	12.79	13.36	15.70	12.75	14.88	20.62	12.15	12.10
2	Mining & Quarrying	11.09	13.05	16.88	12.03	13.93	23.09	2.54	11.71
3	Manufacturing	15.10	21.69	15.42	11.68	12.69	17.20	11.23	7.67
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	10.26	10.20	10.08	8.64	25.05	15.04	10.54	18.27
5	Construction	17.38	20.03	20.62	15.97	10.96	18.98	15.07	13.87
	Industry Sector	14.95	19.53	16.67	12.78	13.03	18.13	11.47	10.62
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	16.34	17.93	15.19	13.98	13.03	19.78	18.47	12.77
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.79	18.96	17.88	22.26	14.14	20.83	18.75	17.26
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	11.62	10.01	13.59	22.67	25.45	15.07	14.90	15.97
	Services Sector	14.12	16.19	15.56	18.42	16.41	18.83	17.64	14.91
	Gross Domestic Product	14.10	16.60	15.91	15.75	15.18	18.96	14.95	13.27

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.9 : Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture (including Forestry & Fishing)	565427	594487	619190	655080	655689	660987	713477	739495	752746
2	Mining & Quarrying	85028	86141	92578	95997	98055	103830	108938	108249	108713
3	Manufacturing	453225	499020	570458	629073	656302	730435	801476	823023	838541
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	62675	67123	73362	79430	83050	88218	92773	98814	103642
5	Construction	228855	258129	284806	315495	332329	354436	390692	412412	436637
	Industry Sector	829783	910413	1021204	1119995	1169736	1276919	1393879	1442498	1487533
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	727720	815407	910084	1009520	1085125	1197891	1345660	1440312	1514593
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	437173	492340	561063	628124	703629	771905	849632	948808	1030633
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	411361	440426	452823	483917	544497	608369	634358	672469	717971
	Services Sector	1576254	1748173	1923970	2121561	2333251	2578165	2829650	3061589	3263197
	Gross Domestic Product	2971464	3253073	3564364	3896636	4158676	4516071	4937006	5243582	5503476

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.10 : Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture (including Forestry & Fishing)	5.14	4.16	5.80	0.09	0.81	7.94	3.65	1.79
2	Mining & Quarrying	1.31	7.47	3.69	2.14	5.89	4.92	-0.63	0.43
3	Manufacturing	10.10	14.32	10.28	4.33	11.30	9.73	2.69	1.89
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	7.10	9.29	8.27	4.56	6.22	5.16	6.51	4.89
5	Construction	12.79	10.33	10.78	5.34	6.65	10.23	5.56	5.87
	Industry Sector	9.72	12.17	9.67	4.44	9.16	9.16	3.49	3.12
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	12.05	11.61	10.93	7.49	10.39	12.34	7.03	5.16
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.62	13.96	11.95	12.02	9.70	10.07	11.67	8.62
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.07	2.81	6.87	12.52	11.73	4.27	6.01	6.77
	Services Sector	10.91	10.06	10.27	9.98	10.50	9.75	8.20	6.59
	Gross Domestic Product	9.48	9.57	9.32	6.72	8.59	9.32	6.21	4.96

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.11 : Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Industry Wise Percentage Share)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture (including Forestry & Fishing)	19.03	18.27	17.37	16.81	15.77	14.64	14.45	14.10	13.68
2	Mining & Quarrying	2.86	2.65	2.60	2.46	2.36	2.30	2.21	2.06	1.98
3	Manufacturing	15.25	15.34	16.00	16.14	15.78	16.17	16.23	15.70	15.24
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.11	2.06	2.06	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.88	1.88	1.88
5	Construction	7.70	7.93	7.99	8.10	7.99	7.85	7.91	7.87	7.93
	Industry Sector	27.93	27.99	28.65	28.74	28.13	28.27	28.23	27.51	27.03
6	Trade, Hotels Transport & Communications	24.49	25.07	25.53	25.91	26.09	26.53	27.26	27.47	27.52
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	14.71	15.13	15.74	16.12	16.92	17.09	17.21	18.09	18.73
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	13.84	13.54	12.70	12.42	13.09	13.47	12.85	12.82	13.05
	Services Sector	53.05	53.74	53.98	54.45	56.11	57.09	57.32	58.39	59.29
	Gross Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.12 : Average Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product of All India at Constant (2004-05) Prices

Sl. No.	Industry	1961-62 to 1970-71	1971-72 to 1980-81	1981-82 to 1990-91	1991-92 to 2000-01	2001-02 to 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing Agriculture Sector	2.54	1.83	3.52	2.84	3.26
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.01	4.96	8.53	4.05	4.63
3	Manufacturing	5.29	4.10	6.23	6.09	8.29
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11.23	6.86	8.59	6.81	5.97
5	Construction	5.60	3.29	4.70	5.06	9.72
	Industry Sector	5.42	3.99	6.18	5.61	8.13
6	Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communications	4.98	4.79	5.91	7.90	10.27
7	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	3.42	4.08	9.10	7.85	9.97
8	Community, Social & Personal Services	5.30	4.08	5.93	6.71	6.36
	Services Sector	4.71	4.37	6.68	7.50	9.15
	Gross State Domestic Product	3.75	3.16	5.40	5.70	7.75

Source: Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

A 2.13 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), Net Domestic Product (NDP) and Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh and All India at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	NSDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crs.)	NSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. Crs.)	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (Rs.)	Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs.)	NDP at Current Prices (Rs. Crs.)	NDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. Crs.)	Per Capita Income at Current Prices (Rs.)	Per Capita Income at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2004-05	201303	201303	25321	25321	2651573	2651573	24143	24143
2005-06	229367	220901	28539	27486	3026782	2902180	27131	26015
2006-07	269120	244587	33135	30114	3534547	3178664	31206	28067
2007-08	325955	272726	39727	33239	4097390	3469008	35825	30332
2008-09	384005	292258	46345	35272	4738370	3689772	40775	31754
2009-10 (TRE)	427560	303668	51114	36303	5449104	3994165	46249	33901
2010-11 (SRE)	512491	332925	60703	39434	6504166	4364952	54151	36342
2011-12 (FRE)	587539	358801	68970	42119	7476764	4618809	61564	38037
2012-13 (A)	664080	379061	77277	44110	8468471	4821126	68747	39143

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance.

A 2.14 Gross District Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	6527	7059	8301	9860	12343	13291	16625
2	Nizambad	4869	5940	6558	7977	11428	10507	14534
3	Karimnagar	9090	11321	12782	14890	18253	19224	24956
4	Medak	8907	10613	13880	14716	18733	20744	26585
5	Hyderabad	16933	20524	25017	30038	35537	39564	48867
6	Rangareddy	13310	17378	21023	24917	31847	34069	43425
7	Mahabubnagar	7107	8880	9502	11880	14006	16593	20205
8	Nalgonda	7659	9047	10424	14737	18346	18634	21569
9	Warangal	7350	8531	9290	11233	13705	14441	18884
10	Khammam	8194	9042	10195	12204	15183	16439	19642
11	Srikakulam	5060	5571	6483	7615	8835	10427	11872
12	Vizianagaram	4989	5315	6125	7639	8887	10104	12235
13	Visakapatnam	19371	20497	24696	30570	30639	37274	43288
14	East Godavari	17290	16827	20209	24081	27446	31687	33810
15	West Godavari	12704	12792	14156	17473	18552	22711	26906
16	Krishna	14736	16003	18469	22391	26503	31808	35852
17	Guntur	11879	14374	16184	19125	22550	26441	29829
18	Prakasam	8508	9960	11801	13305	17496	19389	21801
19	S.P.S. Nellore	7613	8608	10216	11952	14451	16455	17363
20	Y.S.R.	6288	7050	12449	14393	11912	13197	16305
21	Kurnool	7995	10171	10429	13636	16401	17560	21515
22	Anantapur	9286	10048	11253	15937	17714	18647	22625
23	Chittoor	9048	10390	11595	14241	15998	17628	22298
Andhra Pradesh		224713	255941	301035	364813	426765	476835	570992

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.15 : Gross District Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	6527	6813	7651	8316	9342	9514	10293
2	Nizambad	4869	5745	6049	6762	8599	7238	8886
3	Karimnagar	9090	10918	11874	12610	13839	13331	15587
4	Medak	8907	10159	12597	12368	14790	15669	18231
5	Hyderabad	16933	19849	23079	25956	28431	29889	34361
6	Rangareddy	13310	16657	19180	20970	24906	24748	29063
7	Mahabubnagar	7107	8543	8562	9823	10599	11845	12869
8	Nalgonda	7659	8665	9357	12109	13982	13495	13808
9	Warangal	7350	8218	8580	9438	10161	10186	11559
10	Khammam	8194	8665	9414	10265	11253	11663	12707
11	Srikakulam	5060	5378	5849	6370	6650	7261	7979
12	Vizianagaram	4989	5141	5500	6457	6676	7326	7843
13	Visakapatnam	19371	19575	22280	25519	23533	27260	28862
14	East Godavari	17290	16224	18447	20421	21860	22527	22946
15	West Godavari	12704	12404	13069	15288	14501	15771	17942
16	Krishna	14736	15427	16773	18901	20755	22839	23998
17	Guntur	11879	13743	14655	16134	17406	19098	19187
18	Prakasam	8508	9496	10543	11028	12362	12799	13369
19	S.P.S. Nellore	7613	8284	9302	10227	11495	11694	11575
20	Y.S.R	6288	6831	10844	11537	9063	9569	10548
21	Kurnool	7995	9783	9388	11251	12241	12441	14123
22	Anantapur	9286	9604	10081	12800	12760	13532	15063
23	Chittoor	9048	10086	10656	12095	12528	12875	14863
Andhra Pradesh		224713	246210	273730	306645	327731	342571	375664

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.16 : District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Current Prices

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	22294	24013	27740	32577	40351	42491	53152
2	Nizambad	17742	21539	23457	28251	39755	36714	50742
3	Karimnagar	22249	27544	30570	35394	43503	44808	58002
4	Medak	27533	32351	41226	43667	54935	58986	76014
5	Hyderabad	36560	43411	52325	62020	73775	81741	99706
6	Rangareddy	29166	36776	42976	49931	63328	66867	84693
7	Mahabubnagar	17507	21845	23206	29007	33734	39338	47490
8	Nalgonda	20274	23753	26945	37200	46895	46899	53699
9	Warangal	19665	22495	24239	28959	35452	36843	47947
10	Khammam	27258	29745	33083	39142	48555	51333	61200
11	Srikakulam	17686	19214	22392	26283	30008	35061	39293
12	Vizianagaram	19885	21195	24410	30139	34838	39060	46769
13	Visakapatnam	41127	43629	52152	62708	64116	76350	88100
14	East Godavari	31411	30282	36236	42695	48238	55293	58186
15	West Godavari	29509	29602	32818	40145	42594	51410	60128
16	Krishna	30582	32999	37466	44900	52968	63002	70249
17	Guntur	23725	28584	31963	37491	43997	50965	56816
18	Prakasam	24635	28618	33608	37692	49221	54166	60161
19	S.P.S. Nellore	24959	28076	33070	38218	46039	52219	54463
20	Y.S.R	21063	23293	39710	45783	38238	42046	51661
21	Kurnool	19765	24618	24983	32359	38237	40602	49353
22	Anantapur	22345	23739	26190	37113	40440	42082	50730
23	Chittoor	20962	23701	26146	31759	35639	38787	48645
	Andhra Pradesh	25321	28539	33135	39727	46345	51114	60703

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.17 : District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rupees)

Sl.No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	22294	23187	25545	27304	30164	29956	32271
2	Nizambad	17742	20860	21661	23891	29633	25006	30608
3	Karimnagar	22249	26568	28352	29769	32556	30550	35562
4	Medak	27533	30992	37300	36372	42712	43730	51082
5	Hyderabad	36560	42106	48324	53527	58824	61184	69677
6	Rangareddy	29166	35283	39122	41688	48879	47764	55724
7	Mahabubnagar	17507	21028	20896	23875	25294	27784	29888
8	Nalgonda	20274	22771	24181	30395	35369	33582	33842
9	Warangal	19665	21694	22402	24249	26039	25709	28953
10	Khammam	27258	28503	30484	32645	35497	35836	38888
11	Srikakulam	17686	18571	20189	21920	22381	24135	26106
12	Vizianagaram	19885	20512	21906	25348	25987	28104	29682
13	Visakapatnam	41127	41733	47008	51984	48780	55071	57868
14	East Godavari	31411	29236	33076	36040	38094	38885	39091
15	West Godavari	29509	28737	30299	35019	33125	35360	39791
16	Krishna	30582	31851	34028	37815	41238	44894	46629
17	Guntur	23725	27334	28914	31488	33672	36405	36109
18	Prakasam	24635	27292	30004	31120	34378	35322	36441
19	S.P.S. Nellore	24959	27038	30097	32589	36421	36724	35939
20	Y.S.R	21063	22606	34566	36408	28911	30282	33067
21	Kurnool	19765	23697	22494	26614	28279	28492	32063
22	Anantapur	22345	22754	23491	29826	29034	30405	33446
23	Chittoor	20962	23041	24038	26891	27706	28107	32136
Andhra Pradesh		25321	27486	30114	33239	35272	36303	39434

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.18 : Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector at Current Prices

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	143074	187655	205487	250971	308169	237102	420710
2	Nizambad	108914	162189	159670	208565	296549	278466	488784
3	Karimnagar	146883	294664	293635	380572	482847	386176	656999
4	Medak	190448	239396	252124	340850	362031	389897	604603
5	Hyderabad	49321	13845	15036	16873	14904	19868	24760
6	Rangareddy	172143	200173	198395	242735	259449	285961	399010
7	Mahabubnagar	159826	246131	256464	375013	417971	512576	646339
8	Nalgonda	219454	284081	309576	434104	536596	530470	626371
9	Warangal	201667	243855	246245	291371	417210	352703	577553
10	Khammam	219486	241531	268125	335583	420424	373934	494212
11	Srikakulam	131739	120160	156736	197104	212843	281664	233230
12	Vizianagaram	140873	136403	165780	201076	244416	254496	331865
13	Visakapatnam	218174	213174	231546	277695	305367	333452	437464
14	East Godavari	625387	516900	596827	704497	778290	1014759	931547
15	West Godavari	553273	518459	570082	751456	772443	940472	1176954
16	Krishna	493745	512811	545552	624335	766117	1024332	1020197
17	Guntur	368810	482285	507976	618569	761146	908863	925902
18	Prakasam	287212	346703	403057	426867	639229	766957	768219
19	SPS Nellore	261304	291326	355056	387763	469872	618422	512519
20	Y.S.R.	150977	151921	170695	273502	248237	319501	450160
21	Kurnool	251856	322302	317512	466143	479497	542949	661667
22	Anantapur	282043	247960	223860	511078	395354	414226	527737
23	Chittoor	257781	277384	286179	360733	363041	402242	573006
Andhra Pradesh		5634388	6251306	6735618	8677454	9952003	11189488	13489809

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.19 : Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	143074	179716	188121	201108	202532	152678	192621
2	Nizambad	108914	156514	150849	173894	196864	151564	235240
3	Karimnagar	146883	284482	275832	318780	338174	229192	341782
4	Medak	190448	224882	220070	276778	274134	250364	328828
5	Hyderabad	49321	12227	12848	14504	13308	14585	35392
6	Rangareddy	172143	191439	186260	202054	211260	192753	242886
7	Mahabubnagar	159826	236611	228759	298600	299661	344213	369243
8	Nalgonda	219453	268530	273937	348370	389654	365628	347203
9	Warangal	201667	233163	229437	236547	274093	217390	274672
10	Khammam	219486	230174	241771	264104	275372	248063	286924
11	Srikakulam	131739	115164	139570	157998	137134	160309	136732
12	Vizianagaram	140873	130188	145792	160599	159422	163909	170609
13	Visakapatnam	218174	200433	209880	233196	233899	215311	249976
14	East Godavari	625387	501769	547670	591403	623880	628766	584256
15	West Godavari	553273	500094	527409	664450	576943	580561	734002
16	Krishna	493745	491152	485815	518385	589126	681614	638088
17	Guntur	368810	450123	446963	506322	553272	609238	508992
18	Prakasam	287212	325321	355829	349594	397869	437964	409612
19	S.P.S. Nellore	261304	277247	322035	333120	357960	406276	323343
20	Y.S.R.	150977	147723	152631	218549	185896	229712	255897
21	Kurnool	251856	309488	283874	370144	339862	354610	402238
22	Anantapur	282043	241724	205722	413903	296345	315860	328981
23	Chittoor	257781	270773	265499	303869	284174	275625	355676
Andhra Pradesh		5634388	5978937	6096575	7156272	7210834	7226184	7753193

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.20 : Gross Value Added of Industry Sector at Current Prices

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	203968	191502	232983	286195	381982	447453	501193
2	Nizambad	119875	138489	161081	193253	352488	255061	308364
3	Karimnagar	330364	353494	431526	473521	562525	645920	751298
4	Medak	329286	396484	600681	535457	779125	916660	1044978
5	Hyderabad	286423	409032	501164	608529	633329	654238	827147
6	Rangareddy	477686	651088	862390	958993	1332174	1353601	1680269
7	Mahabubnagar	196955	232007	236048	282430	370020	427617	513265
8	Nalgonda	201354	235656	296719	486382	551003	558351	661841
9	Warangal	153134	185846	205898	271570	307035	342297	407305
10	Khammam	244264	266547	293650	363590	451227	535498	611043
11	Srikakulam	90099	120338	124957	144175	204817	215668	288594
12	Vizianagaram	91688	96181	103258	153840	186215	209583	257867
13	Visakapatnam	789776	744885	912655	1232952	1073188	1389860	1585746
14	East Godavari	356541	392722	472865	606892	733074	727595	854682
15	West Godavari	173743	194524	192600	240071	263334	349362	361747
16	Krishna	235481	252090	316280	435604	526460	561971	672800
17	Guntur	191701	235765	291778	355651	454793	512753	623709
18	Prakasam	181341	221414	281449	337012	438784	420544	528300
19	S.P.S. Nellore	140686	165774	190695	261219	296396	323407	402832
20	Y.S.R.	154288	191808	596078	630751	375861	375398	429617
21	Kurnool	146785	222229	210500	280778	446093	411474	488206
22	Anantapur	186395	249002	311568	389455	574266	556163	644802
23	Chittoor	173894	227026	270069	343406	418733	445685	561043
Andhra Pradesh		5455725	6373903	8096893	9871725	11712923	12636157	15006649

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.21 : Gross Value Added of Industry Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	203968	182525	209779	235719	281694	306330	313989
2	Nizambad	119875	130940	139153	152764	251839	169499	183228
3	Karimnagar	330364	335397	393767	386429	407966	428911	454460
4	Medak	329286	377658	539904	448055	607575	715709	752215
5	Hyderabad	286423	385075	436119	484142	443597	429447	481918
6	Rangareddy	477686	615955	762847	778184	991540	978415	1102799
7	Mahabubnagar	196955	217803	202051	218669	257266	283063	300181
8	Nalgonda	201354	222383	255282	384246	399598	382350	412048
9	Warangal	153134	175164	178497	214132	216660	223898	237394
10	Khammam	244264	250802	270002	303087	323895	359290	377249
11	Srikakulam	90099	113942	108885	111816	148334	146796	179778
12	Vizianagaram	91688	92128	89505	126509	131296	141899	154506
13	Visakapatnam	789776	700219	793970	991675	768210	985420	1013950
14	East Godavari	356541	366639	412363	494141	551089	513719	546789
15	West Godavari	173743	186722	170771	195827	192971	234955	219473
16	Krishna	235481	237069	274409	335056	375912	371265	399125
17	Guntur	191701	223452	255148	285008	325820	348789	374398
18	Prakasam	181341	206749	238080	254975	299281	267045	296435
19	S.P.S. Nellore	140686	156286	163725	205130	205926	208172	230611
20	Y.S.R.	154288	181428	494372	472015	256531	240311	255735
21	Kurnool	146785	207774	177187	213496	305746	265734	284317
22	Anantapur	186395	223274	260795	265076	350633	346712	389981
23	Chittoor	173894	214769	234463	272582	294878	295738	331918
Andhra Pradesh		5455725	6004152	7061071	7828733	8388258	8643466	9292495

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.22 : Gross Value Added of Services Sector at Current Prices

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	305699	326703	391587	448849	544143	644579	740622
2	Nizamabad	258127	293349	335022	395847	493806	517204	656268
3	Karimnagar	431799	483951	553085	634957	779971	890343	1087316
4	Medak	370923	425460	535171	595312	732106	767826	1008948
5	Hyderabad	1357535	1629514	1985486	2378437	2905443	3282299	4034826
6	Rangareddy	681218	886502	1041535	1289952	1593057	1767324	2263239
7	Mahabubnagar	353921	409906	457672	530534	612624	719156	860884
8	Nalgonda	345047	384975	436056	553165	747031	774609	868640
9	Warangal	380150	423355	476847	560376	646268	749135	903498
10	Khammam	355687	396103	457711	521214	646677	734510	858949
11	Srikakulam	284162	316591	366588	420247	465844	545348	665373
12	Vizianagaram	266329	298925	343512	409015	458053	546305	633744
13	Visakapatnam	929152	1091651	1325392	1546386	1685337	2004058	2305551
14	East Godavari	747062	773093	951196	1096716	1233241	1426308	1594747
15	West Godavari	543426	566198	652956	755783	819450	981287	1151919
16	Krishna	744406	835438	985083	1179207	1357699	1594480	1892201
17	Guntur	627349	719394	818628	938287	1039107	1222477	1433325
18	Prakasam	382201	427835	495597	566600	671544	751376	883560
19	S.P.S. Nellore	359282	403697	475828	546243	678864	703628	820974
20	Y.S.R.	323528	361298	478105	535076	567082	624845	750746
21	Kurnool	400855	472564	514842	616697	714470	801624	1001642
22	Anantapur	460183	507809	589854	693213	801753	894303	1089974
23	Chittoor	473164	534603	603234	719979	818038	914825	1095787
Andhra Pradesh		11381203	12968914	15270988	17932091	21011607	23857848	28602732

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.23 : Gross Value Added of Services Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	305699	319086	367180	394823	450006	492349	522671
2	Nizambad	258127	287035	314854	349519	411203	402713	470104
3	Karimnagar	431799	471969	517817	555828	637730	674953	762424
4	Medak	370923	413334	499726	511931	597334	600806	742019
5	Hyderabad	1357535	1587633	1858982	2096994	2386156	2544857	2918812
6	Rangareddy	681218	858261	968930	1116727	1287794	1303649	1560654
7	Mahabubnagar	353921	399933	425421	464990	502944	557219	617462
8	Nalgonda	345047	375611	406496	478303	608985	601553	621553
9	Warangal	380150	413464	450036	493135	525352	577322	643873
10	Khammam	355687	385565	429597	459358	525990	558916	606565
11	Srikakulam	284162	308702	336432	367154	379525	419029	481429
12	Vizianagaram	266329	291794	314695	358603	376871	426766	459156
13	Visakapatnam	929152	1056872	1224105	1327056	1351174	1525258	1622298
14	East Godavari	747062	753972	884628	956601	1011021	1110246	1163516
15	West Godavari	543426	553608	608721	668489	680211	761614	840744
16	Krishna	744406	814495	917038	1036633	1110459	1230997	1362628
17	Guntur	627349	700704	763374	822036	861530	951793	1035355
18	Prakasam	382201	417496	460392	498221	539021	574931	630902
19	S.P.S. Nellore	359282	394855	444486	484491	585579	554992	603538
20	Y.S.R.	323528	353985	437424	463120	463871	486919	543200
21	Kurnool	400855	461075	477738	541465	578492	623755	725792
22	Anantapur	460183	495383	541569	600979	629015	690620	787309
23	Chittoor	473164	523074	565668	633083	673761	716167	798712
Andhra Pradesh		11381203	12637907	14215309	15679538	17174026	18387422	20520717

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 2.24 : Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Andhra Pradesh by Industry of Use at Current Prices

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.1	Agriculture	6389	9391	11744	14748	15289	18402	17931
1.2	Live Stock	586	643	693	869	1249	1968	2814
1.3	Forestry & Logging	150	156	130	102	107	47	24
1.4	Fishing	811	916	1030	1187	1407	1592	1827
	Agriculture Sector	7936	11106	13597	16906	18052	22009	22596
2	Mining & Quarrying	1455	2487	3146	3478	2903	3116	3639
3	Manufacturing	11793	16622	21058	29700	25676	29671	31928
3.1	Manufacturing (Reg.)	11014	16132	20439	29076	25183	28997	31240
3.2	Manufacturing (Un Reg.)	779	490	619	624	493	674	688
4	Elect., Gas & Water Supply	4382	4509	6223	6511	10516	12291	13976
5	Construction	3090	4118	5938	8429	9910	8325	9053
	Industry Sector	20720	27736	36365	48118	49005	53403	58596
6	Trade, Hotels & Restuarants	2543	3517	4893	4777	4868	5375	10622
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	4534	5465	5837	6331	10324	10423	12605
7.1	Railways	664	741	1087	1159	1500	1607	1722
7.2	Transport by other means & Storage	2528	2743	2878	2584	3434	3244	4530
7.3	Communications	1342	1981	1872	2588	5390	5572	6353
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	18682	19149	21738	24677	32464	31156	39028
8.1	Banking & Insurance	376	436	624	944	492	506	581
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	18306	18713	21114	23733	31972	30650	38447
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	4383	5145	6804	8191	7835	8967	11139
9.1	Public Administration	1443	1909	2569	3221	3669	4719	4308
9.2	Other Services	2940	3236	4235	4970	4166	4248	6831
	Service Sector	30142	33276	39272	43976	55491	55921	73394
	TOTAL GFCF	58798	72118	89234	109000	122548	131333	154586

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

A 3.1 : State's Own Tax Revenue

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Tax/Revenue	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sales Tax	11041	12542	15467	19026	21852	23640	29145	34910	42041
2	State Excise	2093	2685	3437	4041	5753	5849	8265	9612	10500
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	1169	1356	1365	1604	1801	1995	2627	2986	3605
4	Stamps and Registration	1388	2013	2865	3086	2931	2639	3834	4385	4968
5	Land Revenue	34	69	114	144	130	222	171	141	47
6	Professional Tax	180	227	312	356	374	430	490	540	620
7	Electricity Duty	138	152	151	195	219	159	286	305	305
8	NALA	3	3	26	90	80	63	107	157	173
9	Other Taxes and Duties	210	160	189	252	218	179	215	247	313
	Total	16255	19207	23926	28794	33358	35176	45140	53283	62572

Source: Finance Department

A 3.2 : State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

(Rs. Crore)

SI. No.	Non-Tax Revenue	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mines and Minerals	874	1063	1321	1598	1685	1887	2065	2337	2733
2	Forests	122	138	87	91	93	103	139	149	157
3	Interest Receipts	131	102	217	231	186	203	191	341	324
4	Education	69	69	140	61	112	55	238	675	879
5	Medical and Health	29	41	34	67	48	71	68	109	115
6	Contra Interest	1579	1938	2014	3294	3301	4649	5583	5938	6559
7	Others	952	1340	2675	1722	4258	835	2436	2145	2097
	Total	3756	4691	6488	7064	9683	7803	10720	11694	12864

Source: Finance Department

A 3.3 : Resource Flows from the Centre to the State

(Rs. Crore)

SI. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Finance Commission	6473	7640	9972	12247	13065	14197	17055	20239	23187
a	Tax share (Devolution)	6059	6951	8866	11184	11802	12142	15237	17751	20271
b	Grants	415	689	1106	1063	1263	2055	1818	2488	2916
II	Planning Commission	3164	1946	2681	4692	4434	5119	5558	6676	8150
a	Normal Plan Assistance	1936	1154	2062	3313	3873	4163	3247	3911	5838
1	Grants	811	1154	2062	3313	3873	4163	3247	3911	5838
2	Loans	1125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b	Externally Aided Projects	1228	792	619	1379	561	956	2311	2765	2312
1	Grants	524	295	310	485	166	91	72	46	55
2	Loans	704	497	309	894	395	865*	2239	2719	2257
III	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	898	1385	1415	2144	1752	2029	2399	3369	4985
a	Grants	888	1370	1410	2135	1752	2029	2399	3369	4985
b	Loans	10	15	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
IV	Non-Plan Grants	44	494	58	104	961	1220	2365	1011	-
V	Non-Plan Loans	4878	4885	3997	190	-12	1016	2247	-1005	-1212
a	Small Savings (Net)	4875	4875	3997	184	-14	1016	2247	-1005	-1212
b	Others	3	10	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
	Total	15458	16350	18123	19377	20200	23581	29624	30290	35110

Source: Finance Department

* Excludes Rs.703.08 crores booked by the A.G.,A.P. both in receipts and expenditure side

A 3.4 : Debt Servicing of Small Saving Loans

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Receipts During the Year	Payments during the Year	Interest Payments	Expenditure on promotion of Small Savings	Total Outgo (3+4+5)	Net small saving loans (2-6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	1145	171	999	55	1225	-80
2002-03	2661	1342	1104	41	2487	174
2003-04	3548	2597	1200	87	3884	-336
2004-05	6281	1406	1176	92	2674	3607
2005-06	4914	57	1857	99	2013	2901
2006-07	4144	146	2045	89	2280	1864
2007-08	387	204	2381	63	2648	-2260
2008-09	323	337	2375	54	2766	-2443
2009-10	1531	516	2360	76	2952	-1421
2010-11	3006	759	2453	60	3272	-266
2011-12	0	1005	2663	56	3724	-3724
2012-13 (RE)	0	1212	2560	4	3776	-3776

Source: Finance Department

A 3.5 : Composition of Total Expenditure

(Expenditure in Rs.Crore)

Year	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Outlay	Net lending (Loans & Advances)	Total Expenditure*	Shares in Total Expenditure (%)		
					Revenue Expenditure	Capital outlay	Net lending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02	24726	3091	751	28568	86.55	10.82	2.63
2002-03	26057	3796	775	30628	85.07	12.39	2.53
2003-04	29830	4251	238	34319	86.92	12.39	0.69
2004-05	31307	5414	220	36941	84.75	14.66	0.60
2005-06	34915	7662	574	43151	80.91	17.76	1.33
2006-07	41438	9904	435	51777	80.03	19.13	0.84
2007-08	53984	12774	2730	69488	77.69	18.38	3.93
2008-09	61854	10366	3044	75264	82.18	13.77	4.04
2009-10	63448	13793	1447	78688	80.63	17.53	1.84
2010-11	78534	11123	3142	92799	84.63	11.99	3.39
2011-12	90415	13722	4818	108955	82.98	12.59	4.42
2012-13 (RE)	107815	18737	4077	130629	82.54	14.34	3.12

Source: Finance Department

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments and would differ with the figures in budgeted documents.

A 3.6 : Fiscal Deficit and Interest Payments

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Expenditure	Interest Payments	Revenue deficit/ surplus	Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	36941	7091	-2558	8192
2005-06	43151	7008	-64	8300
2006-07	51777	7280	2807	5643
2007-08	69488	7589	159	8787
2008-09	75264	8057	1004	12406
2009-10	78688	8914	1230	14010
2010-11	92799	9675	2462	11803
2011-12	108955	10561	3138	15402
2012-13 (RE)	130629	11977	1686	21129

Source: Finance Department

A 3.7 : Composition of Total Debt

(Rs Crore)

Year	Debt Outstanding as at the end of the Fiscal Year						Debt outstanding as percent of GDP
	Central Loans	Market loans	Small Saving Loans	PF	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02	19033	11039	4074	3757	4589	42492	27.11
2002-03	19289	14259	6735	4169	5632	50084	29.97
2003-04	18706	17086	10282	4606	8090	58770	30.93
2004-05	16129	19965	15158	4953	10188	66393	29.55
2005-06	16045	21348	20015	5434	7566	70408	27.51
2006-07	15169	23544	24012	6153	6543	75421	25.05
2007-08	15126	29186	24196	6888	7083	82479	22.61
2008-09	14734	38337	24182	7471	8844	93568	21.92
2009-10	14808	51623	25198	8432	9282	109343	22.30
2010-11	15494	61984	27444	10035	6786	121743	20.67
2011-12	17265	75090	26440	11256	5595	135646	20.70
2012-13 (RE)	18648	94608	25228	12598	3707	154789	20.96

Source: Finance Department

A 4.1: Average daily retail prices of essential commodities

Calender Year	Rice (II sort)	Red gram Dal (II sort)	G.Nut Oil	Tamarind (without seed)	Dry Red Chillies Gr.II)	Onions Gr-II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1975	1.02	2.79	7.67	2.62	12.37	1.10
1976	1.58	2.22	6.27	3.28	7.66	0.68
1977	1.76	3.91	9.12	3.56	7.82	1.13
1978	1.71	4.81	7.42	6.06	8.01	0.87
1979	1.68	4.69	8.93	5.37	7.61	1.39
1980	1.92	4.51	10.58	7.74	6.81	0.99
1981	2.34	5.05	14.17	7.30	11.10	1.40
1982	2.52	5.58	13.92	8.91	11.00	1.31
1983	2.74	6.65	15.34	6.46	7.70	1.80
1984	2.79	6.82	16.16	12.85	13.36	1.37
1985	2.86	5.90	15.10	10.10	16.21	1.52
1986	2.61	5.39	15.30	9.50	8.61	1.49
1987	1.14	5.97	15.21	6.74	5.81	1.59
1988	3.80	11.28	21.75	11.94	37.66	2.57
1989	3.92	10.07	22.71	10.57	20.27	2.04
1990	3.85	12.68	28.44	11.84	13.00	2.78
1991	4.62	16.76	37.20	13.34	32.68	4.04
1992	5.90	16.46	34.81	13.48	42.22	2.52
1993	5.80	16.98	31.63	17.05	18.74	4.18
1994	6.86	17.60	36.57	18.96	24.87	4.20
1995	7.28	26.02	40.90	21.47	40.45	4.93
1996	7.88	28.96	39.59	22.45	45.12	5.01
1997	8.27	22.18	37.69	25.87	27.09	5.14
1998	8.99	31.01	46.92	26.87	45.07	13.93
1999	9.73	27.47	40.96	33.25	34.54	5.52
2000	9.82	22.92	40.15	23.01	29.27	4.00
2001	9.72	21.98	40.58	21.88	29.34	5.62
2002	9.90	23.85	47.04	21.34	31.29	4.88
2003	10.10	25.09	57.23	21.13	45.63	6.09
2004	10.03	27.80	54.83	37.58	32.69	6.22
2005	10.61	26.51	52.00	32.20	26.80	6.96
2006	11.03	27.21	54.18	39.01	47.00	5.34
2007	11.46	33.13	67.75	27.70	50.11	10.73
2008	13.68	38.33	71.96	32.76	50.75	7.92
2009	16.70	60.04	65.23	34.42	59.97	12.58
2010	17.48	59.87	77.39	47.13	56.66	14.46
2011	17.82	56.68	88.68	73.99	93.74	13.76
2012	19.84	59.74	114.14	55.59	60.98	10.80

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

A 4.2 : Consumer price index numbers for rural, urban and combined

(Base: 2010=100)

Month	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan-12	113.8	112.6	113.3	114.9	112.8	114.0
Feb-12	114.1	113.3	113.8	115.4	113.5	114.6
March-12	113.7	114.5	114.0	116.2	114.6	115.5
Apr-12	115.6	116.0	115.8	117.9	116.1	117.1
May-12	116.8	116.8	116.8	119.1	117.1	118.2
Jun-12	118.6	118.9	118.7	120.5	118.5	119.6
Jul-12	121.2	119.8	120.6	122.6	119.9	121.4
Aug-12	121.9	120.9	121.5	124.3	121.1	122.9
Sep-12	123.4	121.7	122.7	125.6	121.9	124.0
Oct-12	124.7	123.0	124.0	126.6	122.6	124.9
Nov-12	125.6	124.2	125.0	126.9	123.4	125.4
Dec-12 (Provisional)	126.0	125.4	125.8	126.8	124.0	125.6

Source: Central Statistics Office, Government of India, New Delhi. & Directorate of
Note: Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

A 5.1 : Land Utilisation Particulars

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Year	Forest	Barren & Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc.Tree crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Culturable Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1955-56	56.62	29.32	13.51	11.71	2.55	16.67	6.99	19.57	112.91	269.85
1956-57	55.55	25.87	15.24	12.36	2.33	18.13	8.06	17.85	113.73	269.12
1957-58	58.99	26.33	15.64	12.31	2.80	18.52	8.87	20.07	110.14	273.67
1958-59	59.54	23.87	16.48	12.32	2.84	18.32	9.07	21.23	110.50	274.17
1959-60	59.14	23.32	17.01	12.34	2.75	17.57	9.68	22.27	108.89	272.97
1960-61	58.47	23.59	18.31	12.04	2.93	16.27	8.96	24.56	107.84	272.97
1961-62	59.53	23.53	17.69	11.91	2.90	15.70	8.80	21.78	112.91	274.75
1962-63	61.17	21.58	18.69	11.29	2.74	14.23	8.04	20.57	116.44	274.75
1963-64	61.17	21.35	19.46	11.67	2.87	13.95	8.11	22.12	114.05	274.75
1964-65	61.17	21.24	19.42	11.65	2.83	13.92	8.11	21.56	114.85	274.75
1965-66	61.17	21.21	19.70	11.69	3.11	14.20	9.42	24.30	109.95	274.75
1966-67	61.17	20.83	20.56	11.57	3.05	13.74	8.66	21.74	113.43	274.75
1967-68	61.17	20.92	20.66	11.60	3.08	13.73	8.61	21.30	113.68	274.75
1968-69	61.17	21.27	21.15	11.57	3.09	13.32	9.18	24.82	109.18	274.75
1969-70	65.09	20.53	20.82	11.52	3.23	12.22	9.10	16.78	115.11	274.40
1970-71	63.37	21.01	21.22	10.79	2.97	11.16	8.83	17.71	117.34	274.40
1971-72	62.40	23.12	20.87	10.28	2.74	10.42	8.55	23.33	112.69	274.40
1972-73	62.95	23.47	20.85	9.76	2.84	10.90	10.50	22.36	110.77	274.40
1973-74	63.07	23.30	20.60	9.89	2.74	10.56	9.96	17.92	116.36	274.40
1974-75	63.59	22.47	20.62	9.74	2.86	10.55	9.81	19.84	114.92	274.40
1975-76	63.60	22.45	20.70	9.64	2.74	9.55	11.51	22.48	111.73	274.40
1976-77	63.82	22.87	21.04	9.72	2.74	9.56	12.16	26.47	106.02	274.40
1977-78	62.31	23.37	21.27	9.54	2.65	9.08	10.75	26.25	109.18	274.40
1978-79	62.22	23.49	21.34	9.48	2.63	8.88	10.53	22.34	113.49	274.40
1979-80	62.35	23.43	21.49	9.48	2.76	8.83	13.78	26.96	105.32	274.40
1980-81	62.12	23.40	21.68	9.28	2.69	8.71	13.51	25.63	107.38	274.40
1981-82	61.61	23.01	21.84	9.24	2.72	8.89	13.19	20.65	113.25	274.40
1982-83	61.72	22.96	22.16	8.99	2.72	9.01	14.70	21.80	110.34	274.40
1983-84	62.00	22.98	22.17	9.01	2.76	8.94	13.79	18.40	114.35	274.40
1984-85	58.36	22.97	22.36	8.95	2.71	8.70	13.85	31.64	104.86	274.40
1985-86	58.35	22.69	22.48	8.81	2.64	8.65	14.92	31.59	104.27	274.40
1986-87	58.36	22.69	22.60	8.81	2.64	8.64	14.96	35.23	100.47	274.40
1987-88	58.36	22.69	22.60	8.81	2.64	8.64	14.51	31.41	104.74	274.40
1988-89	58.36	22.59	22.78	8.81	2.70	8.47	14.28	26.30	110.11	274.40
1989-90	62.40	21.44	22.91	8.46	2.68	7.92	13.38	24.27	110.94	274.40
1990-91	62.68	20.96	23.07	8.43	2.62	7.80	13.78	24.84	110.22	274.40
1991-92	62.81	20.73	23.52	8.31	2.63	7.66	13.66	24.68	110.40	274.40
1992-93	62.81	20.58	24.27	8.20	2.58	7.74	14.74	28.82	104.66	274.40
1993-94	62.46	20.91	24.74	7.79	2.53	7.93	15.67	28.75	103.62	274.40
1994-95	62.45	20.70	25.00	7.63	2.47	7.79	17.45	27.26	103.65	274.40
1995-96	61.49	21.46	24.34	7.47	2.36	7.84	16.95	25.38	107.11	274.40
1996-97	62.45	20.83	24.72	7.63	2.47	7.22	15.47	24.43	109.18	274.40
1997-98	61.99	21.09	24.96	6.93	2.46	7.52	16.20	33.92	99.33	274.40
1998-99	61.99	21.09	24.96	6.86	2.41	7.74	15.28	23.33	110.74	274.40
1999-00	61.99	21.06	25.12	6.82	2.42	7.81	14.52	27.61	107.05	274.40
2000-01	61.99	21.00	25.19	6.75	2.69	7.28	14.17	23.12	112.21	274.40
2001-02	61.99	20.84	25.50	6.76	2.77	7.00	14.21	30.08	105.25	274.40
2002-03	61.99	20.84	25.88	6.76	2.77	7.00	16.79	35.07	97.30	274.40
2003-04	61.99	20.84	25.96	6.76	2.77	7.00	16.58	30.36	102.14	274.40
2004-05	61.99	20.84	26.08	6.76	2.78	6.94	16.51	28.19	104.31	274.40
2005-06	61.99	20.84	26.15	6.76	2.78	6.92	16.23	24.34	108.39	274.40
2006-07	62.10	20.98	25.91	6.02	3.20	6.95	15.83	31.66	102.39	275.04
2007-08	62.10	20.59	26.37	5.71	3.06	6.59	15.00	27.19	108.43	275.04
2008-09	62.10	20.55	26.52	5.69	2.98	6.50	14.88	26.24	109.58	275.04
2009-10	62.10	20.43	26.72	5.66	2.95	6.47	16.26	33.60	100.85	275.04
2010-11	62.30	20.26	27.71	5.54	2.90	6.26	14.90	22.29	112.88	275.04
2011-12	62.30	20.24	28.03	5.52	2.89	6.14	15.59	22.73	111.60	275.04

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Hyderabad.

A 5.2 : Season wise and Region wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm.)

Sl. No.	Year	South-West Monsoon				North-East Monsoon			
		(June to September)				(October to December)			
		Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh
	NORMAL	603	378	764	634	318	224	98	206
1	1984-85	523	332	570	510	218	171	99	158
2	1985-86	531	316	585	517	337	218	117	221
3	1986-87	610	301	704	597	342	162	62	189
4	1987-88	407	333	594	475	548	348	285	390
5	1988-89	846	707	1242	994	142	101	41	91
6	1989-90	843	532	1089	896	120	130	43	88
7	1990-91	535	347	869	647	389	299	181	283
8	1991-92	766	440	736	696	393	353	64	243
9	1992-93	569	314	639	555	347	207	114	221
10	1993-94	462	369	611	511	324	335	132	242
11	1994-95	504	213	577	485	470	277	212	324
12	1995-96	651	463	671	627	354	144	321	303
13	1996-97	766	650	740	734	405	379	129	281
14	1997-98	602	368	506	520	302	245	167	233
15	1998-99	787	526	813	753	435	286	185	300
16	1999-00	523	294	641	535	224	159	45	135
	NORMAL	620	407	715	624	324	238	129	224
17	2000-01	742	508	875	759	123	186	24	91
18	2001-02	521	373	609	534	359	363	140	264
19	2002-03	390	249	508	417	217	184	89	156
20	2003-04	585	389	693	598	357	181	109	218
21	2004-05	539	336	487	481	206	114	76	133
22	2005-06	665	418	820	690	439	432	172	321
23	2006-07	649	307	734	627	288	157	64	168
24	2007-08	804	647	737	747	250	227	60	163
25	2008-09	667	369	755	641	228	270	39	159
26	2009-10	465	382	506	454	242	212	116	185
27	2010-11	870	533	903	810	559	268	151	333
28	2011-12	578	370	608	539	158	200	27	113
29	2012-13	708	350	713	632	433	212	144	269

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

A 5.3 : District wise Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon

(in mm.)

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoon			North-East Monsoon		
		(June to September 2012)			(October to December 2012)		
		Normal	Actual	% Deviation	Normal	Actual	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	706	797	13	276	361	31
2	Vizianagaram	693	718	4	246	400	63
3	Visakapatnam	713	745	5	297	480	61
4	East Godavari	751	911	21	319	511	60
5	West Godavari	785	1031	31	245	483	97
6	Krishna	685	962	40	249	455	83
7	Guntur	526	586	11	229	309	35
8	Prakasam	388	360	-7	394	399	1
9	Nellore	331	262	-21	661	496	-25
	Coastal Andhra	620	708	14	324	433	33
10	Chittoor	439	408	-7	395	397	0
11	Kadapa	394	292	-26	251	210	-16
12	Anantapur	338	276	-18	155	135	-13
13	Kurnool	455	424	-7	150	107	-29
	Rayalaseema	407	350	-14	238	212	-11
14	Mahabubnagar	447	416	-7	121	99	-18
15	Ranga Reddy	588	602	2	132	120	-9
16	Hyderabad	562	657	17	152	139	-9
17	Medak	676	573	-15	133	136	2
18	Nizamabad	849	717	-16	134	138	3
19	Adilabad	984	983	0	117	79	-32
20	Karimnagar	795	799	1	114	114	0
21	Warangal	799	890	11	120	162	35
22	Khammam	890	1041	17	130	317	143
23	Nalgonda	562	451	-20	140	139	0
	Telangana	715	713	0	129	144	12
	Andhra Pradesh	624	632	1	224	269	20

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.4 : Area and Production of Foodgrains

Year	Area (in Lakh Hects.)	Production (in Lakh Tonnes)
1975-76	98.20	94.28
1976-77	88.75	74.76
1977-78	92.55	89.85
1978-79	96.48	106.67
1979-80	88.22	95.28
1980-81	87.56	99.91
1981-82	92.22	114.16
1982-83	87.73	111.73
1983-84	92.20	118.81
1984-85	80.57	96.16
1985-86	78.28	103.74
1986-87	77.05	91.63
1987-88	75.68	99.00
1988-89	80.25	129.00
1989-90	80.48	127.72
1990-91	77.62	123.30
1991-92	74.31	117.05
1992-93	70.02	116.58
1993-94	68.75	122.54
1994-95	68.78	117.83
1995-96	68.94	116.64
1996-97	73.09	136.81
1997-98	65.20	108.22
1998-99	73.71	149.05
1999-2000	71.40	136.97
2000-01	76.74	160.27
2001-02	70.56	148.36
2002-03	62.89	106.55
2003-04	68.07	136.97
2004-05	62.67	133.94
2005-06	71.68	169.50
2006-07	72.74	162.29
2007-08	73.87	198.17
2008-09	74.43	204.21
2009-10	66.67	155.99
2010-11	80.29	203.14
2011-12	72.89	184.02
2012-13*	66.32	170.78

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* As per second advance estimates during 2012-13 as on 05-01-2013

A 5.5 : Season-wise Area under Selected Crops

(Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rice	Kharif	2109	2215	2526	2641	2578	2803	2063	2922	2874	2487
		Rabi	866	871	1456	1337	1406	1587	1378	1830	1222	910
		Total	2975	3086	3982	3978	3984	4390	3441	4752	4096	3397
2	Jowar	Kharif	275	201	183	163	143	118	185	114	103	103
		Rabi	373	299	261	260	188	161	200	140	174	169
		Total	648	500	444	423	331	279	385	254	277	272
3	Bajra	Kharif	129	84	69	49	60	50	33	51	32	60
		Rabi	9	10	12	12	14	9	12	16	11	7
		Total	138	94	81	61	74	59	45	67	43	67
4	Maize	Kharif	558	505	593	535	519	498	502	440	531	565
		Rabi	163	152	165	190	267	354	281	304	333	324
		Total	721	657	758	725	786	852	783	744	864	889
5	Ragi	Kharif	67	61	57	51	48	45	39	37	37	36
		Rabi	11	8	9	8	7	5	6	5	5	4
		Total	78	69	66	59	55	50	45	42	42	40
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	47	47	43	34	35	30	24	28	27	36
		Rabi	15	10	12	10	9	14	11	11	10	9
		Total	62	57	55	44	44	44	35	39	37	45
7	Pulses	Kharif	1118	878	844	745	859	729	755	989	708	697
		Rabi	1067	925	938	1239	1254	1042	1178	1142	1222	1225
		Total	2185	1803	1782	1984	2113	1771	1933	2131	1930	1922
8	Groundnut	Kharif	4303	3991	4315	4218	4242	4273	3601	4581	4312	3984
		Rabi	2504	2275	2853	3056	3145	3169	3066	3448	2977	2648
		Total	6807	6266	7168	7274	7387	7442	6667	8029	7289	6632
9	Castor	Kharif	1258	1605	1615	1107	1500	1500	1011	1347	1057	1059
		Rabi	235	236	261	227	295	266	290	275	250	255
		Total	1493	1841	1876	1334	1795	1766	1301	1622	1307	1314
10	Sesamum	Kharif	291	271	345	202	199	159	148	188	241	202
		Rabi	114	170	79	80	82	46	47	82	33	26
		Total	47	40	37	34	31	34	43	43	39	36
Total Oil Seeds		Kharif	161	210	116	114	113	80	90	125	72	62
		Rabi	1875	2266	2268	1637	2004	1958	1603	1834	1632	1466
		Total	670	652	654	615	672	664	620	534	467	443
Total			2545	2918	2922	2252	2676	2622	2223	2368	2099	1909

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* As per second advance estimates during 2012-13 as on 05-01-2013

A 5.6 : Season-wise Production of Selected Crops

(Thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rice	Kharif	5842	6393	6377	6949	8191	8380	5956	7510	8564	7212
		Rabi	3111	3208	5327	4923	5133	5861	4882	6910	4328	3276
		Total	8953	9601	11704	11872	13324	14241	10838	14420	12892	10488
2	Jowar	Kharif	349	225	280	164	206	167	184	114	153	152
		Rabi	393	291	308	247	264	269	253	194	343	260
		Total	742	516	588	411	470	436	437	308	496	412
3	Bajra	Kharif	141	74	72	40	81	51	44	85	47	105
		Rabi	7	7	10	7	11	9	10	17	11	7
		Total	148	81	82	47	92	60	54	102	58	112
4	Maize	Kharif	1672	1239	2098	1285	2377	1567	996	1639	1492	2346
		Rabi	805	825	989	1177	1758	2585	1765	2314	2164	2138
		Total	2477	2064	3087	2462	4135	4152	2761	3953	3656	4484
5	Ragi	Kharif	82	73	63	51	59	43	42	42	31	37
		Rabi	19	14	16	13	10	9	12	8	10	7
		Total	101	87	79	64	69	52	54	50	41	44
6	Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	28	23	26	17	21	16	12	27	17	35
		Rabi	9	5	9	9	8	16	11	14	13	10
		Total	37	28	35	26	29	32	23	41	30	45
7	Pulses	Kharif	535	370	463	268	497	340	240	435	273	348
		Rabi	704	647	912	1079	1200	1108	1192	1005	956	1145
		Total	1239	1017	1375	1347	1697	1448	1432	1440	1229	1493
	Total Food Grains	Kharif	8649	8397	9379	8774	11433	10564	7474	9852	10578	10235
		Rabi	5048	4997	7571	7455	8384	9857	8125	10462	7824	6843
		Total	13697	13394	16950	16229	19817	20421	15599	20314	18402	17078
8	Groundnut	Kharif	607	1248	912	333	2036	449	390	887	382	542
		Rabi	379	391	454	410	568	524	617	570	463	485
		Total	986	1639	1366	743	2604	973	1007	1457	845	1027
9	Castor	Kharif	132	105	140	87	129	81	64	121	47	81
10	Sesamum	Kharif	33	24	16	18	19	10	9	14	8	6
		Rabi	10	14	13	11	8	9	11	12	12	10
		Total	43	38	29	29	27	19	20	26	20	16
	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	970	1574	1305	1006	2806	1240	1542	2335	1711	934
		Rabi	644	632	736	716	960	817	876	739	620	612
		Total	1614	2206	2041	1722	3766	2057	2418	3074	2331	1546

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

*As per Second Advance Estimates during 2012-13 as on 05-01-2013

A 5.7 : Season-wise Productivity of Selected Crops

(Kgs./Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rice	Kharif	2772	2886	2524	2631	3178	2989	2887	2570	2980	2900
		Rabi	3594	3683	3659	3681	3650	3700	3543	3777	3542	3600
		Total	3011	3111	2939	2984	3345	3246	3150	3055	3148	3087
2	Jowar	Kharif	1271	1120	1532	989	1441	1411	996	1000	1487	1475
		Rabi	1053	970	1179	952	1400	1677	1266	1383	1977	1541
		Total	1145	1030	1324	966	1418	1564	1136	1211	1794	1515
3	Bajra	Kharif	1102	893	1051	816	1363	1030	1301	1652	1466	1749
		Rabi	674	663	806	587	791	957	828	1079	1036	938
		Total	1072	868	1014	771	1253	1019	1177	1516	1359	1515
4	Maize	Kharif	2996	2451	3538	2398	4581	3148	1986	3729	2811	4152
		Rabi	4946	5446	5998	6189	6590	7299	6281	7614	6500	6600
		Total	3437	3142	4073	3391	5263	4874	3528	5317	4232	5044
5	Ragi	Kharif	1216	1198	1112	1004	1210	959	1078	1148	844	1019
		Rabi	1754	1802	1816	1656	1515	1708	1859	1473	1767	1665
		Total	1290	1267	1209	1095	1248	1037	1187	1188	961	1100
8	Groundnut	Kharif	482	778	565	301	1357	300	385	658	361	512
		Rabi	1614	1657	1739	1801	1919	1964	2126	2071	1849	1900
		Total	660	891	728	557	1449	551	774	898	646	782
9	Castor	Kharif	453	388	407	430	654	511	432	646	197	400
		Kharif	290	141	205	230	231	209	198	169	239	245
10	Sesamum	Rabi	203	346	343	308	245	267	263	284	309	274
		Total	265	180	249	253	235	234	229	209	277	258
		Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	517	697	575	615	1400	633	1029	1274	1119
	Rabi	961	959	1125	1164	1433	1231	1413	1383	1332	1381	
	Total	634	756	698	765	1408	784	1141	1298	1169	810	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

* As per Second Advance Estimates during 2012-13 as on 05-01-2013

A 5.8 : 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	1996-97	21.99	9.69	23.91	2.23	57.82
2	1997-98	20.48	6.14	23.06	1.90	51.58
3	1998-99	22.86	9.28	26.44	2.34	60.92
4	1999-2K	22.08	7.19	25.95	2.24	57.46
5	2000-01	22.02	7.98	26.93	2.23	59.16
6	2001-02	20.89	6.34	26.18	2.08	55.49
7	2002-03	14.52	4.54	24.79	1.51	45.36
8	2003-04	15.13	5.38	25.73	1.57	47.81
9	2004-05	17.30	5.15	25.63	1.79	49.87
10	2005-06	22.31	7.62	27.96	2.07	59.96
11	2006-07	22.98	6.96	28.91	1.84	60.69
12	2007-08	22.50	6.69	31.74	1.92	62.85
13	2008-09	23.76	7.26	34.17	2.22	67.41
14	2009-10	18.65	3.71	33.43	1.86	57.65
15	2010-11	25.03	7.55	36.72	2.23	71.53
16	2011-12	22.16	6.01	37.56	2.12	67.85

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.9 : 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	1996-97	16.29	8.44	17.28	1.94	43.95
2	1997-98	15.37	5.62	16.77	1.68	39.44
3	1998-99	16.34	8.10	18.97	1.98	45.39
4	1999-2K	16.34	6.52	19.00	1.98	43.84
5	2000-01	16.49	7.27	19.54	1.98	45.28
6	2001-02	15.63	5.67	19.28	1.80	42.38
7	2002-03	12.09	4.25	18.43	1.37	36.14
8	2003-04	11.36	4.90	18.70	1.38	36.34
9	2004-05	13.46	4.77	19.03	1.55	38.81
10	2005-06	15.72	6.62	19.87	1.72	43.93
12	2007-08	16.10	5.85	22.87	1.62	46.44
13	2008-09	16.70	6.48	23.23	1.80	48.21
14	2009-10	14.46	3.32	22.84	1.53	42.15
15	2010-11	17.47	6.50	24.61	1.76	50.34
16	2011-12	18.18	5.50	25.44	1.77	50.89

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.10 : Distribution of Land Holdings By Size Classes, 2005-06 and 2010-11

Size Group	No. of Holdings (Lakh)		Percentage to Total		Area (Lakh Hect.)		Percentage to Total		Average Size of Holdings (Hect.)	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal	74.18	84.25	61.59	63.95	32.870	37.27	22.69	26.08	0.44	0.44
Small	26.39	29.18	21.91	22.15	37.30	41.20	25.75	28.82	1.41	1.41
Semi-medium	14.44	13.99	11.99	10.62	38.35	36.85	26.47	25.78	2.66	2.63
Medium	4.87	3.97	4.05	3.02	27.59	22.09	19.04	15.46	5.66	5.56
Large	0.56	0.36	0.47	0.27	8.78	5.52	6.06	3.86	15.66	15.33
Total	120.45	131.75	100.00	100.00	144.89	142.93	100.00	100.00	1.20	1.08

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.11 : Area Covered Under High Yielding Varieties

(thousand hectares)

Year	Crop	Target			Achievement		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	Paddy	2277	1061	3338	2641	1337	3978
	Wheat	0	11	11	0	10	10
	Jowar	244	327	571	163	260	423
	Bajra	88	10	98	49	12	61
	Maize	482	136	618	535	190	725
	Total:	3091	1545	4636	3388	1809	5197
2007-08	Paddy	2450	1350	3800	2578	1406	3984
	Wheat	0	10	10	0	9	9
	Jowar	140	240	380	143	188	331
	Bajra	70	5	75	60	14	74
	Maize	490	230	720	519	267	786
	Total:	3150	1835	4985	3300	1884	5184
2008-09	Paddy	2553	1331	3884	2803	1584	4387
	Wheat	0	10	10	0	14	14
	Jowar	162	238	400	118	161	279
	Bajra	62	11	73	50	9	59
	Maize	490	226	716	498	354	852
	Total:	3267	1816	5083	3469	2122	5591
2009-10	Paddy	2805	1560	4365	2063	1378	3441
	Wheat	0	8	8	0	0	0
	Jowar	150	357	507	185	200	385
	Bajra	45	10	55	33	12	45
	Maize	550	350	900	502	281	783
	Total:	3550	2285	5835	2783	1871	4654
2010-11	Paddy	280	1570	1850	2922	1829	4751
	Wheat	0	9	9	0	10	10
	Jowar	160	200	360	114	140	254
	Bajra	40	5	45	51	16	67
	Maize	560	360	920	440	304	744
	Total:	1040	2144	3184	3527	2299	5826
2011-12	Paddy	2825	1175	4000	2602	1017	3619
	Wheat	0	6	6	0	8	8
	Jowar	299	201	500	98	195	293
	Bajra	30	20	50	35	27	377
	Maize	495	305	800	491	317	808
	Total:	3649	1707	5356	3226	1564	5105

Source: Agriculture Department

A 5.12 : Consumption of Fertilizers

(Lakh MTs.)

Sl. No.	Product	2010-11	2011-12	% of change over prev. year
1	2	3	4	5
1	Urea	29.96	29.33	-2.10
2	Complexes	21.33	22.59	5.91
3	Di-Ammonium Phosphate	9.84	9.74	-1.02
4	Single Super Phosphate	2.80	3.45	23.21
5	Murate of Potash	6.01	3.81	-36.61
6	Others	1.86	1.91	2.69
	Total	71.80	70.83	-1.35

Source: Agriculture Department

A 5.13 : Consumption of Fertilizers in terms of Nutrients

(Lakh MTs.)

Sl. No.	Year	N	P	K	Total NPK
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2001-02	11.84	5.48	2.27	19.59
2	2002-03	10.36	4.34	2.03	16.73
3	2003-04	11.39	4.74	2.40	18.53
4	2004-05	11.57	5.39	2.92	19.88
5	2005-06	15.23	6.90	3.40	25.53
6	2006-07	14.66	6.86	3.32	24.84
7	2007-08	15.61	6.95	4.12	26.68
8	2008-09	17.20	8.52	4.98	30.70
9	2009-10	17.04	8.71	4.79	30.54
10	2010-11	19.53	10.18	4.99	34.70
11	2011-12	19.78	10.43	3.22	33.43
12	2012-13	19.60	9.08	3.92	32.60

Source: Agriculture Department

A 5.14 : National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

Sl. No.	Year	Season	Farmers Covered (Lakh Nos)	Area Covered (Lakh Ha.)	Sum Insured (Lakh Rs.)	Premium Collected (Lakh Rs.)	Compensation Paid (Lakh Rs.)	Farmers Benefitted (Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2002-03	Kharif	16.79	24.14	207999	5607	24936	6.45
		Rabi	1.45	2.39	19271	395	1069	0.40
		Total	18.24	26.53	227270	6002	26005	6.85
2	2003-04	Kharif	14.99	22.06	203020	5415	20035	3.32
		Rabi	2.35	4.08	34043	669	1457	0.47
		Total	17.34	26.14	237063	6084	21492	3.79
3	2004-05	Kharif	23.56	36.90	339833	9862	8584	2.85
		Rabi	2.36	3.99	35992	736	713	0.28
		Total	25.92	40.89	375825	10598	9297	3.13
4	2005-06	Kharif	19.80	34.03	319954	9805	49335	6.61
		Rabi	2.67	3.97	45282	922	358	0.10
		Total	22.47	38.00	365236	10727	49693	6.71
5	2006-07	Kharif	19.65	31.34	364053	10732	54026	6.47
		Rabi	2.94	5.15	57689	1234	1932	0.41
		Total	22.59	36.49	421742	11967	55957	6.88
6	2007-08	Kharif	21.10	34.77	420072	12882	726	0.14
		Rabi	2.23	3.88	50030	1046	419	0.11
		Total	23.33	38.65	470102	13929	1145	0.25
7	2008-09	Kharif	17.04	28.49	335465	11063	80120	7.58
		Rabi	4.46	7.88	94440	1999	3660	0.50
		Total	21.50	36.37	429905	13063	83781	8.08
8	2009-10	Kharif	30.49	45.58	660581	20907	69948	11.54
		WBCIS	0.18	0.12	14306	1159	1734	0.16
		Rabi	2.97	4.80	80998	1728	3241	0.83
		Total	33.64	50.50	755885	23794	74923	12.53
9	2010-11	Kharif	21.95	33.20	598401	18390	76609	7.84
		WBCIS	1.38	1.40	43065	4221	1053	0.58
		Rabi	4.70	6.75	126074	2649	6617	0.57
		WBCIS	0.00	0.01	357	43	65	0.00
		MNIAS	0.54	0.58	19195	1134	70	0.01
		Total	28.57	41.94	787092	26438	84414	9.01
10	2011	Kharif	16.94	23.29	491233	14312	92218	3.40
		WBCIS	8.82	14.74	311451	31051	20334	6.66
		MNIAS	0.40	0.53	16844	872	232	0.05
		Total	26.16	38.56	819528	46234	44694	10.11

Source: Agriculture Department

A 5.15 : Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Details	CBs	RRBs	Co-op	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2K	Crop Loans	2340	514	1434	4288
	Agrl.Term Loans	393	64	413	870
	Total	2733	578	1847	5158
2000-01	Crop Loans	2343	628	1213	4184
	Agrl.Term Loans	389	48	249	686
	Total	2732	676	1462	4870
2001-02	Crop Loans	3264	962	1898	6124
	Agrl.Term Loans	654	137	370	1161
	Total	3918	1099	2268	7285
2002-03	Crop Loans	4332	1239	3029	8600
	Agrl.Term Loans	1116	279	930	2325
	Total	5448	1518	3959	10925
2003-04	Crop Loans	4417	1023	2462	7902
	Agrl.Term Loans	624	145	348	1117
	Total	5041	1168	2810	9019
2004-05	Crop Loans	6402	1951	1932	10285
	Agrl.Term Loans	2455	736	145	3336
	Total	8857	2687	2077	13621
2005-06	Crop Loans	8019	2489	2798	13306
	Agrl.Term Loans	2018	328	328	2674
	Total	10037	2817	3126	15980
2006-07	Crop Loans	6965	1941	2392	11297
	Agrl.Term Loans	4960	1382	1705	8047
	Total	11925	3323	4096	19344
2007-08	Crop Loans	10994	2901	3405	17300
	Agrl.Term Loans	3400	896	1054	5350
	Total	14394	3797	4459	22650
2008-09	Crop Loans	10300	2889	3280	16469
	Agrl.Term Loans	2042	409	418	2869
	Total	12342	3298	3698	19338
2009-10	Crop Loans	16364	4134	4347	24845
	Agrl.Term Loans	11454	995	281	12730
	Total	27818	5129	4628	37575
2010-11	Crop Loans	19167	5564	5498	30229
	Agrl.Term Loans	15920	1360	421	17701
	Total	35087	6924	5919	47930
2011-12	Crop Loans	25981	5771	4699	36451
	Agrl.Term Loans	19369	2178	513	22060
	Total	45350	7949	5212	58511
2012-13 (upto Dec.2012)	Crop Loans	25746	5970	5597	37313
	Agrl.Term Loans	10362	2403	2253	15018
	Total	36108	8373	7850	52331

Source: Finance (IF) Department

CBs: Commercial Banks, RRBs: Regional Rural Banks, Co-op: Co-operative Institutions.

A 5.16 : Area and Production of Major Horticulture Crops

(Area in Hectares & Production in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	2011-12		2012-13(A)	
		Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	5	6	5	6
I	Fresh Fruits	671685	9841072	745570	10923590
1	Mango	408692	3514753	453648	3901376
2	Mosambi&Orange	86619	1169358	96147	1297988
3	Banana	82847	2899629	91960	3218589
4	Lemon / Lime	47836	717533	53097	796461
5	Papaya	14874	1189927	16510	1320819
6	Grapes	1374	28855	1525	32029
7	Sapota	12757	127569	14160	141601
8	Guava	8933	133989	9915	148728
9	Others	7753	59459	8608	65999
II	Plantation Crops	320737	1348927	333566	1402704
1	Cashew	78917	53664	82074	55810
2	Coconut	142025	21304 (Lakh Nos)	147706	21304 (Lakh Nos)
3	Oilpalm	85484	1282257	88903	1333548
4	Cocoa	8992	4496	9352	4496
5	Arecanut	5319	8510	5531	8850
III	Vegetables	660970	12025276	680799	12384703
1	Tapioca	3090	61799	3183	63653
2	Potato	4919	98384	5067	101336
3	Sweet Potato	482	9640	496	9929
4	Tomato	300755	6015103	309778	6195556
5	Onion	48516	824773	49972	849516
6	Brinjal	76246	1524920	78533	1570667
7	Beans	19384	232613	19966	239592
8	Gourds	48319	724793	49769	746537
9	Cucumber	14452	289040	14886	297712
10	Cabbage	28927	433910	29795	446927
11	Others	115880	1810301	119354	1863278
IV	Spices	841193	3670296	874841	3817108
1	Chillies	501000	1689762	521039	1757352
2	Turmeric	293698	1820925	305445	1893762
4	Tamarind	3572	27503	3715	28603
5	Ginger	3434	68680	3571	71427
6	Garlic	3727	37274	3877	38765
7	Others	35762	26152	37194	27199
V	Flowers	64152	389008	66062	400677
1	Jasmine	33354	166768	34354	171771
2	Crossandra	1453	4649	1496	4788
3	Marigold	4539	34042	4675	35063
4	Chrysanthemum	10609	121998	10927	125658
5	Others	11819	61551	12175	63397
6	Rose:Cut Flowers	2364	7092 (lakh Nos)	2435	36525(Nos)
7	Gladiolus	14	7.07(lakh Nos)	-	-
VI	Aromatic Plants	256	3837	263	3952
Total Horticulture Crops		2558993	27278416	2701101	28932734

Source: Horticulture Department

A : Advance Estimates

Note: Total Production excludes Coconut and Cut flowers.

A 5.17 : Export of Horticulture Commodities - 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	Quantity (M.Ts)	Value (Rs.crore)
1	2	3	4
I	Floriculture, Fruits & Vegetable Seeds		
1	Floriculture	2164.82	2557.25
2	Fruits & Vegetable Seeds	1064.41	2014.34
	Total	3229.23	4571.60
II	Fresh Fruits & Vegetables		
1	Fresh Onions	91694.74	12060.99
2	Other Fresh Vegetables	51086.74	9092.56
3	Other Fresh Fruits	18994.35	5151.03
4	Fresh Grapes	7600.92	4220.17
5	Walnuts	408.91	1617.59
6	Fresh Mangoes	4440.89	1468.20
	Total	174226.55	33610.54
III	Processed Fruits, Vegetables and Pulses		
1	Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	32166.03	14825.01
2	Pulses	12223.76	7475.52
3	Dried and Preserved Vegetables	9692.48	4901.32
4	Mango Pulp	10534.93	4345.80
	Total	64617.21	31547.65
IV	Other Processed Food Products		
1	Cocoa Products	116750.06	1231.83
	Total	116750.06	1231.83
	Grand Total	358823.04	70961.62

Source: Horticulture Department

A 5.18 : Livestock Population (Livestock census)

(Number in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Poultry & Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1956	112.76	59.67	78.46	36.93	6.20	147.37
2	1961	123.45	69.48	83.63	42.46	5.90	162.48
3	1966	123.41	67.90	80.03	37.58	5.82	147.14
4	1972	125.07	70.56	83.43	43.80	6.90	190.47
5	1977	120.40	71.62	70.64	43.69	7.55	216.08
6	1983	132.20	87.03	75.15	54.59	7.86	323.91
7	1987	123.74	87.57	68.71	48.75	7.24	390.50
8	1993	109.47	91.53	77.87	43.29	6.48	498.83
9	1999	106.02	96.58	97.43	52.13	7.48	650.95
10	2003	94.24	107.68	210.15	64.27	5.49	1005.80
11	2007	112.23	132.72	255.39	96.26	4.39	1239.85

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2. Animal Husbandry Department

A 5.19 : Production estimates@ of Milk, Eggs and Meat

Sl. No.	Year	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Million Nos.)	Meat ('000 M.Ts.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1999-2000	5122	11200	268
2	2000-01	5521	11800	291
3	2001-02	5814	13310	333
4	2002-03	6583	14862	398
5	2003-04	6959	14993	447
6	2004-05	7257	15804	451
7	2005-06	7624	16453	459
8	2006-07	7935	15941	484
9	2007-08	8926	17588	556
10	2008-09	9569	18344	604
11	2009-10	10430	19396	680
12	2010-11	11204	20128	747
12	2011-12	12087	21210	824
13	up to Sep. 2012	3444	5736	226

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

@ Estimates based on sample surveys; Eggs includes both commercial and desi and Meat includes chicken meat

A 5.20 : Animal Husbandry Institutions

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Institution	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Health Sector								
1	Veterinary Poly Clinics	22	22	22	22	20*	20	20
2	Veterinary Hospitals	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
3	Veterinary Dispensaries	1794	1813	1815	1826	1826	1823	2202
4	Rural Livestock Units	2916	3006	3030	3110	3110	3110	2736
5	Animal Health Centres	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
6	Mobile Clinics	41	42	42	42	42	42	42
7	Vety. Biological Research Institutes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Production Sector								
1	Frozen Semen Banks	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	Semen Depots.	21	21	21	21	22	22	22
3	LN2 Plants	12	12	12	12	12		3
4	Departmental A.I. Centres	4834	4946	4953	4964	4985	4933	4960
5	Govt. Livestock Farms	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
6	Sheep Farms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Sheep & Wool Extension Centers	54	14	1	1	-	1	1
8	Integrated Sheep Devt. Projects	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	State A.H.Training Centres	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10	Regional A.H.Training Centres	10	9	9	9	7	7	7
11	District A.H.Training Centres	22	22	22	22	20	20	20
12	Pig Breeding Stations	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

* 2 Veterinary Poly Clinics were transferred to Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University

***As the production cost of Liquid Nitrogen is very high, the Liquid Nitrogen is being procured from outside sources. These Plants are being used as standby plants to meet emergency requirements.

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A 5.21 : Animals inducted and subsidy utilized under Special Programmes

(physical in Number and Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No	Package	Year	Buffaloes		Cows		Buff.Heifer		CB Heifer		Total No.of Animals Inducted	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14
1	PM's Special Package	2007-08	8968	1345.20	1192	178.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	10160	1524.00
		2008-09	17763	2664.45	8538	1280.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	26301	3945.15
		2009-10	6715	1007.25	5632	844.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	12347	1852.05
		2010-11	380	57.00	659	98.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	1039	155.85
		2011-12	92	13.80	52	7.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	144	21.6
2	CM's Special Package	2007-08	20270	3040.50	6610	826.25	3176	397	118	11.80	30174	4275.55
		2008-09	19371	2905.65	5526	690.75	8305	1038.13	1739	173.90	34941	4808.43
		2009-10	4410	661.50	3352	419.00	817	102.13	59	5.90	8638	1188.53
		2010-11	1110	166.50	1201	150.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	2311	316.63
		2011-12	2130	372.75	1608	241.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	3738	613.95
3	RKVY	2008-09	714	107.10	806	100.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	1520	207.85
		2009-10	7738	1160.70	11511	1438.88	1314	166.25	16	1.60	20579	2765.83
		2010-11	4242	636.30	5348	668.50	1767	220.88	864	86.40	12221	1612.08
		2011-12	8186	1432.55	4392	658.80	876	109.50	817	81.70	14271	2282.55
4	SCAP	2009-10	1088	163.20	910	113.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	1998	276.95
		2010-11	1141	171.15	841	105.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1982	276.28
		2011-12	705	105.75	316	39.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1021	1452.5
Grand Total			105023	16011.35	58494	7863.59	16255	2031.89	3613	361.30	183385	27575.38

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A 5.22 : Fish and Prawn Production

(Tonnes)

Sl. No	Year	Inland Fish (incl.fresh water prawn & brackish water shrimp)	Marine Fish (incl.Marine Shrimp)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	2000-01	407000	219000	626000
3	2001-02	471000	242000	713000
4	2002-03	579000	287000	866000
5	2003-04	649000	296000	945000
6	2004-05	608000	244000	852000
7	2005-06	631000	260000	891000
8	2006-07	694193	240712	934904
9	2007-08	802078	254892	1056970
10	2008-09	961617	291160	1252777
11	2009-10	1000705	293150	1293855
12	2010-11	1269052	290553	1559605
13	2011-12	1223751	379417	1603168
13	2012-13(up to Sep. 2012)	744170	125985	870155

Source: Fisheries Department

A 5.23 : Revenue Achieved from Forest Produce

(Rs.Lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to Sep 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Timber	3612	3157	2431	1200
2	Bamboo	1564	1424	1887	704
3	Firewood & Charcoal	90	29	49	26
4	Other Forest produce	13	56	12	7
5	Beedi Leaves	26	14	32	14
6	Teak Plants	1788	1502	2192	639
7	Miscellaneous	3245	6692	8283	4648
	Total	10337	12874	14886	7237

Source: Forest Department

A 5.24 : Major Wood Based Industries

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Nature	Production Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	Raw material	Supply 2011-12 No/MTs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	Paper	174500	Bamboo	1292750/ 21545
2	Bhadrachalam Paper Board Ltd.	Paper	300000	Bamboo	1011000 / 16850
3	Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaz Nagar	Paper	138300	Bamboo	295020/ 4917
4	Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills, Kurnool	Paper	42000	Bamboo	No Supply
5	Andhra Pradesh Rayon's Ltd. Eturunagaram, Warangal	Rayan Grade Pulp	26250	Hardwood Eucalyptus	No Supply
6	Navopan India Ltd., Patancheru	Particle Boards	19200	Hardwood	No Supply
7	Godavari Plywood Ltd., Rampachodavaram	Plywood	15.0 Lakh Sq.Mts (6000 Cum)	Non-teak	No Supply
8	Hyderabad Plywood Ltd., Nacharam	Plywood	1.6 lakh Sq.K.M. (640 Cum)	Timber Non-Teak	No Supply

Source: Forest Department

**A 5.25 : Species wise Tall and Very Tall seedlings raised by all agencies for the planting season 2012-13
(up to Sep.12)**

(in thousands)

Sl. No	Name of the Species	Social Forestry	Territorial	Other Agencies	Total
1	Ravi	38.64	99.36	12.00	150.00
2	Marri	14.56	18.12	14.77	47.45
3	Neem	1709.58	644.79	62.64	2417.01
4	Peltophorum	395.60	64.17	4.00	463.77
5	Kanuga	1740.14	568.99	77.05	2386.18
6	Raintree	219.44	31.22	2.00	252.66
7	Badam	64.61	7.92	0.00	72.53
8	Devakanchanam	25.33	0.00	0.00	25.33
9	Panasa	18.70	36.59	0.00	55.29
10	Gulmohar	97.38	19.11	3.80	120.29
11	T.Maddi	102.12	121.12	3.00	226.24
12	Ponna	2.15	1.20	0.00	3.35
13	Seemabadam	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.38
14	Legastromia	7.54	0.00	0.50	8.04
15	Gangaravi	93.33	1.00	0.00	94.33
16	Kadamalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Seemaruba	30.31	133.89	12.85	177.05
18	Bandaru	1.25	0.24	0.00	1.49
19	Rela	1.50	32.77	0.00	34.27
20	Neredu	1332.20	407.73	83.39	1823.32
21	Kadamba	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
22	Others	41724.45	18168.99	3419.90	63313.34
	Tall Seedlings Total:	47623.61	20357.21	3695.90	71676.72
23	Ravi	58.03	5.00	1.05	64.08
24	Marri	18.66	5.00	1.03	24.69
25	Neem	210.51	7.27	20.50	238.28
26	Others	1175.72	79.36	1783.24	3038.32
	Very Tall Seedlings Total:	1462.92	96.63	1805.82	3365.37
	All Total:	49086.53	20453.84	5501.72	75042.09

Source:- Forest Department

A 5.26 : Achievements made under Sericulture Sector

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr to Sep 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	Mulberry Sector							
1	Employment Generation (Lakh Persons)	5.31	4.39	4.16	4.32	4.63	4.88	5.03
2	Mulberry (cumulative area in acres)	106146	87949	82313	86370	92524	97951	100727
3	CBDFLs Production (in Lakh Numbers)	65.95	74.01	86.27	106.18	71.64	74.62	31.91
4	CBDFLs Brushing (in Lakh)	901.44	711.58	703.58	870.53	790.53	894.73	425.49
5	Cocoon Production (BV & CB) (in MTs.)	49350	40068	40157	45855	46105	51186	24062
6	Raw Silk Production (BV & CB) (in MTs.)	5526	4485	4491	5118	5161	5740	3025
7	Sericulture Farmers (Number)	85471	70818	66608	93875	94360	97950	100000
II	Tassar Sector							
8	Tassar Food Plantation available for rearing (in acres)	25000	25000	25000	21000	21000	20500	20520
9	Tassar Disease Free Layings (DFLS) Brushed (in lakh)	5.25	6.57	6.86	7.04	9.40	9.40	3.85
10	Tassar Cocoon Production (in lakh numbers)	84.02	69.95	166.67	197.41	125.77	159.62	2.73
11	Tassar Rearers (No.)	3000	3000	3000	1437	1963	2500	1420
III	Eri							
12	Eri DFLs Brushed (Nos)	2.11	2.55	1.04	1.03	0.83	0.57	0.00
13	Eri Cocoons Production (MTs)	40.80	40.75	8.52	7.31	12.12	8.63	0.00

Source : Sericulture Department

A 6.1 : Large Industrial Proposals established and Micro, Small and Medium Industries established

Year	Large Industrial Proposals established			Micro, Small and Medium Industries established			Total	
	Proposals gone into production (No.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (No.)	Units (Nos.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)	Investment (Rs. Crore)	Employment (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1991-92	130	2311	25992	7706	111	67450	2422	93442
1992-93	234	3357	48286	6201	155	41454	3512	89740
1993-94	176	1127	30252	5612	157	46362	1284	76614
1994-95	341	3271	41844	4435	185	40899	3456	82743
1995-96	157	1130	35168	4123	191	33836	1321	69004
1996-97	164	1436	22663	4970	211	37900	1647	60563
1997-98	236	3317	28911	4935	297	49999	3614	78910
1998-99	297	3856	38333	4997	552	58253	4408	96586
1999-00	215	1319	28690	4195	539	39664	1858	68354
2000-01	63	541	7798	2124	327	25433	868	33231
2001-02	105	2240	17671	1612	261	19211	2501	36882
2002-03	65	1181	8103	1641	235	24293	1416	32396
2003-04	50	404	3464	1573	204	21949	608	25413
2004-05	68	1831	6852	1632	266	24076	2097	30928
2005-06	81	1550	10875	1267	245	15832	1795	26707
2006-07	194	5516	26193	2440	886	36019	6402	62212
2007-08	172	6321	23075	4209	2161	79258	8482	102333
2008-09	135	5680	25058	4599	2628	85211	8308	110269
2009-10	74	11610	11933	5101	4423	64844	16033	76777
2010-11	95	9403	20626	8507	4905	104620	14308	125246
2011-12	75	8707	21543	8464	4881	120435	13588	141978
2012-13 (up to Aug 2012)	18	5307	12959	2859	1554	52932	6861	65891

Source: Industries Department

**A 6.2: Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for the year 2012-13
(up to October 12)**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Projects	Margin Money Released (Rs. Lakh)
1	Adilabad	5	19.37
2	Ananthapur	9	15.48
3	Chittoor	8	35.66
4	East Godavari	2	10.33
5	Guntur	20	50.30
6	Hyderabad	8	15.49
7	Kadapa	1	8.75
8	Karimnagar	26	65.22
9	Khammam	10	34.59
10	Krishna	17	45.41
11	Kurnool	13	42.16
12	Mahbubnagar	13	52.19
13	Medak	10	8.98
14	Nalgonda	11	32.00
15	Nellore	6	20.80
16	Nizamabad	16	28.64
17	Prakasham	30	78.54
18	Ranga Reddy	7	15.86
19	Srikakulam	12	58.36
20	Visakhapatnam	9	26.63
21	Vizianagaram	12	42.26
22	Warangal	17	60.85
23	West Godavari	8	10.03
Total		270	777.86

Source: Industries Department

A 6.3 : Index of Industrial Production

(Base Year = 1993-94)

Sl. No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Dec 2012	% of Growth Apr-Dec '12 Over Apr-Dec '11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	20-21	Food Products.	193.6	162.0	151.0	168.3	209.0	172.7	-17.1
2	22	Beverages, Tobacco & related products.	62.7	132.5	132.0	125.6	133.2	220.0	61.4
3	23	Cotton Textiles.	54.5	170.0	179.5	176.3	151.9	149.6	-1.6
4	24	Wool, Silk & Man-made Fibre Textiles	13.8	199.1	210.8	213.4	145.4	148.6	10.3
5	25	Jute & Other Veg. Fibre Textiles. (Except cotton)	3.6	97.1	103.9	76.7	42.9	93.8	114.6
6	26	Textile Products (including wearing apparel)	2.8	492.3	665.3	681.7	648.9	642.2	-2.6
7	27	Wood & Wood Products, Furniture & Fixtures.	0.6	195.1	158.9	127.3	123.8	49.0	63.5
8	28	Paper & Paper Products and Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	30.5	240.6	263.7	279.8	296.1	293.3	-0.1
9	29	Leather and Leather & Fur Products.	1.4	92.7	93.9	109.4	150.2	89.9	-42.2
10	30	Basic Chemicals & Chemical Products. (Except products of Petroleum & Coal)	113.6	361.6	394.4	417.4	404.0	375.1	-7.0
11	31	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum & Coal Products.	62.4	218.1	206.3	213.5	233.9	205.6	-14.4
12	32	Non-Metallic Mineral Products.	81.5	184.8	195.7	202.2	212.2	210.5	1.3
13	33	Basic Metals & Alloy Industries.	102.5	161.4	179.2	178.6	177.6	161.1	-10.2
14	34	Metal Products & Parts, except Machinery Equipment	11.1	103.1	115.1	145.3	172.8	159.4	-2.7
15	35-36	Machinery Equipment other than Transport equipment	89.6	299.8	327.6	437.8	551.0	295.8	-38.7
16	37	Transport equipment & parts.	14.8	349.5	500.6	589.9	682.2	667.7	-2.6
17	38	Other Manufacturing Industries.	3.1	62.1	60.5	62.2	63.2	61.5	-4.1
I		Mining & Quarrying	48.5	571.4	613.9	690.8	683.3	614.6	3.1
II		Total Manufacturing	842.1	214.5	226.7	248.5	270.7	232.9	-11.5
III		Electricity.	109.4	240.6	273.5	283.9	306.9	285.7	-5.5
		General Index.	1000.0	234.7	250.6	273.8	294.7	257.2	-9.3

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

A 6.4 : Annual Survey of Industries

Sl. No.	Charecteristics	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Factories	No.	15568 (5.2)	15790 (1.4)	15931 (0.9)	16841 (5.7)	17329 (2.9)	17147 (-1.1)	26286 (53.3)
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Lakh	3526698 (3.1)	3932393 (11.5)	5199526 (32.2)	6803498 (30.8)	8239080 (21.1)	13028052 (58.1)	16012184 (22.9)
3	Working Capital	"	925898 (25.5)	534782 (-42.2)	1909755 (257.1)	2582451 (35.2)	2811125 (8.9)	2834521 (0.8)	4064962 (43.4)
4	Outstanding Loans	"	2790505 (49.2)	2802465 (0.4)	3096524 (10.5)	3883828 (25.4)	4423330 (13.9)	4327676 (-2.2)	6435028 (48.7)
5	All Workers	No.	784015 (8.5)	819703 (4.6)	813887 (-0.7)	972081 (19.4)	966903 (-0.5)	941565 (-2.6)	1039643 (10.4)
6	All Employees	"	933473 (8.0)	972634 (4.2)	965144 (-0.8)	1156691 (19.8)	1156913 (0.0)	1131149 (-2.2)	1313815 (16.1)
7	Wages to Workers	Rs. Lakh	277696 (13.7)	506659 (82.5)	348778 (-31.2)	469452 (34.6)	493417 (5.1)	574421 (16.4)	763289 (32.9)
8	Total Emoluments	"	457531 (13.5)	622113 (36.0)	594933 (-4.4)	832912 (40.0)	866158 (4.0)	1075790 (24.2)	1411523 (31.2)
9	Fuel etc. Consumed	"	591095 (19.3)	644913 (9.1)	737364 (14.3)	918074 (24.5)	1068155 (16.3)	1236669 (15.8)	1571945 (27.1)
10	Materials Consumed	"	6374919 (24.1)	7683248 (20.5)	10845382 (41.2)	12971614 (19.6)	14837284 (14.4)	14388102 (-3.0)	20815908 (44.7)
11	Total Inputs	"	8265800 (25.4)	9708713 (17.5)	13439052 (38.4)	15846685 (17.9)	18322724 (15.6)	18469501 (0.8)	27525229 (49.0)
12	Products and By-products	"	8899068 (22.9)	10352938 (16.3)	14979808 (44.7)	18207214 (21.5)	20642156 (13.4)	20542669 (-0.5)	29508805 (43.6)
13	Total Output	"	10236470 (24.0)	11801646 (15.3)	16964695 (43.7)	19929606 (17.5)	22619778 (13.5)	23446174 (3.7)	34549319 (47.4)
14	Depreciation	"	373251 (15.6)	326817 (-12.4)	407311 (24.6)	504007 (23.7)	558551 (10.8)	1055686 (89.0)	1071116 (1.5)
15	Net Value Added	"	1597419 (18.9)	1766116 (10.6)	3118332 (76.6)	3578914 (14.8)	3738502 (4.5)	3920987 (4.9)	5952974 (51.8)
16	Gross Value added	"	1970670 (18.3)	2092933 (6.2)	3525643 (68.5)	4082921 (15.8)	4297053 (5.2)	4976673 (15.8)	7024090 (41.1)

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase/decrease over previous year.

A 6.5 : Production of Coal, Natural Gas and Limestone

Sl. No.	Year	Coal (000Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)	Natural Gas (mcm)	Growth Rate (%)	Limestone (000 Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	26770	4.40	678	9.90	16640	-2.51
2	1996-97	28734	7.34	798	17.70	18198	9.36
3	1997-98	28941	0.72	1022	28.07	18589	2.15
4	1998-99	27326	-5.58	1218	19.18	19452	4.64
5	1999-2K	29556	8.16	1347	10.59	23374	20.16
6	2000-01	30274	2.43	1580	17.30	21692	-7.20
7	2001-02	30811	1.77	1777	12.47	21707	0.07
8	2002-03	33161	7.63	1963	10.47	23121	6.51
9	2003-04	33844	2.06	1868	-4.84	24950	7.91
10	2004-05	34726	2.61	1656	-11.35	28705	15.05
11	2005-06	36138	4.07	1613	-2.60	29517	2.83
12	2006-07	38430	6.34	1506	-6.63	34625	17.31
13	2007-08	43758	13.86	1536	1.99	35579	2.76
14	2008-09	44476	1.64	1506	-1.95	38715	8.81
15	2009-10	50564	13.68	1468	-2.52	48137	24.34
16	2010-11	51314	1.48	1377	-6.20	49876	3.61
17	2011-12	52219	1.76	1353	-1.74	65036	12.35
18	2012-13 (up to Sep. 2012)	23621	-	635	-	30627	-

Source: Mines and Geology Department.

A 6.6 : Mineral Revenue

(Rs.Lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr.-Sep. 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srikakulam	2626	4416	2674	3022	2969	4231	2167
2	Vizianagaram	1261	1360	1345	1434	1377	1706	807
3	Visakhapatnam	1703	2177	2631	2958	3026	3604	1568
4	East Godavari	14482	18013	3629	3056	2795	3707	1776
5	West Godavari	1879	2049	1486	1466	1302	1360	574
6	Krishna	5062	3726	3564	4669	4841	5775	3378
7	Guntur	4101	4739	4861	5712	5637	6565	3228
8	Prakasam	10462	11172	10214	8458	8817	13533	6320
9	Nellore	1810	2364	2746	2227	1876	2576	1578
10	Chittoor	2325	2614	2974	3453	4354	4093	1601
11	Kadapa	8058	8518	8872	9110	11790	12844	6020
12	Anantapur	3782	4830	6174	9340	5652	3678	2208
13	Kurnool	4881	7228	8332	10038	12541	14191	6027
14	Mahabubnagar	3329	4668	3398	3423	2401	2954	1295
15	Ranga Reddy	4879	5825	7792	8216	9951	9136	4867
16	Medak	1226	2040	2315	1905	2677	2662	671
17	Nizamabad	2197	2159	1855	1696	1634	2234	773
18	Adilabad	3495	3553	3722	4990	4309	4661	2085
19	Karimnagar	6269	7506	6099	5301	8024	10205	8549
20	Warangal	3534	4061	3463	5353	3244	4410	2135
21	Khammam	2720	2305	2626	2734	2909	4271	2099
22	Nalgonda	7228	8345	8067	11053	13852	14788	6675
	ARM	-	930	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total	97310	114597	98839	109611	115980	133187	66399
	Oil and Gas	-	-	11839	12051	15513	13039	7368
	Coal	38996	51482	55990	63677	68181	78802	44593
	Sand	-	-	7163	10066	15210	12672	10030
	Cess on MBL*	12339	-	1620	1675	2182	2547	1021
	Grand Total	148645	166079	175451	197079	217066	240246	129411

Source: Mines and Geology Department.

Note: *Cess on MBL for 2006-07 and 2007-08 was included in the sub total.

A 6.7 : Value of Exports

(Rs.Crore)

Sl. No.	Product Group	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agri based and Forest Products	3035	1805	1152	1210	4893	6083	5799	5833	6347	11772
2	Leather, Animal and Marine Products	1931	1785	1715	1852	1808	1746	1915	1889	2582	4364
3	Mineral & Mineral Products	729	862	910	974	3083	2711	4409	3499	8387	4139
4	Handloom & Textiles	426	447	477	506	680	1097	685	1613	1844	2298
5	Handicrafts & Carpets	201	252	270	281	458	545	1284	885	1116	3152
6	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemical Plastics	2420	3753	3900	4914	7199	10787	14850	13650	15970	20642
7	Engineering Items	1150	1368	1582	2008	2861	7148	13783	9141	16209	27277
8	Electronics & Electronics Parts	55	84	130	143	1037	1104	2371	3151	4136	1813
9	Software (IT & ITES)*	3668	5025	8145	12521	18582	26122	32509	33482	35023	40646
Total		13615	15381	18281	24408	40601	57343	77605	73143	91614	116103

Source: Commissioner of Industries, Commerce and Exports Wing.

Note: As per DGCI & S statement of exports under category miscellaneous goods/ miscellaneous manufactured articles from Andhra Pradesh is Rs.425 Crore. As such the figure is not included in any of the nine categories of commodities for the year 2011-12

* Software Exports are as quoted from IT & C Department.

A 6.8 : Industrial Unrest

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Strikes	No. of Lockouts	No. of Workers Involved	No. of Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1981	94	13	48420	1382317
2	1982	86	22	112806	1000108
3	1983	92	16	65155	2096051
4	1984	91	19	138629	1736442
5	1985	93	17	84696	2270903
6	1986	82	16	324237	7821629
7	1987	61	10	279577	2209036
8	1988	39	20	15857	664022
9	1989	46	26	42220	2132204
10	1990	48	21	27357	683376
11	1991	51	26	47136	1822552
12	1992	48	24	51869	2442958
13	1993	35	22	29494	2100807
14	1994	46	20	31788	3660977
15	1995	20	17	14912	1858507
16	1996	11	14	12687	2421485
17	1997	8	25	15200	1794156
18	1998	17	28	14124	1809843
19	1999	9	26	9668	1835592
20	2000	10	19	11888	3017604
21	2001	14	16	9707	1620977
22	2002	5	4	18436	1155772
23	2003	4	3	15027	612793
24	2004	10	5	17773	898213
25	2005	7	4	12770	684307
26	2006	9	2	16086	2225399
27	2007	4	5	16199	337589
28	2008	5	-	27158	462948
29	2009	10	2	41778	2209238
30	2010	8	9	17105	2425955
31	2011	12	7	16741	2160060
32	2012 (up to Sep.12)	2	4	6353	1530139

Source: Labour Department.

A 7.1 : Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation

(lakh Hectares)

Sl. No.	Plan	Irrigation Potential Created			Irrigation Potential Utilised		
		Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Total	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pre-Plan Period Upto 1951	13.313	13.710	27.023	13.313	13.710	27.023
2	I - Plan (1951-56)	0.768	0.255	1.023	0.590	0.255	0.845
3	II - Plan(1956-61)	1.810	0.162	1.972	1.290	0.162	1.452
4	III - Plan (1961-66)	3.680	0.498	4.178	0.910	0.498	1.408
5	3 - Annual Plans (1966-69)	0.780	0.372	1.152	3.500	0.372	3.872
6	IV - Plan (1969-74)	1.900	0.630	2.530	2.170	0.630	2.800
7	V - Plan (1974-78)	2.016	0.917	2.933	1.750	0.917	2.667
8	2 - Annual Plans (1978-80)	1.540	0.560	2.100	1.490	0.560	2.050
9	VI - Plan (1980-85)	3.050	0.816	3.866	1.710	0.816	2.526
10	VII - Plan (1985-90)	0.892	0.668	1.560	0.753	0.668	1.421
11	Annual Plan (1990-91)	0.064	0.083	0.147	0.040	0.083	0.123
12	Annual Plan (1991-92)	0.093	0.074	0.167	0.112	0.074	0.186
13	VIII - Plan (1992-97)	0.461	0.245	0.706	0.368	0.244	0.612
14	IX - Plan (1997-2002)	1.924	0.452	2.376	1.924	0.452	2.376
15	X - Plan (2002-07)	4.845	0.929	5.774	3.571	0.895	4.466
16	XI - Plan (2007-08)	3.035	0.582	3.617	1.700	0.582	2.282
17	XI - Plan (2008-09)	1.891	0.421	2.312	0.985	0.251	1.236
18	XI - Plan (2009-10)	0.360	0.336	0.696	0.260	0.290	0.550
19	XI - Plan (2010-11)	0.365	0.128	0.493	0.282	0.128	0.410
20	XI - Plan (2011-12)	0.392	0.114	0.506	0.314	0.091	0.405
21	XI - Plan (2012-13) up to Sep12	0.081		0.081	0.065		0.065
Grand Total		43.260	21.952	65.212	37.097	21.678	58.775

Source: Irrigation Department

A 7.2 : Minor Irrigation Census

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Type of Source	1st Census (1986-87)	2nd Census (1993-94)	3rd Census (2000-01)	4th Census (2006-07)	% Variation of 2nd over 1st Census	% Variation of 3rd over 2nd Census	% Variation of 4th over 3rd Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dug Wells	1175345	1216412	1185219	1007216	3.49	-2.56	-15.02
2	Shallow Tube Wells	110071	317197	656359	917173	188.17	106.92	39.74
3	Deep Tube Wells	13421	31216	87482	275972	132.59	180.25	215.46
4	Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes	79023	79953	82443	81010	1.18	3.11	-1.74
5	Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes	15071	19426	24193	24610	28.90	24.54	1.72
	Total	1392931	1664204	2035696	2305981	19.47	22.32	13.28

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 7.3 : Power Generation and Distribution

Sl. No.	ITEM	Unit	March, 10	March, 11	March, 12	up to Sep.2012*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Installed Capacity					
a)	A.P. GENCO	MW	8087.86	8384.86	8924.86	8924.86
1	Thermal	"	4382.50	4592.50	5092.50	5092.50
2	Hydel	"	3703.36	3790.36	3829.36	3829.36
3	Wind	"	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4	Solar				1.00	1.00
b)	Joint Sector					
	Gas (A.P.G.P.C.L.)	"	272.00	272.00	272.00	272.00
c)	Private Sector	"	3217.12	3463.50	3563.09	3583.99
1	Gas	"	2330.62	2494.70	2494.70	2494.70
2	Mini Hydel	"	104.40	104.40	105.64	105.64
3	Wind	"	114.94	187.74	237.39	256.29
4	Co-Generation & Bio-mass Projects	"	490.55	490.55	508.50	508.50
5	Mini Power Plants	"	74.31	74.31	74.31	74.31
6	Solar			2.00	20.75	22.75
7	Others (Iso.Gas Wells+Waste Heat+Incl.Waste)	"	102.30	109.80	121.80	121.80
d)	Share from Central Sector	"	3048.54	2882.68	3116.54	3114.45
1	Ramagundam STPS	"	913.46	838.10	838.10	846.13
2	M.A.P.P.(Madras Atomic Power Plant)	"	46.84	43.27	43.27	43.57
3	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	"	344.10	317.31	317.31	319.52
4	Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant - I & II	"	147.34	134.33	134.33	135.39
	Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant - III&IV	"	77.67	142.34	142.34	143.40
5	Simhadri TPSStage 1&2	"	1000.00	1000.00	1226.10	1215.74
6	Talcher (Ph-II) Unit - 3,4,5,6	"	434.07	407.33	407.33	410.70
7	Unallocated coal based stations	"	85.06	-	7.76	-
	Total (A.P.GENCO + Private + Central)	"	14625.52	15003.04	15876.49	15895.30
2	Energy Generated (Cumulative)					
1	Thermal	MU	24179.41	26927.01	32981.29	17539.47
2	Hydel	"	5511.90	7821.56	6255.60	1350.28
	TOTAL	"	29691.31	34748.57	39236.89	18889.75
3	Energy purchased and imported (including Other's energy handled)	MU	45168.09	43151.94	46630.65	22275.38
4	Energy available for Use (2+3)	MU	74859.40	77900.51	85867.54	41165.13
5	Maximum Demand during the year (At Generation Terminal)	MW	10880.00	11829.00	11972.00	11335.00
			(21-03-2010)	(18-03-2011)	(19-03-2012)	(02-04-2012)
6	Max. Grid Consumption during the year	MU	235.81	265.04	259.90	256.95

		(24-03-2010)	(24-03-2011)	(21-03-2012)	(03-04-2012)	
7	Per capita Consumption (Includes Captive Generation)	Kwh	929.00	952.00	1050.00	-
8	Length of Lines		864064.00	885087.62	906113.66	915473.17
	APTRANSCO Lines					
a)	400 kV	Ckm	3172.37	3307.88	3307.88	3307.88
b)	220 kV	"	12693.18	12877.73	13622.57	13745.10
c)	132 kV	"	15103.45	15586.93	15915.16	16038.30
	DISCOM's Lines					
d)	33 kV	km	40033.00	40431.92	41148.72	41852.47
e)	11 kV	"	260406.00	270167.03	280159.59	284785.51
f)	LT	"	532656.00	542716.13	551959.74	555743.91
9	Sub-stations	No.	4096	4291	4484	4616
	APTRANSCO					
a)	400 kV	No.	9	10	10	10
b)	220 kV	No.	96	99	109	114
c)	132 kV	No.	277	295	309	310
	DISCOM's					
d)	33 kV	No.	3714	3887	4056	4182
10	Distribution Transformers	No.	737544	811108	891092	930501
11	Electrification of Towns, Villages, Hamlets etc. (As per 2001 Census)					
a)	Towns	No.	210	210	210	210
b)	Villages	No.	26613	26613	26613	26613
c)	Hamlets	No.	31838	31940	32271	32271
d)	Tribal Hamlets\Habitations	No.	13788	13953	14255	14269
d)	Dalitwadas	No.	56239	56340	56408	56408
e)	Weaker Section Colonies	No.	31927	32026	32205	32205
12	Consumers Served					
a)	Domestic	Lakh Nos.	170.65	179.27	187.81	192.00
b)	Non-domestic	"	15.28	16.15	17.11	17.59
c)	Industrial	"	1.95	2.01	2.09	2.12
d)	Cottage Industries	"	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24
	Agriculture Services					
i)	DISCOMs	Lakh Nos.	26.13	28.11	29.61	30.05
ii)	RESCOs	"	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.02
	Total Agricultural (i+ii)	Lakh Nos.	27.08	29.09	30.62	31.07
f)	Public Lighting / Local Bodies	"	1.28	1.33	1.39	1.44
g)	General Purpose	"	1.07	1.34	1.42	1.43
h)	Temporary	Nos.	1351	1700	2033	2549
	L.T.Total	Lakh Nos.	218.17	229.42	240.69	245.92
	H.T.Total	Lakh Nos.	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
	Grand Total	Lakh Nos.	218.27	229.54	240.82	246.06

Source: A.P. TRANSCO

* Provisional

A 7.4 : Registered Motor Vehicles

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Class of Vehicle	As on 01-04-2000	As on 01-04-2005	As on 01-04-2010	As on 30-11-2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Auto-Rickshaws	62248	191313	431551	600145
2	Contract Carriage Vehicles	1342	2810	5274	6219
3	Educational Institute Vehicles	5764	12866	21960	25231
4	Goods Carriage Vehicles	148208	242312	464564	484767
5	Maxi Cabs	4176	13155	22599	68741
6	Mopeds and Motor Cycles	2222674	3781537	6328308	9910692
7	Motor Cars	274278	468822	842470	1309282
8	Motor Cabs	23332	41048	82974	122459
9	Private Service Vehicles	1910	3984	5593	8885
10	Stage Carriage Vehicles	12241	20216	24787	34585
11	Tractor and Trailers	200355	292330	501996	662319
12	Others	34191	41607	57194	156145
	Total	2990719	5112000	8789270	13389470

Source: Transport Department

A 7.5 : APSRTC Performance

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Sep.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Buses on Road (Held as on last day)	No.	19618	19987	20704	21606	22265	22780	22604
2	Avg. Buses operated	No.	19232	19558	20292	21179	21701	22489	22393
3	Scheduled Buses (As on last day)	No.	18410	18793	19589	20417	20972	21350	21259
4	Kms. Operated	Crs.	245	253	267	277	290	287	15
5	Seat / Kms.	No.	12895	13241	13781	14176	14645	14324	7439
6	Passenger / Kms.	No.	8786	9259	10001	9748	9737	9769	4554
7	Passengers Carried	Crs.	461	479	511	489	464	500	274
8	Occupation Ratio	%	68	70	72	69	67	70	72
9	Accidents	No.	2868	3076	3039	2868	2879	2473	1199
10	Accident Rate (Per lakh kms.)	No.	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09
11	HSD oil Km.Pl	Kms.	5.26	5.24	5.25	5.28	5.17	5.13	5.12
12	LUB oil Km Pl	Kms.	4391	4423	4419	3924	3337	4301	4573
13	Employees	No.(000)	116	113	113	116	121	124	123
14	Staff per Bus	No.	6.16	6.13	6.04	6.01	6.04	6.01	5.99
15	Turnover	Rs. Crore	4187	4458	5040	5206	6146	6750	3657
16	Capital Employed	Rs. Crore	88.38	379.49	555.12	181.74	843.79	-	-

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

A 7.6 : Post Offices and Telephones

Sl. No.	Item	March, 2008	March, 2009	March, 2010	March, 2011	March, 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Post Offices					
1	Head Post Offices	104	96	95	95	95
2	Mukhya Dak Ghar	-	-	9	9	9
3	Sub-Offices	2333	2341	2339	2334	2335
4	Extra Departmental Sub-Offices	31	31	-	-	-
5	Branch Offices	13681	13681	13703	13703	13703
	Total	16149	16149	16146	16141	16142
II	Telecom					
1	Telephone Exchanges	4003	4166	4213	4266	4266
2	Telephone Connections wireline	2710876	2455426	2392031 Sep, 2010	234844 Oct,2011	2288597 Sep,2012
3	Customer service centers having Telegraph section	185	168	152	169	416
4	Public Telephones	241212	200291	161113	127961	130282
5	Wireless subscribers (Pre & Post Paid) Lakh Nos.		414.39 (Dec.2009)	527.37 (Sep.2010)	654.42 (Oct.2011)	675.92 Sep.2012

Source: Chief Postmaster General and Chief General Manager, Telecom., A.P. and TRAI, New Delhi.

A 7.7 : Banking Institutions in Andhra Pradesh

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Year	Sector	SBI & its Associates	Nationalised Banks	Foreign Banks	RRBs	Scheduled Banks	All Scheduled Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007	No. of Offices	1471	2557	11	1163	513	5715
	Credit	43789	64248	2802	7074	18857	136770
	Deposits	49429	68957	3394	7022	24750	153552
2008	No. of Offices	1635	2811	11	1205	634	6296
	Credit	63738	91366	4216	8313	27888	195521
	Deposits	66812	84317	4988	8371	31083	195571
2009	No. of Offices	1744	2920	11	1291	675	6641
	Credit	71119	109245	3729	9643	30813	224549
	Deposits	78356	97624	5179	9863	30629	221651
2010	No. of Offices	1971	3085	14	1363	796	7229
	Credit	88489	131872	3830	12408	47631	284230
	Deposits	85489	113842	5391	11690	36752	253164
2011	No. of Offices	2815	3198	15	1342	841	8211
	Credit	105025	160717	4098	13753	43682	327275
	Deposits	92813	136850	49	11494	42394	283600
2012	No. of Offices	2282	3614	25	1524	1868	9313
	Credit	120584	201527	2683	19195	103449	447438
	Deposits	119193	166537	3149	15620	70231	374730

Source: Finance (IF) Department

A 8.1 : Population

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	1009292	1288348	1639003	2082479	2488003	2737738
2	Nizamabad	1022013	1313268	1679683	2037621	2345685	2552073
3	Karimnagar	1621515	1963928	2436323	3037486	3491822	3811738
4	Medak	1227361	1467944	1807139	2269800	2670097	3031877
5	Hyderbad	2062995	2791762	2260702	3145939	3829753	4010238
6	Rangareddy	Not Formed		1582062	2551966	3575064	5296396
7	Mahaboobnagar	1590686	1932082	2444619	3077050	3513934	4042191
8	Nalgonda	1574946	1819738	2279685	2852092	3247982	3483648
9	Warangal	1545435	1870933	2300295	2818832	3246004	3522644
10	Khammam	1057542	1369892	1751574	2215809	2578927	2798214
11	Srikakulam	2340878	2589991	1959352	2321126	2537593	2699471
12	Vizianagaram	Not Formed		1804196	2110943	2249254	2342868
13	Visakhapatanm	2290759	2805366	2576474	3285092	3832336	4288113
14	East Godavari	2608375	3087262	3701040	4541222	4901420	5151549
15	West Godavari	1978257	2374306	2873958	3517568	3803517	3934782
16	Krishna	2076956	2493574	3048463	3698833	4187841	4529009
17	Guntur	3009900	2844488	3434724	4106999	4465144	4889230
18	Prakasam	Not Formed		1919995	2329571	3059423	3392764
19	SPS Nellore	2033679	1609617	2014879	2392260	2668564	2966082
20	Y.S.R	1342015	1577267	1933304	2267769	2601797	2884524
21	Kurnool	1908740	1982090	2407299	2973024	3529494	4046601
22	Ananthapur	1767464	2115321	2548012	3183814	3640478	4083315
23	Chittoor	1914639	2285536	2737316	3261118	3745875	4170468
ANDHRA PRADESH		35983447	43502708	53549673	66508008	76210007	84665533
INDIA		439234771	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028610328	1210193422

Source: Census of India, Government of India
 Note : (P): Provisional

A 8.2 : Percentage Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Percent Decadal Variation					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)					
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11 (P)	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adilabad	27.65	27.32	26.95	19.47	10.04	981	976	980	980	989	1003
2	Nizamabad	29.01	27.90	21.31	15.12	8.80	1007	999	1013	1017	1017	1038
3	Karimnagar	21.12	24.05	24.68	14.96	9.16	996	985	994	986	998	1009
4	Medak	19.10	23.11	25.60	17.64	13.55	996	986	982	970	974	989
5	Hyderbad	41.17	33.81	39.76	21.74	4.71	953	936	920	933	933	943
6	Rangareddy	27.50	43.47	60.32	40.09	48.15	-	-	956	941	944	955
7	Mahaboobnagar	21.46	26.53	25.87	14.20	15.03	1003	988	983	973	972	975
8	Nalgonda	16.82	25.28	25.11	13.88	7.26	950	965	969	962	966	982
9	Warangal	21.06	22.95	22.54	15.15	8.52	954	956	964	962	973	994
10	Khammam	29.54	27.86	26.50	16.39	8.50	958	957	957	961	975	1010
11	Srikakulam	13.80	10.70	18.46	9.33	6.38	1037	1025	1023	1012	1014	1014
12	Vizianagaram	12.65	13.50	17.00	6.55	4.16	-	-	1006	1000	1009	1016
13	Visakhapatanm	22.26	26.56	27.50	16.66	11.89	1005	997	981	975	985	1003
14	East Godavari	18.36	19.88	22.70	7.93	5.10	999	996	993	998	993	1005
15	West Godavari	20.02	21.04	22.39	8.13	3.45	992	994	991	994	991	1004
16	Krishna	20.06	22.25	21.33	13.22	8.15	962	964	971	969	978	997
17	Guntur	22.23	20.75	19.57	8.72	9.50	976	974	973	970	984	1003
18	Prakasam	14.85	21.33	18.44	10.88	10.90	-	987	978	970	971	981
19	SPS Nellore	15.53	23.78	18.73	11.55	11.15	997	985	978	980	984	986
20	Y.S.R	17.52	22.59	17.47	14.78	10.87	957	958	959	955	974	984
21	Kurnool	26.17	21.45	23.50	18.72	14.65	979	969	962	953	965	984
22	Ananthapur	19.68	20.44	24.81	14.34	12.16	946	947	946	946	958	977
23	Chittoor	19.00	20.72	19.14	14.86	11.33	957	960	966	966	982	1002
ANDHRA PRADESH		20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	11.10	981	977	975	972	978	992
INDIA		24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.64	941	930	934	927	933	940

Source: Census of India, Government of India
Note: # P: Provisional

A 8.3 : Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population and Density of Population

Sl. No.	District	Percent of Urban Population to Total Population					Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)					
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 (P)	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Adilabad	15.92	19.34	23.13	26.53	27.68	62	80	102	129	154	170
2	Nizamabad	15.94	19.21	20.27	18.11	23.03	127	165	211	256	295	321
3	Karimnagar	10.72	15.79	20.55	19.44	26.08	136	166	206	257	295	322
4	Medak	8.51	11.97	14.47	14.36	24.02	129	152	186	234	275	313
5	Hyderabad	65.88	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	266	362	10,418	14,499	17,649	18,480
6	Rangareddy	-	23.83	47.23	54.20	70.32	-	-	211	340	477	707
7	Mahaboobnagar	8.97	10.93	11.12	10.57	15.00	86	105	133	167	191	219
8	Nalgonda	6.69	11.38	11.87	13.32	19.00	111	128	160	200	228	245
9	Warangal	13.43	17.24	19.39	19.20	28.34	120	145	179	219	253	274
10	Khammam	13.59	16.98	20.23	19.81	23.43	67	86	109	138	161	175
11	Srikakulam	10.65	10.89	12.50	10.98	16.16	232	266	336	398	435	462
12	Vizianagaram	-	15.94	17.22	18.33	20.93	-	-	276	323	344	358
13	Visakhapatnam	22.30	31.28	39.83	39.95	47.51	171	204	231	294	343	384
14	East Godavari	19.23	22.21	23.80	23.50	25.52	241	282	342	420	454	477
15	West Godavari	17.71	20.77	20.71	19.74	20.55	254	305	371	454	491	508
16	Krishna	27.25	32.54	35.82	32.08	41.01	238	286	349	424	480	519
17	Guntur	24.98	27.53	28.89	28.80	33.89	201	250	302	360	392	429
18	Prakasam	11.07	14.99	16.45	15.28	19.52	-	109	132	156	174	192
19	SPS Nellore	15.77	20.76	23.79	22.45	29.07	99	123	154	183	204	227
20	Y.S.R	14.18	19.37	24.03	22.59	34.10	87	103	126	148	169	188
21	Kurnool	20.30	24.49	25.84	23.16	28.26	80	105	136	168	200	229
22	Ananthapur	17.77	20.84	23.50	25.26	28.09	92	111	133	166	190	213
23	Chittoor	13.45	16.88	19.80	21.65	29.47	126	145	181	215	247	275
ANDHRA PRADESH		19.31	23.32	26.89	27.30	33.49	131	157	195	242	277	308
INDIA		17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	27.82	144	177	216	273	325	382

Source: Census of India, Government of India
Note: P: Provisional

A 8.4 : Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population ages 7 years and above)

Sl. No.	District	1961			1981			2001			2011 (P)		
		Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Adilabad	18.76	4.54	11.72	27.81	9.58	18.79	64.98	40.30	52.68	71.22	51.99	61.55
2	Nizamabad	22.98	5.73	14.33	31.89	11.70	21.73	64.91	39.48	52.02	72.66	52.33	62.25
3	Karimnagar	21.16	4.59	12.89	31.87	11.07	21.50	67.09	42.75	54.90	74.72	55.18	64.87
4	Medak	23.31	4.74	14.05	32.00	10.87	21.53	64.33	38.66	51.65	72.50	52.49	62.53
5	Hyderbad	45.88	23.67	35.05	66.72	49.22	58.33	83.74	73.50	78.80	83.35	78.42	80.96
6	Rangareddy		Not Formed		39.09	19.28	29.41	75.26	56.49	66.16	84.00	71.82	78.05
7	Mahaboobnagar	21.51	5.44	13.46	28.12	10.56	19.42	56.63	31.89	44.41	66.27	45.65	56.06
8	Nalgonda	22.00	5.80	14.11	31.59	13.00	22.44	69.23	44.68	57.15	74.93	55.05	65.05
9	Warangal	23.72	6.63	15.37	33.12	13.61	23.55	68.88	45.09	57.13	75.91	56.45	66.16
10	Khammam	22.04	8.13	15.23	33.16	17.68	25.59	66.11	47.44	56.89	73.20	57.85	65.46
11	Srikakulam	24.70	7.04	15.71	32.65	13.02	22.72	67.19	43.68	55.31	72.25	52.56	62.30
12	Vizianagaram		Not Formed		30.98	12.55	21.74	62.37	39.91	51.07	69.04	50.16	59.49
13	Visakhapatanm	25.03	9.31	17.15	36.49	18.99	27.83	69.68	50.12	59.96	75.47	60.00	67.70
14	East Godavari	33.40	18.59	26.00	41.71	28.86	35.31	70.00	60.94	65.48	74.91	67.82	71.35
15	West Godavari	38.12	23.35	30.76	43.58	31.59	37.61	78.05	68.99	73.53	77.63	71.05	74.32
16	Krishna	38.80	23.21	31.15	48.60	34.61	41.71	74.39	63.19	68.85	79.13	69.62	74.37
17	Guntur	37.34	17.74	27.66	45.25	26.60	36.06	71.24	53.74	62.54	75.40	60.64	67.99
18	Prakasam		Not Formed		40.52	18.01	29.39	69.35	45.08	57.38	73.53	53.40	63.53
19	SPS Nellore	30.06	12.17	21.13	41.04	23.09	32.16	73.67	56.38	65.08	75.93	62.30	69.15
20	Y.S.R	33.63	9.35	21.75	43.91	17.77	31.11	75.83	49.54	62.83	78.41	57.26	67.88
21	Kurnool	32.94	9.63	21.41	39.96	17.06	28.73	65.96	40.03	53.22	71.36	50.81	61.13
22	Ananthapur	31.67	8.91	20.61	40.84	16.52	29.02	68.38	43.34	56.13	74.09	54.31	64.28
23	Chittoor	31.58	9.82	20.94	43.06	20.24	31.85	77.62	55.78	66.77	81.15	63.65	72.36
ANDHRA PRADESH		30.19	12.03	21.20	39.26	20.39	29.94	70.32	50.43	60.47	75.56	59.74	67.66
INDIA				28.30	46.89	24.82	36.23	75.26	53.67	64.84	82.14	65.46	74.04

Source: Census of India, Government of India
Note: P: Provisional

A 8.5 : School Dropout Rates

Year	Class I - V			Class I - VII			Class I - X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1971-72	69.34	72.53	70.65	77.80	86.91	81.59	87.62	94.37	90.56
1981-82	58.48	62.87	60.31	64.40	73.19	67.98	78.28	85.91	81.35
1991-92	52.15	57.04	54.28	61.17	69.17	64.65	72.76	79.31	75.54
2001-02	35.36	33.64	34.54	51.98	55.77	53.78	71.62	73.28	72.37
2002-03	33.74	30.91	32.39	49.93	53.22	51.52	67.46	71.02	69.12
2003-04	42.42	42.80	42.61	52.71	55.92	54.27	65.08	68.53	66.70
2004-05	31.77	32.14	31.95	51.96	54.46	53.17	62.30	65.24	63.69
2005-06	24.61	24.85	24.73	50.26	52.37	51.30	62.24	65.20	63.67
2006-07	26.76	27.32	27.04	42.14	44.32	43.22	62.99	65.33	64.13
2007-08	19.10	18.48	18.79	33.26	35.23	34.24	62.30	64.00	63.13
2008-09	16.14	15.15	15.65	34.39	35.41	34.89	60.12	61.38	60.73
2009-10	16.34	15.24	15.80	26.38	26.50	26.44	52.73	54.02	53.36
2010-11	18.10	16.73	17.43	22.56	22.11	22.34	45.83	46.59	46.21
2011-12	15.92	15.27	15.60	21.51	20.06	20.79	45.43	45.99	45.71

Source: School Education Department

A 8.6 : Enrolment of Children in Schools

Sl.No	Year	Pre Primary	I-V Classes	VI&VII Classes	VIII-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
1	2000-2001	324418	8905953	2071461	2004587	6110	13312529
2	2001-2002	515790	8626241	2260895	2184462	5615	13593003
3	2002-2003	526100	8533631	2459624	2371996	5604	13896955
4	2003-2004	448264	7975659	2502130	2597200	6233	13529486
5	2004-2005	300302	7692411	2576184	2835173	6998	13411068
6	2005-2006	478012	7391922	2643305	2991162	7522	13511923
7	2006-2007	709233	7363237	2666222	3105289	7249	13851230
8	2007-2008	687041	7173537	2612882	3211461	6820	13691741
9	2008-2009	708817	7108373	2535044	3296180	10746	13659160
10	2009-2010	418114	7137291	2478006	3312157	20788	13366356
11	2010-2011	390476	7124940	2525632	3256850	20288	13318186
12	2011-2012	410086	7084567	2606413	3267222	22636	13390924

Source: Directorate of School Education

A 8.7 : Performance in SSC Examinations

Year	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1996-97	280722	183167	463889	159718	103185	262903	56.90	56.33	56.67
1997-98	289477	194492	483969	134677	91637	226314	46.52	47.12	46.76
1998-99	291152	200302	491454	152700	106140	258840	52.45	52.99	52.67
1999-2K	299754	214895	514649	164421	119217	283638	54.85	55.48	55.11
2000-01	331673	242882	574555	214761	159358	374119	64.75	65.61	65.11
2001-02	351007	266374	617381	239777	180714	420491	68.31	67.84	68.11
2002-03	373703	291252	664955	280435	218257	498692	75.04	74.94	75.00
2003-04	409084	326584	735668	330324	262282	592606	80.75	80.31	80.55
2004-05	443230	365697	808927	319521	266260	585781	72.09	72.81	72.41
2005-06	473299	406953	880252	346599	297375	643974	73.23	73.07	73.16
2006-07	490845	435977	926822	351079	313028	664107	71.53	71.80	71.65
2007-08	503253	453624	956877	378120	344008	722128	75.14	75.84	75.47
2008-09	521117	480412	1001529	409481	379987	789468	78.58	79.10	78.83
2009-10	548335	514477	1062812	445659	421935	867594	81.27	82.01	81.63
2010-11	538112	511583	1049695	445082	427257	872339	82.71	83.52	83.10
2011-12	537478	512211	1049689	467479	454642	922121	86.98	88.76	87.85

Source: School Education Department

A 8.8 : No. of Junior Colleges Category- wise and District-wise in the State 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	APR-JC	Co-operative	Disa-abled Wel-fare	Gov-ernment	Govt. Voc. Jr. Col-leges	Govt. of India	In-cen-tive	Pri- vate Aided	Pri- vate Un-aided	Rail- way	Social Wel- fare	Tribal Wel- fare	Voca- tional	Com- posite	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Srikakulam	-	2	-	42	-	-	2	-	86	-	10	3	9	-	154
2	Vizianagaram	1	-	-	22	-	-		2	102	-	8	6	30	3	174
3	Visakhapatnam	-	3	-	31	1	1	1	8	205	-	9	9	41	3	312
4	East Godavari	2	4	-	37	1	-	2	14	249	-	9	4	72	-	394
5	West Godavari	-	7	-	30	-	-		10	179	-	6	3	54	-	289
6	Krishna	1	8	-	23	-	1	12	14	214	1	6	-	29	4	313
7	Guntur	3	4	1	20	1	1	6	23	222	-	6	-	32	8	327
8	Prakasam	-	3	-	31	-	-	3	12	122	-	9	-	16	3	199
9	P.S.Nellore	1	2	-	26	-	-	2	7	124	-	10	2	12	5	191
10	Kadapa	-	1	-	25	-	-	4	23	104	-	12	-	16	-	185
11	Chittoor	2	-	-	55	2	1	11	4	183	-	10	1	23	-	292
12	Ananthapur	1	1	-	39	2	1	7	7	109	1	9	-	6	-	183
13	Kurnool	2	3	-	39	1	1	9	10	113	-	9	3	16	2	208
14	Mahabubnagar	-	5	1	56	1	-	12	-	139	-	11	1	51	-	277
15	Nalgonda	1	10	-	29	1	-	8	4	183	-	6	2	27	-	271
16	Warangal	2	9	-	43	1	-	7	7	212	1	12	4	35	2	335
17	Khammam	-	3	-	40	-	-	5	1	147	-	7	9	38	1	251
18	Karimnagar	-	8	-	58	-	-	9	1	163	-	11	1	26	-	277
19	Adilabad	-	2	-	45	-	-	5	-	99	-	10	7	23	-	191
20	Nizamabad	1	2	-	31	-	-	5	3	84	-	10	1	8	1	146
21	Medak	-	1	-	47	-	-	1	1	106	-	10	1	19	-	186
22	Rangareddy	-	8	-	21	-	3	3	5	447	-	9	1	48	-	545
23	Hyderabad	1	8	-	22	1	1	-	23	297	1	1	-	67	14	436
	Total	18	94	2	812	12	10	114	179	3889	4	200	58	698	46	6,136

Source: - Director of Intermediate Education

A 8.9 : Family Welfare Program

(Nos. Lakh)

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr to Sep)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IUD	1.63	1.63	1.50	3.20	1.36
Oral Pill Users	1.36	1.22	1.24	2.45	2.36
Contraceptive Condoms Users	3.25	3.08	2.94	5.50	3.48
Vasectomies	0.30	0.23	0.14	0.14	0.05
Tubectomies	6.68	6.43	5.43	5.27	2.30
Total Sterilization	6.99	6.65	5.57	5.41	2.35
Medical Termination of Pregnancy	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02
Deliveries conducted by 24 hours PHC	0.80	0.85	0.80	0.73	0.33
Beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana	4.51	2.63	2.55	2.62	1.03
Immunization					
TT (Pregnant Women)	17.11	17.09	16.46	16.33	11.18 (upto Dec12)
DPT	15.00	15.01	14.60	14.58	7.04
Polio	15.00	14.97	14.63	14.57	7.04
BCG	15.18	15.24	14.79	14.96	7.18
Measles	14.57	14.85	14.79	14.33	7.00
Full Immunisation	14.67	14.85	14.50	14.19	6.93
Hepatitis -B	15.11	14.97	14.45	14.34	7.03
Vitamin - A	13.67	14.70	14.35	9.10	3.47
Urban Health Services					
Out patients treated	13.34	13.46	14.75	17.75	6.61
TT given Ante-Natal	2.76	3.36	3.45	0.67	0.23
Children fully immunised	1.11	1.29	1.47	0.59	0.20
Emergency cases transported	17.60	14.06	11.33	9.14	7.99

Source: Family Welfare Department

A 8.10 : Health Camps conducted under Arogyasri Health Care Trust up to Sep.12

Sl. No	District	Cards covered	Camps Conducted	Patient Screened	Patient Referred	Out - patient	In - patient	Thereapies preauthed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	6.95	1701	272402	10516	56862	31944	28925
2	Nizamabad	6.80	1736	330465	14631	101021	41989	37710
3	Karimnagar	10.44	1311	254567	9648	256030	87687	81499
4	Medak	7.60	1442	264693	9538	85074	54024	48112
5	Hyderbad	7.07	1366	325183	6705	131768	106061	94262
6	Rangareddy	10.94	1710	274725	9132	161976	100928	90453
7	Mahaboobnagar	10.09	1700	273392	12458	107086	79834	70307
8	Nalgonda	9.67	1707	244966	9211	159017	85526	76939
9	Warangal	10.19	1513	330237	13823	301271	98281	88753
10	Khammam	7.52	1661	284164	14222	147318	48306	43833
11	Srikakulam	7.73	1632	244734	14178	87595	57845	54019
12	Vizianagaram	6.53	1392	249508	10965	84956	51235	46673
13	Visakhapatanm	11.05	1461	246156	15178	153555	81798	74193
14	East Godavari	15.13	1680	328282	14712	288789	133833	122739
15	West Godavari	11.36	1678	316884	13723	322216	102145	94196
16	Krishna	11.86	1298	226306	13545	254557	119992	109622
17	Guntur	14.00	1295	263055	14776	377376	127294	112264
18	Prakasam	8.70	1297	225640	12346	204224	77645	68900
19	SPS Nellore	8.21	1251	201093	11695	248375	93161	80612
20	Y.S.R.	7.42	1363	237217	12663	126250	55700	49012
21	Kurnool	10.92	1627	263399	11897	73213	63374	56107
22	Ananthapur	10.61	1787	288915	18410	90040	53715	48708
23	Chittoor	10.11	1783	352315	19967	262055	65520	57705
Andhra Pradesh		220.90	35391	6298298	293939	4080624	1817837	1635543

Source: Aarogyasri Health Care Trust

A 8.11 : Rajiv Yuvashakti Program

Item	Members (No.)	Subsidy Rs.Crore	Beneficiary Contribution (Rs.crore)	Bank Loan (Rs.crore)	Total Project Cost (Rs.crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07					
Target	106250	107.50	70.25	524.75	702.50
Sanction	72736	91.61	46.26	323.54	461.41
Grounded	46660	58.19	29.52	205.31	293.02
2007-08					
Target	35000	40.00	24.00	176.00	240.00
Sanction	39025	53.33	26.99	186.02	266.34
Grounded	26714	35.23	17.90	124.45	177.58
2008-09					
Target	40000	50.00	25.00	175.00	250.00
Sanction	40658	49.18	25.01	177.47	251.65
Grounded	26080	31.63	16.06	111.73	159.42
2010-11					
Target	5000	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00
Sanction	5253	10.51	5.25	36.77	52.53
Grounded	3653	6.89	3.51	24.47	34.87
2011-12					
Target	7667	23.00	-	30.67	53.67
Sanction	8438	23.61	2.55	49.71	75.87
Grounded	6441	18.78	2.65	37.04	58.47
2012-13 (up to Nov,2012)					
Target	9000	27.00	-	63.00	90.00
Sanction	6945	17.49	0.84	37.42	55.75
Grounded	83	0.24	0.03	0.51	0.78

Source: Youth Services Department

A 8.12 : Number of Houses Completed under Weaker Sections Housing Programme

Sl. No.	Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pre 1983-84	51565	0	51565
2	1983-84	102893	0	102893
3	1984-85	97537	0	97537
4	1985-86	162608	0	162608
5	1986-87	174684	0	174684
6	1987-88	138007	0	138007
7	1988-89	138227	0	138227
8	1989-90	97568	617	98185
9	1990-91	77057	3363	80420
10	1991-92	203066	11284	214350
11	1992-93	163204	35698	198902
12	1993-94	208999	54161	263160
13	1994-95	216593	47469	264062
14	1995-96	279555	55034	334589
15	1996-97	317776	36677	354453
16	1997-98	332715	31516	364231
17	1998-99	359178	15385	374563
18	1999-2000	231565	29878	261443
19	2000-01	134191	9415	143606
20	2001-02	208265	3785	212050
21	2002-03	318899	12500	331399
22	2003-04	353197	22228	375425
23	2004-05	493747	34805	528552
24	2005-06	595647	87596	683243
25	2006-07	490405	83441	573846
26	2007-08	842986	38115	881101
27	2008-09	1274249	92732	1366981
28	2009-10	692701	59363	752064
29	2010-11	485367	49805	535172
30	2011-12	487882	37011	524893
31	2012-13 (up to Sep.12)	190927	12548	203475
Total		9921260	864426	10785686

Source: A.P. State Housing Corporation Limited.

A 8.13 : Self Help Group Bank Linkages & Pavala Vaddi

Parameters	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coverage of Groups (Nos)	3,66,489	431515	483601	413625	389444	352485
Amount of Loan (Rs.crore)	3063.87	5882.79	6684.07	6501.35	7092.71	8084.16
No. of Branches	3,950	4,000	4,150	4,274	4,286	4,324
Per Group Finance (Rs.)	83,601	136,329	137,498	157,180	182,123	229,347
Groups Per Branch	93	108	118	97	91	82
No of Groups availed Pavala Vaddi	290825	554359	714930	426611	1133269	1983319
Amount of Pavala Vaddi (Rs.Crore)	50.02	112.3	195.3	143.47	534.78	895.37

Source:-SERP - Rural Development Department

A 8.14 : Indira Kranthi Patham- Financial Achievements

(Amount Rs. Crore)

Component	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Institutions and Human Capacity Building	125.85	91.13	102.51	142.17	159.72	148.45
Community Investment Fund	135.68	50.84	79.70	28.16	52.38	121.19
Project Management	23.81	21.15	26.99	31.45	35.43	68.43
Supporting Pilot Program	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Support for Persons with Disabilities	6.19	4.41	2.33	3.62	0.00	0.00
G. SERP Total	291.57	167.60	211.53	205.41	247.53	338.07

Source: SERP - Rural Development Department

Note: APRPRP has ended by Sep, 2011, an amount of Rs.255.94 Crore is incurred under APRIGP from October 2011 to September 2012.

A 8.15 : Physical Achievements of Indira Kranthi Patham from 2007-08 to 2012-13 up to Sep12

Sl. No	Indicators	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to Sep12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Number of SHGs formed*	No.	708315	850671	949066	994595	1059101	1059101
2	Number of SHG members*	No.	8832828	10182181	10675321	11102494	11548174	11548174
3	Number of SHGs for PWDs*	No.	21580	23069	24505	30239	37378	41695
4	Number of PWD Members*	No.	200758	213197	223081	279161	342176	377891
5	Number of Acres to be Accessed to the Poor*	Lakh Acres	0.57	1.79	4.05	4.72	8.76	8.76
6	Number of Acres of Land under NPM#	Lakh Acres	6.75	13.24	18.15	27.06	30	29.09
7	No. of Villages covered under NPM #	No.	1715	3171	4114	8033	8556	11000
8	Number of Beneficiary Farmers from NPM#	Lakh .No.	2	3.18	4.57	10.47	11.89	17.07
9	Number of Bulk Milk Chilling Units established*	No.	85	158	193	199	210	187
10	Number of Village Milk Procurement Centers*	No.	1481	2806	4000	4225	4225	4225
11	Number of milk producers Benefited *	No.	64498	138910	148000	150000	151000	151000
12	Number of Service Jobs created#	No.	65000	73891	40292	55801	138037	34902
13	Number of Beneficiary Families of Insurance#	Lakh No.	38.82	81.27	81.1	91.77	96	100.38
14	Nutrition cum Day Care centers *	No.	70	600	1000	2358	4201	4264
15	Mandal Level Social Action Committees Formed *	No.	432	516	516	517	870	1101
16	Family Counseling centers run by SHGs.*	No.	229	238	283	332	609	609
17	No. of cases resolved *	No.	7344	10971	13992	19291	26433	32017

Source: SERP - Rural Development Department

A 8.16 : Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Performance

(Rs. Lakh)

SL. No.		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Allocation									
	Central	4239	5306	5306	5886	8980	10616	10887	12557	11472
	State	1413	1769	1769	1962	2994	3539	3629	4186	3824
	Total	5652	7075	7075	7848	11974	14155	14516	16743	15296
II	Releases									
	Central	3935	5306	5263	5776	9044	10614	11413	12609	5736
	State	1015	1519	1731	2568	3072	2119	3613	3673	3988
	Total	4950	6825	6995	8343	12116	12732	15025	16282	9724
III	Expenditure	5632	6971	7066	9011	12377	12387	16222	18792	9911
IV	Group Loaning (Groups)									
	Target:									
	Physical (Nos)	4748	5943	5943	10987	10987	7337	8384	9967	10025
	Financial	2374	2971	2971	5493	4812	6018	7258	8330	7648
	Achievement:									9994
	Financial	2650	2988	4778	42767	4416	6643	8471	9864	4963
V	Individual Beneficiaries									
	Target:									
	Physical (Nos)	13564	16979	16979	10463	10463	20231	14555	17304	5496
	Financial	1017	1273	1273	785	1197	762	726	833	765
	Achievement:									
	Physical (Nos)	15384	16954	9677	7887	12538	8656	12128	18771	7317
	Financial	1106	1241	778	667	922	632	1137	1223	613
VI	Infrastructure (Financial)									
	Target	1130	1415	1415	785	1197	1416	726	833	765
	Achievement	705	800	583	714	925	1050	966	857	248
VII	Training (Financial)									
	Target	565	707	707	785	1197	2831	5806	6664	6118
	Achievement	532	476	693	1000	5338	3613	5612	6849	4087
VIII	Total No. of Beneficiaries Assisted	166326	260611	160492	638843	51331	163226	183072	215613	105746

Source: SERP - Rural Development Department

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	29.60	42.00	25.50	37.20
2009-10*	22.80	17.70	21.10	33.80	20.90	29.80
Number of People below Poverty Line						
						<i>(Lakhs)</i>
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	153.96	2440.31	763.37	3203.68
2004-05*	180.00	55.00	235.10	3258.10	814.10	4072.20
2009-10*	127.90	48.70	176.60	2782.10	764.70	3546.80

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.

Note: * As per Tendulkar Committee report

**A 9.2 : Labour Force Participation Rates per 1000 Population
(Current daily status)**

Year	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
1999-2000	582	387	484	515	220	370
2004-05	586	399	492	531	237	387
2009-10	578	376	477	536	197	371
Urban						
1999-2000	517	158	341	528	123	335
2004-05	567	210	388	561	150	364
2009-10	545	170	363	550	129	350

Source: National Sample Survey Office, Government of India.

**A 9.3 : Work Force Participation Rates per 1000 Population
(Current daily status)**

Year	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
1999-2000	535	355	445	478	204	344
2004-05	528	350	439	488	216	355
2009-10	536	347	441	501	182	346
Urban						
1999-2000	480	144	315	490	111	309
2004-05	523	192	358	519	133	334
2009-10	522	154	343	522	117	329

Source: National Sample Survey Office, Government of India.

A 9.4 : Unemployment Rates* on usual Principal and Subsidiary status

NSSO Round	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
50th Round (1993-94)	4	30	12	45
55th Round (1993-2000)	8	39	15	47
61st Round (2004-2005)	7	36	17	45
66th Round (2009-2010) - Key results	12	31	16	34

Source: National Sample Survey Office Reports*

Note: Unemployment rate is number of unemployed based on Principal Status + Subsidiary Status (PS+SS) per 1000 population of labour force

A 9.5 : Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Andhra Pradesh

(No. of Persons)

Sl.No.	Years	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	March, 1966	656003	300738	956741
2	March,1970	689464	294929	984393
3	March,1980	1106201	296700	1402901
4	March,1990	1368152	362500	1730652
5	March,2000	1503280	568362	2071642
6	March,2001	1489108	586154	2075262
7	March,2002	1462190	588541	2050731
8	March,2003	1475454	625335	2100789
9	March,2004	1443979	567666	2011645
10	March,2005	1395814	646966	2042780
11	March,2006	1374735	626719	2001454
12	March,2007	1393509	659633	2053142
13	March,2008	1365633	725298	2090931
14	March,2009	1357884	724916	2082800
15	March,2010	1350287	751357	2101644
16	March,2011	1277371	782457	2059828
17	March,2012	1276054	751854	2027908

Source: Employment and Training Department

A 10.1 : Outlay and Expenditure during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and First Annual Plan of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head / Sub-Head of Development	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11	
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A Economic Services									
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	847.49	994.04	2242.29	2933.79	1250.30	1583.78	1521.24	1889.75
2	Rural Development	1574.01	1448.03	2901.49	2731.11	2924.14	3087.75	3627.01	4035.45
3	Special Area Development	594.69	877.63	120.00	120.00	25.00	57.86	25.00	15.45
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	12973.60	12215.96	16471.50	9001.45	15453.19	11739.38	14864.60	9678.02
5	Energy	259.15	46.50	391.68	18.24	171.96	30.26	489.96	530.78
6	Industry and Minerals	473.01	436.93	571.75	262.38	774.78	240.21	734.74	404.82
7	Transport	1431.89	1689.05	2483.16	2228.31	1492.76	2101.72	1995.78	1948.71
8	Communications								
9	Science, Technology and Environment	3.14	3.63	2.97	2.32	7.69	1.78	3.30	2.29
10	General Economic Services	1343.90	1228.58	1942.58	863.55	571.97	896.73	716.98	385.41
	Total Economic Services	19500.88	18940.35	27127.42	18161.15	22671.78	19739.48	23978.60	18890.70
B Social Services									
1	General Education	732.11	631.16	1615.36	854.01	1168.23	678.09	1751.55	1586.42
2	Sports & Youth Services	92.04	99.52	123.69	62.54	53.28	40.61	61.31	50.97
3	Technical Education	86.93	59.07	119.23	62.71	646.45	328.73	534.63	360.46
4	Art & Culture	35.56	10.52	71.74	43.32	58.28	64.45	58.91	100.03
5	Medical & Public Health	760.28	663.94	1317.09	1066.81	1412.00	1326.48	1550.42	1588.42
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	831.86	697.55	1434.98	792.94	780.69	961.53	761.86	1034.57
7	Housing	4853.17	2780.52	5907.42	4098.66	1808.01	1413.54	1808.38	1643.01
8	Urban Development	1464.58	1427.03	2768.21	2681.29	2152.91	2255.52	2748.04	2742.29
9	Information & Publicity	15.00	52.40	54.00	96.67	50.00	50.16	27.89	25.95
10	Welfare of SC,ST,BC & Minorities	1465.17	1259.73	2232.73	1866.06	1856.57	1846.04	2529.55	2901.55
11	Labour and Employment	15.76	25.49	170.86	73.83	43.75	32.04	68.60	31.48
12	Social Security & Welfare	218.73	218.57	440.76	417.61	404.69	300.12	307.39	190.74
13	Nutrition (WD &CW)	250.00	233.68	240.18	205.67	280.42	200.70	465.32	222.74
	Total Social Services	10821.19	8159.18	16496.25	12322.12	10715.27	9497.98	12673.85	12478.64
C General Services		177.93	71.26	376.33	134.42	109.70	153.51	147.56	207.02
Grand Total		30500.00	27170.79	44000.00	30617.69	33496.75	29390.97	36800.00	31576.36

Source: Planning Department

A 10.1 Outlay and Expenditure during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and First Annual Plan of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

(Rs.crore)

Sl. No.	Head / Sub-Head of Development	Annual Plan 2011-12		Total 5 Annual Plans(2007-08 to 2011-12)				Annual Plan 2012-13			
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	% Exp. to Actual Outlay	% Exp. to Total Exp.	Approved Outlay	Expenditure (upto Dec.12)	% Exp. to Approved Outlay	% Exp. to Total Exp.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	Economic Services										
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	2097.06	3000.49	7958.37	10401.86	130.70	6.58	2794.78	1033.37	36.97	4.24
2	Rural Development	4243.18	5027.89	15269.84	16330.24	106.94	10.33	5496.73	3547.06	64.53	14.56
3	Special Area Development	25.00	16.57	789.69	1087.51	137.71	0.69	15.00	3.38	22.57	0.01
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	14969.63	11389.05	74732.52	54023.86	72.29	34.19	14974.00	6459.20	43.14	26.52
5	Energy	655.83	1524.17	1968.58	2149.95	109.21	1.36	415.32	94.34	22.72	0.39
6	Industry and Minerals	632.44	334.08	3186.71	1678.42	52.67	1.06	784.10	462.73	59.01	1.90
7	Transport	2928.65	2015.86	10332.23	9983.65	96.63	6.32	3645.06	1672.18	45.88	6.87
8	Communications										
9	Science, Technology and Environment	7.63	2.25	24.72	12.28	49.68	0.01	10.50	14.87	141.65	0.06
10	General Economic Services	1230.43	987.52	5805.85	4361.78	75.13	2.76	1570.93	1089.41	69.35	4.47
	Total Economic Services	26789.84	24297.89	120068.51	100029.56	83.31	63.30	29706.41	14376.55	48.40	59.03
B	Social Services										
1	General Education	2726.94	2559.12	7994.19	6308.80	78.92	3.99	2796.91	1268.50	45.35	5.21
2	Sports & Youth Services	87.33	103.41	417.64	357.05	85.49	0.23	268.83	46.31	17.23	0.19
3	Technical Education	583.26	453.93	1970.50	1264.90	64.19	0.80	738.51	351.93	47.65	1.45
4	Art & Culture	120.20	71.80	344.68	290.11	84.17	0.18	66.01	34.72	52.60	0.14
5	Medical & Public Health	1712.89	1642.63	6752.68	6288.27	93.12	3.98	1923.52	1129.76	58.73	4.64
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	1093.36	579.26	4902.75	4065.85	82.93	2.57	1060.86	601.71	56.72	2.47
7	Housing	2311.38	1760.81	16688.36	11696.54	70.09	7.40	1917.00	1400.20	73.04	5.75
8	Urban Development	3180.65	2806.88	12314.38	11913.01	96.74	7.54	3759.80	1495.18	39.77	6.14
9	Information & Publicity	27.55	100.09	174.44	325.27	186.47	0.21	127.55	70.05	54.92	0.29
10	Welfare of SC,ST,BC & Minorities	3182.45	4062.34	11266.46	11935.73	105.94	7.55	5189.35	3130.48	60.33	12.85
11	Labour and Employment	73.75	28.55	372.72	191.39	51.35	0.12	74.24	12.95	17.44	0.05
12	Social Security & Welfare	321.56	166.33	1693.13	1293.36	76.39	0.82	386.98	127.70	33.00	0.52
13	Nutrition (WD & CW)	531.27	436.86	1767.19	1299.65	73.54	0.82	510.51	234.11	45.86	0.96
	Total Social Services	15952.57	14772.01	66659.13	57229.93	85.85	36.22	18820.06	9903.60	52.62	40.66
C	General Services	257.59	195.16	1069.11	761.37	71.22	0.48	408.53	74.08	18.13	0.30
	Grand Total	43000.00	39265.05	187796.75	158020.86	84.14	100.00	48935.00	24354.23	49.77	100.00

Source: Planning Department