

Government of Andhra Pradesh

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

2010 - 11

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

A.P. SECRETARIAT, HYDERABAD.



The Economic Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of India prepares and submits the Economic Survey to the Parliament every year, a day before the presentation of regular budget. The State Government also prepares the Socio-Economic Survey Report every year and places it before both the Houses of the State Legislature along with budget documents on the day of budget presentation.

Besides highlighting the overall performance of the economy of the state, the Socio-Economic Survey report captures the main macro-economic aggregates and indicators of physical performance under various schemes/programmes implemented during the year by Government departments in the state. Over all these years, there has been a growing demand for the Socio-Economic Survey Report from various quarters. People's representatives, academicians, research scholars, students and general public have made use of this compendium and this report has turned out to be a unique volume encapsulating the social and economic change in the state of Andhra Pradesh during the year.





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1. GENERAL REVIEW

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with abundant natural and human resources amid competitive socio-economic advantages. The state has a geographical area of 275.04 lakh hectares accounting for 8.37% of the Country's area constituting the 4th largest State in the country. With a projected population of 8.47 Crores as on 1st March, 2011, the state accounts for 7.16% of country's population making it the 5th most populous State. The State, situated in a tropical region and has the 974 km long coastline and stands as the 2nd longest in the country having rich potential for marine fisheries.

The state has 63,814 Sq.Kms of Forest area constituting 23.2 % the total geographical area. Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of physiographic features ranging from high hills, undulating plains to a coastal deltaic environment. The state 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).

Andhra Pradesh has bountiful natural resources endowed with fertile land, water and conducive agro-climatic conditions. It is an agriculturally-prosperous state and largest producer of rice in India. 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 fruit varieties of mango, grapes, guava, sapota, papaya and bananas. Andhra Pradesh has emerged as a most preferred destination in the Country for Information Technology and IT enabled services and become home for Indian IT majors. With several holy pilgrim centres, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations the state is an important tourist attractive place both for national and international travelers.

Economy:

The economy of Andhra Pradesh since formation has progressed rather slowly and turned vibrant over a period of time. The

broad picture of the A.P. economy since independence appears to follow the millennial historic flow indicating rise, decline and eventual restoration. A.P's economy like the national economy broke from the past growth trend in and around 1980.

The average annual growth of the economy of the Andhra Pradesh till beginning of 80s was a little over 3% and progressed towards a higher growth trajectory after 80s. The State, since its formation to the beginning of Second Five Year Plan, has successfully implemented various policy initiatives and growth oriented programs focusing essentially on poverty alleviation and employment generation to record higher growth.

After a moderate performance during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02), the economy of the State accelerated in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) to register impressive growth. The growth momentum continued during the 11th Plan also, as the State registered an average GSDP growth rate(at 2004-05 prices) of 7.93% against All-India's GDP growth rate of 8.16% during the first four years(2007-08 to 2010-11) of 11th Five Year Plan.

Due to a number of strategic initiatives put in place in the State, by and large the living standards of the people have improved. The strength of the economy is evident from the remarkable transition to a high growth path, which has been achieved in the recent years.

Macro-Economic Aggregates:

The state economy witnessed the strongest phase since 2004-05 onwards. While the Nation's economy grew at an impressive rate of 8.62% the performance of the State economy was even more impressive with the average growth of 8.75% during 2005-06 to 2009-10. The distinguished feature of the state economy during this period was remarkable progress registered by all the three sectors of the economy.

The GSDP of the state for the year 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) Prices as per advance estimates is Rs.3,71,007 crores as against

Rs.3,40,712 crores for 2009-10 (Quick Estimates) reflecting a growth of 8.89% which is higher than the All India GDP growth rate of 8.58% during 2010-11. The sectoral growth of GSDP comprises of 8.39% in Agriculture sector, 7.79% in Industries sector and an impressive growth of 9.61% in the Services sector.

The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.60,224 in 2010-11 as against Rs.51,025 in 2009-10. At current prices, the Per Capita Income has increased by 18.03 percent while at constant (2004-05) prices, it has gone up from Rs.36,345 in 2009-10 to Rs.39,240 in 2010-11 registering a growth rate of 7.97 per cent.

Public Finance

The State's own tax revenues have grown by 5.45% in the year 2009-10 over the previous year i.e. 2008-09 and stood at Rs.35,176 crores. The State's own non-tax revenue has declined to Rs. 7,803 in the year 2009-10 from Rs.9,683 crores in 2008-09. Sales Tax continues to be the major source of revenue in the State. The revenue realized through Sales Tax during 2009-10 was Rs.23,640 Crores as against Rs.21,852 Crores during 2008-09 registering an increase of 8.18%. Out of total expenditure of Rs.78,688 Crores during the year 2009-10, capital expenditure constitute 17.53%.

Prices

The Average Daily Retail Prices of Rice (II sort), Groundnut Oil, Common Tamarind (without seed) and Onions (Gr II) have shown increasing trend where as Redgramdal (II sort) and Red Chillies Dry (Gr. II) prices have decreased during the year 2010(Jan.-Dec.) when compared to 2009(Jan-Dec.).

The Government has continuously monitored the price situation and took measures to bring down the prices of Onions, vegetables and other essential commodities by continuing the Market Intervention Scheme. Steps were also initiated to bring down the prices by procuring and selling at reasonable prices at Rythu Bazaars, the items of Onions,

vegetables, tamarind and other essential commodities.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI – IW) increased by 11.7% in the state during 2010 when compared to the previous year. The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour in the State has increased by 11.43% during when compared to the previous year. The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both Women and Men) have increased during the year 2010 (Jan-Dec.) when compared to the previous year.

Public Distribution

There are 44,498 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State. Out of them 6,586 are in urban areas and 37,912 are in rural areas. There are 1,79,16,901 White cards, 15,57,800 AAY and 93,200 Annapurna cards and 29,94,431 pink cards in the State. As a nutritional support to the poor, supply of rice to BPL families at Rs.2/- per kg is being implemented.

Seasonal Conditions

The rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2010-11 was 810 mm. as against the normal rainfall of 624 mm. recording an excess by 30 %. The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2010-11 was 333 mm as against the normal rainfall of 224mm recording an excess of 48%.

Agriculture - Advance Estimates 2010-11 Kharif

As per the advance estimates, the area under food grains during the year 2010-11 is expected to be 78.08 lakh hectares as against 66.66 lakh hectares during 2009-10, which is an increase by 17%. The total production of food grains for the year 2010-11 is estimated to touch 189.78 lakh tonnes as against 156 lakh tonnes during 2009-10, which shows an increase of 22%.

The area under Rice during 2010-11 (Kharif and Rabi) is estimated at 45.63 lakh hectares while it was 34.41 lakh hectares in 2009-10. The production estimates in 2010-11 (Kharif and Rabi) under rice is also expected to reach 134.33 lakh tonnes, while it was 108.78 lakh tonnes in 2009-10. During Kharif 2010,

12.02 lakh quintals of seed was distributed with a subsidy value of Rs. 155.86 crores.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan 2009-10 for the State was Rs. 32,500 Crores towards Agriculture Credit. The achievement under Agricultural credit disbursement was Rs.37,574 crores (115.61%).

During Kharif 2010, Rs. 16,372 crores (94%) Crop loans are disbursed against the target of Rs. 17,474 crores. Under Agricultural Term loans during Kharif 2010, Rs. 5046 crores (107%) is disbursed against the target of Rs. 4,696 crores. Over all achievement during Kharif 2010 is Rs. 21,418 crores against the Kharif target of Rs. 22,170 crores (97%).

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):

For the first time in the State, the “Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme” (WBCIS) is introduced during Kharif 2009 season on Red Chilly Crop in Guntur District on pilot basis and it was implemented successfully.

During Rabi 2009-10 season, Coriander, crop is notified on Pilot basis under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in Adilabad, Kadapa, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts.

During Kharif 2010 season Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme is extended to Red Chilly (I) & (UI) in Guntur and Warangal districts, Cotton (I) & (UI) in Adilabad, Khammam & Warangal districts, Sweet Lime (Mosambi) in Nalgonda and Oil Palm in West Godavari District.

Co-operation

The PACS have been re-organized from 4465 to 2940 in the State. Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to 35.25 lakh farmer members of the PACS. During 2009-10 MARKFED has achieved a business turnover of Rs. 1058.39 crores. 919 Consumer Cooperative Societies are functioning in the State with a turnover of Rs.151.30 crores as on March 2010.

Horticulture

Horticulture has emerged as a vital and growing element of farming, providing a wide range of choices to the farmers for crop diversification. It also provides ample opportunities for establishing number of food processing and agro-industries which generates substantial employment opportunities.

Andhra Pradesh is distinguished in production of several spices, fruits and vegetables viz., Chillies, Turmeric, Sweet Orange, Lime / Lemon, Papaya, Oil Palm; Mango, Banana, Grapes, Sapota, Pomegranate, Cocoa, Cashew, Tomato Brinjal, Bhendi, Tapioca and cut flowers.

The area under horticultural crops during 2009-10 is 19.60 lakh hect. The total value of exports of horticulture commodities is Rs.1721.66 Crores during 2009-10.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Livestock and dairying activity is more lucrative and provides sustainable daily income to nearly 60 Lakh families even during adverse seasonal conditions. The Livestock population in the state as per 2007 census consists of 112.23 lakh Cattle, 132.72 lakh Buffaloes, 255.39 lakh Sheep, 96.26 lakh Goats, 1239.85 lakh Poultry besides others. The growth of milk production is 9.0%, eggs 5.7% and meat production 12.6% during 2009-10. The animal health care is attended by 20 Veterinary Polyclinics, 3 Super Specialty Veterinary Hospitals, 278 Veterinary Hospitals, 1826 Veterinary Dispensaries, 42 Mobile Veterinary Clinics, and 3110 Rural Livestock Units in the state. 270.53 Lakh cases were treated, 4.22 Lakh castrations were done and 402.03 Lakh vaccinations were conducted by these institutions during the year 2010-11(up to 30-9-2010).

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh ranks First in Brackish water shrimp and Fresh water prawn production; Second in Fresh water fish production and Fifth in Marine fish production. About 1.4 million people are employed in this sector either directly or indirectly. During 2009-10, 12.93 lakh tonnes of fish/prawn is produced in Andhra Pradesh. About Rs.3,000 Crore worth of marine exports are taking place from the state which is nearly 40% of the marine exports from India.

Forestry

Forest area constitutes 23.2% of the total geographical area of the State. Out of the total forest area, Reserved Forest area accounted for 50,478 Sq. Kms. Protected forest forms 12,365 Sq. Kms. The 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.103.37 crores in 2009-10 and Rs.45.11 crores in 2010-11 (upto September 2010).

Sericulture

The economic advantages of Sericulture industry lies in its high employment potential with low investment. Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of Mulberry and tassar cocoons in the country. The farmers cultivating castor and Tapioca can utilise 30% of the castor / Tapioca leaf for rearing of Eri silk worms with out any deterioration in the yield of castor seed and Tapioca tuber, to get additional income of Rs.2,000 to 4,000. During 2010-11, up to Sept. 2010 DFLs Production including BVHDFLs in Govt.and Pvt. Sectors., is 47.784 Lakh Nos., CB Cocoon Production 19,688.58 MTs, BV Cocoon Production 347.161 MTs and Tasar cocoon Production 74.684 lakh Nos.

Marketing

There are 327 Agricultural Market Committees under which 891 market yards are notified in the State. The Market Committees have collected Rs.405.00 crores towards market fee during 2009-10 and Rs.250.00 crores during 2010-11 (upto Nov. 2010).

There is a network of 106 Rythu Bazars in the State in which about 45,000 farmers sells over 1.75 Lakh quintals of vegetables, on an average, every week directly to the consumers.

Industrial Development

Since beginning of Single Window Clearance Act in 2002, about 81,279 clearances were issued in respect of 48,449 units with a proposed investment of Rs.3,39,464 Crores and an employment potential of 11,54,913 persons as on 30-09-2010. After introduction of Industrial Policy in 1991, so far 3,012 industries have gone into production with an investment of Rs.63,483 crores providing employment to 4,55,129 persons. During the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, about 10,728 Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises are established providing employment to 1,81,375 persons involving an investment of Rs.7053.17 crores. The State has received Rs.16178.95 crores of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows as equity from January,2005 to September,2009.

Government of Andhra Pradesh have announced Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2010-2015, in the year 2010 extending various incentives for the MSME Sector and Large Industries.

There are 113 SEZs approved by the Government of India, of which 74 are notified and 27 are operationalised and created employment is at 82,606 so far.

Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India has 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.

The capital employed by 29 State Level Public Enterprises was Rs.28,601.63 crores, with a turn over of Rs.24,868.43 crores. 19 SLPEs, out of the 29 have made profit totalling to Rs.1126.38crores during 2007-08.

Mines and Geology

The State produces about 100 to 110 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 200 million cubic meters of dimensional stones and building materials. There are 1966 Mining leases and 8959 quarry leases for Major minerals (Industrial Minerals) and Minor Minerals (Construction Minerals) with an extent of 37,031 hectares and 13,189 hectares respectively. 10,140 Mineral Concession applications have been disposed in the year 2009-10 and 3791 in the year 2010-11(upto September 2010). A Mineral revenue of Rs. 958.42 Crores achieved upto September 2010 (1st half year) against the annual target of Rs.2695 Crores.

Commerce and Exports

IT software contributes more than 45 percent to the total exports. The exports from the State have recorded Rs.73,143 crores in the year 2009-10 while it was Rs.77,605 crores in the previous year 2008-09.

Irrigation

Under Jalayagnam Programme 86 projects (44 Major + 30 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 8 Modernisation) were considered for execution. With the above projects, including Minor Irrigation and APSIDC, 98.41 lakh acres (new) will be created besides stabilization of 22.26 lakh acres. During 2004-05 to 2009-10 (up to 10/2010), 12 projects were completed and water released for 21 more projects creating partial Irrigation Potential. The new IP created from 2004-05 to 2010-11 (upto Jan. 2011) is 22.94 lakh acres (new) and 3.87 lakh acres (stabilization).

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects has been taken up with a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. Under Minor Irrigation about 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres including 66,000 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj Department with an ayacut of 14.70 lakh acres.

Power

The installed capacity in the State up to the end of September 2010 (including share from Central Sector) is 14,769.96 MW. The energy available from various sources for use during 2010-11 was 37877 MU. The number of consumers served has increased from 218.27 lakhs to 223.53 lakhs to the end of September 2010. The per capita consumption has reached 929 KWh during 2009-10. 4197 sub-stations and 7,59,931 distribution transformers are existing. The annual total revenues from sale of power is Rs.14696.08 Crs. (including non-tariff income and excluding Govt. support/subsidies). Government has provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs.3652.81 Crs during the year 2010-11. The Tariff subsidy provided to agricultural sector is Rs 2074.31 Crs and cross subsidy to agricultural sector is Rs.2393.96 Crs. During 11th five year plan i.e. 2007-12, 2736 MW was already added to the present installed capacity (ie. 1336 MW under State sector, 108 MW is under Central sector, 1128 MW is under private, 164 MW is under Non conventional Energy Projects).

Roads

The total R&B Road Network in the State is 70,394 Kms as on 31-03-2010. Of this, the

National Highways constitute 4,730 Kms, the State Highways 10,470 Kms, Major District Roads 32,205 Kms and Rural Roads 22,989 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 is 1,34,687 Kms in the State as on 30-9-2010. Out of this, Other District Roads consist of 5,546 Kms, Major District Roads 1,203 Kms and Village roads 1,27,938 Kms. The surface details of the P.R Roads are CC Roads 3,353 Kms, BT 33,739 Kms, WBM 22,480 Kms and Gravel 74,115 Kms.

Transport

The Road Transport Corporation has 7 Zones, 23 Regions and 210 Depots with a total fleet strength of 21,905 buses and 1.19 lakhs employees on rolls as at the end of October, 2010.

All the depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked through a Dial up network. The fuel efficiency is 5.19 per litre during 2010-11 (upto Oct'10). It operates about 79.09 lakhs KMs and transports about 1.25 crore passengers daily. Average Vehicle Productivity per day works out to 364 kms.

Airports

At the Hyderabad International Airport, during the year 2010 (April to September), Domestic passenger growth is around 18.88% YoY, whereas International passenger traffic has grown by 8.89%. Overall from April to September 2010-11, the passenger traffic (Domestic and International) has shown a growth of 16.17% YoY.

For the period April to September 2010-11, Domestic Cargo growth is around 31.86% YoY, whereas International Cargo volume has grown by 22.65 %. Overall Cargo has shown growth of 26.65% YoY.

Foundation stone for upgradation of Tirupathi Airport as International Airport was laid on 1-9-2010. This existing operational airport of the Air Ports Authority of India (AAI) is in an area of 312 acres and proposed to be developed in 964 acres.

Sea Ports

There is one major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India and 14 Non-Major Ports under State Government. 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.

Communications

There are 104 Mukhya Dak Ghars/ Head Post Offices, 2,339 Sub Post Offices and 13,703 Branch Post Offices, 152 Telegraph Offices and 4,213 Telephone Exchanges in the state. There are a total of 551.29 lakh telephone connections at the end of September, 2010 in the state. Out of which, 23.92 lakh connections are wireline (land line) and 527.37 lakhs are wireless (GSM, CDMA and WLL (F)) Phones.

Banking

The number of scheduled bank offices in the State is 7,229 at the end of September, 2010. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.2,53,164 crores and the total bank credit extended was of the order of Rs.2,84,230 crores as on 30-9-2010. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the State is 114.57% as against RBI norm of 60%. Total priority sector advances to net bank credit is Rs.1,40,462 crores (47.85%) against RBI norm 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit are Rs.76,600 crores or 26.09% of Net Bank Credit (NBC) against RBI norm of 18%. SSI Advances (outstanding) is Rs.24,444 crores which accounted for 8.33% of NBC. Other priority sector advances are at Rs.39,418 crores forming 13.43% of NBC.

Tourism

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. APTDC runs 53 hotels and other tourism facilities with 1049 rooms, a fleet of 126 buses that cater to varied tour packages; a water fleet with 120 boats that provide pleasure cruises and river cruises. The Tourists inflow during 2009-10 was 77.48 lakhs including local and foreign travelers

and an income of Rs.116.70 crores earned. During 2010-11, tourists inflow is 20.59 lakhs and income earned is Rs.59.41 crores up to Sep.10.

Information Technology

IT sector in A.P. is making steady strides for rapid socio-economic development of the State. As of now, the share of IT exports from Andhra Pradesh occupies 15% of national IT exports. IT sector contributes to more than 49% of total exports from all sectors in the State. IT sector created gainful direct IT employment to about 2.75 lakhs educated youth of the State. To make Andhra Pradesh one of the fore runners in IT sector in the Country, the new Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Policy 2010-2015, effective from 1st July 2010, has been brought out. 57 IT- SEZs were approved by GOI, of which 43 were notified and 17 have become operational. An Investment of Rs.4385.92 crores was made in IT/ITES-SEZs and 30,807 Direct employment and 11,514 Indirect employment is generated so far in the operationalised IT/ITES- SEZs.

Population

The state accounts for 7.2 per cent of the total population in the country in the year 2001, having declined from 8.3 per cent in 1961. The population of Andhra Pradesh almost quadrupled in the last century from 19.1 million in 1901 to 76.2 million in 2001. Out of which, 38.5 millions are males and 37.7 are females. The decadal growth of population was, in fact, below 15 per cent until 1961; it rose till 1991 and the growth rate, 24.2 per cent during 1981-91 was the highest ever recorded. Later, it has decreased to 14.6 percent during 1991-2001 which was lower compared to the All-India rate of 21.53 percent. The density of the State is 277 persons per square kilometer as against 313 in the country. For the first time, the sex ratio in the State has increased and it stood at 978 as against 933 for All India. Population of SCs and STs works out to 16.19% and 6.59% respectively.

Literacy

The literacy rate of the state is 60.47 in 2001 as against 44.08 in 1991. The literacy rate of the state is lower than that of all India

literacy rate of 64.84. While the overall literacy rate has improved, the male literacy rate has increased from 55.1 to 70.32 per cent. The increase in female literacy rate with more than 54 % i.e. from 32.7 percent in 1991 to 50.43 percent in 2001 is an encouraging trend.

School Education

As per the article 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendments 2009, education has become a fundamental right. This article clearly spells out the responsibility of the state to the extent of providing free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years. Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and in this direction initiated several schemes for both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school age population of 1.33 crore children. The state has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 85.7% at secondary level. During 2009-10, in the Elementary Education sector there were 65,932 Primary Schools and 15,384 Upper Primary schools. Under Secondary Education there were 18,143 High Schools and 104 Higher Secondary schools. The enrolment in the state as on 30-09-2009 was 133.66 lakhs in all types of schools, out of which 53.92 lakhs were in Primary schools and 23.96 lakhs and 54.77 lakhs were in Upper Primary and High schools respectively. During 2009-10, there were 4,51,092 teachers in position in all types of schools in the state. Out of which, 1,69,159 in primary schools, 90,077 in upper primary schools, 1,87,709 in High schools and 4,147 teachers in higher secondary schools. Government have committed itself to fill-up all the existing teacher vacancies and sanction necessary additional posts to achieve teacher pupil ratio of 1: 40. The percentage pass of students in S.S.C examinations during 2009-10 is 81.63 which is higher than the previous year pass of 78.83%.

Midday Meal Scheme is being implemented in the State from January 2003 to the children of classes I to VII and to the children of classes VIII to X from October 2008. During 2010-11, 84.90 lakh children are covered under this programme. The Computer

Education Programme is being implemented under BOOT Model by seven agencies in 5,000 High schools from 2008-09 for 5 years and in 1,300 high schools from 2010-11 for 5 years.

Intermediate Education

There are 804 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges of Intermediate Education. 34 Vocational courses are also offered in 1,355 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. In addition to 590 Exclusive Private Vocational Junior Colleges, 12 Exclusive Government Vocational Junior colleges and 753 Junior Colleges (both Government and Private) are also offering Vocational courses. The overall pass percentage in the Intermediate is 64.69%. Girls' performance at 67% is better than that of boys at 63%.

Collegiate Education

There are 248 Government Degree Colleges and 179 Aided colleges in the state with a total enrolment of 3,67,106. During the last two years 37 Restructured courses were started in 83 sections of 53 degree colleges. Similarly, 27 Restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 62 sections of 48 colleges.

Technical Education

The intake in the Engineering courses is 2,75,750 in 707 institutions; in the MCA courses is 48,160 in 664 institutions; in the MBA courses is 78,495 in 937 institutions; 26,275 in the B.Pharmacy courses in 292 institutions; in the D. Pharmacy course is 3,305 in 48 institutions; and the intake in Polytechnic courses is 62,225 in 232 institutions.

Family Welfare

Family Welfare Department is providing maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services to the people through 12,522 Sub-Centres; 1,570 Primary Health Centres in Rural Areas; 82 Post Partum Units; 131 Urban Family Welfare Centres

and 267 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas.

The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2009 in the state are 18.3, 7.6 and 49 respectively as against 22.5, 7.3 and 50 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Jan.2011). Expected life at Birth, (2006-10) for Male and Female in the State are 65.4 and 69.4 as against 65.8 and 68.1 for All India. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths during the year per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 154 in the state as against 254 in All India in 2004-06 as per the Sample Registration System April, 2009.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme

Rajiv Aarogyasri health insurance scheme was introduced in the year 2007 with an objective to improve access of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to quality medical care for treatment of diseases involving hospitalization and surgery through an identified network of health care providers. The total coverage under Aarogyasri-I and II schemes was for 942 procedures. Since inception of the scheme till 12th January 2011, 23,582 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 40.06 lakh patients were screened in these health camps. So far 20.35 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 9.99 lakh patients treated as in-patients in 344 network hospitals under the scheme. 8.71 lakh patients underwent surgery / therapy at a pre-authorized amount of Rs. 2491.51 Crores.

A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP)

APVVP hospitals are providing out-patient, in-patient services, Diagnostic services and Laboratory services.

There are 233 hospitals in the state, of which, 17 are District Hospitals with 4,400 beds, 58 Area Hospitals with 5,800 beds, 122 Community Health Centres with 4,840 beds, 10 Specialty Hospitals with 824 beds and 26 Dispensaries under the control of APVVP. There are 2,534 medical, 4,733 nursing and 3,893 paramedical, 2,743 support and administration cadres working for the health cause of the people.

Health

Government of Andhra Pradesh have launched a revitalised School Health Programme under the name Jawahar Bala Arogya Raksha Scheme, Child Health Improvement Programme (CHIP). This programme attempts to bring to the notice of all the stakeholders working for children's health, the current status of School Health and the need to revitalise the programme.

CHIP was launched on the occasion of Children's Day ie. 14th November, 2010 and it aims to cover all school-age children in Andhra Pradesh. In 2010-11, CHIP will cover 82 lakh children in 22 Districts of AP. The components under this programme includes Screening, health care and referral, Immunization, Micronutrient (Vitamin A & Iron Folic Acid) management and deworming etc.

Women Development and Child Welfare

Various development and welfare programmes/ schemes are being implemented to provide access of women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections, in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources and for the development and welfare of children in the State. There are 106 Institutions for Children and 34 Institutions for Women are being run to cater to the needs of Children and Women in difficult circumstances. 387 ICDS projects and 91,307 Anganwadi centres are functioning for the welfare of the children.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (AGs)-SABALA) is being implemented to enable self-development and empowerment of AGs; Improve their nutrition and health status. Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years in 7 districts and 117 Projects would be covered during 2010-11.

Disabled Welfare

For the welfare of disabled persons, 40 Hostels and 3 Homes are functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 4,215 boarders/ inmates. 11 Residential Schools (6 for Hearing Impaired and 5 for Visually Impaired) are functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 1850. There are two

Residential Junior Colleges, one for hearing impaired and another for visually impaired with a sanctioned strength of 60 each and 6 KGBV schools for disabled girls in the state. Economic Rehabilitation and Development schemes are being implemented with bank linkage.

Backward classes Welfare

Backward Classes population falls under 135 communities pursuing traditional activities. Government is implementing several welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the Backward classes people. There are 1,422 Govt. B.C. hostels, including 14 hostels for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes. A total strength of 1,78,969 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2009-10 and 1,70,511 have been admitted during 2010-11.

Social Welfare

As per 2001 Census, the Scheduled Castes population forms 16.19% of the total population. There are 2,358 hostels in the State with an intake of 2.46 lakhs borders. 79 Ananda Nilayams are functioning in the State. 50 percent of the seats in Ananda Nilayams are filled up with orphan students. 24,724 students are admitted in the hostels during 2010-11. Govt. have sanctioned 400 college hostels i.e., 200 for boys and 200 for girls during 2009-10.

House sites were provided to 4,13,764 S.C beneficiaries under Indiramma programme 1st phase. 4,79,562 house sites were distributed upto September 2010 under INDIRAMMA phase II and 2,42,077 house sites have been distributed so far under Indiramma Programme 3rd Phase.

S.C Finance Co.op Society had provided an amount of Rs 511.09 crores towards financial assistance for the benefit of 3,54,938 SC beneficiaries during 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 334.77 crores was provided towards financial assistance for the benefit of 2,07,600 SC beneficiaries up to October,10 during 2010-11.

Tribal Welfare

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2001 Census is 50.24 lakhs constituting about 6.59% of the total population. Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 599 Ashram Schools with a

strength of 1,41,971, 442 Hostels with a strength of 77,420 and 4,317 Girijana Vidya Vikasa Kendras (Single Teacher Schools) renamed as Government Primary Schools (TW) with a strength of 1,01,852. 81% of students passed SSC exams held in March, 2010. 272 institutions are being run by Gurukulam (APTWREIS). 93% of students in TW Residential Schools passed in SSC Public Examinations held in March, 2010.

The lands recognized under RoFR Act are proposed to be developed under 'RoFR Land Development programme of MGNREGS' thus providing wage employment to poor tribal farmers as well as giving them an opportunity to develop their own lands. In the first phase, 1.6 lakh acres are proposed to be fully developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 310.00 cr. Under Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (RoFR) a total of 3,30,143 claims were received to cover 19,65,741 acres, and 1,67,582 certificates of titles were issued to cover 14,44,049 acres so far.

Minorities Welfare

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

Youth Services

Skill Development training programme for 5000 candidates in construction related trades through National Academy of Construction was implemented during 2010-11.

Housing

Under Weaker Section Housing Program, since inception 95,22,146 houses have been completed (comprising of 87,57,084 in rural and 7,65,062 houses in urban areas) till the end of 31st March 2010. 2,50,854 houses have been completed (2,33,265 in rural and 17,589 in urban areas) during the year 2010-11 (upto September 2010).

Rural water Supply and Sanitation

The Government is determined to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas by delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people, Safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted

habitations. During the year 2009-10, 5374 habitations are covered by spending an amount of Rs. 913.46 Crore.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The TSC Projects are sanctioned in 22 districts in the State in a phased manner by Government of India with matching share from State Government, beneficiaries and panchayats. Under the Programme, 39,39,689 Individual Sanitary Latrines (ISLs), 96,823 School toilets, and 3,292, Anganwadi toilets have been constructed since inception till March, 2009. During the year 2009-10, 2,38,305 ISLs, 2242 School toilets, and 764 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed.

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. During 2009-10, 13 water supply schemes were completed and commissioned under Plan, UIDSSMT and HUDCO grants, duly adding 90.84 MLD of water at a cost of Rs.212.59 Crores.

Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA):

a) Outer Ring Road Project (Hyderabad)

Government has taken up 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. In addition, 2-lane service roads on either side are being provided. The entire project is being implemented in 3 phases.

b) Flyovers in Hyderabad

a) P.V.N.R. Elevated Expressway, b) Flyover at Lunger House Junction, c) ROB on Spinal Road at Kukatpally and d) Flyover at Hitech City Junction have been completed and opened to public traffic during the last one year.

Rural Development

The Rural Population in the State is 554.01 lakhs consisting of 73% of total population. Rural Development Programmes viz.,

Watershed Development Programme, Self Help Groups and related Programmes and Employment Guarantee Scheme are being implemented. There are 109.79 lakh Self Help Group members in 9.75 lakh SHGs organized into 38,334 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1,099 Mandal Samakhyas (MSs). In addition to the above, there are 138 Mandal Vikalangula Sangams, 17 Chenchu Mandal Samakhyas, 7 Fishermen Mandal Samakhyas and 20 Yanadi Mandal Samakhyas in the State. Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) has facilitated Rs.2,999.23 crores of Bank Loans to 1,64,151 SHGs up to October 2010 during 2010-11. Under Pavala Vaddi scheme, Rs.193.74 crores was reimbursed to 5,67,332 groups during 2010-11 up to Sep.2010, thus totaling the reimbursement to Rs.777.60 crores since inception of the scheme i.e., 2004.

Under the Land Access Programme up to October 2010, 3.85 lakh cases related to land disputes of poor were resolved and created accessibility of 4.72 lakh Acres to the SHG members. Out of these, 1,58,769 are SCs and 65,874 are STs.

A total of 71,96,034 pensions to Old Age, Widow, Handicapped etc., are targeted to be distributed every month. During the year 2010-11, Rs. 1094.23 Crores is distributed to 65,13,326 pensioners. (upto Oct.'10).

43,13,882 SHG members are enrolled into Dr. YSR Abhaya Hastham scheme.

Remote and Interior Areas Development Programme (RIAD)

Remote and Interior Areas Development programme has been evolved for improving the Socio Economic conditions of the people living in Remote & Interior Areas. 5,622 habitations were identified in 332 mandals covering a population of 54.38 lakhs in 18 districts and developmental programmes are implemented.

Backward Region Grant Fund (B.R.G.F.)

The programme is being implemented in 13 selected districts in the State with an allocation of Rs.335.28 crores under Development Grant and Rs.13 crores under Capacity Building. Annual Plan for the year 2010-11 was approved by the High Power Committee with an estimated cost of Rs

518.70 crores for taking up 51,714 works. It includes 11,128 works with an amount of Rs. 107.70 crores under SC Sub-Plan and 6,797 works with an amount of Rs. 66.02 crores under ST Sub-Plan.

Rajiv Palle Bata

Rajiv Palle Bata is a programme involving dialogue between the Leader and people. The programme was started in 2004. In all 54,541 petitions have been received in the entire state of which about 98.02% have been responded to. In all, 1,195 assurances have also been made during public interactions out of which, 1080 (90.38%) have been redressed and 107 (8.95%) assurances are under different stages of implementation while 8(0.67%) are yet to be addressed.

rajapatham:

Prajapatham is an interaction amongst public, their elected representatives and a team of public servants in their own territory. Prajapatham focuses on a set of priority issues identified at a particular juncture. The programme was initiated during the year 2005. It was conducted from 19th April 2010 to 15th May 2010 in entire State, in which 3,12,888 grievances have been received and 1,43,524 grievances have been redressed.

Rachabanda

Rachabanda programme is a New Initiative taken up by the Government recently with the basic objective to instill more confidence among the public by redressing their grievances on the spot and in a bid to take the administration to the door steps of the people. To oversee the implementation of developmental programmes, delivery mechanism to the targeted people and to take stock of the situation at focal point, Gram Panchayat level by their elected representatives and a team of officials concerned.

The Rachabanda programme was conducted between 24th January and 12th February, 2011 in 24,845 Gram Panchayaths / Municipal wards out of 26,763 GPs/Wards with a success rate of 93%. During the programme the following welfare benefits have been

given -- 4.63 lakhs temporary Ration Cards, which will also have the coverage Arogyasri; Pensions to 1.31 lakh eligible applicants; 2.97 lakh people covered under Dr.YSR Abhayahastam; sanction letters to 2.89 lakhs people under Housing programme and 1.93 lakh patta / possession certificates issued; payment made to 90,542 beneficiaries who have constructed houses up to basement level; 1.75 lakh job cards and 7.31 lakh work allocation orders were issued to Srama Sakti Sanghas under MGNREGS; Rs.288.27 crores amount disbursed to 4.96 lakhs SHGs in Rural and Rs.80.30 crores amount disbursed to 1.47 lakhs urban SHG groups under Pavala vaddi.

Poverty

As per the official estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, poverty ratios of rural areas and urban areas of AP for 2004-05 were 11.2% and 28.0% respectively and that for the State as a whole was 15.8%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 28.3%, 25.7% for rural and urban areas and 27.5% for the Nation as a whole. Over the period, the percentage of people below poverty line has declined both for the State as well as for All India. The paradoxical situation in respect of Andhra Pradesh was that the urban poverty was higher than the rural poverty.

Employment and Unemployment

The number of establishments in the organized sector has grown to 21,564 by March, 2010. Out of these, 13,789 were in Public Sector and 7,775 were in Private Sector. Skill Development Initiative Scheme under Modular Employable Skills (M.E.S) is being implemented. Under Rajiv Udyog Sri, various training programmes by the Line Departments have led to placement of 82,736 candidates from November 2009 to June 2010. The rural unemployment rates as well as urban unemployment (per 1000 persons) in Andhra Pradesh as well as All India have increased during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. However, during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the rural and urban unemployment rates in respect of Andhra Pradesh have decreased.

11th Five Year Plan – An appraisal

The state economy, as measured by growth in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), on an average grew at 7.93% at Constant (2004-05) prices during the first four years (2007-08 and 2010-11) of the 11th Five Year Plan period - almost catching up with the All India's GDP growth of 8.16% for the same period.

This impressive growth performance in the State is marked by a phenomenal growth in the beginning year (2007-08) of the 11th Plan

period when the State could register a growth rate of 12.02% and a highly impressive growth rate of 8.89% during the 4th year (2010-11) of the 11th Plan period. In between, despite the impact of the global slowdown, the State could register a moderate growth performance (growth in excess of 5%) during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. This recovery in the growth pattern during 2010-11, not only augurs well for the residual year of the 11th Five Year Plan but for the ensuing 12th Five Year Plan also.

* * *

2. MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Gross State Domestic Product

2.1 State Domestic Product (SDP) and its related aggregates are important indicators of the development phase of the state. Improvement in the availability of basic data over the years helped to review the methodology from time to time for estimating the State Domestic Product also known as State Income. Updating the data base and shifting the Base year to a more recent year has constantly been undertaken so that the structural and sectoral shifts that are likely to take place in a developing economy could be properly gauged and captured.

State Domestic Product (SDP) is usually estimated by 'Income originating approach, wherein incomes 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 prepared both at current and constant prices.

These estimates of economy over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the levels 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 standard of living of the people in the State. These are referred as estimates of Per Capita Income (PCI).

During the first-four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of 11th Five Year Plan, the state registered an average growth rate of 7.93%

against the Nation's GDP growth rate of 8.16% (base year 2004-05).

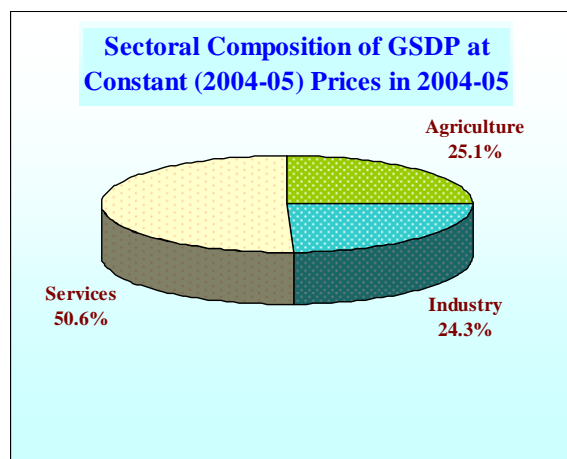
The Central Statistics Office (CSO) introduced the new series of National Accounts Statistics with base year 2004-05, in place of the previous series with base year 1999-2000, to incorporate the availability of latest data from various surveys and censuses conducted by State / Central Governments as per latest international standards to capture the structural changes that have taken place in the economy.

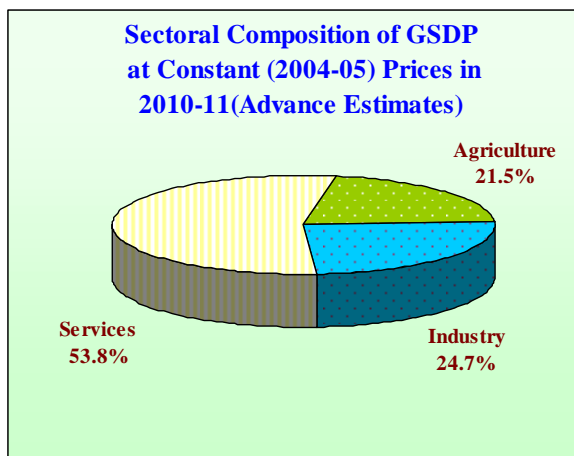
Accordingly, base year for the state has also been revised and information on the State Domestic Product has been presented in the new series of base year 2004-05.

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2010-11 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.3,71,007 crores as against Rs.3,40,712 crores for 2009-10 (Quick Estimates) reflecting a growth of 8.89%. The estimated growth of 8.89% in GSDP of AP for 2010-11 (AE) comprises of a growth of 8.39% in Agriculture sector, 7.79% in Industries sector and an impressive growth of 9.61% 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. In 2004-05 at constant (2004-05) prices the share of Agriculture was 25.1%, Industry 24.3% and Services sector was 50.6%.





It is evident from the above, that the share of Agriculture sector in the GSDP has declined from 25.1% in 2004-05 to 21.5% by 2010-11. The share of Industry sector has increased marginally from 24.3% in 2004-05 to 24.7% by 2010-11, while the share of Services sector has also progressed from 50.6% in 2004-05 to 53.8% by 2010-11.

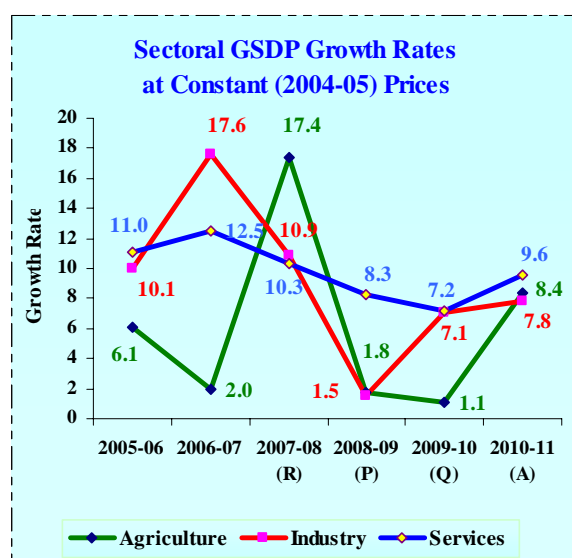
As per the GSDP Advance Estimates of 2010-11, in the Agriculture sector, Agriculture alone has registered a significant growth rate of 8.74 percent. Among the sectors allied to Agriculture, the Livestock sector and Forestry & Logging sectors have respectively registered growth rates of 6.94% and 2.75% while the Fishing sector registered an impressive growth rate of 12.88 % during 2010-11 due to the increase in the production of inland and marine fish and fresh water prawns.

Industry sector comprising of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing (Registered and Unregistered), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction, registered a growth rate of 7.79 per cent during 2010-11. Among the sub-sectors, Mining & Quarrying, Construction and Registered Manufacturing showed relatively better growth rates.

Services sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means & Storage, Communications, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services and Community, Social & Personal services registered a growth rate of 9.61 per cent

during the year 2010-11. Among the sub-sectors, Public Administration, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services and Transport by Other Means and Storage have shown impressive growth.

To envision the growth path, the sector wise growth rates of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) prices from 2005-06 to 2010-11 are depicted below.



The growth trend in Agriculture sector has undergone drastic changes with the impact of the seasonal conditions i.e., drought, floods and also favourable agro climatic conditions faced by the state during this period from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Though the industries sector has registered an impressive growth rate during 2006-07, the down trend in growth rates up to 2008-09 has become inevitable inline with the global recession impact which again has took the recovery path in the state from 2009-10 onwards. The growth path of services sector comparatively has less fluctuation.

Estimates of GSDP/NSDP and growth rates both at Current and Constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are shown in Annexures – 2.1 to 2.8.

GSDP of Andhra Pradesh and GDP of All India:

The 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.

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	32,54,216	9.5
2006-07	2,73,730	11.2	35,66,011	9.6
2007-08*	3,06,645	12.0	38,98,958	9.3
2008-09#	3,22,053	5.0	41,62,509	6.8
2009-10\$	3,40,712	5.8	44,93,743	8.0
2010-11@	3,71,007	8.89	48,79,232	8.6

*Revised , # Provisional, \$ Quick, @ Advance
Source:-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh and C.S.O., New Delhi.

The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh at current and constant (2004-05) prices and GDP of All India at current and constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are presented in Annexure-2.9.

Per Capita Income:

The Per Capita Income figure gives a better idea of the standard of living of the people. The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices is estimated at Rs.60,224 in 2010-11 as against Rs.51,025 in 2009-10. At current prices, the Per Capita Income has increased by 18.03 percent while at constant (2004-05) prices, it has gone up from Rs.36,345 in 2009-10 to Rs.39,240 in 2010-11 registering a growth rate of 7.97 per cent. The Per Capita Income of A.P and All India at Current prices are given in Table- 2.2.

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	27,123	12.3
2006-07	33,135	16.1	31,198	15.0
2007-08*	39,727	19.9	35,820	14.8
2008-09#	45,007	13.3	40,605	13.4
2009-10\$	51,025	13.4	46,492	14.5
2010-11@	60,224	18.0	54,527	17.3

*Revised , # Provisional, \$ Quick, @ Advance
Source:-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh and C.S.O., New Delhi.

Per capita Income of State and All India both at current and constant (2004-05) Prices from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in Annexure - 2.10.

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 the fact whether persons reside inside the district or outside owning that income. The Gross District Domestic Product from 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Q) both at current and constant (2004-05) prices are given in Annexures-2.11 and 2.12 and District Per Capita Income in Annexures-2.13 and 2.14.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The growth of the productive capacity of the economy of a state depends on its rate of capital accumulation and it 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 net addition of the assets created during the year.

The 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 non-availability of the stocks information in most of the industry groups of private sector. 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 in the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, as base year of State

Domestic Product has been changed from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. The GFCF from Private Corporate and Household Sectors are based on the latest RBI studies and collection of Annual Accounts.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2008-09 (provisional) at current prices is Rs.1,22,384 crores as against Rs.1,09,752 crores in 2007-08 by registering a growth rate of 11.51 percent. During 2008-09, the GFCF at national level is Rs.18,35,522 crores as against Rs.16,28,111 crores in 2007-08 by showing a growth rate of 12.74 percent. Year wise GFCF of A.P and All India from 2004-05 to 2008-09 at current prices are shown in Table – 2.3.

Year	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	GFCF (Rs.Crs)	Growth Rate	GFCF (Rs. Crs)	Growth Rate
2004-05	58,122		9,30,470	
2005-06	72,197	24.22	11,25,463	20.99
2006-07	86,760	20.17	13,45,189	19.52
2007-08	1,09,752	26.50	16,28,111	21.03
2008-09 (P)	1,22,384	11.51	18,35,522	12.74

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percentage to Gross State Domestic Product at current Prices is one of the indicators to measure the productive potential of the investments made during the year at state level. Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh and GDP of All India at Current Prices are shown in Table 2.4A.

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2004-05	2,24,713	29,71,464
2005-06	2,55,941	33,89,621
2006-07	3,01,035	39,52,241
2007-08	3,64,813	45,81,422
2008-09 (P)	4,15,832	52,82,086

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.

The pattern / trends of investments from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are shown in Tables – 2.4B.

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2004-05	25.86	31.31
2005-06	28.21	33.20
2006-07	28.82	34.04
2007-08	30.08	35.54
2008-09 (P)	29.43	34.75

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation by type of institutions i.e., public and private participation in creation of assets since 2004-05 to 2008-09 in Andhra Pradesh is shown in Table –2.5.

Year	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
2004-05	14,103 (24.26)	44,019 (75.74)	2,24,279 (24.10)	7,06,191 (75.90)
2005-06	19,131 (26.50)	53,066 (73.50)	2,70,900 (24.07)	8,54,563 (75.93)
2006-07	23,909 (27.56)	62,851 (72.44)	3,42,890 (25.49)	10,02,299 (74.51)
2007-08	32,528 (29.64)	77,224 (70.36)	4,00,679 (24.61)	12,27,432 (75.39)
2008-09 (P)	36,772 (30.05)	85,612 (69.95)	4,78,229 (26.05)	13,57,293 (73.95)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and C.S.O., New Delhi.

As seen from the above table, it is observed that creation of assets during the years, are more in Private sector as compared to Public sector both in Andhra Pradesh and All India during 2004-05 to 2008-09. Industry group wise GFCF in A.P from 2004-05 to 2008-09(P) is shown in Annexure-2.15.

* * *

3. PUBLIC FINANCE

Fiscal reforms have finally borne fruit by bringing remarkable stability in the deficits, both revenue and fiscal, during the Twelfth Finance Commission period (2005-10). The reduction in interest rates of central loans and low interest regime which prevailed during the last five years also helped to ease the pressure on the fiscal situation. The policy of increasing public employment in developmental sectors like Education and Health was continued.

Revenue Mobilization

Tax collections increased by 5.45% during the year 2009-10 over the year 2008-09. The average rate of growth of tax revenue stands during last 3 years at 13.88%. Introduction of VAT resulted in initial hiccups in the year 2005-06, however during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 have seen good growth rate in VAT and APGST collections. The non-tax revenue collections decreased in the year 2009-10 over 2008-09. The main reason for the decrease in non-tax revenue was the recovery of the debt waiver amount of Rs.703.08 crores during 2009-10, though the State Government have strictly implemented the provisions under Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (APFRBM) Act. (The State Government is pursuing with the Government of India for refund of the said amount and is confident of succeeding in the same).

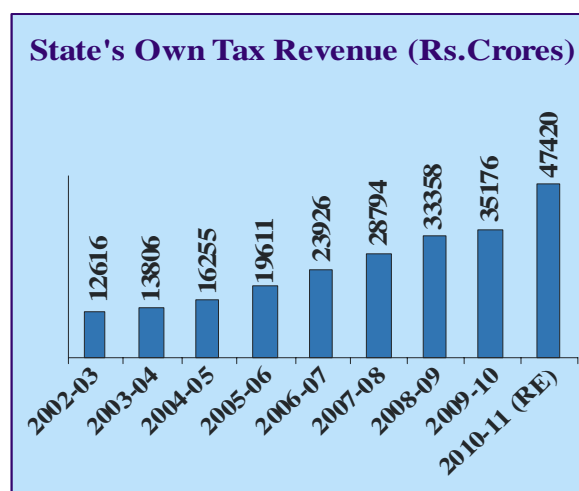
Restructuring Expenditure

During the year 2009-10, capital expenditure constituted 17.53 % of the total expenditure. As per the revised estimates for 2010-11, capital expenditure is estimated at 12% of the total budget. The major part of the capital expenditure was allocated to Irrigation sector, to ensure quick completion of major irrigation projects undertaken by the Government. However, there has been substantial increase in revenue expenditure towards the subsidies mainly Rice, Social Welfare scholarships and other welfare

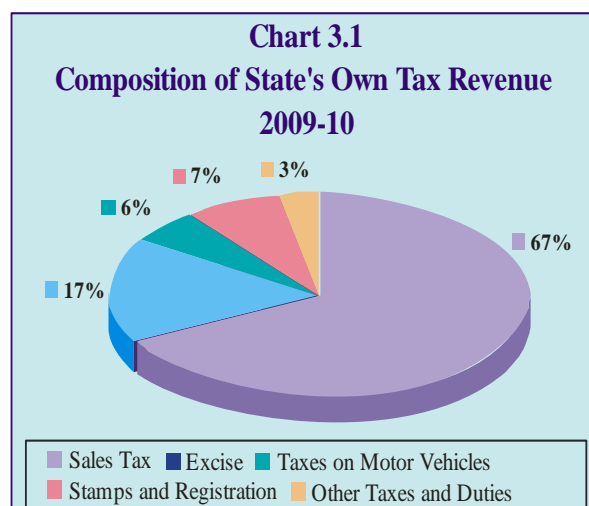
programmes. Another important factor is the power subsidy to the power sector as per the recommendations of APERC.

Own Tax Revenues

The State's own tax revenues have grown by 5.45% in the year 2009-10 over the previous year i.e. 2008-09 and stood at Rs.35176 crores. The Growth of the Own Tax Revenue from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (RE) is shown in the bar diagram and the details of Tax Revenues are given in Annexure 3.1.



The composition of own tax revenue in 2009-10 is depicted in Pie Chart 3.1, which shows that Sales Tax, Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax and Stamps and Registration contribute the bulk of the Tax Revenues.



Own Non-Tax Revenue

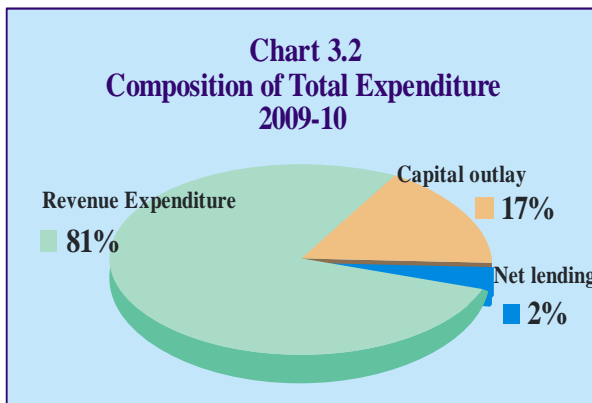
The own non-tax revenue has declined to Rs.7803 crores in the year 2009-10 where as the actual for the year 2008-09 was Rs.9683 crores. This was due to non-realisation of disinvestments and also non-release of debt relief pertaining to 2009-10 by the Government of India. The major components of State's own non-tax revenue from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (RE) are indicated in Annexure 3.2.

Central Transfers

The receipts under Central Tax Devolution for the fiscal year 2009-10 stood at Rs.12142 Crores, which is an increase of Rs. 340 Crores over 2008-09. The flow of Total Central resources to the State from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (RE) is given in Annexure 3.3.

Expenditure

Capital expenditure was of the order of Rs.10366 crores in the year 2008-09 and Rs.13793 crores in the year 2009-10. The composition of total expenditure in 2009-10 is depicted in Pie Chart 3.2. The details of the expenditure from 1995-96 to 2010-11 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.5.



Debt and Interest Payments

Interest payments against Government debt have gone up from Rs.8057 Crores in 2008-09 to Rs.8914 Crores in 2009-10. The interest payment during 2009-10 increased by 10.6 per cent over previous year.

Fiscal Deficit

The Government of India have permitted to increase the percentage of fiscal deficit for the year 2008-09 at 3.5% and 2009-10 at 4.0% against the 3% of GSDP as stipulated in the APFRBM Act, 2005. In the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 the actual percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is at 3.29% and 3.40% respectively as on that date. The fiscal deficit to GSDP percentage for these two years has further improved to 2.98% and 2.95% respectively as per the quick estimates of GSDP. Thus, the State Government is within the percentage of fiscal deficit limits prescribed by Government of India.

The total outstanding debt by the end of March 2009-10 was Rs. 109343 Crores, which comes to 23.01% of GSDP. Outstanding Central Loans as a proportion of the total debt comprise 13.54% and market borrowings constitute another 47.21%. The composition of Outstanding Debt from 1999-2000 to 2009-10 (RE) is given in Annexure 3.7.

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4. PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

PRICES

- 4.1 Prices of commodities are one of the most important factors responsible for change in the pattern of consumption besides the real income. The State Government constituted a committee to suggest measures to control prices of essential commodities commonly consumed by majority sections of the society. The essential commodities being monitored are Rice, Redgramdal, Groundnut Oil, Tamarind (without seed), Red Chillies (dry) and Onions. Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been collecting the prices of these commodities from selected centres across the State on daily basis.

The Average Daily Retail Prices of Rice (II sort), Groundnut Oil, Common Tamarind (without seed) and Onions (Gr II) have shown increasing trend, where as Redgramdal (II sort) and Red Chillies Dry (Gr. II) price have decreased during the year 2010 when compared to 2009.

Table 4.1 State Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities <i>(Rs./Kg)</i>		
Commodity	Jan-Dec. 2009	Jan-Dec. 2010
Rice (II sort)	16.70	17.48
Redgramdal (II sort)	60.05	59.87
Groundnut Oil	65.23	77.37
Common Tamarind (Without seed)	34.42	47.05
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	59.98	56.72
Onions (Gr II)	12.58	14.57

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

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

Study of changes in consumer prices are of concern to Government as they are likely to affect a large section of the population. 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 paid by concerned population segments. The classes of people usually covered by these indices are the Industrial Workers and Agricultural Labour.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPIIW):

The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) Old Base 1982=100 is replaced with New Base 2001=100 from January, 2006. For construction and compilation of CPI Numbers for Industrial Workers with New Base 2001=100, twelve new centres were selected in Andhra Pradesh both for Central and State Series based on Industrial workforce. The newly selected centres are 1.Hyderabad, 2.Visakhapatnam, 3. Warangal, 4.Guntur, 5.Vijayawada, 6.Godavarikhani, 7.Vijayanagaram-Chittivalasa, 8.Kakinada-Rajahmundry, 9.Jaggaihpeth -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 & Statistics compiles the index covering remaining six complex centres in A.P.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPI – IW) increased by 11.7% and 12.1% in the State and All India respectively during the year 2010 when compared with 2009. The centre wise details are given in Annexure 4.1.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (CPI – AL)

The Labour Bureau, Simla compiles the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) with 1986-87 as base year. During 2010 the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 11.43% in the State and 11.94% at All India when compared to the previous year.

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Jan-Dec. 2009	516	494
Jan-Dec. 2010	575	553
Percentage Change	11.43	11.94

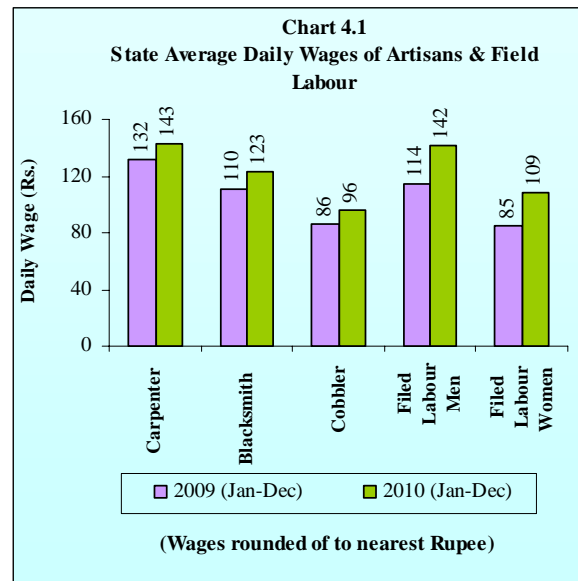
Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

WAGES

4.2 On account of various social and economical factors, Agricultural labour and Artisans in the rural areas constitute the weakest segment of labour force. They are in Un-organised Sector. To frame a wage policy for this group, the wages data is being collected from (69) centres spread over the State. Average Daily wages of Artisans and Field Labour in the State are presented in Table 4.3 and in the Chart 4.1.

Category	Jan-Dec. 2009	Jan-Dec. 2010
Carpenter	132.28	142.95
Blacksmith	110.22	122.68
Cobbler	85.89	96.30
Field Labour		
Men	114.28	142.14
Women	85.43	108.51

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics



The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both men and women) have increased during the year 2010(Jan-Dec.) when compared to the previous year.

* * *

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Fair Price Shops:

4.3 There are 44,498 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State as on 30.11.2010. Out of them 6,586 are in urban areas and 37,912 are in rural areas. On an average, each shop is having 535 cards / families. As against Government of India's norm of one Fair Price Shop for every 2,000 persons, there is one shop for every 1,965 persons in Andhra Pradesh.

Rationalization of Fair Price Shops

To ensure effective functioning of PDS and to enable card holders to have access to the F.P. Shop without traversing a long distance, Rationalization of existing F.P.Shops has been done.

Rural areas: Ration cards attached to each F.P.Shop is 400 to 450 BPL and 50 Pink cards.

Urban Areas: Ration cards attached to each F.P. Shop is 500 to 550 BPL and 250 Pink cards.

Municipal Corporations: Ration cards attached to each F.P. Shop is 600 to 650 BPL and 250 Pink cards.

Subsidy Rice Scheme – Rs.2/- a Kg. Rice Scheme:

Government of Andhra Pradesh views the supply of rice at the subsidized rate of Rs.2/- per Kg. to the below poverty line families through Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as of paramount importance. It is an important constituent of the strategy for Below Poverty Line (BPL) people. Government’s endeavor is to implement TPDS, to the best advantage of the beneficiaries, effectively, efficiently and transparently. For the financial year 2010-11 Rs.3,000 crore has been provided in the budget towards subsidy for the subsidized rice scheme for supply of rice to BPL families at Rs.2/- per kg.

Kerosene:

A quantity of 49,644 KLs. of Kerosene is being allocated per month for distribution to all the BPL cardholders.

Issue of Iris Based Ration Cards:

Ration Cards have been issued by using the iris technology with a view to cover all the eligible families and to avoid duplicate/ ghost cards. The annual family income for white ration cards is upto Rs.60,000 in Rural areas and upto Rs.75,000 in Urban areas. In respect of AAY and Annapurna schemes, the guidelines prescribed by Government of India have been followed.

De-duplication and Cleansing of Ration Cards through Field Verification:

The 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 the districts. The exercise was followed by Gram Sabha process for Grievance Redressal Mechanism, before the removal of cards. The physical verification has been completed covering ‘Indiramma’ Housing and Pension schemes, Field verification, Gram Sabhas and petitions disposal process.

Following is the ration card position (as per dynamic key register 20.12.2010):

1	White	1,79,16,901
2	AAY	15,57,800
3	Annapurna	93,200
4	Pink	29,94,431
	Total	2,25,62,332

As per results so far achieved, 17 lakh ration cards were deleted after survey. However, residual grievances, if any, are also being currently entered at the State level. About 4.48 lakh BPL cards were re-issued (missing in database).

Aadhaar:

The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is 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.

In Andhra Pradesh, Food and Civil Supplies Department is designated to function as Registrar for the 1st phase of UID Project in the districts of Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy and Srikakulam, which will cover enrolment of about 3 crore residents on saturation basis. The setting up of Enrolment Centres by the agencies and Enrolment of residents in the seven districts is going on.

Procurement of Paddy, Maize and other coarse grains/ pulses at Minimum Support Price (MSP)

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

It has been made incumbent on the part of the rice millers that they should purchase paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at a price not less than minimum support price i.e. Rs.1030/- per quintal for Grade A and Rs.1000/- per quintal for common. 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 alone are permitted to deliver levy to the Food Corporation of India.

Procurement of paddy and maize by Government Agencies under MSP operations is shown below:

Paddy and Maize procurement under MSP		
<i>(Lakh MTs)</i>		
Item	2009-10	2010-11 <i>(as on 20.12.2010)</i>
Paddy	4.52	1.60
Maize	0.068	0

Procurement and distribution of Rice during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is shown below

Procurement and Distribution of Rice		
Year	Procurement during Crop year (incl.CMR) (Lakh MTs)	Distribution during Financial Year (Lakh MTs)
2009-10	75.52	34.33
2010-11 <i>(as on 20.12.2010)</i>	7.17	24.17

Market Intervention Scheme:

Distribution of Palmolein Oil, Redgramdal, Yellow Peas and Channadal to the BPL cardholders is being done through Public Distribution System to control the prices in the open market and also enable financial ease to the BPL families from rising prices.

Palmolein Oil:

For supply of imported RBD Palmolein oil to BPL families at subsidized rates through PDS, the Civil Supplies Corporation purchases Palmolein Oil under GOI subsidy scheme and make available for distribution through PDS. All the BPL card holders are

being supplied @ 1 litre per card at Rs.35/- per litre. So far 3,31,633 MTs. Palmolien Oil has been distributed through PDS since July, 2008.

Redgramdal:

The Civil Supplies Corporation makes available the Redgramdal for distribution to BPL families at subsidized rates through the PDS. Redgramdal is being allotted to all BPL cardholders @ Rs.50/- per kg. at the scale of distribution of 1kg per family w.e.f. December 2010. So far, 2,09,265 MTs. of Redgramdal has been distributed through PDS since July, 2008. Both the GOI and State Government are incurring subsidy in supply of Redgramdal.

Yellow Peas:-

All cardholders are being supplied @ 1 Kg. per card @ Rs.17.00 per Kg in all the areas w.e.f., September, 2009. So far, a quantity 909 MTs of yellow Peasdal has been released under PDS. Government of India is providing subsidy to the agency that supplies yellow peas to the State Government.

Channadal:-

All BPL cardholders are being supplied @ 1 Kg. per card @ Rs.30.00 per Kg. in all the areas w.e.f., October, 2009. So far, a quantity of 2,141 MTs. of Chanadal has been released under PDS. Government of India is providing subsidy to the Agency that supplies chik peas to the State Government.

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5. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE

5.1 Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition which has shaped the culture and economic life of the people of Andhra Pradesh and therefore will continue to be central to all strategies on Planned Socio-economic development of the State. Rapid growth of Agriculture is essential not only to achieve self reliance but also for food security and to bring about equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in rapid reduction in poverty levels. Thus, **Sustainable growth** in Agriculture sector is the “need of the hour”.

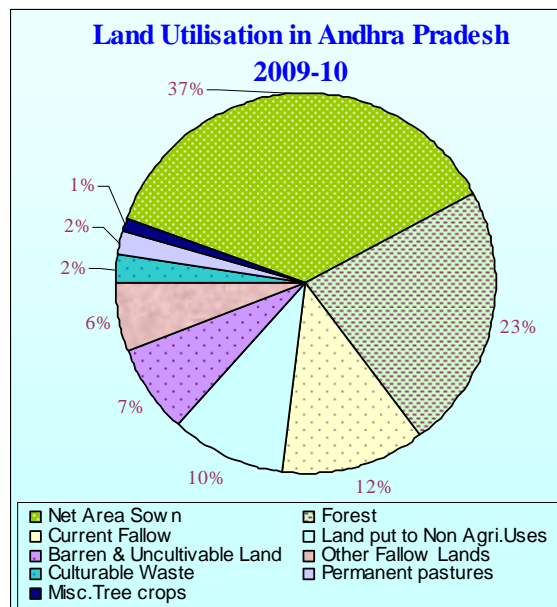
Andhra Pradesh is one of the agriculturally rich and food grains surplus states of the country. The state is the largest producer of rice in India and it makes its surplus rice available for consumption in other states. It is also the leading producer of cash crops like Tobacco, Groundnut, Chillies, Turmeric, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugar and Jute. Pulses of all kinds are also widely sown in the state.

A target of achieving 4% growth in Agriculture during 11th Five Year Plan period was set with the objective of shifting a sizable excess labor force from the Agriculture sector to other non-farm rural sectors especially to rural industry through skill development, with ultimate object of improvement of productivity in agriculture sector. Ensuring Food security and providing gainful employment to the labor force, has been the essential premise for the socio economic development of the people. Improving farm incomes and ensuring sustainable growth in the agriculture and allied sectors would well be the continued agenda for the state. The overwhelming priority being accorded to the irrigation sector coupled with the various farmer friendly initiatives put in place by the state in the recent past is the underlying item for heralding agriculture renaissance in the state.

The state enjoys a position of pre-eminence in respect of crop production.

Land Utilization

The pattern of Land Utilization in the state is depicted in the following diagram.



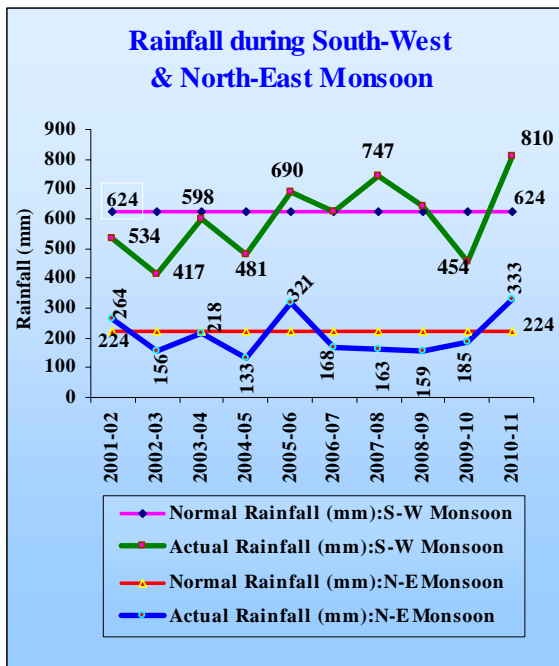
The total Geographical area of the State is 275.04 lakh hectares. Out of the Geographical area, 36.7 % is under Net Area Sown (100.85 lakh hectares), 22.6 % under Forest (62.10 lakh hectares), 12.2 % under current fallow lands (33.6 lakh hectares), 9.7% under Land put Non-Agricultural uses (26.72 lakh hectares), 7.4 % under Barren and uncultivable land (20.43 lakh hectares) and remaining 11.4 % under other fallow land, cultivable waste, permanent Pastures and other grazing lands and Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the Net Area Sown (31.34 lakh hectares). The Land Utilization particulars from 1956-57 to 2009-10 are given in Annexure 5.1.

Rainfall

The rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2010-11 was 810 mm. as against the normal rainfall of 624 mm. recording an excess by 30 %. The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2010-11 was 333 mm as against the normal rainfall of 224mm recording an excess of 48%. The season wise monsoon

wise rainfall is given in Annexures 5.2 and 5.3 respectively.

The trend of rainfall over past 10 years is depicted below.



Area and Production: (Kharif and Rabi Season)-(Revised Second Advance Estimates 2010-11)

As per the advance estimates, the area under food grains during the year 2010-11 is expected to be 78.08 lakh hectares as against 66.66 lakh hectares during 2009-10, which is an increase by 17%. The total production of food grains for the year 2010-11 is estimated to touch 189.78 lakh tonnes as against 156 lakh tonnes during 2009-10, which shows an increase of 22%.

Kharif:

The area under food grains in Kharif 2010-11 is expected to be 45.85 lakh hectares while it was 36.01 lakh hectares in 2009-10 registering an increase of 27.33% . Similarly, the production estimates under food grains in Kharif 2010-11 is also expected to be 98.74 lakh tonnes and while it was 74.74 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 registering an increase of 32.11% .

The estimate of the area under rice in Kharif 2010-11 is expected to be 29.24 lakh hectares while it was 20.63 lakh hectares in 2009-10. Similarly, the production estimates under rice in Kharif 2010-11 is also expected to be

74.56 lakh tonnes while it was 59.96 lakh tonnes in 2009-10.

Rabi:

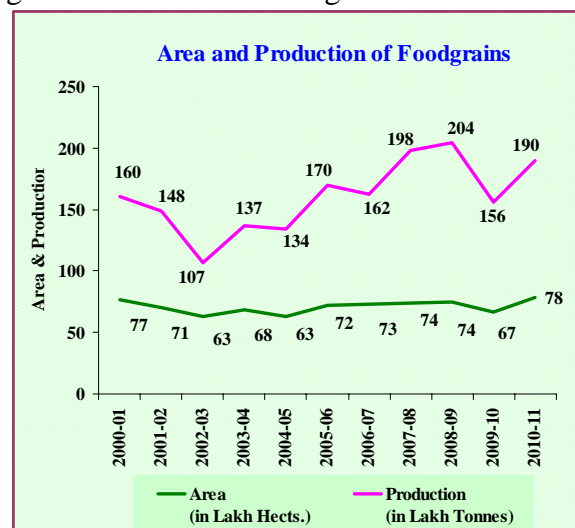
The estimate of the area under foodgrains in Rabi 2010-11 is expected to be 32.23 lakh hectares while it was 30.65 lakh hectares in 2009-10. Similarly, the production estimates under food grains in Rabi 2010-11 is also expected to be 91.04 lakh tonnes while it was 81.21 lakh tonnes in 2009-10.

The estimate of the area under rice in Rabi 2010-11 is expected to be 16.39 lakh hectares while it was 13.78 lakh hectares in 2009-10. Similarly, the production estimates under rice in Rabi 2010-11 is also expected to be 59.77 lakh tonnes while it was 48.82 lakh tonnes in 2009-10.

However, the untimely heavy rainfall compounded by natural calamities like ‘Laila’ and ‘Jal’ occurred during November and December months is likely to have an adverse impact slightly on the production of foodgrains and the crops.

The production estimates of Food grains for 1975-76 to 2009-10 are given in Annexure 5.4.

With the impact of unfavourable seasonal conditions like drought, floods and heavy rains, the area and production of food grains have undergone fluctuations over the decade. However, with the cultivation of High Yielding Varieties, improved seed and cultivation practices, the production of food grains is on the increasing trend.



Cropping Intensity:

The cropping intensity (the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of

the indices of assessing the efficiency of agriculture sector and for the year 2009-10 it works out to 1.26.

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

Gross and Net area Irrigated:

The gross area irrigated in the State decreased to 57.65 lakh hectares in 2009-10 against 67.41 lakh hectares in 2008-09 showing a decrease of 14.47 percent.

The net area irrigated in the state decreased to 42.15 lakh hectares in 2009-10 as against 48.21 lakh hectares in 2008-09 showing a decrease of 12.57 percent. The source wise Gross and Net area irrigated in the State are given in Annexures 5.8 and 5.9 respectively.

Land Holding:

The data on land holdings in the state is being collected since 1970-71 through a quinquennial Census of Land Holdings and the latest data relates to 2005-06. The average size of land holdings in the state has gradually declined to 1.20 hectares during 2005-06 from 1.25 hectares during 2000-01. The distribution of Land holdings and area according to size class are given in Annexure 5.10.

Agriculture Extension Programmes

Mission and Strategies:
The major concern that clearly emerges is to improve the farm income both in absolute terms and percentage of GSDP. The Department of Agriculture is therefore working with a mission of “Sustainable Agricultural Production with minimum cost of cultivation, eventually enhancing the return on investment to the farmer”.

In the process of making the mission a reality, the following strategies are being adopted.

- Re-engineering extension approach for effective extension reach.

- Empowering farmers with advance 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 demand of World Market.
- Correcting micronutrient zinc deficiency.
- Reclamation of Problematic soils to restore the productivity.
- Natural Resource Management through watershed approach for agricultural land development 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 the farmer to avail Agriculture Credit.
- Women Empowerment and gender balance.
- Provide day to day information to farmer on crop production, input supply, marketing through Internet Services. (AGRISNET).

Increasing the productivity levels:

- Increasing crop productivity by developing farming situation based production plans.
- Dissemination of improved technologies through effective extension out-reach.
- Ensuring availability of quality Agricultural inputs.

- Reduce cost of production by educating the 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 the cost of cultivation.
- Crop diversification programme.
- Assist the farmers in the event of natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones for providing relief and inputs for alternate cropping programmes.
- Sustainable dry land agriculture development by implementing National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA).
- 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 number of non-loanee farmers and tenant farmers.

Extension Activities:

Rythu Chaitanya Yatra 2010.

Rythu Chaitanya Yatras were organized in 22 districts in the state with a holistic approach to educate the farmers at grass root level particularly small and marginal farmers with a focus on technology transfer, addressing the technology gaps identified in the village, creating awareness about the programmes of Government for welfare of farmers ensuring timely credit delivery, effective input planning for kharif, agriculture mechanization, crop diversification, water management etc. with an objective to increase productivity and to reduce cost of cultivation, to improve quality and latest technology intervention in Agriculture and Allied activities.

Achievements during Rythu Chaitanya Yatra 2010 (17.05.10 to 2.06.10)

- 36,854 habitations have been covered and 33.25 lakh farmers have been contacted.

- 3.39 lakh soil samples were collected and sent to Soil testing Laboratories.
- 59,104 live models have been displayed.
- 50,223 live demonstrations have been displayed.

Rythu Sadassus 2010

Rythu Sadassus were organized in 79 Revenue Divisions by Department of Agriculture and line departments to explain about the schemes of Agriculture and Allied sectors to disseminate the Technological advances and to increase the farmers to adopt new technologies for improving quality and increasing productivity and production in Agriculture and Allied sectors and to help farmers to become more competitive and prosperous. Rythu Sadassus were organized from 7th June to 11th June 2010. 3,40,506 farmers have attended the Sadassus.

Bi-Monthly Workshop

Bimonthly workshops are being held regularly at identified research stations of ANGRAU in all districts, wherein departmental Officers and Scientists of ANGRAU discuss and formulate production recommendations for ensuing two months. These workshops are also serving as in-service orientation for middle and senior level officers of the department.

Zonal Research Extension Advisory

Council Meeting (ZREAC)

ZREACs for Kharif and Rabi were organized in all nine Agro-Climatic Zones of the State. During these meetings, officers from Commissionerate and JDAs from districts are deputed and production problems are being reviewed. Research gaps for the zones as a whole and production recommendations for major crops are provided to the departmental officers. Research priorities are finalized.

Staff Trainings:

Trainings for senior and middle level officers have been organized in specialized areas in various Institutes of Government of India located in the country as well as in ANGRAU. For training, knowledge updation and to impart latest technology, grass-root level extension workers like Agricultural officers are trained at State Government

institutes like SAMETI, DR.MCR HRD Institute, WALAMTARI etc.

Training programmes to farmers

Under the farmers training programme trainings on IPM, INM, Organic farming and SRI Cultivation are being conducted to provide Training and Transfer of Technology of IPM, INM, OF and SRI Technology.

Padipantalu

The Padipantalu monthly Telugu magazine is being printed and published every month for updating the knowledge of farming community. One lakh number of copies are being printed and distributed every month to Adarsha Rythus, Agriculture and Allied Department field functionaries apart from supplying to the public representatives.

The articles covered in the magazine include success stories of the farming community and latest technical information on agriculture sector and the information regarding special meetings, seminars, exhibitions being organized by Agriculture and allied departments. The magazine will help the Adarsha Rythus and other extension field staff to disseminate the latest technical knowledge to the farmers and guide them in increasing the productivity and there by improving their economic status.

Soil Testing

For optimal soil productivity, soil sampling and soil testing program is organized in a systematic manner to evaluate the fertility status and to identify the soil problems (Salinity/ Sodality) if any to improve fertility and reclaim the problematic soils. There are 22 District Soil Testing Labs (STLs), 2 Regional Soil Testing Labs and 4 Mobile Soil Testing Labs and 57 Mini Soil Testing Labs located at Agricultural Market Committees (AMC) in the State.

The Departmental Soil Testing Laboratories are equipped to analyse the Organic Carbon (OC) (index of nitrogen content), available Phosphorus, Potassium, Zinc, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Salinity (EC) and alkalinity (pH). The mobile Soil Testing Laboratories and AMC mini laboratories however analyse only organic carbon, available phosphorus, potassium, EC and pH. The results of the soil analysis will be communicated to the

respective farmers in the form of soil health cards. The soil health cards contain the information on the soil fertility status showing the available nutrient contents. Based on the available nutrient contents, fertilizer recommendations are given in the card for the crop to be grown by the farmer. The target and achievements for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are shown in Table 5.1.

Table - 5.1 Soil Testing				
Item	2009-10		2010-11	
	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement April to Sep. '10
Macronutrients EC and pH	3,90,000	5,07,997	3,90,000	2,48,580
Micronutrients	1,22,995	62,669	1,22,995	15,411
Water samples	11,070	20,168	11,070	10,945

Source: Agriculture Department

District Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) under Single Window Diagnostic Scheme:

The Soil Testing Labs are strengthened for seed testing and fertilizers testing to analyse service samples in the STLs where notified labs are not available. 19 STLs for Seed Testing and 17 STLs for Fertilizer Testing are strengthened. These labs take up the analysis of seed samples and fertilizer samples other than law enforcement samples. The farmers, dealers, producers or any person interested can know the status of seed lots and fertilizer. Achievements under Single Window Diagnostic Scheme are shown in Table 5.2.

Table - 5.2 Single Window Diagnostic Scheme				
Item	2009-10		2010-11	
	Annual Target	Achievement	Annual Target	Achievement (April to Sep. '10)
Seed Samples (No.)	13,920	9,909	13920	6745
Fertilizer Samples (No.)	1,700	401	1700	113

Source: Agriculture Department

AGRISNET (For Soil Testing Program)

The soil analysis data is being uploaded on internet. The results of the soil samples can be downloaded by the farmers or any officer by generating the soil health card using the unique code number.

National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, during the year 2009-10, (2) new Static Soil Testing Labs were established one each at Dhone in Kurnool district, Kollapur in Mahabubnagar district and (1) new Mobile Soil Testing Lab was established at Samalkot, East Godavari district. Further (10) existing AMC STLs were strengthened through supply of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) in Kurnool, Kadapa, Rangareddy, Khammam, Guntur, Krishna, Anantapur, Nalgonda, Nizamabad & West Godavari districts.

The activities taken up during the year 2010-11 are - Strengthening of 5 existing STLs with AAS, Training of STLs/ Extension officers, Training of farmers, Field Demonstrations, Frontline Field Demonstrations, Promotion of Organic Manuring.

Subsidy Seed Distribution

Rabi 2009-10: During Rabi 2009-10, a quantity of 9.34 lakh qtls of seed was distributed with a subsidy value of Rs.162.20 crores. During the year 2009-10, a total quantity of 22.48 lakh quintals of various crop seeds(kharif 13.14+ rabi 9.34) was distributed on subsidy under different schemes involving a subsidy amount of Rs. 315.43 crores.

Kharif 2010: During Kharif 2010, 18.30 lakh qtls of seed was planned for distribution under subsidy programme, out of which 12.02 lakh qtls of seed was distributed with a subsidy value of Rs. 155.86 crores. Area covered under High Yielding Varieties is given in Annexure 5.11.

Fertilizer Policy Initiatives:

Fertilizer consumption during 2009-10 in terms of nutrients (N, P, K) was 30.53 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMTs) (14.91 LMTs during

Kharif and 15.62 LMTs during Rabi). The Nutrient-wise consumption was 17.04 LMTs of N, 8.70 LMTs of P and 4.79 LMTs of K and details of the fertilizers supplied for the kharif 2009, rabi 2009-10 and kharif 2010 are shown in the table 5.3.

Product	Kharif 2010	
	Projection	Consumption
Urea	15.00	14.31
DAP	6.00	7.04
MOP	3.25	3.14
SSP	1.25	1.18
Complexes	11.50	11.04
Others	1.25	0.69
Total	38.25	37.40

Source: Agriculture Department

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

Nutrient Based Fertiliser (NBS) Policy:

The Department of Fertilizers, GOI announced nutrient based fertilizer Policy (NBS) with effect from 1-4-2010. As per the new policy the subsidy/concession extended on P & K fertilizers is fixed, and manufactures will fix the retail prices of the P & K fertilizers. The per kg subsidy fixed on nutrients viz: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and Sulphur are Rs. 23.22, Rs. 26.27, Rs. 24.48 and Rs. 1.784 respectively. Accordingly the per Metric Tonne subsidy on DAP, MOP and complexes are fixed by GOI.

PESTICIDES

The pesticide consumption has been declining gradually by motivating the farmers during Polambadi programmes to follow Integrated Pest Management practices (IPM). IPM emphasizes need based use of pesticides, bio-pesticides and bio-agents along with cultural and mechanical practices for pest control. The cultivation of Bt. cotton varieties also resulted in the reduction of pesticide usage in cotton crop and thus the pesticide consumption decreased substantially. During the year 2010-11, the

pesticide consumption in the state in kharif season is 581 MTs of active ingredient against the estimated demand of 600 MTs of active ingredient. Pesticide consumption over the years is shown in Table 5.4.

Year	Pesticide Consumption (Active ingredient)
2001-02	3,850
2002-03	3,401
2003-04	2,333
2004-05	2,781
2005-06	1,918
2006-07	1,394
2007-08	1,541
2008-09	1,381
2009-10	1015
2010-11 (up to Sept. 2010.	581

Source: Agriculture Department

Farm Mechanization Scheme:

Mechanization has been well received the world over as one of the important elements of modernization of agriculture. It is now recognized that availability of mechanical power and improved equipment has enabled many developed countries in the world to achieve high levels of productivity.

In the state, considerable section of the farming community is still lagging behind in the knowledge of latest developments in Farm Mechanization and in adopting modern-day farming technology. However, Farm Mechanization is gaining importance for carrying out various farm activities effectively in less time with less effort. This would result in efficiency and timeliness in the field operations, reduction in the cost of cultivation and improvement in the quality of produce for better marketability.

The machinery bearing ISI numbers are being considered for ensuring quality in equipment. Depending on the types of crops grown, soil conditions, local situations and requirements in the districts, the department is contemplating to distribute various farm machinery and implements on 50% subsidy

with a maximum limit of Rs.45,000/- per unit.

At the end of XI Five Year Plan, Farm Power Utility (farm power in KW/Ha) can be improved to the level of 4.50 KW/Ha by intensifying the programme for having optimal farm productivity in the country. The achievements under Farm Mechanization scheme are shown in Table 5.5.

Year	Beneficiaries (No)	Subsidy Expenditure
2000-01	6,590	253.38
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	131577	7878.36
2010-11 (up to Sep)	144664	6129.48

Source: Agriculture Department

Crop Insurance:

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme:

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is being implemented since Kharif 2000 season in the state with the involvement of Agriculture Department, Agriculture Insurance Co. (Implementation Agency) and Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Objectives:-

- To provide financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure due to drought, cyclone and incidence of pest & diseases etc.
- To restore the credit eligibility of farmers after a crop failure for the next season.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in Agriculture.

- To help stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

Crops Covered:

During Kharif 2010, twenty crops are notified viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Blackgram, Greengram, Redgram, Soybean, Groundnut(I), Groundnut(UI), Sunflower, Castor, Sugarcane (P), Sugarcane(R), Cotton(I), Cotton(UI), Chillies(I), Chillies(UI), Banana and Turmeric.

Farmers Covered:

Crop Insurance is compulsory for all Loanee Farmers and voluntary for Non-Loanee Farmers. 10% subsidy is allowed on premium to small and marginal farmers.

Village as Insurance Unit Scheme:-

For providing more benefit to the farming community particularly small and marginal farmers, for the first time in the country, Government of Andhra Pradesh started Village as Insurance Unit on Pilot basis during Kharif 2005 in five districts and continued during Kharif 2006. Pilot Project has been extended to 10 districts during Kharif 2007. In the state Village as Insurance Unit is implemented under N.A.I.S. in the 22 Districts from Kharif 2008 season with one major crop, keeping in view the benefit to the farming community.

Details of NAIS are given in Annexure 5.14.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):

Apart from National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), for the first time in the State, the Government have issued notification orders for implementation of the "Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme" (WBCIS) during Kharif 2009 season on Red Chilly Crop in Guntur District on pilot basis and it was implemented successfully.

During Rabi 2009-10 season, Coriander crop is notified on Pilot basis under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in Adilabad, Kadapa, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts.

During Kharif 2010 season, Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme is extended and implemented for Red Chilly (I) & (UI) in Guntur and Warangal districts, Cotton (I) & (UI) in Adilabad, Khammam & Warangal

districts, Sweet Lime (Mosambi) in Nalgonda and Oil Palm in West Godavari District.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The Annual Credit Plan 2009-10 for the State was Rs. 32,500 Crores towards Agriculture Credit. The achievement under Agricultural credit disbursement was Rs.37,574 crores (115.61%).

During Kharif 2010, Rs. 16,372 crores (94%) Crop loans have been disbursed against the target of Rs. 17,474 crores. Under Agricultural Term loans during Kharif 2010, Rs. 5046 crores (107%) is disbursed against the target of Rs. 4,696 crores. Over all achievement during Kharif 2010 is Rs. 21,418 crores against the Kharif target of Rs. 22,170 crores (97%).

The disbursement of Agricultural Credit is given Annexure 5.15

Credit to Rythu Mithra Groups, New Non-loanee Farmers and Tenant Farmers:

During 2009-10, the Department of Agriculture has enrolled 11.67 lakh new non-loanee farmers including 4.23 lakh tenant farmers by forming 59,598 Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). Lists for 54,592 Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) were handed over to Bank Branches for facilitating credit to tenant farmers. 7.56 lakh New non-loanee farmers were extended credit of Rs. 2416 crores and 1.33 lakh Tenant farmers were extended credit of Rs.162.26 crores by covering 10,158 Joint Liability Groups. 13813 Rythu Mithra Groups have been extended credit of Rs. 299 Crores.

During 2010(up to 30th Sep 2010), an amount of Rs. 10.32 crores credit is extended to 4,54,504 non-loanee farmers and an amount of Rs. 1.08 crore of credit extended to 50,626 tenant farmers.

Pavala Vaddi Scheme on Crop Loans:

Lending crop loans to the farmers at an affordable interest rate through Institutional finance has been the priority of the Government. In this process, Government of India has introduced a scheme of 2% subvention to bring down the interest rate to 7% p.a. There has been a consistent increase

in credit delivery through institutional finance, yet a large number of farmers are still in the fold of private finance.

Recognizing this, the Government has introduced Pavala Vaddi Scheme (at 3% interest) on crop loans as an interest incentive for all the loanee farmers who have repaid the crop loans within due date, eventually reducing their financial burden. The interest charged by banks, over and above 3% per annum shall be reimbursed to the loanee farmers by the State Government. The Scheme shall be applicable to all those farmers who have obtained short term production credit (Crop loan) from scheduled commercial banks, cooperative and regional rural banks in the state starting from Kharif 2008. During 2009-10, Rs. 33.91 crores was reimbursed to 4,60,278 farmers under Pavala Vaddi scheme. During 2010(up to 30th Sep2010) Rs. 23.23 crores have been provided covering 2,16,180 farmers.

Government has extended the Pavala Vaddi Scheme for the year 2010-11. The cut off date for repayment of Kharif crop loan is 31-03-2011 and for Rabi loan is 30-06-2011.

Adarsha Rythu

The main objective behind the identification of Adarsha Rythus is to introduce a nodal functionary between the farmers and the extension staff of agriculture and other line departments to help in bridging the gap between the scientific know-how and field level do-how.

Adarsha Rythu will assist the extension staff in implementation of the schemes like Polam Badi, Seed Village Programme, Vermicompost, Organic farming, RKVY, NFSM, NHM, ATMA, Crop Insurance, Credit, Pashukranthi, Jeevakranthi and other Central and State Schemes including enumeration during natural calamities. Adarsha Rythus are also facilitating the activities of allied departments i.e. Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Sugars, Irrigation, Marketing, Fisheries, Revenue, Rural Development, A.P.Transco and Banks. To strengthen the extension Services 49,161 Adarsha Rythus were deployed as against the target of 50,000 in the state. For every 200 to 250 farm holdings, one Adarsha Rythu is

deployed. Adarsha Rythus are involved in day to day developments with regard to schemes, technology, input availability with subsidy if any and the procedures to avail the same, broad regulatory mechanism for inputs and for steps to be taken in case of failure of a particular input etc. Adarsha Rythus are actively involved in mobilizing the farmers in special campaigns like Rythu Chaitanya Yatra, Rythu Sadassu, Praja Patham and Saguku Samayatham.

On 3rd Monday of every month a meeting with Adarsha Rythus and other line departmental officers will be organized by MAO in the Mandal headquarters to discuss various problems arising at field level. The Padipantalu magazine and honorarium are being distributed to the Adarsha Rythus on the same day.

On 1st Saturday of every month, the Agricultural Officer and other line departmental officers are visiting the fields, demonstrations sites etc. along with Adarsha Rythus in at least 2-3 villages.

Adarsha Rythus are maintaining the list of 200-250 farmer holdings allotted to him/her and the registers with the 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.

Training Programmes were conducted to 40,882 Adarsha Rythus on latest technologies of Agriculture and allied subjects for 5 days in different batches from 16-11-2009 to 15-12-2009 in all districts who in turn to train and educate the farming community. Honorarium to each Adarsha Rythu is Rs.1,000 per month.

Polambadi Programme

Crop yields are not increasing as expected even though the cost of cultivation increased many folds due to indiscriminate use of inputs resulting in poor quality of produce leading to poor returns. With this background, it is programmed to take up training to the farmers in their fields on FFS model (Polambadi).

Concept: Empowering the farmers to take economical decisions by adopting practices of Integrated Crop Management (ICM) with

the principles of Grow a healthy crop, Conserve natural enemies, Conduct regular field observations and make the Farmers to become ICM experts.

Mandate: It is programmed to organize one Polambadi by ADA (R) in each division, one by MAO and one by each AEO in the mandal. The Polambadi programme is being done from seed to seed. Polambadi is conducted in paddy, maize, pulses, oil seeds, cotton & coarse cereals. Size of the Polambadi - 10 ha, No. of Farmers – 30.

Orientation training was organized before commencement of the season to the departmental staff at state as well as at district level. Season long training Programme on Cotton is organized in Warangal.

The Polam badi programmes organized during 2009- 2010 and 2010-11 kharif are shown in Table 5.6

Crop	2009-2010			2010-11	
	Kh arif	Ra bi	Total	Kharif	
				Targ et	Achieve ment
Rice	1927	1260	3187	1249	1218
Maize	47	248	295	225	219
Pulses	103	430	533	134	122
Oil seeds	461	711	1172	513	509
Cotton	431	0	431	307	306
Others	52	0	52	0	0
Total	3021	2649	5670	2428	2374
No.of farmers to be trained			170100		
<i>ource: Agriculture Department</i>					

Distribution of Literature

Required literature on Polambadi in Rice, Maize, Red-gram, Groundnut, and Cotton crops are being distributed to Polambadi farmers.

Other Initiatives:

World Trade Organization (WTO) Cell:

The primary objective of the cell is to create awareness and build capacities among farmers and departmental officers about the implications of the new global trade regime for the agricultural sector of the state in particular and the country in general.

Important activities taken up during 2010-11 by the WTO Cell include –Software on Research studies/Projects on Inventory of Food Safety regulations for export markets of AP, Product market identification through AGRISNET funds. Digitization of WTO aspects through Doordarshan (DD) in role plays model, Regular documentation and processing for International Property Rights – obtaining Geographical Indication (G.I.) and Intellectual Patent etc.

Extension Reforms (ATMA)

Government of India has introduced the “Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms” (ATMA) Scheme in all the development districts covering all states and Union territories of India from 1st June 2005 in a phased manner. The entire state of Andhra Pradesh except Hyderabad Urban district is covered under ATMA with 90:10 central and state shares.

Objectives of the Programme:

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

Benefits of the Programme:

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

Guidelines of the Programme:

“Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA)” is the main scheme to operationalize agricultural extension reforms across the country. Funding support shall be 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 operated 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.

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), a district level body is an autonomous institution with participation of all the key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities for sustainable agricultural development. ATMA has the main responsibility of all the technology dissemination activities at the district level. It has linkages with all the line departments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations and agencies associated with agricultural development in the district with a substantial representation of farmer organizations. Research and extension units within the district, such as KVKs, ZRSs, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc., are constituent members.

ATMA would be supported by a Governing Board (GB) and a Management Committee (MC). Commodity oriented Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) are 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 few additional / new activities and enhanced new costs in some cases. The Important / new components are as follows:

1. Specialist & Functionary support at State level, District & Block level
2. Innovative support through a Farmer Friend at Village level
3. Support to SAMETIs for creating Essential Infrastructure
4. Delegation of Powers to State Level Sanctioning Committees

Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP): One of the first tasks of ATMA is to facilitate preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) of the district. The SREP is prepared through participatory methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) involving all the stakeholders and farmers. The SREP contains detailed analysis of all the information on existing farming systems in the district and research – extension gaps required to be filled-up. It also prioritizes the research – extension strategies within the district. It becomes the basis for development of work plans at blocks/ district level. All the (22) ATMA districts have developed their respective Strategic Research and Extension Plans.

State Extension Work Plan (SEWP): Based on the research-extension strategies given in the SREPs, block / district level plans for the year 2010-11 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 2010-11 was developed at state level and submitted to GOI with an out lay of Rs. 9199.93 Lakhs. The District Action Plans developed under the scheme should be processed consistent with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution.

Government of India has given administrative approval for Rs.2444.42 Lakhs for the year 2010-11 and released an **Major Activities organized during 2010-11**

- 542 Farm Schools are being conducted in 271 blocks for dissemination of latest technologies on Farmer to Farmer Extension methodology.
- Awareness Programmes to School children on Agricultural Technologies in 1105 mandals.
- Capacity building of 808 Extension functionaries in technical and managerial aspects
- Promotion of SRI Cultivation by organizing Awareness Programmes to the Extension Officers and Farmers.
- Trainings on Organic farming in field crops and vegetables, Hybrid Marigold, SRI Cultivation, Summer leafy vegetable cultivation under Shade net, Intercrop of vegetables in pure Redgram crop, Introduction of Neem pulverizes to women SHGs,
- Demos on SRI, Vermi compost, New Basmati Hybrid, Short duration Gujarati Redgram and Exposure visits on SRI, Seed Production, International Animal & Industry Expo 2010, RARS-Maruteru, RARS- Lam , IARI.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

Regular monitoring and evaluation is 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 may continue with the day to day monitoring to ensure that the 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. For the years 2006-07 and 2007-08, PRDIS (NGO) and for the year 2008-09,

amount of Rs.1073.39 lakhs for implementation of SEWP 2010-11 of the State. Accordingly, the districts are organizing the need based activities like farmer trainings, demos, exposure visits, Kisan melas, field days, farmer scientist interaction etc. So far nearly 1 lakh beneficiaries were covered under different farm oriented activities during the current year.

ANGRAU, AP, Hyderabad have conducted the Monitoring and Evaluation.

For the year 2009-10, the third Party Monitoring and Evaluation has been entrusted to ANGRAU, AP, Hyderabad and the evaluation is under process.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

RKVY is one of the flagship programs of Govt. of India with 100% central aid, being implemented with an aim to achieve 4% annual growth rate in the Agriculture and Allied sectors during XI five year plan. Out of total allocation of Rs. 410.00 crores, Rs. 204.46 crores has been allocated to Agriculture Department for the year 2009-10. Of which Rs. 198.81 crores has been utilized. The project wise details are shown in Table 5.7.

Name of the Project	Units	Phy.	Fin. Rs.Cr
Stream-I			
Strengthening of seed chain	Lakh Qtls.	7.00	100.00
Intensified Mechanization	Nos.	452	18.70
Alternate crop seed distribution on 50% subsidy	Lakh Qtls.	1.79	29.72
Stream-II			
Green manure seed	Qtls.	44252	2.86
Vermicompost units	Nos.	419	0.60
Zinc sulphate	Mts	5308	8.17
Gypsum	Mts.	6576	0.65
Polambadi	Nos.	53	0.13
Farm Mechanization	Nos.	137490	34.00
Strengthening of Seed Farms	Nos.	26	1.42
Admn. Expenses	--	---	2.56
Total			198.81

Source: Agriculture Department

RKVY is being implemented during 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.278.19 crores involving all the line departments' viz., Agriculture, ANGRAU, Horticulture, A.P. Horticultural University, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, and S.V. Veterinary University. So far, Rs.152.10 crores is incurred under RKVY.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM):

The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission on Rice, Wheat and Pulses to increase production in the country. In compliance with this policy, the Mission is under implementation on Rice and Pulses from Rabi 2007-08 onwards in Andhra Pradesh i.e. NFSM-Rice & NFSM – Pulses aiming to increase production and productivity of Rice (30.00 lakh tons) and pulses (3.50 lakh tons) on sustainable basis.

NFSM – Rice is being implemented in 11 Districts viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Medak, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam and Adilabad. NFSM – Pulses is being implemented in 22 Districts.

An amount of Rs.9583.67 lakhs is allotted based on proposals submitted for implementation of NFSM in AP during 2010-11. An amount of Rs.6210.67 lakhs is released including revalidated amount and so far an amount of Rs.5759.22 lakhs expenditure is incurred upto October 2010.

Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P):

Government of India have sanctioned Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P) in order to demonstrate plant nutrient and Plant Protection Centric technologies and management practices in a compact block for major pulses i.e. Redgram, Greengram and Blackgram, Bengalgram during Kharif & Rabi 2010 -11. Under this programme, 27 units with a cost of Rs.14.76 crores have been taken up in kharif 2010.

State Initiatives:

Promotion of SRI Cultivation under Tanks and Wells.

In order to save irrigation water and energy and also to increase the productivity, SRI

cultivation is being promoted on large scale in all districts of the State. During kharif 2010 SRI cultivation was taken up in 44,794.2 hectares.

State Pulses Development Mission (SPDM):

State Pulses Development Mission is formulated with an outlay of Rs.58.17 crores under RKVY by bringing additional areas and for increasing productivity & Pulses production in the State. Seed mini-kits, IPM / INM kits are supplied to motivate farmers to take up Pulses cultivation in additional areas. During kharif 2010, Red-gram is cultivated in 2,06,479 hectares, Greengram in 74,756 hectares, and Blackgram in 10,603 hectares.

* * *

COOPERATION

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

Department of Co-operation deals with the promotion of co-operatives and administering co-operative laws governing them. 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 35.25 lakh farmer members of the PACS. Relief to farmers

affected by drought and other natural disasters has been provided. The long pending re-organization of PACS has been completed for making them viable based on the recommendations of the taskforce headed by Prof. A.Vaidyanathan constituted for suggesting the re-organization of co-operative societies. The PACS have now been re-organized from 4465 to 2940 in the State. Total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Coop. Credit Structure is Rs.1850.79 crores including of State Government share of Rs.261.12 crores.

Loaning Programme 2010-11

A.P. State Co-operative Bank has provided Rs. 3389.56 crores (Kharif – Rs.3098.02 crores and Rabi Rs. 291.54 crores) as production credit to the farmers through the Primaries and the Dist. Co-operative Central Banks during the year 2010-11 (up to December 2010). Out of Rs.3098.02 crores loans disbursed during the kharif, the loans under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO), Oil Seeds Production Programme (OPP) and Development of Tribal Programme (DTP) are Rs.2788.72 crores, Rs. 271.70 crores and Rs. 37.60 crores respectively.

Short term (Crop) Loans:

An amount of Rs.3098.02 crores has been disbursed by the DCCB's and GCC during Kharif 2010 season.

Long Term Loans:

APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.115.29 crores (up to December 2010) to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agricultural Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs. 241.50 crores allotted to all the 22 DCCBs during the year 2010-11.

Integrated Co-operative Development Projects (ICDP)

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 the 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 seven districts viz. East Godavari, Nizamabad, Krishna, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Chittoor and Guntur. The project is now under implementation in another 15 districts namely – Visakhapatnam, Medak, Warangal, Nellore, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Kadapa, Mahabubnagar, Ananthapur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Ranga Reddy, Khammam and Prakasam districts.

Marketing Co-operative Societies

There are 22 District Co-operative Marketing Societies (DCMSs), which undertake procurement of agricultural produce to enable the farmers to get the minimum administered prices for their produce. The DCMSs are procuring seed on behalf of AP Seeds Development Corporation and also undertaking procurement activities on behalf of MARKFED in addition to carrying 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 as on 31-12-2010 is given in Table 5.8.

Share Capital Contribution	790.54
Business Turn over	19689.68
Profit	200.30
Accumulated losses	1493.12
Assets	8460.76
Liabilities	8225.27
<i>Source: Cooperative Department</i>	

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 and other private run institutions and provisions to government hostels. Subsequent to introduction of single window system in the state in 1987, MARKFED is offering 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. It is also procuring other commodities under commercial account every year depending upon the market situation. During 2009-10 MARKFED has achieved a business turnover of Rs. 1058.39 crores.

AP State Co-operative Union (APSCU)

APSCU is an apex cooperative institution in the field of Coop. Education and training. There are five Co-operative Training Centres (CTCs) working under APSCU offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications. APSCU is mainly providing education to the members, conducting short term cooperative trainings to the Staff and member orientation programs to the needy elected Managing Committee members of Primary societies, DCCBs and other Cooperatives. The Union is also publishing 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., (APSCRIC)

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., relating to Agricultural sector. Since 1995-96 the Corporation had diversified its activities and started undertaking civil works. During the year 2009-10, the Corporation executed works to a tune of Rs. 21.80 Crores. The Corporation has drawn up the action plan for Rs.38.56 crores during the year 2010-11. The state Horticulture Mission / Horticulture Department has identified the APSCRIC Ltd., as "Nodal Agency" for construction of Farm ponds in Horticulture fields for which an amount of Rs. 6.94 crores was provided during 2009-10 and the works are under progress.

Rural Electricity Supply Cooperative Societies (RESCOs)

The Rural Electric Supply Cooperative Societies main objective 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 are having over 4.33 lakh service connections covering 665 villages and 801 hamlets. The four RESCOs are having assets worth of Rs.172.98 crores.

The Hyderabad Agricultural Cooperative Association Ltd., Hyderabad. (HACA)

The HACA was established with the main object of serving the agricultural farmers through PACS as its members. 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 2009-10 is Rs.184.00 crores and it earned profit of Rs.173.39 lakhs for the year 2008-09.

Consumer Cooperative Societies:

Consumer Cooperatives have been assigned an important role in the distribution of consumer articles of good quality at competitive prices to control price line in both urban and rural areas in the State. 919 Consumer Cooperative Societies are functioning in the State with a turnover of Rs.151.30 crores as on March 2010. Consumer Cooperative Societies are also undertaking the distribution of textbooks, notebooks, cloth, crackers and supply of various stationary items and provisions to the Government hostels etc.

Weaker Section Cooperative Societies:

Weaker sections Cooperatives among others include Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and Cooperative Joint Farming societies etc.

a) Labour Contract Cooperative societies

Labour Contract Cooperative societies are functioning in a 3-tire structure as shown below.

Primary Level	6,714 LCCS with 3,99,321members
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)

b)Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Joint Farming Cooperatives are also working in a three-tire structure as shown below:

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)

The area covered under CJFS is 2,62,776 acres. The area developed so far is 89,567 acres. An area of 1,73,209 acres of land is yet to be developed.

Cooperative 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 the 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. 890 cases are pending in all the four Co-operative Tribunals for disposals as on 31-12-2010.

Audit:

A separate Audit wing headed by Chief Auditor is functioning for conducting 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 shall be completed within a period of six months from the closure of Cooperative year and

audit certificate shall be issued before the end of succeeding Cooperative year.

* * *

HORTICULTURE

5.3 Over the years, Horticulture has emerged as an indispensable and growing part of Agriculture, offering a wide range of choices to the farmers for crop diversification. It also provides ample opportunities for sustaining large number of agro-industries which generate substantial employment opportunities. With Agriculture and Allied sectors finding alternative ways of increasing productivity of crops, Horticulture as a sub-sector is a revelation – showing remarkable signs of progress in Andhra Pradesh and benefiting from an impressive base.

Horticulture sector covering a wide variety of crops provides ample scope for empowering the people by generating employment opportunities, improving economic conditions, providing nutritional security and plays a vital role in the transformation of agrarian economy.

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.

Most significant development in the last decade is that horticulture has moved from rural confine to commercial production; encouraging private sector investment in production system management. This trend has led to the adoption of improved technology, greater commercialization and professionalism in the management of production and marketing.

This transition from traditional Horticulture to trade oriental outlook has brought a perceptible change in the concept of Horticulture development in the state. A large number of concessions, assistance and incentives are given to the growers,

processors and exporters by the State and Central Governments.

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 production of Sweet Orange, Lime / Lemon, Papaya, Oil Palm; 2nd in the production of Mango, Cashew and Tomato; 3rd in production of Loose flowers, Pomogranate, Cocoa, Brinjal, Bhendi & Tapioca and 4th in production of Banana, Grapes & Sapota (NHB data base 2009).

Growth of Horticulture

The area under Horticulture has increased from 3.70 lakh ha. in 1982 to 19.60 lakh ha. by 2009-10, The details of area and production of horticulture crops during 2009-10 are given in Annexure 5.16.

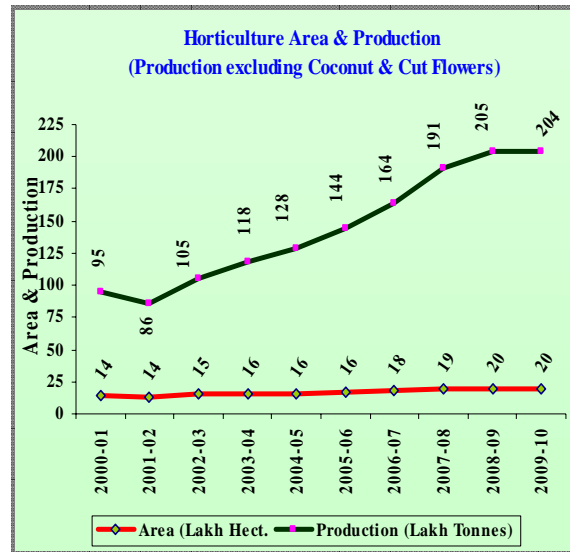
The abstract of Horticultural area and Production in 2009-10 are shown in Table 5.9

Crop Category	Area (Lakh ha.)	Production (Lakh MTs)
Fruit Crops	9.21	129.18
Plantation Crops	3.82	6.87 and 1453 Million Coconuts
Vegetables & Tuber crops	3.33	54.62
Spices	2.81	10.90
Cut Flowers	0.02	6202 (lakh No's)
Flowers (Loose Flowers)	0.19	1.30
Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	0.20	0.80
TOTAL	19.60	203.67*

** Cut Flowers and Coconuts production figures not shown in the TOTAL.
 Source: Horticulture Department*

Under Horticulture, over the past decade, while the area increased about 43%, the production has increased remarkably by

about 115% which represents increase in productivity of different horticultural crops.



Programmes

Several farmer oriented activities are being taken up with focus on adoption of modern technologies, evolving sustainable farming practices and providing Post harvest infrastructure facilities apart from providing knowledge inputs to the farming community. Assistance is provided to the farmers on plant material, seed and inputs, Drip and Sprinkler systems, Pre & Post Harvest infrastructure etc., through the 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

Micro Irrigation Project was launched for encouraging micro irrigation, for conservation of precious ground water resources and conserving power. The objective of the project is effective water management (water saving and water use efficiency) to achieve vertical growth in productivity.

During 2009-10 an area of 1.47 lakh hectares has been brought under drip/sprinkler irrigation. During 2010-11 administrative sanctions have been accorded to cover an area of 87,620 hectares under Micro Irrigation so far.

State Horticulture Mission

The programme aims to provide holistic growth to Horticulture sector through area based regionally differentiated strategies which includes research, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantages of each region and its diverse agro-climatic feature.

During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 104.16 crores 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 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 56.46 Crores is utilized so far for implementation of SHM programmes.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors.

During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 59.45 Crores was utilized for implementation of various activities like establishment of new gardens, rejuvenation of senile gardens, Integrated Vegetable Production Techniques, IPM/INM, HRD, Organic farming, Farm Mechanization and Post Harvest Management etc.,

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 16.62 Crores is utilized so far for implementation of RKVY programme.

Development of Fruits & Plantation Crops:

A wide variety of tropical and sub-tropical fruits like Mango, Citrus, Banana, Sapota, Guava etc., and Plantation crops like Cashew, Cocoa and Coconut are grown in the state.

Various activities are being taken up under State Horticulture Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and State Plan programmes to step up the production and productivity of fruit crops, through bringing additional area by diversification from traditional to market driven Horticulture Crops, providing elite

plant material/ inputs to improve the quality and productivity, encouraging tissue culture Banana, rejuvenating old and senile orchards and creating awareness /educating the farmers on new technologies evolved in fruit crop cultivation etc.

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.

During the year 2009-10, an area of 30,389.78 Ha. is covered under area expansion of Fruits and Plantation crops. Rejuvenation of old and senile orchards was taken up in an area of 11271 Ha. During 2009-10, clusters were identified and 87 Nos of D-plots were taken up under Integrated Development of Coconut.

During the year 2010-11, so far an area of 8,513 Ha. is covered under area expansion and rejuvenation of old and senile orchards was taken up in an area of 10,675 Ha.

The Department has also covered an area of 30,889 Acres under Fruit crops through the MGNREGS – Horticulture Convergence Programme 2010-11.

Integrated Vegetable Development

In order to ensure continuous supply of Vegetables, Hybrid Vegetable Seed is supplied on subsidy basis besides providing assistance for erection of Permanent and Semi-permanent Pandals, Shade-houses and Poly-houses. To provide nutritional security to rural women and children, Vegetable Mini Kits are being supplied. Intensified efforts are made to sensitize the farmers and popularize the use of hybrid seed for higher production and productivity.

During 2009-10, an area of 1,14,192 hectares was covered under hybrid vegetable seed distribution programme. Assistance was also provided for erection of Permanent and Semi-Permanent Pandals (2182 Acres) and encouraging cultivation of Tomato on Trellies (1556 Acres). A total of 3,05,051 Vegetable Mini Kits were distributed to beneficiaries.

During 2010-11, so far an area of 24,498 Ha., has been covered under Hybrid Vegetable Seed Distribution Programme. Assistance was also provided for erection of Permanent and Semi-Permanent Pandals (75 Acres) and encouraging cultivation of Tomato on Trellies (187 Acres).

Spices

The need of the hour is effective transfer of technology to the progressive farmers. The Department has supplied quality plant material and other post harvest infrastructure requirements to reduce the post harvest losses. During 2009-10, an area of 635.34 hectares was covered under area expansion. During 2010-11, assistance is provided for taking up 257 D-Plots under Turmeric, Ginger and Garlic so far.

Floriculture:

Floriculture sector has been identified as one of the focus segments of Horticulture. Due to growing demand for flowers in domestic and export market, Flower cultivation is a profitable prospect for the farmers.

During 2009-10, Protected cultivation has been taken up in 9.098 Lakh Sq Mtrs (Green Houses – 18,600 Sq. Mtrs + Shadenets – 2,18,200 Sq. Mtrs + Mulching – 4,37,000 Sq. Mtrs + Polyhouses for Vegetables – 26,000 Sq. Mtrs + Shadenet Houses for Vegetables and Vegetable Seedlings – 2,10,000 Sq. Mtrs) for production of high value flowers like H.T.Roses, carnations, gerbera, anthurium, etc., under controlled conditions with an objective to explore the export potential.

During 2010-11, so far assistance is provided for erection of shadenet houses for raising of seedlings 22,000 Sq. Mtrs and Green Houses 5,700 Sq. Mtrs.

Landscape and Ornamental Gardening

With a view to transform the urban environment into pollution free and pleasant surroundings, revitalization of Public Gardens is being taken up with an aim to develop model landscape gardens. As a part of beautification, both hard and soft landscape works are taken up.

Organic Farming / IPM / INM

During 2009-10, a total of 1023 vermin compost units were sanctioned and organic

farming was taken up in an area of 1,650 Ha., under Horticulture Crops towards encouraging adoption of organic farming. An area of 13,109 Ha., has been taken up under various fruits / spices for implementing IPM / INM practices. During 2010-11, INM / IPM under Fruits / Spices is taken up in an area of 12,001 Ha., so far.

Mushroom Development

Mushrooms are rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals. The oyster mushroom and paddy straw mushroom are cultivated in unorganized sector and in need of seed / spawn material. The Department has set up 6 mushroom labs in the State for production and supply of the spawn/seed material to entrepreneurs.

Post Harvest Management (PHM)

Horticulture crops are highly perishable in nature and require special attention with respect to their harvesting, handling, packaging, storage and processing operations. Experts are of the opinion that losses to the extent of 30% occur in various stages by the time the produce moves from producer to consumer. The concentration is on providing pre-harvest tools and development of post harvest infrastructure facilities like Pack houses, Cold storages, Refer Vans, Ripening Chambers etc. During 2009-10, assistance was provided for Turmeric / Chilli Drying Platforms 821 No's, Cashew / Amla processing units 13 No's and towards supply of 5,12,237 Nos of post harvest tools & plant protection equipment.

Oil Palm Development

Andhra Pradesh stands 1st in area, production and productivity under Oil Palm. An area of 17,409 hectares has been covered under oilpalm during 2008-09. Under this project assistance is being provided towards plant material, cultivation, micro irrigation and inter crops besides organizing training programmes.

Two oil palm seed gardens were established in the state, one by department and another in private sector. The 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.

11 companies with a processing capacity of 134 MTs per hour are working with the Government under this program. The companies have buy back arrangements for purchase of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB's) from the farmers in the factory zone at the rate fixed by the Government. During 2009-10 Oil palm is cultivated in 90,671 hectares.

Exports:

The total value of exports of horticulture commodities is Rs.1721.66Crores during 2009-10.

The details of exports in 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 data online through dialup network from District Officers. The Department has taken up development of software packages for compiling Area and Production of Horticulture crops. Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project etc., The Department Website aphorticulture.com is being maintained. Tele-Conference facility is developed for effective communication and for getting immediate report on progress.

Human Resource Development

The Andhra Pradesh Horticulture Training Institute was established to impart knowledge of new technologies / innovations to the stakeholders (farmers, extension officers, exporters & processors) and to build the capacity of farmers i.e, Human Resource Development through training programmes / workshops / exposure visits which is identified as one of the critical input for growth of Horticulture sector in the State. Seven RHTIs were established at regional centers to impart trainings to the farmers.

During 2009-10, a total of 49,620 farmers were trained at HTI & RHTIs and exposure visits were organized for 1779 farmers. During 2010-11, so far 15,225 farmers were trained and exposure visits were organized to cover 750 farmers.

* * *

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.4 Animal Husbandry being a significant sub-sector to Agriculture is playing a pivotal role in the rural economy providing gainful employment to a large number of small and marginal farmers and enhancing their economic status. Economic support programs like distribution of milch animals, sheep and poultry units have enormously helped the rural masses in bridging their income gaps. Besides conserving domestic biodiversity, it is a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources.

Besides providing supplemental income, dependability even during drought times is one aspect that makes the Livestock activity more lucrative and progressive. The 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% insurance of their livestock.

<u>Catgory</u>	<u>No.in lakhs</u>
Cattle	- 112.23
Buffaloes	- 132.72
Sheep	- 255.39
Goat	- 96.26
Pigs	- 4.39
Poultry	- 1239.85

The Buffaloes and sheep population has a steady growth over the years whereas the poultry population has steep increase particularly from 1999 census onwards. The livestock population over various census periods is given in Annexure - 5.18.

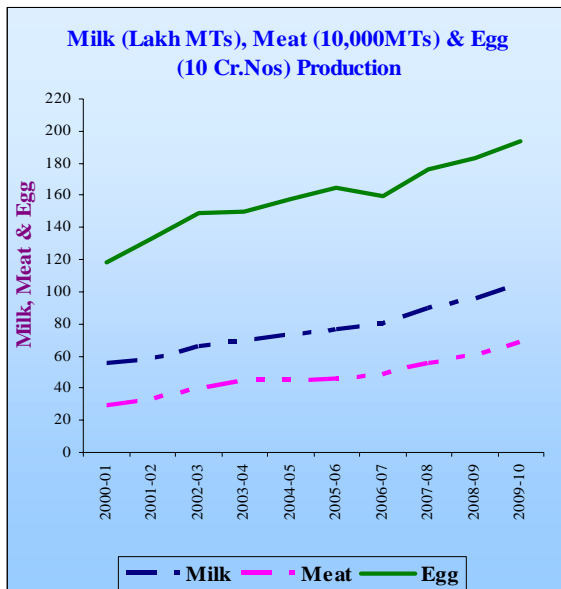
With the increase in the livestock population, the production and availability of nutritious food to the people and supplemental income to the farmers has increased. Livestock activity contributes 5.6% in the Gross State

Domestic Product and it forms 26.0 % in Agriculture sector.

The estimated production of Milk, Eggs and Meat is as follows:

Item	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	Apr-Sep.10
Milk	000MTs	9569	10430	5350
Growth	%	7.2	9.0	
Eggs	Cr.Nos	1834	1939	915
Growth	%	4.3	5.7	
Meat	000MTs	604	680	348
Growth	%	8.6	12.6	

Over the past decade, the growth in production of Meat recorded 134%, Milk 89% and Eggs 64%. Growth of the Production estimates are depicted below:



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

The **activities** of the Animal Husbandry Department have been oriented towards improvement in health of livestock and increased production of milk, meat and eggs and to provide adequate bullock power for agricultural operations. The schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department have been formulated in pursuance to the well-laid National Policies to improve the Livestock production, to fight protein hunger and to improve nutritional standards of human population and also provide technical support for the maintenance and improvement of livestock.

Salient Features of various programmes:

- With a view to provide supplementary avenues of income through diary farming and for rehabilitation of farmers in (16) suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, 48,808 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers are inducted from other States with 50% subsidy under “Prime Minister’s Package” scheme.
- For the welfare of BPL families, “Pasu Kranthi Padhakam” is being implemented since 2007-08 and inducted 73,753 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy.
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is being implemented in the State since 2008-09 with 100% Central Assistance during 11th Five Year Plan to achieve 9% growth rate in Animal Husbandry Sector and inducted 22,099 high pedigreed milch animals and heifers from other States with the 50% subsidy.
- “Jeeva Kranthi Padhakam” has been introduced by Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2007-08 to support BPL families by supplying Breeding Rams, Ram Lamb Units and Sheep and Goat Units under Chief Minister’s Package, to enhance the economic status of the targeted families. Under this Scheme, 44,830 Breeding Rams, 1,796 Ram Lamb Rearing Units and 2,223 Sheep and Goat Units were provided so far.
- In order to guard sheep growers from losses, due to blue tongue disease, the sheep insurance programme has been taken up since 2006-07 and being continued in 2010-11 also.
- Centrally sponsored Livestock Insurance Scheme is being implemented in eight districts of the State from 2006-07 and continued during 2010-11. Under this scheme, productive milch cattle are insured on 50% subsidy basis.
- 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 since 2006-07 and continued. The Programme is

extended to all the Districts in the State during the year 2009-10 under ASCAD and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

- De-worming of Sheep, belonging to shepherds of all categories of farmers twice in a year on free of cost basis was taken up resulting in reduced early lamb mortality and improved growth rate due to increased disease resistance in sheep and it is continued during the year 2010-11.

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 the existing institutions to improve the quality of Animal Health Services by providing facilities for surgery, Disease Investigation and treatment and therefore Poly Clinics were established at district Head quarters.

To organize effective Animal Health Service, to support the production program and prevention and control of livestock diseases, every mandal has been provided with a veterinary graduate.

To attend to animal health needs in the State, 20 Veterinary Polyclinics, 3 Super Specialty Veterinary Hospitals, 278 Veterinary Hospitals, 1826 Veterinary Dispensaries, 42 Mobile Veterinary Clinics, and 3110 Rural Livestock Units are functioning. 270.53 Lakh cases were treated, 4.22 Lakh castrations were done and 402.03 Lakh vaccinations were conducted by these institutions during the year 2010-11 (up to 30-9-2010). 22 Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (ADDLs) are functioning towards proper diagnosis of disease of the animals. The details of Animal Husbandry institutions are given in Annexure 5.20.

Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad:

There are two divisions in the Institute, i.e., Biological Products Division and Disease

Investigation Division. Each division is functioning under the control of separate Joint Directors.

i) Biological Products Division:

To prevent the losses of valuable livestock due to various diseases, supply of vaccine to the institutions to protect the livestock is essential. The Veterinary Biological Research institute, is the main source in the State for the production of Viral and Biological Vaccines and is producing (10) types of viral and bacterial vaccines.

During the year 2009-10, 386.16 Lakh doses and during 2010-11 (up to 30-9-2010) 187.09 Lakh doses of various types of vaccines have been produced by this institute.

New Vaccine Production Division

The vaccine production facility at VBRI is 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 are being produced under the license issued by the Director General of Drug Control Administration, India.

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

In conformity to the GMP standards, VBRI has modernized vaccine production facility in a phased manner to fulfill the drug regulations with the funds provided under different schemes like NABARD, ASCAD and state plan with total amount of Rs. 1282.00 Lakhs.

The drug authorities have inspected the facility and issue of drug license is awaited.

ii) Disease Investigation Wing:

Control and elimination of disease depends upon prompt and correct diagnosis of the disease. The team of Disease Investigation Officers and subject matter specialists has attended to this important item of work under the supervision and direction of the Joint Director.

The Objectives of this wing are:

1. Disease diagnosis and investigation of disease conditions among Livestock, Sheep, Goats, canines, pigs, poultry.
2. To collect the epidemiological data of the disease occurrences in the State, analyze the findings and take measures for control and eradication.
3. To attend outbreaks, notifying areas, advising the field staff for intensive follow-up in tackling the disease occurrences and collection of relevant materials for laboratory diagnosis and suggesting measures for the containment of the diseases.
4. Undertaking research problems pertaining to the field problems.

Veterinary Biological Research Unit, Samalkot

A Mini Vaccine Production unit at Samalkot, East Godavari district is functioning to meet the increasing demands of coastal districts. During the year 2009-2010, 189.30 Lakh doses and during 2010-11 (up to 30-9-2010) 29.20 Lakh doses of various types of vaccines have been produced by this institute.

Government Livestock Farms:

To support the cattle development activities in the state, for producing pedigree bulls, the department has established Cattle Breeding Farms at suitable places 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 457 Ongole variety, 1 Tharparkar, 6 Deoni and 4 Murrah cattle. During the year 2009-2010, 22 breeding bulls were supplied to the Frozen Semen Bull Stations / farmers.

Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency:

The State Government has launched a massive programme of Restructuring of Breeding Operations in cattle under the National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) scheme. To implement this programme, Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency (APLDA) has been established and started functioning from

April, 2000. The achievements of APLDA during 2009-10 are as follows:

i) Expansion of Artificial Insemination activity:

The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility is available in 4550 Animal Husbandry Departmental Institutions in the State out of which 1309 centers are provided with Mobile AI facility. To provide doorstep AI facility to the farmers 3105 private AI centers (Gopalamitra Centers) have been established by training educated unemployed rural youth. Out of them, 1451 Gopalamitra Centers are established during past one year. 1018 candidates were selected for training. 683 Private AI Centers are operated in the state by JK Trust, BAIF and Dairy Union etc.

ii) Performance of Artificial Insemination (AI) centers and AI activity:

During the year 2009-10, the AI centers in the State have conducted 50.03 Lakh inseminations and 17.17 Lakh improved progeny are born. 3071 Gopalamitras have conducted 15.30 Lakh of inseminations and 4.39 Lakh improved progeny are born.

During 2010-11 (as on 30.09.2010), 20.32 Lakh Inseminations are conducted by the AI Centers in the State and 8.52 Lakh improved progeny are born. The Gopalamitras conducted 7.89 Lakh insemination and 2.67 Lakh improved progeny are born.

iii) Production, distribution and utilization of Frozen Semen (FS):

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

During the year 2009-10, the four Frozen Semen Bull Stations have produced 75.74 Lakh doses of Frozen Semen and distributed 57.47 Lakh doses. 251 breeding bulls are stationed in four semen stations.

During the year 2010-11 (up to September 2010), the four Frozen Semen Bull Stations have produced 36.23 Lakh Frozen Semen Doses and distributed 31.60 lakh doses.

The Andrology laboratory, Visakhapatnam undertakes the Quality Control of Frozen Semen Produced at Frozen Semen Bull Stations. Bovine Breeding Complex, Nekarikallu has been utilized to rear the young bulls to supply either to Natural Service or Frozen Semen Production in the State. At present 92 bulls are under rearing.

iv) Organization of Fertility Camps- Pasu Vignana Sadassus:

During the year 2009-10, 10347 fertility camps are organized and 2.95 Lakh infertility cases are treated. During 2010-11, 5041 Fertility camps are organized upto September, 2010.

v) Implementation of Livestock Insurance Programme:

Government of India has accorded permission to implement the Livestock Insurance scheme in all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh from 2010. 71,937 animals are insured during the year 2008-09 & 2.62 Lakhs animals are insured under this scheme in 2010. During 2010-11, 49,305 milch cattle are insured as on 30.09.2010.

vi) Prime Minister's Package – Special Livestock and Fisheries package for 16 suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh:

Under this package, Providing of Cattle and Buffalo Breeding services have been implemented by APLDA in 16 identified districts with the financial assistance of Government of India. The scheme was started during the year 2006-07 and conducted 21.51 Lakh doorstep inseminations up to March 2010. During 2010-11, 4.82 Lakh Artificial Inseminations are conducted and 1.46 Lakh improved progeny are born as

on 30.09.2010. Performance of Frozen Semen Bull Stations is shown in Table 5.10.

S.No	Item of Work	2009-10	2010-11 (up to 30-9-2010)
1	No. of Bulls Stationed		
	a) Exotic/ Crossbred	57	54
	b) Indigenous	11	10
	c) Murrah	164	155
	Total	232	219
2	Quantity of Frozen Semen Produced (Lakh Doses)		
	a) Exotic/ Crossbred	20.43	10.41
	b) Indigenous	5.57	2.37
	c) Murrah	49.74	23.45
	Total	75.74	36.23

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Performance of District Livestock Development Agencies is shown in Table 5.11

S.No	ITEM OF WORK	2009-10	2010-11 (up to 30-9-2010)
1	Quantity of Frozen Semen Supplied (Lakh Doses)		
	a) Exotic	21.14	17.37
	b) Indigenous	4.05	3.30
	c) Murrah	32.28	10.93
	Total	57.47	31.60
2	No. of Artificial Inseminations Done (in Lakhs)		
	a) Exotic/ Crossbred	15.03	7.95
	b) Indigenous	2.54	1.41
	c) Murrah	32.46	10.96
	Total	50.03	20.32
3	Artificial Insemination Centers Covered (Nos.)		
	a. Departmental A.I Centres	4985	4550
	b. Gopalmitras	2490	3105
	c. BAIF	171	115
	d. APDDC	133	131
	e. J.K. Trust	532	429
	f. Others	9	8
	Total	8320	8338

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT:

High yielding and nutritious fodder are essential for scientific and economic

management of livestock particularly to crossbreeds. It is endeavor of the department to popularize and propagate the high yielding fodder crops with the farmers on available arable and non-arable land, as it is essential for the scientific feeding of the livestock for the increased productivity of milk and mutton. To intensify the activity, fodder slips, and improved varieties of fodder and pasture seed has been supplied to the farmers with most encouraging results. During the year 2009-10, 9.59 Lakh acres and during the year 2010-11 (up to 30-9-2010) 4.40 Lakh acres were brought under fodder cultivation. Fodder development programmes are being taken up under regular plan schemes to enhance the milk production in the state. In order to encourage the fodder cultivation in the state, the fodder seed is procured and supplied on 75% subsidy to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural laborers in the state.

Advance Action taken for Fodder Development:

- Under RKVY, 3375 MT of fodder seed has been supplied so far to the small and marginal farmers under 75% subsidy.
- Under Normal State Plan, 213 MTs fodder seed have been supplied so far to the small and marginal farmers under 75% subsidy.
- Under the Fodder & Feed development - Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Grass land development, Power driven chaff cutters, Silage making, Fodder seed procurement & distribution and Azolla are taken up.

Fodder development & Conservation under convergence with MGNREGS – AP.

The following activities are included in this project:

1. Raising of perennial fodder (APBN/Co-1/Co-2/Co-3)
2. Raising of Fodder Maize or Fodder Jowar for silage making.
3. Construction of Silo pits of 3 MTs capacity & preparation of 3 MTs of silage once per annum up to 3 years.

4. Raising of Silviculture (Stylohamata / Cenchrus ciliaris / Urochloa with Subabul plantations).
5. Raising of APBN fodder nurseries.

Damages due to recent Cyclones/floods occurred:

- The Laila cyclone occurred during May 2010 has caused losses and death of livestock.
- Due to floods 90 Community Animal Health centers have been totally damaged. These centers range from the village level centers to district level centers.
- Government have provided funds to restore the livelihoods of poor farmers who are dependent on livestock.

Loss due to Heavy rains:

- Due to heavy rains during June to Sept.2010, losses caused due to death of livestock.
- An amount of Rs. 2132.492 Lakhs was requested to take up relief activities like replacement of livestock, provision of fodder seed, concentrate feed and medicines and vaccines.

SHEEP DEVELOPMENT

Sheep rearing plays an important role in the national economy. It provides gainful employment and income to the weaker sections especially the rural poor. Scientific breeding is being advocated in the sheep farms for the 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 improved production both quality and quantity.

To achieve the objective, 3 Sheep Farms are functioning. The farm produced Pedigree rams are being distributed to the sheep breeders to upgrade their stock for improved quality of meat and increased meat production.

11 Intensive Sheep Development Projects covering the entire State are also functioning

and attending extension activities as breeding, effective health coverage and training to Sheep Breeders in scientific management.

Sheep Insurance:

Sheep are mostly reared by poorer sections located in semi arid areas belonging to backward classes. During epidemics, sheep suffer high mortality leading to heavy losses being inflicted upon dependant families. To cushion the adverse impact upon livelihood of these families, Government of A.P have taken up sheep insurance programme during 2006-07 and continued. The details of sheep insurance coverage are shown in Table 5.12

Year	Sheep insured (No. in lakhs)			Govt. Share Rs. in Lakhs
	Adults	Young ones	Total	
2007-08	5.92	0.47	6.39	98.52
2008-09	2.05	0.11	2.16	124.54
2009-10	3.14	0.14	3.38	212.94
2010-11 (up to Sept.2010)	1.13	0.04	1.17	69.42

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT

Pig farming has an important role in improving the Socio-Economic status of sizable population of the weaker sections of the society. To make available “Pork” at a reasonable price, Piggery development has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh under various programs like ITDA, IRDP and SC Action Plan etc, as the pig is a profile breeder with heavy litter size, short gestation period, and good feed conversion efficiency.

Piggery plays an important role in meeting the demands of meat in rural as well as urban areas. 4 pig breeding stations are functioning in the state to make available the required pedigree Male and Female breeding stock to the beneficiaries under various schemes.

Piggery Development Project, Visakhapatnam:

The project is rendering necessary technical assistance to the beneficiaries in 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 the 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 and the sales of pork and pork products are continued.

Pig Fattening Scheme (Buy back system)

The District S.C.Society has established a Piggery Complex at Krishnapuram a suburb of Visakhapatnam with permanent sheds to rehabilitate Scheduled Caste people through Pig Fattening Scheme and 25 families are provided with L.W.Y weaners and fat pigs produced by them were taken back after attaining 70 to 80 kgs. live weight and each beneficiary is getting an amount of Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/- p.m as remuneration and provided gainful employment to the S.C. people.

Piggery Development Scheme:

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

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

Poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh is most dynamic and fastest growing segment of Agriculture Sector. The State occupies first rank in egg production and broiler production in the Country with an annual production of 1940 Crore eggs and 18 Crore broilers.

The Department is attending to the production and supply of poultry vaccines to protect against various diseases in poultry, besides extending modern technical know-how to the poultry farmers.

Rural Poultry in Andhra Pradesh (Back yard Poultry) Government of India, have introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Assistance to State Poultry Farms” during the year 2005-2006 on 80:20, Center and

State sharing for maintaining low input technology breeding stock, which can survive well in rural areas. The target group for supply of these birds is as far as possible, limited to only small/marginal farmers, agriculture labourers and women in self help groups and other socially backward sector of the Society. Accordingly, in Andhra Pradesh this scheme is being implemented in Government Livestock Farm, Mamnoon, Warangal district. Vanaraja/ Gramapriya Multiplication Farm and Hatchery has been established and chicks are being supplied at present.

Activities of Government Livestock Farm, Mamnoon are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13		
Performance of Government Livestock Farm, Mamnoon		
Component	Quantity (Nos.)	Revenue generated (Rs.)
No. of Chicks sold:		
- Own farm production:	14,073	
- Chicks from other sources:	11,272	

Total:	25,345	9,40,030
Sale of Eggs:		
- Table eggs:	33,019	
- Fertile eggs:	1,647	

Total:	34,666	72,909
Sale of culled birds	969	1,72,556
<i>Source: Animal Husbandry Department</i>		

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. Work is under progress in these Centres.

Human Resource Development:

The Training approach in Animal Husbandry Department was given a new impetus and direction. Training needs of both Veterinarians and Para-Veterinarians in the Department were identified; training action plans were drawn up and are being implemented. In order to meet the growing

challenges and opportunities emerging in the livestock sector, the staff of Animal Husbandry Department needs to be competitive, committed and motivated to provide sound service delivery system. HRD wing in the Directorate is coordinating, monitoring, evaluating and implementing the need based training Programmes to the staff of the Department, with a view that training is a continuous activity and every employee working in the Department would be exposed for one training course per year.

Animal Husbandry Department has launched three tier training system to meet the 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. 2093 Veterinarians, 2419 Para Veterinarians and 279 other staff are trained during 2010-11 upto (30-9-2010).

SPECIAL SCHEMES:

1. Prime Minister's Package:

“Special Livestock & Fisheries Package” of Government of India is being implemented to provide supplementary avenues of income to the small and marginal farmers who are more vulnerable to economic distress in the 16 suicide incident districts with a total outlay of Rs.247.07 crores.

Implementation Period: 3 years, i.e., 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. The implementation period is extended up to September 2011.

Components of the Package:

1. Induction of High Yielding Milch Animals: To induct 16000 milch animals per year @ 1000 in each of the 16 districts, during the implementation period. A subsidy of Rs.15000/- per animal is provided by Government of India and remaining amount is through loan from banks. Each beneficiary will be provided with two milch animals, of which, one animal is provided initially and the 2nd animal after 6 months of the induction of the first animal.

2. Rearing support for Female calves of inducted animals: To enroll 8000 female calves of the inducted animals per year @ 500 in each of the districts during the implementation period of three years.

The female calf of the inducted animal will be provided with rearing support for a period of one year @ Rs.20/- per calf to meet the cost of feed, fodder and health care for a period of one year (total of Rs.7300/-).

3. Feed and fodder support for inducted milch animals: All the inducted milch animals will be provided with feed & fodder support @ Rs.25/- per day per animal for a provided of period of one year.

4. Health Care of inducted animals: The Inducted animals will be provided with health care on free of cost for a period of one year for which an amount of Rs. 300/- is provided.

5. Breeding Services:

Artificial Insemination Services will be provided to the breedable animals including inducted milch animals **on free of cost.**

Oestrus Synchronization Programme is aimed at synchronization of heat in Cows and Buffaloes, which helps in augmenting milk production. This programme is taken up to cover the breedable animals on free of cost.

6. Fodder Block Making Unit: Government of India have permitted for setting up of 100 "Mini Feed Mixing Plants" by conversion of 8 Fodder Block making units in addition to establishing of 2 Fodder block making units.

7. Establishment of Bulk Milk Cooling Units:

Bulk Cooling Units (BCUs) will be established for holding the milk to facilitate milk procurement. For every 1000 to 12,000 liters of milk producing cluster of dairy units, one MCU/BCU with unit cost of Rs.24.00 Lakhs as total grant, will be established.

II. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Animal Husbandry Sector)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented in the state with 100% Central Assistance during 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09 to 2011-12) with an objective to achieve 9% growth rate in Animal Husbandry Sector during 11th five year plan with a total financial outlay of

Rs.399.28 crores in all the 22 districts except Hyderabad.

Implementation Period: 4 years, i.e., 2008-09 to 2011-12.

Components:

1. Induction of Milch Animals: To induct milch animals in 22 districts, during the implementation period. Subsidy to an extent of Rs.15000/- per animal in case of milch buffaloes and Rs.12500/- in case of milch cows is provided by Government of India and remaining amount is through loan from banks. Each beneficiary will be provided with two milch animals, of which, one animal is provided initially and the second animal after 6 months of the induction of the first animal. The inducted milch animals are supported with supply of concentrated feed worth Rs.5000/- per animal and Health care support with an amount of Rs.300/- per animal.

2. Calf Induction Programme: To induct Murrah heifer with a subsidy to an extent of Rs. 10000/- on cost of heifer calf to each beneficiary. The inducted heifer calf is supported with supply of concentrated feed worth Rs. 724/- per calf. The total subsidy available per calf is Rs.10,724/-

3. Supply of Breeding Rams: To supply High quality breeding Rams to the selected beneficiaries on 50% subsidy to an extent of Rs. 1500/- per breeding Ram.

4. Establishing of Sheep Market Yards: To establish 20 sheep Market Yards in selected districts during the implementation period. An amount to of Rs. 25.00 Lakhs (100% grant) is provided for establishing each Market Yard.

5. Training & Extension (Dairy Farmers & Shepherds): It is proposed to provide training to 66,000 dairy farmers & shepherds on scientific dairy management and sheep management practices respectively during the implementation. An amount of Rs.500/- (100% grant) per dairy farmer/shepherded is allocated for providing training.

6. Strengthening of Veterinary Biological Production Unit: It is proposed to

strengthen the existing Veterinary Biological Production Unit situated at Samalkot conforming to GMP and GLP standards.

7. Strengthening of Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs: It is proposed to strengthen the existing Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs to suit GLP standards and also to provide quick and mobile diagnostic facilities at the doorstep of the farmers, during the implementation period.

8. Strengthening of Veterinary Institutes: It is proposed to strengthen the Veterinary Institutes by providing certain infrastructure so as to improve the service delivery system. Surgical kits, diagnostic kits and extension kits will be provided to the staff for improving the quality of services to farmers.

9. Health care to Sheep & Goat: It is proposed to provide health care to Sheep and Goats in 22 districts by providing deworming and preventive vaccinations, during the implementation period.

10. Foot & Mouth Disease Control Program: It is proposed to conduct Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine in 11 districts during the implementation period. The programme will be implemented in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts.

11. Fodder Production & Conservation: Due to failure of monsoons, the crops are not sown and even the biomass production from the sown areas is comparatively poor, thus affecting the fodder availability to the livestock. To cope up the fodder production to certain extent and to make available fodder locally with low input cost by the Government, it is proposed to promote fodder cultivation with the individual farmers by utilizing the residual moisture and also under assured water resources, where commercial crops can not be taken up.

Establishing of Mini Dairy Units under RKVY:

A scheme of establishing Mini Dairy Units is sanctioned in May 2010 under RKVY with 75% interest subsidy up to Rs.6500/- per animal. It is proposed to establish 3000 units of 3+3 and 5+5 Mini dairy Units with allocation of Rs.6500/- of interest subsidy per animal during the implementation period. Bank loan will be provided towards cost of milch animals and cost of equipment and the beneficiary contribution includes cost of shed, cost of fodder cultivation.

The beneficiaries include unemployed youth, members from women self help groups and experienced farmers.

Mandal Level Selection Committee will select the beneficiaries and District Level Selection Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector will finalize the beneficiaries.

The Unit costs are as follows

Item	Buffaloes		CB Cows	
	3+3	5+5	3+3	5+5
Total Unit Cost	263500	445000	233500	395000
Beneficiary contribution	43500	75000	43500	75000
Bank loan	220000	370000	190000	320000

- The following incentives will be provided:
1. Purchase of milch animals shall be from the approved firms of Pasu Kranthi Pathakam for the year 2010-11.
 2. Transportation rates approved by the Government for Pasu Kranthi Pathakam for the year 2010-11 should be followed.
 3. Subsidy of transportation of milch animals to the maximum extent of Rs.15,000/- per beneficiary can be provided.
 4. Feed cost for period of one month per animal is included in the loan component by the banks and 75% interest subsidy per animal can be included. It is proposed to induct 3000 mini dairy units and 1000 units for the year 2010-11.

III. Implementation of Chief Minister's Special Package

To uplift the BPL families, the Government have taken up the following programmes and also allocated the budget under plan schemes for implementation during the year 2010-11.

Component	TARGET		Achievement
	Physical Nos.	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	
Induction of Milch animals, Supply of feed & Health Care	2456	484.36	So far 105 animals grounded during the year.
Calf feed programme	1700	85.00	Under implementation
Perennial/seasonal fodder Production in acres	400	2.5	Under implementation
Backyard poultry units (No.of Benf.)	5000	12.5	Under implementation
Pavala vaddi scheme for Sheep & Goat rearing	-	12.5	52 units are under functioning
Pavala vaddi scheme for Milch animal rearing	-	22.5	19 units are under functioning
Pavala vaddi scheme for Poultry rearing	-	10.00	45 units are under functioning
Induction of Murrah heifers, CB heifers	4170	447.19	

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Induction of Animals:

During the year 2010-11, the following animals are proposed to be inducted from the states of Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharastra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu under the programme Pasu Kranthi Pathakam.

1. a) Milch Buffaloes of Murrah, Graded Murrah, Mehasana and Pregnant buffaloes of Murrah, *Mehsana* & Graded Murrah.

b) Milch cows of Cross bred Jersey, Cross bred H.F. and Pregnant cows of cross bred Jersey & cross bred H.F.

2. Murrah Heifers & Pregnant Murrah heifers.

3. CB Jersey Heifers, CB HF Heifers, Pregnant CB Jersey Heifers & Pregnant CB HF Heifers.

Induction of milch animals and Heifers:

The maximum eligible subsidy under CM's Spl.Package for induction of milch/pregnant animals is as follows.

Unit Cost in Rupees				
Type of Animal	Subsidy for one animal	Feed subsidy	Health care	Total
Cross bred milch Cows/ Pregnant Cows	12500	5000	300	17800
Milch Buffaloes/ Pregnant Buffaloes	15000	5000	300	20300

Calf Feed Subsidy (50%) Programme under CM's Spl.Package:

Under the programme, elite female calves born through A.I. will be selected and provided with feed on 50 % subsidy and health care to protect the elite germ plasm as well as to gain optimum growth rate to become good milk yielder. This programme will be implemented by the Animal Husbandry department under the Chairmanship of District Collectors in the state.

- Unit cost is Rs.10,000 and subsidy of Rs.5000/- per calf will be provided and the rest of amount may be met from the bank loan or beneficiary contribution.

Perennial/seasonal fodder Production under CM's Spl.Package:

It is proposed to establish perennial / seasonal fodder production to provide continuous green fodder to the two milch animals. It is aimed to brought 0.25 acres of land under fodder production by each beneficiary by providing grant of Rs.1250/-.

Backyard poultry units under CM's Spl.Package:

It is proposed to popularize backyard poultry units to rural women folk especially in tribal areas. Under this scheme 5 to 6 week old straight run 10 chicks will be provided to rural women folk on 50 % subsidy. Maximum of Rs.250/- per beneficiary will be provided and the rest of the amount will be the beneficiary contribution.

Pavala Vaddi scheme for Milch Animal / Broiler (Poultry)/Sheep & Goat Rearing under CM's Spl. Package:

Under this scheme, funds 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 the number of animals inducted and subsidy utilized under Prime Minister's Package, Chief Minister's Special Package, RKVY and SCAP since 2007-08 to 2009-10 is shown in Table 5.15.

4. Chief Minister's Jeeva Kranthi Pathakam:

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

The scheme is continued to be implemented during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 also on 50% subsidy.

Units Grounded on 50% subsidy since beginning of the Scheme up to Sept. 2010 are shown in Table 5.16.

Package	Year	Buffaloes		Cows		Buff.Heifer		CB Heifer		Total No.of Animals Inducted	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
PM's Spl. 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
CM's Spl. Package	2007-08	20270	3040.50	6610	826.25	3176	397.00	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
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	0	166.25	0	0.00	20579	2765.83
SCAP	2009-10	1088	163.20	910	113.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	1998	276.95
Grand Total		87037	13055.55	44077	5893.68	13628	1703.50	1916	191.60	146658	20844.33

Year	Breeding rams		Ram Lamb rearing Units		Sheep & Goat Units		Total	
	Phy Nos.	Fin (Rs.lakhs)	Phy Nos.	Fin (Rs.lakhs)	Phy Nos.	Fin (Rs.lakhs)	Phy Nos.	Fin (Rs.lakhs)
2007-08	10246	152.89	142	19.88	0	0	10388	172.77
2008-09	12955	194.09	168	24.08	377	96.97	13500	315.14
2009-10	18967	284.32	1067	149.38	1589	4055.99	21623	8393.00
2010-11 (upto Sep 2010)	2662	39.93	419	58.66	257	70.10	3338	168.69
Total	44830	671.23	1796	252.00	2223	4223.06	48849	9049.60

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FISHERIES

5.5 Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the Socio-economic development of the State as it contributes to economic growth and income generation to lakhs of people. It is a significant employment generator source of nutritious food and foreign exchange earner for the State. About 1.4 million people are employed in this sector either directly or indirectly.

Andhra Pradesh ranks First in Brackish water shrimp production and 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 is contributing about Rs.3,000 Crores by way of marine exports, which is nearly 40% of the marine exports from India.

The objectives set for the development of the sector are:

- To ensure sustainable development
- To promote welfare of fishermen
- Promote investment to create infrastructure
- To promote fisheries value chain and boost exports.
- Setup institutions to build and multiply skills.
-

Fish/Prawn Production:

During 2009-10, 12.93 lakh tonnes of fish / prawn is produced in Andhra Pradesh. The Fisheries sector is contributing 2.43% to the G.S.D.P.

The total Fish and Prawn production during the first six months period of April to September, 2010 is 6.67 lakh tonnes against the annual target of 14.50 lakh tones for 2010-11. The contribution of Fisheries sector in GSDP 2010-11 as per Advance Estimates is expected to be 2.52% at constant prices.

The details of production are shown in Table 5.17 and given in Annexure 5.21.

Year	Marine Fish/ Prawn	Inland Fish/ Prawn	Brackish Water shrimp	Total Production	Growth rate %
2005-06	2.18	6.31	0.42	8.91	4.5
2006-07	2.41	6.62	0.38	9.41	5.6
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	3.8
2010-11 Target	2.90	11.20	0.40	14.50	
2010-11 Acht. Up to Sep 10	0.87	5.54	0.26	6.67	
2011-12 Goal	3.20	12.00	0.80	16.00	

Source: - Fisheries Department

The production of fish/prawn in the state has increased constantly from 8.5 lakh tonnes in 2004-05 to 12.93 lakh tonnes in 2009-10. This has become possible because of large scale involvement of farmers who have taken up intensive pisciculture in delta areas of the state; driven by the robust market especially in Kolkata and N-E States.

Important Schemes/Programmes:

Registration of Coastal Aquaculture:

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

In respect of the Farms up to 2 ha water spread area, the district level committee recommends the applications directly to the CAA for consideration of registration under intimation to the State level committee. For Farms above 2 ha. water spread area, DLC has to recommend the applications to State Level Committee for further recommendation to CAA for consideration of registrations. As of now, CAA issued registrations of

certificates to 17,116 ha which includes both below and above 2 ha area.

Registration of Fresh Water Aquaculture:

Fresh Water Aquaculture in the state has to be undertaken by the interested farmers duly obtaining permission from the department of Fisheries as per the guidelines. Till now registration certificates are issued to 21,818 ha area of Fresh water aquaculture in the state.

Housing scheme for fishermen - (CSS-50:50) The Housing Programme for fishermen is converged with the INDIRAMMA. Under the scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 20,000/- will be released to the fishermen beneficiaries who have availed the housing scheme under INDIRAMMA. The Department has identified 13,690 fishermen beneficiaries to whom the houses are sanctioned under INDIRAMMA.

Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen (CSS-50: 50) The premium under this Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen is Rs.29/- per head which is shared equally by Central and State Governments @ Rs. 14.50 per fisherman. 4,50,000 active fishermen/ women will be insured and sum insured is Rs. 1.00 Lakh in case of death / permanent disability and Rs.50,000/- in case of partial disability. State Government is also paying Rs. 1.00 lakh as ex-gratia to the dependents of the deceased fishermen in addition to the amount payable under GAIS. The policy will be renewed.

Relief-cum-Savings Scheme - (CSS-50: 50) The Scheme envisages inculcating the habit of saving among the fishermen and for providing assistance to the fishermen during the lean season months of fishing.

Motorization of traditional crafts – (CSS-50:50)

Motorization of traditional crafts by fixing up outboard/in board Motors was taken up to reduce the manual effort to sail the fishing crafts, enable the marine fishermen to venture into offshore fishing grounds and to return to the landing center in time for

marketing the fish. The subsidy is Rs. 30,000/ per craft for OBM/IBM.

Prime Minister's Package for Farmers: (100% CSS)

The scheme is meant for the benefit of the fishermen and fish farmers in 16 drought prone districts. By implementing the scheme, during the last (4) years, 819 Ha of fish ponds have been constructed.

Supply of fish seed to Fishermen Cooperative Societies:

Under the scheme, 50% subsidy on the cost of fish seed stocked in tanks is provided to ensure adequate seed stocking and increase in fish production. The unit cost is Rs. 25,000 per tank and 50% subsidy will be Rs. 12,500 per tank.

Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes:

The 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. The unit cost is Rs.10,000/- and 50% subsidy will be Rs. 5000. During the year 2009-10 assistance is provided to 700 SC beneficiaries.

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. The unit cost is Rs.10,000 and 50% subsidy will be Rs. 5000. During the year 2009-10 assistance is provided to 500 ST beneficiaries.

Supply of Rice during ban period:

In order to obviate the hardship of the fishermen during fishing ban period at sea in the months of April-May, Government of Andhra Pradesh has extended Relief measure to the affected fishermen families in the form of supply of Rice. Under the scheme, 31 Kgs. of Rice for each of the 66,183 affected fishermen families (Mechanized and Motorized Boat owners and crew) on free of cost for the (47) days Marine Fishing Ban period will be supplied.

Assistance to fishermen in Floods and Cyclone:

An amount of Rs. 321.71 lakh was released towards payment of assistance to fishermen

for damages to boats and nets and also towards input subsidy to the fish farmers affected by Laila Cyclone. Further, sanction for Rs. 44.00 lakh was accorded for payment of assistance to fishermen affected by the heavy rains and floods between 1-6-2010 to 30-9-2010.

“Jal Cyclone” had also caused an estimated loss of Rs. 1519.14 lakhs to the fishermen and fish farming ponds. The work of enumeration of losses is in progress.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) .

Under NFDB, during the year 2009-10, 81.51 lakhs of fry is reared and fingerlings were stocked in the reservoirs with the assistance of Rs.18.35 crores. During 2010-11, the scheme is envisaged for taking up of Intensive Aquaculture in ponds and tanks, Reservoir Fisheries, Coastal Aquaculture, Domestic Marketing and Infrastructure for post harvest processing with an outlay of Rs.18.39 crores.

Matsya Mitra Groups (SHGs of fisherwomen):

Women SHG (Self Help Group) movement in the state is very strong. Taking advantage of the prevailing favourable conditions, the department has organized fisherwomen into SHGs called ‘Matsya Mitra Groups’ (MMGs). There are 1539 MMGs covering 18,000 fisherwomen. So far Rs. 284.35 lakh has been released to 1010 groups.

These MMGs prepare their micro-business plan and take up income generating schemes for improving their economic condition. Revolving fund is given to the groups under CM Package and RKVY @ Rs 25000 per group of 10-15 women. The groups also approach the banks for taking loans to augment their resources. A third party evaluation of performance of the MMGs is being taken up with the help of NIRD.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:

Under RKVY an amount of Rs. 15.35 crores has been released so far during 2010-11.

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FORESTS

5.6 The forests provide immense benefits to the society. 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 of great significance and if quantified is of enormous importance and value. Now forests are looked as “GREEN CAPITAL” for deriving all the environmental benefits both tangible and intangible.

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest State in forest area in the Indian Union. Andhra Pradesh has 63,814 Sq. Kms of Forest area constituting 23.2 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Out of the total forest area, Reserved Forest area accounted for 50,478 Sq. Kms. Protected forest forms 12,365 Sq. Kms and the rest 971 Sq. Kms are unclassified.

Forestry programmes include raising economic plantations and quick growing species, clearing of large areas of mixed deciduous forests of poor quality and plantation with Teak, Eucalyptus, Bamboo. Recently high yielding varieties of cashew are being planted on a large scale. Area planted with important species during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September 2010) is shown in table 5.18.

Species	Area upto 2009-10	Area upto (Sept. 2010) (Provisional)
Teak	113206	113328
Eucalyptus	84281	87431
Casuarina	32466	33711
Cashew	21578	21578
Red Sander	2748	2748
Sandal wood	2800	2800
Bamboo	55500	55820
Coffee	4010	4010
Pongamia (Kanuga)	64087	68605
Miscellaneous	297034	303884
Avenue Plantation-kms	13427	13550

Source: Forests Department

Species wise nursery stock raised by all agencies for the year 2009-10 is shown in the table 5.19.

Table 5.19					
Species Wise Nursery Stock Raised during 2009-10 Planting Programme					
<i>(In Lakhs)</i>					
Species	Forest Department			Other Agencies	Grand Total
	Social Forestry	Territorial	Total		
Neem	3.03	3.20	6.23	4.15	10.38
Pongamia	14.77	52.62	67.39	26.92	94.31
Bamboo	3.68	16.69	20.37	5.10	25.47
Usiri	2.56	4.35	6.91	0.59	7.50
Casurina	100.62	72.53	173.15	433.13	606.28
Eucalyptus	2.26	10.12	12.38	43.97	56.35
Subabul	6.24	2.13	8.37	2.69	11.06
Teak	23.34	7.76	31.10	10.78	41.88
Others	48.98	27.45	76.43	222.33	298.76
Clonal / Grafted Seedling	4.67	28.66	33.33	420.24	453.57
Tall Plants	15.88	5.77	21.65	12.20	33.85
Total	226.03	231.28	457.31	1182.10	1639.41

Source: Forests Department

Soil Conservation

Over 7850 Hectares of badly eroded area have been afforested under the scheme for Soil conservation in River Valley Project was also taken up from the time in the Machkhand/ Sileru basin in Visakhapatnam District and upto 1975 and 43,120 Hectares of Agricultural land were treated with various soil conservation measures like contour bunding, bench terracing, gully plugging, stabilization of river banks etc.,

During the year 2010, over 51,391 Hectares of area has been afforested and 93,007 Hectares of Agricultural land were treated with various soil conservation measures.

Forest resource surveys of industrial catchments were undertaken between 1965-75 and most of the important forest zones of the state have been covered under schemes

sponsored either by the Government of India or the State.

The department has set a programme under RIDF projects and other schemes having provision for soil and moisture conservation (SMC) with the financial assistance of NABARD for constructing various types of water harvesting structures such as Check dams, Contour Trenches, Rock fill dams, percolation tanks etc., in forest areas.

Soil and moisture scheme was to recharge the ground water and to increase the duration of flow in the forest streams in the treated water sheds. The SMC works carried out under the RIDF scheme could provide 26 million man days of employment and created water impounding capacity of 2477 lakh cum.

So far in Andhra Pradesh, 47 FDA projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The total outlay of all the projects for 2009-10 was Rs. 15.16 crores. 2,332 VSSs/EDCs are involved in implementing these projects. An area of 7,178 Hectares was proposed to be treated during the project period and 11,944 Hectares was planted during 2009-10.

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

Forest Produce

The 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.103.37 crores in 2009-10 and Rs.45.11 crores in 2010-11 (upto September 2010).

The Abnus leaves trade in Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Region to begin with) was nationalized in 1971 season eliminating the Contractors agency. In April 2006, the Government have decided to distribute the net revenue to the 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 during 2009-10 was 4,31,100 S.B.s with a net revenue of Rs.21.77 crores. The quantity of leaf collected during 2010 season upto November 2010 was 3,00,114 S.B.s.

The details of value of forest produce in the State are given in Annexure 5.22.

There are eight 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 they are no more valued as a raw material resources for the industries. The industrial requirements are met from different sources like imported pulp, agricultural wastage and the plantations raised by farmer with buy-back arrangements. Hence no supply of forest produce as raw material for industrial use.

The net use, production capacity, type of raw material available are given in Annexure 5.23.

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 the Reserve Forests to improve the Environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youth. These efforts were continued in the XI five year plan period also. Under Social Forestry programme, Public Distribution of seedlings, Raising

One Million Tree Plantation

Government have launched a new awareness creation programme called "Nava Vana Udyamam" on 16th July 2010 to plant One Million Trees on a single day. Hon'ble Chief Minister had inaugurated the programme with planting a seedling. A total of 24.54 Lakh seedlings have been planted on that day and a new world record claim has been sent to Guinness Book of World records. A tree planting programme was organized in JNTU campus, Kukatpally to spread the awareness on tree planting.

community land plantations/ Avenue/ Shelter belt Plantations; and Raising of Institutional Plantations have been done.

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

Achievements under Social Forestry during 2005-06 to 2010-11:

Seedlings raised : 4146.829 Lakhs

Seedlings distributed : 3460.234 Lakhs

Block plantation raised: 6769.988 Hectare

Avenue plantation raised: 3840.970 KM.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) – Forestry Works

Forest Department is participating as convergence in implementation of MGNREGS and taking up forestry operations in the Reserved Forest area and outside. 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 farmers lands, Institutions and Community lands, Avenue plantations etc., are being taken up by the Social Forestry wing outside the Reserved Forest areas.

Annual work plan for 2010-11 was prepared with an estimated outlay of Rs.236.21 Crores. Under this plan, 3890 tons of Bamboos Industrial cuts and 8.20 lakhs Long Bamboo are expected to be extracted from Vana Samrakshana Samithi areas, 331.39 cum of CCT, 38.67 lakhs staggered trenches, 5166 percolation tanks and 8461 sunken pits, RFDs etc are also being taken up.

Mahatma Gandhi Vana Nursery Programme

It is proposed by the Rural Development Department to take up large number of decentralized village nurseries under MGNREGS through Forest Department all over the State for raising good quality plant material for the next years' planting season.

The objective of these Mahatma Gandhi Grameena Vana (MGVN) Nurseries would be to provide wage employment to the needy wage seekers through nursery works and also to produce good quality seedlings of tree species which are preferred by the people and which are suitable to the agro climatic conditions of the district concerned. About 3000 nurseries are proposed to be raised in the state at the rate of 4 nurseries in each Mandal by the Forest Department under MGNREGS. These nurseries are proposed to be located in a central place for a cluster of 4-5 Grama Panchayats. About 17000 seedlings per Grama Panchayat per year will be raised for next 3 years starting from 2010-11. Thus, in each Mahatma Gandhi Grameena Vana Nursery (MGVN), about 70,000 to 80,000 plants of forest species will be raised each year for next 3 years. It is planned to raise 31.06 Crore seedlings under this programme for planting during 2011 season.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA):

Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests has constituted an authority to be known as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

Aims and Objectives of CAMPA:

- a) conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests.
- b) conservation, protection and management of wildlife and its habitat within and outside protected areas including the consolidation of the protected areas.
- c) compensatory afforestation.
- d) environment services which include:-
 - i. Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest products, fuel, fodder and water and provision of services such as grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and life support.
 - ii. Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, flood moderation, detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes.
 - iii. Non-material benefits obtained from ecosystems, spiritual, recreational, aesthetic, inspirational, educational and symbolic.

iv. Supporting such other services necessary for the production of ecosystem services, biodiversity, nutrient cycling and primary production.

e) Research, training and capacity building.

An amount of Rs.89.78 Crores has been released in 2009-10 and Rs.120.74 crores has been released in 2010-11 from Central Adhoc CAMPA, New Delhi to the State CAMPA account.

The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) for 2010-11 has been approved for Rs.168.75 Crores.

The main components of APO of CAMPA are:

1. Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in compensatory areas.
2. Natural Forest Management through treatments to the natural forest area and regeneration of degraded areas.
3. Forest & Wildlife Protection through establishment of base camps, strike forces, check posts to check the illicit smuggling and transportation of timber and poaching of wildlife.
4. Forest Fire Management to improve the 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 the skills and knowledge of the frontline staff.
8. Information and Communication Technology for monitoring the implementation and progress of the APO.
9. Infrastructure Development and Maintenance to ensure the frontline staff stay in their head quarter and protect the forests and wildlife efficiently.
10. 175 nos. base camps established in vulnerable ranges – 5 Protection watchers in each camp
11. 75 Strike forces established to check the smugglers and poachers – 5 Protection watchers each with vehicle.
12. (10) Police Protection Parties patrolling in vulnerable areas.

13. 155 check posts maintained – 2 watchers assist Thanedar to keep vigil round the clock.
14. 128 animal trackers (chenchu tribes) have been engaged in protecting the wildlife.
15. Vehicles and communication charges provided to Frontline Staff for protection of forests.
16. During the year 2011, it is proposed to take up the artificial regeneration in 4325 Hectares open and blank forest area.
17. The artificial regeneration is supplemented with the Forests species only, i.e., Teak, Red Sanders, Bamboo and with secondary timber species, NTFP species etc.,

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 13003.35 Sq.Kms. or 4.91% of the Geographical area or 21.15% 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.

The State Board for Wildlife and the Zoo Authority of Andhra Pradesh have been constituted for advising the Government on protection and conservation of wildlife in the State.

The following Development schemes are proposed during 2010-11 for protection and conservation of wildlife:

i. Centrally Sponsored / Central Sector Scheme:

- a) Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat scheme for (18) Important P.As
- b) Project Tigers (NSTR)
- c) 13th Finance Commission
- d) Project Elephant (100% Central grant)
- e) Wetland Conservation Scheme for Kolleru (100% Central grant)

ii. CAMPA (NPV)

iii. Normal State Plan Schemes – Sanctuaries and Zoological Parks: Conservation & Protection of Wildlife & Bio-diversity

There are 6 National Parks and 21 Wildlife Sanctuaries for *in situ* conservation. Protected Areas are spread over 13003.35 Sq.Kms. or 4.91% of the geographical area or 21.15% of the forest area of the state.

The (4) Zoological are being developed with State and Central Zoo Authority funds. Animal Rescue Centers have been established at Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam, Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park, Tirupathi & Vana Vigyan Kendra, Warangal and (6) deer Parks in the State for *ex situ* conservation of wildlife.

The Sanctuaries and National Park including Nagarjunasagar, Srisailem Tiger Reserve under Project Tiger are being developed under the State and the Centrally sponsored Schemes.

The Rayala Elephant Reserve including the Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary has been established for the Elephants that have migrated from the adjoining States and is being developed under Project Elephant.

Achievements in Wildlife Conservation: Restoration in Kolleru Lake Eco-System

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

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 the mangroves under Tsunami Mitigation activity through the World Bank aided A.P. Community Forest Management Project. So far mangrove plantations are raised in 3042 Hectare.

Special measures for Tiger Conservation:

As per the provisions of Wildlife (P) Amendment Act, 2006 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.

The Andhra Pradesh Tiger Conservation Foundation (APTCF) which receives funds from various sources directly has also been established recently to take care of the development and conservation efforts focused on tigers in the State.

Research Activities:

The Bio-diversity conservation laboratory has been setup at Nagarjunasagar, Srisailem Tiger Reserve, Srisailem and the various research activities are being taken. This includes preparing an inventory of the Biodiversity of Nagarjunasagar - Srisailem Tiger Reserve and other P.As.

Environmental Education:

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

Forest Protection:

The following schemes intended for Forest Protection are being dealt in the Vigilance Wing.

i) Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

The objectives of the scheme are prevention and control of fire, Survey and Maintenance of boundaries, preparation of working plans, development of infrastructure and protection of forests and wildlife.

The following (4) new components with 100% Central assistance have been added.

- Protection and Conservation of Sacred Groves
- Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystems
- Control and Eradication of Forests Invasive Species
- Preparedness for Meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and Improving Management of Bamboo Forest.

ii) 12th and 13th Finance Commission Scheme for Maintenance of Forests:

The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) has recommended a total grant of Rs.3788.65 Crores for Andhra Pradesh to be spent from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Out of the above grant, an amount of Rs.65 Crores was earmarked to Forest Department for maintenance of Forests.

Under the Scheme, it was envisaged to create infrastructure for protection of forests and wildlife by providing mobility to the staff, engaging of Tribal Helpers as striking force, and base camps, Dog squad maintenance, Survey and demarcation of Forest land, constructing of internal roads in the Forests, building and information network etc. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure protection to forests and wildlife.

Under 13th Finance Commission Scheme, Government of India have released an amount of Rs.26.87 crores for the year 2010-11, out of which Rs.5.96 crores is for Forest Protection component.

iii) District Offices (Under Plan Scheme):

This Scheme is meant to meet the expenditure towards the items such as Salaries, Secret services, conveyance for flying squad divisions for effective Protection of Forests.

ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation was established in 1975 on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, with an objective 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 with species such as Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Coffee, Cashew etc.
- To generate gainful employment to the landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas.
- To undertake consultancy services to the industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity.

The plantations raised by APFDC upto 31st October, 2010 are shown in Table 5.20.

Table 5.20		
Area Planted by APFDC		
Sl. No	Species	Area (Hectares)
1	Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	18982.23
2	Eucalyptus (Clonal)	35914.62
3	Bamboo	12357.24
4	Cashew	10654.51
5	Coffee	4010.00
6	Teak	844.32
7	Medicinal plants	524.80
8	Casuarina, Pines and other Misc. species	381.33
TOTAL		83669.05

Source: Forest Department

New Initiatives:

Eucalyptus Plantations:

The APFDC has proposed to expand raising of the Eucalyptus Clonal plantations over 40,000 Hectares.

Bamboo Plantations:

Besides the old 8,500 Hectares of Bamboo plantations raised, new plantations will be taken up in over 4,770 Hectares with intensive site management practices. Due to better management practices, as against the normal rotation of 3 years, 2 years rotation has been adopted thereby increasing the revenues.

The Corporation is intending to expand the Bamboo plantations over 2500 acres under National Bamboo Mission. This will ensure more supply of raw material per annum to the Paper Industries besides raw material to the artisans.

Coffee Plantations

The Corporation is maintaining about 4010 Hectares of coffee plantations in the agency areas with intensive cultivation practices by the scientific methods. These plantations are generated about 6.00 lakh mandays of employment to the tribals all around the year. Scheme proposals are sent to GOI to expand

the Coffee Plantation areas over 25000 Acres in the agency areas of Eastern Ghats.

Pepper Cultivation

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

Cashew Plantations

The Corporation has raised cashew plantations over an area of 10654 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. Planting over 100-150 Hectare is being taken up annually under this programme.

Eco -Tourism

APFDC has entered into the field of development of Eco-Tourism in Andhra Pradesh, with the investment from private entrepreneurs for developing infrastructure and tourist amenities. The Hyderabad Botanical Garden near the Hi-tech City and Mahavir Nischal Van projects are already opened to the public. The Rajiv Eco-Park is developed on the lines of Botanical Garden to conserve local species and for propagation and to serve as a Study Centre at Idupula paya and Shamirpet Eco Park and they were opened to public. Projects like Night Safari, Bird Park, Chilkur National Park and Nehuru Zoological Park are in the pipeline.

Other Activities

The Corporation has diversified its activities by providing consultancy services in Afforestation to the industries such as NTPC, SCC Ltd., Heavy Water Plant, Ordnance Factory, ICRISAT and institution like Osmania University and supplying high quality Eucalyptus clones to public and institutions. It is acting as an Agent to the Government for carrying out the Trade of Beedi Leaves and for disposal of Red Sanders Wood.

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SERICULTURE

5.7 Sericulture is a farm-based labour intensive industry which provides gainful employment to improve the rural and unemployed youth and helps to improve the socioeconomic status of small and marginal farmers. The economic advantages of Sericulture industry lies in its high employment potential with low investment. One hectare of mulberry creates employment to 12 persons throughout the year. 60% of them are women thereby supporting a greater role for women in development. It requires low gestation period and continues to yield for 15-16 years with little expenditure on maintenance.

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

Integration of Reeling Unit: The profit margin of the Charka reeling units will get doubled, if integrated by providing small Twisting units, and the entrepreneur will continue the charka activity meeting the requirement of weft silk yarn demand by the weavers in the State. It is taken up on experimental basis with one unit in each district of Anantapur and Chittoor with 75% subsidy on the unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakhs amounting to Rs 2.70 Lakhs.

One more such Automatic Reeling Unit namely M/s Pragna Silks at Hindupur is under establishment in private sector under CDP. Erecting of the machinery is completed and going to be inaugurated shortly.

To encourage post cocoon activity and to bridge the gap between On farm and Non-farm Sectors to maximum extent, one Chinese Automatic Reeling Unit under Private Sector is established with an annual production capacity of 24 Metric Tonnes of Bivoltine Raw Silk at Janagaon of Warangal

District with a unit cost of Rs.2.67 crores, out of which, Rs.1.00 cr. subsidy was equally contributed by GOI & GOAP. The unit is functioning well and has produced a quantity of 13.346 Metric Tonnes of Bivoltine Silk of International Standards upto March. 2010 and 11.322 Metric Tonnes produced during 2010-11 (Upto Sept 2010).

Impact of Initiatives announced during 2009-10:

The cocoon arrivals have increased from 3,610.385 MTs (2008-09) to 3,709.403 MTs (2009-10) in the cocoon markets of Andhra Pradesh with the introduction of 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 the impact of Government. initiatives, a quantity of 2,806.871 MTs of cocoons was consumed by the local reeling units in the State out of the total quantity of 3,709.139 MTs transacted in the cocoon markets, which constitutes about 75.67% upto March, 2010. During 2010-11, a Quantity of 2,184.706 Mts. is consumed by the local reeling units (including 10 multi-end with 10 basin capacity and 2 multi end with 20 basins capacity units established newly in the State) out of total quantity of 2,620.905 Mts. transacted in the cocoon markets, which constitutes about 83.35% upto September, 2010. With this, the percentage of cocoon consumption with in the state is increased from 73.08 (2009 Sept.) to 83.35 (2010 Sept.).

Promotion of new technologies at the field level for increasing the productivity.

- Plantation with high yielding varieties.
- Maintenance of exclusive chawkie gardens for Supply of Silkworm seed.
- Promotion of controlled irrigation system like “DRIP”
- Mass 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 state requirements.
- Promotion of Multi-end silk reeling, twisting, processing units and looms.

Schemes implemented:

I. Mulberry sector

Central Silk Board Schemes (CDP Schemes) are implemented by providing associated facilities with subsidy on the unit cost shared by CSB and State for A) separate pucca rearing shed (Rs 1.50Lakhs of which 50% is subsidy) B) providing irrigation facilities (Rs 50,000/- per hectare of which 75% is subsidy) C) Supply of Saplings (Rs. 5500/- per acre of which 75% is subsidy) D) Rearing equipments (Rs.40,000/- of which 75% is subsidy)

A) Construction of rearing sheds under CDP:

To ensure hygienic conditions and to prevent contamination during silk worm rearing, construction of a separate pucca silk worm rearing house is very essential. Therefore, a scheme for construction of rearing shed has been sanctioned under CDP with a unit cost of Rs.1,50,000/- to each of Bivoltine farmer with a pattern assistance of 25:25:50 by Central Silk Board, State Government & Beneficiary contributions respectively. So far 14,542 rearing sheds were constructed of which 9,765 sheds were equipped with shoot feeding stands.

B) Irrigation and other water conservation and usage techniques:

Focus is made on conservation of available water resources to the extent of maximum utility. The scheme of “Irrigation and other water conservation and usage techniques” is implemented under Catalytic Development Programme with a unit cost of Rs.50,000/- per hectare, of which Rs. 25,000/- subsidy provided by the CSB and Rs.12,500/- subsidy provided by the State and the balance Rs. 12,500/- is the beneficiary contribution. An extent of 8,297 acres of mulberry has been covered with irrigation

facility including drip up to the end of September, 2010.

C) Supply of Saplings:

To procure saplings of High Yielding Mulberry varieties from Kisan Nurseries raised by farmers for supply to New Farmers and Sericulturists who desire to replant their mulberry plantations with the improved varieties and to increase productivity and quality of leaf which in turn leads to increase in the production of cocoons, at low / marginal cost.

The pattern of assistance under the scheme is 50:25:25 i.e., CSB : State Govt : Beneficiary Contribution for raising of one acre with High Yield Variety Mulberry. The farmers will be provided @ Rs.4,175/- as subsidy against the Unit cost of Rs.5,500/-, which is basic help to the farmers who comes under the fold of mulberry. An extent of 19.134 acres of mulberry has been covered with saplings up to the end of September, 2010.

D) Rearing equipments:

Farmers are encouraged to take up Bivoltine Sericulture by providing assistance in purchasing modern tools and equipments which make mulberry cultivation and rearing more efficient and viable.

The pattern of assistance under the scheme is 50:25:25 i.e., CSB : State Govt : Beneficiary Contribution. Farmers will be assisted for procurement of shoot rearing equipment and supply of Plastic Trays & Mountages for conducting Bivoltine Silkworm Rearing. The farmer will be provided with a subsidy of Rs.30,000/- against the Unit cost of Rs.40,000/- which will encourage the farmer to take up Bivoltine Sericulture and harvest successful crops with the help of modern tools and equipment. 9,765 farmers are provided with rearing equipments under the scheme up to the end of September, 2010.

In addition to the above, the following schemes are also being implemented under Normal State Plan:

- Supply of disinfectants worth of Rs. 1,500/- per shed to the Sericulture farmers to increase productivity.

- Procurement of tassar cocoons for production of DFLS and supply to tribal tassar rearers.
- Supply of High yielding variety saplings with a subsidy of Rs 4,125/- per acre on the unit cost of Rs. 5,500/-
- Subsidy of Rs. 100/- to farmers for supply of 100 Bivoltine layings.

II. Non-Mulberry Sector:

Tasar culture

3,000 tribal families are engaged in rearing of Tasar silk worms on the food plants available in the forest areas of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam Districts. The department has produced 74.684 Lakh numbers of Tasar cocoons up to Septemeber,2010 in the tribal belt of northern Telangana region covering 2803 beneficiaries. During 2011-12, a quantity of 200.00 lakhs of tassar cocoons are proposed to be produced by tribal farmers.

Ericulture

Andhra Pradesh is having larger extent of Castor and Tapioca plantations particularly in MahabubNagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy and East Godavari districts. The farmers can utilise 30% of the castor / Tapioca leaf for rearing of Eri silk worms without any deterioration in the yield of castor seed and Tapioca tuber, to get additional income of Rs.2,000 to 4,000. The department in co-ordination with the Central Silk Board under Catalytic Developmental programme is implementing an Eri project to create additional income to castor / Topioca growers through rearing of Eri silkworms in Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar and East Godavari Districts. During 2010-11(up to Septemeber,2010) a quantity of 1.995 MTs of eri cocoons was produced by the farmers.

Research and Development:

Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute, Hindupur is functioning with the main intention to evolve new races, capable of producing International grade cocoons / silk. A new project entitled "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 Abhaya etc., are released to the fields, there by the production of cocoons increased from 5 Kgs to 10 Kgs by the farmer. The details of progress under Sericulture are given in Annexure 5.24.

The achievements during 2010-11 are shown in the Table 5.21.

Area under Mulberry (New Area) - Acres	4,680
DFLs Production including private & Govt.(Lakh Nos.)	47.784
CB Cocoon Production (MTs)	19,688.58
BV Cocoon Production (MTs)	347.161
Productivity (Kgs per 100 dfls)CB -	59
BV -	56
Tasar cocoon Production(lakh Nos.)	74.684
<i>Source: Sericulture Department</i>	

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

5.8 Comprehensive market legislation came into force in 1966 covering the entire state called the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act 1966, after integration of the 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 the persons intending to trade in the notified agricultural market area*

- *To levy and collect the market fee*
- *To construct and develop market yards for regulation*
- *To prohibit collection of all unauthorized charges in the 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 the use of farmers and traders.*

There are 327 Agricultural Market Committees in the State under which 891 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 the representatives of local bodies and Government Departments. The Committee is headed by a Chairman from grower members. All the members are nominated by the Government. Every Market Committee has a Secretary who is the executive authority of the Market Committee. All 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 the 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 the Market Committees for effective implementation of the Act, Rules and the Bye-laws and report to the Government about the working of the Market Committees. The Market Committees levy and collect market fee at the rate of 1% *advolerum* on the sale and purchase of notified agricultural produce payable by the purchasers of the produce. The market fee is the only source of income for the 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 the development of markets and creation of facilities to the users of the markets i.e., growers and traders and other functionaries and for other allied purposes specified by Government from time to time. The income of all the Market Committees during 2009-10 was around Rs.405 crores. The Market Committees shall remit 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 expended mainly to provide loans to Market Committees besides grant-in-aid to the 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 of the 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 has installed computers at 319 Market Yards for regular inflow of information on prices. It has also installed Audio Video Display systems (AVDS) at 50 market yards so far. Prices of all major commodities are displayed through these video systems for the benefit of the farmers everyday. The Department has also established Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) through which anyone from anywhere can dial the dedicated telephone number and find out the prevailing prices of all major agricultural commodities at all major market yards. The prices are updated everyday. (IVR No.23260100)

Administrative measures have been taken for tracking the farmers at major market yards

under 'help the farmer' programme. Under this, the market yards have been divided into segments. Each segment has been entrusted to a responsible officer. This Officer shall, during the 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 weighment and also make sure of prompt payment. This system has paid rich dividends in winning the goodwill of the farmer.

Electronic Weighing machines have been introduced in important market yards for ensuring accurate weighment of the farmers' produce. The Market Rules have been amended for use of Electronic weighing machines only.

Market Fee Collections

The Market Committees have collected Rs.405.00 crores towards market fee during 2009-10 and Rs.250.00 crores during 2010-11 (upto Nov. 2010).

Rythu Bandhu Pathakam

Under the Rythu Bandhu Pathakam, the Department has spent Rs.9.02 crores during 2010-11 for providing pledge loan to the farmers to help them to avoid distress sale of their produce. During the year 2010-11 2146 farmers have been benefited under this scheme. No interest is charged for first 3 months. There are no budgetary restrictions for sanction of loans under this scheme.

Rythu Bazars

There is a network of 106 Rythu Bazars in the State. About 45,000 farmers are selling over 1.75 Lakh quintals of vegetables, on an average, 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 a good success. (A separate website has been created exclusively for Rythu Bazars for Arrivals and Prices information. (www.rythubazars.com) or 121.243.139.68/rbz.

Farmer Awareness Programmes and Health Camps

5% of Market Committee Income has been earmarked for farmer Awareness programmes. Free medical camps for farmers and their cattle are conducted every Quarter with the funds of Agricultural Market Committees, by spending Rs.20,000/- each quarter.

In addition to the above, modernization and development of market yards has been taken up with the Government of India assistance as detailed below:

- Action is being taken to establish proposed terminal markets at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati to deal with perishable commodities (Fruits and vegetables).
- 6-Markets i.e Suryapet, Miryalaguda, Devarakadra, Gadwal, Pargi and Mulugu, have been identified for Modernization under the scheme with an outlay of Rs.22.93 crores for 95 Works with 50% loan from Bank and 25% contribution from AMC's and 25% backend subsidy.
- Strengthening of 1 Jute market under the scheme Mini Mission III of JTM, GOI involving an amount of Rs.1.00 crore with 60% grant from GOI and 40% AMC share is under process with Jute Corporation of India, Kolkata to benefit North-Costal Andhra Districts.

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6. INDUSTRIES

6.1 Industrial sector has gained momentum in the recent years with the proactive role of state viz., effective policy implementation including single window clearance and incentives, establishing world class infrastructure and making available power at the cheapest industrial tariff, thereby realizing entrepreneurial energies in private as well as public sector. A positive mindset and increased skilled labour force across the industries played constructive role in this growth process. The State is committed to provide and promote world class facilities like ports, airports, expressways, quality power supply, water supply etc. The State has provided a network of Industrial Estate (IEs) and Industrial Development Areas for locating industries at specific growth points. The Gas exploration in the Krishna Godavari basin raised scope for setting up of Petro-Chemical Complexes and a host of gas based industries.

Government have taken up several initiatives by enhancing the infrastructure network through road widening and surface improvement of roads, upgrading the local airports to international airports, extension and introduction of new trains and railway lines, development of new sea ports, increasing the power generation by promoting new power projects etc. to accelerate the industrial growth in the state.

The department of Industries was set up with the objective of establishing Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Industrial Co-operatives and extending credit to artisans. Block-level training-cum-production centres, Rural Artisan Complexes and Guilds were established for giving necessary training to the artisans in rural areas. The Department has transformed into a technical and promotional agency for providing necessary assistance and service for establishment of Industries. It has implemented several Self Employment Schemes promoted by State and Central Governments 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/ Women's finance corporation etc.

The task of attracting investments (domestic and foreign) by preparing suitable policies for various sectors of the Industry and explore the availability of resources, provide conducive industrial environment, increase in labour intensive industries, improve the exports by providing market inputs to exporters are the focal approaches.

The focus is on development of key sectors like Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, Food Processing & Agro based, Chemicals, Leather, Textiles, Precision components, Aero-space Engineering, Electronics & Semiconductors and Automobile & Auto-components to accelerate the industrial growth in the State by creating Sector specific industrial infrastructure such as Biotech Parks, Textile Parks, Leather Parks Auto Parks, Fabcity and Hardware Parks.

District Industries Centres:

District Industries Centres were established in 1978 to serve as the nodal agency in the District to assist the entrepreneurs for establishment of the Industries. These centres provides all the required approvals/clearances for setting up an Industry 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 the Industrial development of the district is maintained in these centres.

Single Window Act:

Government have enacted "Industrial Single Window Clearance Act" in 2002 for speedy processing and issue of various approvals / clearances / permissions required for setting up of an Industrial undertaking and also to create an investment friendly environment in

the State. Statutory time limits have been prescribed for various departments and concept of deemed approvals have been introduced under this Act.

Since beginning of the Single Window Act, 81,279 clearances were issued under Single Window in respect of 48,449 units with a proposed investment of Rs.3,39,464 Crores and an employment potential of 11,54,913 persons as on 30-09-2010. District Industries Centres (DIC) have been delegated the powers to process the proposals up to Rs.5.00 crores investment in Plant & Machinery in District Single Window Clearances Committee (DSWCC).

Large Scale Industries:

After introduction of Industrial Policy in 1991, so far (up to 30.09.2010), Andhra Pradesh has received investment intention (IEM) for 6,910 proposals with an investment of Rs. 5,46,904 crores to provide employment to 11,72,196 persons. Out of the above, 3,012 proposals have gone into production with an investment of Rs.63,483 crores providing employment to 4,55,129 persons. Status of implementation as on 30.09.2010 is shown in Table 6.1.

Status	No. of Proposals	Investment proposed (Rs.Cr)	Proposed Employment
Gone into Production	3012	63483	455129
Under implementation	505	92334	126734
Initial Stages	1579	278869	290869
Dropped	1814	112218	299464
Total	6910	546904	1172196

Source: Industries Department

Many existing and proposed Medium and Large Scale Industries were converted as Small and Medium Enterprise based on the investment limits specified in MSMED Act, 2006.

The details of Large & Medium industries proposals, investment and employment from 1956-57 to 2009-10 are given in Annexure 6.1

Mega Projects

Project with investment more than Rs.100 crores are called Mega Projects. Since inception, as on 30-09-2010, 123 Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.51,473 crores have gone into production creating employment to 2,98,360 persons. 82 Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.83,142 crores are under active implementation and 211 Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.2,59,126 crores are in initial stages of implementation.

Foreign Direct Investment: The State has received Rs. 16,178.95 crores of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows as equity from January 2005 to September 2009 as per the statement of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regional office, Hyderabad. The details are shown in Table 6.2.

Year (Jan-Dec)	Amount (Rs. Crores)
2005	723.28
2006	2,517.47
2007	3,184.66
2008	6,202.98
2009 (up to Sept.09)	3,550.56
Total	16,178.95

Source: Industries Department

Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA), New Delhi stopped sending the FDI data to the state government since 2006. Above information is available in the website of department of Industrial policy and Promotion (DIPP).

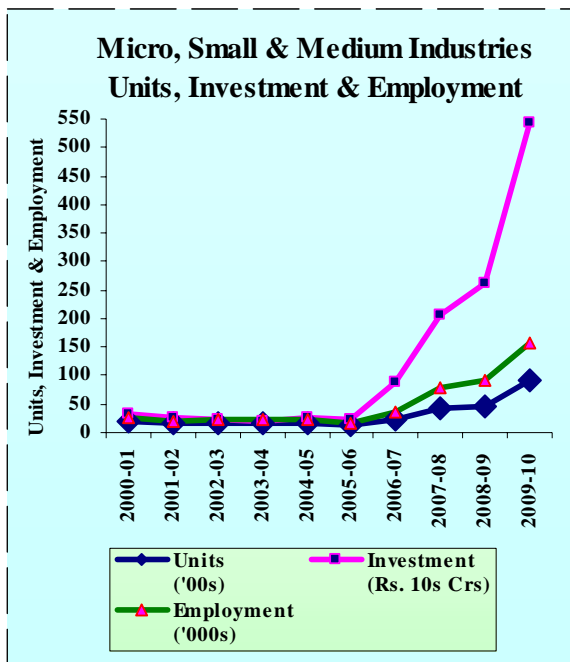
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises:

Investment limits were enhanced with the enactment of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Government of India have unveiled policy best suited for the Micro, Small enterprises with the objective to achieve 15% annual growth rate, increases employment generation, create congenial and hassle free environment, help the SSI sector to acquire new technologies and skills, improve the export performance, promote linkage between the Large and Small Sector and to

promote an appropriate institutional mechanism to revive sick industries.

During the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, (as on 30-09-2010), 10,728 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are established providing employment to 1,81,375 persons involving an investment of Rs.7053.17 crores.

The details of Micro Small and Medium Industries established, investment and employment are shown in Annexure 6.1.



Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Government of India have introduced a new Credit linked subsidy programme called "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from September 2008 by merging the two schemes i.e., PMRY & REGP for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of Micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. The PMEGP is a Central sector scheme implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and will be implemented by KVIC a statutory body created by the Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956 which will be the single National Level implementation agency for PMEGP. It will directly execute the programme in rural

areas as defined in the KVIC Act in association with KVIBs. The scheme will be executed in other rural areas as well as urban areas by the State Governments through Commissioner of Industries & District Industries Centres. The subsidy will be placed at the disposal of participating banks by the KVIC in respect of 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, 30% for Women (overall).

Objective of the Scheme

- i. To generate employment opportunities in rural areas and urban areas through self employment ventures.
- ii. To bring together widely disbursed traditional Artisans, Rural and Urban unemployed youth and give them Self employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- iii. 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.
- iv. To increase the Wage earning capacity of Artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of Rural and Urban employment.

Guidelines for implementation of the Scheme:

1. Any individual above 18 years of age are eligible to take up Business / Service / Industry venture without Income Ceiling.
2. For setting up of project costing above Rs.10.00 lakh in manufacturing (Industry) sector and above Rs.5.00 lakh in the Business / Service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification.
3. The maximum cost of the project / unit admissible under manufacturing (industry) is Rs.25.00/Rs.10.00 lakhs under Business / Service sector.

4. 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.
5. Assistance under the scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP.
6. 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, etc.)
7. Margin Money (rate of subsidy) for general categories will be 15% in urban, 25 % in rural areas. For special categories 25% in urban and 35% in rural areas which will be a 'one time assistance'.
8. Normal rate of interest shall be charged. Repayment schedule may range between 3 to 7 years.
9. No Collateral security will be insisted upon by Banks in line with guidelines of RBI for projects involving loan up to Rs. 5.00 lakhs in respect of project cleared by the Task Force.

As on 30-09-2010, 787 PMEGP projects were grounded and an amount of Rs 20.97 Crores has been released as margin money for the year 2009-10.

The District Wise details of PMEGP projects established, and margin money released are given in Annexure 6.2.

Rehabilitation of Sick SSI units:

Government have introduced a Scheme called A.P. Small Scale Industries Revival Scheme (APSSIRS) to address the problem of sickness in SSI sector, Under APSSIRS, the Special Cell has sanctioned 58 relief and concessions. Subsequently, State Government issued a new revised scheme i.e., A.P. Small Scale Sick Industries Revival & Rehabilitation Scheme-2006 (APSSIRRS) for revival of sick enterprises to cover rehabilitation of potentially viable enterprises and to prevent incipient sickness.

Government also decided to set up "A.P. Small Scale Industries Revival and Rehabilitation Fund" for the purpose of partially compensating the sacrifices made by the Financing Institutions, Banks etc.

The following relief and concessions are being made available.

i. Relaxation from ULC Act.

Grant of permission to mortgage surplus land by exempting under section 20 of the Urban Land Ceiling (ULC) Act in favour of banks / financial institutions, as proposed in the Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2005-10.

ii. Healthy Industrial Relation:

The labour department would take proactive action for amicable settlement of disputes between management and representatives of labour so as to ensure success of the rehabilitation package with the cooperation of the workers.

iii. Interest rebate to Bank/Financial Institutions:

The backbone of the new revised policy is to encourage the Bank/Financial institutions for servicing the sick units and provide a rehabilitation package for their quick revival to join the main stream. 6% interest subsidy will be provided to all identified /eligible sick units, subject to maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs per year for a maximum period of three years. However, the component of the interest to be reimbursed shall be projected by the Financing Bank to the State Level Committee after following the guidelines. Once the State Level Committee accepts the proposal, the Commissioner of Industries shall draw the eligible interest subsidy on annual basis and reimburse to the financing bank.

iv. Deferment of Commercial Tax (CT) Arrears:

Arrears of payment of purchase tax, sale tax and interest towards non-payment of sales tax shall 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.

v. Relief in Energy Charges:

a) If the sick industrial unit under consideration has to pay arrears of Current consumption (CC) charges, it may be given choice either to pay the entire arrears of CC Charges up to date of disconnection with interest and 4 months minimum charges during closure period without interest + Contracted maximum Demand (CMD) charges in one lump sum for new connection, the percentage of interest charged by APTRANSCO/DISCOM on the arrears of CC charges will be subsidized to the extent of 15% of interest charged from out of the percentage of the total interest charges and the same will be paid to APTRANSCO subject to a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakhs and the balance percentage of interest charges shall be borne by the beneficiary (which includes surcharge and penal interest etc.)

b) If the Industrial unit under consideration opts for payment of arrears of CC charges up to the date of disconnection with interest and 4 months minimum charges during closure period without interest + CMD charges in 3 annual installments then it will be permitted to pay by 1/3 of the dues each year, with reimbursement of 15% of the interest charged from out of the percentage of the total interest charged to APTRANSCO by Government, subject to maximum of Rs.3.00 lakhs per year for a period of three years, and the balance percentage of interest charges shall be borne by the beneficiary (which includes surcharge and penal interest etc.).

Industrial Incentives:

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT PROMOTION POLICY 2010-2015:

Government of Andhra Pradesh have announced Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2010-2015, in the year 2010 extending various incentives for the MSME Sector and Large Industries. The Scheme covers the whole of the State except in the Municipal Corporation limits of Vijayawada, Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation and Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation 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, the Industrial Enterprises located in Sanathnagar, Azamabad, Chandulal Baradari and Kattedan Industrial Estates of Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts are not eligible for any incentives/concessions. However, the 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.

Project involving substantial expansion / diversification of existing industries in the eligible lines of activities are also entitled for benefits offered under the policy. Following are the incentives:

1. Micro and Small Enterprises:

- 1.1. **15%** investment subsidy on fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs.20.00 lakhs.
- 1.2. **100%** reimbursement of stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
- 1.3. **100%** reimbursement of stamp duty for lease of Land / Shed / Buildings, mortgages and hypothecations.
- 1.4. **25%** rebate on land cost limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs in Industrial Estates and Industrial Parks.
- 1.5. **25%** land conversion charges for industrial use limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs.
- 1.6. 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, decrease in Power Tariff the reimbursement will be reduced proportionately.
- 1.7. 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.
- 1.8. 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.

- 1.9. Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme on the term loan taken on the 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.
- 1.10. Seed capital assistance to First Generation Entrepreneurs to set-up Micro Enterprises @ 10% the machinery cost, which will be deducted from the eligible investment subsidy.
- 1.11. **50%** Reimbursement of cost involved in skill upgradation and training the local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
- 1.12. **50%** subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs.2.00 lakhs for MSEs.
- 1.13. **25%** subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 lakhs.
- 1.14. To extend investment subsidy to the identified service activities related to industries setup in all Municipal Corporation limits in the State.

2. Medium Enterprises & Large Industries

- 2.1. 100% reimbursement of Stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
- 2.2. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty for lease of Land / Shed / Buildings, mortgages and hypothecations.
- 2.3. 25% rebate on land cost limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs in Industrial Estates and Industrial Parks.
- 2.4. 25% land conversion charges for industrial use limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs for medium enterprises.
- 2.5. 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, decrease in Power Tariff the

reimbursement will be reduced proportionately.

- 2.6. 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.
 - 2.7. 50% Reimbursement of cost involved in skill upgradation and training the local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
 - 2.8. **50%** subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs.2.00 lakhs for Medium Enterprises.
 - 2.9. **25%** subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 lakhs.
 - 2.10. Infrastructure like roads, power and water will be provided at door step of the industry for stand alone 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.
- ## **3. Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs**
- 3.1 **100%** reimbursement of stamp duty and transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for industrial use.
 - 3.2 **100%** reimbursement of stamp duty for lease of Land / Shed / Buildings, and also mortgages and hypothecations.
 - 3.3 **33 1/3** rebate in land cost limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs in Industrial Estates / Industrial Parks.
 - 3.4 **25%** land conversion charges for the industrial use limited to Rs.10.00 lakhs.
 - 3.5 Fixed power cost @ 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,

- decrease in Power Tariff the reimbursement will be reduced proportionately.
- 3.6 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.
 - 3.7 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.
 - 3.8 Seed capital assistance to First Generation Entrepreneurs to set-up Micro Enterprises @ 10% the Machinery cost, which will be deducted from the eligible investment subsidy.
 - 3.9 **35%** investment subsidy on fixed capital investment for Micro & Small Enterprises by SC and ST Entrepreneurs, with a maximum limit of Rs.50.00 lakhs 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 lakhs per unit.
 - 3.10 Interest subsidy under Pavala Vaddi Scheme on the term loan taken on the 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.
 - 3.11 **50%** Reimbursement of cost involved in skill upgradation and training the local manpower limited to Rs.2000 per person.
 - 3.12 **50%** subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification / patent registration limited to Rs.2.00 lakhs for MSEs.
 - 3.13 **25%** subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5.00 lakhs.
 - 3.14 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.1.00Crores, subject to the location should be beyond 10 kms from the existing Industrial Estates/IDAs having vacant land/shed for allotment; and 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.

- 3.15 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.

4. Women Entrepreneurs.

- 4.1 **5%** Additional Investment subsidy on fixed capital investment limited to Rs.5.00 lakhs to Micro & Small Enterprises.
- 4.2 All other benefits as stated above in respect of Micro & Small enterprises.

5. Mega Projects

- 5.1 Mega projects i.e. projects with an investment of Rs.250 crores and above or a project that created employment to more than 2000 persons are eligible for all the incentives available for Large & Medium Scale industries.
- 5.2 Further, the Government will also extend tailor made benefits to suit to particular investment requirements on case to case basis.

Pavala Vaddi Scheme:

1. Government have introduced an Interest Subsidy Scheme of "Pavala Vaddi" to reduce the financial burden for setting up of New Micro & Small Enterprises including Food Processing Industries in the State. The Scheme shall be 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. 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 only are eligible under this scheme.
2. 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.
 3. The interest amount paid by the new eligible Micro & Small Enterprises to the financial institution/ banks on the 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 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.
 4. This reimbursement to the unit shall not include penal interest, liquidated damages etc., paid to the Financial Institutions/ Banks.
 5. The benefit shall be extended only to the eligible new units which are promptly and regularly repaying the loan installments of principal and interest. The loan accounts that are classified as over due in the books of the bank at the time of half yearly closing and that which are classified as Non-performing assets year-end closing are ineligible. However, if they resume on-time repayments and regularize the arrears, they are eligible for the incentive in the next half yearly period.
 6. The benefit shall be 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. The classification of enterprises as Micro & Small enterprises shall be as per the MSMED Act, 2006.

8. All the definitions and other guidelines not mentioned in the G.O. shall be followed as per the operational guidelines of IIPP-2010-15 Scheme.

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. Shapoorji Pallonji Biotech Park is such park set up at Turkapalli (Village), Shamirpet (Mandal), Ranga Reddy District in an area of 300 acres with a private promoter to cater the needs of increasing demand for space. An additional space of about 1.2 million sq.ft. is being developed in Phase-II of the park. There are 15 units in Phase-I and 15 units in Phase-II. This apart, APIIC has taken up development of Biotech Park at Karakapatla (V), Mulugu (M) of Medak District in an area of 609 acres, which is adjacent to Phase-I of SP Biotech Park in Toopran (V). Out of the above 609 acres of land, an exclusive extent of 100 acres is earmarked and developed as Biotech Park.

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, to generate large scale employment in the rural areas and provide high returns to farmers, to maximize use of the 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. Government has announced various incentives under Food Processing Policy of A.P including reimbursement of Power @ Rs.1/- per unit exclusively to the Food Processing units.

Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF)

Government have introduced the Scheme of "Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF)" for providing financial assistance to develop infrastructure facilities at the doorstep of the proposed industrial estates/unit. The facilities include -

- a. Drinking water and Industrial Water
- b. Electricity
- c. Telecommunications
- d. Drainage, laying of drainage line from the unit/industrial estate to the existing point or to the natural drainage point.
- e. Roads.
- f. Any other infrastructure facilities as approved by the Government; SLC.
- g. Common Effluent treatment plans.

Integrated Infrastructure Development

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 shall only be considered to have the benefits of the IIDF. Industries proposed to be located in place 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 lakhs whichever 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. Further, in respect of the IALA Societies, which unable to contribute 30% requirement for under taking work under SIBF scheme, a part or whole of the 30% can be met by Government from IIDF on a case to case selective basis depending, on the occupancy, general performance, future prospects and any other specific reason. These guidelines shall not apply for projects undertaken by APIIC, TRANSCO, Metro Water Supply & Sewerage Board and A.P. Pollution Control Board.

Growth Centers:

Government of India with a view to act as magnets for attracting industries in backward districts, have approved Growth Centers to provide best infrastructure facilities available in the country in respect of power, water, telecommunications. The cost of each Growth Centre is Rs.30 crores. The financing pattern of the Growth Centre is in the ratio of

2:1. Government of India have sanctioned 4 Growth Centers to the State which are being set up at Bobbili in Vizianagaram District, Ongole in Prakasam District, Hindupur in Ananthapur District and Jadcherla in Mahabubnagar District. The APIIC Ltd., is the implementing agency for the Establishment of Growth Centres.

Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDC):

Integrated Infrastructural Development Centres (IIDC) will facilitate setting up of industries in rural/backward areas and to provide stronger linkages between Agriculture and Industry. The cost of the Centre will be financed by the Central Government by way of grant and the balance as loan from SIDBI. Government of India have sanctioned 6 IID centres in the State which will be developed by the APIIC Ltd.

1. IIDC, Udumulapur, near Nandyal, Kurnool District.
2. IIDC, Tada, Nellore District.
3. IIDC, Keelapattu(V) Nagari, Chittoor District.
4. IIDC, Madikonda, Warangal District.
5. IIDC, Gajularamaram, Ranga Reddy District.
6. IIDC, Surampally, Vijayawada, Krishna District.

The status of implementation of above centres is as follows:

IIDC, Udumulapur: The approved cost of the IID Centre is Rs.235.99 lakhs. The cost of the Centre will be financed by way of Rs.2.00 crores grant by Central Government and the balance as loan from SIDBI. Government of India have so far released an amount of Rs.65.50 lakhs as grant and the APIIC Ltd., has incurred an amount of Rs.175.08 lakhs as on 31-03-2009 towards development of the centre. The APIIC Ltd. have acquired 68.55 acres situated at Nandyal (M) Kurnool district for the development of the centre. 92 plots are developed, 14 plots allotted and 5 units are already set up.

IIDC, Tada: Government of India have approved IIDC, Tada, Nellore District with a

total cost of Rs.404.69 lakhs. Government of India have so far released amounts to the implementing agency and it has developed the IIDC in an area of 30 acres and developed 136 plots and allotted all the plots to the women entrepreneurs. 64 units are already set up.

IIDC, Keelapattu: Government of India have approved IIDC Keelapattu, Chittoor District with a project cost of Rs.499.10 lakhs. The development work is yet to be started.

IIDC, Madikonda: Government of India have approved IIDC, Madikonda, Warangal District at a total cost of Rs.452.23 lakhs. The development work is yet to be started.

IIDC, Surampally (V), Vijayawada: Government of India have approved the setting up of IIDC at Surampally village at an estimated cost of Rs.370.00 lakhs which will be implemented by Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of Andhra Pradesh (ALEAP). Government of India so far released an amount of Rs.52.33 lakhs as a grant to the ALEAP. The ALEAP is developing IIDC in an area of 29 acres which is under implementation.

IIDC, Gajularamaram: Government of India have approved for setting up of IIDC at Gajularamaram, Ranga Reddy District at an estimated cost of Rs.347.00 lakhs and also released an amount of Rs.1.40 crores as a grant to ALEAP. The ALEAP is the implementing Agency and it has developed the IIDC in an area of 30 acres and developed 136 plots and allotted all the plots to the women entrepreneurs. 64 units are already set up.

Critical Infrastructure Balancing Scheme (CIBS):

Government have introduced new scheme called 'CIBS under which funds will be made available to the Industrial Association / Service Societies/ NGOs for the up gradation of the infrastructural facilities such as water supply, power, laying of roads, effluent

Treatment Plants, etc. in the existing IEs /SSI clusters identified under the SSI cluster development programmes. The funds will be provided/ reimbursed in the ratio of 1:1 between Government and IAs/ Service Societies/ NGOs. In some cases where number of sick and closed units and vacant plots are more than 50% APIIC will share 20% of the estimated cost and the service societies have to contribute only 30% of the project cost.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Special Economic Zones(SEZ):

6.2 Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) is the nodal agency for the Special Economic Zones in Andhra Pradesh. There are 113 SEZs approved by the Government of India and out of these, 74 are notified and 27 SEZs have become operational.

The projected direct employment generation is at 8,50,022 and created employment is 82,606 so far. The projected investments is at Rs. 1,05,447 Crores and so far achieved Rs. 12,000 Crores.

The details of the exports from out of SEZs are as follows:

Year	Exports (Rs.Cr.)
2008-09	3021.00
2009-10	5554.00
2010-11(up to Sept 10)	3720.79

Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (AP PCPIR)

Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Government of India has 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 has already constituted a Special Development Authority

as Visakhapatnam – Kakinada Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region Special Development Authority (VKPCPIRSDA) for planned growth of the area by making master plan, providing civil amenities etc, in the SDA area. State Government has so far sanctioned Rs.15.00 Crore for this project which will be utilized for Land Acquisition.

AP Gas Infrastructure Corporation

APIIC has formed a Joint Venture Company with the association of APGENCO in the name of the Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (APGIC) for the exploration of gas and its distribution in the State of Andhra Pradesh. APGIC is the consortium partner with ONGC and British Gas in three shallow water and deep water wells in Krishna-Godavari Basin.

APGIC is aggressively embarking its plans to develop State regional natural gas grid and to develop City Gas Distribution (CGD) network across the State to provide natural gas connectivity to residential, industrial and auto sector in Andhra Pradesh. The work on this project is going on.

NTPC-BHEL Power Plant equipment unit

An extent of 735.85 acres at Mannavaram & Kalavagunta Villages, Srikalahasthi Mandal in Chittoor District has been allotted to M/s NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Limited (a Joint Venture Company of NTPC and BHEL), for establishment of 'Green Field Industry' for manufacture of 'Power Plant Equipment' by the Company.

The proposed investment of this venture is Rs.6,000 Crores with employment potential of direct employment of 6000 people and indirect employment to 25000 to 30000 persons.

* * *

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

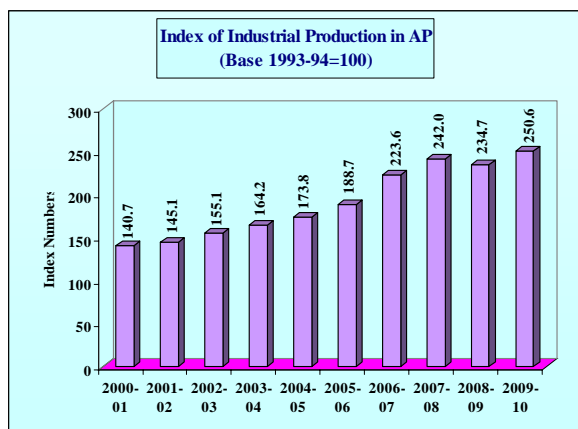
The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is yardstick of measuring the Industrial growth in the State. It includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during specific period as compared to the previous period. The IIP is estimated monthly by collecting data from the selected 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.

In the State, the IIP is being compiled with base year 1993-94 for 17 industrial classifications at 2-digit level under Manufacturing sector.

During the year 2009-10 the Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity sectors have registered 7.4%, 5.7% and 13.7% growth respectively. The General Index has registered 6.8% growth. Where as at all India level the Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity sectors have registered 9.9%, 10.9% and 6.0% growth respectively. The General Index has registered 10.5% growth.

The estimates of IIP for the period April - September, 2010 (provisional) for Andhra Pradesh - General Index shows a growth of 5.6% over the corresponding period of previous year. The General Index growth at all India level for the period April - September, 2010 is 10.2%. In the State, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity Sectors registered a growth of 8.2%, 5.5%, and 4.1% respectively. Where as in all India the growth in Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Electricity Sectors are 8.7%, 11.0% and 3.8% respectively. The indices of IIP of the State are given Annexure -6.3.

Growth in Industrial Production in terms of IIP is visible over the decade as shown in the following diagram.



Use-based groups are integral part of the IIP, divided in to four major groups i.e., Basic goods, Capital goods, Intermediate goods and consumer goods and these groups have registered a growth of 6.2%, 20.0%, (-)1.6% and 2.6% respectively during the period April - September, 2010 (provisional) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. Consumer durables and Consumer non-durables have registered a growth of 12.6% and 2.2% respectively during the period April - September, 2010 (provisional) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES

The Annual Survey of Industries is the principal source of Industrial statistics in the State. It is conducted once in a year to collect the data from the Organised Manufacturing units registered under the section 2m (i) & 2m (ii) of the factories Act 1948. This refers to the 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 are given in Annexure- 6.4.

* * *

STATE LEVEL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

6.3 There are 29 state level public enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the state. As per the working results of these SLPEs, the performance during the year 2007-08 is as follows:

Capital Employed: The capital employed by all the 29 state level public enterprises was Rs.28,601.63 crores. The Top five state level public enterprises whose 'Capital employed' is highest are A.P.GENCO, Housing Corporation, A.P.TRANSCO, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd and APSFC. The capital employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 84.63 % of the total capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

Turnover:

The total turnover (including other income) made by all the 29 public enterprises was Rs.24,868.43 crores. The Top five state level public enterprises whose turnover is highest are - State Beverages Corporation, A.P. GENCO, APSRTC, Housing Board and Civil Supplies Corporation. The turnover achieved by the top five state level public enterprises to total turnover works out to 75.75%.

Profit:

19 SLPEs, out of the 29 have made profit totaling to Rs.1126.38 crores during 2007-08. The Top five state level public enterprises that made profits during 2007-08 are APGENCO(Rs.344.96 crores), APIIC (Rs.312.88 crores), APSRTC(Rs.135.67 Crores) Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.(SCCL) (Rs.118.86 crores), A.P TRANSCO (Rs.68.98 crores), and the total profit made by these five SLPEs is Rs.982.35 crores, which is 87.21% of the total profit made by all the 19 profit making SLPEs.

* * *

MINES AND GEOLOGY

6.4 The land of Andhra Pradesh containing Metamorphic and Sedimentary rocks, is the most prospective region for most of the minerals. Minerals form a major contributor to economic growth of the state. Andhra Pradesh is a Mineral rich State ranking 2nd in the Country containing a vast and variety of Mineral Wealth particularly Industrial Minerals. It is a house for 48 minerals and more specifically for 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.

The State with vast mineral potential has worked out certain strategies to explore, exploit and develop the mineral sector with the constructive co-operation of both private and public sectors. The State has focused on the inventory of mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy in accelerating the growth in the liberal regime and thereby leading to overall development of the mining sector.

The main aim of State Mineral Policy is to serve as a guiding force to translate the State's mineral potential into reality with the objectives of eco-friendly and sustainable mining.

Andhra Pradesh is rapidly changing and emerging as a Mineral State of Global importance and growth of Mineral Economy. The State is constantly encouraging new entrepreneurs to ground Mining and Mineral Projects through effective implementation of Government policies and quick disposal for Mineral Concession Applications. The progressive strategies and Policies of the state have culminated in growth of leases, extent, Mineral Production, Mineral Value and grounding of Mineral Based Industries.

Mineral Resources

Andhra Pradesh is well known globally for variety of rocks and minerals and called as Ratna Garbha, a State endowed with variety

of minerals. Many of the ancient travelers and historians have mentioned about ancient mining of Gold, Diamond, Base Metals, Precious Stones etc. The State Mineral Industry is well illustrated in the form of Damascus Sword, Jewellery, Monuments, Sculptures, Aesthetic Forts, Palaces etc., – made out of locally available minerals and rocks. Andhra Pradesh is repository of many minerals and has tremendous potential for mining and development; contains varieties of Litho units/ Rocks, Which contain host of industrial and non-industrial minerals.

A.P. is geologically unique and consists of Igneous, Volcanic, Metamorphic and Sedimentary formations range in age from most ancient (Archean) to recent (tertiaries), and contain Peninsular gneissic complex, Dharwars, Eastern ghats, Cuddapah, Pakhal, Penganga, Bheema Kurnool (Palnadu,) Gondwana, Deccan traps, Tertiary and Quaternary formations. These formations with different Litho Units / Rocks contain host of industrial, Non-Industrial, Metallic Minerals.

Item	Unit	Quantity
Coal	Million Tonnes	17,146
Limestone	„	35,179
Bauxite	„	615
Barytes	„	70
Beach Sands	„	241
Gold (ore)	„	12.10
Beach Sand	„	241
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 basin contain huge reserves of oil and natural gas.

- State also contains huge uranium deposits in Kadapa and Nalgonda districts.
- Andhra Pradesh is only State in the entire Southern India that contains large deposits of Coal.
- The State is also having 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- Chimakurthy Black Galaxy Granite, Srikakulam Blue, Khammam and Warangal Black granite, Karimnagar Tan Brown etc. and producing about 8.00 Lakh CUM of various Varieties of black and multi colour 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 to 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 1966 Mining leases and 8959 quarry leases for Major minerals (Industrial Minerals) and Minor Minerals (Construction Minerals) with an extent of 37,031 hec and 13,189 hectares respectively and 74 Reconnaissance permits (Gold, Diamond, Base metals, Precious metals). Mining for coal, Limestone, Barytes and Natural Gas falls 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% falls 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 18 major and 17 mini cement plants with an installed capacity of 23 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.

Focus Minerals and Industries

The mining sector is identified as one of the growth engines and certain minerals have been identified as focus minerals viz Bauxite, Heavy minerals, Beach Sand, Limestone, 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., as focus industry for over all growth and development of the mining sector from the State.

Mineral Production and Value

The Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. State produces about 100 to 110 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 200 million cubic meters of dimensional stones and building material and A.P. stands 1st in Barytes and Limestone production in the country.

The state stands FIRST in value of Minor Mineral Production and Second in total value of mineral production in the country; contributing about 9 to 10 per cent (Rs.15966 Crores-2008-09) to the country's mineral

value production and approximately Rs.1000 Crores by way of foreign exchange.

Disposal of Mineral Concession Applications:

Disposal of Mineral Concession applications are given importance in pre-fixed time frame of 3 months. 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 and 10140 in the year 2009-10, 3791 in the year 2010-11 upto September 2010. The production of Coal, Natural Gas and Limestone from 1994-95 to September 2010 is given in Annexure 6.5.

Revenue

The Mineral and Mining sector of state has contributed Rs. 1754.51 crores of Mineral Revenue during 2008-09 against the target of Rs. 2187.50 Crores and of Rs. 1970.79 Crores was achieved against the annual target of Rs.2450.00 crores for 2009-10. A Mineral revenue of Rs. 958.42 Crores achieved upto September 2010 (1st half year)against the annual target of Rs.2695 Crores.

During the 2009-10, State stands first in Mineral Revenue among the important Mineral Producing States of the country viz., Orissa (Rs. 1965 Cr),Jharkhand(Rs.1717 Cr), Chattisgarh (Rs 1641 Cr), Rajasthan ((Rs.1602Cr), and Karnataka (Rs.842 Cr). District wise mineral revenue from 2005-06 to 2010 (Sep) is given in Annexure 6.6.

Vigilance

The department has also taken initiative in Constituting State and District Level Task Force committees for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining and transportation of minerals and also in creation of 15 new Vigilance Offices to stepped-up Vigilance over Mineral bearing areas. Further, 4 Centralized Vigilance Units, 8 Regional Vigilance Units and 6 Temporary Check Posts have been established to curb illegal mining and transportation of minerals in the state. The Department after grounding of the

regional vigilance and sand vigilance schemes has stepped up vigilance over vulnerable areas of illicit mining and transportation and booked 19,247 cases and collected a total penalty of Rs.20 crores during 2008-09. In the year 2009-10, the department has booked 15,715 cases and collected a penalty of Rs.17.49 Crores for 2009-10. During 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) the department has booked 7,740 cases and collected penalty of Rs.19.60 Crores.

Task Force:

Government of India has suggested to constitute a State Level Task Force and District Level Task Force for effective vigilance to curb illegal mining and transportation of minerals in the respective states. Accordingly, State Level Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Department and District Level Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector. The State Level Task Force has met and discussed issues of Forest and Revenue clearances for quick disposal of lease applications to stop illicit mining and transportation, more powers for seizure of vehicles under M.V. Act, blanket clearances in respect of mineral bearing areas falling in Revenue lands, identification of compensatory land adjacent to Forest areas, by Forest Department, inclusion of Commercial Tax Department, Seizure and safe custody of vehicles in the respective Police stations etc.

Investigations Exploration

Investigations are carried out for Exploration and prospecting of mineral deposits, Building up History of Mines, Preparation of maps of mineral belts, Rendering advice for establishment of mineral based industries etc. These functions also comprise regional geological mapping followed up by detailed prospecting of mineral bearing areas selected on priority basis and estimation of reserves with quality. All mineral investigations carried out by the Central and State agencies in Andhra Pradesh are coordinated by the department. Mineral Investigations and

explorations on promotional basis, Exploration by drilling in promising mineral belts is also undertaken to estimate the quality and quantity of the minerals available before venturing upon exploitation. Further, measures are taken to prevent frittering of large mineral deposits and steps towards their more systematic exploitation.

The Department through DMRTUF Trust has carried out investigations like Scan of Srikakulam and Kurnool mineral resources for grounding of mineral projects, Limestone waste utilization from the intensive limestone mining areas in collaboration with NCCB, Iron Ore in Kadapa district and proved know potential, grade and resources for exploitation of Iron Ore, Promotional drilling for Granite in Prakasam and Karimnagar districts, Limestone in Guntur and Anantapur districts, In addition, the department have also taken up the following investigations with the active participation of DMRTUF and Universities.

- Studies on exploration and reserve estimation for new and hidden bauxite deposits in EGMB of A.P.
- Geochemistry and utility of grey and black shale overburden of the Mangampet Baryte deposit- To probe the industrial application.
- Geochemistry of the Phosphoric siliceous dolostones near Pulivendla, Kadapa District.
- Evaluation of waste rock derived out of Dimensional Stone mining in parts of A.P and its utility.
- Evaluation of Dimensional Stone granite of Chittoor District.
- Geophysical Investigation of the gushing of gas in parts of Kadapa basin.
- Revival of sustainable mining activity in Nellore Mica Belt through prospecting for “COLTAN” (Colambite-Tantalum) and other economic minerals.

The Department is also taking active participation in all the Central Geological Programs and Sub-Committee meetings for exploration of minerals in the State.

Mineral Projects

The Department has taken initiative for grounding of Two Bauxite mining projects and establishment of Aluminum / Alumina project with an investment of Rs.40,000 crores, (Jindal South West Holdings Ltd., and Ras-Al Khaima, Vizianagaram) Uranium Project with 2000 crores,(Uranium Corporation India Ltd., Tummanapalli, Pulivendla, Kadapa District) Beach Sand heavy minerals project with Rs.6000 crores, (APMDC, V.V.Minerals and Bothili Trade AG – Joint Ventures, Trimex Sands (P) Ltd., Srikakulam District) steel plant with Rs.20,000 crores, (Brahmini Steels Ltd., Jammalamadugu, Kadapa District) Iron ore project with Rs.160 crores, (APMDC and Gimpex JV, Ongole, Prakasam District) Gold and Diamond projects with Rs.50 Crores (Rio Tinto, De Beers, Geo Mysore – Ananthapur, Kurnool, Chittoor Districts) and Cement plants (New and Expansion) with Rs.3000 crores (Bharathi Cements, Dalmia Cements, Zuari Cements, Kadapa, Ultra Tech, Ananthapur, Penna, Ananthapur and Ranga Reddy Districts, Madras Cements, Krishna and Kurnool, Sri Jaya Jyothi, Kurnool, JP Associates, Krishna, India Cements Ltd., Nalgonda and Tandur, Vishnu Cements and Rain Industries, Nalgonda, Andhra Cements, Guntur).

Mineral Info

The Department has participated in the International Granite Trade Fairs at Jaipur, Chennai and Bangalore, Industrial exhibitions at Hyderabad, World Mining Congress and Expo 2006 at Tehran and Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada Expo 2010, Toranto (PDAC), International Exhibition of Stones, Design and Technology in September-October 2010 at Italy (Verona) to disseminate and promote the mineral potential and mineral sector opportunities of the State. Booklets and brochures on Minerals and opportunities in Mineral sector for the entrepreneurs and public are brought out.

Devolution of Powers

The department is also instrumental in devolution and delegation of certain powers to the Zonal Joint Directors in respect of Mineral regulation, issue of Mineral Revenue Clearance Certificate, and approval of Mineral Revenue Assessment, Issue of Notices, approval of Mining Plans and transfer and deputation of staff for effective Mineral administration at ground level. The department has also delegated powers to District officers from the Regional Offices for issue of way bills under Mineral Dealers Rules 2000 to facilitate the Mineral dealers to obtain way bills immediately from the respective district offices.

Policy Initiatives

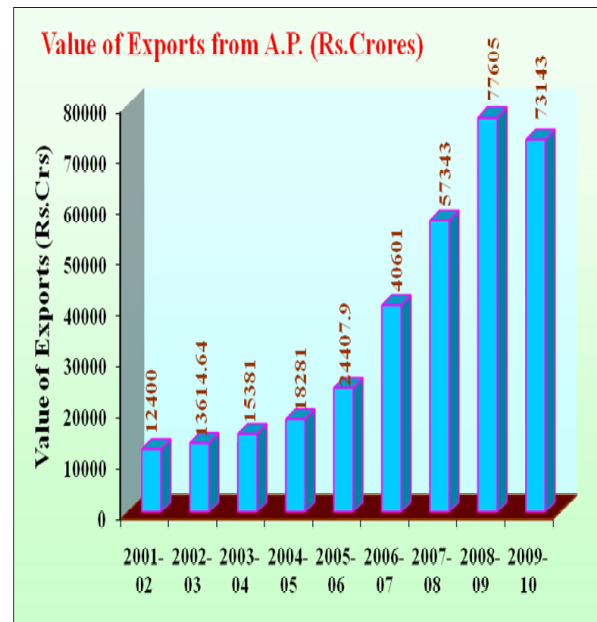
- State Coal Policy facilitating APMDC to operate Coal Mines in Tribal Agency areas in conformity with APLTR and also in association with other PSU's.
- The State pursued with Central Geological Agencies for exploration of Diamond, Coal, Gold, Base Metals, Rare Earths, Beach Sand minerals, Volcanic Ash, Granites.
- Taken up investigation to identify areas of Laterite and Iron ore resources in Kadapa and Adilabad Districts and Dolomite in Khammam District. Further intends to identify the areas for proposing exclusive mining zones in Mahabubnagar District for promoting manufacture of sand from Rock.
- Review the achievements in case of 38 reconnaissance permits granted to 10 National and International Companies for gold and diamond. The reconnaissance permit holders have indicated the presence of diamondiferous kimberlite bodies after review and some of them have filed 42 Prospecting licenses for detailed exploration of Diamonds.
- APMDC for establishment of Low Grade Iron Ore beneficiation Plant at Ongole (Prakasam District) and large scale mining of Galaxy Granite (Prakasam District).
- The Government through APMDC intends to enter into oil and Natural Gas

exploration and coal mining in other States. Government of India has been requested to allocate on-shore oil and Natural Gas blocks to APMDC for exploration on nomination basis so as to cater the needs of the State. Further requested to allocate 50% of the revenue and cess to the State for infrastructure development.

* * *

COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION

6.5 The exports from the State have recorded Rs.73,143 crores in the year 2009-10 while it was Rs.77,605 crores in the previous year 2008-09. Computer software contributes more than 45 percent to the total exports. The other major exports from the State are Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Fine Chemicals, Animal, Marine and Leather Products, Engineering items, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Minerals and Mineral Products, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles, Gems and Jewellery and imitation Jewellery items, Electronics and Electrical items, etc.



Item wise exports from Andhra Pradesh are given in Annexure 6.7.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

6.6 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 would be 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 and for congenial work environment. Efforts are being made by the department to promote productivity-linked settlement in order to make Industries more competitive.

The details industrial relations are shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4		
Industrial Relations		
Item	2009	2010 (up to Sep.,)
Strikes	14	6
Lockouts	4	9
Workers Involved (No.)	47,243	16,355
Mandays Lost (Lakh No.)	31.61	18.54
<i>Source: Labour Department</i>		

The number of strikes, lockouts, workers involved, and man-days lost from 1981 to September 2010 are shown in Annexure 6.8.

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7. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Infrastructure development plays a significant role in economic growth. The economic infrastructure encompasses a number of services which foster commercial activities, production and consumption. These services include water management, power and electricity, telecommunications, sewage and sanitation, gas, roads, railways, ports, airports, and financial services such as banking, industrial and commercial development, tourism and entertainment centers and other segments.

A fast growing economy warrants an even faster development of infrastructure. Besides the governmental efforts in creating public infrastructure, the role of private sector in the provision of infrastructure through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and also private sector exclusively in certain areas such as transport, communications, entertainment etc., hasten up the pace of infrastructure growth.

IRRIGATION

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 the construction of several reservoirs and barrages. The yield from Godavari River is being utilized to an extent of 720 TMC for the existing projects and the surplus flows aggregating to an average of 4000 TMC is flowing to the sea, un-utilized. Total utilization of river yields works out to 1765 TMC only for the existing projects and thus there is a vast scope of tapping water resources for creating irrigation potential.

During the pre-plan period (till 1951), 66.77 lakh acres of ayacut was developed by constructing major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers and by constructing medium projects under irrigation sector. The breakup of these projects is as follows:

Project	Schemes (Nos.)	Ayacut (lakh Acres)
Major	11	30.96
Medium	45	1.93
Minor	12,351	33.88

Five year plans have been taken up since independence and investment in irrigation sector has been on the increase to achieve the agricultural growth. Major Projects namely K.C. Canal, Kaddam, TBP HLC Stage-I & Rojalibanda Diversion Scheme and further Godavari Barrage and Prakasam Barrage have been constructed in place of the age old anicuts on Godavari & Krishna rivers along with 94 Nos. of Major and Medium Irrigation projects completed during the period of 1st to 11th plan and an amount of Rs.61,590.92Crores has been spent from Plan I to XI i.e. up to 2008-2009.

Projects like Nagarjuna Sagar, Sriram Sagar, Telugu Ganga, Somasila, SRBC, SLBC, Vamsadhara along with Medium and Minor Schemes have also been taken up during the plan period and they are at various stages of completion.

During the year 2004, the Government has taken up plans for fully utilizing the available yields of Godavari and other rivers and initiated a historical beginning named ‘JALAYAGNAM’ with the aim of completing the ongoing and new projects in a record time to provide immediate irrigation to water starving segments on top priority by mobilizing funds from all possible sources. Some more projects were added to Jalayagnam Programme during this year and presently 86 projects (44 Major + 30 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 8 Modernisation) were

considered under Jalayagnam. With the above projects including Minor Irrigation and APSIDC new irrigation potential of 98.41 lakh acres will be created besides stabilization of 22.26 lakh acres. During 2004-05 to 2009-10 (up to 10/2010), 12 projects were completed and water released for 21 more projects creating partial irrigation potential. And the remaining projects are programmed to be completed in a time bound and planned manner.

The total new I.P. created during 2009-10 is nearly 89 thousand acres and stabilization to an extent of 18 thousand acres. I.P. created during 2010-11 up to January-2011 is 90 thousand Acres (New) and nearly 60 thousand Acres (Stabilization) under Major & Medium Irrigation Projects. The new I.P. created from 2004-05 to 2010-11 up to January-2011 is 22.94 lakh acres and 3.87 lakh acres stabilization.

For the early completion of ongoing projects financial assistance from World Bank, JBIC, NABARD and from Govt. of India under AIBP is being obtained and the works are in progress. Most of the sites suitable for gravity irrigation schemes are already exhausted and upland areas which cannot be commanded by gravity flows are planned to develop by Major Lift Irrigation schemes. In view of the above the Government have programmed the following special lift irrigation schemes such as:

- i. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahitha-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi** a mega Irrigation project was taken up with a cost of Rs.38,500 Crores 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.
- ii. **Mahatma Jyothi Rao Pule Dummugudem Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond** is contemplated to lift 165 TMC of water from River Godavari during flood season from upstream of Dummugudem Anicut and to carry to Nagarjuna Sagar Project Tail Pond to supplement irrigation

under Nagarjuna Sagar Project with a cost of Rs.19521.42 crores.

- iii. **Chinthalapudi Lift Irrigation scheme** is taken up to irrigate 2 lakh acres in the upland areas of West Godavari and Krishna districts with a cost of Rs.1701 Crores.
- iv. **Babu Jagjeevan Ram Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Project** is taken up with a cost of Rs.7214 Crores to create an ayacut of 8 lakh acres in the upland areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam districts.
- v. The Government have accorded administrative approval to the **P.V. Narasimha Rao Kanthanapally Sujala Sravanthi**, Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 10409 Crores for construction of Barrage across River Godavari and lifting 50 TMC of water and dropping into the 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.

Modernization of Delta Systems

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects has been taken up with a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. The break up consists of Modernization of Godavari Delta taken up with Rs. 3361 Crores, modernization of Krishna Delta with Rs. 4573 Crores, modernization of Pennar Delta with Rs. 1001.73 Crores, Nagarjuna Sagar project with Rs. 4444.41 Crores, TBP HLC & LLC with Rs. 794.12 Crores, Nizam Sagar Project with Rs. 549.60 Crores, Yeleru Delta System with Rs. 138.00 Crores and Nagavali System with Rs. 139.59 Crores. Besides the above, Improvements to Flood banks of Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Godavari, Krishna, Hundri, Penna, Kandaleru etc., are taken up with a cost of Rs. 2312.76 Crores.

AIBP PROJECTS

22 Projects (i.e., 12 Major & 10 Medium) were included under AIBP after 2005-06. 15 projects are covered under PMRP and balance 7 projects are under normal AIBP with a targeted IP of 12.05 lakh hectares.. Out of 22 projects, three Major and one Medium projects are completed and the IP created up to 9/2010 is 2.905 lakh Hects.

INITIATIVES:

In view of the highest priority given for the completion of the irrigation projects, the following initiatives are being taken up:

- a) Special Representative is appointed at New Delhi in the Cadre of Cabinet Minister for getting early clearances to the prioritized projects from CWC and allied agencies. Various clearances are being obtained with rigorous pursuance and the projects works are being carried out.
- b) Inspection by 3rd party quality control agencies is implemented in the prioritized projects.
- c) Five Additional Special Collectors and 44 Special Deputy Collector's units along with field staff in addition to the existing unit for the speedy acquisition of lands required for completion of the targeted projects and the land acquisition works are in good progress.
- d) The A.P. State Relocation Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy- 2005 for giving more benefits to the displaced families, as compared to National R&R Policy is being implemented for the early acquisition of lands etc., for the ongoing projects by paying appropriate compensation to the farmers for their lands and houses and the rehabilitation works are in progress.
- e) Sprinkler and drip irrigation, is being proposed to be implemented especially in the lift irrigation schemes with the irrigation department funds

Minor Irrigation Sector:

Under Minor Irrigation, about 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres including 66,000 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj Department with an ayacut of 14.70 lakh acres. Rehabilitation of the small tanks has been taken up at a cost of Rs.167 Crores.

To take up new constructions and stabilization of existing tanks, 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 4.50Lakh Acres have been contemplated under various schemes in the coming 5 years.

Under AIBP, Govt. of India has approved 67 MI schemes at a cost of Rs.226 Crores to

create a new ayacut of 69,249 Acres in tribal and drought prone areas which carries 90% grant from Govt. of India.

Under Minor Irrigation, Rehabilitation of MI schemes to stabilize 6.25 Lakh Acres ayacut has been taken up at a cost of Rs.1044 Crores. In the first phase, Rehabilitation of MI schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted AP Community Base Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) are in progress. About 2100 tanks are taken up at a cost of Rs.600 Crores and the total project cost is estimated at about Rs.1044 Crores.

In the field of Irrigation Management, A.P is the first state in the Country for having conducted elections for all Project Committees of Major and Medium Irrigation. Now 23 Major Projects and 60 Medium Projects are functioning and taking care of maintenance and water management. The Government has made stabilization of ayacut with farmers role in Irrigation Management as a major input for better agricultural production in irrigation areas.

Building up of Scientific Database for Hydrology:

Hydrology Project Phase-I at a cost of Rs.21.03 crores was taken up for measurement validation, transfer and dissemination of Hydrological, Hydro metrological and Water Quality Data for formulation of Irrigation Projects, Drinking water, Industrial and Power Projects and to establish computerized data base net work. Under this programme, 77 Gauge Discharge sites on various minor streams and 40 Digital water level recorders at various reservoirs have been 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 have been established. The AP Hydrology Project has been ranked as number one, in the Country by the World Bank.

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. The cost of the project is restricted to Rs.6.81 Crores during Mid-Term Review by the World Bank. The project will

expand development of a comprehensive hydrological information system and will implement activities towards improved planning and development of water resources to be adopted in Godavari basin (G5). This Phase-II has been commenced in April 2006. A website is also developed for which the URL is <http://hp-apsw.cgg.gov.in>.

Hydrological Data Users Group (HDUG):

So far, three State Level HDUG Meetings have been conducted, the last being on 30.08.2010. 15 HDUG Meetings and 8 Awareness raising work shops were also conducted at District level.

Trainings: Trainings have been imparted to the staff of Andhra Pradesh in various subjects viz., Hydrology, Procurement, GIS, Computers etc.

Decision Support System (DSS): SRSP System in middle Godavari Sub Basin (G5) is chosen for development of DSS for SW planning as part of HP-II in AP. Mike basin software is being used for DSS (P) which includes MIKE BASIN Model & NAM model for which data inputs have been collected from project authorities and prepared Time Series for project data, Hydrological data and Meteorological data. Rainfall, Runoff (NAM) calibration was also done for Kadam & LMD.

Additional network of Auto Graphic Standard Rain Gauge Stations / Standard Rain Gauge stations and Full Climatic Stations have been established for better Decision Support System.

Purpose Driven Studies (PDS):

Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded administrative approval for an amount of Rs. 60.50 lakhs for carrying out Reservoir Sedimentation Studies in four Reservoirs i.e., SRSP, Kadam, Jurala, & Nizam Sagar under Purpose Driven Studies to be taken up by Chief Engineer, APERL, Hyderabad.

Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

The objectives of PIM include participation of Stake Holders in operation maintenance of Irrigation System Agriculture productivity enhancement and water management. Water Tax is ploughed back to the farmer's organizations for taking up O&M works.

Status of PIM implementation:

Andhra Pradesh has a policy to involve all the stakeholders in the management of irrigation systems so that water can be used and distributed optimally for improved agricultural production. Andhra Pradesh has enacted Andhra Pradesh Farmers Management of Irrigation Systems (APFMIS) Act, 1997 for implementation of PIM. Elections to the 10,292 Water Users Associations (WUAs) and 172 Distributory Committees (DCs) were held during the year 1997 in all major, medium and minor commands.

In the year 2003, certain amendments were brought to the APFMIS Act 1997 to make Water Users Associations as continuous bodies. The term of the Territorial Constituency members is 6 years and 1/3rd members retire every 2 years. The term of the President and Vice president is 2 years.

Andhra Pradesh is the only state in the country to have established the three tier farmers' organization for meaningful participation in irrigation management. 10,748 Water User Associations, 323 Distributory Committees and 83 Project Committees are constituted which covers around 100 lakh acre area and about 60 lakh farmers.

Tiers of farmers Organizations for different sectors:

The tiers of Farmers Organizations under each irrigation system are as follows.

1. Major Irrigation systems:

- i) Water Users Association at Primary level
- ii) Distributory Committee at Distributory level
- iii) Project Committee at Project level

2. Medium Irrigation systems:

- i) Water Users Association at Primary level
- ii) Project Committee at Project level.

3. Minor Irrigation systems:

Water Users' Associations only.

Financial Sustainability:

- i. Water tax collections are being ploughed back to the Farmers Organizations for taking up O&M works (Category 'A' works). Separate Head of Account is created for release of funds under plough back procedure.

ii. The ratio of apportionment of tax is as follows:

Sector	Allocation in percentage						
	WUAs		DCs		P.Cs		G.P
	Works	Admn	Works	Admn	Works	Admn	
Major	50	10	15	5	14	1	5
Medium	50	10			30	5	5
Minor	80	10					10

i) The entire collection is now ploughed back to the Farmers Organisations (100%). This has resulted in tax collections increased by 2 folds in the last 4 years i.e., from Rs.63 Crores to 125 Crores.

Capacity Building of Farmers' Organizations:

Capacity building of Farmers' Organizations (FOs) in Andhra Pradesh has evolved over a period of time through experimentation of various training approaches and utilizing services of several agencies. Phase I (1998-2002) can be termed as the Initiation stage when all the WUAs were established. The WUAs were also provided works and training support under the Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project (APERP). The Phase II (2004 to 2007) can be termed as the Take Off stage in which the services of several experienced agencies including NGOs, WALAMTARI and professionals were used to pilot the training programme in major irrigation projects with the focus on Institutional Development of the Farmers Organisations. In Phase III (2008 onwards) the learning of Phase II is used with focus on Operation and Maintenance, Water Management and Agricultural Productivity Enhancement.

Objectives:

The objectives of capacity building of Farmers Organizations' (FO) are:

- To equip the Farmers Organisations with recent changes in policy and latest technology in PIM
- To prepare and implement Participatory Action Plan (PAP) for sustaining improvement in water use efficiency

and enhancing irrigation system performance

- To carry out regular and adequate O&M
- To enhance agricultural production per unit of water
- To empower FOs to resolve water conflicts and eliminate tail end deprivation
- To facilitate good coordination among the FOs, I&CAD officials, Revenue and Agriculture Departments.

Components

The broad components of the training programme can be categorized into two, namely Off-farm and On-farm modules. The Off-farm modules, 6 in numbers, include WUA Roles and Responsibilities, Works Management, Water Management, Financial Management, Monitoring, Evaluation & Training and Participatory Self Assessment. These encompass transfer of information on the relevant legislations and Government Orders, irrigated area assessment; water tax demand and collection, plough back funds and procedures, O&M action planning, social auditing of O&M works and participatory self assessment.

The On-farm modules includes on the job learning and Farmers Field Schools (FFS) that emphasize on water use efficiency, increase in crop productivity and more crop value per unit of water. FFS cover issues like Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Micro-nutrients and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), water saving technologies, crop shift, farmer's own seed production, vermin compost making, etc.

Field training centers are being established in 26 circles to facilitate conducting training programs and regular meetings of Project Committee and Distributory committee meetings, establishment of 14 FTCs is completed and 3 are on going and yet to commence work in 9 circles for capacity building of farmers in productivity enhancement and improving water use efficiency. Farmers field schools (FFS) were conducted under major and medium projects

with the technical support of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural university and NGOs. 3733 Capacity building of WUAs training programmes and 1173 Farmers Field School programmes were organized during 2009-10.

Maintenance of Irrigation systems:

These works are mainly divided into two categories.

1. Category – A (O&M works from plough back of tax collections)

2. Category – B (Deferred Maintenance works from state plan)

Farmers Organization is authorized to take up the normal operation & maintenance and deferred maintenance works costing up to Rs 5.00 lakhs.

i) Command Area Development (CAD) Committee:

Government has constituted CAD Committee in March, 2010 which reviews and monitor O&M works budget and ayacut development under Irrigation projects. The committee will approve the action plans of O&M and deferred Maintenance works in each of the project under plan & non plan.

ii) Water Management Committee – SCIWAM:

Government has constituted the SCIWAM Committee (State Level Committee for Integrated Water Planning and Management) replacing CIOKRIP (Committee for Integrated Operation of Krishna and Pennar basin Project) in June, 2010. This is applicable to all Major rivers in the state and also other Minor rivers basins. The Committee will advise the Government on matters related to integrated water planning management of water covering all Major and Minor rivers basins in the State. SCIWAM Committee is regularly monitoring the reservoirs position and recommending the water releases.

iii) Reservoirs Storage & Monitoring System: R.S.M.S. (Reservoirs Storage & Monitoring System) and CNFMS (Canal Network Flow Monitoring System) are developed for monitoring the storage of the reservoirs and canal releases respectively, which helps for effective monitoring of the water management. Every day storage status

of all major projects are being transmitted to the project authorities and to I&CAD Department through SMS.

Work Tracking System (WTS)

To have total transparency in operations and maintenance (O&M) works at all levels including all stakeholders, I&CAD has developed a system for collection, analysis and dissemination of information related to physical and financial aspects of O&M works. This work tracking system (WTS) is a web based application that provides the requisite information of operation and maintenance (O&M) works taken by various agencies based on the data fed into the system by the designated agencies / offices at regular intervals. It captures the data details, like starting data of the work, progress of the work during execution, date of completion of the work etc. where ever required.

The status of works is being entered in the website through online and necessary funds are released based on the progress of the works.

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 are 23.06 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2006-07 as against 20.36 lakh sources in 3rd Minor Irrigation Census 2000-01 registering an increase of 13.28 per cent. The statement showing variation on Minor Irrigation sources from 1986-87 to 2006-07 is given in Annexure 7.2.

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GROUND WATER

7.2 The importance of groundwater for the existence of human society cannot be overemphasized. Groundwater is one of the major source of drinking water in both urban and rural areas. Besides, it is an important source of water for the agricultural and the industrial sector. Being an important and integral part of the hydrological cycle, its availability depends on the rainfall and recharge conditions.

The demand for water has increased over the years and this has led to water scarcity in many parts of the world. During the past two decades, the water level in several parts has been falling rapidly due to an increase in extraction. The number of wells drilled for irrigation of both food and cash crops have rapidly and indiscriminately increased. Intense competition among users viz., agriculture, industry, and domestic sectors is driving the groundwater table lower.

The National Water Policy (1987) calls for controls on the exploitation of groundwater through regulation and an integrated and coordinated development of surface- and ground-water.

Ground water department - Functions:

- Periodic estimation of the groundwater resources of the state on a watershed approach and according clearances for minor irrigation schemes.
- Detailed investigations for delineation for potential zones and for 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 in order to study the sub surface configuration of aquifers and assess the 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 the groundwater regime through modern tools like, aerial photographs, satellite imagery. GIS etc., in relation to the development and management activities under various programs.

From 2009-10 onwards the department is planning to shift its focus to demand side management of groundwater; apart from the

conventional supply side management by adopting Community Based Ground Water Management(CBGWM), to start with, on a pilot basis in one assessment unit each in 13 districts.

Estimation of Groundwater Resources:

For the purpose of estimation of groundwater resources, the state has been divided into 1229 watersheds (which are also called as groundwater basins or Assessment units). The estimation was last done in 2007 and the report was published in 2008. As per the estimation 132 watersheds are categorized as over exploited, 89 as critical, 175 as semi-critical and 833 watersheds as safe. Further, 3449 villages have been declared as over exploited and are notified, where further exploitation of ground water is banned except for drinking water purpose.

Categorization of watersheds/ mandals/ villages is made based on the stage of ground water development and the details are as follows:

% of stage of development (extraction) of ground water	Category
>100%	OE
90% to 100%	Critical
70% to 90%	Semi-critical
<70%	Safe

The number of mandals categorized based on the stage of groundwater development are 111 over exploited, 60 critical, 160 semi-critical and 777 mandals as safe. Safe areas need not be favourable for groundwater development. Generally in large parts of these areas the availability/recharge is low.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 34,700 MCM out of which 14,112 MCM is the utilization for various purposes leaving a balance of 20,588 MCM.

The overall stage of ground water development is about 41%. The stage of ground water development in command areas which constitutes about 23% of the state’s area is 21% and in non-command areas the stage of groundwater development is 59%.

Further, the availability of groundwater in command areas is about 48% whereas in non-command areas where the demand is high it is only 52%. Thus in non-command area which constitutes about 77% of the states' area, the groundwater development is fast reaching the critical stage. During droughts the situation becomes worse when the recharge is reduced by about 60% and the utilization (draft) reaches 90%. Any area where the ground water development crosses 70%, then care is needed badly.

For safe and sustainable utilization of groundwater it is estimated that on an average only 10 to 20% of the unit area should be irrigated by groundwater with ID crops. This is based on the rainfall, crop water requirement and recharge taking place in an unit area. This area can be doubled if micro irrigation techniques are adopted.

Groundwater Development

A study of the composite hydrographs of the past and the present indicates the groundwater development 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 where as the groundwater exploitation and the total area irrigated through groundwater remains constant and the power consumed will also increase considerably. At present on an average about 1.2 hectares is irrigated per well and on an average a total number of 50,000 wells per year are commissioned due to which the average unit area irrigated per well may decrease. At present the well population is >25 lakhs (mostly bore wells) and the area irrigated under groundwater for the year 2008-09 was 34.17 lakh hectares. The irrigation potential created under groundwater during 2008-09 is 23.24 lakh hectares. If micro irrigation practices are adopted, the irrigation potential through groundwater can reach about 48 lakh hectares.

Investigations:

During the year 2009-10, the Ground Water Department has investigated 22,084 sites under various programmes for selection of

Well Sites, Lift Irrigation. Artificial Recharge Structures etc. A total of about 13,194 beneficiaries were covered and about 13,892 hectares of land was either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Out of these, about 3,008 S.C and 2001 S.T beneficiaries were covered under SCP and TSP programmes. An area of about 2,715 hectares for S.Cs and about 2,326 hectares for S.Ts were either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Under CLDP and WALTA an area of about 8,851 hectares was covered benefiting about 8,185 farmers. In addition to the above, investigations were also carried out in 1,150 sites for selection of well sites for Industries under Environmental clearance and for drinking water. Under Lift Irrigation and Artificial Recharge Structure 2,346 sites were investigated.

During the year 2010-11 (up to September-10), the Ground Water Department has investigated 11,368 sites under various programmes for selection of Well Sites, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures etc. A total of about 6,320 beneficiaries were covered and about 6,148 hectares of land was either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Out of the above, about 1,588 S.C and 570 S.T beneficiaries were covered under SCP and TSP programmes. An area of about 1,249 hectares for S.Cs and about 637 hectares for S.Ts were either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Under CLDP and WALTA an area of about 4,262 hectare was covered benefiting about 4,162 farmers.

In addition to the above, investigations were also carried out in 148 sites for selection of well sites for Industries under Environmental clearance and for drinking water. Under Lift Irrigation and Artificial Recharge Structure 391 sites were investigated.

Monitoring of ground water levels:

During 2010-11 (up to September-10) there is a net rise in the level of ground water to an extent of 3.06 m in the state over the last year (September-09) ground water level. Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 3.23 m and Rayalaseema region recorded a net fall of 1.35 m over September-09 ground water

level. While Telangana region recorded a net fall of 3.65m. in the ground water levels

Drilling:-

During 2010-11 out of the total annual target of 328 wells under drilling, 139 wells have been constructed (upto September-10). Under SCP 84 wells and under TSP 6 wells were constructed to provide irrigation for the benefit of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe beneficiaries.

* * *

P O W E R

7.3 The erstwhile APSEB, which was formed in 1959, has been restructured into two functionally distinct corporations APGENCO & APTRANSCO with effect from February 1999. Distribution business was segregated from APTRANSCO by formation of four Distribution Companies w.e.f. 01-04-2000. Trading activities were entrusted to four Discoms w.e.f. 09.06.2005 in compliance with Electricity Act 2003. From 1959 to 2010-11(upto September,2010), the installed capacity has been increased from 213 Mega Watt (MW) to 14769.96 MW; the consumers served have grown up from 2.7 lakhs to 223.53 lakhs, the energy handled per annum increased from 686 MU to 37865.93 MU (April'10 to Sep'10). The annual total revenues from sale of power have been increased, from mere Rs.5.50 crs to Rs.14696.08 Crs. (including non-tariff income). The development of the APSEB / APTRANSCO over the last 50 years is shown in Table 7.1.—→

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh, has been functioning w.e.f 31st March 1999. APERC has issued annual / multi year Tariff Orders regularly from 2000-01 onwards.

Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by way of providing free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released.

Table 7.1 Power Development		
Item	1959	2010 (upto Sep.)
Installed Capacity(MW)	213	14,769.96
Peak Demand Met (MW)	146	10396
Consumers served (Lakh Nos)	2.7	223.53
Annual Energy Handled (MU)	686	37865.93 (April to Sep'10)
Agricultural services (Lakh Nos)	0.18	28.04
Annual Revenue including Non-tariff income (Rs Crs.) (excluding subsidy / support from GOAP) (2008-09) actuals	5.50	14696.08
Per-capita consumption (KWh)	11.5	929 (upto March'10)
Source: AP TRANSCO		

Government has provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs.3652.81 Crs during the year 2010-11. The Tariff subsidy provided to agricultural sector is Rs 2074.31 Crs and cross subsidy to agricultural sector is Rs.2393.96 Crs .

Government of Andhra Pradesh provided free power to Agriculture Sector with effect from 14.05.2004 in view of the extreme hardships faced by agriculture consumers in the past years. Government has also waived the power consumption arrears relating to agricultural consumers of DISCOMs and RESCOs and in this connection the Govt. reimbursed Rs.975 Crores to the utilities.

As per modified policy, farmers having up to 3 connections in dry land, up to 2.5 Acres land holding in wet land are eligible for free power. Out of 28.04 Lakh Agricultural Services, all the farmers are eligible for free power except 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 and disincentives to promote energy saving measures. Incentivised tariff is proposed for those who go in for energy saving devices (reduction from 50 paise to 20 paise per unit) viz., installation of capacitors & Frictionless

foot valves by March 2006, ISI pumpsets and HDPE / RPVC pipes by March 2008.

During the year 2010-11, it is programmed to release 1,50,000 new agricultural connections. So far, 34723 agricultural services have been released during 2010-11 upto 30.09.2010. 23.40Lakh capacitors have been fixed to the pumpsets as on 30.09.2010 (90.80%). This will result in saving of power by 8 to 10%.

Priority is given by Government for promoting Lift Irrigation in order to reduce exploitation of ground water. 4Nos. Major Lift Irrigation schemes, 554 medium Lift Irrigation schemes at 33kV and 11kV supply and 2997 minor Lift Irrigation schemes at LT supply are existing as on 31.03.2010. Dedicated feeders were provided for 290 Nos. HT Lift Irrigation schemes.

Benefits to BPL domestic consumers

Government is subsidizing Rs.10/- per month towards the cost of consumption of one 40-Watt bulb (for 6 hours per day) for 13.92 lakh consumers with a connected load of up to 250 watts and consuming up to 15 units per month effective from September 2004. The Government has accorded sanction for payment of Rs 91.28 Crs during 2004-05 to 2009-10 for this purpose.

Government has waived surcharge to a tune of Rs.22.13 Crs for the arrears accumulated up to December 2004 (i.e. Rs.180.51 Crores) in respect of 17.67 lakh SC/ST domestic consumers in SC/ST colonies and Tribal Habitations. It has also granted permission for payment of Current Consumption charges (CC charges) in 24 monthly installments to avoid burden on the consumers without levy of interest.

In view of the continuing hardships faced by these consumers, Government extended the surcharge waiver scheme by another 24 months from May 2006. The SC/ST domestic consumers are permitted to pay CC charges in 40 installments from January 2005 onwards, with total surcharge waiver.

As per the directions of Government, all the 5.35 lakh disconnected SC/ST domestic consumers in SC/ST colonies and Tribal Habitations have been reconnected. The reconnected consumers shall pay the CC charges regularly from June 2006.

Government has approved the scheme of waiver of CC charges due from SC/ST domestic consumers in SC/ST Colonies and Tribal Habitations whose consumption is up to 100 units per month, in July 2007, subject to the following conditions:

- The consumer shall pay the CC bills regularly from the date of announcement of the scheme.

- The equivalent amount paid by the consumer towards the CC bill of every month will be waived from the CC charge arrears.

- The Government will compensate the equivalent amount to the DISCOMS.

The Government has released an amount of Rs.110.56 Crs in this regard so far. 7.79 lakh Domestic SC/ST consumers in SC/ST Colonies and Tribal Habitations will be covered under this scheme. The total CC charge arrears payable by these consumers is Rs. 140.60 Crs. The surcharge amount is Rs. 41.64 Crs. The total arrears amount being taken over by the Government is Rs. 182.24 crores.

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP)

The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the Nodal Agency to operationalise the programme. Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 and also certain high-load density rural areas are covered under this programme. Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in three Parts.

Part-A: This shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing & IT based consumer service centers.

Part-B: This shall include 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, installation of capacitor banks and mobile

service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66kV levels may also be considered.

Part-C: This part, to be implemented by Ministry of Power/ PFC, will include, Preparation of System Requirement Specifications, validation of the Base-line Data, appointment of Project Advisors and Project Management Consultants.

The programme would be of the size of Rs. 51,577 Crs. Part-A : Rs. 10,000 Crs. Part-B : Rs. 40,000 Crs. and Part-C : Rs. 1,177 Crs.

The details of R-APDRP are shown in Table 7.2.

DISCO M	No. of Towns	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crs)	Amount Released (Rs. Crs)
EPDCL	28	60.66	18.20
SPDCL	32	107.83	32.35
CPDCL	31	175.03	52.53
NPDCL	22	44.50	13.35
Total	113	388.02	116.43

Source: AP TRANSCO

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)

It is programmed to electrify 14,309 un-electrified habitations and 37,39,566 rural households at an estimated cost of Rs.825.36 crores under RGGVY programme by the year 2011.

Out of the above, 13,366 un-electrified habitations and 29,25,550 rural households have been electrified during the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 upto the end of September 2010. So far, REC has released an amount of Rs. 632.47 crores to DISCOMs against the claims admitted for Rs. 738.05 crores as on 30.09.2010.

High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)

High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) was introduced in the State which aims at reduction of loss through replacement of the low voltage network with High Voltage and installation of large number of smaller

capacity 11 kV / 400 V transformers viz., 25/16/10 kVA for supply to agricultural consumers.

The benefits on implementation of HVDS are as follows:

- Loss Reduction
- Prevention of un-authorized agricultural services
- Improvement in pump-set efficiency
- Reduction in Distribution Transformer (DTR) failure

During 2010-11, 44,270 pump sets have been converted into HVDS at a cost of Rs.88.24 crores, bringing the total No. of pumpsets covered by HVDS to 6,48,582 at a total cost of Rs. 1974.45 Crs up to the end of September 2010.

Scheme sanctions are available as on 31.03.2010 under REC/PFC/APDRP funding for an amount of Rs. 533.63 Crs for implementation of HVDS in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ananthapur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Karimnagar covering 1,55,528 pump sets.

Scheme reports have already been submitted to GoAP for arranging the JICA funding under Overseas Development Agency (ODA) package of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India for implementation of HVDS to 2.24 lakh agricultural services in 16 districts at a revised estimated cost of Rs.990.00 Crs. These schemes are under consideration of GoI for arranging the sanction from JICA under ODA package.

Generation Progress

First five units (5 x 39 MW) of Priyadharshini Jurala Hydro Electric Project (6 x 39 MW) have been commissioned on 18.09.2008, 29.11.2008, 07.08.2009, 08.09.2010 and 19.11.2010 respectively and balance unit is programmed for commissioning at 4 months interval there after.

For the Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond dam power house (2x25 MW), 96% earthwork excavation completed in the dam portion. 100% of earthwork excavation is completed in powerhouse. In tailrace pool area 95% of excavation completed in tailrace channel area. Unit 1 is programmed to be commissioned by December' 2011 and unit 2 by March' 2012.

500 MW of Dr. NTTPS (Dr. Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station) was commissioned on 28.01.2010. 500 MW, Stage- I of Kakatiya TPP was commissioned on 14.09.2010 and 9 MW, unit 4 of Pochampad Hydro Electric Project was commissioned on 12.10.2010.

Controlling of Commercial losses

To bring down the commercial losses due to theft and malpractice, 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.

After enactment of the above Act., 10,68,765 cases have been booked up to September 2010 and 12,068 persons have been arrested. Rs 126.51 Crs has been realized against a penal assessment of Rs.304.09 Crs. Rs.93.25 Crs have been collected during the above period as compounding fees for first offence from 8,66,201 cases that were compounded.

As on 30.09.2010, single phasing arrangement have been provided to 7903 Rural feeders to provide -

- Proper regulation of hours of supply to agriculture.
- Improved voltages for lighting supply in rural areas.

Replacement of Meters: During 2004-05 to 2009-10, 70.68 lakh sluggish / struck-up / burnt out electro mechanical meters were replaced with high quality electronic meters. During 2010-11 (up to 9/10), 10.53 Lakh defective meters were replaced.

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 the towns through e-Seva centers. On-line billing collection facility in rural areas is available through 1155 RSDPs (Rural Service Delivery Points) e-Kiosks as on 30.09.2010.

Collection centers have been increased from 1390 in 2002-03 to 5389 at present. There are 1120 e-Kiosks in rural areas and 327 e-Seva

centers in urban areas existing as on 30.09.2010.

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 held every week to resolve billing complaints at Mandal Head Quarters.
- Distribution Transformer replacement (DTR) centers increased from 85 to 252 for timely replacement.

IT Initiatives

Various Information Technology (IT) initiatives have been taken up in Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to improve the 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 way to reach electricity consumers is introduced in EPDCL for passing the 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 enhancing transparency.

Awards

- AP Power Sector secured the first rank in CRISIL rating for the year 2004-05 with a score of 55.81.
- APTRANSCO was adjudged second best in the country in Transmission availability for the year 2004-05 next to Power Grid

Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) by MOP, GOI.

- APTRANSCO received the Power Line's "Expert Choice Award 2006" for "Most admired Organization in the State Sector".
- APTRANSCO was adjudged best in the country in Transmission availability for the years 2005-06 (with 99.87%) and 2006-07 (with 99.89%) by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India and received Gold Shield.
- APTRANSCO has received the India Power 2008 award for the best "overall utility performance" presented by council of power utilities.
- APTRANSCO received 2nd prize in IEEMA power awards 2009 for excellence in power transmission.
- APTRANSCO has achieved the "4th Enertia Award" for Best Performing Utility (State) (under Category III: Utilities and T & D Awards) in October 2010.
- APTRANSCO won special award in India Power awards for the best "overall utility performance" conferred by council of power utilities in November 2010.

Current Scenario:

The present installed capacity in the State up to the end of September 2010 (including share from Central Sector) is 14,769.96 MW. The energy available from various sources for use during 2010-11 (up to 9/2010) was 37877 MU. The number of consumers served has increased from 2.18 crores in March '10 to 2.23 crores to the end of September 2010. The per capita consumption has reached 929 kWh during 2009-10.

4197 sub-stations and 7,59,931 distribution transformers are existing up to end of September 2010. The 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 State sector and encouraging private sector to implement gas based and other projects. During 10th five-year plan, 2940 MW capacity was added to the system. Out of 2940 MW, 824 MW is under State Sector, 1355 MW is under Central sector, 428 MW is under private

sector (gas based projects) and 333.05 MW are Non Conventional Energy projects and others. It is programmed to add 5484.79 MW during 11th five year plan i.e. 2007-2012, out of which 3053 MW is under State sector, 769.23 MW is under Central sector, 1128 MW is under private sector (Gas based projects), and 534.56 MW are Non conventional Energy Projects.

During 11th five year plan i.e. 2007-2012, 2736 MW was already added to the present installed capacity (i.e. 1336 MW under State sector, 108 MW is under Central sector, 1128 MW is under private, 164 MW is under Non conventional Energy Projects).

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ROADS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS:

- 7.4 Plinth area of the Government Buildings (Both Residential and Non-Residential) in the State has increased from 22.80 lakh Sq.feet. as on 1.4.1965 to 99.72 lakh Sq.feet as on 31.3.2010.

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 70,394 Kms as on 31-03-2010. Of this, the National Highways constitute 4,730 Kms, the State Highways constitute 10,470 Kms and Major District

Roads constitute 32,205 Kms and Rural Roads 22,989 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.

STATE ROADS

The State Roads Wing of the R&B Department constructs and maintains Roads and Bridges to stipulated standard on all 53,609 Kms Non- Core net roads under its control, including those taken over from Panchayat Raj Department or other Local Bodies. This is done by removing the existing deficiencies in the road system such as improvements or widening to the existing pavements, Construction of bridges on un-bridged crossings or construction of missing links and improvements to Geometrics on existing roads for improved road safety and maintenance of the existing roads in order to provide all weather roads and to maintain the existing roads in good condition.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads (Non-Plan)

The Roads wing is maintaining the Road Network of 53,609 Km (Non- Core Net roads) out of a total 65,664 km State Roads using the grant under non-plan (maintenance).

Ordinary Maintenance:

Under Ordinary Maintenance works such as Patch work, Sectioning of berms, Jungle Clearance, maintenance of bridges or culverts/CD works and urgent repairs to the roads are taken up. It is meant for the routine maintenance of the roads. 25% of the non-plan grant under SH and MDR is allocated for ordinary maintenance. The O.R grant is allocated to the Executive Engineers based on the length of roads in their jurisdiction.

Special Repairs:

Under Special Repairs Programme, the roads which are ripe for renewal within or beyond renewal cycle of 4 to 5 years are considered for renewal of top BT layers. Every year badly damaged roads are identified which are ripe for renewal and based on the budget allotted, the roads are taken up for special repairs.

PLAN WORKS

Under Normal State Plan, original works other than maintenance nature works are taken up. Under the scheme works, new road

formations, construction of new bridges, widening or strengthening of the existing roads are taken up. During last 5 years Government have sanctioned 102 works under MDR and SH costing Rs. 930.08 Crores. At present, works costing Rs. 138.43 Crores were completed and works costing Rs. 568.47 Crores are in progress and the balance works are in tenders or estimate stage.

Under Tribal Sub Plan(TSP), Government have sanctioned 30 works costing Rs. 120.50 Crores and the works are in good progress. Under Schedule Caste Sub Plan, 29 works costing Rs. 21.48 Cr works were sanctioned and the works are in progress. Apart from the above, Road Safety works were also sanctioned and the works are almost completed.

A P Rural Development Fund (APRDF):

From the year 2008-09, Government provided a separate head to improve rural roads leading to agricultural areas under APRDF and allocated a budget provision of Rs. 103.82 Crores. 327 Works costing Rs. 296.52 Crores were taken up so far. At present, 96 works completed, 90 works are in good progress and 141 works are in Tender Stage.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

As on Nov. 2010 there are 17 National Highways in the State covering a length of 4730 Kms, of which Four-lane and above are 2047 Kms, Two-lane are 2318 Kms and Intermediate lanes are 116 Kms and Single lanes are 249 Kms. The density of National Highways is 6.207 Kms per lakh population in the State and in terms of area coverage, a length of 17.19 Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms in the state. The corresponding figures at all India level are 7.05 Kms and 21.47 Kms respectively.

National Highways Develop-Ment Project (NHDP) Phase I & II and Port

Connectivity:

The National Highway 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 is 1,834 Kms. The **Golden Quadrilateral** covering a length of 1062 Kms is completed. The construction of roadwork named as '**North South Corridor**' covering a length of 772 Kms is under progress and so far a length of 59 Kms is completed. Similarly the Port connectivity road of length 12 Kms and other projects of road length 58 Kms are completed.

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. The road works proposed under this model are - Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Machilipatnam on NH-9 of length 241.0 Kms, Kadapa-Mydakup-Kurnool on NH-18 of length 192.5 Kms, Hyderabad-Yadagirigutta on NH-202 of length 30.0 Kms and Tirupathi-Tiruthani-Chennai on NH-205 in a length of 56.0 Kms. Road works on NH9, NH 202 and NH 205 are entrusted and Bids are being received for works on NH 18.. Construction of a road bridge across Vynatheya, a branch of Godavari, Kathipudi-Pamarru road was sanctioned for an amount of Rs.4963.24/7042.82 lakhs and the work is 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 is taken up for widening as Four-lane road on BOT basis with an estimated cost of Rs. 99.00/144.00 Crores. This work has been entrusted to a contractor with a concession period as 11 years and 7 months (including the construction period of 2 years). The Project commercial operation was commenced from 29.12.2008.

A stretch of 6.600 Kms Road work from Km 124/0 to Km 130/6 of NH 202 was sanctioned by MoRTH at a cost of Rs 24.87 Crores and work is in progress.

Under the provision of two lane with paved shoulders on selected National Highways on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis under NHDP IV A/B consultancy, works for preparation of feasibility reports are in progress for three stretches viz., Kathipudi to Digamarru on NH-214 for a length of 140 Km, Vijayawada – Bhadrachalam section of

NH 221 for a length of 167 Km and Digamarru Ongole road of NH 214 A for the entire length of 255 Km. Further, consultants for preparation of PPR for four laning of NH 63 were engaged by the MoRTH, GoI have submitted final PPR to the Ministry. Evaluation of RFPs received from the consultants for engagement for preparation of feasibility report for Kalyan-Nirmal Road of NH 222 is under progress.

Under Left Wing Extremism(LWE) Scheme, the MoRTH has sanctioned five works and the same are in tender stage.

HUDCO LOAN WORKS:

Widening of roads to four-lanes with drains have been proposed for easing traffic congestion and ensure proper drainage flow in Municipal areas. These works are taken up under HUDCO Loan Scheme for 1285 Kms of road (529 works) with an estimated amount of Rs.745.72 Crores. Out of these, 487 works were completed and 35 works are in progress. 1735 Road safety works at a cost of Rs.185 Crores were also completed

NABARD WORKS:

In Rural and interior areas, improvements to existing earthen and metalled roads are being taken up in R&B Dept. with NABARD loan, to improve the connectivity of rural areas with nearby villages and towns. NABARD is sanctioning the loan in two schemes i.e RIDF and RIAD. So far, NABARD have sanctioned works in 13 RIDF (II to XIV) and 3-RIAD (Phase-I to III) for Rs. 2680.85 Crores and out of which Rs. 2190.27 Crores works were completed all over the state which includes roads and bridges.

Under RIDF X to RIDF – XIV 824.31 Kms of road and 30 No. of Bridges with an estimated amount of Rs.268.57 Crores and 73.46 crores respectively are taken up in 2009-10, of which 590.00 kms of road work and 14 bridges for a total amount of Rs.208 crores were completed and the balance works are in progress. The balance works of RIDF – XIV and RIAD – Phase III, which were grounded and targeted to complete beyond March 2010 are also in progress.

Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC)

The Road Development Corporation was established in the year 1998 with an objective for the development and maintenance of Roads in the State and other allied and incidental activities there to. Under AP State Highway Project (APSHP), which was taken up with World Bank loan, 1400 Kms length of roads were improved in Widening and Strengthening component under capital improvement and 1734 Kms length of roads were improved in Heavy Periodic Maintenance. These roads consisted State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR). The other set of around 1818 Kms of roads were improved under AP Economic Restructuring Project to clear the maintenance backlog on core network of arterial roads.

A.P. Road Sector Project (P 096021)

“AP Road Sector Project” is approved by the Government of India (GOI) and World Bank for further strengthening the objectives set in the APSHP, to reduce the transport cost and constraints. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 3165 Crores.

Major Component of the Project:

a) Up-gradation and Improvement component for 429 Kms: Cost Rs.1545.61 cr.

- i. In this component, 429 Kms (seven roads consisting of 9 packages) is targeted for Widening and Strengthening. The road work for Chittoor - Puttur road (package 1) and Jagityal – Peddapalli road (Package -6) are entrusted and works are in progress.
- ii. Tenders are invited for Kandi – Shadhnagar road on 21.12.2010.
- iii. Tenders for Kurnool – Devanakonda and Mydukuru – Jammalamadugu Road were rejected as advised by the World Bank. Review of cost estimates is completed and Bid documents were submitted to the World Bank for issue of No-objection.
- iv. For Pedana – Vissannapeta Road and Kakinada – Rajahmundry Road Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are under finalization.

b) Long Term Performance Based Maintenance Contract (LTPBMC) 6241 kms: Cost Rs.1431.14 cr.(5 years duration)

In this Component 6241 Kms of roads are targeted for maintaining under LTPBMC. Under Phase-I, (11) Packages are entrusted (2013Kms) and Works are in progress. In 2nd Phase, the process of inviting tenders for 26 Packages (4228 Kms) is in progress since October, 2010.

c) Institutional Strengthening, Road Safety & PPP Facilitation Support: Cost Rs. 191.39 cr.

- i) Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP)- Matrix approved by Government.
- ii) Road Financing Study (RFS): The study is to articulate the case for reforms of Road Financing in the State and recommend the operating modalities and new financing arrangements to be adopted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh duly creating AP State Road fund. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee are furnished to Government for establishing Road Fund.
- iii) Road Safety Policy (RSP): Transport Department will be the Nodal / Lead Department for Implementation of Road Safety Action Plan. Prl. Secretary Transport has been appointed as Nodal Officer. Three Roads are proposed for pilot study.

Government have reconstituted the Road Safety Council for Andhra Pradesh for a period of two years from the date of issue of notification to till the Road Safety Council is reconstituted, whichever is earlier.

Draft term of reference for Road Safety Advisor is under finalization. After finalization, it will be furnished to World Bank, Transport Specialist for their review.

iv) Road Management System (RMS):

It is proposed to establish Road Management System for optimum utilization of funds in prioritization of the 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.

Widening of roads to four lanes & Bridge Works (Build, Operate and Transfer basis) under Public Private Partnership (PPP)

1. Second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road with (PPP) project. Work is in progress.
2. Construction of HLB across river Musi from Km 6/6 to 7/2 of Miryalaguda - Kodada Road. Work is nearing completion.
3. Hyderabad - Karimnagar - Ramagundam Road (Rajiv Rahadari). Concession agreement concluded on 20.08.2010.
4. Narketpally - Addanki - Medarametla Road. Concession agreement concluded on 20.08.2010.
5. Puthalapattu - Naidupet Road (excluding the stretch from Km 41/7 to 59/0). It is in tender stage.
6. Up-gradation and Improvement of road from Nellore to Gooty Road via Badvel – Mydukur – Rayalacheruvu. DFR is under finalization.
7. Khammam - Tallada - Devarapalli Road. DFR is under finalization
8. Kadapa - Renigunta Road. DFR is under finalization
9. Up-gradation of road from Anakapalli to Anandapuram (SH-38) via Sabbavaram and Gundugolanu - Devarapalli - Kovvuru Road. Proposals sent to Government for according Administrative Sanction.

Annuity Works:

- 1) Six road works with a length of 154.79 Kms at a cost of Rs. 397.91Cr. are in progress.
- 2) Two Bridge works costing Rs. 216.27 Cr. are to be grounded.

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.150.00 Cr was allocated under Non-Plan maintenance during the year 2010-11. The maintenance works are in progress.

Works Sanctioned Under Core Net Plan:

Four road works at a cost of Rs. 1596.50 Cr. and One Bridge costing Rs. 35.00 Cr. are sanctioned under Core Net Plan which are in tender stage.

PANCHAYAT RAJ ROADS

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj engineering department is 1,34,687 Kms in the State as on 30-9-2010. Out of this, Other District Roads consist of 5,546 Kms, Major District Roads 1,203 Kms and Village roads 1,27,938 Kms. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads 3,353 Kms; BT 33,739 Kms, WBM 22,480 Kms and Gravel 74,115 Kms.

* * *

TRANSPORT

7.5 Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport Department plays a key role in licensing of drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations, acts as Nodal Agency for road safety and motor vehicles pollution control. As on 15-11-2010, the State has a registry of 95.89 lakh vehicles. About 72% of the vehicles on road are two wheelers, followed by cars, three wheelers, buses and trucks. The growth of vehicles in A.P. is approximately around 10%. The 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 7.3.

Table 7.3	
Total 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	1371.96
2007-08	1591.61
2008-09	1846.52
2009-10	2007.70
2010-11 (upto Oct.10)	1595.86
<i>Source: Transport Department</i>	

All services in the Transport Department are fully computerized and provide for multiple accesses to services through the Internet, e-seva centers in addition to the department's offices with a view to increase transparency in the functioning of the department ensuring customer access. Citizens can now make tax payments or book slots of the learner licenses and driving licenses through the e-Seva counters or through the internet or at the transport offices.

New Initiatives

Citizen Friendly Services has been the goal of the computerization strategy in the Transport Department. The department gradually plans to migrate from client- sever architecture to the 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 in addition to cutting 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 to expedite works of the 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, Vijayawada 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 of vehicles, application forms and access of services.

Pollution Control

The Department has taken steps to upgrade and net work all the 530 Pollution-Testing stations that were licensed in the private sector to be compatible to new testing norms prescribed in Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. 101 Pollution Testing Stations were networked so far.

In order to control vehicular pollution, Goods vehicles and Stage Carriages of 15+ years have been prohibited from the Hyderabad area. Similarly public service and private service vehicles of more than 15 year old are prohibited in Visakhapatnam area. Restriction has 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 3 cities. Any replacement of auto rickshaw is permitted with LPG operated one. There are 24 auto LPG Dispensing stations established in and around Hyderabad and 38,670 auto rickshaws and 19,501 cars have been converted to LPG mode fuel.

Bharat Stage (BS) III vehicles are not permitted to be sold in GHMC area nor are they registered in GHMC. Only BS IV compliant vehicles are permitted to be sold or registered in GHMC area. In the rest of the State, BS-III compliant vehicles are permitted to be sold and registered.

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 2009-10, the department through active enforcement has been able to mobilize revenue of Rs.203.69 crores. During the year

2010-11, the enforcement revenue realized is Rs.138.99 crores up to October, 2010.

Road Safety

Road Safety implementation constitutes one of the important tasks of the transport department. Over the years the state has witnessed an increase in the number of accidents owing to expansion in the road network, motorization and urbanization. An analysis of road accidents indicates that around 80% of the road accidents are due to drivers fault. Given the advanced technologies of vehicles today only 2% of the accidents/fatalities are due to defects in the motor vehicles. With a view to mitigate the number of road accidents in the state, the transport department has initiated a number of measures under the Road Safety Program called **SAFAR - Safety Always For All Roads:**

1. Streamlining the Licensing system of drivers: The department has introduced computer based learner license test to assess the knowledge of drivers. In addition, the department has introduced slot booking system through e-seva, RTO office counters and the internet for scheduling the learner license test and the driving test.
2. Driving test 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 online all candidates undergoing training. 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 more intensive to book violations under the MV Act (with reference to driving and overloading of goods and passenger vehicles).
5. Contract carriages are being constantly monitored and checked for carrying commercial goods at the cost of the safety of the passengers.
6. Sub-inspectors of police have been authorized to check all visible offences.
7. Auto rickshaws are prohibited on the national highways.
8. Driving licenses of drivers involved in fatal and grievous accidents are being suspended. 24,263 licenses have been suspended.
9. District road safety committees have been reconstituted with District Collector as Chairman for effective monitoring and taking remedial measures.
10. Laser guns have been procured for detecting over speeding vehicles. So far 3,610 cases have been booked for over speeding. Interceptor vehicles fitted with laser guns, breath analysers and surveillance cameras and pollution testing equipment have been provided to Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Chittoor to check violations. To date 20,610 cases have been booked for violations.
11. Surveillance Cameras have been provided to the Police Department. Erected at 11 identified junctions in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. E-challans are being generated by the police department for all offences detected.
12. Six Heavy duty cranes have been supplied to the police departments for removal of stranded and accident vehicles on the important national highways. The department plans to acquire another 10 cranes to cover all national highways.
13. The health department is identifying a large number of hospitals to serve as traumatic care centres in addition to providing immediate emergency assistance through "108". This facility enables precious lives to be saved with minimum delay in providing trauma care.
14. An Empowered Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government (Transport) to implement the Road Safety Action Plan (World Bank Scheme) involving all the line Departments.
15. Road Safety Council under the Chairmanship of Hon`ble Chief Minister has been constituted at State Level to provide leadership and direction at the highest

level in view of the magnitude of the problem. First Road Safety Council meeting was held on 23.08.2010 and several decisions have been taken. Action has been initiated on the deliberations of the meeting.

16. Accident prone areas are categorizaed in to AB and C on the roads of NHs, R&B and Panchayatraj etc., involving line Departments concerned for improvement on priority basis and to get high rate of positive results with the Road Safety Measures being taken by the Government.
17. The Department has taken steps to control overload in goods vehicles in a systematic way. Action is being taken on the companies which are giving overloads to truck operators. This is yielding good results and improving the road safety.

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Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC)

- 7.6 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, the 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 during the year 1958. As the State has been growing on all fronts since then, the needs of transport have also increased, forcing the implementation of nationalization and increase its fleet strength year after year to meet the needs of traveling public.

APSRTC is the largest State Road Transport undertaking in the country, which has not only entered in the Limca Book of Records in the year 2000, but also entered the Guinness Book of World Records on 31st October, 1999. The Corporation is first in fleet

utilization in the country by achieving 99.52% in the year 2010-11 (upto Oct'10).

The Corporation has 7 Zones, 23 Regions and 210 Depots with a total fleet strength of 21,905 buses and 1.19 lakhs employees on rolls as at the end of October, 2010.

All the 210 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked through a Dial up network. The fuel efficiency is 5.19 per litre during 2010-11 (upto Oct'10). It operates about 79.09 lakhs KMs and transports about 1.25 crore passengers daily. Average Vehicle Productivity per day is 364 kms.

Product Achievements:

The Corporation has innovated trend setting improvements in the quality of travel in rural and urban areas by providing newly designed ordinary coaches 'Pallevelugu' for rural passengers; 'Garuda' for long distance passengers, 'Seethala Hamsa', 'Metro Deluxe' and 'Metro Express' for urban passengers, and 'Sapthagiri Deluxe', 'Sapthagiri Express' 'Sapthagiri Ordinary' for ghat road passengers. The 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 on;

- i. Highest Tyre Performance
- ii. Fuel efficiency
- iii. Productivity

Among the STUs in India, APSRTC stands top in the area of physical performance in the vehicle productivity and resource utilization indicators like Vehicle Utilisation, Fleet Utilization, average No. of passengers transported, Fuel efficiency, Tyre life, break down rate and Accident rate.

APSRTC is one of the largest employer in the state having 1.19 lakh employees. The staff ratio per bus has been under control at 6.08 during 2010-11 (upto Oct.10), Employee's productivity has registered 60 KMs during 2010-11 (upto Oct'10).

After a gap of several years, APSRTC took up direct recruitment of Management Trainees and Supervisory Trainees in order to energize and professionalize the Executive and Supervisory cadres. The regular conduct of induction training and refresher courses for defaulting drivers has resulted in increased safety to operations both during night and day time.

APSRTC performance from 2003-04 to 2010-11 (upto Oct'10) is given at Annexure 7.5.

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AIRPORTS

Hyderabad International Airport

7.7 The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Hyderabad commenced its' operations from 23rd March, 2008. With the new Greenfield airport starting full scale operations, the existing airport at Begumpet has been closed for civil aviation operation.

The new Rajiv Gandhi Hyderabad International Airport has been developed by GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), a joint venture company promoted by GMR Group (63%) and Malaysia Airports Holding Berhad (11%), Government of Andhra Pradesh (13%) and Airports Authority of India (13%) as the other equity partners. Besides the equity share, fiscal incentives are also involved to a tune of about Rs. 420 crores and external infrastructure including road connectivity to the airport.

The Airport is strategically located providing excellent opportunity to develop it as hub for domestic and international passenger and cargo traffic. Hyderabad is centrally located and within a two hour flying time to all the major cities in India and 4 hours from major cities in the Middle East and South East Asia. The city has the potential not only to become one of the main hubs in India and also handling traffic between the East and West. Currently domestic and international airlines are operating to over 35 destinations.

Connectivity:

The Airport has two major access points:

- The National Highway NH-7 and Outer Ring Road (ORR) from the West side and

- Srisailam State Highways on the Easter Side.

1st phase of ORR had been opened up for the common traffic which now effectively connect Cyberabad region to the Airport. First of its kind 11.8 km. long elevated expressway (PVNR) has also been opened for traffic, which now enable passengers to reach airport from the city centre through the NH-7 Highway, within 30 minutes. Besides these, 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 (ATM):** For the year 2009-10 in Domestic ATMs there is a negative growth of (-)2.58% year over year (YoY), whereas International ATMs has grown by 12.45 %. Overall the ATMs have shown a negative growth of -0.33% YoY. In the year 2009-10 the airport handled 80548 ATMs.

For the period April to September 2010-11, Domestic ATMs growth is around 2.49% YoY, whereas International ATMs has grown by 5.09 %. Overall from April to September 2010-11, the ATMs have shown growth of 2.92% YoY.

b) **Passenger Traffic:** For the year 2009-10 Domestic passenger growth is around 3.16% YoY, whereas International passenger's traffic has grown by 9.72 %. Overall the passenger traffic has shown growth of 4.80% YoY. In the year 2009-10 the airport handled 6.49 Million passengers.

For the period April to September 2010-11, Domestic passenger growth is around 18.88% YoY, whereas International passenger's traffic has grown by 8.89 %. Overall from April to September 2010-11 the passenger traffic has shown growth of 16.17% YoY.

c) **Freight Traffic:** For the year 2009-10, Domestic Cargo growth is around 22.95% YoY, whereas International cargo volume has grown by 13.00 %. Overall the Cargo has shown growth of 17.19% YoY. In the

year 2009-10, the airport handled 66,480 tonnes of Cargo.

For the period April to September 2010-11, Domestic Cargo growth is around 31.86% YoY, whereas International Cargo volume has grown by 22.65 %. Overall from April to September 2010-11, the Cargo has shown growth of 26.65% YoY.

Tirupathi Airport

This existing operational airport of the AAI is in an area of 312 acres.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone on 1-9-2010 for up-gradation of Tirupati Airport as International Airport.

As per the Master Plan, AAI has requested to hand over 690 acres for Phase-I development work which include installation of ILS and construction of new Integrated Terminal Building complex for which estimates are under finalization. Out of the above, the District Administration has already handed over Ac.293.5 to AAI.

Government of A.P has agreed to allocate additional funds of Rs. 133.00 crores to acquire the additional lands and arranging shifting of utilities.

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SEA PORTS

7.8 Andhra Pradesh is having 974 Kms long coast line with one major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India and 14 Non-Major Ports under State Govt. 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 from 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

The 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 with state-of-art cargo handling equipment. All statutory clearances were obtained and 95% works are completed. The operations of the port have commenced in July, 2008. The total estimated cost is Rs.1,850 crores in Phase-I, Rs.2,600 crores in phase-II and Rs.10,000 crores 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 2009-10, the Port handled 125.82 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.403.83 Crores. During 2010-11 to the end of September, 2010, the Port handled 75.30 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized a revenue of Rs.221.77 Crores.

Kakinada Anchorage port

The Anchorage Port is a sheltered Port with the location of 17 Kms length of Hope Island. Anchorage Port handled 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.

During 2009-10, the port handled 8.20 lakh tonnes cargo and realized Rs.11.31 crores of revenue. During the year 2010-2011 up to the end of September, 2010, the Port handled 3.76 lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 9.12 Crores.

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. For this purpose a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) called M/s. Kakinada Seaports Limited (KSPL) was formed for operating and maintaining the Port.

During 2009-10, the port handled 119.30 Lakh Tonnes of cargo and realized Rs.166.96 Crores revenue. During 2010-11 up to the end of September, 2010, the Port handled 50.40 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 90.84 Crores.

Rawa Port

The port is located in East Godavari District having an off shore single buoy mooring system for collecting off shore oil tankers for transporting to other ports. M/s Cairn Energy (1) Ltd., as Acceleration Company installed single Buoy Mooring (SBM) at Rawa Port.

The port handled 18.47 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.4.75 crores during 2009-10. During 2010-2011, up to the end of September 2010, the Port handled 8.34 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.2.08 Crores.

Krishnapatnam Port

This port is in Nellore District and this first Greenfield port 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 crores and will have five berths. The port has started commercial operations from March, 2009.

During 2009-10, the port handled 161.36 lakh tones of cargo and realized a revenue of Rs. 15.23 crores as Govt. share for the year 2009-10. During 2010-11 up to the end of September 2010, the Port handled 113.27 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized a revenue of Rs.411.44 Crores. Phase-II of the port is being developed with an estimated investment of Rs.6000 crores to handle 40 million tonnes. The operations of Phase-II of the Port are expected to commence by the end of 2011.

Vodarevu, Nizampatnam Port and Industrial Corridor- VANPIC Project

This twin Port project and industrial corridor is being developed in Guntur and Prakasam districts by M/s. VANPIC Pvt. Ltd., under MoU route, with a total investment of Rs.16,800 Crores. Concession Agreement was concluded with the developer in July, 2008 to develop the VANPIC project on BOOT basis for a period of 33 years, extendable by 11 years + 11 years.

DPR for Vodarevu port has been approved and the same is expected to commence by the end of the year.

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COMMUNICATIONS

7.9 As on 31st March 2010, there are 16,146 Post Offices in the State, of which 104 Mukhya Dak Ghars/Head Post Offices, 2,339 Sub Post Offices and 13,703 Branch Post Offices. Similarly, there were 152 Telegraph Offices, 4,213 Telephone Exchanges. The details are given in Annexure 7.6.

As per the TRAI report, there are a total of 551.29 lakh telephone connections at the end of September, 2010 in the state. Out of which, 23.92 lakh connections are wireline (land line) and 527.37 lakhs are wireless (GSM, CDMA and WLL (F)).

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BANKING

7.10 The number of scheduled bank offices in the State is 7,229 at the end of September, 2010. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.2,53,164 crores and the total bank credit extended was of the order of Rs.2,84,230 crores as on 30-9-2010. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 114.57% as against RBI norm of 60%.

Total priority sector advances to net bank credit is Rs.1,40,462 crores (47.85%) against RBI norm 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit are Rs.76,600 crores or 26.09% of Net Bank Credit (NBC) against RBI norm of 18%. SSI Advances (outstanding) is Rs.24,444 crores which accounted for 8.33% of NBC. Other priority sector advances are at Rs.39,418 crores forming 13.43% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on 30.09.2010 is given in Annexure 7.7.

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TOURISM

Andhra Pradesh is recognized variously-for its legendary dynasties; for its most revered temples, for its lacquer toys and beautiful weaves; rich literature and the vibrant arts of Kuchipudi dance. There are holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations.

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.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation(APTDC):

APTDC is a State Government Undertaking incorporated in the year 1976. It continues to register significant growth since 1999-2000 with a focus on the 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. During last year, 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 and units in prime locations fostering homely ambience, an impressive fleet of 126 buses that connect to important tourism locations within and outside the state. The corporation runs Sound & Light shows, owns and operates water fleet of 120 boats, Launches and pleasure rides making River & Lake cruise tourism at an affordable reality.

While the primary focus remains to aggressively develop world-class tourism infrastructure. APTDC runs 53 hotels and other tourism facilities with 1049 rooms, a fleet of 126 buses that cater to varied tour packages; a water fleet with 120 boats that provide pleasure cruises and river cruises.

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

The Corporation develops tourism infrastructure and package development for overall development of tourism in the State. The Corporation involved in many areas of development i.e. hotels, resorts, wayside amenities, tourist packages and water sports etc. 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 over the years both in terms of revenue and also tourist arrivals. The thrust of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the development and promotion of tourism has enabled this to happen. In line with the policy of the Government, APTDC focused on the development of tourism infrastructure thereby promoting new tourism products and successful operation of tourist centers.

Growth of A. P Tourism Development Corporation from 2004-05 to 2010-11 is shown in Table 7.5.

Year	Tourists (Nos.Lakhs)	Revenue (Rs.Crores)
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 (up to Sep.10)	20.59	59.41

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 through its modern transport fleet of over 126 buses. APTDC is the first corporation in the country to introduce Volvo coaches that has set a new level in the tourism travel. The transport fleet is supported by a chain of central reservation offices in Hyderabad, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkatta and Shirdi supported by a network of tour promotion agents. APTDC also enters into strategic alliance with major tour operators. The tours connect major hubs in the south such as Chennai, Bangalore, Shirdi, Tirupathi, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Mangalore and Goa making south India a seamless travel destination.

Haritha Hotel Chain:

The "Haritha Hotel Chain" consists of 53 hotels with 1049 rooms located in important tourist centers provides the right ambience

and the quality a tourist truly deserves. All APTDC hotels provide for 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.

Important places where hotels & resorts are located includes 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 to these, 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 the highways to provide better facilities to highway travelers like Restaurant, Washrooms, Parking area, Souvenir Shop and Children Play area at Alankanapally, Suryapet, Pragnapur, Kamareddy, Lepakshi, Wyra, Sone and Srikalahasthi. Projects completed and commissioned are Alankanapally, Pragnapur, Lepakshi, Srikalahasti and Suryapet. Development of wayside amenities at Wyra and Tallapaka is 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 being 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. The water fleet strength of APTDC is 120 which includes FRP Boats, Launches, Parasail Boat and large vessels. The Corporation operates 10 cruises in Godavari and Krishna rivers. New catamaran type boats and latest Speedboats introduced at various water bodies as a part of strengthening the water fleet operation.

APTDC operates pleasure rides at the Miralam tank, Durgam Cheruvu, Nagarjuna

Sagar, Nellore, Srisailam, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam (Bay of Bengal), Karminagar (LMD), Tirupathi, Rajahmundry, and Brahasagaram. New boating units at suitable Jalayagnam sites 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 attracting huge number of tourists. The introduction of the river cruise on the Godavari has stimulated many a private entrepreneur to operate similar cruises on the Godavari. The cruise offers a unique experience of a boat ride for over four hours and bring back the tourists to Pattiseema in the evening. Two days package with night stay in tented camp along the banks of the Godavari near Kollur enroute to Papikondalu also arranged for tourists. A Twin deck cruise (120 seater) introduced (Haritha) with lower Deck A/c is presently operating in Godavari river in addition to FRP boats.

Houseboats

In addition to the pleasure cruises, 5 air-conditioned house boats are being operated, which offer a unique 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

Ropeway facility at Srisailam Pathalganga established and commissioned in January 2005 and giving good revenue to the corporation i.e about 10 to 12 lakhs per month average. This facility has benefited so many local people with direct and indirect employment in Pathalganga area. Boating revenue also increased due to this facility as more tourists are getting down to Pathalganga and taking the boat rides. Akkamahadevi Caves river cruise operation also increased with this ropeway. This became a major attraction for Srisailam pilgrim tourists.

Sound & Light Shows

To show case historic and heritage monuments to the tourists, Sound & Light

shows are organized at Golconda Fort, Hyderabad and Chandragiri palace near Tirupati. These two shows 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 i.e. 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 Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Eco-Tourism Initiatives

The Corporation took the initiative of identifying potential Eco-tourism spots in the state. In the recent past corporation has revamped and improved the tourist facilities. It has successfully implemented the 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. Places identified for Eco- Tourism are Maredumilli (East Godavari District), Nelapattu (Nellore District), Mamandur, Talakona, Nanniyal (Chittoor District), Balapalli (Kadapa District), Ettipotala (Guntur District), Kambala Konda (Visakhapatnam District). Transport to and fro the destination will be provided by APTDC. Vana Samrakshana Samithi (community) will provide accommodation, guide services and food. A.P. Forest Department will provide infrastructure under Community Forest Management (CFM).

Tourism Projects

a) Completed Projects:

- Budget Hotel at Nellore with a cost of Rs.850 lakhs.
- Budget Hotel at Kadapa
- Yogi Vemana Memorial Park at Katarpally, Ananthapur District.
- Adventure and Heritage Tourism Center at Gandikota in Kadapa District.

b) On-going projects:

- Construction of Budget Hotel at Nizamabad.
- 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 River Cruise Circuit on River Godavari & Krishna.
- Tourist Facilities at Alampur, Mahabubnagar District.
- Development of Eco-park at Idupulapaya Village.
- Construction of Additional Block at Srisailam, Kurnool District.
- Development of Adventure Tourism at Puligundu, Chittoor District.
- Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Bhimulavaripalem near Pulicat, Nellore District.
- Development of Buddhist Circuit at Nagarjunasagar, Chandavaram and Undavalli.
- Development of Vishakapatnam Beach Circuit.
- Development of Laknavaram Lake in Warangal.
- Development of Horsely Hills, Chittoor district.
- Development of Kolleru Lake in West Godavari
- Development of Vizianagaram & Srikakulam Circuit
- Development of Eco-Park at Nellore Tank, Nellore

- Development of Heritage Circuit Kadapa.
- Rural Tourism Project at Dharmavaram.
- Software work plan CBSP at Village Dharmavaram.
- Rural Tourism Project at Ettikoppaka, Vishakapatnam.
- Software work plan CBSP at Ettikoppaka, Vishakapatnam
- Development of Rural Tourism Project at Kuchipudi, Krishna Dist.
- Software work plan CBSP at Kuchipudi Village, Krishna District.
- 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 Rural Tourism Project at Nirmal, Adilabad Dist (Hardware).
- Software proposal (CBSP) for project Development of Artisan Village at Nirmal, Adilabad District.
- Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy District.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

7.12 Government of Andhra Pradesh aspires to transform the State into a Knowledge Society and make available the benefits of Information Technology (IT) to the last mile of the State and 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 for Indian IT majors such as TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL,

Mahindra Satyam, Cognizant, Patni, Tech Mahindra, Sonata, Infotech, and others. Andhra Pradesh is also home for 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.

As a growth engine, IT sector in A.P. is making steady strides for rapid socio-economic development of the State. As of now, the share of IT exports from the State of Andhra Pradesh occupies 15% of national IT exports. IT sector contributes to more than 49% of total exports from all sectors in the state. Andhra Pradesh ranked 4th position in IT performance in the Country.

IT sector created gainful direct IT employment to about 2.75 lakhs educated youth of the State. It is estimated by NASSCOM (National Association of Software & Service Companies) that every direct job in IT creates four indirect jobs in other sectors, thus resulting in cyclical growth & employment generation in the State..

During the year, new companies like JP Morgan, United Health Group and Face book have come forward to set up their operations, existing companies like TCS, Accenture, Infosys, are significantly expanding their operations. The IT companies have started and enhanced their annual recruitment plans appropriate to their human resource requirements.

The recession has some impact on the creation and filling up of office space by the Infrastructure Developers. During the year 2010, infrastructure providers like Raheja, Divyasree, DLF, Lanco, etc., have closed space booking deals of more than 18 lakh sft of office space with renowned IT companies.

The growth of IT in the State is shown in Table 7.6.

Year	Exports (Rs. Crores) (Year wise)	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	2,64,372

Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Hyd.

I . IT Promotion and Policy

To make Andhra Pradesh one of the fore runners in IT sector in the Country, the new Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Policy 2010-2015, effective from 1st July 2010, has been brought out with the following objectives:

(i) Provision of congenial industrial friendly proactive climate for IT companies to locate, grow and sustain their operations most competitively in a hassle-free environment in the State.

(ii) Creation of employment opportunities to the educated youth of all sections of the Society across all regions,

(iii) Achieving higher levels of export turnover resulting in enhanced productivity, and augmentation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

(iv) To spread IT to nook & corner of the State.

(v) Leverage Information Technology as a tool for the socio- economic development of the State.

Salient Features of ICT Policy 2010-2015:

The ICT Policy 2010-2015 provides the following incentives and facilitation for encouraging setting up of IT companies in the State:

Special Focus Areas:

1. Start up companies
2. SMEs
3. IT Product/R&D Companies
4. SC/ST Entrepreneurs
5. Women Entrepreneurs
6. Animation, Gaming & Digital Entertainment
7. Engineering services
8. Tier II locations
9. Tier III locations
10. Promotion of IT Incubation Facilities at Engineering Colleges/other educational institutions
11. Corporate Social Responsibility
12. Promotion of Women's participation in ICT Sector.

INCENTIVES:

General Incentives automatically applicable:

i) IT/ITES units are exempt from the purview of the AP Pollution Control Act, except in respect of power generation sets.

ii) IT/ITES units/ companies are exempt from the purview of statutory power cuts.

iii) IT Industry is exempt from inspections under the following Acts and the Rules framed there under, barring inspections arising out of specific complaints. The IT units are permitted to file self- certificates, in the prescribed formats.

- The Factories Act 1948.
- The Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
- The AP Shops & Establishments Act 1988.
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970.
- The Payment of Wages Act 1936.
- The Minimum Wages Act 1948.
- The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959.

iv) General permission for three shift operations with women working in the night for IT/ITES units/ companies.

v) IT/ITES units/companies and non-hazardous hardware manufacturing industry are declared as essential service under AP Essential Services Maintenance Act .

Common Incentives for all IT companies

1. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.

2. 50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the 2nd transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.
3. Admissibility of Industrial Power category tariff.
4. 25% power subsidy on power bills for a period of 3 years or Rs.30 lakhs whichever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial operations.
5. Reimbursement of 50% exhibition subsidy for participating in the national/international exhibitions limited to 9 sq m space.
6. Government will support IT Exporters Associations, ITsAP, NASSCOM, ELIAP, STPI, IEG, or any such organisation (as decided by the committee) in the creation of Library for making available material on trends in technology, market intelligence, research reports and analysis etc., by contributing Rs.10 lakhs per annum for development of the SME sector by making such material available at these libraries .

Specific Incentives to Focus Areas:

- **Reimbursement of Lease Rentals:**

Startups & SMEs: Providing 25% subsidy on lease rentals upto Rs.5 lakhs per annum, maximum upto a period of three years, for the plug-and-play built up office space ranging from 1000 sft to 5000 sft, leased in STPI, IT/multi-purpose SEZs/IT Parks (both Public & Private promoted).

- **Recruitment Assistance:**

a. Startups:

Recruitment Assistance of Rs.2.5 lakhs for recruitment made upto 50 IT professionals within a period of one year.

b. SMEs:

Rs.10 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 200 IT employees within 2 years of commencement of commercial operations.

c. R&D:

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 150 IT employees within two years of commencement of commercial operations.

d. SC/ST Entrepreneurs & Women Entrepreneurs :

Rs.10 Lakhs as recruitment assistance, basing on the level of employment generated, for employing minimum 100 IT employees within three years of commencement of commercial operations i.e., Rs.5 lakhs for first 50 employment generated in the first year , Rs.2.5 lakhs to the next 25 employees in the 2nd year, and Rs.2.5 lakhs for the remaining 25 employees employed at the end of third year.

e. Animation,Gaming & digital Entertainment and Engineering Services:

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 100 employees within one year of commencement of commercial operations.

Tier II locations:

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 100 employees within two year of commencement of commercial operations.

Tier III locations :

Rs.10 Lakhs as recruitment assistance, basing on the level of employment generated, for employing minimum 100 IT employees within three years of commencement of commercial operations i.e., Rs.5 lakhs for first 50 employment generated in the first year , Rs.2.5 lakhs to the next 25 employees in the 2nd year, and Rs.2.5 lakhs for the remaining 25 employees employed at the end of third year. This incentive is available only for the first 5 anchor companies as identified by the Government .

Reimbursement of Patent Filing Costs:

Startups; R&D; SC/ST Entrepreneurs; Women Entrepreneurs; Electronic Hardware :

Patent Filing Costs will be reimbursed to a maximum of Rs.2 lakhs on successful attainment of the patents.

Reimbursement Quality Certification Expenditure:

SMEs, & Animation, Gaming & digital Entertainment:

Reimbursement of 20% of expenditure incurred for obtaining quality certification limited to a maximum of Rs.4 lakhs.

SC/ST Entrepreneurs & Women Entrepreneurs:

50% subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification, limited to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.

Engineering Services:

Reimbursement of 20% of expenditure incurred for obtaining quality certifications for CMM Level 2 upwards. Reimbursement will be limited to a maximum of Rs.4 lakhs. Similar reimbursement will be made to BS7799 for security and also for ITES Companies for achieving COPC and eSCM certification.

Tier II Locations (Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Warangal and Tirupati):

100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.

50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the 2nd transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.

Admissibility of Industrial Power category tariff.

25% power subsidy on power bills for a period of 3 years or Rs.30 lakhs which ever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial operations.

Subsidy of Rs.10 lakhs to the first five anchors IT / ITES companies employing more than 250 employees in IT or 500 employees in ITES in any Tier-II location.

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 100 employees within two years of commencement of commercial operations in the Tier-II city.

Reimbursement of 50% exhibition subsidy for participating in the national/international exhibitions limited to 9 sq m space.

Free City profiling and detailed report on advantages of each Tier II location for prospective investors and entrepreneurs;

Organising exhibitions, conferences in Tier II cities and taking IT companies located there as part of trade delegations to domestic, national and international exhibitions.

Tier III Locations (Identified in any District other than HMDA area and Tier-II locations
100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction.

50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the 2nd transaction.

Admissibility of Industrial Power category tariff.

50% power subsidy on power bills for a period of 5 years or Rs.30 lakhs which ever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial operations.

A subsidy of Rs.10 lakhs to the first five anchor IT / ITES companies employing more than 250 employees in IT or 500 employees in ITES in any Tier-III location.

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance, basing on the level of employment generated, for employing minimum 100 IT employees within three years of commencement of commercial operations in identified Tier-III location, i.e., Rs.5 lakhs for first 50 employment generated in the first year , Rs.2.5 lakhs to the next 25 employees in the 2nd year and Rs.2.5 lakhs for the remaining 25 employees employed at the end of third year.

Reimbursement of 50% exhibition subsidy for participating in the international exhibitions limited to 9 sq. mts.

Government shall strive to create Incubation Centres and IT Parks depending on need based requirement.

Government shall take steps to see that the “e-learning” concept is widely used by the students in Tier III locations.

Mega Project Incentives

A special and up front negotiated package of incentives will be offered for mega projects set up by ICT Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and IT majors. Mega Projects are defined as such ICT projects, with present employment of more than 1000 in the case of IT and 1500 in the case of ITES and an annual turnover of more than Rs.100 crores for the last 3 years

Provision of Land for construction of own IT Campuses:

Allotments of Government land to the IT Industry are made subject to availability,

fulfillment of certain eligibility criteria by the applicant IT/ITES company, and on payment of land cost and development cost, as determined from time to time by the allotment agencies, i.e., APIIC/HMDA and the concerned local Statutory Authorities.

Industry Facilitation:

For facilitation of ICT industry to come, set up, grow and expand their operations in a hassle-free business and industrial friendly environment in the State, the following mechanisms are in place:

a. Business Advisory Committee:

Constitution of Business Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of Honorable Chief Minister and key stakeholders representing IT/ITES Industry for advising the Government on IT promotion strategies.

b. Single Window Mechanism:

Constitution of Special Single Window Clearance Committee for IT/ITES sector, under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary/Secretary to Government, IT&C Department, and other Heads of the Department of the concerned Government Agencies, along with industry associations such as NASSCOM, ITsAP and other IT/ITES industry associations as members, as per the provisions of Section 5(1) of the AP Industrial Single Window Clearance Act, 2002, to provide single window Pre and Post Business Facilitation service which will facilitate the IT/ITES Companies in obtaining clearances from various departments/agencies for setting up of enterprises in a time bound manner.

c. Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI):

Constitution of Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI), is a joint committee with representatives from the Government and the ICT Industry - for administering the incentives to the ICT Industry in a smooth manner, and for effectively resolving the problems, overcoming the impediments and ensuring growth of the ICT Industry in the State. The CCITI shall administer the incentives on specific application made by an ICT Company for the incentives mentioned herein. Such applications shall be prima facie scrutinized by the Sub-Committee of the

CCITI headed by the Special Secretary, IT&C, in association with industry representatives, on the eligibility, veracity of technical/financial information, etc., before being placed before the CCITI for its consideration.

d. IT Infrastructure Promotion Committee:

In order to provide solutions to operational issues pertaining to infrastructure, such as water, road, power, sewerage and transport in the IT Layouts, an Infrastructure Committee, under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, IT&C, comprising the field level officers of the respective agencies and captains of IT Industry and Associations, has been formed and is in place. This Committee meets periodically to address the related issues for providing requisite facilitation to IT Industry.

e. IT Security & Safety Committee:

To provide appropriate security and safety to the ICT Industry in Andhra Pradesh, the Government has put in place (i) Industrial Security Task Force, headed by IG Police and Director (Communications), Director General of Police Office, and (ii) IT Security & Safety Committee, headed by Commissioner of Police, Cyberabad, comprising of members representing IT industry / IT Infrastructure developers and IT Associations. These mechanisms address the related issues for providing the requisite comfort to IT Industry.

Initiatives for Development of IT Industry in the State:

To augment growth of IT & ITES sector in the State, IT&C Department is implementing the following initiatives:

1)Promotion of IT SEZs:

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy is promoted by Govt of India, Ministry of Commerce, vide SEZ Act, 2005. 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 a more liberal regime in respect of other levies, foreign investments and other transactions. SEZ can be set up in an area of 10 hectares or 25 acres with a minimum built up processing area of 1 lakh

square meters and at least 50% of area shall be earmarked for developing processing area.

The present status on development of IT SEZs in the State is shown in Table.7.7.

Table 7.7 Details of IT SEZs in the State		
Particulars	Formal approval	Gazette Notified
Total SEZs in the country	577	363
Total SEZs in AP	109	74
No of IT/ITES SEZs in the Country	353	228
No of IT/ITES SEZs in AP	57	43
Composition of IT/ITES SEZs in AP	Govt. - 18 Major IT Campuses - 11 Private - 28 Total - 57	
Operational IT/ITES SEZs in AP	17 (Hyd-14;Vza-1, Vizag-2)	
(i) IT companies granted LoP	77	
(ii) IT companies operational in functional IT SEZs	44 (Hyd 38 – Vijayawada-2 Vizag 4)	
Investment made in IT/ITES SEZs	Rs.4285.92 crores – Hyd Rs.100 crores - Vizag	
Employment generated so far in operational IT/ITES SEZs	30807(Direct) 11514(Indirect)	
Major IT companies set up operations/ expanded in functional IT SEZs	New companies - FacebBook, UHG, JP Morgan, Open Text, Factset, Konylabs, Expansions - TCS, Infosys, Wipro, UBS, HCL, IGate, Kenexa, Accenture, Cognizant, Mahindra Satyam BPO, Sierra Atlanta, Virtusa,	
<i>*Source : Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), Hyderabad.</i>		

2). IT Parks:

IT parks are promoted in an area of 2000 sq mts onwards, with 60% of the net developable/usable area for IT office space for IT activities. Subject to certain terms and conditions stipulated in the ICT Policy. As of now, 34 IT Parks, developed by private developers/ infrastructure providers, have been accorded notified IT Park status.

3). Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR)

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. ITIR will comprise of industrial areas (processing area) which will be supported by the necessary residential, commercial and social infrastructure (non processing area) so as to reduce the burden on existing urban Infrastructure. ITIRs can be set up in a minimum area of 40 sqkms with 40% as processing and the rest 60% as Non processing and shall be a combination of production units, public utilities, logistic, environmental protection mechanism, residential areas and administrative services. ITIRs may include Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Industrial Parks, Free Trade Zones, warehousing zones, Export Oriented Units, growth centres, existing settlements/industries and estates/services duly notified under the relevant Central or State legislation or Policy. All industrial promotion schemes/Incentives offered by the state government and the central government will be made available to companies establishing their operations in the ITIR region.

The ITIR envisages holistic & planned development of identified area, through creation of requisite (i) external infrastructure and (ii) internal infrastructure, in the form of provision of roads, water supply, electricity transmission and generation, sewerage and solid waste management, etc, The ITIR is required to be developed in two phases over a period of 25 years.

Basing on the Policy resolution of the Government of India, to promote Information Technology Investment Regions(ITIR) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Government has taken a lead initiative to identify an ITIR in an area of about 202 Sq. Km. area, (50,000 acres) covering agglomerations/areas, such as Cyberabad, Mamidipalli, Maheshwaram,

Uppal, Pocharam,, etc., connected through the growth corridor along the Outer Ring Road and encompassing identified industrial/IT clusters in and around Hyderabad & Ranga Reddy Districts. The IT&C Department has submitted the detailed Project Proposal of ITIR along with requisite documentation to the Government of India for their consideration and approval. The ITIR upon full implementation is envisaged to accrue the following projected enhanced benefits to the State:

- Direct Revenues – Rs.310,849 crores
- IT Investment potential – Rs.219,440 crores
- IT Exports – Rs.235,000 crores
- Direct employment – nearly 15 lakhs
- Indirect employment – nearly 53 lakhs
- Increase in tax revenue to State – Rs.30,170 crores

4). Promotion of Women participation in the ICT Sector

Women employees constitute more than 30% of the total working IT population in the State. A vast majority of them are relegated to the 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 the ICT Policy 2010 – 15 has identified the increased role of women in ICT as a key thrust area. In effect, the following policies will be impressed upon the industry to meticulously adhere to as part of their HR practices:-

- (i) Introduce an Affirmative Action Initiative to increase the participation of women at various levels in the organization – board of directors, Vice Presidents, Executives, Senior Managers, and leaf level employees.
- (ii) Follow fair practices with respect to recruitments, promotions, career opportunities, project allocations, and training opportunities, etc.
- (iii) Provide congenial conditions for smooth working of the women employees.
- (iv) Provide requisite safety and security for women employees at their work place during the working hours and night shifts.

(v) Provide necessary escort services for women to enable them reach their residences safely after work.

(vi) 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.

(vii) Provide professional counseling arrangements to the needy women employees for handling adverse situations related to gender.

(viii) Provide a forum wherein the women employees can represent their issues and mutually interact for bettering their working conditions.

(ix) Provide periodic training to the women at all levels.

II. Human Resource Development

Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKCs).

Jawahar Knowledge Centers (JKC) – is a unique Human Resource promotion initiative of the government. It started in 2004 and is first of its kind in the Country. JKC program is being run by the Institute for Electronic Governance (IEG), a Society under IT&C Department in close coordination and association with IT Industry and Government.

Salient Features of JKCs:

JKC aims to improve the quality of education through imparting suitable skills and enable potential gainful employment to the engineering/MCA graduates. JKCs are established in reputed engineering/MCA colleges across the State to increase the standards of higher education. Every institution that is registered for JKC should assist IEG in imparting employable skills to the JKC registered students of their institution, provide necessary facilities for organizing the workshops for their faculty members as well as students.

In JKCs, the students are trained in various technical skills, soft skills, project management skills and communication skills by JKC faculty members and IEG – IT Associates in parallel to their academics for a period of 2- 3 years. JKCs thus provides the

best human resource trained in the relevant skills required by the Industry. It bridges the gap between the student curriculum knowledge and Industry desired skills. JKC students who are selected for various companies through campus recruitments would attend 4 month training in their last semester and work on some real time 9+projects. They gain the practical experience facing real life scenarios like teamwork, time management, effective way of developing software applications, etc. JKC, therefore, provides an opportunity to the students learning beyond the curriculum and the text book theories through the mode of “Learning by doing”, along with ‘Learning by listening’.

So far 593 Engineering / MCA colleges and 448 Degree colleges have been registered under JKC since 2004 and more than 2.5 lakh students have been trained since the JKC inception.

Project for Government departments:

IEG is developing software applications for various Government departments such as Agriculture, Labour & Employment Department, APSHCL, APSTC, APUSB, AP Housing (The MIS application for phase II of ‘Indiramma’ program) etc. The development of this MIS package is completed and it is being implemented in the state.

‘Test of English as a Foreign Language’:

IEG has established the authorized ETS test centers at JKC and coordinated the TOEFL test in about 260 batches, with 36-38 students for batch in 9 centers across the state.

Software Training Program for socially challenged students

A special software training program is initiated by IEG to cater the students of socially challenged sections (SC, ST, BC and Minority) to train them and assist them in getting the placements.

So far about 624 students (in 8 batches) were trained through this training program and 526 of them are placed into various companies. There are 2 batches in running (one is at Vizag and one is at Hyderabad) with the similar kind of training program.

III. AP Broad Band Network

Government is creating new G-G SWAN connecting the State Capital to all District head quarters (MHQs) with 8 Mbps bandwidth connecting all DHQs to State Head Quarters and extends beyond DHQs up to MHQs with 2 Mbps. The new Network will be completely IP based and provide Voice, Data and Video Communications to all Government Offices. M/s. TCIL has been selected as Consultant for the project. The tender process is completed and M/s. TCS has been identified as service provider and implementation is under progress and ready for commissioning.

IV. APNET/SAPNET

Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of its objective to harness the potential of IT has established a Satellite based communications Network to be utilized in the areas of District Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, Awareness amongst self help groups and Human Resource Development.

An earth station is functioning since 2002, utilizing the INSAT-III B Satellite using Ku Band. SAPNET, an autonomous society is running the operations. The Earth Station has capability of 5 Video Channels and one data channel. A State of art digital studio is functional and utilization of live interactive channel has increased. All MPDOs are equipped with Mana TV, receive only terminals and more than 10,000 remotes are deployed.

Presently 4 channels are used for transmission and their details are as below:

Channel 1: Shared by School, Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education.

Channel 2: For live Interactive teaching of School, Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education. In addition, the channel is used by the Agriculture Department, Indira Kranthipatham and Police etc., for their interactive Video Conference.

Channel 3: Dedicated to HRD and Social Sector programs.

Channel 4: For Schools, Programs. JKC through IEG.

V. STATE DATA CENTER

Government is planning to build a State Data Center (SDC) in nearly 8,900 s.ft. to cater for use by all the departments of the State Government, initially providing rack space, and later to provide dedicated servers and finally a Managed Data Center Services to include the Application Management.

The construction of the building for the SDC has been completed at Manikonda in the premises of APIIC Financial District. DIT has allocated the Consultant (M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers) for this Project. DPR has been submitted to DIT in consultation with the consultant, based on which the allocations (Rs.55.75 crores both for Opex and Capex) have been made to the State, out of which an amount of Rs.4.19 crores has already been transferred by DIT. The revised RFP as per the directions of DIT for SDC has been approved and has been issued. Pre-Bid Meeting was held. The bids (Pre-Qualification, Technical and Financial) have been submitted by the bidders and the technical and evaluations have been completed. M/s Wipro is overall L-1 bidder. Letter of Acceptance has been given to this bidder. The contract was signed with M/s. Wipro Ltd. The implementation schedule is 20 weeks from the date of contract signing and expected to be ready by March, 2011.

VI. e-GOVERNANCE/e-SEVA.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are recognized as an important constituent of the National Economies, Contributing significantly to employment expansion and innovation. Recognizing the importance of Small and Medium Enterprises, the Central and State Governments have been implementing several schemes and programmes for promotion and development of these enterprises. Andhra Pradesh is the first state to issue orders (in August, 2010) on Involvement of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in e- Governance Projects – to support SMEs to participate and execute e-Governance projects.

Genesis

Andhra Pradesh as part of its commitment to administrative reforms is probably, first in

the country in recognizing the power of leveraging IT for good governance initiatives. When technological Developments are contributing for a major change in day-to-day life, A.P is also first to recognize that the fruits of technology should reach common man. Expert committees, citizenry and Government Departments were consulted to know citizen expectations from the Government and Government expectations from citizenry. Result of the above study is the establishment of common service center where citizen services rendered by different departments of Govt. are available to citizens at a single place with transparency, Accountability, equal access of service to every citizen, service availability at desired hours and days.

Salient features of e_seva

- Any center, any counter any service availability
- Works from 8.00AM to 8.00PM on working days and 10.00AM to 2.00PM on Sundays.
- Measurable and enforceable SLA (15 minutes)
- Both G2C and B2C services are blended for citizen convenience.
- Multiple service channels such as e-Seva centers, RSDP centers, Rajiv centers and CSC centers.
- Services of more than 30 departments and 150 services.
- Multiple payment modes such as Cash, Cheque, Demand Draft, Credit Card, Debit Card, Net Banking etc.
- Serves more than 1.30 Lakh citizens a day and collects about Rs.20 Crores per day.
- Service reach to all municipal towns and some villages.

1. Project model

Selection of project funding and implementation model PPP is one among the major factors of success. Fast changing technologies, existing age old Government procedure, investment requirements, PPP model was chosen and probably is 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) is also the contributor of success.

2. Service delivery channels and expansion stages.

Keeping the expected demand for multiple delivery channels for service, it is designed to accommodate quick addition of new services and new service delivery channels.

e-Seva was initially started in 1999 with 2 centers in the State Head Quarter Hyderabad with 3 services. It is extended to 33 centers in Twin cities in the year 2001. As on today 52 centers are functioning. On success of the concept, it is further extended to all municipal towns in the state (262) in the year 2003.

Another service channel such as Rajiv Service Delivery points (RSDP) centers were also started in the year 2005 extend services for semi-urban and rural areas. It is further extended to villages by setting up 5468 service centers in the villages under the project RAJiv Internet Villages.

3. Services rendered and transaction volumes

Presently eSeva makes about 1.3 Lakhs transaction per day collecting revenue to the tune of Rs.20 Crores.

4. Modes of payment

Payment mode of all transactions in eSeva was initially started with cash only and added all other modes such as Cheque, Demand Draft, Credit Card, Debit Card and Net Banking with 7 Banks.

5. Service additions from last 20 months

- Issue of Electro Photo Identity Cards (Election cards) for EPIC approved candidates. As of date 3,00,000 citizens are served.
- To book new gas connection at e-Seva centers is introduced. As of date 45,000 citizens availed the facility.
- To Issue Birth and Death certificates through all e-Seva centers in GHMC area, as of date 45,000 citizens availed

the facility since its introduction on 03.04.2010.

- To Book time slot for Learners license & Driving License and pay required fee.
- To issue fresh and renewal of trade license certificates of GHMC area.
- To collect Bills of private telephone operators such as TATA DOCOMO.
- To collect licensing and renewal fee of Legal Metrology Department
- Ration card mutation service.
- Airtel document collection service.
- ING Vysya Premium payment service.
- Vodafone Bill collection service.
- Aircel Bill collection service.
- Pan Card service.

“1100” Toll-Free Call Centre – Government a Call away

Launched as Agriculture Call Centre in July 2003 and subsequently extended to include services of all Govt. Departments from February 2004. Operating with a Toll-free number ‘1100’ within AP and functioning on 24 hours 365 days a year. Operating with 30 seats and a capacity to take 10,000 calls a day. Services provided at the call centre include expert advice on agriculture related queries on Crop Production, Soil Science, Agriculture Chemistry, Genetics and Plant Breeding Crop Production Entomology and Plant Pathology. Horticulture Information on Marketing prices, location wise Information on Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers availability, by Scientists from Dr. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University and officers from Agriculture Department.

Service such as registration of grievances related to INDIRAMMA Housing scheme and Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) are providing on charge basis. Information calls pertaining to verification of name in Electoral Rolls, issue of voter ID cards, poll irregularities, election code violation are also received at the call centre and registered in Citizen to Government Interface portal (www.ap.gov.in/c2g). These calls are registered and forwarded to the CEO and or District Collectors and SPs as the case may

be. Call registration and call status details are provided through SMS and email.

New Toll free Number for Drought related calls

Based on the request of Revenue (Disaster Management) department, a new Toll free No.1800-425-1110 accessible to subscribers of all telecom service providers, was taken at Parishkaram call centre. This number became operational w.e.f. 31.08.2009 exclusively to attend to grievance calls related to drought. The Citizen-2-Government Interface application was modified to register drought related grievance calls also. Total calls received by the Call Centre since inception are more than 26.52 Lakh till October 2009. Of these, 1.18 Lakh calls pertain to citizen grievances related to Agriculture, Municipal, Health, Housing etc. Average calls received in a month are more than 40000. The call center handles 1300 calls per day on an average which may go up to 20000 calls, during announcement of examination results.

VII. CITIZEN SERVICE CENTRE (CSC)

Common Service Centre (CSC) scheme is a Government of India initiative under National eGovernance Plan (NeGP) under the aegis of department of Information Technology, GOI. EDS is the Nodal Agency for implementing and monitoring this project in Andhra Pradesh.

The CSC Scheme involves setting up of 4,687 ICT enable centres in rural areas covering all the Districts/Mandals of the State. The scheme is being implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework with a vision of providing all Government and other value added services to rural citizens in an integrated manner at his doorstep at an affordable cost. This Project would take one full year for completion and presently 3 Service Centre Agencies (SCAs) which have undertaken the setting up of CSCs, primarily based on Franchisee Model. Other models are also being worked out by the Department for faster roll-out of the CSC and for better sustainability. As of now 586 centres were roll-out in this state as on Oct'2010. It is also proposed to extend the connectivity of Urban e-Seva centres to the

CSCs for offering the available services with them to the CSCs and the relevant solution is in the final stages of testing.

CSCs are envisioned as the front-end delivery points for Government, Private and Social Sector Services to rural citizens of India. The idea is to develop a platform to integrate their Social and Commercial goals for the benefit of rural population in the remotest corners of the Country through a combination of IT as well as Non-IT Services.

VIII. APONLINE

APONLINE is an e-governance gateway for the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) offering multiple services through a single window to citizens. It is a best-of-breed portal, developed and launched by Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) in partnership with TCS – Tata Consultancy Services, 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 is helping citizens to make multiple utility bill payments at the same counter through credit cards/debit cards, cash, DD and cheques for payment since April'10 to Nov'10 Rs.413.29 crores of amount collected through 1,02,36,698 transactions apart from the above, information pertaining to 34 departments and 258 HODs, Corporations and Agencies of Government of Andhra Pradesh, is hosted on AP Online and the information is updated on regular basis.

IX. e-PROCUREMENT.

e- Procurement is one of the core e-Governance initiatives. It automates the procurement and purchase procedures of AP Govt., starting from demand aggregation to procurement and fulfillment of contract. The basic objective of this project is to use the tools of IT to introduce best practices in electronic procurement across Govt. departments. The prime objectives of e-Procurement are demand aggregation. Reduced inventory cost, consistent

procurement procedures across departments, reduction in cost of procurement, transparency and effective tendering processes.

This project has demonstrated substantial savings to Govt., Depts., by way of attracting competitive bids, maintaining anonymity of bidders, decrease in tender cycle time besides empowering the contractors to file tenders remotely. In order to strengthen security and authentication, the usage of Digital Certificate is made mandatory from 1st March 2005 for conducting transactions on the platform.

Implementation:

The platform is extensively used for procurement works by Irrigation Department, Roads and Buildings, Tribal Welfare Engineering Department, Panchayat Raj Engineering Departments, AP Police Housing Corporation, Public Health Engineering Department, HMWS&SB.

Present Status:

So far 27 Departments, 41 PSU's & Corporations, 15 Universities and 128 Urban local bodies are using the e-Procurement service and they have successfully transacted 72,724 tenders with a value aggregating to Rs. 1,23,306 Crores on the platform since its launch.

Achievements:

e-Procurement has secured demonstrable and significant benefits by way of cost and time savings to the government, brought transparency and empowered the small and medium suppliers. The path breaking initiative has proved that transparency, fairness and equal opportunity to private

entrepreneurs who bid for govt. contracts, sell products or expertise to govt. agencies will not only result in healthy competition, significant contribution to the economy but also makes significant social impact as a citizen assurance on transparent utilization of public funds. 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 have to embark on e-Procurement initiatives. It is actively sought to be replicated in other states as well.

Some of the important benefits accrued are – Significant cost savings in print media advertisement cost due to abridged tender notices; Elimination of supplier Cartels, 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 received to the project include –

- Golden Icon Award from GOI in the Year 2003 for Exemplary e-Governance 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).

* * *

8. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

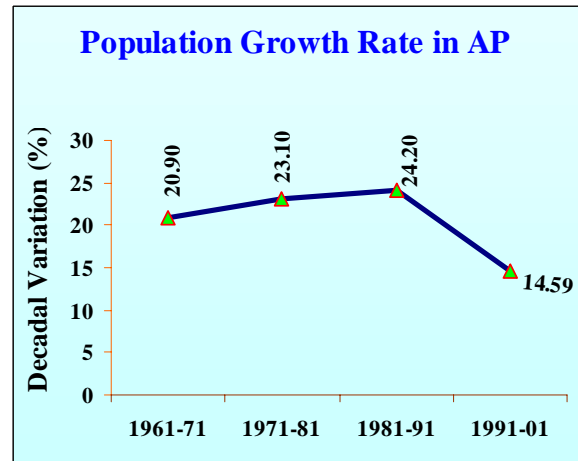
8.0 Human development and improvement in quality of life is the ultimate objective of planning for higher economic and social development.

Improving social infrastructure for the sustainable and improved living standards of people, is one of the prime objectives of the state. Besides, the development of economic infrastructure for the improvement in the living conditions of the people; more impetus is necessitated on social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security etc. In consonance with the commitment to ensure faster social development and achieving an inclusive pattern of growth, the Government continued its focus on social infrastructure towards meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially towards 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 to the overall process of economic development.

Population

Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. The state accounts for 7.2 per cent of the total population in the country in the year 2001, having declined from 8.3 per cent in 1961. The population of Andhra Pradesh almost quadrupled in the last century from 19.1 million in 1901 to 76.2 million in 2001. Out of which, 38.5 millions are males and 37.7 are females. The decadal growth of population was, in fact, below 15 per cent until 1961; it rose till 1991 and the growth rate 24.2 percent during 1981-91 was the highest ever recorded. Later, a significant decline, however, has been observed in the rate of growth of population which was only 14.6 percent during 1991-2001 and, was lower compared to the All-India rate, at 21.53 percent. Population-wise, the State occupies 5th rank in the country after Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal. Among the districts, East Godavari continues to be the most populous, least being

Vizianagaram. Percentage decadal variation in population (district-wise) is given in Annexure 8.1.



Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1,000 male population. The sex ratio in the state has shown decreasing trend till 1991. For the first time, the sex ratio has increased marginally and it stood at 978 in 2001 as against 972 in 1991. The sex ratio in the state is higher than all India ratio of 933. The sex ratio continues to show a favourable trend in Nizamabad, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts. District-wise population and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2.

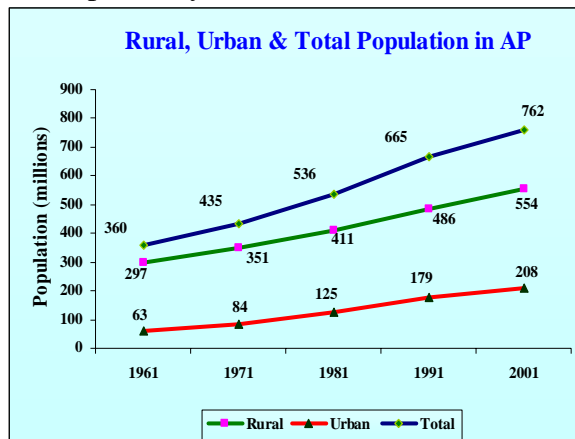
Density

Density of population is an important indicator. The state accounts for 8.37 percent of the country's area and 7.41 percent of the country's population. The density of the state is 277 persons/sq. km., as against 313 persons/sq. km. at all India level. Among the districts, the density of Hyderabad continues to be the highest with 19,149 persons per square kilometer. Adilabad and Khammam districts, which account for large forest area, continue to have the lowest population density. District-wise density of population is given in Annexure 8.3.

Urbanization

The percentage of urban population to the total population in the state is 27.30 percent in 2001 as compared to 26.89 percent in 1991. Among all the districts, Hyderabad obviously

is the only district with maximum urban population. The next most urbanized district is Rangareddy with urban population of 54.20 percent. The least urbanized district is Mahabubnagar with only 10.57% of urban population. District-wise rural and urban population with percentage of urban population are given in Annexure 8.3. SC and ST population is given in Annexure 8.4 and 8.5 respectively.



Literacy

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as Literate. The literacy rate of the state is 60.47 in 2001 as against 44.08 in 1991. The literacy rate of the state is lower than that of all India literacy rate at 64.84. The best record in literacy so far at both the national and state levels was during the nineties. The literacy rate in India increased from 52.2 to 65.4 per cent during 1991-2001. Whereas 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. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 16 percentage points during the 1990s from 44.1 per cent in 1991 to 60.47 percent in 2001. In spite of this faster rate of growth, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is still lower than the all-India average. While the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh was about three-fourths of the all-India level in 1961, the state has made substantial progress subsequently, especially in the last two decades. While the overall literacy rate has gone up from 44.1 per cent in 1991 to 60.47 percent in 2001, the male literacy rate has increased from 55.1 to 70.32 per cent. What is encouraging is that the

female literacy rate has gone up by more than 54 percent, i.e. from 32.7 percent in 1991 to 50.43 percent in 2001. Among the districts, Hyderabad is at the top with 78.80 percent. The least literate district is Mahabubnagar with 44.41 percent. District-wise literacy rate is given in Annexure 8.6.

* * *

SCHOOL EDUCATION

8.1 Education is a fundamental right, which leads for the road map to achieve the goal of “Education for All”. Over the years efforts have been put at 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 to provide free and compulsory education for the children up to age of 14 years. As per the Article, 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendments 2009, Education has become a fundamental right. This article clearly spells out the responsibility of the state to the extent of providing free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years. This article has envisaged about the constitutional position of right to education in our country.

To make more effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education is brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly secondary education has been brought under the flagship of “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan”(RMSA). These two schemes are aimed at the strengthening of school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and in this direction several schemes have been initiated for both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school aged population of 1,34 crore children.

ACCESS: For achieving universal access in school education, provision of schooling facilities is aimed at -

o Elementary level should be within walkable distance of 1 km of all the habitations.

o Secondary level should be within the radius of 5kms.

In this regard our state has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 85.7% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have started in areas not served earlier.

During 2009-10, in the Elementary Education sector there were 65,932 Primary Schools and 15,384 Upper Primary schools. Under Secondary Education there were 18,143 High Schools and 104 Higher Secondary schools. Management wise schools in 2009-10 are shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8. 1					
Management-wise Schools 2009 –10					
Management	Primary	Upper Primary	High Schools	Hr. econdary	Total
Central Govt.	24	-	35	60	119
State Govt.	5,025	395	1,825	-	7,245
MPP/ZPP	50,309	8,589	8,201	-	67,099
Municipal	1,626	168	305	-	2,099
Pvt.Aided	2,164	425	840	-	3,429
Pvt.Unaided	6,784	5,807	6,937	44	19,572
Total	65,932	15,384	18,143	104	99,563
<i>Source: School Education Department</i>					

Enrolment:

Several innovative strategies and interventions were adopted to improve access to primary schools, which resulted in, increased enrolment. The strategies implemented for universalization of elementary education involves strengthening of the existing schools, opening new primary schools, establishment of alternative schools and other type of educational facilities in smaller and un-served habitations. With these interventions and several other

programmes enrolment has significantly increased at all stages.

The enrolment in the state as on 30-09-2009 was 133.66 lakhs in all types of schools, out of which 53.92 lakhs were in Primary schools; 23.96 lakhs in Upper Primary and 54.77 lakhs were in High schools. In Higher Secondary, there was an enrolment of about 1.01 lakhs. The enrolment of children consists of about 53.40% in Primary stage (I-V), 18.54% children in upper primary (VI-VII) and 24.78% in secondary stage (VIII-X).

Dropouts :

For the enrolment of school aged group children into the schools, the problem of retention is observed at different levels. During 2009-10, dropouts figured as 15.80% at I-V classes (Primary Level), 26.44% at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) and 53.36% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to return the children into the schools. The details of drop outs are given in Annexure 8.7.

Teachers:

Teacher is the vital human resource in the school education system. Teacher acts as a facilitator for learning by the pupils. Teacher is instrumental in developing knowledge, skills, attitudes and values among children at all stages of education. Hence, teachers should be in position in schools as per the optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and achievement of children.

Keeping this in view, sustained efforts are being made by government since beginning to provide 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 the demand and supply of teachers. During 2009-10 there were 4,51,092 teachers in position in all types of schools in the state.

During 2009-10, teachers working in different schools consist of 1,69,159 in primary schools, 90,077 in upper primary schools, 1,87,709 in High schools and 4,147 in higher secondary schools. Details of Teachers in schools are shown in Table 8.2.

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools
Central Govt.	170	-	646	1,898
State Govt.	9,081	1,671	20,368	-
Mandal Parishad	99,878	17,709	87,717	-
Municipal	3,694	678	3,647	-
Pvt.Aided	6,384	2,421	7,750	-
Pvt. Unaided	49,952	47,598	67,581	2,229
Total:	1,69,159	90,077	1,87,709	4,147

Source: School Education Department

Teacher Pupil Ratio:

A major element of the approach in strengthening education will be to improve current learning levels by lowering the teacher pupil ratio. Government have committed itself to fill-up all the existing teacher vacancies and sanction necessary additional posts to achieve teacher pupil ratio of 1: 40. The Teacher Pupil Ratio (with Vidya Volunteers) for Primary, Upper primary and High Schools are shown in Table-8.3.

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2000-01	45	38	34
2001-02	41	39	34
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

Source: School Education Department

The details of schools, student enrolment and teachers are given in Annexure 8.8.

Examination Results:

Performance of students at different levels of education has been conventionally considered as an indicator of achievement in assessing the efficiency of educational system. The internal efficiency of education system depends upon the number of pupils who successfully complete a given cycle of education. Completion of a given education cycle depends on the performance and achievement 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) play a significant role. The percentage pass of students in S.S.C examinations during 2009-10 is 81.63 which is higher than the previous year pass of 78.83%. Year wise performance in S.S.C Examinations is furnished in Annexure 8.9.

Examination Reforms:

- OMR Bar Coding system is being implemented in all subjects in SSC Examinations from March 2010.
- Xerox copies of valued answer scripts in First Language and Second Language subjects will be supplied to the candidates on payment basis from the SSC Public Examinations March 2010 onwards.

The following are some of the important initiatives taken:

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Midday Meal Scheme is being implemented in the State from January 2003 to the children of classes I to VII and from 13.10.2008 to the children of classes VIII to X. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the Nutritional Status of children, to motivate the children to attend the school regularly, and to provide Nutritional Support. During 2010-11, 84.90 lakh children are covered under this programme. Out of which, 45.47 lakh are in Primary (I to V), 24.97 in Upper Primary (VI to VIII), 14.21 lakh children in High Schools (IX and X) and 0.25 lakh children of National Child Labour Projects (NCLP).

Salient features of the scheme are - The menu is flexible. Mostly Rice and Sambar is being given. Pulihora is also being given. Egg or banana is being given twice a week. DWCRA/CDS/Self Help Groups/SEC/Other agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record, charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) which are identified by the MROs are the implementing agencies in Rural areas. In Urban areas, the implementing agencies are, 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.

All Schools were provided kitchen devices and kitchen-cum-stores.

ICT - School Computerisation Project

The Computer Education Programme is being implemented under 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 with an objective to provide computer knowledge to the students of VI – X classes in Government High Schools of Andhra Pradesh.

2008 Teachers Recruitment

In the DSC-2008 Teacher recruitment test, 11,063 School Assistants and 23,209 Secondary Grade Teachers were appointed.

Vocationalization of Secondary Education

Vocational Education Scheme was introduced in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1984-85. The objectives of the Scheme is to make the pupils learning in the Schools not only eligible for Higher Education to equip them 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. 28 Mandal Vocational Educational Centers are functioning in the State. Vocational Education is imparted to 34,800 children studying in classes VIII, IX and X in High

Schools. 954 part time Vocational Instructors are working in 15 trades.

RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an objective to achieve a General Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 75% in Classes IX and X within 5 years. 10,163 High Schools (8155 Zilla Parishad, 306 Municipal, 1702 Government) with 21,71,400 Children are being covered under the Scheme.

A society was registered under AP Societies Act 2001 called “Andhra Pradesh Secondary Education Society” in October, 2009 at Hyderabad to implement the RMSA and related Schemes. The activities of the society are- To improve enrolment ratio for IX and X classes from 67.1% to 100%, strengthen existing secondary schools, appointment of additional teachers, construction of additional classrooms.

Government of India will bear 75% Project Expenditure as Central Share and 25% will be met by the State Government as State Share during 11th FYP (2007-08 to 2011-12).

Civil Works

To improve the quality of Secondary Education, initiatives are taken for improving the existing infrastructure and creating new infrastructure facilities in all High Schools under Govt. sector.

Construction of additional infrastructure facilities in 1176 High School Buildings with a cost of Rs. 302.29 crores were taken up under NABARD RIDF-XI. Of these, 949 works are completed and 94 works are in progress.

Maintenance of High School Buildings has been taken up under XII Finance Commission in a phased manner in 4 years starting from 2006-07. 1205 works have been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.52.52 crores. Of these, 1129 works have been completed and 76 works are in progress.

Strengthening of infrastructure facilities has been taken up under NABARD RIDF- XV in 135 High Schools with an estimate cost of Rs. 120.27 crores.

Education for Minorities:

Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to the advancement and upliftment of Minorities in the State. The educational schemes under implementation for the welfare of Muslim Minorities are:

1) Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities:

A 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme of Area Intensive Programme is being implemented in 9 blocks, identified by Government of India as concentrated areas of educationally backward minorities. The identified blocks are Musheerabad (Hyderabad), Zaheerabad (Medak), Bodhan (Nizamabad), Kurnool, Atmakur, Nandyal in Kurnool district, Kadiri (Anantapur), Kadapa and Rayachoty in Kadapa districts. An amount of Rs. 38.78 crores has been provided by the Government to the above Districts and to Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society (APREIS) during 10th plan period. Under this Scheme, infrastructure facilities like construction of additional class rooms, drinking water, toilets, electricity, computers and teaching learning material were provided. Proposals have been sent to Government of India as per revised norms of 11th five plan for construction of class rooms/ play area etc, for Rs. 8.81 crores and provision is made in B.E for 2010-11.

2) Modernisation of Madarasa Education:

The scheme of Modernization of Madarasa education is implemented in the State with 100% central assistance with an objective to encourage traditional institutions like Madarasas and Makhtabs to introduce modern subjects of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and English in their curriculum. Voluntary Organizations/Societies/Trusts which are registered under Central/State /Government and Act of Wakf Boards and which are in existence for the past three years are eligible for assistance under the scheme. Rs.39.60/- lakhs released during 2009-10 under the scheme.

3) Improvement of Urdu Education – Appointment of Urdu Teachers:

It is a central scheme implemented with the objective to provide financial support to the State Governments for appointing Urdu

Teachers/Honorarium to existing teachers for teaching Urdu to the students with a view to promote Urdu. The Scheme is being implemented in 9 identified areas/ blocks.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET):

23 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institute of Education and Training (DIET). In 13 DIETs, Urdu medium parallel sections are functioning with 50 intakes in each college and 65 lecturer posts have been sanctioned. The Tamil medium parallel section with intake of 50 is functioning at DIET, Chittoor at Karvetinagar and 206 private DIETs are functioning with 50 intakes in each college.

* * *

RAJIV VIDYA MISSION

8.2 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 Vidyalyayas (KGBVs) in the State for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

A. 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. East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna & Hyderabad districts were covered in the year 2001-02 and from 2002-03 onwards all the 23 districts in the state have been covered. Pattern of Funding is 60 : 40 GOI and GOAP in 2009-10 and 65 : 35 GOI and State for the year 2010-11 and it is frezed at this same proportion for the next five years.

Objectives :

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternative School, Back-to-School camp.
- 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
- Universal retention.

Interventions:

- Opening of 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, Addl. Classrooms, MRC Buildings, Rooms for School Complexes, provision of Compound wall, Toilets, Electrification and drinking water facilities.
- Strengthening of Mandal Resource Centres and Teacher Centres
- 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

B. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

Government of India launched the programme called National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) in 2003 as an amendment to the scheme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan for

providing additional components for the education of girls at elementary level.

Objectives:

- a) To develop and promote facilities to provide access and to facilitate retention of girls and to ensure greater participation of women and girls in the field of education.
- b) To improve the quality of education through various interventions and to stress upon the relevance and quality of girls education for their empowerment.

Coverage: 661 Educationally Backward mandals in 23 districts where female literacy rate is less than 46.13 of national average and gender gap is more than 21.59 as per 2001 census 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.

Model Cluster School(MCS):

Model Cluster School is a model girl-child friendly High school or UP school at cluster level identified in all the Educationally Backward Mandals. In all, 661 Educationally Backward Mandals, 5765 MCSs were identified. Each cluster is having about 5-10 habitations and on an average each block consists of 8-10 clusters. This girl-child friendly infrastructure is used by all the schools in that cluster on rotation.

Major interventions of NPEGEL programme

Girl friendly facilities worth Rs.30,000/- were provided to every Model Cluster School for purchasing Library Books, Vocational Equipments and Games and Sports material.

A maximum amount of Rs. 60,000/- per annum will be available to each cluster to implement additional interventions for promotion of girls education viz., 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 Baalika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Government of India launched the scheme during 2004-05 called “*Kasturbha 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.

Objectives :

- To ensure access and quality education to the 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 by mainstreaming from Residential Bridge Course Centers.

Implementation:

KGBVs are being run by different Residential Educational Institutions Societies such as Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society (APREIS), Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APSWREIS), Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWREIS) and Disabled Welfare Department.

Achievements:

I. Access

To provide access to school less habitations, 2882 Education Guarantee Centers (EGS) were opened during the academic year 2009-10 covering 57804 children as against the target of 3121 Centres. During 2010-11, 2561 EGS were opened covering 50,666 children against the target of 56,900 children.

II. Coverage of out of school children (OOSC)

As against the target of 1,71,414 OOSC 1,12,270 children were covered through various strategies. A massive enrolment drive (Badibata) was taken-up in June 2009 during which 58530 OOSC were directly enrolled into regular schools. Further:

- 409 RBCs centres are operational covering 27267 children.
- 254 NRBCs, centres are being run covering 6916 children.
- 928 Madarasas are being supported

covering 84524 children.

- Under District specific strategies, 56 centres are being run covering 1865 Out of School children.

During 2010-11 the following activities have been implemented:

- 57,312 out of school children were enrolled into regular schools.
- Children’s help lines established at selected Railway Stations and major Bus stations to catch stray children without adult protection and put them in transit homes.
- 4 Transit homes have been established in Hyderabad to enroll Street, Migrant, Homeless Children etc.
- 31 Work site schools have been established in the outskirts of Hyderabad city for the education of migrant children.
- Mapping of Migration prone areas in the state by Aid-et-Action including in-migration. Total No. of Children identified are 2,17,451.

III.Support to Madarasas

1033 Madarasas were supported covering 86,524 Children and 2,831 Vidya Volunteers were positioned to impart formal curriculum. All the Vidya Volunteers were provided with training in latest Pedagogy. Textbooks were provided to all the Children besides extension of Midday meal on par with the children studying in regular formal schools. Further, 200 Madarasas were provided with Computers to make teaching learning process joyful and interesting.

IV. Inclusive Education

- 2533 Ramps were constructed to ensure barrier free access to Children with Special Needs.
- Assessment cum fitment camps were organized at all divisional headquarters in all the 23 districts in collaboration with ALIMCO. Aids and Appliances were distributed to 8,724 children.
- 887 qualified Resource Teachers were engaged as against the requirement of 1128. All the Resource Teachers were provided with a 12-day Multi Category Resource Teachers (MCRT) training.

- 13305 severe and profound CWSN were covered through Home Based Education.
- Physiotherapy camps were conducted at Divisional head quarters in all the 23 districts. 1486 children were covered so far.
- 15 CWSN from Krishna and Guntur districts participated in “Anjali” a National Children Festival at Bhubaneswar, Orissa on the Occasion of Children’s Day-2009.
- 1146 corrective surgeries were taken up during the year for needy children.
- 2546 children were enrolled in Special RBCs and NRBCs in the State.
- About 4335 children are going to be mainstreamed from HBE and Spl. RBCs and NRBCs.

V. Civil works

The Government of India has approved civil works for 2009-10 SSA Programme viz., Block Resource Centre buildings, Cluster Resource Centre buildings, Primary School buildings, Additional Class Rooms, Toilet/Urinals, Drinking Water Facility etc. Out of 16,434 works sanctioned, 10,404 have been completed and 4,633 works are in progress.

During 2010-11, as against 20,315 works, 487 have been completed and 10,685 works are in progress.

VI. Teacher Training and Quality

Initiatives:

a) *Teacher Training*

In-service training was provided to 2,17,317 teachers during 2010.

b) *Quality Initiatives*

- ❖ 61,014 Vidya Volunteers have been positioned in all primary and upper primary schools in the vacancies of Teachers to ensure proper Teachers Learning Process.
- ❖ Subject forums established at State, District and Mandal level in Maths, Science, Social Studies, Language, Urdu etc., to provide training and continuous on job support to teachers.
- ❖ Mother tongue based Multi Lingual Approach is being implemented in 8 tribal languages across the State.
- ❖ School Libraries were strengthened by

providing Children Literature developed by DIETs duly utilizing 50% of School Grants.

Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP)

LEP is a comprehensive quality programme being implemented to address quality in a holistic and sustainable way. The focus is to address children achievement levels in basic competencies in all subject areas from Class I to V, meaningful engagement of children in learning processes and appropriate professional support to the teachers for improved classroom processes. Following are the major components of LEP.

- Achievement of Class specific, subject specific essential learning competencies is the expected outcomes. Implementation of Early Reading and Early Maths Programme through Snehabala.
- Improved Teaching Learning Process – 100% utilization of learning time and engagement of children – Time-on-task.
- Improved Assessment Procedures which are competency specific – Oral, Written and Performance.
- Performance Indicators – Teacher, Head Master, MEO and other functionaries at System Level making them accountable with role clarity.
- Improved participation of parents in school matters – Demonstration of children performance to the Member of Academic Monitoring Committees (AMCs). Making AMCs functional and vibrant.

Necessary material, modules have been developed on the LEP as above and adequate training was provided to all the teachers and field functionaries to implement the programme.

Mobile Science Van

To inculcate scientific thinking and scientific temper and to provide hands on experience to students on various scientific concepts relevant to their levels, the Mobile Science Labs have been introduced in all the districts in the state since 15.08.2010. Initially, it is proposed to introduce one mobile science lab but because of demand from the field one more mobile van has also been

operationalized. Apart from the two vans now operationalized, one more mobile science van is also being introduced exclusively for the benefit of Urdu Medium students.

Multi Lingual Education (MLE) Programme

Fifth Class MLE Textbooks (25 titles) were developed in eight tribal languages, printed and supplied to MLE schools through P.Os of RVM (SSA) / P.Os of ITDAs concerned.

Distance Education

- Radio lessons are being broadcast every day from 11.15 am to 12 noon through all India Radio for the benefit of Children and Teachers in Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- Capacity Building programmes were organized to Teachers and Field Functionaries through Teleconference in collaboration with Mana TV.
- Radio jingles were developed in May 2010 and they were used during Badibata programme during June 2010.
- Interactive Radio Instruction material was developed in English for primary classes during August 2010.

Computer Aided Learning (CAL) Programme :

- ❖ Computers were supplied to 547 Schools to implement CAL Programme to enhance the achievement levels among the Children.
- ❖ CDs were developed on 64 titles on the content related to School subjects and supplied to Schools for implementation of CAL Programme.
- ❖ About 7400 Teachers were provided with a 12-day training on usage of Computers in Classroom teaching.
- ❖ Tribal songs were developed in two Tribal Languages i.e., Adivasi Oriya and Gondi. Twenty Four CDs were developed and dispatched to the districts for duplicating to cover 100 Schools.
- ❖ An orientation programme was organized in two spells from 26 – 29 August 2010 on implementation of CAL & IRI programme.

Academic Monitoring Committees (AMCs)

- Academic Monitoring Committees (AMCs) have been constituted in all the schools to ensure Community Participation in School Development Activities and Quality.
- AMCs consist of parents of best performing and least performing children @ 2 per class. Sufficient representation is given to the focus groups i.e., SC, ST, OBC and Minorities. The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat is the Chairperson and the Head Master of the concerned school is the Member Convenor.
- AMCs meet every month to review and discuss issues of “Quality”, Infrastructure, basic amenities etc., with teachers and other stakeholders. Demonstration of children performance to the AMC members i.e., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic etc. Discussion on utilization of various grants released to schools and support to School Infrastructure, monitoring the quality of mid-meal and children, Teachers attendance etc.

VII. Girls Education

- 1,548 ECE centers were opened with an enrolment of 40,604 children to make them ready for primary education. About 7,778 girls were relieved from sibling care due to this intervention.
- National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) programme is being implemented in all the 5,765 model clusters identified in 661 Educationally Backward mandals.
- Various vocational training programmes such as preparation of sanitary napkins, embroidery works, preparation of candles, toys etc., were organized under NPEGEL.
- Remedial teaching programme was organized to slow learners among girls by providing Vidya Volunteer and remedial material.

- All the 395 Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were made operational with an enrolment of 41,843 girl children.

VIII. School Mapping

Electronic mapping of Schools through GIS System was completed in the State. All the Habitations and Schools run by various Managements were covered. Longitudinal and Latitudinal Coordinates of all the Habitations and Schools were captured through GPS Instrument. Photographs of all School Buildings, Toilets, Drinking Water units etc., were also shot and attached to the concerned Schools. The details were uploaded in the SSA Website for access to all Stakeholders. During 2010-11, it is proposed to attach the profiles of all Teachers along with photos to the concerned Schools so as to provide comprehensive information of all Schools to the Stakeholders.

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INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

8.3 A policy decision was taken in 1964 to change the structure of the Secondary School system and introduce 10 years 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 during the year 1989 with the objective of administering of Intermediate colleges with particular reference to public funded institutions. There are 804 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The functioning of 205 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to the Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters are

being looked after by Director of Intermediate Education.

Four Regional Joint Directors of Intermediate Education offices at regional level and 18 District Vocational Education officers at district level started functioning during the year 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 stage of education. 34 Vocational courses are also offered in 1355 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. District wise and category wise junior colleges functioning are given in Annexure 8.10.

The status of Junior colleges functioning under various Managements is shown in Table 8.4.

Sl. No.	Category	Number
1.	Government Junior Colleges	804
2.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	275
3.	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	2706
4.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	590
5.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Government)	12
6.	Incentive Junior Colleges	175
7.	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	385
	TOTAL	4947
<i>Source: Director of Intermediate Education</i>		

In addition to 590 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

The enrollment of students (as per fee paid to B.I.E.) both in conventional and Vocational Courses are given in Table 8.5.

Academic year	Conventional Courses	Vocational Courses	Total
2008-09	7,47,643	57,328	8,04,971
2009-10	7,84,219	68,085	8,52,304
2010-11	8,18,100	73,078	8,91,178

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

Results of Intermediate Public Examination March 2010:

a. General Courses :

Out of 9,17,794 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2010 for General Courses, 6,95,927 candidates are regular candidates and 2,21,867 are Private Candidates. Out of 6,95,927 regular candidates 4,50,248 have passed. Of these 1,82,408 have passed in 'A' Grade, 1,65,002 in 'B' Grade, 78,509 in 'C' Grade and 24,329 have passed in 'D' Grade. The overall pass percentage is 64.69%. Girls' performance at 67% is better than that of boys at 63%. Out of 2,21,867 Private candidates, 74,915 candidates have passed (33.77%).

b. Vocational Courses:

60,644 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2010 for Vocational Courses out of which 48,885 candidates are regular candidates and 11,759 are Private Candidates. Out of 48,885 regular candidates 28,368 have passed. Of these 7,684 have passed in 'A' Grade, 18,165 in 'B' Grade, 2,465 in 'C' Grade and 63 have passed in 'D' Grade. The overall pass percentage is 58.03%. Girls' performance at 63% is better than that of boys at 54%. Out of 11,759 Private candidates, 3,616 candidates have passed (30.75%).

Abolition of Shift System in Government Junior Colleges

Earlier 269 Government Junior Colleges were functioned in shift system. Significant reforms / measures have been introduced in public funded institutions in Intermediate Education in the last three years. With 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 own land for construction of permanent buildings. This is aimed at to over-come the scarcity of accommodation and enable all the Government Junior Colleges to function in the general/regular timings. It was clearly established in the last three years (with the improvement in the performance of the students) and reflected in the I.P.E March 2008 results substantially than ever before.

131 Government Junior Colleges were running in Shift System along with Degree Colleges/ Polytechnics/ Schools. Steps are being taken for removal of shift system and to function in General timings in those colleges.

Redeployment of surplus staff

From the last four years 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 the requirement of classroom teaching and to reduce the burden on Government by way of Contract Faculty.

Appointment of Contract Faculty

About 7,894 Junior Lecturers have been engaged on contract basis in Government Junior Colleges during this academic year 2010-11. Steps are taken to provide contract faculty from the date of reopening to the last working day of the college. Contract Faculty is being 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.7,500/- in Urban Areas and to Rs.8,500/- in Rural Areas w.e.f. August, 2008. The contract faculty engaged will not be renewed

automatically in successive years unless they reach the pass percentage of the district average for two consecutive years in the relevant subjects.

Recruitment of Junior Lecturers

530 vacancies of Junior Lecturers have been identified in Government Junior Colleges during 2007-08. Out of 530 vacancies, 510 vacancies have been filled through the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission during 2008-09. Further, 20 Un-filled vacancies and 1100 more new vacancies have been indented during 2008-09 and informed to A.P.P.S.C., and the same have been notified in November, 2008. Further, it is intended to fill-up 1,000 General J.L. vacancies and 1,000 Vocational J.L. vacancies through A.P.P.S.C.

Tele-Lessons (Mana TV) / “e” Class Room

Through Mana TV, live Tele-lessons on important subjects were transmitted for the benefit of students in 540 Government Junior Colleges. The introduction of the Audio Visual instruction has improved the results of IPE March, 2007.

Tele-lessons were also broadcasted through Doordarshan Saptagiri channel during this year. 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 501 Government Junior Colleges with the latest technology. The content C.D's are provided by Board of Intermediate Education. Procurement of equipment like Projectors and High Gain Screens in 92 more Government Junior Colleges is in process. The content in digital mode is to be developed and provided for usage in addition to the establishment of equipment and for maintenance of Computers, Printers, Screens, Projectors, Audio Equipment etc.

Academic Guidance & Monitoring Cell (AGMC)

Academic Guidance and Monitoring Cells have been created in Intermediate Education at state, Regional, District and College level from the academic year 2005-2006 for

effective functioning and monitoring of the academic schedules in Junior Colleges. Training orientation programmes are designed in the academic and administrative matters for the Principals, Officers of the Department and also to the Junior Lecturers of General and Vocational Courses.

Special EAMCET Coaching Classes

23 Government Junior Colleges have been identified to give EAMCET Coaching to Science Students beyond class room work with the financial assistance from A.P. State Council of Higher Education from 2006 – 2007. This programme is continued during this year with an intake of nearly 4,000 students for 1st and 2nd years.

Supply of Text Books by T.T.D.

The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam, Tirupathi has provided funds for supplying text books to all the girl students (who are below poverty line and not receiving any type of scholarships) studying in all Government Junior Colleges and Aided Junior Colleges in the State under the name of “SRI PADMAVATHI AMMAVARI PUSTHAKA PRASADAM”. Total beneficiaries are 97,809 Girls Students. The Books which were printed by E.F.L.U. and Telugu Academy and Environmental Education from E.M.E.S.C.O., have been supplied to all the Government Junior Colleges and Private Aided Junior Colleges in the state.

Rural infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, construction of buildings, toilets & Drinking Water facilities are being provided in Government Junior Colleges in the State. Under RIDF-XI an amount of Rs. 43.40 Crores was provided for 388 projects, out of which Rs. 37.41 Crores expenditure was incurred upto Sept. 2010-11. 355 works were completed, 6 works are in progress which are expected to be completed by March 2011 and the remaining 27 works are yet to be started.

Under NABARD RIDF-XIII, administrative sanction was accorded by the Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 58.85 Crores

for additional accommodation in Govt. Junior Colleges. Out of this, an amount of Rs.15.63 Crores expenditure was incurred till Sept., 2010-11. Out of 272 works, 188 works are in progress and 84 works are not started.

Under NABARD RIDF-XIV, Government have issued administrative sanction for construction of Attached Hostel Buildings in 19 Government Junior Colleges in August, 2010.

Remote Interior Area Development (RIAD)

Sanction was accorded during 2008-09, for Rs. 21.31 Crores under Remote Interior Area Development Scheme towards construction of additional accommodation and toilets in 35 Government Junior Colleges which are located in R.I.A.D. areas. The works are in progress.

Attached Hostel Buildings

Attached Hostel Buildings in Junior Colleges at 5 places were sanctioned during 2008-09 for the benefit of Backward Class students and at 3 places for the benefit of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Girl students at Intermediate level.

Vocationalisation of Education:

In the National Policy of Education 1986, Vocationalisation of Education is given high priority. The main objectives of the scheme of Vocationalisation of Education are spelt out in National policy on Education 1986 and accorded priority for diversification of courses of study for enhancing the employability of students and reduction of the Gap between demand and supply of skilled man power and for reduction of the pressure on universities for admissions. For effective implementation of the programme, Government of India has provided liberal financial assistance to the state during the 8th plan period. In 10th plan period the State Government have released the amount duly converting the plan schemes to non-plan schemes.

290 New sections have been sanctioned in 10th plan under centrally sponsored scheme and the total cost of this scheme is Rs.16.00 Crores. The classes have commenced from the academic year 2007-08. Vocational

Education is to be promoted as part of national policy on Education for acquiring of skills and self-employment.

Vocational pass outs are sponsored for one year Apprenticeship Training with Hospitals /Business firms/ Industry. The selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs. 1440/- 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. During 2010-11, one Job Mela (Under Rajiv Udyoga Sri) and 6 Apprenticeship Mela's are conducted and 5,566 candidates are shown placements upto December, 2010.

The intake capacity in vocational courses at +2 level is 80,000 and the enrolment during 2010-11 is 73,078 in 1st year.

Short Term Vocational Courses

There are 58 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 the students. Nearly 14,000 students are admitted in these courses for 3 Modules for the year 2010-11 in various Short-term Vocational institutions through-out the State. The State Institute of Vocational Education is conducting 3 months, 6 months, and 1-year duration certificate courses for the benefit of drop outs and others, like SSC failed / pass, Inter failed/passed through out the state. It is aimed at improving the employable skills and employment i.e., both wage and self-employment.

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COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

- 8.4 Various programmes are being implemented for sustaining and promoting the quality of education with the objective to provide a purposeful education to all particularly to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society. The Department of Collegiate Education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality in 248 Government Degree Colleges and 179 Aided Colleges existing in the state. The

department also looks after the development needs of all Govt. Colleges. Number of Degree Colleges and their strength is shown in the table 8.6.

Table 8.6		
Degree Colleges and Students, 2010-11		
<i>(Nos)</i>		
Type	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges	248	1,82,601
Aided Colleges	179	1,84,505
Total	427	3,67,106

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Important Programmes / Initiatives:

I. ACADEMIC:

Starting of New Courses: Keeping in view the recent developments in Higher Education, the Department started introducing 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. PG courses, on self financing basis are also sanctioned every year on the basis of demand and facilities available. These courses are accessible to the students belonging to the poor and marginalized sections. During the last two years 37 Restructured courses were started in 83 sections of 53 degree colleges. Similarly, 27 Restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 62 sections of 48 colleges.

Intensive Remedial Coaching (IRC):

IRC was introduced for degree final year dropouts to facilitate them to complete graduation and acquire eligibility for jobs in the market. They are provided intensive coaching in the subjects to be cleared through examination and also provided training in employability skills on JKC platform. The duration of IRC is three months i.e., Dec'10 to Feb'11. So far, 5180 students have enrolled for intensive remedial coaching.

Employability Enhancement:

Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKCs): Jawahar Knowledge Centre, initiated by Government of Andhra Pradesh, has evolved to become a dynamic and student friendly

platform to equip them fulfill the job aspirations of students in degree colleges. JKC provides training to students in skills relevant to the needs of the job industry and is continuously helping them to equip for facing the competitive employment environment. 322 JKCs (178 in Govt. Degree Colleges and 144 in Private Aided & unaided Degree Colleges) were established in degree colleges and students are trained in Communication skills, Soft skills, Analytical skills and Computer skills. Students of the commerce stream undergo training in Tally Financial Accounting Package. The students trained in JKCs are shown placement opportunities in noted and well placed companies. It is targetted to increase the placement percentage during 2011-12. The achievements are shown in the Table 8.7.

Table 8.7		
Students Trained in JKC and Jobs Secured		
<i>(Nos)</i>		
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	15,300	696

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Accounting Executive Course: Apart from the above programs under JKC, a short-term Accounting Executive Course for Commerce students is introduced with an objective to provide employable and work oriented skills to students for securing employment. 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 Govt. City College, Hyderabad. The Duration of the course is 3 months and 100 students were trained. 74 students were placed in various Medical

Transcription companies immediately on completion of the course.

Special Training Programme: STP was undertaken to train students for job opportunities in Govt., and Public sector units. Students are given rigorous training for 2 months to help them succeed in competitive examinations. 3621 students were trained so far.

II. Infrastructure Development:

Establishment of Womens’ Hostels: To encourage women education, the colleges are being motivated to provide hostel facility to women students. University Grants Commission has sanctioned construction of hostel buildings in 42 Government Degree colleges at a cost of Rs.26.64 Crores during 2009-2010. Construction work is in progress.

Development of Model Colleges: Proposals submitted for developing 7 Govt. Degree Colleges (out of 11) as Model Colleges in educationally backward districts (having low GER) under UGC Scheme on cost sharing basis. (GOI share Rs.2.67 Crores and AP Govt. share Rs.5.33 Crores)

Construction of Buildings to 35 GDCs:

During the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, 65 New Govt. Degree Colleges were established. Proposals were submitted to NABARD for construction of building in 35 GDCs with NABARD assistance @ Rs. 1.00 Crore per college and the proposal is under active consideration.

English Language Labs: English Language Labs were established in 75 Govt. Colleges with an expenditure of Rs.18.00 lakhs for each lab. The students are trained online using the most advanced and user friendly audio-visual mode of learning through computers. The software installed in these labs is highly beneficial to the student community and its three packages namely Academic lab, Aptitude lab and Career Lab to help the students speak fluently and improve their analytical and listening skills.

III. CAPACITY BUILDING

Accreditation of Colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC):

Measures are taken to motivate the staff and

the students of the colleges to obtain the accreditation from ‘National Assessment and Accreditation Council’, which is a significant parameter for assessing the performance quality of the college. Out of 130 Govt. colleges accredited, 120 got grades at the level of B or above. The average grade achieved by the Government Colleges in AP is one of the highest at the country level and the grades obtained by Aided colleges are equally good. Grades obtained by the colleges as on Sept, 2008 are shown in Table 8.8.

Grade	Govt. Colleges	Aided Colleges	Total
A	4	23	27
B, B+ and B++	116	66	182
C, C+ and C++	10	2	12
3 stars and 4 stars	0	4	4
Total	130	95	225

Source- Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

34 Govt Degree Colleges have submitted Reaccreditation Reports to NAAC Bangalore for Re-accreditation process during 2010 – 2011.

State Level Quality Assurance Coordination Committee (SLQACC):

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, at the request of NAAC Bangalore, has established a State Level Quality Assurance Coordination Committee. The Committee shall review the progress towards quality assurance in institutions of higher education in the state and through NAAC assessment and other appropriate measures.

State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC):

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh established 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 expediting 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 above objectives in view, SQAC organized number of workshops, conferences, meetings, seminars etc., for creating quality awareness at the O/o CCE and also at different colleges spread across the State.

MANA TV: Department of Collegiate Education is facilitating the telecast of curriculum based degree lessons of 12 conventional and 3 restructured subjects through MANA TV, which supports and supplements the normal teaching by providing the latest information. It is a modern and innovative learning resource and the telecast is received by 169 Govt. Colleges in the State benefiting large sections of the students belonging to rural areas.

Innovative live programmes like Teleconferences, Telecounselling, Panel and Discussions were organized through MANA TV which generated huge enthusiasm among teachers and students and led to several such discussions in colleges. In addition to the above, Special live Training Programme for competitive examinations like BSRB, RRB, SSC are arranged. Certificate Courses in Communication skills and Revision for University examinations were arranged for students.

District Resource Centres: District Resource Centres (DRC) were established in all the 23 Districts covering all the Government Colleges in the state to provide additional support to the students of Govt. Degree Colleges situated in semi urban, rural and remote areas. The DRCs have been conducting activities like sharing of teacher expertise, labs, library, playgrounds and other infrastructural facilities and support services like Computer centre, Health centre etc. Joint activities like additional coaching, career guidance, linkages, summer programmes, competitions etc., are conducted at the district level. Commissionerate of College Education in association with APSCHE, is planning to give training to lecturers of various subjects in the DRC Colleges of the District.

Extension Programmes: The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is working towards promoting certain community development programmes with the help of the colleges under its control. 150 Govt. Degree Colleges have started Consumer Clubs, Eco Clubs, Red Ribbon Clubs and Heritage Clubs to educate the students and society about consumer awareness, AIDS awareness, protecting the environment and ecological balance and preservation of Heritage and cultural monuments.

State Teacher Awards: Government of Andhra Pradesh gives State Teacher Awards to the meritorious University and College teachers every year commemorating the birth day of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great scholar, the former President of India. During 2010-11, 41 Awards to University Teachers and 36 Awards to College Teachers, (total 77 awards) were presented.

Training Programmes:

- Two batches of Principals of 45 each were trained in administrative and financial matters and proposed to train 90 more principals of Govt. Degree Colleges during 2010-11.
- Training in Basic Computer skills was given to 363 Teaching staff and 58 Non-Teaching staff of Govt. Degree Colleges during the year 2010-11 in 10 districts.
- 48 English Lecturers were retrained in student centered methodology in skill based activities in collaboration with US State Department of English.
- 106 Lecturers were given training in Orientation Course, 230 Lecturers were given training in Refresher Course in the Academic Staff Colleges of the Universities to upgrade the knowledge of Lecturers.
- Proposed to give orientation training to 897 newly promoted Lecturers.

District Collegiate Education Development and Review Committee (DCEDEC):

District Collegiate Education Development and Review Committee (DCEDEC) is 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 Introductory meetings of DCEDRC in all the districts were over and so far, second round of meetings have been conducted in 20 districts. The meetings of the DCEDRCs have been successful with the active involvement of all the members under the proactive leadership of the District Collectors. The committee deliberated on all issues pertaining to the Collegiate Education with special emphasis on Employability enhancement and Academic activities, Infrastructure development and Capacity building.

IT initiatives : Some of the IT initiatives taken are:

- Software Development for College Management Information System is in progress
- Application Development of Accredited Colleges
- Management Information system (networking of NAAC Accredited Colleges) under process
- Software Development for Results Analysis Information System
- Establishment of English Language Labs
- Adopted Office Automation Software (KM-ATOM)

Recruitment of Lecturers in GDCs:

- APPSC issued notification for the recruitment of 1017 lecturers by direct recruitment.
- 897 junior lecturers from Junior college have been promoted as lecturers to GDCs in Nov/Dec'2010.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

8.5 Technical Education department promotes Technical Education in the State with the aim to help in bringing 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 global market.

The Department is responsible for the development of Technical Education both at Degree (Graduate Engineers) as well as Diploma level (Technicians). The Department implements the policies of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing the applications for the establishment of Engineering Colleges, M.B.A., M.C.A., B.Pharmacy and Polytechnics and enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc., in them.

Role and activities:

- 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 is providing latest International technical journals to its member colleges benefiting lakhs of students.
- Conducts **Web based admissions** for EAMCET, ECET, ICET and CEEP as per the ranks secured by the candidates at 50 and 37 Helpline centers in Andhra Pradesh, viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Tirupathi, Kadapa and Warangal. This enables the students to 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education, Govt. of India and various 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 A.P., Hyderabad 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.
- Provides facilities for Career Guidance and counselling for the students of Engineering Degree/Diploma institutions, to enable them to plan in advance for a future, after the completion of their respective courses.
- Encourages establishment of Industry-Institution-Interaction Cell with the aid from AICTE. Thus industry can participate in the development of skills of the 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 the Polytechnics, to update their skills and find out resources for institutional development.

Professional Colleges:

The details of professional colleges in the state and intake of students are shown in Table 8.9.

Course	No. of Institutions	Intake
Engineering	707***	2,75,750
MCA	664*	48,160
MBA	937*	78,495
B. Pharmacy	292	26,275
Polytechnics	232**	62,225
D.Pharmacy	48	3,305

* Comprises of 370 MCA & 224 MBA Stand alone colleges.

** including (57) 2nd Shift Polytechnics in Engineering Colleges.

***including 23 integrated campuses.

Grant –in-aid Institutions:

a. Degree level:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, Ananthapur, Kakinada
2. JNTU- Fine Arts and Architecture.
3. Oil Technology Research Institute (OTRI), Ananthapur
4. Kakatiya University, School of Mines Kothagudem.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University New Engineering Colleges, Pulivendula, Karimnagar, Vizianagaram.
6. 21 st Century Gurukulams of AP state Council for Higher Education, Hyderabad.
7. Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge & Technology (RGUKT) for APIITs.

b. Diploma level:

1. Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Woman, Hyderabad (80% aid)
2. Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad (50% aid)
3. Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati (50% aid)
4. S.M.V.M. Polytechnic, Tanuku (65% aid)
5. Food Crafts Institute Visakhapatnam (100% aid).

Initiatives to improve Access:

Polytechnic Colleges

- **New Government Polytechnics:** 49 New Government Polytechnics were sanctioned during 2008-09 and 2009-10

and one Government Polytechnic at Repalle. Guntur district in 2010-11.

- **New Courses:** 24 New Courses are started in 23 Govt.Polytechnics during 2008-09.
- **Second Shift Polytechnics in Polytechnics :** Permitted Second shift in 22 Govt., 1 Aided and 23 Private Unaided Polytechnics for the first time in the state during 2008-09 and 2009-10.
- **Increase in intake:** The intake in 47 Govt.Polytechnics increased from existing 40 to 60 in each Polytechnic.
- **Second shift Polytechnics in Engineering Colleges:** Polytechnic as Second shift introduced in 57 Engineering colleges and admissions were made.

The Department has taken following steps to correct the skewed ratio in intake of Engineering and Diploma holders of 6:1 as against 1:4 by increasing the intake in Polytechnics in 2008-09

**Table 8.10
Growth of Intake in Polytechnics 2010-11**

Type	Existing 2007-08	Added during 2008-10			Intake for 2009-10	Intake for 2010-11
		Rationalization	New Polytechnics	Second Shift		
Govt.Polytechnics	9650	4625	6240	3300	23815	23995
Aided Polytechnic	835	-	-	240	1075	1075
Private Unaided Polytechnics	10030	1530	5300	6050	22910	24855
Engineering Colleges	-	-	-	13200	13200	12300*
Total	20515	6155	11540	22790	61000	62225
D.Pharm	3510	-505	300	-	3305	3305
Grand Total	24025	5650	11840	22790	64305	65525

* AICTE approvals were not accorded to 9 colleges in the year 2010-11.
Source: *Technical Education Department*

New Engineering Colleges:

- Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad at Kandi, in Medak District was established by MHRD, Govt. of India and admissions were taken up from the year 2008-09.
- Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) was established in Hyderabad.
- 3 New JNTU constituent engineering colleges established for three Regions of the state at Pulivendula, Karimnagar and Vizianagaram .
- One engineering college each is established at Proddatur of Kadapa District under Yogi Vemana University, at Tirupati under S.P.Mahila University, at Ananthapur under S.K.University and in Guntur District under Nagarjuna University.
- One New Constituent Engineering of JNTU sanctioned at Manthani of Karimnagar District with the help of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. during 2010-11.

Initiatives to quality

To improve the Quality in Technical Education various measures are being taken. They include:

A. e-Lessons: e-Lessons is a Prestigious Project of the department taken up during 2008-09 as a teaching aid – Not self learning material, to ensure minimum standards in Teaching and to enable in easy understanding of the subject by student and improve Pass Percentage. 432- class rooms have been provided one LCD projector and a computer each. 30.000 e-lessons are prepared by Polytechnic teachers pertaining to all subjects taught in Polytechnics.

B. Faculty training and other measures

All 37 Newly promoted principals are provided training in administrative skills. 515 Lecturers are provided training in instructional Design and Development System and training will be provided for remaining 600 lecturers in next 3 months. 13 Programmes were conducted for 455 Teaching and Ministerial staff in office Automation, administrative procedures, CAD and graphic design, C- programming, IT&C, Satellite and Optical fibre Communication,

Power protection in electrical Systems and teaching methodology during 2008-09.

All the English lecturers are trained in participatory teaching methodology and English communication labs have been setup in 60 Govt. Polytechnics. Under “Training of Trainers” programme, 25 Lecturers were trained in “English Grammar and Technical writing” and they in turn will train all the English Lecturers in the department.

1126 latest computers have been supplied in 61 Govt. Polytechnics. All lecturers being given two week course Workshops on “Critical thinking skills” to train all the Lecturers in the Department and this is a novel Programme initiated by this Department. Training programmes for workshop instructors have been conducted at ‘Central Institution of Tool Design’, Hyderabad, during Nov’ 2010. Training programme for senior Head of Sections programmed at ‘Regional Telecom Training Centre’, Hyderabad from 13th December 2010.

C. State Board of Technical Education: Reforms:

i. Syllabus revision to make Diploma courses on sandwich pattern

It is decided to make all Diploma Courses as Sandwich courses to benefit the students to know the needs of the industry and will provide hands on experience:

In five semesters all the students have to study theory subjects out of (6) Semesters. During the Vth semester of the course, every student has to undergo compulsory Practical training of (6) Months duration in any one of the industry.

Expert committee was constituted. The industrialists were invited to participate in the workshop on syllabus revision and their advice and suggestions are invited and are taken into consideration in finalization of syllabus so as to prepare the student suit to the needs of the industry.

Syllabus last revised in (34) Courses during 2005-06. Syllabus of Diploma in Automobile Engineering Revised in 2008-09. Syllabus revision for all Diploma Courses is completed and is implemented w.e.f. 2009-10. New English text Book prepared for

improving communication and employability skills.

ii. Enhancing English & Employability skills From only 1st year to all the 3 years. Introduced Text based to practice oriented and Teacher centered to student centered systems. Focus is on communication skills with added employability skill. English Communication Laboratories are established and Improved Technical writing is initiated.

iii. Biometric attendance: To examine the attendance pattern of the students to identify the barriers and to come out with required remedial measures biometric attendance system is introduced in 4 colleges as pilot and it will be made compulsory for all colleges during this year onwards.

iv. In the Chronic teacher shortage colleges, Interactive video teaching is followed through Planning Department (APSDMS) Network (at Paderu since 01-11-2009). 8 more colleges added to this system. Electronic Boards are being used. District Resources Centers will be established.

D. Modernization & Removal of Obsolescence Scheme (MODROBS):

The Government Polytechnics are receiving funds from AICTE, New Delhi for procurement of Modern and sophisticated equipment for the laboratories to train the polytechnic Students. During 2009-10, Rs.3.16 crores funds were received by 31 Polytechnics. For the year 2010-11 proposals are submitted for more than 18.00 crores.

E. Technical Education Quality improvement Programme (TEQIP):

TEQIP is an Externally Aided Project (EAP) for the quality improvement programme and it is implemented in 11 engineering colleges and 1 Govt.Polytechnic college. The TEQIP-I Project with an outlay of Rs. 142.62 Crores was commenced in 2004- 05 and completed on 31-3-2009. The state was adjudged as the best in implementation of the Project in Joint Review Mission (JRM).

The state is selected for implementation of the TEQIP-II Project as a centrally sponsored scheme with central and State share of 75: 25. Eleven Institutions are selected in the sub-component viz., Improving learning outcomes and employability of Engineering

graduates. 4 Institutions are selected in sub-component of enhancing PG, PhD in Engineering education and or Research development and innovation. 7 more Institutions in this sub-component will also be added by GOI after complying the deficiencies.

The scheme commence in the month of Nov/Dec 2010. The total project out lay is Rs 263.00 crores for the period of 4 years. The Budget provision is made in B.E. 2010-11 for Rs. 50.00 Crores.

Other important Schemes:

1. Pratibha Scholarships

Pratibha scholarships are given for promoting quality and excellence in education under which meritorious students will be awarded Merit certificate, Memento and Scholarship.

The Pratibha Scholarships are provided for different courses as follows - EAMCET (Engineering) Rs.17,500/-, ECET Rs. 17,500/-, ICET (MBA & MCA) Rs. 17,500/-, EAMCET (Medicine) Rs. 20,000/-, Diploma Courses (CEEP) Rs. 10,000/- and National level institutions like IITs and IIMs etc., Rs. 20,000/-.

2. Remote and Interior Area Development (RIAD) Scheme:

Under RIAD infrastructure development is taken up in 2008-09 in 4 Government Polytechnics located in Remote areas i.e., Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Srisailam and Paderu. The budget allotted during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11 is Rs. 1.00 crores for the infrastructure Development. Additional Hostel Block is sanctioned for GMR Polytechnic, Srisailam worth Rs. 2.27 Crores under RIDF-XIV and Tenders are finalized.

3. Apprenticeship Training:

Technical Education Department coordinates with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT) an autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India 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 their skills to fit into the best production centres in the country.

For the first time in the country, the concept of walk in interviews bringing together organizations and candidates for selection of apprentices was introduced in Andhra Pradesh. 3,405 placements (1214 Diploma, 2191 Graduates) were provided during 2008-09. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 2009-10.

4. Rajiv Udyoga Sri

Department of Technical Education is implementing Rajiv Udyoga Sri training programme in the Polytechnics utilizing the infrastructure facilities available for the benefit of unemployed youth. The scheme aims to improve the skills and their employability.

The programmes covered under training are House Wiring and Repair of Domestic Electrical Appliances, Computer Hardware, Computer software, TV repairing, Plumbing, Refrigeration & Air-conditioning, Two wheeler servicing, Modern Surveying on Total station, Tailoring & Embroidery, Basic Bakery, Machine Embroidery, Zardosi Work, Knitting and Fabric Painting, Beautician etc. An amount of Rs. 3.54 crores is provided under RUS recently for purchase of Total station and CADD software by Principals of selected Government Polytechnics @ Rs. 8.00 lakhs per Polytechnic.

5. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT):

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) in the year 2008 through Act 18 of 2008 to cater to the educational needs of the rural youth. Three fully residential IIITs have been 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 are admitted in each IIIT in the academic year 2008-09. The Under Graduate Programme at these IIITs leading to a B.Tech Degree is six years duration. Admissions are made after the SSC level (Class X) on the basis of marks

obtained in the board examination. The first two years of education by and large correspond to intermediate syllabus and the subsequent four years are meant for engineering education.

The pedagogy followed at RGUKT is based on learning to learn and life long learning philosophy. Education is imparted through the use of Information and Communication Technology. Each student is given a lap top.

Important Decisions Taken

To improve quality of Diploma education, Notified 488 Posts for Recruitment through APPSC. Govt. also accorded permission to notify Additional 139 Posts of Lecturers vacant.

- Sanctioned 16 Principals and 32 Heads of sections Posts in 16 New Government Polytechnics started in 2009-10.
- Sanctioned Rs. 148.28 Crores for 21 New Government Polytechnic buildings.

* * *

FAMILY WELFARE

8.6 Family Welfare Department is providing maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services to the people through 12,522 Sub-Centres; 1,570 Primary Health Centres in Rural Area; 82 Post Partum Units; 131 Urban Family Welfare Centres and 267 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas.

With the thrust and concerted efforts put in implementation of several Medical and Health programmes, improved literacy standards, raised awareness levels among the families, continuous monitoring and care taken for the mother and child before and after deliveries; improvement in health parameters is realised over the years continuously. The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2009 in the state are 18.3, 7.6 and 49 respectively while it is 22.5, 7.3 and 50 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Jan.2011). Expected life at Birth, (2006-10) for Male and Female in the State are 65.4 and 69.4 respectively as against 65.8 and 68.1 for All India. Maternal

Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 154 in the state as against 254 in All India in 2004-06 as per the Sample Registration System April, 2009.

Performance in Certain Health Parameters					
Year	IMR	MMR	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Expected Life at birth
2001	66	195	20.8	8.1	M-64.1 F-65.4 (Projections for 2001-2006)
2002	62	(2001-03)	20.7	8.1	
2003	59		20.4	8.0	
2004	59	154	19.0	7.0	
2005	57	(2004-06)	19.1	7.3	
2006	56		18.9	7.3	
2007	54	154	18.7	7.4	M-65.4 F-69.4 (Projections for 2006-2010)
2008	52		18.4	7.5	
2009	49		18.3	7.6	

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.

A. Maternal Health Care Services:

Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to the pregnant woman by implementing the following schemes/interventions:

- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)
- FRUs strengthened with CEMONC services (Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neo-natal Care)
- Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centres
- 24-hrs Mother & Child Health Centres
- Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme

A.1 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA):

This scheme was started during the year 2005-06 with an objective of providing the services of the health resource person very nearer to the community in rural areas. It is implemented in 21,916 villages (67,561 habitations).

70,700 ASHAs (55,400 in rural areas, 10,000 in tribal areas and 5,300 in urban areas) have been identified in all habitations across the

state through the Gram Panchayat Health Committees, to act as health-resource persons of first resort in all maternal and child health services to the pregnant woman, infants and eligible couples.

A.2 FRUs strengthened with CEMONC services (Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Neonatal Care):

This scheme was started during the year 2005-06 with an objective of providing the services of life-saving emergency care to mothers and children (caesarian, neonatal care, etc). Every CEMONC centre is designed to have 4 obstetricians, 1 pediatrician, 1 anesthetist, blood bank or blood storage center and additional budget for drugs and consumables per each case of delivery. 158 CEMONC Centers are functioning.

A.3 Blood Bank & Blood Storage Centres:

This scheme was started during the year 2005-06 with an objective to provide the blood to the caesarian surgery cases. 20 new blood banks and 89 blood storage centers are to be set up in Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEMONC) Centres.

The Indian Red Cross Society is appointed as the State Level Nodal Agency to set up Blood Banks and Blood Storage Centers. 19 Blood Banks and 76 Blood Storage Centres are functioning and the remaining are under process.

A.4. 24-hours MCH centre:

This scheme was started during the year 1997-98 with an objective of providing round the clock services for conducting normal deliveries, to identify the high risk pregnancy cases and to refer them to FRUs. 800 PHCs are functioning as 24 hours MCH Centres. 85,108 deliveries were conducted during 2009-10 and 62,975 deliveries conducted during 2010-11 (upto December, 2010).

A.5 Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):

This scheme was started during the year 2005-06 with an objective to encourage pregnant women for institutional delivery in Government / Private Institution which contributes for the reduction of Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality.

Under this scheme, Rs.1000/- (Rs.700/-

under JSY (GOI) + Rs.300/- under Sukhibhava scheme (State) is being paid to rural BPL woman who under goes institutional delivery. From 1st April 2006, JSY has been extended to BPL urban families also and Rs.600/- paid to urban cases.

The number of JSY beneficiaries were 3,18,927 during 2009-10 and 98,099 during 2010-11 (upto September, 2010).

B. Child Health Care Services:

Child Health Care Services are being provided to the Infant and Children by implementing the following schemes / interventions:

- Vaccine Preventable Diseases
- Main Activities
- Implementation of Universal Immunization Program
- Convergence
- Neo-natal intensive care units

B.1 Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs):

All children are being vaccinated against VPD such as Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, TB, Measles, and Hepatitis-B. The vaccines of B.C.G, O.P.V., D.P.T, Hepatitis-B, Measles and TT will be given to the pregnant women.

B.2 Main Activities:

- a) Routine Immunization including Vitamin-A Bi-annual administration during January and July of every year.
- b) Campaign – Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization
- c) Surveillance – Polio and Measles surveillance

B.3 Implementation of Universal Immunization Program:

Following immunization activities are being implemented as Part-C under RCH-II with additional inputs:

- 1) Additional Mobility support to DIOs, 2) Vaccine transport, 3) Cold chain repairs and maintenance, 4) Computer assistants to assist the DIO, 5) Alternative vaccine delivery, 6) Focus on slum and underserved areas in urban slums, 7) Mobilization of children by WHV.

In addition to the above, the following

activities are also taken up for strengthening routine immunization:

- a. Conducting Village Health & Nutrition Day in the villages once in a month for providing immunization and treatment for minor ailments.
- b. Organizing immunization catch-up campaigns in tribal districts as and when felt necessary.
- c. Organizing Measles and AFP surveillance campaigns as per necessity.
- d. Publicizing through IEC activities to bring awareness in all sections of public about the immunization particularly in the SC/ ST and weaker section areas, habitations and outreach areas.

B.4 Convergence:

For effective implementation of Health activities in the districts, Convergence sessions are being conducted among the Health, Medical & Family Welfare, Women Development & Child Welfare and DRDA departments at the state, district, PHC and sub-centre level.

B.5 Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) :

This scheme was started during the year 2006-07 with an objective to provide emergency neonatal care services to new born and neonates to reduce Infant mortality rate and to improve the quality of pediatric care services in remote, interior, tribal areas and urban areas.

It is proposed to establish 37 SCNUs, 121 SNU's, 1298 NBCCs and 156 CEMONC Centres.

14 Pediatricians are positioned against 124 posts sanctioned. It is planned to position two Staff Nurses and two ANMs on contract basis in each unit. So far, 150 Staff Nurses are positioned.

C. Family Welfare Services:

Family Welfare Services are being provided to the eligible Couples by implementing the following schemes / interventions:

- Permanent Methods
- Spacing Methods
- MTP Services
- Family Planning Insurance Scheme
- State Population Policy

C.1 Permanent/ Spacing Methods :

This scheme was started during the year 1952 with an objective to control the population growth by providing family welfare services to the eligible couples who want to adopt spacing or small family norm on voluntary basis.

The services of tubectomy and vasectomy under permanent methods and IUD, Oral Pills and Nirodh pieces under spacing methods are being provided to the eligible couples. Government is providing Family Planning Incentive towards Compensation loss of wages for female sterilizations (BPL/SC/ST) – Rs.600/- and Rs.280/- for APL people and male sterilization (BPL/SC/ST) – Rs.1100/- and Rs.350/- (State) for all people.

C.2 Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services (MTP) :

The objective of the scheme is to provide the MTP services to the eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancy. The services are being provided at all the Government hospitals in the state. The number of beneficiaries during 2009-10 are 5,624 and during 2010-11 (up to December 2010) are 3,671.

C.3 Family Planning Insurance Scheme :

This scheme was started during the year 2005 with an objective to provide insurance to sterilization acceptors as per MOU signed with insurance company. Details of the scheme are shown in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Family Planning Insurance	
Issues covered	Limit of indemnity
Death due to sterilization operation in Hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs.2,00,000
Death occurring due to sterilization operation between 8 to 30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital	Rs.50,000
Failure of sterilization operation (payable once only)	Rs.30,000
Expenses for treatment of medical complication due to sterilization operation (within 60 days of operation)	Actual, subject to a maximum of Rs.25,000
<i>Source: Family Welfare Department</i>	

C.4 State Population Policy:

The State Population Policy was formulated during the year 1997 with an objective to improve the quality of services under Family Welfare programme. During the family planning camps, the facilities like arrangement of shamiyanas, drinking water, cots, beds, transport, etc. are being provided to the sterilization acceptors.

Further on the eve of the World Population Day on 11th July of every year, an incentive of Rs.10,000/- is being paid to 69 sterilization acceptors @ 3 per district who are being selected on lucky dip basis at district level to the following categories:

- a) Couples accepted sterilization with 1 child
- b) Couples accepted sterilization with 2 girl children
- c) Couples accepted vasectomy with 2 children.

D. Urban Slum Health Services:

This scheme was started during the year 2000 with an objective to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to the people living in urban slum areas. 192 Urban Health centres are functioning in the state through NGOs with state government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 population in slum area. 79 UHCs were established so far in RCH-II under NRHM.

D.1 Tribal Health Services:

The following additional initiatives are taken up to strengthen the health services in the tribal areas

- 8,500 Community Health Volunteers working in tribal areas are converted as ASHAs. They are being paid performance based incentive on par with other ASHAs in addition to the honorarium being paid to them since inception of the scheme.
- **Initiatives under RCH-II from 2005-06 onwards:**
 - **Birth waiting homes:** Tribal area birth waiting homes are being constructed to enable women from distant and interior habitations to reach the delivery care institution a

couple of days before the expected date of delivery as to prevent the complications of arrival in late labour. The construction of 29 birth waiting homes is completed and handed over so far and 9 are in progress.

- 32 Mobile Medical Units are functioning in all the tribal areas to provide the services at the door step of the tribal people.

E. Community Involvement activities:

E.1. Sub-Center un-tied funds

The scheme was started during 2005-06. The Objective of this scheme is to provide funds at Gram Panchayat level to meet the requirements for maintenance of sanitation and public health at village level and to improve the facilities at the sub-centre level. An amount of Rs.10,000/- is being released to each sub-centre per annum and this amount will be deposited in a joint account to be operated by the Village Sarpanch and the ANM.

The un-tied funds for maintenance of PHCs/CHCs is being given for getting minor repairs done; to get the PHC/CHC compounds clean on a regular basis; to arrange for scientific bio medical waste disposal; to meet expenses for NRHM review with MPHA(Male and Female) and ASHAs and provide referral transportation in exceptional situations etc., at PHC/CHC level.

E.2. Untied funds for Maintenance of PHCs:

The scheme was started during 2006-07. The budget for un-tied funds is Rs.25,000, annual maintenance grant is Rs. 50,000 and for Hospital Development Societies (HDS) is One lakh rupees per annum.

E.3. Untied funds for Maintenance of CHCs:

The scheme was started during 2006-07. The budget for untied funds is Rs.50,000 and for HDS One lakh rupees per annum.

E.4. Village Level Health and Sanitation Committees:

This scheme was started during the year

2006-07 with the objectives to ensure optimal use of health service in the village; improve participation of the village level health and sanitation committees in maintaining quality health services and sanitation; to prevent occurrence of epidemics in the villages.

The Village Health and Sanitation Committees are formed with Panchayat Sarpanches as chairpersons, and ward members, Anganwadi Workers, ANMs, and Women Health Volunteers as members and MPHAs (M), and MPHAs (F) as member conveners. 21,916 Village Health and Sanitation Committees are constituted and an amount of Rs.10,000/- is being given to each Village Health and Sanitation Committees per annum under NRHM.

F.Public and Private Partnership Activities:

The following activities are being implemented under Public and Private Partnership mode in Andhra Pradesh.

F.1 Rural Emergency Health Transportation Scheme (EMRI) -108:

Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated the scheme to enable the rural poor to have easy access to the hospital health care services free of cost in times of emergency particularly in respect of maternal and neonatal / infant health emergencies.

- The Emergency Management Research Institute (EMRI) an NGO is the nodal agency.
- A common toll-free telephone number 108 is provided for 24 hours and 365 days for accessing ambulance services.
- An operational cost of Rs.1,12,499/- per month per ambulance is being paid by the Government.
- Every ambulance is provided with trained technical staff.
- Total 752 Ambulances are covering the entire state of Andhra Pradesh.
- The average number of trips for transporting emergency patients per day is 8 trips per ambulance.
- 70% of the trips are towards transportation of SC/ST and BPL

pregnant women and children below 5 years of age to the nearest FRU's.

- Each ambulance is covering 50 kms. per trip approximately for both ways of transport covering 400 kms per day approximately by each ambulance.
- The no.of average calls received per day are 28,390.
- Total number of lives saved is 74,223 so far (since inception).
- Total number of emergencies attended since August, 2005 is 50.03 lakhs.

F.2.Health Information Helpline--(104):

This scheme was started during the year 2007. It is a Public Private Partnership with Health Management Research Institute by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the scheme is to provide Health Information advice, counselling to the public on Toll free No.104. On average 50,000 calls are being attended by HIHL.

Special Features:

It is a unique, innovative scheme being implemented for the first time in India. An individual can also utilize 108 emergency ambulance services to transport emergency seriously ill patients through HIHL 104. Information on referral services at various Government Hospitals is also available. The people can also lodge complaints on functioning of Health Institutions of Government sector which will be referred to concerned HODs for redressal and further action. Information on epidemic out breaks can be passed on to Director of Health and other HODs through 104.

F.3. Fixed Day Health Services – (104):

The Fixed Day Health Service is a Mobile Health Vehicle based service that provides a convergence of comprehensive services for the identification, diagnosis, monitoring and treatment, record keeping and referral of high risk cases in each Rural Habitation to nearest Government Hospital for management and advice.

Each Mobile Health Unit is equipped with an ultrasound machine, an extended roof canopy, basic laboratory equipment to perform basic lab tests, a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples and a

laptop computer to enable store and forward technologies for improved beneficiary profile tracking. The vehicle also incorporates a video projection system for public health education.

Fixed Day Health Service is a once-a-month fixed day service at the rural habitations through a Mobile Health Vehicle. These Mobile Health Vehicles are serving the Rural Population of around 4 crores who are located 3 km beyond a health care delivery institution such as Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

The services are being provided through a Mobile Health Vehicle, which physically visiting each habitation on a fixed day every month with a population of 1500 each according to pre-determined calendar with a staff of six (6) Para Medics to provide the following services:

1. Pregnancy monitoring and care
2. Infant and Child health
3. Chronic ailments including National Health Programms
4. Enhanced Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
5. School Health.

Each mobile health vehicle serves one habitation in the morning from 8.00 am to 12.00 noon while the other habitation is served from 1.00 PM to 5.00 PM for 28 days in a month.

At present the services are being rendered with 475 MHUs in all districts except Hyderabad.

G. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) :

The Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 and Rules 1996 are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh to prevent the Female feticide and to improve the female sex ratio in the State. Under this Act – 3,681 Medical Facilities (Scanning Centres) are registered in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.06.2009. 10 cases are filed so far in various courts for violation of PC PNDT Act. The expected level of achievements of Family Welfare Programme and Immunization are furnished in Annexure 8.11.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme

8.7 Rajiv Aarogyasri health insurance scheme was introduced in the year 2007 with an objective to improve access of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to quality medical care for treatment of diseases involving hospitalization and surgery through an identified network of health care providers. There was a felt need in the state to provide financial protection to families living below poverty line for the treatment of serious ailments such as cancer, kidney failure, heart diseases etc. Available network of government hospitals do not have the requisite pool of specialist doctors to meet the state wide requirement for such treatment. Consequently poor patients have to go to private hospitals and incur huge costs. This has led to their destitution and heavy indebtedness. In many cases, patients die in harness unable to access medical treatment which is beyond their means. Mounting medical expenses is identified as one of the causes leading to pauperization of the farming community.

Rajiv Aarogyasri insurance scheme (Aarogyasri-I) was started with 166 packages in 6 systems on pilot basis in three districts (Phase-I) and extended to 330 procedures in 8 systems and to entire state in phased manner (Phase-II to Phase-V) by July, 2008 to cover all White Card holders. Aarogyasri-II, a self funded scheme provided from CM's Relief Fund was introduced throughout the state with 612 additional procedures to supplement Aarogyasri-I scheme. The total coverage under Aarogyasri-I and II schemes was for 942 procedures. Four procedures were deleted from scheme in view of their becoming redundant thus the total number of treatments covered under both the schemes became 938. Further, free screening and outpatient consultation both in the health camps and in the network hospitals form part of scheme to supplement the primary care. The scheme is implemented through a robust ICT solution to provide most transparent and efficient services to the beneficiary. It also

evolved number of innovative facilitation mechanism to give hassle free services to the poor.

To optimize the benefit of the surgery/therapy taken under the treatment scheme is providing packages for one year cashless Follow-up services (Consultation, Testing and Treatment) to the beneficiary in 125 identified procedures.

Performance of the scheme

Since inception of the scheme (01.04.2007) till 12th January 2011- 23,582 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 40.06 lakh patients were screened in these health camps. So far, 20.35 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 9.99 lakh patients treated as in-patients in 344 network hospitals under the scheme. 8.71 lakh patients underwent surgery / therapy at pre-authorized amount of Rs. 2491.51 Crores.

Innovations

This is an innovative non-conventional health insurance scheme in PPP mode and has the following features which make it a unique scheme to itself:

1. First of its kind in PPP mode – The PPP model adopted wherein the professional risk management of Insurance Company is supplemented with the administrative capabilities and the services of both private and corporate hospitals are amalgamated into a unique PPP model first 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 to hold BPL ration card with photo and name. There is no separate enrollment. All the BPL families come under coverage from the date of insurance

based on data without any separate enrollment process as the entire premium is borne by the Government.

5. End-to-end cashless services through fixed packages – The packages designed by experts group covers the entire treatment process of the beneficiaries starting right from the reporting to the hospital till his discharge and 10 days medication after discharge making the services truly cashless to the beneficiary.
6. Aarogyamithra (Health Facilitator) services are provided at each point of contact of the patients viz., PHC, CHC, Area Hospital, District Hospital and network hospital to register, refer, counsel and facilitate the services in these hospitals and provided with CUG for better communication.
7. IT based online processing starting from registration of patient from health camp, referral, registration at the network hospital, pre-authorization, patient clinical details including diagnostic tests, claim monitoring, processing and payment.
8. Project office concept and day to day reporting and monitoring of the scheme – The concept of exclusive project office with a responsible officer who can take independent administrative and financial decisions with sufficient staff and infrastructure nearer to the Trust office is helping in greater accountability, quick decision making and day to day monitoring of the scheme.
9. 24x7 Call center with Toll free Number – The concept of toll free call centre round the clock is helping the beneficiaries and other stake holders to obtain information on the scheme, to regulate patient referrals to the hospitals to avoid delay in hospital services, prompt attention to the grievances and patient complaints, guiding and counseling of the patients and facilitate coordination between various stake holders.
10. 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 is providing single point solutions to the patient services, accountability and better coordination between the Insurance/Trust.

11. Camp Coordinators for conducting the health camps as per Health Camp Policy- Since the Health Camps are one of the key features of the Scheme, insistence of a Camp Coordinator at Network Hospital yielded desired results and improved the quality of health camps.
12. Elaborate empanelment procedure through Empanelment and Disciplinary Committee (EDC) to ensure standard and quality of Hospitals as per scheme guidelines and requirements.
13. Clear and well defined guidelines and procedures to ensure clarity and transparency for proper selection of the cases and facilitation of timely pre-authorization.
14. Work Shops, Awareness Campaigns and regular Training Sessions for stake holders to create awareness not only of the scheme but also the constant changes that are made to the scheme from time to time.
15. Social Auditing through postage paid feedback from beneficiary – in a kind of its own the scheme envisages.
16. Dedicated Medical Audit department for continuous monitoring of quality of hospital services.
17. Government hospitals treating Aarogyasri patients are entitled to receive same payment as the 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 decided to retain 20% of earnings by the Government Hospitals to create revolving fund to regularly assist these hospitals to improve their infrastructure. This system is motivating more and more government hospitals to participate in the scheme and utilize the revenue earned to improve facilities to provide quality medical care and thus

bring reforms in tertiary medical care. As on 12.01.2011, 97 Govt. hospitals, 25 Tertiary care and specialty hospitals under the control of Director of Medical Education and 69 APVVP Hospitals (District Hospitals, Area Hospitals and CHCs) are empanelled under the scheme and 1,77,999 patients were treated in these hospitals at pre-authorized amount of Rs. 472.78 crores.

Recent Initiatives by Trust

- Government allocated of Rs.65 Cr. from Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) and revolving fund generated from the earnings of the scheme to improve infrastructure of Government hospitals to improve their performance under the scheme.
- Feed-back letters from patients made available online are analyzed and any grievance is being attended immediately through SLAs.
- Online interface is provided for field staff verification of cases thus allowing physical verification of cases wherever needed.
- 1,20,000 patients mobilized through door to door campaign and following up with personal calls by the field staff leading to 33000 patients availed follow-up services in last 6 months period (July to November, 2010).
- 1,392 Members from 225 Network Hospitals participated in Two Day Re-orientation Programme being conducted for Network Hospitals to apprise them on developments of the scheme and online work flow.
- Trust has devised fresh guidelines in Ophthalmology, Ortho and Neurosurgery.

ANDHRA PRADESH VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD

- 8.8 To manage secondary level hospitals, Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) has been established on November 1st 1986. 159 hospitals were developed with World Bank funding during 1995-2002 under AP First Referral Health System Project. Primary Health Centers have been transferred to secondary care and secondary hospitals to tertiary care over time. At present there are 233 hospitals under the control of APVVP in

the State. Details of the hospitals are shown in Table 8.12.

Type of Hospitals	Hospitals (No.)	Beds (No.)
District Hospitals	17	4400
Area hospitals	58	5800
Community Health Centers	122	4840
Speciality Hospitals	10	824
Dispensaries	26	-
Total	233	15864
<i>Source:- AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad</i>		

Hospital Activities:

APVVP hospitals mainly provide the Outpatient services, Inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), Diagnostic services and Laboratory services. These hospitals act as a platform for implementation of various National Health programs like National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Family Welfare Programme, National Blindness Control Programme and HIV/AIDS, etc.

The **District Hospitals (DH)** provide services with bed strength that ranges from 200-350 and clinical specialities provide services like Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopaedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental and others. The **Area Hospitals (AH)** provide services with 100 beds and clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery. The **Community Health Centres (CHC)** functions with 50 beds and a clinical speciality.

Administrative sanction was accorded for establishment of 3 Super Specialty Units of **cardiology, neurology, urology** at District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari District with 20 beds each.

Establishment of Trauma Care Centres

Government has taken up establishment of trauma care centres in 8 APVVP hospitals located on National Highways 5 and 7. Apart from this, a trauma care centre was already established at district hospital in Sri

Potti Sriramulu Nellore district.

Medical Equipments

APVVP has provided CT scan equipments to 21 hospitals to strengthen the scientific diagnostic services and to ensure safe and timely referrals to the tertiary care facilities for higher levels of care in case of medial emergencies. Apart from this, APVVP has provided many hospitals with equipment, furniture and other surgical instruments under the NRHM and DFID supported Health Sector Reforms programme.

Human Resources

There are 2,534 medical, 4,733 nursing and 3893 paramedical, 2,743 support and administration cadres working for the health cause of the people. Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted out to third party agencies. Non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or on a contract basis. Government has permitted to undertake recruitment of 580 doctors to fill the vacancies and APVVP has absorbed the services of 931 medical, 1549 nursing, 438 paramedical and 95 support and administration staff through options from Directorate of Health.

Hospital Performance

The comparative performance of hospital activities under nine key indicators are shown in Table.8.13.

Indicator	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (up to Sep-10)
Out patients (Lakh Nos.)	267.17	269.25	143.51
Inpatients (Lakh Nos.)	23.54	23.41	14.46
Major Surgeries	1,03,139	1,06,213	52,111
Sterilizations	1,18,471	1,17,767	53,882
Deliveries	1,93,227	1,91,740	93,127
Ultra Sono Graphy	1,36,409	1,50,061	88,644
X- Rays	4,67,510	4,43,675	2,48,967
E.C.G	1,05,148	1,12,285	64,357
Lab Tests (Lakh Nos.)	71.19	76.73	42.51
<i>Source:- AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad</i>			

HEALTH

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders

Control Program

8.9 National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme is implemented as 100% sponsored scheme of Government of India since 1962. Iodine is a Micro Nutrient required at 100 μ -150 μ gms 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 the masses to use Iodized salt.
- To educate surveys to assess the magnitude of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Achievements

- The State IDD Monitoring cell and Laboratory was established in 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 has conducted survey in Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam districts.

Prevention:

- Daily consumption of Iodized salt prevents the spectrum of disorders that causes due to Iodine Deficiency.
- The daily requirement of Iodine for adults is 150 μ gms, Pregnant woman is 200 μ gms, 1-5 years children 90 μ gms 6-12 years children 120 μ gms
- Iodization of salt is of low cost.

Action Plan 2010-11

- Conducting surveys in the District and assess the magnitude of IDD.
- Conducting awareness campaign in the District to create awareness about IDD and using of Iodized salt.

- Coordinating with the civil supplies department to ensure supply of Iodized salt through PDS.

Achievements

- Distributed 8,000 salt testing kits during 2010 .
- 4,11,661 Samples were tested upto the month of January, 2010 to till date and 1,91,112 samples were found to be 15 PPM or more.

School Health Programme

Children of school-going age (ages 5-15 years) form a very high proportion of India's population, both in rural and in urban areas. It is, therefore, important that the physical and mental health of this segment of the population should be the concern of all those responsible for ensuring the health of the people. Healthy habits as regards personal hygiene, clean surroundings, nutritious diet, exercise, rest and recreation, if formed at an early stage, will remain with a person throughout their life and will help to develop healthy citizens in the full and positive sense of the term viz., persons who are in a state of complete physical, mental and social well being.

Responsibility in School Health

Children's wellbeing is the responsibility of Department of School Education/SSA; while the health of the children is the responsibility of the Department of Health, Medical and Family Welfare. So the School Health Programme is the joint responsibility of the both the departments with the Department of Health Medical Family Welfare (DoHMFw) as the primary agency.

Current Status of School Health in AP

In the year 2009, the GoAP, with technical assistance from Deworm the World, launched the AP School Based Deworming Programme in six districts. This programme covered 20,60,016 school-age children from 21,697 schools dewormed and saw the successful collaboration between the Departments of Health and Education. Based on the success of the School-based Deworming Programme, Government of A.P desired to revitalise the School Health Programme.

Revitalisation of the School Health Programme

Government of Andhra Pradesh have launched a revitalised School Health Programme under the name Jawahar Bala Arogya Raksha Scheme, Child Health Improvement Programme (CHIP). This programme attempts to bring to the notice of all the stakeholders working for children's health, the current status of School Health and the need to revitalise the programme.

CHIP was launched on the occasion of Children's Day ie. 14th November, 2010 and it aims to cover all school-age children in Andhra Pradesh. In 2010-11, CHIP will cover 85 lakh children in all 22 Districts of AP.

Objectives of CHIP is the prevention of illness as well as the promotion of health and well being of the students through:

- Early detection and care of students with health problems
- Development of healthy habits, attitude and behaviour amongst the students
- Ensure a healthy environment for children at school
- Prevention of communicable diseases at school
- Increased learning capabilities because of good health and nutrition

Scope of CHIP is to provide School Health services to all school-age children in Andhra Pradesh. All Teachers and Health Staff will be oriented to the health needs of school-age children and will work together to address these needs. During the year 2010-11, this programme will reach 85,32,635 children studying in Government schools in Andhra Pradesh. At least two teachers in each school and related School Health Staff in all PHCs will be trained on basic health screening.

Methodology: Government school teachers will screen the children on a continuous basis with the PHC Medical Officers with their PHC team (ANM, CHO, HV, PHN, MPHA) visiting periodically.

Components of School Health Program

Drawing from the NRHM Guidelines for School Health, GoAP's School Health Programme will have the following

components of health service provision:

• **Screening, health care and referral:**

- Screening of general health, assessment of Anaemia/Nutritional status, visual acuity, hearing problems, dental check up, common skin conditions, heart defects, physical disabilities, learning disorders, behavior problems.
- Basic medicine kit to be provided to take care of common ailments prevalent among young school going children.
- Referral Cards for priority services at District / Sub-District hospitals.

• **Immunization:**

Fixed day activity: For school children the immunisation will be done in the school Coupled with education about the issue.

• **Micronutrient (Vitamin A & Iron Folic Acid) management:**

- Weekly supervised distribution of Iron-Folate tablets coupled with education about the issue
- Vitamin-A as per national schedule.

• **De-worming**

- As per national guidelines
- Biannually supervised schedule
- Prior IEC with intimation to families to bring siblings to school on the fixed day
- Siblings of students also to be covered

• **Health Promoting Schools**

- Counseling services, Promotion of mental well-being.
- Physical education, health education
- Peer leaders as health educators
- Adolescent health education
- Health clubs, Health committees, Health jamborees
- First Aid room/corners or clinics.

- Capacity building of teachers and involved health personnel

- Monitoring & Evaluation

- Mid Day Meal

Implementation Strategy:

The implementation will be in two phases:

Initiation Phase: November 14th 2010

1. This phase will involve extensive coverage where every child will be screened intensively. This programme will be done by the School Health Team. This will be a 16 day programme, i.e. 4 days per week, aiming at screening all Government School Children

in rural areas, Grade III and Grade IV municipalities.

2. It will be a festive atmosphere at the beginning of the academic year 2010, which in turn will attract parents, children and the community towards enrolling their wards in the Government Schools vis-a-vis local private schools.
3. Both PHC and School staff along with participation from parents/community.

Continuation Phase: From next academic year (2011) onwards

1. Thursdays will be fixed as School Health Days and Tuesdays will be fixed as School Health Referral Days. Thus, the PHC, higher Medical Institutions and the schools are aware of this day.
2. The Medical Officers of PHC, with the team, will visit the schools in their area at-least once in every quarter of the year.
3. The MPHS (Male and Female) will visit the school also once in every month.
4. The teacher will regularly monitor the programme on a day-to-day basis. They will also follow the monthly Theme Schedule that will be provided to them for Health Education.
5. Referral services whenever required. MPHS/Teacher will follow-up the referral cases.

In the years following 2011, as all children would have been screened, the programme will have only the continuation phase.

Highlights of CHIP for Children:

- Each child will have a School Health Card and this will be used by the child from 1st class to 10th class.
- This card will be issued along with the Transfer Certificate and this will be essential for the child to secure admission in another school in case of a transfer.
- Immunisation/vaccination as per the schedule.
- Deworming all children twice a year will be part of the routine school health visit.
- A proper referral system will be created for high-risk children and children requiring specialist care.
- Each school will be visited by the school health team constituted for this purpose atleast twice a year.

Performance under School health programme is given in Annexure 8.12.

Tobacco Related Diseases and Control

Usage of Tobacco and Tobacco products causes a wide range of major diseases i.e., several types of Cancer, Heart diseases and Lung diseases. It requires considerable public support for prevention and control of Tobacco use. Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued notifications on Prohibition of smoking and Health production Act with the following objectives.

Objectives:

- To measure the impact of tobacco control efforts through implementation of different provisions of COTPA 2003 and its regulations.
- Systematically monitor adult tobacco (smoke & smokeless) use and track tobacco control indicators.
- To obtain estimates of prevalence of tobacco use.
- Exposure to second hand smoke.
- Cessation services.
- Economics of tobacco.
- Exposure to media message on tobacco use.
- Knowledge attitudes and preparations towards tobacco use.

Action Plan:

- Immediate inter-sectoral coordination is a need in Tobacco control program, (Various Ministries and departments).
- Enforcement of COTPA 2003 smoke free public places and Tobacco free School policies.
- Stepping towards smoke free Hyderabad, by enforcing the strict smoke free public places, adopting the best practices from the states who already declared smoke free cities like Chennai, Delhi, Chandigarh and Assam.
- Integration of Tobacco control program components like trainings and Awareness and advocacy in existing National Health Programs like TB control program, NCD Program and other training programs for Grass root level workers who serve at rural area.

- Maximum focus to the awareness Programme at rural villages and increasing Tobacco cessation services by capacity building of existed grass root level Health workers, ANMs, Medical Officers at PHC, CHC, and UHCs.
- Strengthening Challan mechanism – and establishing a strong reporting system at district level and State level.
- Effective leadership, ownership towards NTCP at District level and Proactive initiatives with NGO, Public Private Partnership, CSR Initiatives.
- 5,499 cases booked and Rs. 8.23 lakhs Penalty collected upto November 2010.

Diabetic Care and Control Programme:

Government has taken up the Diabetic care and control programme with the following objectives:

Objectives:

- Early detection of Diabetes in the community.
- One day of every month is free for the Diabetic test, duly in all the PHCs.
- To create awareness of Diabetes and its effects.
- Encouraging public to get Diabetic tests done periodically.
- Extending treatment of positive cases and making them self monitoring if necessary, referring them to referral hospital.

Action Plan:

- To organize Health and other Departments and NGO's at PHC levels/District level to create awareness of Diabetes.
- To conduct screening camps for Diabetes at every PHC on a day in a week/Month.
- To supply required drugs and equipment to PHC/Districts for control of Diabetes.

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program (NVBDCP)

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 with encouraging plan of operation stabilized malaria incidence around 2 million cases annually, since 1977. Enhanced Malaria Control Project was introduced in 1997, aided by World Bank, covering the tribal areas of 10 districts in the State. The problem is mostly concentrated in 105 Primary Health Centers in Tribal areas of the State and the project is extended to 128 PHCs including tribal and non-tribal areas. The program has been 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:

1. Prevention of deaths due to vector borne diseases.
2. 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 by adopting insecticidal spray operations, personal prophylactic measures like bed nets usage, biological control measures with Gambusia fish release and source reduction method.
- Capacity building by conducting induction and re-orientation level trainings to inservice staff and other voluntary organizations useful to the program.
- Intersectoral co-ordination between other departments and the medical and health services.
- Health education through Information Education and Communication(IEC) to create awareness among the public regarding the diseases and its prevention and control

Details on Vector borne diseases are shown in Table 8.14.

Diseases	2009		Jan-Nov 2010	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	25,152	3	26,379	20
Dengue	1190	11	697	3
Chikungunya	117	0	41	0
JE	34	0	6	0

Source: Directorate of Health

TB Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in the year 1995 with DFID aid. GFATM is aiding the programme from November, 2005. The first two districts to start RNTCP in the state are Hyderabad and Medak in the year 1995-96. RNTCP coverage of AP has been 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 the 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 RNTCP:

1. To achieve and maintain a cure rate of 85% among new sputum positive TB cases registered; and to achieve 90% sputum conversion rate.
2. 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.

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 (3q10)	86320	37869	87%

Source: Directorate of Health

National Program for Control of Blindness

National Program for control of Blindness was started in 1976 aiming to reduce the prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3%

Disease Control

1. Free Cataract Surgeries, both in Government and NGO sector.
2. Refractive errors detection – School Eye Screening – Distribution of Free Spectacles.
3. Eye Donation and Strengthening of Eye Banks
4. Early detection of Glaucoma and Diabetic Retinopathy
5. Newly initiated Tele-Ophthalmology by REH-Visakhapatnam to Paderu and Yelamanchili.
6. DFID –Tribal Eye Care Project by APRTSS in all(9) –ITDA areas .

Objectives

- To provide high quality of Eye care to the affected population
- To expand coverage of Eye care services to the under served areas

Performance:

Cataract operations

5,74,182 cataract operations were conducted during 2009-10 and 3,32,142 cataract operations were conducted during 2010-11(up to Oct'10).

**School Children Eye Screening
Performance shown in Table 8.16.**

Table 8.16 School Children Eye Screening (Nos.)		
Item	2009-10	Upto Oct.2010
Teachers Trained	10920	6417
Teachers Training	981	527
School Children Screened (in lakhs)	16.23	10.58
School Children detected with Ref. Errors	73034	46855
Distribution Free Glass	42619	12190
<i>Source: Directorate of Health</i>		

**Tribal Area Performance shown in Table
8.17.**

Table 8.17 Control of Blindness in Tribal Areas (Nos.)		
Item	2009-10	Upto Oct.2010
Cataract Operations	9277	5266
Teachers Training	981	527
School Children Screened	142457	106737
School Children detected with Ref. Errors	7551	5520
Distribution of Free Glasses	4393	1430
<i>Source: Directorate of Health</i>		

* * *

AIDS CONTROL

8.10 The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for the country. Provisional estimates place the number of people living with HIV in India in 2008 at 22.7 lakhs and 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.

NACP, launched in 1992, is being implemented as a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the state by Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (APSACS). Improved understanding of the complex HIV epidemic has enabled substantial changes to be made in the policy frameworks and approaches of NACP. The focus has shifted from raising awareness to behaviour change, from a national response to a more decentralised response and to increasing involvement of

funding partners, NGOs and network of PLHA.

Phase-III (2007-2012) of NACP has the overall goal of halting and reversing the epidemic over the five-year period. It has placed highest priority on preventive efforts while, at the same time, seeking to integrate prevention with care, support and treatment through a four-pronged strategy:

1. Preventing new infections among high risk groups and general population through (a) saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions; and (b) scaled up interventions in the general population.
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA.
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national levels.
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

**HIV/AIDS scenario in Andhra Pradesh:
Level and Trend of HIV epidemic:-**

Andhra Pradesh, fifth largest populous state, is one of the most severely affected states by the HIV epidemic. Contributing almost 21% of the total estimated PLHA burden of the country, the state has been the epicenter of the epidemic in the country. However, available evidences on HIV epidemic in the state have shown a declining prevalence among general population.

a. Positivity from ICTCs:

Percent Positivity among Pregnant women being tested at APSACS's facilities has gone down from 1.2% in 2007 to 0.50 % in 2010. Similarly, absolute number of positive pregnancies identified among tested has gone down from 7284 in 2007 to 3513 in 2010. In other words, while there were almost 607 positive pregnant women detected every month in 2007, currently detecting is only 352 positive pregnant women every month. This is despite of tremendous scale up of testing facilities in the length and breadth of

the state and subsequent increasing in uptake of services. In 2007, there were almost 677 centers testing 6.28 lakh pregnant women while it was tested 7.70 lakh pregnant women in 10 months of year 2010 through 1183 testing facilities.

Though it's complicated to attribute VCTC data to a particular group, more or less same trend has been demonstrated among general clients being tested at ICTC centers. In 2007, almost 9.19 lakh tests among general clients were tested with 94098 positive results (% Positive 10.24%). In 2010, almost 10.7 lakh HIV testing was done among general clients with 63447 positive results (% positive 5.91%) till October '10.

b. HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS):

HSS is the traditional source of tracking the epidemic in the state among various risk groups. In Andhra Pradesh, HSS is currently being conducted among Ante Natal Clients (ANCs), Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men having sex with Men (MSMs), Intravenous drug Users (IDUs) and Long Distance Truckers (LDTs).

Risk group	2006	2007	2008/09	2010
Antenatal woman	1.26	1.00	1.00	0.75*
STD Patients	24.4	17.2	-	
Female Sex workers (FSWs)	7.32	9.74	11.4	
Men Sex men(MSM)	10.25	17.04	23.36	
*Preliminary				

According to the 2008 HIV sentinel surveillance, mean HIV prevalence among the 20,800 pregnant women seeking antenatal care who were tested in 52 designated sentinel sites was 1.22%, slightly higher than the 1.08% of 2007 among the same sentinel sites. HSS round 2010 is currently being conducted among ANC in state. Almost 62% of the samples have been tested and results are indicative of significant decline (mean positivity - 0.83% preliminary figures). Median positivity among ANC clients was 1% in 2007 as well as in 2008.

HSS 2008-09 indicated an increasing trend of HIV prevalence among high risk groups

population i.e. among FSWs (11.4%), MSMs (23.6%) and IDUs (6.9%). The increase was particularly alarming among MSMs (from 17% in 2007 to 23.6% in 2008-09).

Response towards the Epidemic:

Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (APSACS) has been formed in 1998 as per the guidelines of the National AIDS Control Organization, Govt. of India.

I.Prevention Activities:

a. Targeted Interventions:

The primary focus of prevention activities to prevent the transmission of HIV virus among High Risk Groups viz., Female Sex Workers,(FSWs), Men having Sex with Men (MSM), Intravenous drug users(IDUs), truckers and migrants. For this, 138 Targeted Interventions are in operation in the state covering about 2,50,000 high risk group and bridge populations. The coverage for the targeted population has been streamlined with upscale and realignment of interventions based on a revised mapping of the High Risk Groups in the state. The HRGs are covered by NGOs supported by APSACS as well as the State Lead Partners which are in turn funded by International Donor Agencies like BMGF.

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 Govt. hospitals run STI clinics, enabling environment through advocacy, extension of HIV testing services at ICTC and ART. To strengthen the program other need based support for social entitlements, community organisations and capacity building support is also extended.

Link workers scheme, focused on covering scattered High Risk group (HRGs) in rural areas is being implemented in six districts of Guntur, Medak, Karimnagar, East Godavari, Khammam, and Nizamabad through the two partners, viz., UNICEF and CCF.

b. IEC, Social Mobilization and Mainstreaming:

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns like AASHA, Be Bold, and now "Mee Nestam" were held to create awareness and bring behaviour change to

prevent the HIV transmission. These campaigns have yielded results with Behaviour Sentinel Surveillance 2006 which indicates that more than 90% of people in AP have become aware of HIV/AIDS. However, the challenge is to translate the awareness into behaviour change.

- An electronic media campaign was conducted on satellite news channels in the months of April-May 2009
- Regular weekly special programs –Mee Nestam on Prasar Bharathi net work (Three on Radio-AIR and One live phone in on DD-Saptagiri-Terrestrial)
- Every day 10 villages/spots being covered through IEC vans equipped with audio visual tools and kalajatha troupes
- Adequate Audio Visual materials supplied to all the service provisioning points
- Massive outdoor infrastructure developed at important government sites (750 hoardings and 3000 small boards (erected at Mandal level govt. offices)
- District health functionaries working with ADMHO (A&L) trained on IEC
- Mainstreaming initiatives in APSRTC as ABHAYA, in Prisons as RAKSHA, women and child welfare as Jagruti, started. Mainstreaming with education, panchayat raj Departments being held.
- AEP and RRC for youth
- Targeted Condom Social Marketing Program for increasing access and promotion
- Activities in tribal areas with ITDA department to mainstream prevention programme in ITDA areas.

An intensive and aggressive campaign is held from December 2010 focusing on behavior change of people having high risk behavior, particularly males.

c. Integrated Counselling and Testing Centers:

Voluntary counseling and testing to know HIV status and subsequent linkages of positive with other services is being delivered through 677 ICTCs (including 266 NPs), 18 mobile ICTCs, 264 Facility Integrated ICTC in 24 Hr PHC's and 222 Private sector health facilities under PPP. Efforts are being made

to increase the Facility Integrated ICTCs at PHCs and ICTCs under Public Private Partnership. Nearly 8.3 lakh general clients and 6 lakh pregnant women were tested in 2010-11 (till Nov'10) and 51600+ positives (49,007 general and 2,691 pregnant) were identified. Mother baby pair coverage with prophylaxis dose of Nevirapine has been as high as 85% in 2010-11 (till November'10).

d. STD Clinics:

As people with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are more vulnerable for HIV infection, 85 STD clinics run by Govt. are supported by APSACS with training of doctors and medicines. In addition, 85 counselors were also placed in these clinics. 100 more STD clinics are being started in Govt. Hospitals. 15 more DSRCs clinics in the government set up are under progress.

During the year 2010-11, so far 4.33 lakh visits are made while 1.41 lakh episodes are treated. There has been significant increase in service up-take from previous years. However, increasing access to STD/RTI services and ensuring that the data reported is still a concern.

A proposal to strengthen the STD services with provision for Syndromic case management drugs through NRHM has been submitted. Training of the doctors in PHCs/CHCs on STI/RTI services is being taken up, and it is now proposed to complete the training of the health care providers on Syndromic Case Management of STIs/RTIs.

e. Blood Safety:

To prevent the HIV infection through infected blood and blood products, blood safety programme has been taken up. There are at present 232 licensed and active blood banks of which there are 105 NACO supported blood banks which are provided with support of test kits, consumables and blood bags. 19 Blood component separation units, 76 blood storage centres have also started functioning. 2 model blood (IPM and SVRR) banks have also been started. During 2010-11, about 3.86 lakh units of blood have been collected till October'10 (79% Voluntary Blood Donation) which is 80% of our annual target of 4.85 lakh units.

It is now proposed under NRHM –NACP

convergence to start new Blood Component Separation Units, this year and strengthen the existing Blood banks. Capturing data from the Private Blood Banks is still a concern.

II. Care, Support and Treatment ART Centres:

With the introduction of Anti Retroviral Therapy treatment, life span of the PLHAs has been increased. As per NACO guidelines, all HIV +ve people are registered for Pre-ART and their blood samples are tested for CD4 cell count. Depending on the clinical conditions and CD4 cell count, the PLHAs are provided with ART medicines. At present there are 43 ART centres (including 2 in private sector) with more than 2.92 lakh people on Pre-ART and about 79,900 on ART treatment. In addition there are 73 link ART centres started to dispense the drugs.

Community Care Centres:

PLHAs require a care continuum and support for treatment for opportunistic infections and short stay. To provide these services, there are 34 Community Care Centres supported by NACO, 34 centres supported by State Govt, including 6 Temporary Hospitalization Wards. More than 1,05,000 PLHAs have utilized the services of the CCCs during the year 2010-11 up to October 2010.

All these efforts have resulted in bringing the prevalence of HIV from 2% in 2004 to 1% in 2008. The prevalence is expected to go below less than 1% in year 2010 among ANC clients for the first time in HIV/AIDS intervention in the state.

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WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

8.11 Women's perspectives are integral in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women.

Plans and programmes have 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 the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources.

Similarly, child development is the best way to develop the national human resources. The National Charter for Children notified in the year 2004 reveals 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.

All out efforts are being made for the development and welfare of children through various development and welfare measures.

Women Development and Child Welfare Department looks after the following activities:

- Management of the Institutions for the Welfare of Women and Children in need.
- Implementation of the ICDS Programme universalized throughout the State with 385 ICDS Projects covering all Mandals.
- Takes care of the Social, Legal and Empowerment issues relating to Women and Children.

In each erstwhile Block, one ICDS Project is functioning, headed by CDPO. The CDPO is in-charge of implementation of all ICDS Services, Social and Empowerment issues, welfare of Women and Children in 3 to 4 Mandals in the Project area assisted by 5 to 8 Supervisors depending on number of AWCs sanctioned in the Project. At each Village, one or more AWCs are functioning.

Programmes and Schemes:

I. Institutions:

The Department is running 106 Institutions for Children and 34 Institutions for Women to cater to the needs of Children and Women in difficult circumstances.

Women Institutions:

Service Homes:

Five Service Homes are functioning in the state i.e., at Kannapuram (West Godavari

District), Nellore, Anantapur, Warangal and Hyderabad. At present, there are 451 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 805. 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 the Home.

State Homes:

Four State Homes are functioning in the state i.e., at Srikakulam, Rajahmundry, Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad with 122 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 is provided besides imparting training in various trades for self-employment, wage employment / job employment.

Rescue Home:

One Rescue Home is functioning in Hyderabad with 23 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 Shelter, Food, Clothing, Medical and Training in skill development.

Homes for Aged:

There are two Homes functioning in the State i.e., at Hyderabad and Chittoor with 57 inmates at present, against the sanctioned strength of 60 (30 each). These Homes provide peaceful and comfortable living for the Old destitute Women of above 60 years of age with Food, Shelter and clothing.

Homes for Collegiate Girls:

There are 6 Homes functioning in the State i.e., at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur, Tirupati, Warangal and Hyderabad with 232 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 250. Inmates of Children Homes who passed 10th Class and in 15-25 years age group are admitted in these Homes to pursue higher studies and they are allowed to stay

for a maximum period of 5 years.

Working Women's Hostels:

16 Hostels are functioning in the State with 912 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 890. These Hostels provide food, shelter and security to the Middle Class working Women. Those who earn monthly income of less than Rs.5,000/- are eligible for admission in Class 'A' cities and Rs.4,500/- are eligible for admission in other cities and towns. The inmates contribute mess charges and other administrative expenditure i.e., Water and Electricity charges.

Smt. Durgabai Women's Technical Training Institute:

The Institute is located at Ameerpet, Hyderabad. The institute provides Diploma courses in Civil, Architecture, Computer and Electronics, Instrumentation Courses. The students are selected by the Director of Technical Education through the Common Entrance Test. Sanctioned strength is 60 each in Civil and Architecture Courses and 40 each in Computer and Electronics and Instrumentation Courses.

Children Institutions:

Children Homes:

There are 81 Children Homes functioning in the State. The sanctioned strength of each Home is 60. As against the total sanctioned strength of 5,330, there are 5,176 children admitted.

For overall improvement of Children's knowledge, certain innovative schemes were introduced in Children Homes viz., Computer Training / Sports, Yoga / Special Coaching for 6th to 10th Classes / Bul Buls and guides, training in creative arts etc.

Up to 2007-2008, the Diet charges are provided to child @ of Rs.338/- per month upto 7th class and @ Rs.412/- per month per boarder from 8th to 10th class. The Diet charges have been enhanced on par with Social Welfare Department in June, 2008 @ Rs.475/- per child upto 7th class and @ Rs.535/- per month per child for students form 8th to 10th class.

Sishuvihar / Sisugruhas:

In the Sishuvihars and Sisugruhas, abandoned infants and orphans below six

years of age are admitted. The Children of Sishuvihar are being 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, Hyderabad is accommodating more than 200 Children at a time irrespective of sanctioned strength. The present strength in Sisuvihar Chittoor is 15. There are 23 sanctioned Sisugruhas. During 2010 (upto Nov.), 217 Children are given for adoption for Childless couple.

Government of India Grant-in-Aid Schemes:

The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India, have formulated schemes for the development of Women and Children for improving their overall quality of life. The schemes are implemented through NGO's, Corporations etc. The details of schemes, for which financial assistance is given by Women and Child Welfare Department, Government of India are:

Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls:

The Home provides counseling and guidance, Medical and Psychiatric check-up and treatment, development of skills and rehabilitation to women and girls in moral danger, family discord, emotional disturbances etc. The total Short Stay Homes in the State are 40. The sanctioned strength of each Home is 30.

Swadhar Shelter Homes for Women in Difficult Circumstances

The Scheme for Women in difficult circumstances aims at covering primary needs of shelter, food, clothing and care besides emotional support, counseling and a package for rehabilitation and reintegration specifically for the Women and girls rescued from trafficking.

The Home strength is ranging from 50 - 200 beneficiaries. 32 Swadhar Shelter Homes are sanctioned. Out of these, 31 Homes are run by NGO'S and 1 Home is under the control of Women Development and Child Welfare,

Hyderabad.

II. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme and is the single largest integrated programme of Child Development. It was started in 1975-76 in 2 Blocks of the State on a pilot basis. The concept of Universalization of ICDS with quality and the revised norms of AWCS / ICDS in April, 2007 increased the spread of ICDS. The details of ICDS Projects and Anganwadi centres are shown in Table 8.19.

Period	ICDS Projects				Anganwadi centres		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Tribal	Main	Mini	Total
Up to 2005	363	34	300	29	56539	4211	60750
By 2008	385	56	300	29	73944	7620	81564
By 2010	387	58	300	29	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 to 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 385 ICDS Projects covering 73,944 Main Anganwadi Centers and 7,620 Mini AWCs. SNP programme will be taken up soon in the newly sanctioned 2 ICDS projects. At present the coverage of beneficiaries under SNP component is 76 (average by saturation) for 1,000 population. As per the Government of India revised cost norms, the state government has increased the rates from Rs.2/- to Rs.4/-, Rs.2.30/- to

Rs.5/- and Rs.2.70 to Rs.6/- to the children, Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and malnourished children respectively. 57,72,144 Beneficiaries are covered under SNP during 2010-11. The following food models are implemented under SNP.

Modified Therapeutic Food:

The A.P. Foods (Govt. undertaking) prepares and distributes the food in 229 ICDS Projects.

The Modified Therapeutic Food is being supplied to the age group of 6 months to 3 years children. Modified Therapeutic Food contains Roasted Wheat Flour, Sugar, Full Fat Soya Flour, Vanaspathi and Fortified with Vitamins, Minerals. 110 grams of food is being given to children as Take Home Ration and it contains 490 K.Cal and 14 grams of protein and Double ration is being provided to malnourished children.

Hot Cooked Food:

Instant Hot Food Mixes i.e., Upma Mix, Halwa Mix and Kichidi Mix is being provided to the ICDS beneficiaries to the age group of 3 to 6 years children and Pregnant & Lactating mothers.

Local Food Model:

Local Food Model implemented in 154 ICDS Projects with a view to enhance the community ownership of the SNP and also to improve the quality and acceptability of SNP by the beneficiaries. Hot Pongal, Broken Wheat Kichidi and Snack Food with required calories of Protein are provided.

Community Managed SNP (CMSNP):

The Community Managed SNP has been started to enhance the targeted community ownership of the SNP component of ICDS in collaboration with CARE A.P in 4 ICDS Projects in 2002 i.e., Siricilla, Vemulawada, Kunavaram and Tirupati. At present the CMSNP is being implemented in two ICDS Projects i.e., Sircilla and Vemulawada of Karimnagar District. Mothers committees prepare food and supply to the A.W. Centers. They are supplying Jowar Mix containing Jowar, Groundnuts, Roasted Chenna and Sugar.

Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)

Under National Nutrition Mission, assistance

is provided to nutritionally backward districts. The programme is being implemented in two districts of Adilabad and Mahabubnagar in the State. Selection of beneficiaries will be done in grama-Sabhas on the basis of weight monitoring on quarterly basis.

Each undernourished Adolescent Girl below 35 Kgs weight would be provided 6 kgs rice per month. If any beneficiary crosses the cutoff point, they will be out of this programme.

The beneficiaries covered under the scheme for the year 2009-10 is 2,15,028 in Adilabad and 1,57,767 in Mahabubnagar district.

As per the GOI guidelines, the NPAG Scheme has been revised and a new Scheme Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RESEAG) – SABALA is introduced.

Under this Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition will be provided to the age group of 11-14 Years - for out-of-school AGs in this age-group as school-going 11 to 14 year-olds are covered under the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. All Girls of 15-18 Years - regardless of whether they are out-of-school or school-going, would be given Supplementary Nutrition since this age-group is not covered under the MDM Scheme.

Each Adolescent Girl will be given at least 600 Calories and 18-20 grms Protein (Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal) and recommended daily intake of micronutrients per day at Rs.5/- per day per beneficiary per 300 days in a year. The scheme is implemented in the pattern of 50:50 State and Central Government. The Scheme will be implemented in Seven Districts i.e., Mahabubnagar, Chittoor, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Ananthapur and Hyderabad during 2010-11.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (AGs)- (SABALA)

Objectives of the Scheme :

- Enable self-development and empowerment of AGs;
- 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 AGs into formal/non formal-education; and
- Inform and guide AGs about existing public services, such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station, etc.

Services under the Scheme :

- Supplementary nutrition (Non School going AGs 11-15 years and All AGs of 16-18 years)
- 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 girls aged 16 years and above).

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):

The main objective of this Programme is to cater to the needs of the development of Children in the age group of 3-6 years. Pre-School Education aims at ensuring holistic development of the Children and to provide learning environment to Children which is conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the Child.

The Pre-school activities strengthen the Child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform as a better candidate for school entry and also better performance for regular attendance in school. It aims at improving school enrollment and school retention in rural areas, relieve the older sibling mostly girls from the burden of Child care and enable her to attend school and to prepare the Children to adjust to formal school going.

The 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 the Anganwadi Centers every year at a cost of Rs.600/- per AWC as per GOI norms.

To make pre-school more effective, orientation training programmes are conducted and trained all 2,200 Supervisors, 400 CDPOs, 23 PDs and 6 RDDs on implementation of curriculum at AWCs. Arranged demo classes and involved 60 AWTCs and 4 MLTCs Instructors to make the orientation session more effective.

20.10 lakh Children are attending Pre-school Education activities in Anganwadi Centres.

New Girl Child Protection Scheme 2005:- Objectives of the Scheme:

- To eliminate prejudice against the girl child through direct investment from the Government.
- To encourage enrolment of the girl child in school and to ensure her education at least up to the Intermediate level.
- To encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years (which is the prescribed statutory limit).
- To encourage parents to adopt family planning norms with two girl children.
- To provide social and financial empowerment to the girl child.
- Eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child.
- Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls.
- Promote and protect the rights of the girl child and increase awareness of her needs and potential.
- Eliminate discrimination against girls in education and provide skill development and training.
- Eliminate discrimination against girls in health and nutrition.
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl child.

Salient Features:

1. Families having undergone Family Planning operation with annual income below Rs.20,000/- per annum for Rural areas and Rs.24,000/- per annum for Urban areas and having single girl child from 0-3 years of age will be given first priority. Among these categories, preference shall be given to the victims of atrocities of trafficking and prostitution.

2. Second priority will be for families having two-girl children out of which the age of the second girl child should not be more than 3 years.
3. The age of the child on the date of application shall be the criterion for determining the eligibility of the child for the benefit under the Scheme.
4. In case of single girl child she is entitled to receive Rs.1.00 lakh after completion of 20 years of age.
5. In case of two girl children, both of them are entitled to receive Rs.30,000/- each after completion of 20 years of age.
6. The girl child is entitled to receive Rs.1200/- per annum as scholarship from 9th to 12th class.
7. Risk coverage for life insurance of the girl child will commence from the age of 3 years.
8. Special Dispensation for Orphans and Destitutes:
 1. 'Orphan' defines a girl child not having both parents. Destitute will mean girl child from a BPL Family not having either of the parents or trafficked girls etc., forsaken by their family/parents.
 2. All such destitutes or orphans who have not crossed 18 years as on May 2008 will be eligible for the benefits under Girl Child Protection Scheme. The benefit of "Jana Shree Bhima Yojana" and "Shiksha Sahyog Yojana" as per eligibility will be applicable as per guidelines of existing Girl Child Protection Scheme.
 3. The condition of formal education will be relaxed in respect of orphans, destitutes and differently abled girls, who are born before May, 2005. Those girls who do not pursue education beyond 8th class will naturally not be eligible for education scholarships.
 4. Therefore, all destitutes orphans & differently abled girls born after May, 2005 shall also necessarily be enrolled in a school and continue up

to, XII class to be eligible for the benefit under GCPS.

These shall apply to all girl children including Orphans, Destitute and Disabled girls. In case of abandoned orphan children, the head of the institutions based on a Medical Certificate shall ensure the birth registration is completed. In case the caste is unknown, the caste of all such children shall be recorded as "Casteless".

Special Dispensation for Disabled Girls:

1. Differently abled girls will include mentally challenged girls as per the criteria of disability as prescribed by the Government from time to time.
2. All such disabled girls who have not crossed 18 years of age as on MAY, 2008 will be eligible for the benefits under GCPS. The benefit of "Jana Sree Bhima Yojana" and "Siksha Sahyog Yojana" Scheme as per eligibility will be applicable as per guidelines of existing GCPS.
3. The condition of Formal Education is relaxable in respect of Disabled girls, who are born before May, 2005. Those girls who do not pursue education beyond 8th class will naturally not be eligible for Education Scholarships.
4. Therefore, all differently abled born after May, 2005 shall necessarily have to be enrolled in a school and continued upto XII class to be eligible for the benefit under GCPS.

Relaxation of Education, Income & Girl Sibling Conditions for Severely Disabled Girls:

1. Those who pursue education after 8th class will be eligible for the scholarships under Shiksha Sahyog Yojana as prescribed under Girl Child Protection Scheme.
2. Those girls whose disability is more than 80% shall accordingly be eligible for the benefits under Girl Child Protection Scheme provided the income of their Parents / Guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh per annum. This is a special dispensation only to severely differently abled girls.

3. In respect of severely Disabled Girls (more than 80% disability) the condition of the Girl Child being either single or two girls alone shall not apply. A Girl with one or two male siblings will also be eligible for the benefit of Girl Child Protection Scheme.
4. Separate guidelines issued on the mode of payments of maturity amount of Rs.30,000/- / Rs.1.00 lakh to the girls / girls child as case may be, on attaining the age of 20 by the Government in consultation with CEO, IKP (Self help Groups) etc.

These relaxation / special dispensation may be extended to orphans / destitutes differently abled girls as specified supra, subject to all other conditions being continued at present. Additional conditions for eligibility under GCPS for all girls w.e.f., June, 2008.

1. All girl children born after June, 2008 shall have to register their Birth under RBD (Registration of Birth & Death), Act.
2. All girl children born after June, 2008 should complete the immunization as per schedule.

Details of Girls benefited under the Scheme are shown in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20			
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	6683	86183	92866
2008-09	4684	62693	67377
2009-10	5738	80182	85920
2010-11 (uptoOctober)	3982	28913	32895
Total	33270	368752	402022
<i>Source: Directorate of Women Development & Child Welfare</i>			

III. Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 (Central Act No. 43 of 2005): Initiatives by Government Andhra Pradesh:

The protection of Women from Domestic Violence, Act-2005 and Rules 2006 has

come into effect from 25th, October, 2006.

- 104 Protection Officers Appointed.
- 50 Shelter Homes identified.
- 72 Service Providers Registered.
- 6431 Cases Booked and DIRs Filed.
- 645 Interim Orders and 1672 Final Orders Pronounced.
- 2 Counselors, 2 Home-Guards and One DEO Sanctioned for each district, One Jr.Asst and One DEO Sanctioned at Directorate of WD & CW Dept.
- The Registrar (Vigilance), High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad has issued instructions in 2009 to all the Principal District and Sessions Judges in the State and Metropolitan Sessions Judge, Hyderabad to fix a day in a week or fortnight to each Court to take up the cases filed under PW DV Act-2005. In Fifteen districts day has been fixed.

Initiatives under Anti-Trafficking:

- 34 Swadhar Homes are sanctioned by GOI to ensure rehabilitation of VOCSETs (Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking)
- 842 VOCSETs are provided vocational trainings in various trades along with job placements, 799 VOCSETs are reunited with their families and 84 VOCSETs are re-married and mainstreamed to society.
- 35,012 Balika Mandals have been formed to create awareness on Anti-Trafficking issues and 31,465 Community Vigilant Groups have been formed to prevent trafficking of women and children at village level.

Construction of AWC Buildings:

- 17321 AWC Buildings are constructed during the last 10 years with World Bank assistance and 15% general funds of Zilla Parishad.
- 1976 AWC Buildings are sanctioned with assistance of NABARD under RIDF-XIV during 2007-08.
- 2,500 AWC Buildings sanctioned with an outlay Rs.100.00 Crores during 2009-2010.
- 1384 AWC Buildings are sanctioned under NABARD RIDF-XVI during the year 2010-11.

- 11943 buildings are sanctioned under BRGF from 2007-08 to 2010-11 and work is under progress.
- 81 Model AWC Buildings are taken up by the Department during the year 2009-10. Work is under progress.

Initiatives:

To reach Millennium Development Goals, a State Plan of Action for children “Ensuring Child wellbeing 2007–2010 is prepared. The objectives set for reducing the IMR, CMR & MMR are:

1. Universalization of Integrated Child Development Services through out the state.
2. Ensure 100% Cholostrum feeding within 1 hr.
3. Ensure 100% awareness on best infant and young child feeding practices.
4. Ensure management of neonatal and childhood illnesses.
5. Universalizing Immunization to all children < 2 yrs.
6. Improving the Nutrition status of Pregnant and Nursing Mothers and Young Girls.
7. Improving the standards of Growth Monitoring according to new WHO growth standards.

Strategy

1. ICDS Services taken up through Campaign Mode to reach the unreached and Vulnerable communities (Nov. 08 to Dec.09).
2. Intensive training on Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices and Early Childhood Education and creating awareness to family members.
3. Attempts to improve monitoring and accountability through accreditation and technical support.

Pre-School Education

The main objective of this programme is to cater to the needs of the development of the children in the age group of 3-6 years Pre-School Education aims at ensuring holistic development of the children and to provide learning environment to children which is conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

The Pre-School activities strengthen the child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform as a better candidate for school entry and also better performance for regular attendance in school. It aims at improving school enrolment and school retention in rural area, relieve the older sibling mostly girls from the burden of child care and enable her to attend school and to prepare the children to adjust to formal school going.

The Pre-School material like Kanjeera (Daphli), Story Books, Conversational Charts, Sequential Cards, Indoor Games – Fish Pond and Fishes (3 Sets of Fishes for Alphabets in Local Language i.e., Telugu, English and numbers from 1-10) and Flash Cards on Alphabets and numbers are supplied to all AWCs every year at a cost of Rs.1000/- per Main AWC and per Mini AWCs as per GOI norms.

Important achievements during 2009-10

1. 20,10,000 children covered under Pre-School Education.
2. 5,12,630 children were admitted in the primary schools by the Anganwadi Centres under the school readiness programme.
3. A.P.State is the only State who have developed and launched an activity based Pre-school curriculum during 2009-10 to promote holistic development in children.
4. To stabilize Pre-School Education, syllabus for 11 months i.e., from June to April is developed in 3 volumes.
5. Detailed guidelines for conducting Pre-School activities are evolved.
6. Orientation programmes are conducted and trained 2200 Supervisors, 400 CDPOs, 23 PDs and 6 RDDs in July 2009 and August 2009 and 70,000 AWWs and AWHs are trained during 2008-09 and 2009-10 through 70 Training Centres.
7. Introduced Pre-school Certificate from 2009 with Date of Birth for children leaving AWC and getting admissions into Primary Schools.
8. Campaign approach to focus on importance of ECE to the parents and other stakeholders and to ensure all the

children of 3-5 years receive the ECE for overall development is taken up during September to December 2009.

Achievements during the year 2010-11

1. Monthly Calendar of Activities on Pre-School Education communicated to all AWCs during August 2010.
2. Orientation Training on usage of Pre-School material is conducted to all CDPOs and Supervisors at District Head Quarters to improve Preschool activities in AWCs.
3. Grading Anganwadi Centers basing on their capabilities and there by identify their training needs.
4. For immediate access to information and analysis of data GMIS Monitoring is introduced in Hyderabad, Kurnool and Vizianagaram Districts and proposed to scale up to all Districts.
5. Prepared the Basic Data of 80,000 AWCs and AWWs & AWHs and kept on Website.

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JUVENILE WELFARE, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES & WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

Juvenile Welfare:

- 8.12 The department endeavour 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 offence) upto the age of 18 years by providing shelter, care, protection, treatment, education, vocational skills etc., through 21 Homes run across the State, as per the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000 & AP Juvenile Justice (CPC) Rules 2003, r/w Amendment Act 2006.

Probation:

Indian law accepts the 'Repentance' or 'to plead guilty', request for exoneration of lapses/crimes committed out of ignorance and first-time offenders and it has always been a part of judicial system. Such first

offenders are placed on probation instead of committing to the jails under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. The Probation Officers visit often the probationers placed under their supervision for guiding and counselling them. This is a preventive mechanism for 'Reversion to Crime' and reduction with constant guidance and counselling by the District Probation Officers, thus reducing the crime rate in the society.

There are 29 District Probation Officers(Gr-I) and 40 Gr-II (including 8 Intake Probation Officers), having quasi-judicial functions, for implementation of Probation of offenders Act, 1958 and their work is supervised by 8 Regional Inspectors of Probation at Hyderabad District and Rural, Warangal, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Anantapur and Chittoor. The Probation work is reviewed and monitored by Chief Probation Superintendent with the assistance of Asst. Chief Probation Superintendent under the control of a Director.

Welfare of Street Children:

The Street Children is fairly an urban phenomenon in recent times. Government of India evolved a central scheme of welfare of street children in 1994 for taking up the street children programmes by voluntary sector. Government of India provides 90 % of the grant and 10 % is to be borne by the voluntary organization.

Homes functioning under the Act:

Children Homes: 6 Children Home for Boys are functioning at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kadapa, Eluru, Tirupati and Warangal. The Homes are meant for reception of 'Children in need of Care & Protection' for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

Special Homes: 3 Special Homes for Boys are functioning at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati for the juveniles who have sentenced by the Juvenile Justice Boards.

Girls Homes: Separate Homes for girls in the three categories (Special-cum-Children Home and Observation Homes for Girls) are

functioning at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tiruapti.

Observation Homes: 9 Observation Homes for Boys are functioning at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Ananthapur, Kurnool and Tirupati for temporary reception of 'juveniles in conflict with law' during the pendency of inquiry.

During their stay in the above Homes they are imparted training in vocational trades like Computers, House Wiring, Welding, Motor Mechanism, Beautician, Tailoring, Embroidery, Carpentry etc. Need based cum career oriented trades such as Operating Computers, Xerox, Fax, Public Address System and other job oriented trainings are being imparted to the children. For this objective, vocational instructors were appointed on contract basis in the Homes.

After Care Home: - One (1) After Care Home is functioning at Hyderabad for taking care and giving guidance for the rehabilitation of juveniles/children after they leave Special / Children home for enabling them to lead a honest industrious and useful life.

Non-Institutional Services: Child Guidance Bureau is functioning at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. It is meant for prevention of vagrancy and beggary in urban slum areas. It is a day care centre providing training in vocational trades. The trainees are given stipend as an incentive for undergoing training.

* * *

DISABLED WELFARE

8.13 A comprehensive law namely, Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 has been enacted and enforced in February, 1996. The law deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of the rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier free environment, provision of rehabilitation service for persons

with disabilities, institutional services and supportive social security measures like unemployment allowance, pensions etc., and grievance redressal machineries both at the Central and State levels. As per Census 2001 the disabled population in Andhra Pradesh is 13,64,991.

To look after the welfare of disabled, an independent Corporation in 1981 and a separate Department in the year 1983 were established in the state. The department is working towards implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999 and 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.

Achievements

- 2,791 posts were filled up due to extension of Special Recruitment Drive for filling of the backlog vacancies reserved for disabled up to 31.3.2010.
- Action is taken for providing laptops to visually challenged students as an assistive device for promoting access to quality education and enhancing their professional skills. Applications received are being processed.
- Orthopaedically handicapped students pursuing professional courses were given direct loans for procuring motorized 3 wheeler scooters treating them as assistive devices.
- Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the country to have update the D.Ed., curriculum incorporating the requirements of children with special needs to promote inclusive education w.e.f. 2009-2010.
- As most of the disabilities could have been avoided and can be prevented, the department has launched an Awareness Campaign to bring about behavioural change involving the department of Women Development & Child Welfare, department of Disabled Welfare and Senior Citizens, NGOs etc.

Programmes Implemented

Education:

- Maintenance of 40 hostels and 3 homes with a sanctioned strength of 4,215.
- 11 Residential Schools (6 for Hearing Impaired and 5 for Visually Impaired) with a sanctioned strength of 1740.
- 2 Residential Junior Colleges, one for hearing impaired and another for visually impaired with a sanctioned strength of 60 each.
- 6 KGBV schools for disabled girls.
- A Training Centre to train the teachers of visually impaired persons is established and functioning in Hyderabad.
- Tuition fee reimbursement to the students studying Post metric courses.
- Sanction of pre and postmatric scholarships to 8,809 students studying 1st to P.G. and Professional Courses during 2009-10.
- Sanction of scholarships to M.R. Students.
- Supply of Note Books to Hostel inmates.

Social Security

- Sanction of subsidy of Rs.3000/- to the disabled persons under Economic Rehabilitation Scheme - 2150 benefitted during 2009-10.
- Sanction of Incentive Awards for marriages between disabled and normal persons @ Rs.10,000/-. 324 persons were awarded during 2009-10.
- Sanction of Petrol subsidy to the disabled persons who are having motorized vehicles.

A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation

The Corporation manages 14 TCPCs, 5 ALMU centre, 8 Caliper Centres, 5 Hearing Aid Centres, 1 Sound library and Braille Press in the State. In order to help the disabled in their rehabilitation, the Corporation has taken up the following programmes:

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 is supplying Aids and Appliances ie., Tricycles, Wheel Chairs, Crutches, Walking Sticks, Try Pods (Hand Sticks), Calipers, Artificial Limbs and Hearing Aids etc.,

ii) Sound Library:

Under this scheme, the A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation is supplying Tape Recorders and cassettes with lessons recorded for intermediate and above classes to visually disabled students for prosecution of their studies.

iii) Braille Press:

Under this scheme, the Corporation prints and supplies the braille books to school going visually disabled students from 1st Class to 10th Class.

iv) Investments in APVCC :

There are 12 T.C.P.Cs in the State which are functioning to impart vocational training to the disabled persons for skill development. New training programmes i.e., offset printing, DTP, Motor winding, Journalism, Cell Phone servicing, Computer training etc., have been continued through ITI and Non-ITI trades, and it is proposed to introduce new schemes like coaching for competitive examinations and creation of cell for mobilizing the disabled persons for providing job opportunities in private and public sector.

v) Managerial Subsidy :

Managerial subsidy is provided for Rehabilitation and supply of Prosthetic Aids, Educational Aids and Investments (Training Programme).

* * *

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

8.14 Backward Classes population falls under 135 communities 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 etc.

Government is implementing several welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the Backward classes people. The details of the programmes are -

Hostels: Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to Backward Classes and enabling them to pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 1,422 Govt. B.C. hostels, (1,102 hostels for boys and 320 hostels for girls) including 14 hostels for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes. A total strength of 1,78,969 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2009-10 and 1,70,511 have been admitted during 2010-11. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for the purpose of Social Integration. Out of 1,422 hostels, 807 hostels are located in Government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 136 buildings are under construction under Matching Grant Programme and under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide a clean and healthy atmosphere to the boarders of hostels. Still 479 buildings are to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges @ Rs.475/- per month per boarder for III to VII class, and Rs.535/- per month per boarder for VIII to X class, besides 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 8.21

Table 8.21 Results of X Class Students in B.C. Welfare Hostels		
Year	Results in Hostels (%)	State Average (%)
2005	77.67	72.41
2006	77.75	73.16
2007	78.36	71.65
2008	83.32	75.47
2009	85.46	78.82
2010	88.09	81.67
<i>Source: Backward Classes Welfare Department</i>		

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. Admitted strength during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is 14,782 and 15,763 respectively.

Results of X Class Students in Residential Schools are shown in the Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Results of X Class Students in B.C. Welfare Residential Schools		
Year	Results in Res. Schools (%)	State Average (%)
2005	98.93	72.41
2006	99.60	73.16
2007	99.54	71.65
2008	99.24	75.47
2009	99.60	78.82
2010	99.84	81.67
<i>Source: Backward Classes Welfare Department</i>		

Post-Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to BC students

Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee and Spl. Fee to all eligible BC Students are sanctioned on par with Social Welfare Dept., for category "A" students from the year 2008-09. The income limit of Parents / Guardians of BC Students for getting scholarships and other educational benefits has been revised. The ceiling of Rs.33,500/- per annum for getting scholarships in non professional courses and the ceiling of Rs.44,500/- per annum for obtaining scholarships in Professional courses has been enhanced to Rs.1,00,000/- per annum for both professional and non

professional courses. Further, the scholarship rates have been enhanced on par with Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Departments. 6,21,000 BC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships during the year 2009-10 and 10,57,664 left over students of 2009-10 were sanctioned during 2010-11 upto November 2010. Similarly, 7,41,000 BC students have been sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2009-10 and 14,01,085 left over students of 2009-10 were sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2010-11 upto November 2010.

Post-Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC students

The scheme "EBC Post-Matric Scholarships including reimbursement of tuition fees" has been transferred from Higher Education Department to Backward Classes Welfare Department. All eligible EBC students within the income ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarship and Fee Reimbursement.

3,811 EBC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships during the year 2009-10. Similarly 1,76,000 EBC students have been sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2009-10 and 2,52,270 left over students of 2009-10 were sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2010-11 upto November 2010.

College Girls Hostels

To encourage the BC Girls to pursue higher education, 300 new BC College girls' hostels have been sanctioned @ one in each Assembly constituency in the State with a sanctioned strength of 100 boarders per hostel during the year 2008-09.

Out of 323 hostels (23 BC Girls Hostels were permitted to be converted as College Girls Hostels during the year 2005-06, but only 15 College Girls Hostels were converted and 300 College Girls Hostels were sanctioned during 2008-09). 280 hostels have been started upto November 2010 with an admitted strength of 13,327.

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, who are appearing for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, State Group-I, Group-II and other examinations. From the year 2007-08, new courses in the BPO sector have been started in the AP Study Circles. Training in medical transcription and Computer animation skills have been started in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Anantapur Study circles for 60 students in each course and also industrial automation course was started for B.E., B.Tech and Diploma holders at Hyderabad. 2952 students got benefit during the year 2009-10 and 3119 students were benefited during the year 2010-11 upto November 2010.

The welfare schemes for providing self employment to poor families belonging to B.C. Community are being implemented through the following institutions which function under the control of B.C.Welfare Department.

1. A.P.Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
2. A.P.Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
3. A.P. Nayee Brahmins Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
4. A.P.Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
5. A.P. Sagara (Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
6. A.P.Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad,
7. A.P. Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
8. A.P.Bhatraju Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad

The schemes being implemented through each of the above institutions are furnished hereunder.

A.P.Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad

The A.P.Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad was established in the year 1974 for the economic

upliftment of the Backward Classes in the state. The Corporation is implementing the schemes of i) Margin Money and ii) Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana.

i) Margin Money (2010-11):

Margin Money Scheme is aimed at providing financial assistance to the B.C. beneficiaries in the Activities under Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Small Business and Industry, Service and Transport Sectors. The scheme was implemented upto the year 2007-08 with 20% Margin Money from Corporation, 70% Bank Loan and 10% Beneficiary Contribution.

From the year 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented on the following pattern as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing loan by the Corporations and to implement the schemes by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks.

- Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary.
- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution.
- 40% or balance unit cost as Bank Loan.
- The benefit of the scheme of “Pavala Vaddi” as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extended to the bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

During the year 2010-11 (upto November, 2010), 2500 beneficiaries have been covered under Margin Money scheme with a total value of Rs.500.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 250.00 lakhs is the subsidy provided by the corporation, Rs.200.00 lakhs loan from the banks and Rs.50.00 lakhs beneficiary contribution.

ii) Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana (2010-11):

Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana scheme was launched during the year 2005-06 with the aim to provide financial assistance to the B.C.Artisans/ B.C.Occupational Groups in urban areas. The scheme is being implemented for a period of five (6) years from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

The scheme was implemented upto 2007-08 with the funding pattern of 20% as Term Loan by the Corporation, 70% by the

Commercial Banks and 10% as Beneficiary Contribution.

From the year 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented on the following pattern by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks.

- Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary.
- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution.
- 40% or balance unit cost as Bank Loan.
- The benefit of the scheme of “Pavala Vaddi” as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extended to the bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

During the year 2010-11 (upto November, 2010), 2500 beneficiaries have been covered under Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana scheme with a total value of Rs.1000.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs is the subsidy provided by the corporation, Rs.400.00 lakhs loan from the banks and Rs.100.00 lakhs beneficiary contribution.

Schemes implemented through the 7 Federations:

A) Schemes for the benefit of individuals families

The only one scheme being implemented for the welfare of the individual families of different communities covered by seven Federations is a common one and it is Financial Assistance Scheme. The pattern of the scheme is as follows:

1. It is implemented taking one society comprising 15 members as one unit
2. Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.75,000/- per society.
3. 10% of the unit cost – Rs.15,000/- as beneficiary contribution.
4. 40% or balance unit cost – Rs.60,000/- as Bank Loan.
5. The benefit of the scheme of “Pavala Vaddi” as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extended to the bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

Financial Assistance is being provided by the seven Federations for the year 2010-11 on the following pattern for each of the Federation:

Rs.lakhs

No.of Societies / beneficiaries Covered	34 societies /510 members
Subsidy provided by the Corporation	25.00
Loan from the Banks	20.00
Beneficiary Contribution	5.00
Total value of assistance	50.00

B) Schemes for the benefit of community

Construction of Dhobighats is implemented through A.P.Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation with a unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs comprising of Rs.1,80,000/- Subsidy and Rs.20,000/- Beneficiary Contribution. During the year 2010-11, assistance is being provided to 14 dhobighats with a total cost of Rs.28.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.25.20 lakhs is subsidy provided by the corporation and Rs.2.80 lakhs is beneficiary contribution.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

8.15 The Scheduled Caste Population in Andhra Pradesh has increased from 105.92 lakhs in 1991 to 123.39 lakhs in 2001 registering a growth of 16.50 percent. As per the Census 2001, the Scheduled Castes population forms 16.19 per cent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh. 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, lower than the all India percent of 54.69 for SCs.

The principal objectives of Social Welfare Department are to look after the Educational Advancement, Socio-Economic Development, Welfare and Protection of Scheduled Castes.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP):

Under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan it has been imperative for all the Government

Departments to earmark 16.2 % of their Plan Outlay i.e. in proportion to the SC population in the State, exclusively for the development of SCs.

A Nodal Agency under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (SW) and an Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister review the allocations and expenditure under SCSP.

The SCSP outlay for 2010-11 is Rs. 6131.39 Crores.

Educational Programs:

HOSTELS: During 2010-11, there are 2,358 hostels (Boys 1,640 and Girls 718) in the State with an intake of 2.46 lakhs. Government have enhanced the mess charges in Govt. Hostels from Rs.338/- p.m. to Rs.475/- p.m. for boarders up to 7th class and from Rs.412/- p.m. to Rs.535/- p.m. for boarders from 8th to 10th class from the academic year, 2008-09. The cosmetic charges given to hostel boarders are also increased from Rs.22/- to Rs.50/- for boys and from Rs.40/- to Rs.75/- for girls. The stitching charges are increased from Rs.20/- per pair to Rs. 40/- per pair. Hair cut charges are increased from Rs.5/- to Rs.12/-. The number of dresses supplied is increased from 2 to 4 dresses per annum per boarder from the year 2008-09. Government has also taken up construction of Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes (IWHC) to provide better amenities including spacious rooms, kitchen gardens etc. 120 IWHCs were taken up in I Phase. It is proposed to take up 454 such IWHCs in phased manner in future so as to accommodate SC, ST, BC Hostel boarders presently staying in private Hostel buildings in IWHCs.

Samkshema Bata: An innovative exercise was taken up with Ministers and MLAs of the State Government personally visiting Social Welfare Hostels to list out the repairs to be taken up in the hostels. For repairs of Government Hostel Buildings and to provide infrastructure facilities an amount of Rs.50 crores was provided, i.e, Rs. 35 crores for repairs and Rs.15 crores for construction of new toilets and bathrooms for hostel boarders @ 1:10 boarders. 1910 works have been taken up, out of which 1457 works have been

completed and the remaining works are in progress.

Ananda Nilayams: At present, there are 79 Ananda Nilayams functioning in the State.

50 percent of the seats in Ananda Nilayams are filled up with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent with the 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. The details of Ananda Nilayams are shown in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23				
Ananda Nilayams				
(Numbers)				
Year	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
2005-06	79	4061	3189	7250
2006-07	79	3475	3180	6655
2007-08	79	3709	3236	6945
2008-09	79	4100	3263	7363
2009-10	79	3962	3275	7237
2010-11	79	3782	3183	6965

Source: Social Welfare Department

RESULTS: There has been considerable improvement in the results of 10th class in Social Welfare Hostels. During March 2010, 26,272 students appeared for SSC Examinations and 22,430 students passed in the State. The overall pass percentage is 85.37 as against the State average of 81.63. During the year 2010-11, 2391 S.C. boarders who obtained good marks in SSC were admitted in reputed Junior Colleges. SSC results of students in Social Welfare hostels are shown in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24				
SSC Results of Students in SW Hostels				
Year	Appeared	Passed	% of hostel results	% of State Average
2005	19299	14478	75.02	72.41
2006	23742	18101	76.24	73.16
2007	22250	17286	77.69	71.36
2008	22072	17728	80.31	75.31
2009	24482	20518	83.81	78.83
2010	26272	22430	85.37	81.63

Source: Social Welfare Department

Colleges Hostels: Prior to 2009-10, there were 152 Scheduled Caste College Hostels (71 for Boys and 81 for Girls) functioning with an intake of 100 students for each hostel. 24,724 students are admitted in the hostels during 2010-11. Government is providing electricity charges, house rent, water charges and scholarships. The students themselves are maintaining the mess through mess committees. Government have sanctioned 400 college hostels i.e., 200 for boys and 200 for girls during 2009-10.

Post-Matric Scholarships: Residential and Non-Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible Post-Matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. This scholarship amount includes maintenance charges for the students and non-refundable fee payable to the institution, expenses on study tours and typing charges of thesis etc. The existing income ceiling for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships is Rs.1.00 lakh per annum from the year 2008-09. SC Research scholars in M.Phil course will get a fellowship of Rs.500/- per month and Rs.1000/- per annum towards contingent expenditure on data collection, etc. The Scheduled Caste Research Scholars in Ph.D. Course would be sanctioned a sum of Rs.600/- per month towards maintenance and Rs.1,500/- per annum towards contingencies. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.650.62 Crores is provided to cover an anticipated number of 6.5 lakh 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 the information in the public domain.

Distribution of House Sites: The income ceiling for allotment of house sites to weaker section families, free of cost, is Rs.20,000/- (Rural) and Rs. 28,000/- (Urban) per annum. Each family is eligible for allotment to an extent of 3 cents of wetland or 5 cents of dry land or 60 sq. yards per family in urban areas towards house sites. In the Acquisition Programme, land is also allotted for common purposes like internal roads, schools, community halls etc.

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%

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.60.00 Crores was provided in Budget.

Under INDIRAMMA programme, 4,13,764 house sites were provided under phase I, 4,79,562 house sites were distributed under phase II upto September, 2010 and 2,42,077 house sites have been distributed so far under Indiramma Programme 3rd Phase.

ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED CASTES COOP.FINANCE CORP. 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 the members of Scheduled Castes to earn a better living and helps them to improve their standard of living.
- To undertake programs of employment oriented Cottage and Small Scale Industries etc., by providing technical know-how, Managerial Assistance and Financial Assistance, which may be required to achieve the above objectives.

SC Action Plans are prepared keeping in view of the resources, to assist maximum number of poor SC beneficiaries under various Economic Developmental 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 the poor SC beneficiaries.

During 2009-10, an amount of Rs 511.09 crores was provided towards financial assistance for the benefit of 3,54,938 SC beneficiaries. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 334.77 crores was provided towards

financial assistance for the benefit of 2,07,600 SC beneficiaries up to October,10.

Investments:

The Corporation since inception (1974 to 2009-10), grounded several Economic Support Programmes for the benefit of 49,63,135 Scheduled Caste families with an outlay of Rs. 4125.68 Crores. The Corporation has adopted model schemes to serve as incentives to the prospective Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and the District Societies have been allowed to take up any new scheme which is viable and feasible. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.13.00 crores is allocated by Government of India and Rs. 15.00 crores is allocated by Government of Andhra Pradesh towards Share Capital.

Government of Andhra Pradesh announced loan waiver with interest upto Rs. 1.00 Lakh per beneficiary and all Welfare Corporations shall act as facilitators to obtain institutional finance duly providing Rs. 30,000/- or 50% of the scheme cost whichever is less as subsidy.

Special Central Assistance(SCA):

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 being utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items, like making the schemes really bankable and effective and to provide infrastructure to meet backward and forward linkages at District level. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 60.00 Crores is allocated under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan.

Economic Support Program:

Many of the SC families have been assigned agriculture lands but the income derived from such land is very meagre. It is therefore, essential to provide irrigation facilities to these lands to enable the assignees to reap maximum benefit. An emphasis is made to cover these lands by providing irrigation facilities, Land Development, Horticulture and Minor Irrigation etc., in the Action Plan for 2010-11.

Pavala Vaddi

Pavala Vaddi scheme is extended to the 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 upto Rs. 18,000/- in recent years. It is expected to reach upto Rs. 50,000/- in the current Action Plan of 2010-11 with a view to attain sustainable income to poor SC beneficiaries.

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TRIBAL WELFARE

8.16 The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2001 Census is 50.24 lakhs constituting about 6.59% of the total population of the State. The Scheduled areas extend over 31,485.34 sq.kms which is about 11% of total area of the State with 5,938 villages distributed in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar districts. There are no scheduled areas in other districts. There are 35 ST communities living in the State. Of the 50.24 lakhs tribal population, 30.47 lakhs are found in the above mentioned 9 districts. The remaining tribal population of 19.77 lakhs is distributed in the other districts. Areas inhabited by primitive tribal groups and remote areas of the ITDAs and MADAs are by and large lacking in necessary infrastructural facilities required for a minimum standard of living. The availability of infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas is far below the State and National averages. The General Literacy rate is 60.5 as per 2001 Census, while the ST literacy is 37.04.

Tribal Welfare Department was established in 1962 with an objective to assist the tribal population in the field of education, economic development and other programs. Tribal development did not get translated into a definite program of action till the 4th Plan period until the socio-economic development of STs was accepted as a general goal. The concept of tribal sub-plan strategy was evolved after a detailed comprehensive

review of the tribal problem was taken during V Five Year Plan. For implementation of the strategy, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) were conceived. During VI Five Year Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration and for still smaller areas the cluster approach was adopted. Now there are 41 MADA Pockets and 17 Clusters. During VII Five Year Plan the programs were extended to Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs) also. By the end of IX Plan, the Program priorities of Tribal Welfare Department are provision of incentives to students by way of free boarding and lodging for hostellers and package of incentives like supply of text books, note books, dresses etc. For the first time, 82 Primary Health Centers were sanctioned during 2004 exclusively for tribal areas to improve access to primary health care. All efforts are being made to ensure that all the tribal habitations are provided with safe drinking water.

Government accorded high priority for the accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio economic development programs. Major focus is on Education, Health and Land based schemes.

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute (TCR & TI):

Established in the year 1963 as per the recommendations of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (appointed by President of India) under the Chairmanship of Sri U.N. Dhebar. The key functions of the institute are to conduct ethnographic studies on tribes of AP, carryout socio economic and bench mark surveys, formulate perspective plans for integrated tribal development agencies (ITDAs) and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and impart various types of orientation trainings to officials and non officials engaged in tribal development.

Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC):

Efforts to eliminate exploitation by private traders are being continued. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam is purchasing minor forest produce with

monopoly rights in 38 items.

A.P. Scheduled Tribe Co-Operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR):

The A.P. Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR) is providing margin money needed for the tribals to draw institutional finance for the economic development programs.

Tribal Welfare Engineering Wing:

A separate Engineering wing has been established and functioning with effect from 1985, exclusively for Tribal Welfare Department, to attend to the works program in tribal areas. With the creation of a separate Engineering wing the erstwhile tribal engineering sectors functioning under Girijan Cooperative Corporation and ITDAs, have been reorganized and merged with TW Engineering Wing by transferring all posts carried by those sectors. The key functions are to construct Ashram Schools, Hostels, Residential schools/ITIs/Polytechnics/Degree Colleges, formation of roads in agency areas, Construction of Community and Individual latrines and other deposit works sponsored by other agencies. Now the TW Engineering Wing is headed by Engineer in Chief. There are 3 Circles headed by Superintending Engineers, 9 Divisions headed by Executive Engineers, 40 Sub Divisions headed by Dy. Executive Engineers and 135 Assistant Executive Engineers to execute the works program in tribal areas.

A.P. Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam):

This society is established in the year 1999 after bifurcation from A.P. Residential Educational Institutions Society. The main objective is to take care of enrolment and retention of tribal children and improvement in the quality of education. It shall be responsible for the effective management of the institutions and latter renamed as GURUKULAM by the Government.

A.P. Tribal Power Company Limited (TRIPCO):

Government of Andhra Pradesh promoted Tribal Power Company to establish, generate and operate Mini Hydel Power Projects and other non conventional power projects like

Solar, Bio-mass etc., in tribal areas. Projects will be owned and managed by local tribals constituted into a project committee.

A.P. Tribal Mining (Pvt) Ltd. (TRIMCO):

Tribal Mining limited was established under companies Act 1956 during the year 2001 as Joint Venture Company (JVC) of AP TRICOR (74%) and APMDC (26%). The objective is to facilitate mining operations in tribal areas for the benefit of tribals by framing Tribal Mining Cooperative Societies, and providing Safe and scientific mining methods to the tribals.

Achievements during 2010-11 under different programmes:

Ashram Schools & Hostels

Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 599 Ashram Schools with strength of 1,41,971. 442 Hostels with a strength of 77,420 and 4,317 Girijana Vidya Vikasa Kendras (Single Teacher Schools) renamed as Government Primary Schools (TW) with a strength of 1,01,852. 81% of students passed SSC exams held in March, 2010.

Gurukulam

272 institutions are being run by Gurukulam (APTWREIS). Out of which, 72 are residential schools, 2 Upgraded Residential Jr. Colleges, 49 Residential Jr. Colleges, 3 Schools of Excellence, 3 Jr. Colleges of Excellence, 41 Mini-Gurukulams and 102 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are functioning with a student strength of 73,081. 93% of students in TW Residential Schools passed in SSC Public Examinations held in March, 2010.

Pre Matric Scholarships

6,058 ST students studying in 112 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. 265 ST students are studying in Hyderabad Public Schools and receiving quality education during this year.

Post Matric Scholarships

During 2010-11, scholarships sanctioned to 1,46,148 students incurring an expenditure

of Rs. 106.79 cr. upto December, 2010.

Economic Support Schemes

During the year 2010-11, TRICOR has prepared an action plan with an out lay of Rs.100.12 cr. to benefit 1,68,650 ST beneficiaries under economic support schemes including training and employment generation programs. An amount of Rs.29.35 cr. was spent covering 77,098 ST beneficiaries.

Subsidy: Subsidy 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 lakhs will be assisted by specialized agencies under Industries & Commerce department.

Coffee Project: Coffee plantation including pepper was taken up in 10,726 acres and Silver Oak in 5012 acres with an expenditure of Rs. 1151.13 lakhs in ITDA, Paderu.

Rubber Project: During the current year, plantations were taken up in 450.7 acres with an expenditure of Rs. 150.43 lakhs in R.C.Varam ITDA area.

Organic farming project: The Organic farming project is under implementation in 3 ITDAs i.e., Seethampeta, Eturunagaram and Bhadrachalam. The project is jointly funded by TW department and Horticulture department. An amount of Rs. 101.49 lakhs was spent to benefit 3,761 ST beneficiaries.

Tribal Welfare – NREGS convergence

Plantations: To improve the socio-economic conditions of tribal farmers belonging to BPL families, horticulture plantations have been taken up, which helps in creating productive assets, ensuring sustainable source of income, reduce soil degradation and protect environment.

Engineering works:

272 gram panchayat buildings are taken up in ITDA areas with a total estimated cost of Rs. 37.67 cr. The works are in progress. 294 checkdams taken up to provide minor irrigation facilities in tribal areas with a cost of Rs. 43.06 cr. 2318 road works with a cost of Rs. 391.46 cr. are taken up to provide road connectivity to unconnected ST habitations.

Land Development: The lands recognized under RoFR Act are proposed to be developed under 'RoFR Land Development programme of MGNREGS' thus providing wage employment

to poor tribal farmers as well as giving them an opportunity to develop their own lands. In the first phase, 1.6 lakh acres are proposed to be fully developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 310.00 cr.

Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (RoFR)

Total 3,30,143 claims were received covering 19,65,741 acres, and 1,67,582 certificates of titles were issued covering 14,44,049 acres so far.

Girijan Co-operative Corporation

The activity wise performance upto November, 2010 is shown in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25		
Performance of GCC during 2010-11		
(Rs. Lakhs)		
Activity	Annual Target	Achievement
Purchase of NTFP	1867.60	638.02
Sales of ECs & other DRs	22,500.00	11,652.54
Credit Disbursement	600.00	244.01
Credit Recovery	772.00	56.53
Sale of Value Added Products	2,500.00	1023.09
Total	28,239.60	13,614.19

Source: Tribal Welfare Department

Mini Hydel Projects

3 Mini Hydel Power Projects have been taken up at Vetamamidi, Pinjarikonda and Mitlapalem in ITDA R.C.Varam and East Godavari Districts. The Vetamamidi project is at the commissioning stage and other two projects are at various levels of progress.

Infrastructure

Out of 36 works of additional accommodation for girls ashram schools sanctioned under RIDF XIII, so far 24 have been completed and remaining are under progress.

Out of 77 road works sanctioned under RIDF-XIV (NABARD), so far 48 works are completed and remaining are under progress. 29 TW Residential School buildings and 1 B.Ed college building works sanctioned under RIDF XIV are under progress.

Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 206.77 cr. In April 2010 for construction of 42 ashram schools for ST boys/girls in naxal affected district of Khammam. These works are in progress.

Land Transfer Regulations:

76,770 cases were detected, 74,978 cases were disposed and 36,517 cases were decided in favour of STs.

Dr. Y.S.Rajashekar Reddy Study Circle for STs:

Study Circle cum Pre-Examination-Training Centre sanctioned by Government in September, 2009 is functioning to cater to the training needs of the educated tribal youth in the State with a sanctioned strength of 100 seats.

Tribal Sub Plan

The Apex Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister met in July 2010 reviewed the implementation of TSP in the state.

During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2529.20 cr. was allocated towards TSP which is 6.77% in the state plan allocation.

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MINORITIES WELFARE

8.17 India is a vast nation with a fabric like interwoven society with many religious and ways of life. As a secular country, Govt's endeavor has always been to ensure carrying its entire population, including the Minorities, on the path of progress. The Schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure the upliftment of Minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. The advancement of Minorities requires attention from several angles. As per 2001 Census, the population of Minorities in our state is around 82.00 lakhs, which constitutes over 11 % of the total population of the State. The population of Minorities is generally urban-based. A large segment of Minority population is living below poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic support schemes has also been very low. The Minorities in general and their women counterparts in particular, have been highly backward, both educationally and economically. The Main problems of Minorities and the Governmental intervention are attempted in the following areas:

- Economic Development;
- Women Development;
- Educational Development;

- Protection and Development of Wakf Properties;
- Protection and Development of Urdu Language;
- Social & Cultural Development; and
- Removing the sense of discrimination.

Various initiatives taken by the Government for the overall development of the Minorities are briefed below:-

Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission:

The A.P. State Minorities Commission was constituted in 1979. Subsequently, it was enacted as the A.P. State Minorities Commission Act, 1998. The Minorities Commission is looking into specific issues being faced by Minority Community.

Andhra Pradesh Urdu Academy:

The Urdu Academy of Andhra Pradesh was established in the year 1975 for promotion of Urdu Language. The Urdu Academy provides Grant-in-Aid for the following Schemes during the financial year 2010-11:

- Preserving/Promotion of Urdu Language;
- Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarships to Urdu Medium Students.
- Fees Reimbursement of Urdu Medium Students.
- Vocational Training in Urdu Computer Education by Urdu Academy
- Generating Awareness about Plan Schemes of Minorities Welfare Department and other Institutions among minorities.

Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd and A.P. State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in the year 1985, to assist the weaker sections of Minorities viz., Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis etc., for their socio economic development through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy component for the schemes viz. i) Economic Assistance for setting up Businesses, Industrial, Service, Agriculture and allied viable activities and Grant-in-Aid for welfare Schemes. A separate Corporation viz., Andhra Pradesh State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation has been

established in 2009 for welfare of weaker sections of Christians.

Activities during 2010-11(upto 30-09-2010):

- Under the Economic Assistance (Bankable) Scheme during the year 2009-10, (2000) beneficiaries were assisted with Margin Money of Rs.500.00 lakhs. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.705.00 lakhs has been provided for implementing the scheme.
- For the Pre and Post Matric Scholarships Government has allocated an amount of Rs.75.00 crores for implementing the scheme on saturation basis during 2009-10. During the Year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.80.00 crores has been allocated.
- For Training and Employment programme, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been allocated for implementation of the scheme during 2010-11.
- Under Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during 2009-10, an amount of Rs.72.75 crores has been allocated for implementing the scheme on saturation basis. For 2010-11, an amount of Rs.80.00 crores has been allocated.
- Under Maintenance of Pre and Post Matric Hostels and Residential Schools for Minorities, an amount of Rs.4.00 crores has been provided for maintenance purpose.

Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board:

Government have sanctioned Rs.72.97 crores for the Wakf Board from 1995-96 to 2009-10 for various schemes like Repair and Maintenance of Wakf Institutions, Revolving Fund 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 to Poor Muslim Girls, Maintenance assistance to Muslim Divorced Families etc. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided to Wakf Board for implementation of the schemes.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (C.E.D.M.)

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities has been implementing an integrated Project on Improving the

Classroom Performance of School Children belonging to Minorities. Under the scheme, the Centre provides free special coaching in Maths, Science, English, Telugu, Social Studies and Urdu to X class Urdu / Telugu medium minority students at 110 free coaching centres established in 16 districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Ananathapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna and Nellore and also provides free workbooks, question banks and test papers to Urdu medium coaching and non-coaching students in all districts. Free special coaching is offered in Maths, English, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Commerce and Economics to Inter Urdu medium students in city and districts. Provides counselling and guidance, prepares books, workbooks and question banks for X class Urdu medium students and also provides free coaching to intermediate Urdu medium students at 3 coaching centres at Karimnagar, Kadiri and Kosgi.

For improving the Minorities Candidates in Competitive Examinations, CEDM has been conducting free coaching facility to the Minority candidates in services like SGT, UPT, TTC, SEEP, EAMCET & EDCET.

In the Higher Services like civil services preliminary examinations, three candidates are qualified and 19 were in Group I Preliminary though the Centre is not providing coaching for mains examination.

This centre is also providing Foundation Course for various competitive examinations, free coaching to job seeking competitive examinations – UPSC Civil Services, APPSC Group I, II, III and IV examinations, APPSC Lecturers and Junior Lecturers examinations, APPSC Junior Civil Judges' Written Test, NET, BSRB, SSC, DSC and Police Sub-Inspectors examination, free coaching to admission seeking competitive examinations for various jobs.

Dairatul Maarif-il - Osmania

Dairatul Maarif-il-Osmania is one of the leading institutions of India, which carries out research on Arabic works written during the classical and mediaeval era. Each and every

work selected goes through the process of careful transcription and diligent collation of different manuscripts available by a team of renowned scholars before it goes for printing and publication. The Dairatul Maarif-il-Osmania has so far published about 175 works of seminal importance all being welcomed warmly by the world of learning.

The Dairatul Maarif-il-Osmania is an autonomous body. The Executive Committee looks after the policy matters, administration and the budgetary allocations and the Literary Committee editing and publication programme.

A.P.State Haj Committee:

To perform religious duties, thousands of Muslims of the State proceed to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to perform Haj. The Haj Committee constituted by the Government has been providing all the required facilities to Hajjis. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided as Grant-in-Aid to the Andhra Pradesh State Haj Committee during the year 2010-11.

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YOUTH SERVICES

8.18 Youth Welfare Programs are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth. The programmes are categorized as a) Providing Self Employment to the un-employed youth, b) Training to provide employment and c) Other participatory programmes. Rajiv Yuvasakthi Programme is implemented to provide financial assistance, to create self employment opportunities to the eligible un-employed youth to establish Self Employment units in Industry, Service and Business Sectors. Suitable Training Programmes are designed and implemented as per the market demand and needs of the youth to make them employable in association with the Industry.

Skill Development Training Programmes:

The Department of Youth Services is organizing Skill Development training programme in construction related trades through National Academy of Construction

under Rajiv Udyoga Sree Programme during 2010-11. The training is imparted to 5000 candidates in following construction related trades:

Masonry
Plumbing & Sanitation
Electrical & House wiring
Painting & Decoration
Bar Bending
Welding
Form Work Carpentry
General work supervisor
Land Surveyor
Store Keeper
Curtain Making & Tailoring

The duration of the Training ranges from 2 to 3 months and candidates with minimum educational qualification are identified for the training. The training programme is residential and free, Food and Accommodation is provided to the trainees during the training period. National Academy of Construction is providing uniform and toolkit to the trainees at free of cost and also providing placements after successful completion to the trainees. The curtain making and tailoring training is designed for Women candidates and after completion of the training the candidates will be provided Sewing Machines by National Academy of Construction.

The training programme was commenced in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam, Nellore, Kadapa, Ananthapur, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Medak Districts and in remaining Districts the selection of the candidates is in progress.

Orientation Classes for the Unemployed Youth for Career Opportunities and Personality Development:

Career orientation classes are conducted to the un-employed youth who posses 10th class/ Inter /Degree/ P.G. Qualifications so as to give them counseling for personality development and to build confidence to face interview either in public or corporate sectors.

The services of eminent Psychologists / Counsellors are utilised in giving counseling to the youth in the Districts. Resource

persons from 2 to 3 banks, 4 to 5 toppers in different Competitive Examinations and suitable resource persons from private study circles have been attached to interact with the candidates. Schools / Colleges / Youth Organizations TTDC/ Mahila Pranganam etc., are used to impart the training programmes.

The orientation classes have been conducted for 1088 candidates in 15 Districts and the 1st phase of training programme is completed by November, 2010. After giving orientation to the unemployed youth, 30% of the youth shall be given skill development training and assistance will be given to them for proper placements.

Rajiv Yuvashakthi Programme:

Rajiv Yuvashakthi, an employment generation programme was taken up by Government of Andhra Pradesh for the benefit of unemployed youth. Three types of schemes are being implemented under this self employment programme viz., Individual (Rs. 1.00 Lakh), Group (Rs. 3.00 to 5.00 Lakhs) and Petty business (Rs. 0.50 Lakh) with 20% subsidy, 10% beneficiary contribution and 70% bank loan.

During the year 2010-11, the programme is taken up to assist 5,000 beneficiaries with a total project cost of Rs.50.00 crores, out of which Rs.10.00 crores is subsidy provided by the Government, Rs.35.00 crores bank loan and Rs.5.00 crores beneficiaries contribution. Achievements under Rajiv Yuvashakthi Programme are given in Annexure 8.13.

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HOUSING

8.19 Housing constitutes a very basic requirement for human survival. Possession of a permanent own house assumes great significance in providing a life of secure identity, dignified and confident living.

Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in implementing "Housing for all" duly aiming at the objectives of National Housing Policy of "Shelter for all" and committed to making "Housing for all" a reality. Key principles followed in implementing the housing program are:

- Providing affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for Economically Weaker Sections.
- Facilitating access to affordable housing for the Lower Income Groups both in rural and urban areas.
- Complementing construction of housing with provision of basic services to ensure clean and comfortable Cities and Towns.

The pioneering effort of the Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) in motivating and educating beneficiaries and introducing the concept of "Self-Help and Mutual-Help" has succeeded not only in creating awareness among the beneficiaries to drive away from exploitation by middlemen and in reducing the cost of construction by adoption of Cost-Effective and Eco-Friendly Technologies, but also helped in capacity building and utilization of human resources among rural and urban poor. The introduction of Beneficiaries' Melas and pre-construction orientation programs helped immensely in increasing the willing participation of the beneficiaries.

To meet the demand of building materials and also to minimize the cost of construction, APSHCL is encouraging the production and usage of Cost Effective and Eco Friendly materials by the beneficiaries. 89 Nirmithi Kendras/ Sub Nirmithi Kendras were established all over the State for spreading the use of such materials and technologies. So far, about Rs.400.00 Crores worth of 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.

Weaker Section Housing Program

Under Weaker Section Housing Program, since inception till the end of 31st March 2010 about 95,22,146 houses have been completed comprising of 87,57,084 in rural areas and 7,65,062 in urban areas. During the year 2010-11 (up to September, 2010) 2,50,854 houses have been completed, of which 2,33,265 are in rural areas and 17,589 are in urban areas. Year wise achievements are given in Annexure 8.14.

Rajiv Swagruha

Government launched “Rajiv Swagruha” an urban housing programme in 2007 for providing affordable housing to the moderate income group for implementation in all the municipalities and municipal corporations in the State. The main object of Rajiv Swagruha Programme is to make available the houses / flats to the moderate income group at cost 25% less 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, No budgetary support by the Government.

Demand survey conducted in March – April 2007 got a total of 1.76 lakhs applications. The net demand arrived at 1,74,748. It was targeted to ground these houses / flats. Government established 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 the municipal corporations and independent houses in other municipalities while developing Integrated Townships. Pattern of constructions are G+5 to G+20 and Independent.

Townships grounded / progress:

The construction of townships at 24 project sites in the State is under progress covering 46,833 units with project cost of Rs.8,351 Crores. It is programmed to take up these houses in phases. In the first phase, construction of 16,684 units with a project cost of Rs.2,858 Crores has been taken up. Construction of 1140 flats at Chandanagar has been completed.

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RURAL WATER SUPPLY (RWS)

8.20 The Government is determined to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas with the following objectives:

- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations.

- Up gradation of all habitations to fully covered status.
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/ schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations.

The funds for implementing schemes/works meant for providing drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities to the habitations are allocated under various programmes of State and Central Government such as NRDWP, DDP, TFC, Rajiv Pallebata and other external agencies as well. Funds are being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, HUDCO and World Bank also.

Achievements

During the year 2009-10, 5374 habitations are covered by spending an amount of Rs. 913.46 Crore.

RWS Infrastructure created

There are 3,33,123 Hand pumps, 50,203 PWS Schemes and 495 CPWS Schemes (including SSP Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2010.

RWS Ongoing Programme 2010-11

During the year 2010-11, 8942 (8652+290) works are taken up with a cost of Rs. 2714.51 Crore to cover 17,536 habitations. Up to September, 2010, Rs. 314.94 Crore was spent covering 3159 habitations. The balance works are in progress.

Special focus on Sustainability

For the year 2010-11, 596 water storage structures called “Ooranies”, 1354 check dams, 4000 Rain water Harvesting Structures and 32 Subsurface Dykes are in the process of implementation under NRDWP duly converging with MGNREGS costing Rs. 227.23 Crores with MGNREGS share of Rs. 138.54 Crore.

World Bank Assistance Programme

During 2010-11, it is proposed to provide drinking water facilities in quality affected not covered and partially covered habitations- 1423 Nos. in Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Kadapa, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts and an amount of Rs. 100.00 Crore is provided.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The TSC Projects are sanctioned in 22 districts in the State in a phased manner from

People Managed Environmental Sanitation (PMES)

- A community led Sanitation approach Programme has been taken up in about 2200 Gram Panchayats (about 100 habitations in each district) across 22 districts with the involvement of communities. Trained VLFs (Village Level Facilitators) formed into teams organized triggering activity and other related activity to prepare PMES plans (sanitation plans). This exercise has generated a huge interest in sanitation in rural areas.
- Sarpanches, selected ward members and selected stake holders from these villages are being involved in an unique exercise called "Village Immersion Exercise" for a period of one week to make them convergent with the complexes of the problems and find out solutions to such problems on their own.
- Assembly Constituency is taken as a unit and the focus is on the village. In this strategy a four pronged approach i.e., replication process – convergence of line departments – institutionalization in Panchayat Raj Institutions and Social Marketing for behavioral change through IEC and capacity building is adopted. "Mandal Resource Coordinators" will be placed to provide continuous support to GPs/VWSCs/local communities.
- Availability of materials i.e., ISLs Kit at door steps of the beneficiaries through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) by re-establishing Rural Sanitary Marts duly identifying appropriate SHGs for running RSMs and procuring the materials is ensured.

1999-2000 to 2006 by Government of India with matching share from State Government beneficiaries and panchayats. The Programme is sanctioned with a target of 66,36,229 Individual Sanitary Latrines (ISLs) to be constructed in rural areas for BPL families, 1,15,908 School toilets and 14,990 Anganwadi toilets; against which, 39,39,689 ISLs, 96,823 School toilets, and 3,292, Anganwadi toilets have been constructed up to March, 2009.

During the year 2009-10, 2,38,305 ISLs, 2242 School toilets, and 764 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed.

TSC Ongoing Programme during 2010-11
Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) emphasizes more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), human resources development, and capacity development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitation facilities. State Government have taken up massive programme by providing matching share for the amounts released by the Government of India.

During 2010-11, so far, 1,81,077 Individual Sanitary Latrines, 1324 School toilets and 257 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed as against the targeted 11,93,818 Individual Sanitary Latrines, 10135 school toilets and 4257 Anganwadi toilets.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

8.21 An independent department of Public Health and Municipal Engineering and a separate service called Public Health and Municipal Engineering Service were constituted in June 1960.

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 110 Municipalities and 12 Municipal Corporations (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 the Municipalities and 12 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 lpcd
- Town without Under Ground Drainage – 70 lpcd

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening the existing infrastructure and service levels. During last six years (2004-05 to 2009-10), 63 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.627.29 Crores were completed adding 412.48 MLD of water, raising the installed capacity from 934 MLD to 1346.48 MLD and thereby the average water supply was raised from 63 LPCD (Population – 1.242 Cr.) to 85 LPCD (Population 1.334 Cr.).

During 2009-10, 13 water supply schemes were completed and commissioned under Plan, UIDSSMT and HUDCO grants, duly adding 90.84 MLD of water at a cost of Rs.212.59 Crores.

After commissioning of the above Water Supply Schemes, the Water Supply scenario in the State is as follows:

The normal daily water supplies in various Urban Local Bodies are varying from 65 LPCD to 100 LPCD and water supply is regulated as detailed below.

Daily	81
Alternate Days	30
Once in three days	08
Once in four days & above	03

Other Sources:

- Total 34,293 bore wells are existing (Power & Hand bores) in 122 Urban local bodies. 33,119 bore wells are functioning.
- At Present 901 tankers are making 4,119 trips per day to un-served areas in 122 Urban Local Bodies.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

Government of India has launched the JNNURM in the year 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs.50,000 Crore for a period of seven years. The mission will initially cover about 60 cities and provide grant assistance to them for specified

activities.

UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) Scheme is a component of JNNURM Programme launched with an aim to provide Urban Infrastructure in the Sector of 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 i.e., Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

The Funding Pattern is in the ratio of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and ULB .

Schemes under Implementation:

1. UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns).
2. IHSDP – Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme.

UIDSSMT GRANT: So far 98 projects costing Rs.3399.35 Crores were cleared in various SLSCs covering 76 ULB's. The Funding Pattern is 80 % and 10 % grant by Central Government and State Government respectively and the balance 10% and Inadmissible component could be raised by the ULB/ nodal/ implementing agencies from the financial institutions. In our state, the ULB share is being borne by the State Govt.

Out of the 98 projects sanctioned, 68 are under water sector costing Rs.2268.22 Crores, 12 are under Sewerage sector costing Rs.625.86 Crores, 13 are under Storm Water costing Rs.374.40 Crores, 4 are under Roads costing Rs.127.00 Crores and 1 under Solid Waste costing Rs.3.87 Crores.

Status:

Out of 98 projects sanctioned, so far GOI has released funds in respect of 84 Projects and 2 projects converted into UI&G. Out of these 98 projects, 12 Projects of water supply and 2 Projects of SWD and 1 project of UGD and 1 project of road are completed and the remaining projects are in progress.

Status of UIDSSMT GRANT:

Of the 68 schemes sanctioned, the GOI has released funds to 62 schemes. All the 68 Water Supply Schemes have been grounded

with an estimated cost of Rs.2268.32 Crores. 30 Schemes have been completed/commissioned so far with an estimated cost of Rs.786.60 Crores duly adding 296.44 MLD of water. The Govt. has decided to release about Rs.150.00 Crores during this financial year to these 12 schemes (i.e. WS-6, SWD-3, UGD-3) and the balance amount to be taken up with HUDCO loan / any grant.

IHSDP GRANT:

31 projects costing Rs.387.87 Crores have been sanctioned covering 30 ULB's in May 2008. Further between December, 2008 and August 2009, 12 projects costing Rs.92.43 crores have been sanctioned covering 11 ULBs.(Total 43 projects costing – Rs.480.30 Crores). The Funding Pattern is 80:10:10 between Central Government, State Government and ULB.

Status: Out of 43 Projects, the Government entrusted the execution of 30 Projects costing Rs.409.86 Crores to Engineer-in-Chief (PH), for which an amount of Rs.148.91 Crores have been released towards Central and State share. 30 projects are grounded and are in progress.

HUDCO GRANT: 15 Nos. of schemes are under progress with HUDCO loan (14 WS & 1 UGD) at a cost of Rs.542.83 Crores. Out of these, 2 water supply schemes and 1 UGD are completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

PLAN GRANT: 14 Projects are taken up with Plan grants (11 WS, 1 UGD, 1 SWD, 1 Traffic and Transportation) at a cost of Rs.276.63 Crores to add 67.85 MLD. Out of these, 7 water supply schemes are completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

ACTION PLAN: By March 2011, the 25 water supply schemes costing Rs.966.88 crores under UIDSSMT, 11 water supply schemes costing Rs.342.63 crores under HUDCO and 3 water supply schemes costing Rs.50.23 crores under plan are targeted for completion, duly adding 403.29 MLD. By completing all the above said schemes, the installed capacity will be raised from 1346.48 MLD to 1749.77 MLD and thereby the average water supply will be raised from 85 LPCD to 106 LPCD.

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 and Tenali are covered about 10% to 20%. Works of under ground drainage system are in progress in Tadipatri and Pulivendula towns.

UIDSSMT- Under Ground Drainage:

12 Under Ground Drainage schemes are sanctioned by GOI at an estimated cost of Rs.625.86 Crores. All the 12 sanctioned schemes are grounded, but GOI has released funds to 9 schemes only. The Govt. of A.P. has decided to release about Rs.150.00 Crores during 2010-11 to these 12 schemes (i.e. WS-6, SWD-3, UGD-3) and the balance amount to be taken up with HUDCO loan / any grant.

By March 2011, the 3 UGD schemes costing Rs.146.38 Crores under UIDSSMT and 1 UGD scheme costing Rs.78.38 Crores under plan are targeted for completion. Balance 9 schemes costing Rs.479.49 Crores under UIDSSMT are likely to be completed in the next financial year.

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection:**

8.22 There are 124 Urban Local Bodies i.e. 110 Municipalities and 14 Corporations in the State, except Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC). The total garbage generated is 7105 MTD and the garbage lifted is 6668 MTD (94%). About 92% of the 28,50,310 households in these ULBs were covered. The length of drains cleaned is 20,800.35 kms against total drains length of 23612.39 kms (88%). The length of roads swept is 17,975.66 kms as against the total roads of 20,257.00 kms length kms length (88%).

Municipal Solid Waste Management

The 12th Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of Rs. 374.00 crores to the State during the years 2005-10. Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken a decision to utilize the entire amount for implementation of Solid Waste Management in the ULBs and an amount of Rs. 374.58 lakhs was released to the ULBs so far. The emphasis is mainly on acquisition of land for

compost yards. Government decided to utilize TFC grants for acquisition of Land for the purpose of compost yards in the State on need basis.

The following is the status of availability of land in the ULBs.

- No. of ULBs having no land -10
- No. of ULBs having partial land (below 10 acres) - 91
- No. of ULBs having adequate land- 22 (more than 15 acres)

Instructions were already issued to the 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 after the recommendations of the Technical Committee and State Level Official Committee covering 67 ULBs in 5 clusters.

INDIRAMMA Programme

The State Government have announced a scheme for Integrated Novel Development in Rural Areas and Model Municipal Areas called “**INDIRAMMA**”.

The scheme is aimed to develop all the 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.

Government have notified a total no. of 1280 wards in the 1st phase, 1395 wards in the 2nd phase and 1286 wards are covered under 3rd phase.

Pensions Under Indiramma Programme

The old age, widow, weaver and disabled persons are assisted by way of pensions. In 1st Phase total No. of 2,06,350 Pensioners, in 2nd Phase 2,64,011 Pensioners and in the 3rd phase 1,87,563 pensioners have been assisted under INDIRAMMA Programme.

Rajiv Nagara Bata Programme

Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched an innovative programme called “Rajiv Nagara Bata Programme (RNBP) from 9th 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 people.
- Ration cards to households to all eligible people below poverty line.
- Providing houses to eligible houseless under permanent Housing / VAMBAY schemes.
- Providing minimal infrastructure in community and religious institutions like temples mosques, churches etc.,
- Creating sufficient employment opportunities through building of required skills.

Under the programme a total no. of 748 assurances have come up with a cost of Rs.4296.16 crores and a total no. of 615 assurances have been redressed with an amount of Rs.3021.57 crores.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)

Indira Kranthi Patham - Urban

Main objective of MEPMA is to organize the poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in the slums and enable them to become self managed and self reliant. There are 23.29 lakh members in 2.33 lakh Women Self Help Groups. A total of 7,182 Slum Level Federations and 56 Town Level Federations have come into existence up to Jan, 2011.

Another, 1.27 lakh Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 10,416 exclusive SHGs, 118 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSSs) and 114 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) formed in the State.

Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP):

This component of SJSRY will focus on providing assistance for skill formation/ upgradation of the urban poor to enhance their capacity to undertake self-employment as well as access better salaried employment. During 2010-11, 3400 persons were trained and 2640 persons got placement so far.

Urban Self Employment Programme: To assist the individual urban poor beneficiaries

for setting up gainful self employment ventures and Micro Enterprises, during the year, 7,102 un-employed individual urban poor were sanctioned with 25% subsidy.

SHG Bank Linkage : SHG-Bank Linkage programme has now made MEPMA one of the premier players in micro financing segment in the state. During 2010-11(up to Jan,11), Rs.1221.06 crores bank loans were provided to 77,354 groups.

PAVALA VADDI (Interest Subsidy) : Under the scheme “PAVALAVADDI” through which the interest burden of the group members is subsidized to the extent of over 3% of rate of interest charged by the banks. This scheme is made applicable with effect from 1st July, 2005. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.142.66 Crores of Interest Subsidy has been released.

DR.Y.S.R. Abhaya Hastham / Insurance : This is a co-contributory pension cum insurance scheme visualized by the Government for the SHG women over and above age group of 18 in urban and rural areas to provide social security after attaining the age of 60 years. Under this scheme, 2,07,934 SHG members were enrolled and 12,058 eligible pensioners were getting pensions.

Janasri Bhima Yojana (JBY) : This programme was launched during the month of Oct, 2010 for uncovered SHG members under YSR Abhayastham. Under this programme, upto now, 1,56,262 were enrolled by covering SHG Members, Rickshaw Pullars, Domestic Workers and self employed and Differently Able Persons in a phased manner.

Street Vendors : As part of the National policy, the strengthening and sustainability of the livelihoods of the Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the State. So far 90,000 Street Vendors profiled and Draft AP Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihoods and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2010 is prepared.

Rickshaw Bandu : The long-term objective of this intervention is to enable and empower the Rickshaw pullers and their families to improve their quality of life through their

Associations in urban areas. So far, 10,255 were profiled and 12 MACs were formed under this initiative.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): The Government has announced a new scheme called “Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)” for the slum dwellers and the 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.

- Draft Andhra Pradesh Slum (Identification, Redevelopment, Rehabilitation and Prevention) Act, 2010 prepared.
- Slum profiling is completed in all 125 ULBs in the state.
- Phasing of cities completed (1st Phase : 25 ULBs, 2nd Phase : 63, 3rd Phase : 37).
- GIS based slum mapping commenced in 14 ULBs.
- Socio economic household survey started in 34 ULBs.
- AP Slum Free State Plan of Action prepared for 25 ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.4824 Crores for 1st year and Rs.24568 crores for 5 years is submitted to GoI.

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HYDERABAD METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (HMDA)

8.23 The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) was constituted on 24.8.2008 (previously known as HUDA) for the purpose of planning, co-ordination, supervising, promoting and securing planned development of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. The important development programmes implemented are:

1. P.V.N.R. Elevated Expressway:

The Project has been taken up on EPC method to provide express connectivity to the International Airport at Shamshabad. The main elevated corridor of 11.60 Kms, underpass at Aramgarh junction on NH-7, Trumpet Interchange at Shamshabad and widening of Inner Ring Road-Bowli to

Aramgah junction is completed. Intermediate ramps works are in progress and likely to be completed by March, 2011. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.600.00 crores. The flyover was thrown open to public during the year 2009.

2. Flyover at Lungar House Junction:

To tackle the heavy traffic congestion at Lungar House Junction on Hyderabad Chevella Road, a flyover is constructed, with a length of 750 meters and width of 15 meters. The total cost of the project is Rs.17 crores. The flyover was thrown open to public during February, 2010.

3. ROB on Spinal Road at Kukatpally:

The Spinal Road connecting NH-9 to Madhapur area is completed by HMDA. The construction of ROB on Spinal Road at Kukatpally near MMTS Station is taken up as a 4-lane divided carriageway with 910 mts length and 21.5 mts Width at an estimated amount of Rs. 24.38 Crores. 70% works are completed and the balance works are likely to be completed by March, 2011.

4. Flyover at Hitech City Junction:

The construction of flyover at Hitech City junction is taken up to decongest the traffic and to avoid conflict at the junction on the Spinal road from Kukatpally to Hitech City, at an estimated cost of Rs.26.00 crores. It is a 4 lane carriageway with a length of 705 meters and width of 15 meters. The flyover was thrown open to public during October, 2010.

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project covers aspects of improvement of lake water quality by preventing pollutants entering into the lake, catchment area improvement and construction of additional STP, upgradation of existing STP, dredging the contaminated sediments of the lake bed and increasing the eco-tourism potentiality.

The project cost is Rs. 370 Crores, of which JICA is funding Rs. 310 Crores as a soft loan. The Government of India and JBIC have entered into an agreement on 31-3-2006

for Rs. 310 Crores for “Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project”. The Project period is 2006-12.

Project Progress:

- M/s. NJS Consultants of Japan were appointed as Project Management Consultants for preparation of DPRs and construction and supervision of the Project.
- The works of construction of 30 Mld STP at Picket Nala, 5 Mld STP at Rangadhamuni Cheruvu, upgradation of 20 Mld STP at Balkapur Nala are in progress.
- The shoreline improvement activity under Shore Area Development is in progress.
- I&D works at Picket Nalla, Balkapur Nalla, Fatehnagar, Prakash Nagar and Necklace Road at Kukatpally Nalla are nearing completion.
- The works of 1600mm dia RCC Ring Main from Kukatpally Nala at Necklace Road to Buddha Bhavan, 1600mm RCC Pipe Jacking at Boats Club, Trunk Main and diversion weir at Rangadhamuni Lake (IDL), 1400mm RCC Bala Nagar Main are in progress.
- The Installation of Aeration Equipment works are in progress.

Outer Ring Road Project – Status:

Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up major infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad City and one among them is construction of Outer Ring Road. The 158 Km long Outer Ring Road passes through Patancheru (on NH-9) – Kandlakoi near Medchal (on NH-4) – Shamirpet (on Rajiv Rahadari) – Ghatkesar (on NH-202) – Pedda Amberpet (on NH-9) – Shamshabad (on NH-7) – Patancheru (on NH-9) providing 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. In addition, 2-lane service roads on either side are being provided. The entire project is being implemented in 3 phases.

Phase-I - From Gachibowli to Shamshabad-24.38 Km. The works are taken up in contract packages at an estimated cost of Rs.699 crores and works commenced in July

2006. 4-lane of ORR was completed and the stretch opened for traffic during November, 2008. 8- lane ORR was opened to traffic in July 2010. The phase-I works are expected to be completed in all respects including service roads by March, 2011. The financial progress of work by the end of September, 2010 is Rs.413.52 crores on both the packages.

Phase-IIA: From Narsingi to Patancheru and Shamshabad to Pedda Amberpet of length 62.30Km is divided into 5 contract packages. These works (with an estimated cost of Rs. 2439 Crores) are taken up on BOT (Annuity) basis. Works are commenced in December, 2007. Two packages i.e., AP-4 and AP-5 from Bhongir to Tukkuguda and Tukkuguda to Shamshabad respectively have been completed. Package AP-3 from Pedda Amberpet to Bhongir is expected to be completed soon.

Two Packages AP-1 and AP-2 from Narsingi to Kollur and Kollur to Patancheru respectively are expected to be completed by March, 2011. The functional progress of work by the end of September, 2010 is Rs.1579.24 crores on all the 5 packages.

Phase-IIB: From Patancheru to Pedda Amberpet via Kandlakoi, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar of length 71.30 Km is divided into 6 contract packages. The estimated cost is Rs.3,558 Crores and are being taken up with the loan assistance of JICA. The 3 Packages works from Patancheru to Shamirpet were commenced in June, 2009 and to be completed by November, 2011.

The 3 packages works from Shamirpet to Pedda Amberpet were commenced in June, 2010 and programmed to be completed by November, 2012. The financial progress of work by the end of September, 2010 is Rs.411.61 crores on all the 6 packages.

Hyderabad Metro Rail Project:

Hyderabad Metro Rail Project is being taken up on three high density traffic corridors of Hyderabad city spanning over 71 km. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs.12,132 crore and the Project is being implemented in *ppp* mode under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme, with the approval of GoI.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.24 The Commissionerate of Rural Development is implementing the Rural Development Programmes viz., Watershed Development Programme, Self Help Groups and related Programmes and Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Rural Population of Andhra Pradesh is 554.01 Lakhs consisting of 73% of total population with about 126 lakh Rural House holds. Appropriate planning, scientific approach and efficient management will make possible to increase the productivity of degraded lands and create huge employment opportunities for the poor. Development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

Towards this direction, Watersheds Development Programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP), 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 the software solution RAGAS ((Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam). The entire data is every day uploaded into central server and the reports are visible in respective websites, thus 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 profile. The programme envisages demarking 500 hectare area as a micro watershed. The watershed so delineated is treated for conservation of soil and moisture by following ridge to valley approach.

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 the velocity of water and allow percolation. They also control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land so

as to augment productivity.

The progress of watersheds is shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26			
Progress of Watersheds			
(No.)			
Scheme	Sanctioned	Completed	Under progress
DPAP	4,242	1,608	2,634
DDP	1,054	206	848
IWDP	1,499	421	1,078
Others (EAS, APRLP, APHM)	2,787	2,506	-
Total	9,582	4,741	4,560
<i>Source: Rural Development Department</i>			

In order to combat the recurring drought conditions in the state, Watershed Development Programmes are being implemented under centrally sponsored schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP. Integrated Natural Resources Management, following the ridge to valley approach, in selected micro watersheds of approximately 500 ha area, with total participation of the local community is the main objective of the Watershed Development Programme. 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. Apart from these activities, promotion of Watershed based livelihoods for the resource poor is also included as one important component since 2004, after the Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project supported by DFID provided the necessary learnings on providing sustainable livelihoods to the rural poor. The GoI had issued comprehensive Guidelines on Watershed Development Projects in 1995 and revised them from time to time. In 2003-04, Hariyali Guidelines were issued by GoI to provide more role for the Gram Panchayats. In 2008, GOI have issued New Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects bringing all schemes under one umbrella and providing for cluster approach wherein, contiguous areas upto 5,000 ha. will be taken up for treatment. So

far, 9,301 Watersheds covering an area of 46.50 Lakh ha. is taken up for Watershed Development. 4,741 Watersheds with an area of 23.70 lakhs are completed. Presently the following schemes are under implementation.

I. Drought Prone Area Programme – (DPAP/DDP)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by 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 the drought prone areas with an objective of 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 11 districts and Desert Development Programme (DDP) is being implemented in the 16 Blocks of Ananthapur District since 1995-96. The Achievements are shown in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27		
Achievements under DPAP/ DDP		
Items	2009-10 (Oct09- March 2010)	2010-11(upto Sep'2010)
No. of Watersheds:		
DPAP	4242	4242
DDP	1054	1054
Expenditure(Rs.Crores)		
DPAP	25.62	10.22
DDP	10.22	12.89

II. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

Depletion of green cover and vast stretches of marginal lands lying fallow, found to be causing enormous ecological imbalance and productivity is also negligent on account of soil erosion and marginalization of lands. To arrest this, massive integrated wasteland development project was taken up in 1992 with 100% central assistance. The programme of dry land development in the state. under went 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. The new guidelines

called Hariyali, are implemented in the watersheds from the year 2003-04. The area is treated with soil and moisture conservation works, water harvesting structures, afforestation from ridge to valley concept. The achievements are:

	2009-10 (Oct 09- Mar 2010)	2010-11 (upto Sep'2010)
No. of Watersheds -	1499	1499
Expenditure (Rs. Cr)-	20.29	18.15

III. Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by Central and State Government on 90:10 basis. The main aim of IWMP is to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which helps to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

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.

The achievements under this programme are:

	2009-10 (Oct 09- Mar 2010)	2010-11 (upto Sep'2010)
No. of Watersheds-	110	171
Expenditure (Rs. Cr)-	2.18	3.04

IV. Indira Prabha: Comprehensive Land Development Project(CLDP)The main objective of the scheme is to provide Integrated and Comprehensive Livelihood options centered and development of compact blocks of assigned land owned by poor SC , ST, BC and Others. A minimum

of 50% of physical and financial benefits would go in favour of SCs and 10% for STs. The Project was launched in November 2004. An amount of Rs.670.01 crores 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** was launched in October 2008 and **RIDF-XV** was launched in January-2010.

RIDF-IX: NABARD has sanctioned 827 Projects with financial outlay of Rs.200.31 crores. An expenditure of Rs.152.00 crores has been incurred and 1.73 lakh acres area developed benefiting 1.29 lakh families. The project is completed.

RIDF-X: NABARD has sanctioned 836 Projects with financial outlay of Rs.248.60 crores. An expenditure of Rs.184.00 crores has been incurred and 1.76 lakh acres area developed benefiting 1.36 lakh families. The project is completed.

RIDF-XIII: NABARD has sanctioned 22 projects, one in each district, with a financial outlay of Rs. 150.26 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 81.20 crores has been incurred and the project is under progress.

RIDF-XV : NABARD has sanctioned 19 projects in 19 districts, with a financial outlay of Rs.70.83 crores . The project is under progress.

An amount of Rs.486 crores was released so far under RIDF-IX,X,XIII &XV and an amount of Rs.418 crores has been spent as on 30.09.2010 and 3.61 lakh acres has been developed.

V. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

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. This programme is implemented in 22 districts of the state except in Hyderabad. The Act also gives entitlements like worksite facilities such as safe drinking water, shade at worksite, crèche for the children under five years etc. If an applicant for employment

under the scheme is not provided such employment with the receipt of application within 15 days, he shall be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. The rate of unemployment allowance shall be ¼ of the wage rate for the first 30 days and half-of-the wage rate for the remaining entitled period of the financial year.

The program has been grounded in AP on a strong footing with the following non-negotiables.

- Every registered rural household shall be provided not less than 100 days of wage employment in a financial year.
- Payment of wages shall be made at least once in a fortnight.
- Equal wages shall be paid to men and women.
- Contractors and labour displacing machinery shall not be engaged.
- Works approved by the Grampanchayath (identified in the Gram Sabha) at village level, the Mandal Parishad at Mandal Level and the Zilla Parishad at District level only shall be taken up.

Best Practices - MIS:

Total program is run through a specially designed Transformation based Management information system to make it more accountable and transparent. This helped to minimize corruption and to minimize the time taken for various processes. Pay slips are generated in Computer and distributed to the labour at their door steps. Pay slips carry information about the amount of wages deposited in the accounts of labour. Entire information about Job card holders, works, muster rolls, expenditure, and progress are placed in public domain through website nrega.ap.gov.in. The above information can be accessed at District, Mandal, Village and household level.

Social Audit :

A full-fledged Social Audit Unit system is established at the State level with exclusive Staff. This Unit works independently and reports to Government. So far Social Audit has been conducted in 1,095 mandals in 22 Districts in the 1st round; 895 mandals in 2nd round, 310 mandals in 3rd round and 8 mandals in 4th round. This is an effective tool

to check corruption and to enhance the accountability to people. So far more than 9,000 functionaries have been either terminated from their services or disciplinary actions have been initiated. These include 4,791 officials dismissed, 1772 suspended, FIR booked against 578 Functionaries and Departmental enquiry initiated against 1862 functionaries.

Rural Standard Schedule of Rates RSSR :

Rural Standard Schedule of Rates has been prepared by conducting work time motion studies. This is an initiative first of its kind in rural development which ensured earning of minimum wage by workers. 30% additional allowance is paid to disabled groups throughout the year in order to compensate for the low output due to disability.

Wage Payments through Post Office Accounts/ Smart Card:

To avoid middlemen and to make the payments directly to the labor, wage payments are being made through individual Post Office Accounts and Biometric Smart Cards. So far 1.4 Crore individual postal accounts are opened. Biometric smart card MGNREGS payments are being implemented in order to ensure timely payments and minimize the possibility of fraudulent payments. So far Biometric cards are issued to 42.43 lakh beneficiaries as against the targeted 115.57 lakh beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.997.44 crores is paid through the Biometric cards so far.

Major initiatives under MGNREGS-AP:

1. Comprehensive restoration MI tanks

68,685 tank works are taken up on 25,500 tanks with an estimated cost of Rs. 6314 crores. Out of which 40,983 tank works are completed. So far Rs 3031.5 crores has been spent, stabilizing 16.8 lakh acres.

2. Project Mode Planning of Works

Project mode planning of works is taken up through which works are identified in ridge to valley concept. This system ensures good quality assets and results in a more purposeful way for monitoring and technical supervision of works. The following works are taken up under Project mode.

1. Land Development Project
2. Drainage Line Treatment Project
3. Drains and Channels Project
4. Irrigation Facility Project
5. Sustainable Agriculture Project
6. Horticulture and Plantation Project
7. Minor Irrigation Restoration Project
8. Public Institutions Development Project
9. Drinking Water Tanks Project
10. Road Connectivity Project
11. Afforestation Project
12. Flood Control Project
13. Forest Protection Project
14. Common Property Resources Land Development Project

3. Horticulture:

Horticulture is taken up on the lands of the poor in 3.91 Lakh acres at an estimated cost of Rs.800 Crores. The ongoing SHM & APMIP projects are converged in this initiative. Crops like Mango, Cashew, Sweet orange, Sapota, Custard apple, Guava, Acid lime were taken up under horticulture.

4. Land Development:

An extent of 5.96 Lakh acres land lying fallow belonging to SC/ST/ BPL families has been developed. Land leveling, silt application, clearance of bushes, deep ploughing etc. are some of the land development works taken up.

5. Special strategy – Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group (PTG)

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 labor 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). PO, ITDA (Tribal Welfare Dept.) Srisailam is fully empowered to implement the programme. At chenchu gudem level – Strong convergence is made with Village Organisations.

Special strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

Rubber plantation at Rampachodavaram in 31,000 acres in 6 yrs period with the Unit Cost of Rs. 45,000/- per acre and Coffee plantation at Paderu in 1 lakh acres from 2009-10 onwards with a unit cost of Rs.24,000 per acre are planned to takeup.

Awards

The NREGS-AP software and website have been recognized as one of the best ICT solutions in the Country and world wide. So far ICT solution of NREGS –AP has won the following awards.

- i. Award for Excellence in e-governance 2006.
- ii. Manthan award for best e-content website 2007.
- iii. Bronze Medal in National e governance awards for government website 2007-2008.
- iv. Special mention at “Stockholm Challenge Award – 2008” on 22-05-08 for its excellence in the use of Information Technology.
- v. Finalist in Stockholm GKP awards 2007
- vi. Runner up in Thailand e gov awards 2007

Convergence:

The Rural Development Department is also implementing MGNREGS in Convergence with the following line Departments:

S.No	Department	Projects handled
1	Horticulture Department	Horticulture project and Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Horticulture Nurseries (MGHN)
2	Forest Department	Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Vana Nurseries (MGVN)
3	SERP (Society for Elimination Rural Poverty)	Sustainable Agriculture Project
4	ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency)	Road Project and others
5	Panchayat Raj & Engineering Dept	Road Project
6	Rural Water Supply	

New Interventions

I. Electronic Fund management System (eFMS)

eFMS is a centrally managed online money transfer system which is established to ensure smooth flow of MGNREGS funds in order to achieve the MGNREGA Non-Negotiable of wage disbursement to the labourers within 15 days. It tackles the fund related issues like Deficit of funds in some mandals and Excess of funds in some others.

Electronic Muster and Measurement System (eMMS) eMMS is a system designed to ensure complete transparency in the programme implementation of MGNREGS 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 two districts (Visakhapatnam and Rangareddy). Live musters are uploaded to the server directly from the field and can be viewed in the web on day to day basis.

- II. An exclusive Quality control wing has been established to ensure creation of durable assets.
- III. A strong vigilance wing is established to ensure transparency and accountability.
- IV. A Grievance helpline (Toll Free Phone Number: 155321) supported by a call center have been established for any grievance redressal.

Overview of NREGS is shown in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Overview of NREGS-AP		
Item	2010-11	Cumulative
Total No. of Job Cards issued (lakhs)	4.16	118.52
Total No. of works sanctioned (lakhs)	18.85	27.24
Total Value of works sanctioned (Rs. Crores)	29,339	38,038
No. of Works Completed (lakhs)	2.68	11.08
Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	4395	13,608
No. of Households provided wage employment (lakhs)	60.96	88.12
No. of Individuals provided wage employment (Laks)	116.03	172.13
Person days generated (Crores)	31.34	119.64
No. of households completed 100 days (lakhs)	8.20	31.72
Average no. of days employment provided per household	51.42	-
Average Wage rate per day per person -(Rs.)	97	89.2
No. of Mandals Social Audit completed	591	1095
2nd round Mandals	173	895
3rd round Mandals	135	310
No. of minor irrigation tanks (Indiramma Cheru-vulu) taken up	13,546	68,685
Estimated amount of MI Tanks (Rs. Crores)	1,693	6314
No. of Indiramma Cheruvulu completed	7,848	40,983
Expenditure on Indiramma Cheruvu (Rs. Crores)	693.8	3031.5
Source: Rural Development Department		

Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act-2002 (APWALTA)

Government of Andhra Pradesh promulgated the Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act-2002 to promote water conservation, Tree cover and regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water for protection and conservation of water sources, land and environment in the entire state. The Act came into force with effect from 19-04-2002. APWALTA Authority was constituted for effective implementation of the Act and provision was made for the constitution of subsidiary Authorities at District and Mandal levels.

In view of the indiscriminate drilling for bore wells, the ground water has been depleting fast. Added to it unscientific and reckless drilling has resulted in failure of bores leading to farmers incurring heavy losses. Keeping this in view, the government of AP have suitably amended the APWALTA Act and consequently, comprehensive Rules-2004 have also been brought out for effective implementation of the Act.

The most important feature is introduction of Single-Window Approach for speedy clearance of the applications for new bore wells.

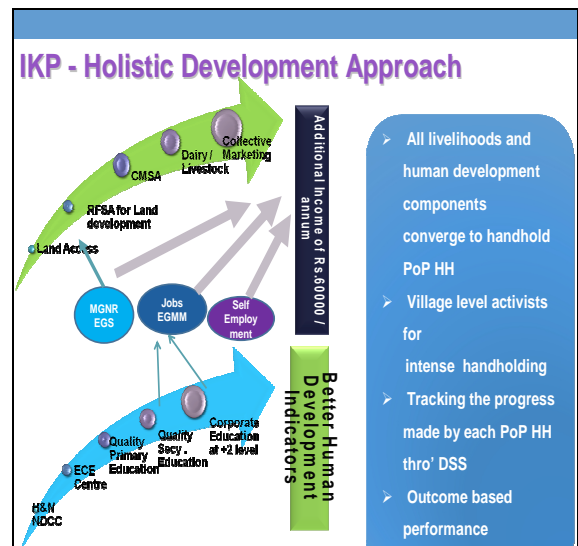
Single-Window Approach: The farmers desiring to drill a bore will apply to the Village Secretary / MRO. The MRO takes the feasibility of electricity from the APTRANSCO and feasibility of ground water from the Ground Water Department. When both are feasible, the MRO gives permission for drilling of new borewell.**Failed Borewell compensation scheme:** All farmers who obtain permission for drilling of new agriculture borewells from the concerned WALTA authority are covered under this “failed Borewell Compensation scheme”. If any bore well drilled after securing necessary permission from the concerned authority is failed the farmer will be eligible to get compensation up to Rs.10,000. All the cases will be settled by the Project Director of the concerned.

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**Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes:
Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty**

Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP)

8.25 The main objective of Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) is to enable all the rural poor families in the state to improve their livelihoods and quality of life. All households below the poverty line, starting from the poorest of the poor are the target group of IKP. Convergence of Land, CMSA, Dairy, Health, Education and Nutrition are designed to overcome poverty. The Project emphasis is on livelihood issues of the poor, 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 to reduce the risks faced by the poor through social safety nets and entitlements.



Building Strong / Sustainable Institutions of the Poor:

The institutions of the poor that are already formed have to be nurtured towards self management. To address needs of the more vulnerable sections of the society, it is essential to have a focused approach for the poorest of poor members. Their concerns and priorities have to be accorded top priority. For stabilizing livelihoods of the poor, existing institutional strength has to be enhanced for managing relatively complex operations building. At present there are 109.79 lakh Self Help Group members in 9.75 lakh SHGs organized into 38,334

Village Organizations (VOs) and 1099 Mandal Samakhyas (MSs). In addition to the above there are 138 Mandal Vikalangua Sangams, 17 Chenchu Mandal Samakhyas, 7 Fishermen Mandal Samakhyas and 20 Yanadi Mandal Samakhyas in the State.

Financial Access:

To encourage the poor including disadvantaged groups and communities to access the credit facility services seamlessly Community Investment Fund (CIF) from project side, and linkages from bank side are provided to the poor women SHG members to improve their livelihoods. CIF supports the poor in prioritizing livelihood needs by investments in sub-projects proposed and implemented by the Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The cumulative CIF expenditure up to October 2010 is Rs.924.77 Crores and the total numbers of beneficiaries are 25.78 lakhs. The SHG Bank Linkage is a great success story in A.P. During the year 2010-11, SERP has facilitated Rs.2999.23 crores of Bank Loans to 1,64,151 SHGs up to October 2010. The details of Bank linkage are given in Annexure 8.15.

Pavala Vaddi:

To reduce the financial burden on the self help groups, “Pavala Vaddi” scheme was introduced in the year 2004. Incentive is provided by the Government in the form of reimbursement of interest above 3% per annum on the loans taken by the self help groups under this scheme. During the year 2010-11 upto October 2010, Rs.193.74 crores were reimbursed to 5,67,332 groups, thus totaling to Rs.777.60 crores since inception of the scheme. Detailed guidelines were issued for e-transfer of Pavala Vaddi incentive amount to the Savings Bank accounts of eligible Self Help Groups directly from Core Bank in order to ensure that the Pavala Vaddi incentive reaches the eligible Self Help Groups concerned in time. A big achievement of the Government is to enact an ordinance to protect the women of SHGs from exploitations by the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in the state.

Sustainable Livelihoods:

To provide the Sustainable Livelihoods to the poorest of the poor, SERP has made

livelihood based interventions through Land access to the poor, Sustainable Agriculture, Dairy, Non-farm Livelihoods, Jobs for Rural Youth.

Land represents a fundamental asset to the rural families. It is a primary source of income, security and status. Land access to the poor is designed with the aim of enabling and supporting the poor in getting enhanced access to land in convergence with revenue department. It facilitates the poor to have control over their lands in terms of having secured title, handling their lands locked in courts/disputes. Under the Land Access Programme up to October 2010, 3.85 lakh cases related to land disputes of poor were resolved and created the accessibility of 4.72 lakh Acres to the SHG members. Out of these, 1,58,769 are SCs and 65,874 are STs.

Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) introduced in 2004 to adopt sustainable agriculture practices to reduce the costs of cultivation and increase net incomes. This initiative aims to address the major causes of agriculture distress, which includes extensive use of chemical **inputs**, displaced local knowledge, unsustainable agricultural practices like mono- cropping and imperfect markets. The flagship programmes of CMSA are Poorest of the Poor (PoP) Strategy, Rain Fed Sustainable Agriculture (RFSA) in POP fields, 36X36 models and System of Rice Intensification in Paddy (SRI). A big achievement is introduction of the land lease to the SHG members to promote CMSA practices in these lands. The main objective of Rain Fed Sustainable Agriculture (RFSA) in POP fields to harvest rain water in-situ. In convergence with NREGS, RFSA is implemented in 21 districts. 36X36 models have been promoted by CMSA as a tool to achieve nutritional security at the household level. CMSA extensively promotes ‘System of Rice Intensification in Paddy (SRI)’ via cost effective and resource efficient method of cultivation of Paddy.

Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) is meant to support the poor farmers to adopt sustainable agriculture

practices to reduce the costs of cultivation and increase net incomes to improve and sustain agriculture based livelihoods. It is proposed to cover 28 lakh Acres during Khariff 2010-11 for the benefit of 10 lakh farmers in 7,565 villages in 503 mandals of 22 districts, out of which 25 lakh Acres were covered up to end of October 2010. In the last year, 18.15 lakh acres were covered under CMSA benefiting 4.57 lakh farmers. The Flagship programmes identified under CMSA during 2009-10 are Poorest of the Poor (POP) Strategy, 36 x 36 models and SRI Paddy. POP strategy facilitates the land lease to the landless labourers and promotes CMSA in these lands. SRI system of paddy is cultivated in 0.25 Acre and 36 x 36 model or 7 tier model or poly crops in the remaining 0.25 Acres to earn a net income of Rs.50,000/- . This model benefitted 251 PoP families last year and being implemented with 700 PoP Households in Kharif 2010-11. Apart from this, more than 10,000 (36 x 36) models have been grounded benefitting 10,000 families with household nutritional security. In convergence with MGNREGS Rain Fed Sustainable Agriculture (RFSA) is being implemented in 21 Districts. So far Rs.174.79 crore worth of rain water harvesting and cropping structures have been implemented benefitting 68,852 SC/ST farmers.

Dairy In collaboration with APDDCF Ltd., and Balaji Dairy Chittoor, the SHGs and their federations have taken over 199 BMCUs covering 4200 Village Milk Procurement Centers with 1,50,000 milk producers and contributing 2.71 lakh liters of milk per day in peak season and 1.79 lakh liters of milk per day in lean season. The total quantity of milk procured and supplied by the SHG managed BMCUs during the year 2009-10 is 77,122 MTs value of Rs.169.66 crores. 69 Mini feed fixing plants have been sanctioned and commissioned under PM package and feed credit line has been established in 341 villages. The Dairy development initiative has been extended to 364 mandals of dairy and CMSA (Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture) mandals during 2010-11. The

mandal wise action plans have been prepared for all the 364 mandals covering 22 districts in the state. The action plan envisages all the backward and forward linkages connected to the Dairy development activity. The action plan includes raising of Andhra Pradesh Bajra Napier (APBN) Fodder nurseries, propagation of the fodder in all villages, cultivation of Azolla for feeding purposes, arranging drip irrigation to fodder plots, establishment of Mineral mixture plants at 3 places in the state, conduct of Fertility camps, deworming camps, starting of milk procurement centers, and training of community members in milk procurement techniques etc.

The entire initiative is aimed at creating sustainable livelihood through dairying and contributing Rs.10000 to Rs.15000 to the family incomes. The PoP families in the 364 Dairy & CMSA mandals are being surveyed and necessary steps are taken to induct Milch Animals into the SC, ST PoP families in the first phase. MCPs are being prepared for supply of Milch Animals through bank linkage and CIF.

Value addition to the agriculture, horticulture and Non-Timber Forest produce by establishing collective Procurement Centers, through VOs of IKP is being promoted in the project mainly to eliminate unfair trade practices, to enhance the incomes, to provide remunerative prices and to increase bargaining power of small and marginal farmers, and also to generate profits for the community organizations through creating a win-win situation among all the stake holders. The details of Marketing intervention are shown in Table 8.29.

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Oct 10)
MMS Involved (No.)	845	835	420
VOs involved (No.)	1662	1443	616
Families Covered (Lakh Nos.)	2.17	2.79	0.71
Commodities Handled(No)	65	67	61
Volume (lakh Quintals)	59.30	65.60	22.30
Turnover (Rs. Cr)	492.16	611.24	230.2 6
<i>Source:- SERP-Rural Development Department</i>			

During 2010-11 the VOs have procured a total of 22.30 lakh Quintals of Agricultural and NTFP commodities worth Rs.230.26 crores up to Oct.2010.

Food Security:

In the lean Agricultural season, many of the rural poor have barely one square meal a day. The Food Security Credit is a direct intervention to tackle the hunger gap in rural areas. Village Organizations (VOs) estimate the balance requirement of SHG members, in respect of rice and other essential commodities, negotiate and buy better quality of commodities at bulk, from the open market and sell to their members at a price lower than the retail outlets. Under this initiative, 4,58,676 families in 35,900 SHGs in 3,531 VOs were provided food security by October 2010.

Employment Generation & Marketing Mission (EGMM) was set up to address the needs of the next generation of the large network of SHGs created and nurtured by IKP. It aims at to create employment/employability for the rural/ tribal underprivileged youth. It works in a 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. Total number of jobs created up to 2009-10 is 2,26,997. An extensive employment survey was conducted in the rural areas across the state. It was planned to develop the database of the rural employed youth for assessing the training needs, work interests and thereby provide employment/ employability for the rural youth. Number of persons/Youth placed during the current year up to October 2010 are 14,224.

Social and Human Development:

Under Social and Human Development (addressing Millennium Goals), Social action for gender equity, recognizing the people with disabilities, among the poorest of the poor, Health & Nutrition intervention, quality education through community participation as inter- generational poverty alleviation strategy were covered.

The **Gender** strategy envisages that the poor women are able to access and control over assets, incomes, all services available at village and individual level. Gender programme helps preventing discrimination against girl child, tackling domestic violence, helps women to increase their understanding of intra family equity issues, decision making levels, free mobility and necessity of building a safe environment. Under this component, 517 Mandal Level Social Action Committees are formed with the membership of 4764 members. Community Managed Family Counseling Centers run by SHG women are 332. Number of Village Organization Social Action Committees formed up to October 2010 are 12,751 with a membership of 96,892. Under all Villages Coverage Plan 1224 new villages were covered. Women are actively mobilized into V.O. Social Action Committees (VOSACs) in the villages to work on social agenda and gender discrimination cases. Number of cases dealt with by these committees and family counseling centers together are 23,618 and number of cases resolved are 16,630 up to October 2010. SERP is playing an important role to prevent infanticide by organizing women into Self Help Groups.

Recognizing that people with **Disabilities** are among the poorest and most vulnerable of the poor, IKP has adopted a participatory development approach to support them by building their capacities to improve life skills and self esteem. IKP has extended the support to enhance their livelihoods by creating accessibility to government benefits and entitlements. Provision of assessment, treatment and rehabilitation services were made through community managed interventions. Intensive activities are carried out in 138 mandals. 2,23,208 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are organized into 24,505 exclusive SHGs both in the program and non-programme mandals and formed 3 Zilla Samakhyas in the State. PWDs are given an assistance of Rs.195.81 crores through CIF, Bank Loans and Revolving Fund for enhancing their Livelihood. Further, 7291 Surgical Corrections were

carried out and 25,986 PWDs were issued assistive devices at no cost to them in the programme mandals. Through **Software for Assessment of Disability for Access Rehabilitation and Empowerment (SADAREM)** all the Persons with Disabilities shall be assessed a fresh recording percentage of disability and all the existing Disability Certificates shall be replaced by re-accessing the persons with disabilities by concerned District Medical Boards. The Camps will be held in 3 phases. So far 4.80 lakh PWDs covered as against 8.78 lakh in phase –I. It is proposed to cover 1.50 lakh PWDs under **Jansree Bheema Yojana (JBY)** during 2010-11. It is proposed for formation of **Srama Shakti Sanghams** exclusively for PWDs in programme mandals under MGNREGS. It is proposed to mobilize all PWDs in the state through 1100 Social Capital PWDs by covering @300 mandals per Quarter by Sept.2011. Centre for PWD livelihoods is also created to provide Self Employment opportunities.

The major goal of the **Health & Nutrition** strategy under the APRPRP operates in a convergent mode with the line departments by looking at gaps in the existing public health and nutrition services that are provided by the line departments. It is being implemented in 241 pilot mandals covering 5088 Village organizations of the state. The extensive health and nutrition strategies being adopted across 241 mandals include fixed schedule for regular capacity building of stakeholders 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 2354 VOs to an amount of Rs.17.10 crores as safety nets for health emergencies. The intensive health and nutrition strategies focus on intensive health CRP strategy. 550 best practitioners from the pilot mandals are working as health CRPs. Since January 2007, the health CRPs strategy is being implemented in 1100 Nutrition cum day care centers. The impact of prenatal and neonatal outcomes among the members attended Nutrition cum day care centers shows - 100% safe deliveries, 88% normal

deliveries, no low birth weight baby born, no maternal and infant deaths happened in 5638 deliveries occurred among the members enrolled at 1100 nutrition centers.

Under the **Education**, presently 545 Early Childhood Education (ECE), centers are functioning in 33 mandals in 11 districts with enrolment of 9502 children. The expansion of ECE centers in tribal areas is under progress. It is proposed to start 450 more ECE centers in tribal areas. The other ongoing programs like Residential Bridge course centers for children between the age group of 6 to 14 years are being run by the Mandal Mahila Samakhyas and MV Foundation. RBCs for ST drop out youth run by NGO, Koyathore Bata are in progress. Under this project 324 ST drop-out youth were enrolled and 247 appeared the SSC public examination. In the scheme **Corporate Education** for Weaker Sections, SERP had facilitated admission to 7726 students in 2008-09, and 6601 students in 2009-10 and 5361 students in 2010-11, thus totaling to 19,688 in private and reputed / corporate junior colleges for two year intermediate course integrated with focused coaching for IIT – JEE / AIEEE / EAMCET. This is being seen as an inter-generational poverty alleviation strategy. Out of the candidates admitted, 29 students have secured meritorious ranks in the IIT-JEE exam conducted during April' 2010. 92% of the students from the 2008-10 batch achieved first class marks in the public examination held in March, 2010. 76% of the students from 2009-11 batch have achieved first class marks in 1st year intermediate examinations held in March' 2010. The success of the scheme in past two years has generated a substantial demand for good quality education at intermediate level among the marginalized and economically vulnerable social categories.

Financial achievements of IKP are given in Annexure 8.16.

Accessing Social Safety Nets and Entitlements: To enable the SHG members access to Social Safety nets and entitlements, a scheme is designed through Dr. Y.S.R. Abhaya Hastham, AABY and Social Security

Pensions. Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced pension scheme for the SHG women to provide income security in their old age and social security to all women SHG members to enable them to lead secure life with dignity in old age. This scheme is visualized for the SHG women over and above age group 18 in rural and urban areas to provide social security in their old age. This scheme envisages contribution of Re. 1 per day by the SHG woman and Government co-contribution of Re. 1 per day into her pension account. The contribution of the member and the co-contribution of the Government periodically transferred to LIC of India for investing diligently for securing better returns on the investment. The corpus thus generated till the age of 60 years will be used for giving monthly pension of Rs. 500 and maximum of Rs. 2,200 per month. It also covers insurance to the women in addition to the monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years. 43,13,882 SHG members are enrolled into Dr. Y S R Abhaya Hastham scheme and an amount of Rs. 308.71 crores contributed by members has been transferred to LIC of India. 3.80 lakh members were sanctioned pensions under the scheme and receiving monthly pension amount of Rs. 500 per month. Under **Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana** 52 lakh landless agricultural labourer are provided insurance cover and 39 lakh spouses of the SHG women are covered under Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY). The Zilla Samakhyas have verified the policy data and the claim settlement of the claims has commenced. Village organizations today are the nodal points of fund disbursal under **Social Security pensions**. This has resulted

more efficient way of disbursing pensions and has also plugged leakages in pension distribution system.

Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes:

‘Self Help Group’ model has emerged as a key process in tackling eradication of poverty in the state. It is envisaged to bring every women belonging to poorer section of the society 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 are also providing credit support to SHGs in a big way with interest subsidy to SHGs. Deprived poor families are being assisted under pension programme and family benefit scheme.

Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. All the existing schemes upto 1998 – 99 viz., IRDP, TRYSEM, TOOLKITS, DWCRA, GKY and MWS have been merged in the new scheme called SWARNAJAYANTHI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY). This programme has come into existence w.e.f. 1.4.99. The objective of the SGSY is to uplift the poor families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government subsidy. The key elements in this programme are the choice of activity

Social Safety Net

To cover the SHG members access to Social Safety Nets and Entitlements, “Dr YSR Abhaya Hastam” – ‘Aam Aadmi Bheema Yojana (AABY)’ and Social Security Pensions were designed. Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced pension scheme for the SHG women to provide income security in their old age and social security to all women SHG members to enable them to lead secure life with dignity in old age. Dr YSR Abhaya Hastam provides co-contribution, insurance and pension, which is first of it’s kind in the country. 43 lakh members have enrolled into this scheme. All the eligible pensioners are assured by the Government, a minimum of Rs. 500 and maximum of Rs.2200 per month on crossing 60 years and till now 3.80 lakh members are being paid pensions regularly on the first of every month at their door steps.

based on local resources and aptitude as well as the skills of Swarozgaries. Funds under the scheme will be utilized for providing assistance to SHGs and individual swarozgaris and for creating infrastructure and for training of swarozgaris. The performance of SGSY is given in Annexure 8.17.

Women Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Self help movement through savings has been taken up on massive scale for rural poor women. The success of the Self Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh has been a national model with 9.75 lakh of groups covering 109.79 lakh of rural poor women.

Social Assistance Programmes

All the 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 71,96,034 pensions are targeted to be distributed every month. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 1913.69 crores was distributed to 64,93,317 pensioners. For the year 2010-11, an allocation of Rs. 1922.38 Crores was made in budget and the Govt. have released an amount of Rs. 1441.77 Crores and Rs. 1094.23 Crores is distributed to 65,13,326 pensioners. (upto Oct.'10).

Social Security Pensions

New initiatives in Social Security Pensions are - conducting of Integrated Comprehensive Field Survey (ICFS), door to door survey of ration cards, pensions and housing beneficiaries with a view to ensure accurate targeting of the welfare programmes. Disbursements of pensions through Smart Cards and development of 'Software For Assessment Of Disability For Access, Rehabilitation and Empowerment (SADAREM)' to assess the fresh recording percentage of disability. Government have decided to sanction pensions to AIDS patients who are on Anti Retroviral Treatment on par with other pensioners.

The details of pensions are:

1. Old Age Pensions (OAPs)

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 420.91 crores was provided in the budget. An amount of Rs. 387.77 crores released and Rs. 368.99 crores was distributed to 14,53,187 pensioners. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 316.27 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 16,11,234 pensioners. An amount of Rs. 237.20 crores has been released and Rs. 265.69 crores is distributed to 15,41,527 pensioners (upto October'2010).

2. Indiramma Pensions to Old Age Persons & Widows

During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 1105.61 crores was provided in the budget to cover 46,00,554 pensioners under these categories. An amount of Rs. 1105.60 crores was released and Rs. 1045.40 crores was distributed to 42,07,958 pensioners. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 1105.60 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 46,00,554 pensioners under these categories. An amount of Rs. 829.20 crores has been released and Rs. 528.24 crores is distributed to 40,94,991 pensioners. (upto Oct'2010).

3. Indiramma Pensions to Disabled Persons

Disabled persons having a minimum of 40% disability is the criteria for eligibility. A total of 8.84 lakhs disabled pensions are being assisted with an allocation of Rs. 476.50 crores. The rate of pension has been enhanced to Rs. 500/- p.m. from November 2008 onwards for all the Disabled Pensioners. During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 476.50 crores was provided in the budget to cover 8,84,246 pensioners. An amount of Rs 476.50 crores was released and Rs. 499.30 crores was distributed to 8,32,172 pensioners. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 476.50 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 8,84,246 pensioners. An amount of Rs 357.38 crores has been released and Rs. 295.93 crores has been distributed to 8,45,508 pensioners (upto Oct'2010).

4. Toddy Tappers

Govt. have decided to sanction Old Age Pensions @ 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 (TFT) Scheme and who have completed 50 years of age as on 1.2.2009. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 24.00 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 1,00,000 Tappers. An amount of Rs 18.00 crores has been released and Rs. 4.38 crores has been distributed to 31,300 pensioners (upto Oct'2010).

Table 8.30		
Scheme	Existing Pensions	
	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct'10)
NOAP (Rs.Crores / No. of Pensioners)		
Allocation	420.91	316.27
Releases	387.77	237.20
Expenditure	368.99	265.69
Pensioners	1453187	1541527
Indiramma Pensions to Disabled Persons		
Allocation	476.50	476.50
Releases	476.50	357.38
Expenditure	499.30	295.93
Pensioners	832172	845508
Indiramma Pensions to Old Age Persons & Widows		
Allocation	1105.60	1105.60
Releases	1105.60	829.20
Expenditure	1045.40	528.24
Pensioners	4207958	4094991
Toddy Tappers		
Allocation		24.00
Releases		18.00
Expenditure		4.38
Pensioners		31300
NFBS		
Allocation	10.00	10.00
Releases	7.50	5.00
Expenditure	7.50	4.95
Families assisted	15000	9904
<i>Source: Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty</i>		

National Family Benefit Scheme

Government of India has introduced 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 a lump sum family benefit for households below the poverty line on the death of the primary breadwinner in the bereaved family. The primary bread winner will be the member of the household male or female whose earnings contribute the

largest proportion to the total household income. The death of such a primary breadwinner should have occurred whilst he or she is in the age group of 18 to 64 years i.e., more than 18 years of age and less than 65 years of age. An amount of Rs.5000/- will be provided as a one time grant to the bereaved family.

Under the Family Benefit Scheme, During the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores was provided in the budget and Rs. 7.50 crores was released and Rs. 7.50 crores was distributed to 15000 families. For the year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided in the budget and Rs. 5.00 crores has been released and Rs. 4.95 crores has been distributed to 9904 families (upto Oct'2010).

* * *

Remote and Interior Areas Development (RIAD)

8.26 Remote & Interior Areas Development Department as part of GAD has been formed for improving the Socio Economic conditions of the people living in Remote & Interior Areas. Among 913 mandals in 18 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 332 mandals covering 5622 Habitations have been identified as the Remote and Interior Areas improving infrastructure like Roads, Drinking water, Electrification, Health, Education, Women & Child Welfare. The GA (RIAD) Department is implementing connectivity programme under TFC and RIDF programme being financed by NABARD and the works being executed through Panchayat Raj /R&B Engineering wings. Apart from this, the department monitors the implementation of RIAD programme being implemented by Energy, Education Health, Women & Child Welfare, Youth employment department like, Energisation of Remote & Interior Areas, Construction of Sub-centers, PHCs, Hostel buildings and College buildings.

The connectivity programme as undertaken by GA (RIAD) Department from 2006-07 under TFC grant and various tranches of RIDF through assistance of NABARD are as follows:

Twelfth Finance Commission Works

An amount of Rs.175 Crores has been sanctioned to RIAD Department @ Rs.43.75 Crores per year for a period of 4 years starting from 2006-07 under Twelfth Finance Commission. Works worth 1 ½ times the TFC Grant are taken up by this department as per the decision of High Level Committee. Accordingly, in all, the RIAD Department has taken up 242 Road connectivity works worth about Rs.240 Crores through Panchayat Raj department and Rs.70 Crores worth works through R&B department from 2006-07 to 2009-10. Out of which, 150 works were completed worth Rs.105 crores under PR department and 4 works worth of Rs.7.5 crores under R&B department. The remaining works are at different stages of completion.

RIAD (NABARD) WORKS - (RIDF) Programme

Under RIDF (NABARD) works programme, 309 Road connectivity works worth Rs.426 crores through Panchayat Raj department and 457 Road connectivity works worth Rs.812 crores through R&B department have been taken up during the period from 2006-07 to 2009-10. Out of which, 123 Road works worth Rs.102 crores through Panchayat Raj department and 296 road works worth Rs.321 crores through R&B department have been completed while other works are at different stages of completion.

In addition, 99 Zilla Parishad school buildings worth over Rs.31 crores through Panchayat Raj department and 5 college building extension works worth Rs.6 crores through R&B department have been taken up. All these works in progress.

Backward Region Grant Fund (B.R.G.F.)

8.27 Government of India have launched the B.R.G.F Programme commencing from 2007-08.

The main objective of the programme is to redress regional imbalance in development by providing funds for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure. The programme is being implemented in 13 selected districts in the State with an allocation of Rs.335.28 crores under Development Grant and Rs.13

crores under Capacity Building.

District plans for all the 13 BRGF Districts were received from the District Planning Committees and the Annual Plan for the year 2010-11 was approved by the High Power Committee with an estimated cost of Rs 518.70 crores for taking up 51,714 works. It includes 11,128 works with an amount of Rs. 107.70 crores under SC Sub-Plan and 6,797 works with an amount of Rs. 66.02 crores under ST Sub-Plan. An amount of Rs. 350.14 crores has been released to the districts. 35,255 works worth of Rs.294.25 crores were completed and the remaining works are in progress.

* * *

Rajiv Palle Bata

8.28 Rajiv Palle Bata is a programme involving dialogue between the Leader and people. As it is well known, people and their elected representatives are the twin motors powering our vibrant democracy. During the process, people get an opportunity to represent their problems directly to their Leaders. The leadership, in turn, is benefited by the public feed back about Governmental policies. The resultant symbiosis reinforces the democratic process. During his visits to districts, Hon'ble C.M receives petitions and gives assurances to people serving community needs.

The programme was started in 2004. In all 54,541 petitions have been received in the entire state of which about 98.02% have been responded to. In all, 1,195 assurances have also been made during public interactions out of which, 1080 (90.38%) have been redressed and 107 (8.95%) assurances are under different stages of implementation while 8(0.67%) are yet to be addressed.

The assurance given during the programme was generally fulfilled by meeting the expenditure from the budget of respective departments. However from 2005-06 onwards, Government have started earmarking some plan funds under Rajiv Palle Bata Scheme – which is meant to act as a limited cushion for sanction of works where ever necessary. Upto 31.3.2010, an amount of Rs.438.22 crores has been

sanctioned under the programme.

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.25.00 Crores has been provided under the programme. Out of these funds, Rs.12.50 Crores for taking developmental works. A Web-based Petition Monitoring System (PMS) has been developed to monitor the redressed status on line from anywhere at any point of time.

Pulivendula Area Development Agency

Villages in Andhra Pradesh are at different stages of development. While those in the prosperous regions of the State have achieved significant development, a majority of the villages in backward areas remain under-developed. On account of these, a more workable strategy for the Government was to identify a few villages where integrated development can be brought about through planned interventions and use these villages as model to inspire and motivate all other villages to emulate the same path.

Initiating action in line with the above innovative idea, Government have released an amount of Rs.272.27 crores during 2004-05 to 2009-10 to develop 103 identified villages covering 7 mandals in YSR Kadapa district under "Model Village scheme" on pilot basis.

For continuing the infrastructure development in the identified villages of the area as per the action plan contemplated by the Pulivendula Area Development Agency an amount of Rs.12.50 crores was released so far during 2010-11.

PRAJAPATHAM

8.29 Prajapatham is an interaction amongst public, their elected representatives and a team of public servants in their own territory. Prajapatham focuses on a set of priority issues identified at a particular juncture. The programme was initiated during the year 2005. Inspired by the success and response from the people of the State it was continued during 2006, 2007 and 2008. No programme was taken up during the year 2009 in view of general elections.

Prajapatham - 2010:

Inspired by its sustained and successful past records, Prajapatham was launched yet again

for the 5th year. It was conducted from 19th April 2010 to 15th May 2010 in entire State, except Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad Districts successfully because of the model election code of conduct having been promulgated there in view of MLC elections.

Prajapatham focused on the following themes:

1. Drinking Water
2. Assured power supply
3. MNREGS
4. Arogya sree Programme
5. Services available through 108 & 104
6. Health – Information, Education & Communication (IEC) campaign
7. Street lights and domestic water supply in urban areas.

The District Collectors were requested to take proper follow up action to redress the grievances received during the Grama sabhas of Prajapatham duly convening meetings at Divisional level along with people's representatives and take up a thorough review with all the Departments relating to issues raised during the Prajapatham programme and also requested to convene DRC meetings in consultation with District in-charge Ministers and take up thorough review to redress the grievances.

The progress has been reviewed every month. 3,12,888 grievances have been received during Prajapatham, of which 1,43,524 grievances have been redressed. The District Collectors have been requested to review the progress periodically every month and ensure redressal of grievances of all eligible.

RACHABANDA PROGRAMME

8.30 Rachabanda programme is a New Initiative taken up by the Government recently with the basic objectives:

- To instill more confidence among the public by redressing their grievances on the spot and in a bid to take the administration to the door steps of the people
- To oversee the implementation of developmental programmes, delivery mechanism to the targeted people and
- To take stock of the situation at focal point, Gram Panchayat level by their

elected representatives and a team of officials concerned.

Rachabanda programme was held between 24th January and 12th February, 2011 at Gram Panchayat/ Ward level, in which a meaningful direct interaction took place between the peoples' representatives and officials. The thrust areas of Rachabanda programme are Ration Cards, Pensions, Dr.Y.S.R Abhayahastam, Arogyasri, Housing, MGNREGS Cards and Pavala Vaddi to SHGs both in rural and urban areas.

The welfare measures delivered to the people during Rachabanda programme includes, distribution of 4.63 lakhs temporary Ration Cards to card less households, which will also have the coverage Arogyasri; distribution of Pensions to 1.31 lakh eligible

applicants and coverage of 2.97 lakh people under Dr.YSR Abhayahastam Insurance Scheme. Also issued sanction letters to 2.89 lakhs people under Housing programme besides issuing of 1.93 lakh patta / possession certificates and payment made to 90,542 beneficiaries who have constructed houses up to basement level. Under MGNREGS 1.75 lakh job cards and 7.31 lakh work allocation orders were issued to Srama Sakti Sanghas. Rs.288.27 crores amount was distributed towards pavala vaddi to 4.96 lakhs SHGs in Rural areas and Rs.80.30 crores amount distributed to 1.47 lakhs urban SHG groups towards pavala vaddi.

9. POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Poverty

9.1 Traditionally, poverty has been identified with low level of income that prevents a family from obtaining and enjoying the basic necessities of life viz., food, clothing, shelter and water. Besides, the usual income poverty, covering income and consumption; the social parameters like education, health and access to basic needs brought in a new definition to non-income poverty emphasising Human development.

During the Sixth Plan period, expenditure approach has been adopted, which defined poverty as the midpoint of the monthly-per capita expenditure class having a specific calorie intake of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 per person in urban areas respectively. The monetary equivalent of these norms was derived using the household consumption data of 28th round of National Sample Survey (1973-74).

The Planning Commission, as the Nodal Agency for estimation of poverty, has been estimating the number and percentage of poor at national and state levels. Since March 1997, it has been using the Expert Group Methodology (Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor) to estimate poverty. The Expert group, constituted in March 1990 to examine the proportion and the number of poor, suggested that a State specific poverty line be estimated on the basis of a standardized commodity basket. The basket corresponding to the poverty line at the national level is valued as per the price prevailing in each State in 1973-74.

As per the accepted expert group methodology, consumer price index for agricultural labourers (CPIAL) is used for updating the rural poverty line and Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (CPIIW) is used for updating the urban poverty line. Using this methodology, the Planning Commission had released the poverty

estimates for the years 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94 in March 1997. Subsequently, the poverty estimates for 1999-2000 released in 2001 were found to be not strictly comparable with the estimates for the previous years.

The Planning commission, using the expert group methodology, had estimated poverty in 2004-05 using the consumption distribution obtained from the latest large sample survey data (NSS 61st Round) on household consumer expenditure. The consumption data for all the food and non food items was collected using 30-day recall period (known as reference period) and was termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP).

As per these official estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, poverty ratios of rural areas and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh for 2004-05 were 11.20% and 28.00% respectively and that for the State as combined was 15.80%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 28.30%, 25.70% for rural and urban areas and 27.50% for the Nation as combined. Annexure 9.1 depicts the percentage of people below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods.

Over the period, the percentage of people below poverty line has declined both for the State as well as for All India. The paradoxical situation in respect of Andhra Pradesh was that the urban poverty was higher than the rural poverty. Higher inclusive growth that increases agricultural growth, rural non-farm sector and reduction in rural-urban and social disparities is important for faster reduction in poverty. Andhra Pradesh is known for introducing innovative poverty alleviation programmes, massive subsidization of Rice especially during the last two decades or so. Apart from the general economic policies and bold

policy initiatives, the targeted poverty alleviation programmes like Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) for women's empowerment, INDIRAMMA programme for providing housing and other infrastructure, pensions, land distribution and health insurance (Arogyasri) are the other important programmes helping the poor in various dimensions. Besides increasing the budgetary allocations, effective monitoring and improving delivery systems in poverty alleviation programmes will help reduce the severity of poverty.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

9.2 One of the most important surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is the Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment and the latest being during 2004-05. In order to reveal the multidimensional aspects of employment and unemployment situation, information on several variables was also collected in these surveys. Persons who were engaged in any economic activity are termed as workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an 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 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 daily status (current) are presented in Annexure 9.2.

Labour Force participation rates during the year 2004-2005 increased when compared with 1999-2000. Labour Force Participation rates both rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh were higher when compared with all India.

Work Force (Employed)

Persons who are engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force. The number of persons employed per 1000 persons is called 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 was considered working (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.

Work force participation rate among males and females in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh declined during 2004-05 when compared to 1999-2000, whereas in urban areas of A.P it increased. Work force participation rates in general are high in Andhra Pradesh when compared with all India. Details are given in Annexure 9.3.

Apart from the quantity of employment, quality is 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 high incidence of employment in the unorganized/informal economy. Further, demographic dividend, which is one of the sources of future economic growth in Andhra Pradesh, is expected to increase the working age group and reduce dependency ratio. Reduction in dependency ratio is likely to increase savings and investments. Shifting the workforce from Agriculture to the non-farm sector is an ideal way for enhancing the income levels of the poor by creating quality non-agriculture work opportunities through skill development in rural areas.

Employment Growth:

The main features of employment situation at All India level as well as State level are summarized in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Employment Growth and Elasticity		
Employment Growth and Elasticity	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Compound Annual Growth Rate of Employment (1993-94 to 1999-2000)	1.44	1.89
Compound Annual Growth Rate of Employment(1999-2000 to 2004-2005)	2.65	4.42
Employment Elasticity (1993-94 to 1999-2000)	0.11	0.13
Employment Elasticity (1999-2000 to 2004-05)	0.43	0.74
<i>Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics</i>		

The growth of employment in the State in the early reform period(1993-94 to 1999-2000) is relatively low when compared with that of All India. Although, it has increased and almost doubled during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, rate of increase in employment in respect of All India is significantly high. The employment elasticity which represents the responsiveness of employment generation to change in gross domestic product, is low in both Andhra Pradesh and All India.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

9.3 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 21,564 by March, 2010. Out of these, 13,789 were in Public Sector and 7,775 were in Private Sector.

21.03 lakhs persons were employed in the organized Sector as on March, 2010. The Public Sector alone accounted for 13.53 lakhs and the remaining 7.50 lakhs were employed in Private Sector.

During the year 2010-11(upto Sept.10), a total of 1,85,302 candidates were enrolled, 11,953 vacancies were notified to Employment Exchanges and 1003 candidates were placed. As many as 18,90,181

candidates were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 2010.

Employment in the Organised Sector in A.P. (Public and Private Sectors) from March 1966 to March 2010 is given in Annexure 9.4.

Skill Development

The Employment and Training department is implementing several programmes to develop manpower resources in various technical disciplines and to provide skilled artisans to the Industries. They are –

Craftsmen Training:

Craftsmen Training Scheme is intended to train candidates in various Vocational Trades to meet manpower requirement to industries and also to reduce unemployment among educated youth by providing them employable skilled training.

Craftsmen training is being imparted in 128 Government Industrial Training Institutes/ DLTCs and 580 Private ITCs. During 2010-11, training in this course is available to 88,200 students.

Apprenticeship Training

The skills acquired by the trainees in I.T.Is are only basic level and they have to undergo on job training in various industries to acquire different skills. In the survey conducted on the establishments, 18752 seats have been located for imparting apprenticeship training in 49 trades. During 2010, about 9262 ITI passed candidates have undergone apprenticeship training in 1831 organisations.

Up-gradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence

In the process of restructuring and reorientation of the courses to keep pace with the qualitative and technological demand of the industry for producing multi skilled workforce of world class standard, the Government of India has introduced a scheme of 'Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence' under various schemes. Accordingly, in Andhra Pradesh 5 Government ITIs were upgraded under Domestic Funding Scheme with Rs.1.60 crore to each ITI and 25 Government ITIs were upgraded under 'Vocational Training

Improvement Project' by World Bank with a Project Assistance of Rs.3.00 crore to each ITI and 59 Government ITIs were upgraded under 'Public Private Partnership' scheme with a project assistance of Rs.2.50 crore as Interest free loan to each ITI. The remaining 42 new government ITIs are to be brought under PPP.

State Project Monitoring Unit

A State Project Monitoring Unit has been set up to monitor the overall implementation of the schemes.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme under Modular Employable Skills (M.E.S)

Government of India has introduced this scheme for the benefit of 97% skilled workers in the Primary sector who acquired skills in informal way, to get their skills certified and validated by undergoing a short term training in their native skills and get NCVT Certificate to improve their employability. 1161 short term courses have been designed by GOI under this scheme.

All the Government ITIs and Private ITCs were empanelled as VTP (Vocational Training Providers) for implementation of the scheme.

Rajiv Udyogasri Society:

The State Government has constituted Rajiv Udyogasri Society in December 2007 with the objective of creating a Nodal Agency for generation of employment opportunities to the unemployed youth in the State by coordinating with various line departments and industrial bodies involved in employment generation activities.

To achieve the objective of generation of employment opportunities, a survey of job potential in various sectors and skill gap among the unemployed youth has been under taken. To bridge the skill gap, training initiatives are taken up by utilizing the services of various training providers across the state.

Suitable skill development trainings were provided to the unemployed youth with the line departments viz., MEPMA/MA&UD, Technical Education, Intermediate Board, Collegiate Education, Youth services, NAC, IEG, SC Corporation, Minorities Welfare,

AP Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation, EGMM and Employment and training.

Various training programmes by the Line Departments have led to job placement of 82,736 candidates from November 2009 to June 2010.

9.4 Unemployment:

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) provides the Un-employment estimates on the basis of the Quinquennial surveys. Persons are considered as un-employed, if he/she was not working, but was either seeking or was available for work for a relatively longer 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 the labour force. It is a more refined indicator of the unemployment situation in a population than the proportion of unemployed, which is nearly the number of unemployed per 1000 persons in the population as a whole.

Unemployment rates based on the usual principal and subsidiary status in Andhra Pradesh and All India in general have increased over the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. The unemployment rates on usual (principal and subsidiary) status of various rounds for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in Annexure- 9.5. The rural unemployment rates as well as urban unemployment (per 1000 persons) in Andhra Pradesh as well as All India have increased during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. However, during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the rural and urban unemployment rates in respect of Andhra Pradesh have decreased. The rate of decline in respect of urban unemployment (from 39 to 36) was much sharper as compared to that of the rural unemployment (from 8 to 7). The unemployment rates of All India for the same period have shown a mixed trend with the rural unemployment (from 15 to 17) rising and its urban counterpart (from 47 to 45) showing a decline.

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10. ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN – A REVIEW

11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012)- heralding future growth :

Remarkable transition to a high growth path during the 10th Five Year Plan period reinforced the underlying strength of the fundamentals of the economy and eventually resulted in evolving strategies for 11th Five Year Plan. The Government of India has adopted 'rapid and inclusive growth' as its core theme in the 11th Five Year Plan. The main emphasis is on the Social sector and delivery of services therein. Education, in particular, has been accorded utmost priority during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Growth, recognized as an un-ignorable engine for expanding incomes and employment necessary for social uplift, remains a pre-requisite for development. With the objective of ensuring that growth is widely spread so that its benefits are adequately shared by the poor and weaker sections of the society, the Government has geared up for meeting the challenges during the 11th Five Year Plan duly manoeuvring its resources .

The Eleventh Five Year Plan nearing its terminal year with one more year left for completion, a review of the performance of the economy for the four-year period (2007-08 to 2010-11) will throw light on the development that took place across sectors during the major part of the 11th Plan period. One perceptible improvement is in the standards of living of the people in the State in the recent past, attributable to a number of strategic initiatives put in place by the Government over the years.

A summary of performance during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-11):

Impressive record of economic growth on a sustainable basis coupled with a certain positive upsurge in the living standards of the people prompted the State to enter the Eleventh Five Year Plan period on an optimistic note. The State has set a growth target of 9.5% for the 11th Five Year Plan as against 9% for the Nation.

The overall and comprehensive picture of the growth and plan performance during the first four years under the 11th Five Year Plan and performance of various Flagship programmes being implemented in the state are presented below.

Economic growth

The state economy, as measured by growth in the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), on an average grew at 7.93% during the first four years(2007-08 and 2010-11) of the 11th Five Year Plan period - almost catching up with the All India's GDP growth of 8.16% for the same period.

This impressive growth performance in the State is marked by a phenomenal growth in the beginning year (2007-08) of the 11th Plan period when the State could register a growth rate of 12.02% and a highly impressive growth rate of 8.89% during the 4th year (2010-11) of the 11th Plan period. In between, despite the impact of the global slowdown, the State could muster moderate growth performance (growth in excess of 5%) during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. This recovery in the growth pattern during 2010-11, not only augurs well for the residual year of the 11th Five Year Plan but for the ensuing 12th Five Year Plan also.

Regarding sectoral growth rates, Agriculture sector unlike during the 10th Plan period, showed certain signs of recovery and posted an average growth of 7.16% during the Four-year period (2007-08 to 2010-11). The Industries sector during this period grew at 6.82%. The Services sector continuing its predominance, posted a growth rate of 8.84% during the 4-year period.

The foodgrain production in the State after achieving a record level of 204.21 lakh tonnes during the year 2008-09 has slipped to 156 lakh tonnes during 2009-10 due to adverse seasonal conditions. However, despite repeated floods, the foodgrain production in the State is estimated to reach a level of 189.78 lakh tonnes during 2010-11.

Within Agriculture sector, the impact of slowdown coupled with adverse seasonal conditions in the State during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is evident in all the sub-sectors except Livestock. This sub-sector of late has emerged as an important alternate source of income to a large number of small and marginal farmers, particularly in the drought prone areas of the state. Innovative activities like Pasukranthi, Jeevakranthi, Sheep Insurance etc., taken up in the interest of farmer's welfare, appear to pay dividends. Forestry in the State is consistently growing below par averaging 2.5% during the 4-year period. However, Fishing sub-sector recording a negative growth during 2009-10, bounced back to register a growth of 8.39% during 2010-11 managed to post a healthy average growth of almost 8% during the 11th Plan period so far.

The growth in the Industry sector appeared to have been hit by recession. After registering growth rates in excess of 10% continuously since 2005-06 onwards till 2007-08, the growth in the Industry sector suddenly slipped to 1.51% during 2008-09. However, the Industry sector witnessed a noticeable growth momentum in the subsequent years.

Within the Industry sector, Construction subsector, maintained a steady and sustained growth consistently. For the four-year period of the 11th Plan, the Construction sub-sector grew at an overwhelming rate of 10.95%. Mining & Quarrying subsector, showed volatile trends. However, after witnessing a slump during 2008-09, this subsector is slowly yet surely turning out to surge ahead.

The manufacturing sub-sector(both registered as well as un-registered), which accounts for nearly 50% of the Industrial output and more than 10% of the GSDP, has to grow at a higher pace if the Industry sector were to propel the overall growth momentum and employment.

Services sector continues to garner a lion's share(over 53%) in the GSDP and the consistently high growth rates have resulted in a growth in excess of 8.8% during the four-year period. Among the sub-sectors of the Services sector, Communications, Banking & Insurance, Real estate & Business

services and Transport (other than Railways) & Storage show promise.

Noteworthy increases in the Per Capita Income in the recent past broadly indicate the improvement in the livelihoods of the people. The Per Capita Income of the state at current prices has more than doubled in a span of five years- from Rs. 28,539 during 2005-06 to Rs. 60,224 in 2010-11. In fact, the growth in Per Capita Income of the State during this period is more rapid compared to All-India. Effective implementation of several poverty-alleviating and employment generating programmes of the State as well as of the Centre, aided by a better delivery mechanism and safety nets in place in the state, appear to have helped the people maintain relatively better standards.

Performance under Annual Plans:

The Planning Commission had approved a total amount of Rs. 1,44,797 crores as total Annual Plans outlay for State during the first four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the 11th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.1,07,750 crores has been spent. The expenditure for 2010-11 has been taken upto the end of (December, 2010) only.

On the average, for the four year period, Economic Services accounted for about 64% of the total outlay, while Social Services accounted for a little over 35% and General Services less than 1% of the total outlay.

Irrigation sector with an outlay share of 41.3% and Housing with 9.9% share are the major stakeholders in the total outlay. Other prominent stakeholders include: Rural Development, Urban Development, Industry and Agriculture and Welfare sectors.

Ensuring Equity and Social Justice:

Consistent with recommendations of the Planning Commission to adhere to allocations for SCs and STs in proportion to their shares in the State population, on the average, the respective shares in the total outlays have been maintained under SCSP and TSP in the Annual Plans.

Review of performance under priority initiatives/ programmes:

The innovative and bold initiatives put in place by the state government in the last few years have not only lifted the standards of

living of the people but were also instrumental in ensuring welfare of the people, especially the poor.

Besides the achievements under the priority sectors like irrigation, agriculture and rural development, 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 the new initiatives like Rajiv Arogyasri and 104/108 medical services, Dr. YSR Abhaya Hastam, and others so as to ensure that the benefits of economic development and technology reach the needy.

The following is the outcome of some of the programmes /initiatives implemented during the 4 years of the 11th Five Year Plan.

Agricultural resurgence:

The state has been implementing a number of farmer-friendly initiatives to encourage farming in the state. These include supply of free power to Agriculture; insulate farmers from financial losses and to restore their credit eligibility in the event of crop loss through Agricultural insurance, disbursement of agricultural credit, debt waiver encouraging farmers to adopt integrated pest management practices.

Agriculture production and productivity have started attaining new heights in Andhra Pradesh. The State has registered a record Foodgrains production of 204.21 lakh tonnes during 2008-09 as against the normal of 160.17 lakh tonnes. However, due to twin effects of drought and floods during 2009-10, the foodgrain production slumped to 155.96 lakh tonnes. During current year, despite crop losses due to cyclones and floods, the food grain production is estimated to touch a level of 190 lakh MTs. Agriculture extension like Rythu Chaitanya Yatralu, Polambadi etc., and Govt. of India's flagship programs like Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with 100% Central aid have helped the State to achieve targeted growth rate in the Agriculture and Allied sectors during XI five year plan.

During the four-year Plan period(2007-08 to 2010-11-Jan.), an amount of Rs. 1023.08 crores has been spent under RKVY and

under the Agriculture & Allied sectors, Rs. 6762.72 crores has been spent.

The massive programme of 'Jalayagnam', of creating 98.41 lakh acres of new irrigation potential and stabilizing 22.26 lakh acres by constructing a total number of 86 irrigation projects-which include 44 major, 30 medium projects, 4 flood banks and modernizing 8 projects has been mounted since 2004-05.

12 projects have been completed and water released for 21 more projects creating partial irrigation potential during 2004-05 to 2009-10. During the 4 years (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the 11th Five Year Plan, 17.59 lakh acres potential was created. An amount of Rs. 38793.17 crores has been spent under Plan in the Irrigation sector.

Health Initiatives:

Rajiv Arogyasri:

One of objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to achieve good health for the people, especially the poor and underprivileged. To provide financial protection to families living below poverty line for treatment of serious ailments, the Arogyasri Health Care Trust was set up to implement a Community Health Insurance scheme – Arogyasri.

Since inception in April, 2007, in all 23,582 medical camps were held in network hospitals in rural areas wherein 40.06 lakh patients have been screened. Of these, 20.35 lakh patients have been treated as out-patients and 9.99 lakh as in-patients. 8.71 lakh patients underwent surgery/therapy at a cost of Rs. 2491.51 crores.

Emergency Transport(108) and Health Information (104) Services:

Toll Free **108** (EMRI): to enable rural poor easy access to hospital services, free of cost, in times of emergency. Further, a Caller-free Telephone service(104) for the rural and urban population of the State to disseminate information, advice and guidance related to any health problem have been undertaken by the Government.

Medical and Health sector has been adequately funded. During the 4 year period (2007-08 to 2010-11), an amount of Rs. 4142.05 crores has been provided in the Plan Budgets.

Education:

To make education more meaningful and effective, the State Government has been implementing several schemes of its own and those sponsored by the Government of India. 133.64 lakh children have been enrolled in different levels with 53.40% in the Primary stage. Government is taking all necessary measures to retain children in schools. During 2009-10, the dropout rates have fallen to 15.80% at Primary level and 53.36% at the Secondary level.

An amount of Rs. 3530.21 crores has been spent towards General Education in the State during the 4-year period of the 11th Plan.

Housing & Pensions under INDIRAMMA:

Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in implementing "Housing for All" duly making it a reality on saturation basis. During 1st four years of the 11th Five Year Plan, (2007-08 to 2010-11), 32.51 lakh houses have been constructed. In order to accomplish saturation on the housing front, sizable budgetary allocations have been made during the recent past. In fact, housing accounts for 9.93% (amounting to Rs. 14,377 crores) of the total plan outlay during the 4 year period of the 11th Five Year Plan. Incidentally, Housing sector happens to be the 2nd largest shareholder of Plan budget, falling only behind the massive Irrigation sector.

Largest ever social security net target is to provide pensions every month to around 71.96 lakh persons comprising old-aged, disabled and widows across the state. Substantial budgetary allocations provided in the plan budgets and pensions have been distributed to 65,13,326 persons every month during 2010-11.

Self Help Groups(SHG)

The concept of Indira Kranthi Patham has been evolved with an objective of enabling all the rural poor families in 22 rural districts of Andhra Pradesh to improve their livelihoods and quality of life. All households below the poverty line, starting from the poorest of the poor are the target group of Indira Kranthi Patham. At present, 9.75 lakh SHGs covering 1.10 crore rural women are functioning in the state and nearly

53% of them are covered under Bank linkage.

Social Harmony

From the year 2008-09, applications and sanction of scholarships to S.C, S.T and B.C students were made ONLINE to ensure that scholarships reach the students by the 1st of every month and also to ensure transparency by keeping all the information in the public domain.

Apart from the above, other educational and economic development programmes are also being implemented to SC,ST,BC and Minorities.

An amount of Rs. 7076.33 crores has been spent towards welfare of SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities in the State during the 4-year period (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the 11th Plan.

Urban Development

Economic growth, substantially driven by Industries and Services sector is witnessing accelerated demographic expansion of urban population, not seen during last century. The emerging challenge needs to be tackled on multiple fronts simultaneously.

An amount of Rs. 8322.16 crores has been spent for Urban Development in the State during the 4-year period (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the 11th Plan.

Infrastructure Projects

Several infrastructure have been taken up by the State. Some of them are :

- a) Hyderabad International Airport commenced work during 2005 and it is made operational in March,2008.
- b) 158 kms length of Outer Ring Road (ORR) around the capital city of Hyderabad is being implemented to reduce inner-city traffic congestion. – 1st phase of ORR had been opened up for the common traffic which now effectively connects Cyberabad and Airport.
- c) Hon'ble Prime Minister has laid foundation stone on 1.9.2010 for upgradation of Tirupathi Airport as International Airport.
- d) The Hyderabad Metro Rail project spanning over 71 Km and estimated to cost Rs. 12,132 crore is being

implemented in PPP mode under Viability Gap Funding(VGF) scheme. M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd. is selected as the Concessionaire for the project.

Industry:

In all there are 113 SEZs approved by the Government of India and out of these, 74 are notified and 27 are operational. Employment has been created for 82,606 persons and it is projected to generate employment for 8.50 lakh persons.

An amount of Rs. 1169.15 crores has been spent under Industries & Minerals sector during the 4-year period (2007-08 to 2010-11) of the 11th Plan.

Information Technology

Information Technology and Communications continue to thrive in our State. I.T. exports worth Rs.12,521 crores during 2005-06 have increased to Rs.18,582 crores during 2006-07 and further to Rs. 33,482 crores during 2009-10. Similar upward surge in IT exports is expected to continue during 2010-11 also.

Curbing Left Wing Extremism- Integrated Action Plan(IAP):

With the aim of giving a fillip to development schemes in tribal and backward regions, mostly affected by Naxal violence, GOI have taken up of an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 60 selected districts across the Country. In Andhra Pradesh State, the IAP programme is implemented in Khammam and Adilabad districts. It is aimed at quick resolution of problems concerning healthcare, drinking water, education and roads.

During 2010-11 alone, each of the two districts are given a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and the grant will go up to Rs. 30 crore each in 2011-12. Developmental works have been taken up in both these LWE districts on a war footing.

Performance of Flagship programmes:

With a view to impart greater momentum to the efforts being made in various sectors, the Government has launched flagship programmes under sectors of Rural Development, Urban Development, Health and Sanitation, Agriculture, Women & Child Development, Education etc. The sector-wise

performance of various flagship programmes during the 11th Five Year Plan period is briefed hereunder.

A brief assessment of four flagship programmes, namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) etc., sponsored by the Central Government are given below.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 came into force on 2nd February 2006. The Act gives legal guarantee of providing atleast 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted the Central Act and formulated the Andhra Pradesh Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. This scheme was implemented in 1095 mandals across the state in the 22 districts excluding Hyderabad.

Since inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs.14,041 crores had been spent up till December, 2010. This has resulted in the generation of 120.27 crore person days of employment. This programme has so far covered 1.19 crore households through issuing 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.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Good infrastructure is necessary not only for economic development of rural areas but also for overall human development and an acceptable standard of living. Infrastructure like rural roads can enhance connectivity and offer better marketing possibilities.

A 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)” was launched on 25th Dec. 2000,

primarily aiming to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations.

Under this programme, in all, a total amount of Rs. 3321.55 crores has been spent during the 4 years(2010-11 upto Dec. 2010), covering a total road length of 18,714 km under 5897 completed works.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):

Indira Awas Yojana(IAY) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme being implemented in the state with a sharing pattern of 75:25 between the centre and the state.

Under the IAY programme, in all, a total amount of Rs. 3051.55 crores has been spent during the 4 years(2010-11 upto Dec. 2010). The amounts include the state contribution besides the Central allocation. Under the IAY scheme, 10.42 lakh houses have been constructed during the four year period 2007-08 to 2010-11 (till Dec. 2010).

Health, Nutrition and Drinking Water

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in the country during April 2005 is an articulation of the government's commitment to increase public spending on health. The main focus of this programme is to make all health facilities a fully functional, community owned, decentralised health delivery system with an emphasis on inter-sectoral convergence with sanitation, water, education, nutrition, social and gender equality besides strengthening all health facilities according to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).

For implementation of various items subsumed under NRHM, in all an amount of Rs. 2024.77 crores has been spent during the period 2007-08 to 2010-11(Dec.2010). The scheme covers several health parameters.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is the single largest integrated programme of child development in the country and in the state.

At the block level, the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) implements all ICDS services. One or more Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are functioning in each village, with one Anganwadi Worker (AWW) and one

Anganwadi Helper (AWH) to manage the AWC.

The main activities of ICDS centres are: 1) Provision of supplementary nutrition for children in the ages of 6 months to 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers 2) Education for children between 3 to 6 years (Early Childhood Education) 3) Immunization of children and women in collaboration with the health department (ANM in the village) 4) Health check-up for children and women 5) Referral services for children and women 6) Nutrition and health education to mothers and adolescent girls.

For undertaking various ICDS activities, an amount of Rs. 2717.48 crores has been spent during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11(Till Dec. 2011). A total of no. 385 ICDS projects have been implemented with 73,944 AWCs are operational in the state.

With regard to physical achievements under Supplementary Nutrition, in all 62.65 lakh persons have been benefited under the programme during the year 2010-11.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

An amount of Rs. 1757.80 crores was spent during the last four years 2007-08 to 2010-11(till Janu.2011) against an allocation of 2079.70 crores under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme for providing drinking water to 14,616 habitations.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive and integrated flagship programme of Government of India, to attain Universal Elementary Education (UEE) in the country in a mission mode. Launched in partnership with the State Governments and local self-governments, SSA aims to provide useful and relevant education to all the children in the 6-14 age groups by 2010.

Under the SSA programme, an amount of Rs. 3134.68 crores was spent during the last four years 2007-08 to 2010-11(till Dec.2011).

Under this scheme, during the 4-year period, 210 new school buildings have been constructed, 170 schools have been made operational. Further, several schools have been provided with adequate drinking water facility and toilet facility. Due to the

infrastructure facilities and academic support, there has been improvement in enrolment as well as reducing drop out ratios.

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMs)

Midday Meal scheme (MDM) is being implemented from January 2003 in the state.

Under the scheme, a minimum content of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein content is provided per child on each working day of the school for classes I to V and 700 calories and 20 grams of protein content is provided per child on each working day of the school for classes VI to X. Primary School, Upper Primary and High School Children of Classes I – X studying in Government/Local bodies and Aided institutions are covered under this scheme.

Under the Mid-Day Meal programme, an amount of Rs. 597.29 crores, has been spent during 2007-08 to 2010-11(Till Dec.2011). The amounts include the state contribution besides the Central allocation.

Under the scheme, 60.33 lakh students during 2007-08, 70.44 lakh students during 2008-09, 70.43 lakh students during 2009-10 and 74.44 lakhs students during 2010-11 have been covered.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM):

The Government of India had launched the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for a period of 7 years beginning from 2005-06. The Mission, in effect, seeks to ensure sustainable infrastructure development in select cities of the country, selected on 2001 population criteria.

The JNNURM Urban Reforms Mission has two Sub-Missions, viz., Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UI&G) and Basic Services to the Urban Poor(BSUP). Besides these two sub-missions, two other components viz.,

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme(IHSDP) are also associated with the development of the select cities, together making the Package of JNNURM.

So far, an amount of Rs. 1519.91 crores under UI&G scheme, Rs. 1156.16 crores under UIDSSMT, Rs. 942.49 crores under BSUP and Rs. 353.44 crores under IHSDP has been spent.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

Government of India has initiated assistance under 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.

While 22 projects(12 major and 10 medium) have been included under AIBP after 2005-06, out of which, 3 major and 1 one medium projects have been completed and the IP created upto Sept.2010 is 2.905 lakh Ha.

A total amount of Rs. 8658.66 crores has been spent during the 4 years of the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-08 to 2010-11(till Dec.2010) under various AIBP projects in the state.

State Horticultural Mission (SHM):

The project envisages development of Horticulture sector focussing on Plantation Infrastructure Development, Rejuvenation, post-harvest management techniques, For carrying out the said activities, an amount of Rs. 503.56 crores have been spent since inception of the scheme.

* * *

Annexure - 2.1

Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Rs.Crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing							
1.1A	Agriculture	31722	35812	39266	55173	63027	68856	83431
1.1B	Livestock	14529	15851	16669	18872	21588	27971	34707
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3696	4081	4280	4602	4967	5356	6020
1.3	Fishing	6397	6769	7141	8128	9076	9692	12334
	Agriculture Sector	56344	62513	67356	86775	98658	111876	136492
2	Mining & Quarrying	6271	7594	12020	14990	13841	14766	18244
3	Manufacturing							
3.1	Registered	19256	20933	27144	31170	33952	36391	40676
3.2	Un-Registered	8075	8961	10080	11208	12293	13492	14837
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5762	6226	6698	8882	9421	10799	11783
5	Construction	15193	20025	25027	32467	39002	46503	54739
	Industry Sector	54557	63739	80969	98717	108509	121951	140279
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	30459	36095	44641	52952	60727	66359	78710
7	Transport, Storage & Communications							
7.1	Railways	2655	2695	3162	3531	3896	4293	4857
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	10804	12415	14597	17008	20476	23455	26757
7.3	Communications	4333	4721	4915	5503	6660	8245	9327
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services							
8.1	Banking & Insurance	10064	10750	12778	15572	18951	21002	25950
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	25204	29085	33656	41015	48966	59720	73004
9	Community, Social & Personal Services							
9.1	Public Administration	9535	9613	11267	12783	13823	15832	20666
9.2	Other Services	20758	24315	27694	30957	35165	42535	49024
	Services Sector	113812	129689	152710	179321	208665	241441	288295
	Gross State Domestic Product	224713	255941	301035	364813	415832	475267	565066

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 2.2

**Growth Rate 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 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing						
1.1 A	Agriculture	12.89	9.64	40.51	14.24	9.25	21.17
1.1 B	Livestock	9.10	5.16	13.21	14.39	29.57	24.08
1.2	Forestry & Logging	10.41	4.89	7.52	7.93	7.82	12.39
1.3	Fishing	5.81	5.50	13.82	11.66	6.79	27.26
	Agriculture Sector	10.95	7.75	28.83	13.69	13.40	22.00
2	Mining & Quarrying	21.11	58.27	24.71	-7.67	6.69	23.55
3	Manufacturing						
3.1	Registered	8.71	29.67	14.83	8.93	7.18	11.78
3.2	Un-Registered	10.98	12.48	11.20	9.67	9.75	9.98
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8.04	7.59	32.60	6.07	14.62	9.12
5	Construction	31.80	24.98	29.73	20.13	19.23	17.71
	Industry Sector	16.83	27.03	21.92	9.92	12.39	15.03
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	18.51	23.67	18.62	14.68	9.27	18.61
7	Transport, Storage & Communications						
7.1	Railways	1.50	17.34	11.65	10.34	10.21	13.13
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	14.92	17.58	16.51	20.39	14.55	14.08
7.3	Communications	8.94	4.13	11.96	21.02	23.79	13.13
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services						
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.81	18.87	21.86	21.71	10.82	23.56
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	15.40	15.71	21.87	19.38	21.96	22.24
9	Community, Social & Personal Services						
9.1	Public Administration	0.82	17.20	13.46	8.14	14.53	30.53
9.2	Other Services	17.13	13.90	11.79	13.59	20.96	15.26
	Services Sector	13.95	17.75	17.43	16.36	15.71	19.41
	Gross State Domestic Product	13.90	17.62	21.19	13.99	14.29	18.89

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 2.3

Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing							
1.1 A	Agriculture	31722	34226	34951	42973	42682	41765	45415
1.1 B	Livestock	14529	15109	15162	16550	17750	19381	20726
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3696	3836	3901	3988	4084	4192	4307
1.3	Fishing	6397	6618	6952	8052	8325	8295	9364
	Agriculture Sector	56344	59789	60966	71563	72841	73633	79812
2	Mining & Quarrying	6271	6931	10350	11090	9699	10187	11352
3	Manufacturing							
3.1	Registered	19256	20046	24544	26511	26852	28371	30116
3.2	Un-Registered	8075	8710	9294	9846	10071	10408	10870
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5762	5915	5977	7540	7204	8191	8433
5	Construction	15193	18440	20446	23300	25641	27950	30964
	Industry Sector	54557	60042	70611	78287	79467	85107	91735
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	30459	34686	40631	44237	47204	49315	53477
7	Transport, Storage & Communications							
7.1	Railways	2655	2741	2938	3091	3355	3558	3831
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	10804	11875	13253	14620	15980	17438	19324
7.3	Communications	4333	5060	5831	7017	8098	9374	10093
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Business Services							
8.1	Banking & Insurance	10064	11579	14125	17390	20206	21953	23944
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	25204	27893	30253	34002	37201	39840	44525
9	Community, Social & Personal Services							
9.1	Public Administration	9535	9356	10301	10848	10769	11429	13639
9.2	Other Services	20758	23189	24821	25590	26932	29065	30627
	Services Sector	113812	126379	142153	156795	169745	181972	199460
	Gross State Domestic Product	224713	246210	273730	306645	322053	340712	371007

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure -2.4

**Growth Rate 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 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing						
1.1 A	Agriculture	7.89	2.12	22.95	-0.68	-2.15	8.74
1.1 B	Livestock	3.99	0.35	9.16	7.25	9.19	6.94
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3.80	1.69	2.22	2.40	2.65	2.75
1.3	Fishing	3.46	5.05	15.82	3.40	-0.35	12.88
	<i>Agriculture Sector</i>	6.12	1.97	17.38	1.79	1.09	8.39
2	Mining & Quarrying	10.54	49.31	7.16	-12.55	5.03	11.43
3	Manufacturing						
3.1	Registered	4.10	22.44	8.01	1.28	5.66	6.15
3.2	Un-Registered	7.87	6.71	5.94	2.29	3.35	4.44
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.64	1.05	26.15	-4.45	13.70	2.96
5	Construction	21.37	10.88	13.96	10.05	9.00	10.79
	<i>Industry Sector</i>	10.05	17.60	10.87	1.51	7.10	7.79
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	13.88	17.14	8.88	6.71	4.47	8.44
7	Transport, Storage & Communications						
7.1	Railways	3.22	7.21	5.20	8.55	6.05	7.67
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.91	11.61	10.32	9.30	9.12	10.82
7.3	Communications	16.78	15.23	20.33	15.41	15.76	7.67
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services						
8.1	Banking & Insurance	15.05	21.99	23.11	16.19	8.65	9.07
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	10.67	8.46	12.39	9.41	7.09	11.76
9	Community, Social & Personal Services						
9.1	Public Administration	-1.88	10.10	5.32	-0.73	6.13	19.34
9.2	Other Services	11.71	7.04	3.10	5.24	7.92	5.37
	<i>Services Sector</i>	11.04	12.48	10.30	8.26	7.20	9.61
	Gross State Domestic Product	9.57	11.18	12.02	5.02	5.79	8.89

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 2.5

Net State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing							
1.1 A	Agriculture	29912	33550	36570	51932	59212	64688	78381
1.1 B	Livestock	13700	14850	15525	17763	20320	26329	32670
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3647	4031	4228	4544	4904	5287	5943
1.3	Fishing	5573	5927	6252	7115	7944	8484	10797
	Agriculture Sector	52832	58358	62575	81354	92380	104788	127790
2	Mining & Quarrying	5229	6237	9830	12233	11295	12050	14888
3	Manufacturing							
3.1	Registered	13769	14974	19625	21618	23547	25239	28211
3.2	Un-Registered	6916	7642	8582	9585	10512	11537	12688
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2592	2688	2613	3215	3410	3905	4260
5	Construction	14602	19229	23979	31027	37273	44441	52311
	Industry Sector	43108	50770	64629	77678	86037	97172	112358
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	29761	35246	43625	51716	59312	64812	76875
7	Transport, Storage & Communications							
7.1	Railways	1953	1982	2424	2775	3062	3375	3818
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9884	11400	13457	15717	18922	21675	24726
7.3	Communications	3638	3932	4072	4624	5596	6927	7836
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services							
8.1	Banking & Insurance	9868	10536	12543	15299	18619	20634	25495
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	22722	26212	30362	37127	44487	54314	66395
9	Community, Social & Personal Services							
9.1	Public Administration	7666	7709	9016	10184	11013	12613	16465
9.2	Other Services	19871	23222	26417	29481	33488	40506	46687
	Services Sector	105363	120239	141916	166923	194499	224856	268297
	Net State Domestic Product	201303	229367	269120	325955	372916	426816	508445
	POPULATION ('000)	79502	80369	81219	82049	82858	83649	84426
	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	25321	28539	33135	39727	45007	51025	60224

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 2.6							
Growth Rate of Net State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices							
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)							
Sl.No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing						
1.1 A	Agriculture	12.16	9.00	42.01	14.02	9.25	21.17
1.1 B	Livestock	8.39	4.55	14.42	14.39	29.57	24.09
1.2	Forestry & Logging	10.51	4.89	7.47	7.93	7.82	12.39
1.3	Fishing	6.36	5.48	13.79	11.66	6.79	27.26
	Agriculture Sector	10.46	7.23	30.01	13.55	13.43	21.95
2	Mining & Quarrying	19.29	57.59	24.45	-7.67	6.69	23.55
3	Manufacturing						
3.1	Registered	8.75	31.06	10.16	8.93	7.18	11.78
3.2	Un-Registered	10.49	12.31	11.68	9.67	9.75	9.98
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.67	-2.79	23.05	6.07	14.50	9.11
5	Construction	31.69	24.71	29.39	20.13	19.23	17.71
	Industry Sector	17.77	27.30	20.19	10.76	12.94	15.63
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	18.43	23.78	18.55	14.69	9.27	18.61
7	Transport,Storage & Communications						
7.1	Railways	1.51	22.31	14.47	10.34	10.21	13.13
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	15.33	18.05	16.80	20.39	14.55	14.08
7.3	Communications	8.08	3.56	13.56	21.02	23.78	13.13
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Business Services						
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.77	19.04	21.98	21.70	10.82	23.56
8.2	Real estate,Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	15.36	15.83	22.28	19.82	22.09	22.24
9	Community, Social & Personal Services						
9.1	Public Administration	0.57	16.95	12.95	8.14	14.53	30.53
9.2	Other Services	16.86	13.76	11.60	13.59	20.96	15.26
	Services Sector	14.12	18.03	17.62	16.52	15.61	19.32
	Net State Domestic Product	13.94	17.33	21.12	14.41	14.45	19.13
	Population (Growth rate %)	1.09	1.06	1.02	0.99	0.95	0.93
	Per Capita Income (Growth rate %)	12.71	16.10	19.89	13.29	13.37	18.03
(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance							
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics							

Annexure - 2.7

Net State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing							
1.1 A	Agriculture	29912	32058	32547	40319	40046	39186	42611
1.1 B	Livestock	13700	14152	14118	15529	16654	18184	19446
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3647	3788	3854	3938	4033	4139	4253
1.3	Fishing	5573	5801	6090	7055	7295	7269	8205
	Agriculture Sector	52832	55799	56609	66841	68028	68778	74515
2	Mining & Quarrying	5229	5647	8365	8693	7602	7984	8897
3	Manufacturing							
3.1	Registered	13769	14348	17549	17897	18127	19153	20331
3.2	Un-Registered	6916	7474	7948	8443	8636	8925	9321
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2592	2556	2302	2727	2606	2958	3046
5	Construction	14602	17676	19469	22000	24210	26390	29236
	Industry Sector	43108	47701	55633	59760	61181	65410	70831
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	29761	33876	39703	43167	46061	48121	52183
7	Transport, Storage & Communications							
7.1	Railways	1953	2071	2259	2441	2650	2810	3026
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9884	10898	12179	13442	14692	16032	17767
7.3	Communications	3638	4316	5073	6255	7220	8358	8999
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services							
8.1	Banking & Insurance	9868	11376	13908	17147	19923	21646	23608
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	22722	25177	27316	30783	33797	36214	40472
9	Community, Social & Personal Services							
9.1	Public Administration	7666	7540	8257	8598	8535	9058	10809
9.2	Other Services	19871	22147	23650	24292	25566	27591	29073
	Services Sector	105363	117401	132345	146125	158444	169830	185937
	Net State Domestic Product	201303	220901	244587	272726	287653	304018	331283
	POPULATION ('000)	79502	80369	81219	82049	82858	83649	84426
	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	25321	27486	30114	33239	34716	36345	39240

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 2.8

**Growth Rate of Net 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 (R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing						
1.1 A	Agriculture	7.17	1.52	23.88	-0.68	-2.15	8.74
1.1 B	Livestock	3.30	-0.24	9.99	7.25	9.19	6.94
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3.86	1.74	2.18	2.40	2.65	2.75
1.3	Fishing	4.09	4.98	15.86	3.40	-0.36	12.88
	Agriculture Sector	5.62	1.45	18.08	1.78	1.10	8.34
2	Mining & Quarrying	7.99	48.13	3.93	-12.55	5.03	11.43
3	Manufacturing						
3.1	Registered	4.21	22.31	1.98	1.28	5.66	6.15
3.2	Un-Registered	8.07	6.35	6.22	2.29	3.35	4.44
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-1.41	-9.95	18.51	-4.45	13.53	2.96
5	Construction	21.06	10.14	13.00	10.05	9.00	10.79
	Industry Sector	10.65	16.63	7.42	2.38	6.91	8.29
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	13.83	17.20	8.72	6.71	4.47	8.44
7	Transport, Storage & Communications						
7.1	Railways	6.06	9.10	8.05	8.55	6.05	7.67
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	10.25	11.75	10.37	9.30	9.12	10.82
7.3	Communications	18.63	17.53	23.32	15.42	15.76	7.67
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Business Services						
8.1	Banking & Insurance	15.28	22.26	23.28	16.19	8.65	9.06
8.2	Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	10.81	8.50	12.69	9.79	7.15	11.76
9	Community, Social & Personal Services						
9.1	Public Administration	-1.64	9.51	4.13	-0.73	6.13	19.34
9.2	Other Services	11.46	6.79	2.71	5.24	7.92	5.37
	Services Sector	11.43	12.73	10.41	8.43	7.19	9.48
	Net State Domestic Product	9.74	10.72	11.50	5.47	5.69	8.97
	Population (Growth rate %)	1.09	1.06	1.02	0.99	0.95	0.93
	Per Capita Income (Growth rate %)	8.55	9.56	10.38	4.44	4.69	7.97

(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 2.9								
Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh and Gross Domestic Product of All India								
at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices								
<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>								
Year	GSDP of Andhra Pradesh				GDP of All India			
	Current Prices	Growth Rate %	Constant Prices	Growth Rate %	Current Prices	Growth Rate %	Constant Prices	Growth Rate %
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
2004-05	224713	-	224713	-	2971464	-	2971464	-
2005-06	255941	13.90	246210	9.57	3389621	14.07	3254216	9.52
2006-07	301035	17.62	273730	11.18	3952241	16.60	3566011	9.58
2007-08 (R)	364813	21.19	306645	12.02	4581422	15.92	3898958	9.34
2008-09 (P)	415832	13.98	322053	5.02	5282086	15.29	4162509	6.76
2009-10 (Q)	475267	14.29	340712	5.79	6133230	16.11	4493743	7.96
2010-11 (A)	565066	18.89	371007	8.89	7256571	18.32	4879232	8.58
(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance								
<i>Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics</i>								
Annexure - 2.10								
Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh and All India								
at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices								
<i>(Rupees)</i>								
Year	Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh				Per Capita Income of All India			
	Current Prices	Growth Rate %	Constant Prices	Growth Rate %	Current Prices	Growth Rate %	Constant Prices	Growth Rate %
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
2004-05	25321	-	25321	-	24143	-	24143	-
2005-06	28539	12.71	27486	8.55	27123	12.34	26025	7.80
2006-07	33135	16.10	30114	9.56	31198	15.02	28083	7.91
2007-08 (R)	39727	19.89	33239	10.38	35820	14.82	30354	8.09
2008-09 (P)	45007	13.29	34716	4.44	40605	13.36	31801	4.77
2009-10 (Q)	51025	13.37	36345	4.69	46492	14.50	33731	6.07
2010-11 (A)	60224	18.03	39240	7.97	54527	17.28	36003	6.74
(R): Revised, (P): Provisional, (Q): Quick, (A): Advance								
<i>Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.</i>								

Annexure 2.11

Gross District Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08(R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Srikakulam	5060	5571	6483	7615	8220	10023
2	Vizianagaram	4989	5315	6125	7639	8801	9924
3	Visakhapatnam	19371	20497	24696	30570	32692	36229
4	East Godavari	17290	16827	20209	24081	27157	31275
5	West Godavari	12704	12792	14156	17473	18863	21654
6	Krishna	14736	16003	18469	22391	25893	30525
7	Guntur	11879	14374	16184	19125	22391	25249
8	Prakasam	8508	9960	11801	13305	16847	19455
9	Nellore	7613	8608	10216	11952	14471	16738
10	Chittoor	9048	10390	11595	14241	15925	18422
11	Kadapa	6288	7050	12449	14393	11316	13475
12	Ananthapur	9286	10048	11253	15937	16159	18368
13	Kurnool	7995	10171	10429	13636	15487	17821
14	Mahaboobnagar	7107	8880	9502	11880	13653	16819
15	Ranga Reddy	13310	17378	21023	24917	29247	33261
16	Hyderabad	16933	20524	25017	30038	36234	42006
17	Medak	8907	10613	13880	14716	17090	18896
18	Nizamabad	4869	5940	6558	7977	9804	10920
19	Adilabad	6527	7059	8301	9860	11376	12340
20	Karimnagar	9090	11321	12782	14890	17465	18640
21	Warangal	7350	8531	9290	11233	13332	14755
22	Khammam	8194	9042	10195	12204	14605	17792
23	Nalgonda	7659	9047	10424	14737	18801	20683
Andhra Pradesh		224713	255941	301035	364813	415832	475267

R: Revised , P:Provisional, Q-Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.12

Gross District Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08(R)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	5060	5378	5849	6370	6300	6819
2	Vizianagaram	4989	5141	5500	6457	6710	7117
3	Visakhapatnam	19371	19575	22280	25519	25281	26801
4	East Godavari	17290	16224	18447	20421	21384	21572
5	West Godavari	12704	12404	13069	15288	14691	14773
6	Krishna	14736	15427	16773	18901	20343	21885
7	Guntur	11879	13743	14655	16134	17311	18146
8	Prakasam	8508	9496	10543	11028	11903	12814
9	Nellore	7613	8284	9302	10227	11654	12076
10	Chittoor	9048	10086	10656	12095	12516	13389
11	Kadapa	6288	6831	10844	11537	8774	9771
12	Ananthapur	9286	9604	10081	12800	12217	13342
13	Kurnool	7995	9783	9388	11251	11784	12454
14	Mahaboobnagar	7107	8543	8562	9823	10470	11690
15	Ranga Reddy	13310	16657	19180	20970	22924	24642
16	Hyderabad	16933	19849	23079	25956	28916	31670
17	Medak	8907	10159	12597	12368	13382	13788
18	Nizamabad	4869	5745	6049	6762	7512	7641
19	Adilabad	6527	6813	7651	8316	8817	9237
20	Karimnagar	9090	10918	11874	12610	13403	13454
21	Warangal	7350	8218	8580	9438	10167	10752
22	Khammam	8194	8665	9414	10265	11161	11810
23	Nalgonda	7659	8665	9357	12109	14433	15069
Andhra Pradesh		224713	246210	273730	306645	322053	340712

R: Revised , P:Provisional, Q-Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.13							
District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Current Prices							
<i>(Rupees)</i>							
Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08(R)	2008-09(P)	2009-10(Q)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Srikakulam	17686	19214	22392	26283	28089	33779
2	Vizianagaram	19885	21195	24410	30139	34421	38424
3	Visakhapatnam	41127	43629	52152	62708	66976	73964
4	East Godavari	31411	30282	36236	42695	47616	54453
5	West Godavari	29509	29602	32818	40145	43051	49051
6	Krishna	30582	32999	37466	44900	51658	60534
7	Guntur	23725	28584	31963	37491	43537	48639
8	Prakasam	24635	28618	33608	37692	47500	54450
9	Nellore	24959	28076	33070	38218	45723	52850
10	Chittoor	20962	23701	26146	31759	35201	40391
11	Kadapa	21063	23293	39710	45783	36360	42967
12	Ananthapur	22345	23739	26190	37113	37082	41693
13	Kurnool	19765	24618	24983	32359	36279	41354
14	Mahaboobnagar	17507	21845	23206	29007	32827	40014
15	Ranga Reddy	29166	36776	42976	49931	58340	65749
16	Hyderabad	36560	43411	52325	62020	74752	86012
17	Medak	27533	32351	41226	43667	50478	55225
18	Nizamabad	17742	21539	23457	28251	34622	38193
19	Adilabad	22294	24013	27740	32577	37192	39861
20	Karimnagar	22249	27544	30570	35394	41404	43687
21	Warangal	19665	22495	24239	28959	34275	37614
22	Khammam	27258	29745	33083	39142	46502	56110
23	Nalgonda	20274	23753	26945	37200	47224	51295
Andhra Pradesh		25321	28539	33135	39727	45007	51025

R: Revised , P:Provisional, Q-Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.14

District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Constant (2004-05) Prices

(Rupees)

Sl. No.	District	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08(R)	2008-09(P)	2009-10(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	17686	18571	20189	21920	21471	23010
2	Vizianagaram	19885	20512	21906	25348	26114	27432
3	Visakhapatnam	41127	41733	47008	51984	51597	54094
4	East Godavari	31411	29236	33076	36040	37324	37235
5	West Godavari	29509	28737	30299	35019	33422	33264
6	Krishna	30582	31851	34028	37815	40495	43087
7	Guntur	23725	27334	28914	31488	33524	34769
8	Prakasam	24635	27292	30004	31120	33380	35648
9	Nellore	24959	27038	30097	32589	36768	37744
10	Chittoor	20962	23041	24038	26891	27599	29230
11	Kadapa	21063	22606	34566	36408	28168	31133
12	Ananthapur	22345	22754	23491	29826	28060	30378
13	Kurnool	19765	23697	22494	26614	27519	28846
14	Mahaboobnagar	17507	21028	20896	23875	25076	27744
15	Ranga Reddy	29166	35283	39122	41688	45403	48308
16	Hyderabad	36560	42106	48324	53527	59554	64620
17	Medak	27533	30992	37300	36372	39201	39863
18	Nizamabad	17742	20860	21661	23891	26478	26621
19	Adilabad	22294	23187	25545	27304	28662	29670
20	Karimnagar	22249	26568	28352	29769	31562	31219
21	Warangal	19665	21694	22402	24249	26060	27238
22	Khammam	27258	28503	30484	32645	35260	36862
23	Nalgonda	20274	22771	24181	30395	36080	37218
Andhra Pradesh		25321	27486	30114	33239	34716	36345

R: Revised , P:Provisional, Q-Quick

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.15

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Andhra Pradesh by Industry of Use at Current Prices

(Rs. Crores)

Sl.No	Name of the Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.1	Agriculture	6790	10930	11189	15107	16085
1.2	Live Stock	572	634	772	890	1156
1.3	Forestry & Logging	150	155	130	102	106
1.4	Fishing	830	935	1025	1109	1327
	Agriculture Sector	8342	12654	13116	17208	18674
2	Mining & Quarrying	1424	2395	3035	3077	2831
3	Manufacturing	11084	15520	19730	26784	27419
3.1	Manufacturing (Reg.)	10305	15030	19146	26005	26819
3.2	Manufacturing (Un Reg.)	779	490	585	779	600
4	Elect., Gas & Water Supply	4231	4197	5870	6529	9448
5	Construction	2933	3963	5737	8089	9830
	Industry Sector	19672	26075	34372	44479	49528
6	Trade, Hotels & Restuarants	2610	3662	4679	5369	4925
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	4382	5097	5784	6135	8264
7.1	Railways	664	741	1087	1316	1752
7.2	Transport by other means & Storage	2418	2543	2886	2803	3434
7.3	Communications	1300	1813	1811	2016	3078
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	18830	19681	22112	28217	32409
8.1	Banking & Insurance	405	431	523	821	649
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	18425	19250	21589	27396	31760
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	4286	5028	6697	8344	8584
9.1	Public Administration	1406	1910	2569	3045	3667
9.2	Other Services	2880	3118	4128	5299	4917
	Service Sector	30108	33468	39272	48065	54182
	TOTAL GFCF	58122	72197	86760	109752	122384

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 3.1

State's Own Tax Revenue

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Tax/Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1	Sales Tax	8322	9187	11041	★ 12946	15467	19026	21852	23640	31838
2	State Excise	1856	1915	2093	2685	3437	4041	5753	5849	7912
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	929	1068	1169	1356	1365	1604	1801	1995	2778
4	Stamps and Registration	1000	1112	1388	2013	2865	3086	2931	2639	3600
5	Land Revenue	86	35	34	69	114	144	130	222	145
6	Professional Tax	158	168	180	227	312	356	374	430	540
7	Electricity Duty	110	139	138	152	151	195	219	159	264
8	NALA	6	3	3	3	26	90	80	63	92
9	Other Taxes and Duties	149	179	210	160	189	252	218	179	251
Total		12616	13806	16255	19611	23926	28794	33358	35176	47420

★ Includes the amounts received from Government of India towards loss due to VAT.

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure - 3.2

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Non-Tax Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1	Mines and Minerals	780	772	874	1063	1321	1598	1685	1887	2695
2	Forests	71	93	122	138	87	91	93	103	109
3	Interest Receipts	304	325	131	102	217	231	186	203	245
4	Education	148	71	69	69	140	61	112	55	194
5	Medical and Health	38	29	29	41	34	67	48	71	80
6	Contra Interest	1414	1494	1579	1938	2014	3294	3301	4649	6221
7	Others	776	821	952	1340	2675	1722	4258	835	1566
Total		3529	3605	3756	4691	6488	7064	9683	7803	11110

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure - 3.3

Resource Flows from the Centre to the State

(Rs. Crores)

SI. No.	Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (RE)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
I	Finance Commission	4770	5947	6473	7640	9972	12247	13065	14197	17006
a	Tax share (Devolution)	4316	5069	6059	6951	8866	11184	11802	12142	15162
b	Grants	454	878	415	689	1106	1063	1263	2055	1844
II	Planning Commission	3540	5463	3164	1946	2681	4692	4434	5119	7932
a	Normal Plan Assistance	1612	2411	1936	1154	2062	3313	3873	4163	5681
1	Grants	593	1067	811	1154	2062	3313	3873	4163	5681
2	Loans	1019	1344	1125	-	-	-	-	-	-
b	Externally Aided Projects	1928	3052	1228	792	619	1379	561	956	2251
1	Grants	578	1288	524	295	310	485	166	91	170
2	Loans	1350	1764	704	497	309	894	395	★ 865	2081
III	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	780	995	898	1385	1415	2144	1752	2029	4016
a	Grants	776	988	888	1370	1410	2135	1752	2029	4016
b	Loans	4	7	10	15	5	9	-	-	-
IV	Non-Plan Grants	138	167	44	90	58	104	961	1220	2028
V	Non-Plan Loans	2836	3551	4878	4885	3997	190	-12	1016	2242
a	Small Savings (Net)	2661	3548	4875	4875	3997	184	-14	1016	2242
b	Others	175	3	3	10	-	6	2	-	-
Total		12064	16124	15458	15946	18123	19377	20200	23581	33224

★ Included Rs.75 crores Plan Grants booked by AG under Non-Plan.

★★ Excludes Rs.703.08 crores booked by the A.G.,A.P. both in receipts and expenditure side

* Excludes the amounts reimbursed by Government of India towards loss due to VAT.

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure 3.4
Debt Servicing of Small Saving Loans

(Rs Crores)

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)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1995-96	621	60	368	25	453	168
1996-97	212	91	452	14	557	-345
1997-98	436	97	474	14	585	-149
1998-99	987	93	526	25	644	343
1999-00	1141	110	656	34	800	341
2000-01	1787	152	789	53	994	793
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 (RE)	3000	758	2401	46	3205	-205

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure 3.5
Composition of Total Expenditure

(Rs.Crores)

(in per cent)

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
1995-96	10614	2422	-744	12292	86.35	19.70	-6.05
1996-97	14392	131	-519	14004	102.77	0.94	-3.71
1997-98	14544	1086	639	16269	89.40	6.68	3.93
1998-99	16944	1385	1636	19965	84.87	6.94	8.19
1999-00	18038	1992	1751	21781	82.82	9.15	8.04
2000-01	23070	2724	987	26781	86.14	10.17	3.69
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 (RE)	86892	12370	1840	101102	85.94	12.24	1.82

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments and would differ with the figures in budgeted documents.

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure 3.6
Fiscal Deficit and Interest Payments

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Total Expenditure	Interest Payments	Fiscal Deficit
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1995-96	12292	1527	2417
1996-97	14004	1839	2812
1997-98	16269	2153	2428
1998-99	19965	2644	5705
1999-00	21781	3101	4943
2000-01	26781	4354	7306
2001-02	28568	5158	6723
2002-03	30628	6131	7625
2003-04	34319	6856	7450
2004-05	36941	7091	8192
2005-06	43151	7008	8300
2006-07	51777	7280	5643
2007-08	69488	7589	8787
2008-09	75264	8057	12406
2009-10	78688	8914	14010
2010-11 (RE)	101102	10196	13670

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure 3.7
Composition of Total Debt

(Rs Crores)

Year	Debt Outstanding as at the end of the Fiscal Year						Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP
	Central Loans	Market loans	Small Saving Loans	PF	Others	Total	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1999-00	15415	7739	1141	3010	1809	29114	22.50
2000-01	16509	9138	2928	3435	3641	35651	24.63
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	31.35
2005-06	16045	21348	20015	5434	7566	70408	29.38
2006-07	15169	23544	24012	6153	6543	75421	27.20
2007-08	15126	29186	24196	6888	7083	82479	22.61
2008-09	14734	38337	24182	7471	8844	93568	22.50
2009-10	14808	51623	25198	8432	9282	109343	23.01
2010-11 (RE)	16031	63346	27440	9485	6925	123227	21.81

Source: - Finance Department

Annexure - 4.1

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers at Selected Centers

(Base: 2001=100)

Sl. No.	Centre	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009 (Jan-Dec)	2010 (Jan-Dec)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1	Hyderabad	118	125	139	152	165
2	Guntur	122	128	145	161	181
3	Visakhapatnam	121	127	139	153	173
4	Warangal	126	136	153	172	199
5	Vijayawada	121	128	141	161	180
6	GodavariKhani	128	137	156	169	193
7	Vizianagaram-Chittivalasa	127	135	150	169	189
8	Kakinada- Rajahmundry	131	138	152	167	187
9	Jaggaihpetta -Miryalaguda	130	138	152	171	189
10	Tirupathi- Renigunta	126	132	146	162	179
11	Kothagudem-Palwancha	126	132	146	163	185
12	Nizamabad- Bodhan	132	138	153	170	190
Andhra Pradesh		125	132	147	162	181
All India		125	133	145	157	176

Source : 1. Labour Bureau, Shimla.

2. Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

**Annexure - 5.1
Land Utilisation Particulars**

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Sl.No.	Year	Forest	Barren & Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1955-56	56.62	29.32	13.51	11.71
2	1956-57	55.55	25.87	15.24	12.36
3	1957-58	58.99	26.33	15.64	12.31
4	1958-59	59.54	23.87	16.48	12.32
5	1959-60	59.14	23.32	17.01	12.34
6	1960-61	58.47	23.59	18.31	12.04
7	1961-62	59.53	23.53	17.69	11.91
8	1962-63	61.17	21.58	18.69	11.29
9	1963-64	61.17	21.35	19.46	11.67
10	1964-65	61.17	21.24	19.42	11.65
11	1965-66	61.17	21.21	19.70	11.69
12	1966-67	61.17	20.83	20.56	11.57
13	1967-68	61.17	20.92	20.66	11.60
14	1968-69	61.17	21.27	21.15	11.57
15	1969-70	65.09	20.53	20.82	11.52
16	1970-71	63.37	21.01	21.22	10.79
17	1971-72	62.40	23.12	20.87	10.28
18	1972-73	62.95	23.47	20.85	9.76
19	1973-74	63.07	23.30	20.60	9.89
20	1974-75	63.59	22.47	20.62	9.74
21	1975-76	63.60	22.45	20.70	9.64
22	1976-77	63.82	22.87	21.04	9.72
23	1977-78	62.31	23.37	21.27	9.54
24	1978-79	62.22	23.49	21.34	9.48
25	1979-80	62.35	23.43	21.49	9.48
26	1980-81	62.12	23.40	21.68	9.28
27	1981-82	61.61	23.01	21.84	9.24
28	1982-83	61.72	22.96	22.16	8.99
29	1983-84	62.00	22.98	22.17	9.01
30	1984-85	58.36	22.97	22.36	8.95
31	1985-86	58.35	22.69	22.48	8.81
32	1986-87	58.36	22.69	22.60	8.81
33	1987-88	58.36	22.69	22.60	8.81
34	1988-89	58.36	22.59	22.78	8.81
35	1989-90	62.40	21.44	22.91	8.46
36	1990-91	62.68	20.96	23.07	8.43
37	1991-92	62.81	20.73	23.52	8.31
38	1992-93	62.81	20.58	24.27	8.20
39	1993-94	62.46	20.91	24.74	7.79
40	1994-95	62.45	20.70	25.00	7.63
41	1995-96	61.49	21.46	24.34	7.47
42	1996-97	62.45	20.83	24.72	7.63
43	1997-98	61.99	21.09	24.96	6.93
44	1998-99	61.99	21.09	24.96	6.86
45	1999-00	61.99	21.06	25.12	6.82
46	2000-01	61.99	21.00	25.19	6.75
47	2001-02	61.99	20.84	25.50	6.76
48	2002-03	61.99	20.84	25.88	6.76
49	2003-04	61.99	20.84	25.96	6.76
50	2004-05	61.99	20.84	26.08	6.76
51	2005-06	61.99	20.84	26.15	6.76
52	2006-07	62.10	20.98	25.91	6.02
53	2007-08	62.10	20.59	26.37	5.71
54	2008-09	62.10	20.55	26.52	5.69
55	2009-10	62.10	20.43	26.72	5.66

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(Contd.)

**Annexure - 5.1 (contd.)
Land Utilisation Particulars**

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Sl.No.	Year	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	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1955-56	2.55	16.67	6.99	19.57	112.91	269.85
2	1956-57	2.33	18.13	8.06	17.85	113.73	269.12
3	1957-58	2.80	18.52	8.87	20.07	110.14	273.67
4	1958-59	2.84	18.32	9.07	21.23	110.50	274.17
5	1959-60	2.75	17.57	9.68	22.27	108.89	272.97
6	1960-61	2.93	16.27	8.96	24.56	107.84	272.97
7	1961-62	2.90	15.70	8.80	21.78	112.91	274.75
8	1962-63	2.74	14.23	8.04	20.57	116.44	274.75
9	1963-64	2.87	13.95	8.11	22.12	114.05	274.75
10	1964-65	2.83	13.92	8.11	21.56	114.85	274.75
11	1965-66	3.11	14.20	9.42	24.30	109.95	274.75
12	1966-67	3.05	13.74	8.66	21.74	113.43	274.75
13	1967-68	3.08	13.73	8.61	21.30	113.68	274.75
14	1968-69	3.09	13.32	9.18	24.82	109.18	274.75
15	1969-70	3.23	12.22	9.10	16.78	115.11	274.40
16	1970-71	2.97	11.16	8.83	17.71	117.34	274.40
17	1971-72	2.74	10.42	8.55	23.33	112.69	274.40
18	1972-73	2.84	10.90	10.50	22.36	110.77	274.40
19	1973-74	2.74	10.56	9.96	17.92	116.36	274.40
20	1974-75	2.86	10.55	9.81	19.84	114.92	274.40
21	1975-76	2.74	9.55	11.51	22.48	111.73	274.40
22	1976-77	2.74	9.56	12.16	26.47	106.02	274.40
23	1977-78	2.65	9.08	10.75	26.25	109.18	274.40
24	1978-79	2.63	8.88	10.53	22.34	113.49	274.40
25	1979-80	2.76	8.83	13.78	26.96	105.32	274.40
26	1980-81	2.69	8.71	13.51	25.63	107.38	274.40
27	1981-82	2.72	8.89	13.19	20.65	113.25	274.40
28	1982-83	2.72	9.01	14.70	21.80	110.34	274.40
29	1983-84	2.76	8.94	13.79	18.40	114.35	274.40
30	1984-85	2.71	8.70	13.85	31.64	104.86	274.40
31	1985-86	2.64	8.65	14.92	31.59	104.27	274.40
32	1986-87	2.64	8.64	14.96	35.23	100.47	274.40
33	1987-88	2.64	8.64	14.51	31.41	104.74	274.40
34	1988-89	2.70	8.47	14.28	26.30	110.11	274.40
35	1989-90	2.68	7.92	13.38	24.27	110.94	274.40
36	1990-91	2.62	7.80	13.78	24.84	110.22	274.40
37	1991-92	2.63	7.66	13.66	24.68	110.40	274.40
38	1992-93	2.58	7.74	14.74	28.82	104.66	274.40
39	1993-94	2.53	7.93	15.67	28.75	103.62	274.40
40	1994-95	2.47	7.79	17.45	27.26	103.65	274.40
41	1995-96	2.36	7.84	16.95	25.38	107.11	274.40
42	1996-97	2.47	7.22	15.47	24.43	109.18	274.40
43	1997-98	2.46	7.52	16.20	33.92	99.33	274.40
44	1998-99	2.41	7.74	15.28	23.33	110.74	274.40
45	1999-00	2.42	7.81	14.52	27.61	107.05	274.40
46	2000-01	2.69	7.28	14.17	23.12	112.21	274.40
47	2001-02	2.77	7.00	14.21	30.08	105.25	274.40
48	2002-03	2.77	7.00	16.79	35.07	97.30	274.40
49	2003-04	2.77	7.00	16.58	30.36	102.14	274.40
50	2004-05	2.78	6.94	16.51	28.19	104.31	274.40
51	2005-06	2.78	6.92	16.23	24.34	108.39	274.40
52	2006-07	3.20	6.95	15.83	31.66	102.39	275.04
53	2007-08	3.06	6.59	15.00	27.19	108.43	275.04
54	2008-09	2.98	6.50	14.88	26.24	109.58	275.04
55	2009-10	2.95	6.47	16.26	33.60	100.85	275.04

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 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	1983-84	810	598	1114	906	277	170	207	227
2	1984-85	523	332	570	510	218	171	99	158
3	1985-86	531	316	585	517	337	218	117	221
4	1986-87	610	301	704	597	342	162	62	189
5	1987-88	407	333	594	475	548	348	285	390
6	1988-89	846	707	1242	994	142	101	41	91
7	1989-90	843	532	1089	896	120	130	43	88
8	1990-91	535	347	869	647	389	299	181	283
9	1991-92	766	440	736	696	393	353	64	243
10	1992-93	569	314	639	555	347	207	114	221
11	1993-94	462	369	611	511	324	335	132	242
12	1994-95	504	213	577	485	470	277	212	324
13	1995-96	651	463	671	627	354	144	321	303
14	1996-97	766	650	740	734	405	379	129	281
15	1997-98	602	368	506	520	302	245	167	233
16	1998-99	787	526	813	753	435	286	185	300
17	1999-00	523	294	641	535	224	159	45	135
NORMAL		620	407	715	624	324	238	129	224
18	2000-01	742	508	875	759	123	186	24	91
19	2001-02	521	373	609	534	359	363	140	264
20	2002-03	390	249	508	417	217	184	89	156
21	2003-04	585	389	693	598	357	181	109	218
22	2004-05	539	336	487	481	206	114	76	133
23	2005-06	665	418	820	690	439	432	172	321
24	2006-07	649	307	734	627	288	157	64	168
25	2007-08	804	647	737	747	250	227	60	163
26	2008-09	667	369	755	641	228	270	39	159
27	2009-10	465	382	506	454	242	212	116	185
28	2010-11	870	533	903	810	559	268	151	333

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Annexure - 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 2010)			(October to December 2010)		
		Normal	Actual	% Deviation	Normal	Actual	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	706	849	20	276	566	105
2	Vizianagaram	693	894	29	246	496	102
3	Visakapatnam	713	924	30	297	640	115
4	East Godavari	751	1016	35	319	729	129
5	West Godavari	785	1031	31	245	493	101
6	Krishna	685	1090	59	249	471	89
7	Guntur	526	900	71	229	386	69
8	Prakasam	388	603	55	394	491	25
9	Nellore	331	522	58	661	762	15
	Coastal Andhra	620	870	40	324	559	73
10	Chittoor	439	573	30	395	400	1
11	Kadapa	394	522	33	251	321	28
12	Anantapur	338	404	19	155	227	46
13	Kurnool	455	633	39	150	126	-16
	Royalaseema	407	533	31	238	268	13
14	Mahabubnagar	447	640	43	121	84	-31
15	Ranga Reddy	588	870	48	132	140	6
16	Hyderabad	562	881	57	152	101	-34
17	Medak	680	758	12	133	122	-8
18	Nizamabad	849	870	2	134	165	23
19	Adilabad	984	1183	20	117	160	37
20	Karimnagar	793	997	26	114	166	46
21	Warangal	799	1068	34	120	143	19
22	Khammam	890	1162	31	130	263	102
23	Nalgonda	562	599	7	140	169	21
	Telangana	715	903	26	129	151	17
Andhra Pradesh		624	810	30	224	333	48

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 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	74.75
1977-78	92.55	89.85
1978-79	96.48	106.67
1979-80	88.22	95.29
1980-81	87.56	99.91
1981-82	92.22	114.15
1982-83	87.73	111.73
1983-84	92.20	118.81
1984-85	80.57	96.15
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	74.30	117.05
1992-93	70.01	116.58
1993-94	68.76	122.54
1994-95	68.79	117.83
1995-96	68.96	116.64
1996-97	73.09	136.81
1997-98	65.20	108.22
1998-99	73.70	149.05
1999-2000	71.40	136.97
2000-01	76.73	160.27
2001-02	70.56	148.36
2002-03	62.89	106.55
2003-04	68.07	136.97
2004-05	62.66	133.94
2005-06	71.68	169.50
2006-07	72.74	162.29
2007-08	73.87	198.17
2008-09	74.42	204.21
2009-10	66.66	155.95
2010-11*	78.08	189.78

* As per the revised second advance estimates of area, yield and production during 2010-11 as on 28-01-2011

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.5											
Season-wise Area under Selected Crops											
<i>(in Thousand Hectares)</i>											
Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rice	Kharif	2109	2109	2215	2526	2641	2578	2803	2063	2924
		Rabi	713	866	871	1456	1337	1406	1587	1378	1639
		Total	2822	2975	3086	3982	3978	3984	4390	3441	4563
2	Jowar	Kharif	264	275	201	183	163	143	118	185	115
		Rabi	360	373	299	261	260	188	161	200	172
		Total	624	648	500	444	423	331	279	385	287
3	Bajra	Kharif	80	129	84	69	49	60	50	33	51
		Rabi	7	9	10	12	12	14	9	12	10
		Total	87	138	94	81	61	74	59	45	61
4	Maize	Kharif	414	558	505	593	535	519	498	502	441
		Rabi	112	163	152	165	190	267	354	281	271
		Total	526	721	657	758	725	786	852	783	712
5	Ragi	Kharif	62	67	61	57	51	48	45	39	37
		Rabi	9	11	8	9	8	7	5	6	5
		Total	71	78	69	66	59	55	50	45	42
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	46	47	47	43	34	35	30	24	28
		Rabi	13	15	10	12	10	9	14	11	10
		Total	59	62	57	55	44	44	44	35	38
7	Pulses	Kharif	919	1118	878	844	745	859	729	755	989
		Rabi	1181	1067	925	938	1239	1254	1042	1178	1116
		Total	2100	2185	1803	1782	1984	2113	1771	1933	2105
Total Food Grains		Kharif	3894	4303	3991	4315	4218	4242	4273	3601	4585
		Rabi	2395	2504	2275	2853	3056	3145	3169	3066	3223
		Total	6289	6807	6266	7168	7274	7387	7442	6667	7808
8	Groundnut	Kharif	1271	1258	1605	1615	1107	1500	1500	1011	1347
		Rabi	199	235	236	261	227	295	266	290	272
		Total	1470	1493	1841	1876	1334	1795	1766	1301	1619
9	Castor	Kharif	232	291	271	345	202	199	159	148	187
10	Sesamum	Kharif	87	114	170	79	80	82	46	47	82
		Rabi	28	47	40	37	34	31	34	43	38
		Total	115	161	210	116	114	113	80	90	120
Total Oil Seeds		Kharif	1717	1875	2266	2268	1637	2004	1958	1603	1785
		Rabi	557	670	652	654	615	672	664	620	537
		Total	2274	2545	2918	2922	2252	2676	2622	2223	2322

* Revised Second Advance Estimates as on 28-01-2011

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.6											
Season-wise Production of Selected Crops											
<i>(Thousand Tonnes)</i>											
Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rice	Kharif	5054	5842	6393	6377	6949	8191	8380	5956	7456
		Rabi	2273	3111	3208	5327	4923	5133	5861	4882	5977
		Total	7327	8953	9601	11704	11872	13324	14241	10838	13433
2	Jowar	Kharif	257	349	225	280	164	206	167	184	138
		Rabi	350	393	291	308	247	264	269	253	223
		Total	607	742	516	588	411	470	436	437	361
3	Bajra	Kharif	53	141	74	72	40	81	51	44	85
		Rabi	4	7	7	10	7	11	9	10	8
		Total	57	148	81	82	47	92	60	54	93
4	Maize	Kharif	912	1672	1239	2098	1285	2377	1567	996	1635
		Rabi	574	805	825	989	1177	1758	2585	1765	1756
		Total	1486	2477	2064	3087	2462	4135	4152	2761	3391
5	Ragi	Kharif	65	82	73	63	51	59	43	42	52
		Rabi	13	19	14	16	13	10	9	12	9
		Total	78	101	87	79	64	69	52	54	61
6	Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	22	28	23	26	17	21	16	12	15
		Rabi	15	9	5	9	9	8	16	11	10
		Total	37	37	28	35	26	29	32	23	25
7	Pulses	Kharif	289	535	370	463	268	497	340	240	493
		Rabi	774	704	647	912	1079	1200	1108	1192	1121
		Total	1063	1239	1017	1375	1347	1697	1448	1432	1614
Total Food Grains	Kharif	6652	8649	8397	9379	8774	11433	10564	7474	9874	
	Rabi	4003	5048	4997	7571	7455	8384	9857	8125	9104	
	Total	10655	13697	13394	16950	16229	19817	20421	15599	18978	
8	Groundnut	Kharif	542	607	1248	912	333	2036	449	390	855
		Rabi	278	379	391	454	410	568	524	617	520
		Total	820	986	1639	1366	743	2604	973	1007	1375
9	Castor	Kharif	86	132	105	140	87	129	81	64	91
10	Sesamum	Kharif	12	33	24	16	18	19	10	9	14
		Rabi	6	10	14	13	11	8	9	11	11
		Total	18	43	38	29	29	27	19	20	25
Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	718	970	1574	1305	1006	2806	1240	1542	1199	
	Rabi	497	644	632	736	716	960	817	876	727	
	Total	1215	1614	2206	2041	1722	3766	2057	2418	1926	

* Revised Second Advance Estimates as on 28-01-2011

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.7

Season-wise Productivity of Selected Crops

(Kgs./Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rice	Kharif	2679	2397	2772	2886	2524	2631	3178	2989	2887	2550
		Rabi	3496	3189	3594	3683	3659	3681	3650	3700	3543	3647
		Total	2978	2597	3011	3111	2939	2984	3345	3246	3150	2944
2	Jowar	Kharif	960	975	1271	1120	1532	989	1441	1411	996	1200
		Rabi	1020	972	1053	970	1179	952	1400	1677	1266	1295
		Total	992	973	1145	1030	1324	966	1418	1564	1136	1255
3	Bajra	Kharif	777	672	1102	893	1051	816	1363	1030	1301	1665
		Rabi	768	544	674	663	806	587	791	957	828	794
		Total	776	661	1072	868	1014	771	1253	1019	1177	1534
4	Maize	Kharif	2921	2205	2996	2451	3538	2398	4581	3148	1986	3707
		Rabi	5187	5123	4946	5446	5998	6189	6590	7299	6281	6478
		Total	3401	2827	3437	3142	4073	3391	5263	4874	3528	4778
5	Ragi	Kharif	1166	1046	1216	1198	1112	1004	1210	959	1078	1400
		Rabi	1748	1289	1754	1802	1816	1656	1515	1708	1859	1711
		Total	1259	1079	1290	1267	1209	1095	1248	1037	1187	1430
8	Groundnut	Kharif	568	427	482	778	565	301	1357	300	385	635
		Rabi	1714	1399	1614	1657	1739	1801	1919	1964	2126	1910
		Total	739	559	660	891	728	557	1449	551	774	851
9	Castor	Kharif	293	375	453	388	407	430	654	511	432	487
10	Sesamum	Kharif	180	144	290	141	205	230	231	209	198	169
		Rabi	252	198	203	346	343	308	245	267	263	285
		Total	201	157	265	180	249	253	235	234	229	206
Total Oil Seeds		Kharif	511	419	517	697	575	615	1400	633	1029	672
		Rabi	202	890	961	959	1125	1164	1433	1231	1413	1354
		Total	624	535	634	756	698	765	1408	784	1141	829

* Revised Second Advance Estimates as on 28-01-2011

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.8
Source -wise Gross Area Irrigated

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
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	24.98	10.31	57.65

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.9
Source-wise Net Area Irrigated

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.10

Distribution of Land Holdings By Size Classes, 2000-01 and 2005-06

Size Group	No. of Holdings (Lakhs)		Percentage to Total		Area (Lakh Hect.)		Percentage to Total		Average Size of Holdings (Hect.)	
	2000-01	2005-06	2000-01	2005-06	2000-01	2005-06	2000-01	2005-06	2000-01	2005-06
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
Marginal	70.23	74.18	60.91	61.59	31.04	32.87	21.56	22.69	0.44	0.44
Small	25.18	26.39	21.84	21.91	35.65	37.30	24.76	25.74	1.42	1.41
Semi-medium	14.23	14.44	12.34	11.99	37.95	38.35	26.35	26.47	2.67	2.66
Medium	5.01	4.87	4.34	4.04	28.55	27.59	19.83	19.04	5.70	5.66
Large	0.66	0.56	0.57	0.47	10.80	8.78	7.50	6.06	16.36	15.66
Total	115.31	120.45	100.00	100.00	143.99	144.89	100.00	100.00	1.25	1.20

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 5.11

Area Covered Under High Yielding Varieties

(thousand hectares)

Year	Crop	Target			Achievement		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
2005-06	Paddy	2752	1352	4104	2526	1456	3982
	Wheat	0	11	11	0	9	9
	Jowar	159	280	439	183	261	444
	Bajra	76	9	85	69	12	81
	Maize	667	194	861	593	165	758
	Total:	3654	1846	5500	3371	1903	5274
2006-07	Paddy	2277	1061	3338	2641	1337	3978
	Wheat	0	11	11	0	10	10
	Jowar	244	327	571	149	238	387
	Bajra	88	10	98	49	12	61
	Maize	482	136	618	535	190	725
	Total:	3091	1545	4636	3374	1787	5161
2007-08	Paddy	2450	1350	3800	2584	1467	4051
	Wheat	0	10	10	0	10	10
	Jowar	140	240	380	133	196	329
	Bajra	70	5	75	48	15	63
	Maize	490	230	720	483	189	672
	Total:	3150	1835	4985	3248	1877	5125
2008-09	Paddy	2553	1331	3884	2650	1480	4130
	Wheat	0	10	10	0	14	14
	Jowar	162	238	400	110	160	270
	Bajra	62	11	73	50	9	59
	Maize	490	226	716	480	354	834
	Total:	3267	1816	5083	3290	2017	5307
2009-10	Paddy	2805	1560	4365	2063	1378	3441
	Wheat	0	8	8	0	10	10
	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	1881	4664

Source: Agriculture Department

Annexure - 5.12					
Consumption of Fertilizers					
<i>(Lakh MTs.)</i>					
Sl. No.	Product	2008-09	2009-10	% of change over prev. year	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
1	UREA	27.33	26.03	-4.76	
2	Ammonium Sulphate	0.94	1.07	13.83	
3	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)	0.23	0.25	8.70	
4	Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)	9.38	7.99	-14.82	
5	Single Super Phosphate (SSP)	1.47	1.72	17.01	
6	Murate of Potash (MOP)	6.03	6.01	-0.33	
Total		45.38	43.07	-5.09	
<i>Source: Agriculture Department</i>					
Annexure - 5.13					
Consumption of Fertilizers in terms of Nutrients					
<i>(Lakh MTs.)</i>					
Sl. No.	Year	N	P	K	Total NPK
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	2001-02	11.83	5.48	2.26	19.57
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	15.22	6.90	3.40	25.52
6	2006-07	14.66	6.86	3.32	24.84
7	2007-08	15.60	6.94	4.12	26.66
8	2008-09	17.20	8.52	4.98	30.70
9	2009-10	17.04	8.70	4.79	30.53
10	2010 (Estimated upto Sep)	9.86	6.17	2.56	18.59
<i>Source: Agriculture Department</i>					

Annexure - 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	2000-01	Kharif	17.71	23.92	178138	5117	2926	1.24
		Rabi	2.15	3.19	23954	403	565	0.27
		Total	19.86	27.11	202092	5520	3491	1.51
2	2001-02	Kharif	15.66	23.31	175594	5043	8764	2.88
		Rabi	2.09	3.10	24658	412	124	0.15
		Total	17.75	26.41	200252	5454	8889	3.03
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	2005-06	Kharif	19.80	34.03	319953	9805	49335	6.61
		Rabi	2.67	3.97	45282	922	358	0.10
		Total	22.47	38.00	365235	10727	49693	6.71
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	2009-10	Kharif	30.50	45.58	660581	20907	69948	11.54

Source: Agriculture Department

Annexure - 5.15					
Disbursement of Agricultural Credit					
<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>					
Year	Details	CBs	RRBs	Co-op	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1997-98	Crop Loans	1634	375	1000	3009
	Agrl. Term Loans	306	46	400	752
	Total:	1940	421	1400	3761
1998-99	Crop Loans	1832	429	1241	3502
	Agrl. Term Loans	430	38	358	826
	Total:	2262	467	1599	4328
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
	Agrl. Term Loans	3400	896	1054	5350
	Total	3400	896	1054	5350
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 (upto Sept.2010)	Crop Loans	9944	3312	3116	16372
	Agrl. Term Loans	7994	517	94	8605
	Total	17938	3829	3210	24977

Source: Finance (IF) Department

Annexure - 5.16
Area and Production of Major Horticulture Crops

(Area in Hectares & Production in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	2009-10	
		Area	Production
1	2	3	4
I	Fresh Fruits	921129	12918316
1	Mango	480407	4058348
2	Orange & Batavia	223802	3021327
3	Banana	80560	2819600
4	Lemon / Lime	57489	862335
5	Papaya	18759	1500720
6	Grapes	1418	29778
7	Others	58694	626208
II	Plantation Crops	382439	686777
1	Cashew	162373	110414
2	Coconut \$	111595	1453
3	Oilpalm	90671	544026
4	Cocoa	15333	7667
5	Betelvine	2467	24670
III	Tuber Crops	24695	493900
1	Tapioca	16477	329540
2	Potato	6886	137720
3	Sweet Potato	1332	26640
IV	Vegetables	308676	4968067
1	Tomato	86953	1652107
2	Onion	41081	698377
3	Brinjal	24251	485020
4	Bhendi	33470	502050
5	Beans	18552	222624
6	Gourds	25816	387240
7	Others	78553	1020649
V	Spices	261492	1065699
1	Chillies	174208	522624
2	Turmeric	71954	446112
4	Tamarind	6189	30945
5	Ginger	2621	52420
6	Garlic	828	8280
7	Others	5692	5318
VI	Flowers	19318	130317
1	Jasmine	4990	24950
2	Crossandra	3358	10746
3	Marigold	5685	42638
4	Chrysanthemum	3011	34627
5	Others	2274	17356
6	Cut Flowers: Rose	2065	6195 £
7	Gladiolus	14	7 @
VII	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	20348	79879
Total Horticulture Crops		1940176	20342955

\$ = Coconut Production in Lakh Nuts, £ = Rose Production in Lakh Number @ = Gladiolus Production in Lakh Number

Note: Total Production excludes Coconut and Cut flowers.

Source: Horticulture Department

Annexure - 5.17

Export of Horticulture Commodities - 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the commodity	Qty (M.Ts)	Value (crores)	Place of Exports / Destination
1	2	3	4	5
A	Fresh Fruits			
1	Mango	46,000	47.43	Malaysia, Singapore, Doha-Qatar, Maharashtra, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkatta, Nagaland
2	Banana	350	0.14	
3	Sweet Orange	120	0.72	Maharashtra
4	Chillies	142,800	904.20	Srilanka, Bangladesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
5	Pomegranate	550	11.00	U.K., Middle East
6	Grapes	100	1.00	U.K.
	Sub Total	189,920	964.49	
B	Processed Foods			
1	Mango Pulp	207,000	616.86	Singapore, Hongkong, Dubai, Germany, Malaysia, United Kingdom etc.
2	Gherkins	14,120	40.45	Malaysia, Singapore, Canada, Australia, Russia, U.K., Korea, Netherlands Etc.
3	Guava Pulp	7,320	21.96	Middle East Countries, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand & Srilanka.
4	Papaya Pulp	460	1.38	
5	Frozen Mango	10,400	52.50	
6	Frozen Muskmelon	140	0.70	
7	Frozen Pomegranate	230	1.15	
8	Frozen Papaya	615	3.25	
9	Curry Powder	1,430	18.92	
	Sub Total	241,715	757.17	
	Grand Total	431,635	1,721.658	

Source: Horticulture Department

Annexure - 5.18

Livestock Population (Livestock census)

(Number in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Poultry & Others
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
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

Annexure - 5.19
Animal Husbandry Institutions

(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Institution	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Health Sector							
1	Veterinary Poly Clinics	22	22	22	22	22	20*
2	Veterinary Hospitals	281	281	281	281	281	281
3	Veterinary Dispensaries	1794	1794	1813	1815	1826	1826
4	Rural Livestock Units	2879	2916	3006	3030	3110	3110
5	Animal Health Centres	22	22	22	22	22	22
6	Mobile Clinics	26	41	42	42	42	42
7	Vety. Biological Research Institutes	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	Rinderpest Check Posts	10	10	10	10	10	#
9	Rinderpest Vigilance Units	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Rinderpest Mobile Squads	5	5	5	5	5	#
Production Sector							
1	Frozen Semen Banks	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	Semen Depots.	21	21	21	21	21	21
3	LN2 Plants	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	Departmental A.I. Centres	4795	4834	4946	4953	4964	4984
5	Govt. Livestock Farms	10	10	10	10	10	10
6	Sheep Farms	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Sheep & Wool Extension Centers	75	54	14	1	1	1
8	Integrated Sheep Devt. Projects	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	State A.H.Training Centres	3	3	3	3	3	3
10	Regional A.H.Training Centres	10	10	9	9	9	9
11	District A.H.Training Centres	22	22	22	22	22	22
12	Pig Breeding Stations	4	4	4	4	4	4

* 2 Veterinary Poly Clinics were transferred to Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University

#Since Operation Rinderpest Zero Programme completed, the staff working in these Units were Redeployed

***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

Annexure - 5.20

Production estimates[@] of Milk, Eggs and Meat

Sl. No.	Year	Milk (^{'000} M.Ts.)	Eggs (Million Nos.)	Meat (^{'000} M.Ts.)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
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	Apr-Sept. 2010	5350	9151	348

[@] Estimates based on sample surveys; Eggs includes both commercial and desi and Meat includes chicken meat

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Annexure 5.21
Fish and Prawn Production

(Tonnes)

Sl.No	Year	Inland Fish (incl.fresh water prawn & brackish water shrimp)	Marine Fish (incl.Marine Shrimp)	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	1999-2000	380000	198000	578000
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	700193	240711	940904
9	2007-08	802077	254892	1056969
10	2008-09	961618	291160	1252778
11	2009-10	1000000	293000	1293000
12	Apr-Sept. 2010	580000	87000	667000

Source:- Fisheries Department

Annexure - 5.22
Revenue Achieved from Forest Produce

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Apr.- Sept.10
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Timber	3146	2996	3612	1626
2	Bamboo	1263	1409	1564	431
3	Firewood & Charcoal	17	46	90	13
4	Other Forest produce	54	16	13	7
5	Beedi Leaves	40	38	26	3
6	Teeth Plants	11	13	18	5
6	Miscellaneous	3483	4201	5014	2426
Total		8014	8719	10337	4511

Source: Forest Department

Annexure - 5.23

Major Wood Based Industries

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Nature	Production Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	Raw material	Supply
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	Paper	174500	Bamboo	No Supply
2	Bhadrachalam Paper Board Ltd.	Paper	300000	Bamboo	No Supply
3	Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaz Nagar	Paper	138300	Bamboo	No Supply
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

Annexure - 5.24

Achievements made under Sericulture Sector

Sl. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Apr-Sep.10
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
I	Mulberry Sector							
1	Employment Generation (Lakh Persons)	5.61	4.88	5.31	4.39	4.16	4.32	4.15
2	Mulberry (cumulative area in acres)	112212	97646	106146	87949	82313	86370	82909
3	BDFLs Production (BV & CB) (in Lakh Numbers)	80.07	65.06	65.95	78.08	86.27	106.18	47.78
4	BDFLs Brushing (BV & CB) (in lakhs)	848.09	882.83	901.44	711.58	703.58	870.53	336.08
5	Cocoon Production (BV & CB) (in MTs.)	45454	46785	49350	40068	40157	45855	20035.75
6	Raw Silk Production (BV & CB) (in MTs.)	5050	5336	5526	4485	4491	5118	2237.22
7	Sericulture Farmers (Number)	76971	76971	85471	70818	66608	93875	90414
II	Tassar Sector							
8	Tassar Food Plantation available for rearing (in acres)	21000	25000	25000	25000	25000	21000	12480
9	Tassar Disease Free Layings (Dfls) Brushed (in lakhs)	6.32	8.82	5.25	6.57	6.86	7.04	3.38
10	Tassar Cocoon Production (in lakh numbers)	129.34	113.54	84.02	69.95	166.67	197.41	74.68
11	Tassar Rearers (No.)	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	1437	2803
III	Eri							
12	Eri DFLs Brushed (Nos)	0.48	1.76	2.11	2.55	1.04	1.03	0.03
13	Eri Cocoons Production (MTs)	13.36	33.50	40.80	40.75	8.52	7.31	2.00

Source : Sericulture Department

Annexure - 6.1

Large Industrial Proposals established and Micro, Small and Medium Industries established

Year	Large Industrial Proposals established			Micro, Small and Medium Industries established		
	Proposals gone into production (No.)	Investment (Rs. Crores)	Employment (No.)	Units (Nos.)	Investment (Rs. Crores)	Employment (Nos.)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Upto 1990-91	1267	23446	555801	89743	1028	779292
1991-92	130	2311	25992	7706	111	67450
1992-93	234	3357	48286	6201	155	41454
1993-94	176	1127	30252	5612	157	46362
1994-95	341	3271	41844	4435	185	40899
1995-96	157	1130	35168	4123	191	33836
1996-97	164	1436	22663	4970	211	37900
1997-98	236	3317	28911	4935	297	49999
1998-99	297	3856	38333	4997	552	58253
1999-00	215	1319	28690	4195	539	39664
2000-01	63	541	7798	2124	327	25433
2001-02	105	2240	17671	1612	261	19211
2002-03	65	1181	8103	1641	235	24293
2003-04	50	404	3464	1573	204	21949
2004-05	68	1831	6852	1632	266	24076
2005-06	81	1550	10875	1267	245	15832
2006-07	194	5516	26193	2440	886	36019
2007-08	172	6321	23075	4264	2050	77864
2008-09	135	5680	25058	4703	2605	92229
2009-10	74	11610	11933	9129	5422	157781
2010-11	55	5485	13968	1599	1631	23595

Source: Industries Department

Annexure - 6.2

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for the year 2009-10

Sl.No.	District	No. of Projects	Margin Money Released (Rs.)
1	Adilabad	5	1691250
2	Ananthapur	34	9961907
3	Chittoor	50	10686737
4	East Godavari	60	17498403
5	Guntur	23	7925210
6	Hyderabad	28	5050875
7	Kadapa	9	2451000
8	Karimnagar	17	4514025
9	Khammam	45	13276424
10	Krishna	43	13242000
11	Kurnool	41	22194411
12	Mahbubnagar	26	10757767
13	Medak	11	1273438
14	Nalgonda	31	10179738
15	Nellore	28	10750225
16	Nizamabad	4	760937
17	Prakasham	7	1631032
18	Ranga Reddy	33	10827247
19	Srikakulam	19	9296592
20	Visakhapatnam	110	10771344
21	Vizianagaram	14	5982500
22	Warangal	94	15843500
23	West Godavari	55	13220374
Total		787	209786936

Source: Industries Department

Annexure - 6.3
Index of Industrial Production

(Base Year = 1993-94)

Sl. No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Apr-Oct '10	% of Growth Over Apr-Oct '09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	20-21	Food Products.	193.6	131.7	149.0	162.0	151.0	155.4	4.7
2	22	Beverages, Tobacco & related products.	62.7	137.2	139.2	132.5	132.0	127.1	-4.8
3	23	Cotton Textiles.	54.5	169.6	179.3	170.0	179.5	185.3	5.8
4	24	Rachabanda	13.8	189.3	208.4	199.1	210.8	220.1	10.1
5	25	Jute & Other Veg. Fibre Textiles.(Except cotton)	3.6	98.2	107.4	97.1	103.9	103.1	7.6
6	26	Textile Products (including wearing apparel)	2.8	441.9	470.0	492.3	665.3	691.1	9.4
7	27	Wood & Wood Products, Furniture & Fixtures.	0.6	109.8	122.1	195.1	158.9	103.6	-46.5
8	28	Paper & Paper Products and Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	30.5	212.2	214.4	240.6	263.7	270.8	2.7
9	29	Leather and Leather & Fur Products.	1.4	52.4	93.7	92.7	93.9	93.8	0.1
10	30	Basic Chemicals & Chemical Products. (Except products of Petroleum & Coal)	113.6	273.3	326.3	361.6	394.4	407.8	3.9
11	31	Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum & Coal Products.	62.4	220.4	230.7	218.1	206.3	194.3	-7.3
12	32	Non-Metallic Mineral Products.	81.5	165.4	177.5	184.8	195.7	191.2	1.6
13	33	Basic Metals & Alloy Industries.	102.5	192.0	195.8	161.4	179.2	175.2	4.0
14	34	Metal Products & Parts, except Machinery Equipment	11.1	99.2	95.1	103.1	115.1	129.4	27.2
15	35-36	Machinery Equipment other than Transport equipment	89.6	287.6	303.2	299.8	327.6	296.7	21.5
16	37	Transport equipment & parts.	14.8	412.0	434.0	349.5	500.6	550.4	15.1
17	38	Other Manufacturing Industries.	3.1	108.5	75.6	62.1	60.5	64.1	12.3
I		Mining & Quarrying	48.5	705.8	772.1	571.4	613.9	562.2	8.2
II		Total Manufacturing	842.1	196.4	213.2	214.5	226.7	226.0	5.5
III		Electricity.	109.4	218.6	228.4	240.6	273.5	275.5	4.1
General Index.			1000.0	223.6	242.0	234.7	250.6	247.7	5.6

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure - 6.4								
Annual Survey of Industries								
Sl. No.	Charecteristics	Unit	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Factories	No.	14635	14800	15568	15790	15931	16832
			(2.8)	(1.1)	(5.2)	(1.4)	-0.9	-5.4
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Lakhs	3206184	3421613	3526698	3932393	5199526	6803494
			(6.6)	(6.7)	(3.1)	(11.5)	-24.4	-23.6
3	Working Capital	"	742649	737872	925898	534782	1909755	2582448
			(12.6)	(-0.6)	(25.5)	(-42.2)	-72	-26
4	Outstanding Loans	"	1984353	1870162	2790505	2802465	3096524	3883834
			(-6.8)	(-5.8)	(49.2)	(0.4)	-9.5	-20.3
5	All Workers	No.	864825	722710	784015	819703	813887	972082
			(15.2)	(-16.4)	(8.5)	(4.6)	-0.7	-16.3
6	All Employees	"	1007465	864108	933473	972634	965144	1156688
			(12.2)	(-14.2)	(8.0)	(4.2)	-0.8	-16.6
7	Wages to Workers	Rs. Lakhs	272757	244211	277696	506659	348778	469432
			(17.3)	(-10.5)	(13.7)	(82.5)	-45.3	-25.7
8	Total Emoluments	"	422863	403131	457531	622113	594933	832921
			(13.4)	(-4.7)	(13.5)	(36.0)	-4.6	-28.6
9	Fuel etc. Consumed	"	432844	495394	591095	644913	737364	918065
			(13.7)	(14.5)	(19.3)	(9.1)	-12.5	-19.7
10	Materials Consumed	"	5446946	5137616	6374919	7683248	10845382	12971607
			(37.6)	(-5.7)	(24.1)	(20.5)	-29.2	-16.4
11	Total Inputs	"	6781588	6591603	8265800	9708713	13439052	15846690
			(32.9)	(-2.8)	(25.4)	(17.5)	-27.8	-15.2
12	Products and By-products	"	7205350	7240719	8899068	10352938	14979808	18207228
			(28.2)	(0.5)	(22.9)	(16.3)	-30.9	-17.7
13	Total Output	"	8228630	8257982	10236470	11801646	16964695	19929612
			(28.7)	(0.4)	(24.0)	(15.3)	-30.4	-14.9
14	Depreciation	"	285409	322930	373251	326817	407311	504017
			(12.1)	(13.1)	(15.6)	(-12.4)	-19.8	-19.2
15	Net Value Added	"	1161633	1343449	1597419	1766116	3118332	3578926
			(12.4)	(15.7)	(18.9)	(10.6)	-43.4	-12.9
16	Gross Value added	"	1447042	1666379	1970670	2092933	3525643	4082943
			(12.3)	(15.2)	(18.3)	(6.2)	-40.6	-13.6

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase/decrease over previous year

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure - 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 (%)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	1994-95	25650	1.75	617	4.05	17068	16.23
2	1995-96	26770	4.37	678	9.89	16640	-2.51
3	1996-97	28734	7.34	798	17.70	18198	9.36
4	1997-98	28941	0.72	1022	28.07	18589	2.15
5	1998-99	27326	-5.58	1218	19.18	19452	4.64
6	1999-2K	29556	8.16	1347	10.59	23374	20.16
7	2000-01	30274	2.43	1580	17.30	21692	-7.20
8	2001-02	30811	1.77	1777	12.47	21707	0.07
9	2002-03	33161	7.63	1963	10.47	23121	6.51
10	2003-04	33844	2.06	1868	-4.84	24950	7.91
11	2004-05	34726	2.61	1656	-11.35	28705	15.05
12	2005-06	36138	4.07	1613	-2.60	29517	2.83
13	2006-07	38430	6.34	1506	-6.63	34625	17.31
14	2007-08	43758	13.86	1536	1.99	35579	2.76
15	2008-09	44476	1.64	1506	-1.95	38715	8.81
16	2009-10	50564	13.68	1468	-2.52	48137	24.34
17	Apr.-Sep.2010	2256		706		26957	

Source:- Mines and Geology Department

Annexure - 6.6
Mineral Revenue

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Apr.- Sep.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	1929	2626	4416	2674	3022	1205
2	Vizianagaram	1019	1261	1360	1345	1434	637
3	Visakhapatnam	1247	1703	2177	2631	2958	1282
4	East Godavari	12248	14482	18013	3629	3056	1590
5	West Godavari	1110	1879	2049	1486	1466	550
6	Krishna	2013	5062	3726	3564	4669	2376
7	Guntur	2993	4101	4739	4861	5712	2478
8	Prakasam	7269	10462	11172	10214	8458	3058
9	Nellore	1228	1810	2364	2746	2227	817
10	Chittoor	1730	2325	2614	2974	3453	1534
11	Kadapa	4703	8058	8518	8872	9110	5098
12	Anantapur	2637	3782	4830	6174	9340	3069
13	Kurnool	4479	4881	7228	8332	10038	5218
14	Mahabubnagar	2746	3329	4668	3398	3423	981
15	Ranga Reddy	3829	4879	5825	7792	8216	3796
16	Medak	862	1226	2040	2315	1905	891
17	Nizamabad	1247	2197	2159	1855	1696	828
18	Adilabad	3086	3495	3553	3722	4990	2244
19	Karimnagar	4247	6269	7506	6099	5301	3682
20	Warangal	2945	3534	4061	3463	5353	1360
21	Khammam	2299	2720	2305	2626	2734	1129
22	Nalgonda	5928	7228	8345	8067	11053	6721
	ARM	-	-	930	0	0	0
	Sub Total	71794	97310	114597	98839	109611	50544
	Oil and Gas	-	-	-	11839	12051	5820
	Coal	32400	38996	51482	55990	63677	30175
	Sand	-	-	-	7163	10066	8373
	Cess on MBL*	3336	12339	-	1620	1675	929
	Grand Total	107531	148645	166079	175451	197079	95842

*Cess on MBL for 2006-07 and 2007-08 was included in the sub total

Source: Mines and Geology Department

Annexure - 6.7

Value of Exports

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Product Group	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1	Agri based and Forest Products	2891	3035	1805	1152	1210	4893	6083	5799	5833
2	Leather, Animal and Marine Products	2188	1931	1785	1715	1852	1808	1746	1915	1889
3	Mineral & Mineral Products	634	729	862	910	974	3083	2711	4409	3499
4	Handloom & Textiles	406	426	447	477	506	680	1097	685	1613
5	Handicrafts & Carpets	191	201	252	270	281	458	545	1284	885
6	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemical Plastics	2105	2420	3753	3900	4914	7199	10787	14850	13650
7	Engineering Items	1045	1150	1368	1582	2008	2861	7148	13783	9141
8	Electronics & Electronics Parts	45	55	84	130	143	1037	1104	2371	3151
9	Software (IT & ITES)	2895	3668	5025	8145	12521	18582	26122	32509	33482
Total		12400	13615	15381	18281	24408	40601	57343	77605	73143

Note: (1) As per DGCI&S statement of exports under category miscellaneous goods/ miscellaneous manufactured articles from Andhra Pradesh is Rs.1207Crores. As such the figure is not included in any of the nine categories of commodities.

(2) Software Exports are as quoted by Secy. IT&C, Govt., of AP.

Source: Comissioner of Industries, Commerce and Exports Wing.

Annexure - 6.8
Industrial Unrest

S. No.	Year	No. of Strikes	No. of Lockouts	No. of Workers Involved	No. of Mandays Lost
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
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	14	4	47243	31,60,800
29	Jan.-Sep.2010	6	9	16355	1853933

Source: Labour Department

Annexure - 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
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
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	-	-	-
19	XI - Plan (2010-11)	0.365	0.128	0.493	-	-	-
Grand Total		42.787	21.838	64.625	36.176	21.169	57.345

Source: Irrigation Department

Annexure - 7.2
Minor Irrigation Census
(Numbers)

Sl. No.	Type of Source	1 st Census (1986-87)	2 nd Census (1993-94)	3 rd Census (2000-01)	4 th Census (2006-07)	% Variation of 2 nd over 1 st Census	% Variation of 3 rd over 2 nd Census	% Variation of 4 th over 3 rd 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

Annexure - 7.3

Power Generation and Distribution

Sl. No.	ITEM	Unit	March, 08	March, 09*	March, 10*	Apr.-Sep.2010*
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1	Installed Capacity					
a)	A.P. GENCO	MW	7009.86	7048.86	8087.86	8135.86
1	Thermal	"	3382.50	3382.50	4382.50	4382.50
2	Hydel	"	3625.36	3664.36	3703.36	3751.36
3	Wind	"	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
b)	Joint Sector					
	Gas (A.P.G.P.C.L.)	"	272.00	272.00	272.00	272.00
c)	Private Sector	"	2136.51	2143.17	3217.12	3398.62
1	Thermal (Coal)	"	-	-	-	-
2	Gas	"	1366.62	1366.62	2330.62	2494.62
3	Mini Hydel	"	101.40	104.40	104.40	104.40
4	Wind	"	101.34	101.34	114.94	114.94
5	Co-Generation & Bio-mass Projects	"	394.20	394.20	490.55	490.55
6	Mini Power Plants	"	74.31	74.31	74.31	74.31
7	Others (Iso.Gas Wells+Waste Heat+Indl.Waste)	"	98.64	102.30	102.30	119.80
d)	Share from Central Sector	"	2963.22	2963.22	3048.54	2963.48
1	Ramagundam STPS	"	919.11	919.11	913.46	913.46
2	M.A.P.P.(Madras Atomic Power Plant)	"	47.09	47.09	46.84	46.84
3	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	"	346.04	346.04	344.10	344.10
4	Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant - I & II	"	148.32	148.32	147.34	147.34
	Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant - III	"	72.36	72.36	77.67	77.67
5	Simhadri TPS	"	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
6	Talcher (Ph-II) Unit - 3,4,5,6	"	430.30	430.30	434.07	434.07
7	Unallocated Power from Eastern Region	"	-	-	85.06	-
	Total (A.P.GENCO + Private + Central)	"	12381.59	12427.25	14625.52	14769.96
2	Energy Generated (Cumulative)					
1	Thermal	MU	21682.70	23294.47	24101.16	12080.17
2	Hydel	"	9500.24	7702.54	5450.48	3626.74
	TOTAL	"	31182.94	30997.01	29551.64	15706.91
3	Energy purchased and imported	MU	30770.02	36389.75	45060.22	22170.33
	(including Other's energy handled)					
4	Energy available for Use (2+3)	MU	61952.96	67386.76	74611.86	37877.24
5	Maximum Demand during the year	MW	9162.00	9997.00	10880.00	10396.00
	(At Generation Terminal)		(20-03-2008)	(27-03-2009)	(21-03-2010)	(06-04-2010)
6	Max. Grid Consumption during the year	MU	199.04	215.00	235.18	230.16
			(20-3-2008)	(28-02-2009)	(24-03-2010)	(02-04-2010)
7	Per capita Consumption (Includes Captive Generation)	Kwh	703.00	746.00	929.00	-

(Contd.)

Annexure - 7.3 (Contd.)

Power Generation and Distribution

Sl. No.	ITEM	Unit	March, 08	March, 09*	March, 10*	Apr.-Sep.2010*
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
8	Length of Lines		818969.45	845599.30	864064.00	870499.96
	APTRANSCO Lines					
a)	400 kV	Ckm	2988.00	3008.70	3172.37	3172.37
b)	220 kV	"	12236.70	12502.58	12693.18	12745.13
c)	132 kV	"	14705.52	14938.57	15103.45	15321.46
	DISCOM's Lines					
d)	33 kV	km	37205.94	38627.68	40033.00	40013.00
e)	11 kV	"	234148.05	248670.00	260406.00	264504.00
f)	LT	"	517685.24	527851.77	532656.00	534744.00
9	Sub-stations	No.	3385	3726	4096	4197
	APTRANSCO					
a)	400 kV	No.	8	9	9	10
b)	220 kV	No.	90	93	96	98
c)	132 kV	No.	264	269	277	286
	DISCOM's					
d)	33 kV	No.	3023	3355	3714	3803
10	Distribution Transformers	No.	580721	672426	737544	759931
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.	31741	31799	31838	31879
	d) Tribal Hamlets\Habitations	No.	11586	12602	13788	13882
	d) Dalitwadass	No.	55572	56156	56239	56261
	e) Weaker Section Colonies	No.	29735	31731	31927	31956
12	Consumers Served					
	a) Domestic	Lakh Nos.	150.66	161.04	170.65	174.99
	b) Non-domestic	"	13.87	14.54	15.28	15.70
	c) Industrial	"	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.98
	d) Cottage Industries	"	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21
	e) Agriculture Services					
	i) DISCOMs	Lakh Nos.	25.09	25.88	26.13	26.13
	ii) RESCOs	"	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.97
	Total Agricultural (i+ii)	Lakh Nos.	26.00	26.81	27.69	28.04
	f) Public Lighting / Local Bodies	"	1.16	1.23	1.28	1.30
	g) General Purpose	"	0.91	0.97	1.07	1.19
	h) Temporary	Nos.	1114	1237	1351	1481
	L. T. Total	Lakh Nos.	194.65	206.71	218.17	223.42
	H. T. Total	Lakh Nos.	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11
	Grand Total	Lakh Nos.	194.73	206.81	218.27	223.53

* Provisional

Source: A.P. TRANSCO

Annexure - 7.4

Registered Motor Vehicles

(Numbers)

Sl.No.	Class of Vehicle	As on 01-04-2000	As on 01-04-2005	As on 15-11-2010
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	Auto-Rickshaws	62248	191313	482819
2	Contract Carriage Vehicles	1342	2810	5277
3	Educational Institute Vehicles	5764	12866	24745
4	Goods Carriage Vehicles	148208	242312	498669
5	Maxi Cabs	4176	13155	25048
6	Mopeds and Motor Cycles	2222674	3781537	6922747
7	Motor Cars	274278	468822	905770
8	Motor Cabs	23332	41048	88665
9	Private Service Vehicles	1910	3984	5678
10	Stage Carriage Vehicles	12241	20216	25375
11	Tractor and Trailers	200355	292330	545343
12	Others	34191	41607	59028
Total		2990719	5112000	9589164

Source: Transport Department

Annexure - 7.5

APSRTC Performance

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Oct.10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Buses on Road (Held as on last day)	No.	19609	19407	19618	19987	20704	21606	21905
2	Avg. Buses operated	No.	19105	19357	19232	19558	20292	21179	21642
3	Scheduled Buses (As on last day)	No.	18353	18268	18410	18793	19589	20417	20778
4	Kms. Operated	Crs.	233	238	245	253	267	277	169
5	Seat / Kms.	No.	12299	12540	12895	13241	13781	14176	8657
6	Passenger / Kms.	No.	7626	8205	8786	9259	10001	9748	5721
7	Passengers Carried	Crs.	428	429	461	479	511	489	230*
8	Occupation Ratio	%	62	65	68	70	72	69	66
9	Accidents	No.	2365	2584	2868	3076	3039	2868	1451*
10	Accident Rate (Per lakh kms.)	No.	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11*
11	HSD oil Km.Pl	Kms.	5.29	5.27	5.26	5.24	5.25	5.28	5.19
12	LUB oil Km Pl	Kms.	4238	4540	4391	4423	4419	3924	3499
13	Employees	No. (000)	117	116	116	113	113	116	119
14	Staff per Bus	No.	6.31	6.31	6.16	6.13	6.04	6.01	6.08
15	Turnover	Rs. Crores	3216	3676	4187	4458	5040	5206	3561
16	Capital Employed	Rs. Crores	519.04	282.10	88.38	379.49	555.12	181.74	-

* upto Sep.10

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

Annexure - 7.6

Post Offices and Telephones

Sl.No.	Item	March, 2007	March, 2008	March, 2009	March, 2010
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
I	Post Offices				
1	Head Post Offices	98	104	96	95
2	Mukhya Dak Ghar	-	-	-	9
3	Sub-Offices	2343	2333	2341	2339
4	Extra Departmental Sub-Offices	27	31	31	-
5	Branch Offices	13754	13681	13681	13703
	Total	16222	16149	16149	16146
II	Telecom				
1	Telephone Exchanges	3677	4070	4070	4213
2	Telephone Connections (including WLL)	2970278	2710876	2455426	2392031
3	Telegraph Offices	80	185	168	152
4	Public Telephones (STD+Local)	720687	655403	772922	420422 (Sep2010)
5	Cell Connection (Pre & Post Paid) Lakh Nos.			414.39 (Dec2009)	527.37 (Sep2010)

Source: Chief Postmaster General and Chief General Manager, Telecom., A.P. and TRAI, New Delhi.

Annexure - 7.7							
Banking Institutions in Andhra Pradesh							
(Amount Rs. Crores)							
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

Source: Finance (IF) Department

Annexure - 8.1

Percentage Decadal Variation in Population of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Adilabad	27.65	27.22	27.06	19.47
2	Nizamabad	29.01	27.90	21.31	15.12
3	Karimnagar	21.12	24.05	24.68	14.96
4	Medak	19.10	23.11	25.60	17.64
5	Hyderabad	41.17	34.36	39.16	21.74
6	Ranga Reddy	27.50	42.63	61.31	40.09
7	Mahabubnagar	21.46	26.53	25.87	14.20
8	Nalgonda	16.82	25.28	25.11	13.88
9	Warangal	21.06	22.95	22.54	15.15
10	Khammam	29.54	27.86	26.50	16.39
11	Srikakulam	13.80	10.70	18.46	9.33
12	Vizianagaram	12.65	13.66	17.00	6.55
13	Visakhapatnam	22.26	26.42	27.50	16.66
14	East Godavari	18.36	19.88	22.70	7.93
15	West Godavari	20.02	21.04	22.39	8.13
16	Krishna	20.06	22.25	21.33	13.22
17	Guntur	22.23	20.75	19.57	8.72
18	Prakasam	14.85	21.33	18.44	10.88
19	Nellore	15.53	23.78	18.73	11.55
20	Kadapa	17.52	22.57	17.30	14.73
21	Kurnool	26.17	21.45	23.50	18.72
22	Anantapur	19.68	20.46	24.95	14.34
Andhra Pradesh		20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59

Source: Census of India, 2001, Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - 8.2

Population and Sex Ratio in Andhra Pradesh (Census - 2001)

Sl. No.	District	Population			Sex-ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)	
		Males	Females	Total	2001	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	1250958	1237045	2488003	989	980
2	Nizamabad	1162905	1182780	2345685	1017	1017
3	Karimnagar	1747968	1743854	3491822	998	986
4	Medak	1352446	1317651	2670097	974	970
5	Hyderabad	1981173	1848580	3829753	933	933
6	Ranga Reddy	1839227	1735837	3575064	944	941
7	Mahbubnagar	1782340	1731594	3513934	972	973
8	Nalgonda	1651990	1595992	3247982	966	962
9	Warangal	1644895	1601109	3246004	973	962
10	Khammam	1305543	1273384	2578927	975	961
11	Srikakulam	1260020	1277573	2537593	1014	1012
12	Vizianagaram	1119541	1129713	2249254	1009	1000
13	Visakhapatnam	1930197	1902139	3832336	985	975
14	East Godavari	2459640	2441780	4901420	993	998
15	West Godavari	1910038	1893479	3803517	991	994
16	Krishna	2117401	2070440	4187841	978	969
17	Guntur	2250279	2214865	4465144	984	970
18	Prakasam	1552332	1507091	3059423	971	970
19	Nellore	1344935	1323629	2668564	984	980
20	Kadapa	1318093	1283704	2601797	974	955
21	Kurnool	1796214	1733280	3529494	965	953
23	Chittoor	1889690	1856185	3745875	982	966
Andhra Pradesh		36667825	35901704	72569529	979	972

Source: Census of India, 2001, Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - 8.3

Population (Urban and Rural) and Population Density of Andhra Pradesh (Census - 2001)

Sl. No.	District	Population			Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population		Density of Population (Persons per sq.km.)
		Urban	Rural	Total	2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	660017	1827986	2488003	26.53	23.12	155
2	Nizamabad	424738	1920947	2345685	18.11	20.26	293
3	Karimnagar	678812	2813010	3491822	19.44	20.55	296
4	Medak	383524	2286573	2670097	14.36	14.47	275
5	Hyderabad	3829753	0	3829753	100.00	100.00	19149
6	Ranga Reddy	1937837	1637227	3575064	54.20	47.22	477
7	Mahbubnagar	371355	3142579	3513934	10.57	11.12	191
8	Nalgonda	432678	2815304	3247982	13.32	11.87	229
9	Warangal	623212	2622792	3246004	19.20	19.39	252
10	Khammam	510861	2068066	2578927	19.81	20.13	161
11	Srikakulam	278659	2258934	2537593	10.98	12.50	438
12	Vizianagaram	412395	1836859	2249254	18.33	17.22	346
13	Visakhapatnam	1530899	2301437	3832336	39.95	39.83	342
14	East Godavari	1151885	3749535	4901420	23.50	23.80	454
15	West Godavari	750887	3052630	3803517	19.74	20.71	494
16	Krishna	1343447	2844394	4187841	32.08	35.82	481
17	Guntur	1285760	3179384	4465144	28.80	28.89	392
18	Prakasam	467368	2592055	3059423	15.28	16.45	174
19	Nellore	599043	2069521	2668564	22.45	23.79	204
20	Kadapa	587753	2014044	2601797	22.59	24.03	169
21	Kurnool	817464	2712030	3529494	23.16	25.83	199
23	Chittoor	811030	2934845	3745875	21.65	19.80	246
Andhra Pradesh		19889377	52680152	72569529	27.41	26.89	277

Source: - Census of India, 2001, Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - 8.4

Scheduled Caste Population in Andhra Pradesh (Census - 2001)

Sl. No.	District	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to Total Population
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Adilabad	231793	229421	461214	18.54
2	Nizamabad	170201	177957	348158	14.84
3	Karimnagar	325829	324417	650246	18.62
4	Medak	235715	233777	469492	17.58
5	Hyderabad	154759	152489	307248	8.02
6	Ranga Reddy	263576	256469	520045	14.55
7	Mahbubnagar	304628	296299	600927	17.10
8	Nalgonda	291960	283828	575788	17.73
9	Warangal	279917	271468	551385	16.99
10	Khammam	216747	209945	426692	16.55
11	Srikakulam	113730	115879	229609	9.05
12	Vizianagaram	119116	118907	238023	10.58
13	Visakhapatnam	146813	144406	291219	7.60
14	East Godavari	442325	439325	881650	17.99
15	West Godavari	367155	361808	728963	19.17
16	Krishna	378329	368503	746832	17.83
17	Guntur	414712	403293	818005	18.32
18	Prakasam	330531	320967	651498	21.29
19	Nellore	295649	291508	587157	22.00
20	Kadapa	207302	202190	409492	15.74
21	Kurnool	320496	308141	628637	17.81
22	Anantapur	263291	251605	514896	14.14
23	Chittoor	353437	348883	702320	18.75
Andhra Pradesh		6228011	6111485	12339496	16.19

Source: Census of India 2001, Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - 8.5

Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh (Census- 2001)

Sl. No.	District	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to Total Population
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Adilabad	209586	206925	416511	16.74
2	Nizamabad	83135	82600	165735	7.07
3	Karimnagar	45807	44829	90636	2.60
4	Medak	68966	65567	134533	5.04
5	Hyderabad	17862	16698	34560	0.90
6	Ranga Reddy	75054	71003	146057	4.09
7	Mahbubnagar	143115	135587	278702	7.93
8	Nalgonda	178373	164303	342676	10.55
9	Warangal	235451	222228	457679	14.10
10	Khammam	344027	338590	682617	26.47
11	Srikakulam	75284	75965	151249	5.96
12	Vizianagaram	106079	108760	214839	9.55
13	Visakhapatnam	278399	279173	557572	14.55
14	East Godavari	95234	96327	191561	3.91
15	West Godavari	47887	48772	96659	2.54
16	Krishna	55201	52410	107611	2.57
17	Guntur	106101	102056	208157	4.66
18	Prakasam	60670	57571	118241	3.86
19	Nellore	123554	118703	242257	9.08
20	Kadapa	31643	29728	61371	2.36
21	Kurnool	36097	33538	69635	1.97
22	Anantapur	65722	61439	127161	3.49
23	Chittoor	65048	63037	128085	3.42
Andhra Pradesh		2548295	2475809	5024104	6.59

Source: Census of India, 2001, Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - 8.6

Distict-wise Literacy Rates

Sl. No.	District	Males		Females		Total	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Adilabad	45.05	64.98	20.60	40.30	32.96	52.68
2	Nizamabad	47.33	64.91	21.35	39.48	34.18	52.02
3	Karimnagar	50.79	67.09	23.37	42.75	37.17	54.90
4	Medak	45.15	64.33	19.25	38.66	32.41	51.65
5	Hyderabad	78.90	83.74	63.56	73.50	71.52	78.80
6	Ranga Reddy	60.43	75.26	36.91	56.49	49.07	66.16
7	Mahabubnagar	40.80	56.63	18.03	31.89	29.58	44.41
8	Nalgonda	50.53	69.23	24.92	44.68	38.00	57.15
9	Warangal	51.98	68.88	26.08	45.09	39.30	57.13
10	Khammam	50.04	66.11	30.53	47.44	40.50	56.89
11	Srikakulam	49.14	67.19	23.52	43.68	36.22	55.31
12	Vizianagaram	45.93	62.37	22.47	39.91	34.19	51.07
13	Visakhapatnam	56.13	69.68	34.60	50.12	45.51	59.96
14	East Godavari	55.32	70.00	42.26	60.94	48.79	65.48
15	West Godavari	59.75	78.05	46.98	68.99	53.38	73.53
16	Krishna	60.55	74.39	45.54	63.19	53.16	68.85
17	Guntur	56.54	71.24	35.85	53.74	46.35	62.54
18	Prakasam	53.14	69.35	27.06	45.08	40.30	57.38
19	Nellore	58.04	73.67	36.99	56.38	47.61	65.08
20	Kadapa	63.14	75.83	32.35	49.54	48.12	62.83
21	Kurnool	53.24	65.96	26.04	40.03	39.97	53.22
23	Chittoor	62.61	77.62	36.44	55.78	49.75	66.77
Andhra Pradesh		55.12	70.32	32.72	50.43	44.08	60.47

Source: Census of India, 2001, Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure - 8.7

School Dropout Rates

Year	Class I - V			Class I - VII			Class I - X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
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

Source: School Education Department

Annexure - 8.8

Educational Facilities

Year	Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools			High Schools			Higher Secondary Schools		
	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Teachers
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
1997-98	49919	5936750	121446	8142	2274897	58509	8566	3617222	112850	95	96131	4387
1998-99	51836	6237735	136363	8713	2443179	62845	8897	3767758	115670	97	101850	4654
1999-2k	55398	6373837	136853	9530	2614524	69117	9659	4177431	122891	88	92292	4154
2000-01	55901	6060394	133546	9804	2628185	69265	10277	4537791	131324	82	82227	3847
2001-02	58249	5230748	127313	14472	3322826	85263	11464	4963392	145246	73	74765	3498
2002-03	63362	6351072	173731	15110	3389189	102152	12570	4078358	140019	79	78336	3628
2003-04	63897	5967010	172601	15215	3149964	100365	13160	4330479	140826	82	82033	3305
2004-05	61680	5524363	166935	16667	3172877	103985	14342	4633242	140399	79	80586	3475
2005-06	62159	5398008	166790	17290	3172134	106215	15437	4839243	142544	98	102538	3958
2006-07	62162	5513155	167723	17823	3246096	112388	16195	4988791	153988	97	103188	4056
2007-08	62464	5366949	167059	17957	3110686	110949	16937	5114442	156887	99	99664	4241
2008-09	65609	5686045	183197	14942	2492198	94662	17376	5369962	167159	100	110955	4127
2009-10	65932	5392253	169159	15384	2395849	90077	18143	5477427	187709	104	101027	4147

Source: School Education Department

Annexure - 8.9									
Performance in SSC Examinations									
Year	Number Appeared			Number Passed			Pass Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
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

Source: School Education Department

Annexure - 8.10

No. of Junior Colleges Category- wise and District-wise in the State 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	APRJC	Co-operative	Disabled Welfare	Government	Govt. Voc. Jr. Colleges	Govt. of India	Incentive	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Railway	Social Welfare	Tribal Welfare	Private Vocational	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Srikakulam	-	2	-	41	-	-	3	-	67	-	10	3	8	134
2	Vizianagaram	1	-	-	22	-	-	4	5	63	-	8	5	25	133
3	Visakhapatnam	-	3	-	31	1	1	3	11	147	-	9	8	34	248
4	East Godavari	-	5	-	36	1	-	3	18	153	-	9	6	64	295
5	West Godavari	-	8	-	30	-	-	6	14	98	-	6	3	49	214
6	Krishna	1	9	-	22	-	1	12	28	170	1	6	-	27	277
7	Guntur	2	4	1	20	1	1	9	41	160	-	6	-	28	273
8	Prakasam	-	3	-	31	-	-	2	16	90	-	9	-	12	163
9	P.S.Nellore	1	1	-	26	-	-	5	12	108	-	10	1	11	175
10	Kadapa	-	1	-	25	-	-	5	29	82	-	12	-	16	170
11	Chittoor	1	-	-	53	2	1	12	7	129	-	10	1	20	236
12	Ananthapur	1	1	-	39	2	1	13	8	79	1	9	-	6	160
13	Kurnool	2	3	-	39	1	1	8	13	90	-	9	3	15	184
14	Mahabubnagar	-	5	1	55	1	-	15	-	74	-	11	1	40	203
15	Nalgonda	1	12	-	28	1	-	17	4	109	-	6	1	15	194
16	Warangal	1	8	-	43	1	-	11	9	128	1	12	5	23	242
17	Khammam	-	3	-	41	-	-	5	4	92	-	7	9	31	192
18	Karimnagar	-	7	-	58	-	-	17	1	120	-	11	1	22	237
19	Adilabad	-	2	-	45	-	-	5	-	66	-	10	7	15	150
20	Nizamabad	1	2	-	31	-	-	7	3	68	-	10	1	7	130
21	Medak	-	-	-	46	-	-	8	1	62	-	10	1	16	144
22	Rangareddy	-	11	-	20	-	3	5	6	328	-	9	1	43	426
23	Hyderabad	1	9	-	22	1	1	-	45	223	1	1	-	63	367
Total		13	99	2	804	12	10	175	275	2706	4	200	57	590	4947

Source: - Director of Intermediate Education

Annexure - 8.11
Family Welfare Program

(Nos.Lakhs)

Item	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			Apr-Sep 2010		
	ELA	Achmt.	%	ELA	Achmt.	%	ELA	Achmt.	%	ELA	Achmt.	%
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Sterilization	8.00	7.15	89.38	7.90	7.00	88.64	7.50	6.65	88.72	7.00	2.20	31.48
IUD	4.73	4.07	86.18	4.73	4.04	85.47	4.73	3.99	84.41	4.73	1.71	36.21
OP Users	4.05	3.60	88.86	4.05	3.41	84.30	4.05	4.04	99.81	4.05	3.00	74.17
CC Users	9.45	9.06	95.88	9.45	8.46	89.51	9.45	9.62	101.76	9.45	6.98	73.87

Immunization

(Nos.Lakhs)

Item	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2009-10 (upto Sept.2009)		
	ELA	Achmt.	%	ELA	Achmt.	%	ELA	Achmt.	%	ELA	Achmt.	%
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
TT (Pregnant Women)	18.42	17.36	94.26	17.42	17.11	98.25	17.39	17.09	98.25	17.37	8.14	46.89
DPT	16.16	15.64	96.77	14.93	15.00	100.47	14.82	15.01	101.25	14.94	7.26	48.56
Polio	16.16	15.65	96.84	14.93	15.00	100.46	14.82	14.97	100.98	14.94	7.26	48.58
BCG	16.16	15.78	97.61	14.93	15.18	101.70	14.82	15.24	102.83	14.94	7.41	49.63
Measles	15.33	15.06	98.24	14.93	14.57	97.60	14.82	14.85	100.19	14.94	7.24	48.46

ELA: Expected Level of Achievement Achmt.: Achievement

Source: Family Welfare Department

Annexure - 8.12

Performance under School Health Programme

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Children Enrolled	No. of Children Examined	No. of Children Treated	No. of Children Referred
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	1996-97	5899923	3051873	2300048	42277
2	1997-98	5738999	2862672	2333569	74624
3	1998-99	4998455	2730864	1114741	20922
4	1999-2K	5335057	3132257	1232858	21989
5	2000-01	5946732	4286379	2243736	30432
6	2001-02	5879864	4071872	2363789	29479
7	2002-03	5952957	4238060	2698598	50614
8	2003-04	5996646	4496786	2873489	52693
9	2004-05	8139321	4719917	2384246	41789
10	2005-06	8107238	7025702	1777436	34689
11	2006-07	8042679	7924542	1879396	32412
Routine Examination of Schools & Hostels					
12	2007-08	8100000	13215339	2408056	2713
13	2008-09	7308240	5979465	2989735	29264
14	2009-10	8039060	6477411	3288708	32190
15	2010-11	8213642	6570913	3942547	39621

Source: Directorate of Health

Annexure - 8.13						
Rajiv Yuvashakti Program						
Item	Physical (No.)	Members (No.)	Subsidy Rs.crores	Beneficiary Contribution (Rs.crores)	Bank Loan (Rs.crores)	Total Project Cost (Rs.crores)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
2005-06						
Target	60000	100000	100.00	60.00	440.00	600.00
Sanction	52666	69118	80.70	41.02	287.77	409.49
Grounded	35529	41973	49.32	24.83	171.67	245.82
2006-07						
Target	82250	106250	107.50	70.25	524.75	702.50
Sanction	65772	72736	91.61	46.26	323.54	461.41
Grounded	43254	46660	58.19	29.52	205.31	293.02
2007-08						
Target	31000	35000	40.00	24.00	176.00	240.00
Sanction	36544	39025	53.33	26.99	186.02	266.34
Grounded	25128	26714	35.23	17.90	124.45	177.58
2008-09						
Target	36000	40000	50.00	25.00	175.00	250.00
Sanction	38079	40658	49.18	25.01	177.47	251.65
Grounded	24724	26080	31.63	16.06	111.73	159.42
2010-11 (up to Dec.2010)						
Target	5000	5000	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00
Sanction	5000	5000	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00
Grounded	1000	1000	2.00	1.00	7.00	10.00
<i>Source: Youth Services Department</i>						

Annexure - 8.14				
Number of Houses Completed under Weaker Sections Housing Programme				
Sl. No.	Year	Rural	Urban	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
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
28	2010-11 (Upto Sept. '10)	233265	17589	250854
Total		8990349	782651	9773000

Source: A.P. State Housing Corporation Limited.

Annexure - 8.15							
Self Help Group Bank Linkages							
Parameters	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Coverage of Groups (Nos)	2,31,336	2,61,254	2,88,711	3,66,489	431515	483601	413625
Amount of Loan (Rs.Crores)	752.90	1017.70	2001.40	3063.87	5882.79	6684.07	6501.35
No. of Branches	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,950	4,000	4,150	4,274
Per Group Finance (Rs.)	32,549	38,954	69,322	83,601	136,329	137,498	157,180
Groups Per Branch	60	68	75	93	108	118	97
<i>Source:-SERP - Rural Development Department</i>							
Annexure - 8.16							
Indira Kranthi Patham- Financial Achievements							
<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>							
Component	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Nov.10)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
Institutions & Human Capacity Building	77.49	84.11	125.85	95.57	102.51	141.27	74.14
Community Investment Fund	221.35	165.93	135.68	50.84	79.70	28.16	10.27
Project Management	22.61	22.44	23.81	21.15	26.99	31.45	19.11
Supporting Pilot Program	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Support for Persons with Disabilities	0.90	3.33	6.23	4.49	2.33	4.52	0.00
G. SERP Total	322.47	275.96	291.57	172.05	211.53	205.41	103.52
APSWERIES	89.89	53.05	57.21	35.95	35.57	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	412.36	329.01	348.78	208.00	247.10	205.41	103.52
<i>Source:-SERP - Rural Development Department</i>							

Annexure - 8.17

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) Performance

(Rs.Lakhs)

SL. No.		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct '10)
<i>I</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
I	Allocation									
	Central	3738	4239	5306	5306	5886	8980	10616	10887	12557
	State	1246	1413	1769	1769	1962	2994	3539	3629	4186
	Total	4984	5652	7075	7075	7848	11974	14155	14516	16743
II	Releases									
	Central	3725	3935	5306	5263	5776	9044	10614	11413	6343
	State	910	1015	1519	1731	2568	3072	2119	3613	4104
	Total	4636	4950	6825	6995	8343	12116	12732	15025	10446
III	Expenditure	5801	5632	6971	7066	9011	12377	12387	16222	8609
IV	Revolving Fund (Groups)									
	Target:									
	Physical (Nos)	4984	5652	7075	7075		-			
	Financial	498	565	707	707		-			
	Achievement:									
	Physical (Nos)	6091	6185	14648	2334		-			
	Financial	609	619	1465	233	164	776	450	35	
V	Group Loaning (Groups)									
	Target:									
	Physical (Nos)	4187	4748	5943	5943	10987	10987	7337	8384	9967
	Financial	2093	2374	2971	2971	5493	4812	6018	7258	8330
	Achievement:									
	Financial	2585	2650	2988	4778	42767	4416	6643	8471	5627
VI	Individual Beneficiaries									
	Target:									
	Physical (Nos)	11962	13564	16979	16979	10463	10463	20231	14555	17304
	Financial	897	1017	1273	1273	785	1197	762	726	833
	Achievement:									
	Physical (Nos)	18388	15384	16954	9677	7887	12538	8656	12128	3385
	Financial	1232	1106	1241	778	667	922	632	1137	374
VII	Infrastructure (Financial)									
	Target	997	1130	1415	1415	785	1197	1416	726	833
	Achievement	709	705	800	583	714	925	1050	966	392
VIII	Training (Financial)									
	Target	498	565	707	707	785	1197	2831	5806	6664
	Achievement	619	532	476	693	1000	5338	3613	5612	2216
IX	Total No. of Beneficiaries Assisted	140350	166326	260611	160492	638843	51331	163226	183072	116012

Source:-SERP - Rural Development Department

Annexure 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	38.30	28.81	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	20.92	40.11	25.60	39.09	38.20	38.85
1993-94	15.92	38.33	22.19	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05	11.20	28.00	15.80	28.30	25.70	27.50
<i>Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.</i>						
Number of People Below Poverty Line						
(Lakhs)						
Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	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	64.70	61.4	126.10	2209.24	807.96	3017.20
<i>Source: Planning Commission, Government of India.</i>						

Annexure - 9.2						
Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) Per 1000 Population						
(Current Daily Status)						
Year	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Rural						
1999-2000	582	387	484	515	220	370
2004-05	586	399	492	531	237	387
Urban						
1999-2000	517	158	341	528	123	335
2004-05	567	210	388	561	150	364

Source:- National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India.

Annexure - 9.3						
Work Force Participation Rates (WFPR) Per 1000 Population						
(Current Daily Status)						
Year	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Rural						
1999-2000	535	355	445	478	204	344
2004-05	528	350	439	488	216	355
Urban						
1999-2000	480	144	315	490	111	309
2004-05	523	192	358	519	133	334

Source:- National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India.

Annexure - 9.4**Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Andhra Pradesh***(No. of Persons)*

Sl.No.	Years	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1	March, 1966	656003	300738	956741
5	March, 1970	689464	294929	984393
15	March, 1980	1106201	296700	1402901
25	March, 1990	1368152	362500	1730652
35	March, 2000	1503280	568362	2071642
36	March, 2001	1489108	586154	2075262
37	March, 2002	1462190	588541	2050731
38	March, 2003	1475454	625335	2100789
39	March, 2004	1443979	567666	2011645
40	March, 2005	1395814	646966	2042780
41	March, 2006	1374735	626719	2001454
42	March, 2007	1393509	659633	2053142
43	March, 2008	1365633	725298	2090931
44	March, 2009	1357884	724916	2082800
45	March, 2010	1353352	749590	2102942

Source:- Employment and Training Department

Annexure - 9.5

Unemployment Rates* on usual Principal and Subsidiary status

State / All India	Rural	Urban
50th Round (1993-94)		
Andhra Pradesh	4	30
All India	12	45
55th Round (1999-2000)		
Andhra Pradesh	8	39
All India	15	47
61st Round (2004-05)		
Andhra Pradesh	7	36
All India	17	45

* Note: Unemployment rate is number of unemployed based on Principal Status + Subsidiary Status (PS+SS) per 1000 population of labour force

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation Reports and Directorate of Economics and Statistics

**Annexure 10.1
Outlay and Expenditure during Four Annual Plans of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)**

(Rs.crores)

Sl. No.	Head / Sub-Head of Development	Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11		Total 4 Annual Plans(2007-08 to 2010-11)		% Exp. to Actual Outlay	% Exp. to Total Exp.
		Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	Economic Services												
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	847.49	994.04	2242.29	2933.79	1250.30	1583.78	1521.24	1251.11	5861.32	6762.72	115.38	6.28
2	Rural Development	1574.01	1448.03	2901.49	2731.11	2924.14	3087.75	3627.01	2978.33	11026.65	10245.23	92.91	9.51
3	Special Area Development	594.69	877.63	120.00	120.00	25.00	57.86	25.00	12.50	764.69	1067.99	139.66	0.99
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	12973.60	12215.96	16471.50	9001.45	15453.19	11739.38	14864.60	5836.38	59762.89	38793.17	64.91	36.00
5	Energy	259.15	46.50	391.68	18.24	171.96	30.26	489.96	15.33	1312.75	110.33	8.40	0.10
6	Industry and Minerals	473.01	436.93	571.75	262.38	774.78	240.21	734.74	229.63	2554.27	1169.15	45.77	1.09
7	Transport	1431.89	1689.05	2483.16	2228.31	1492.76	2101.72	1995.78	1122.20	7403.58	7141.28	96.46	6.63
8	Communications									0.00	0.00		
9	Science, Technology and Environment	3.14	3.63	2.97	2.32	7.69	1.78	3.30	1.57	17.10	9.30	54.40	0.01
10	General Economic Services	1343.90	1228.58	1942.58	863.55	571.97	896.73	716.98	313.16	4575.42	3302.01	72.17	3.06
	Total Economic Services	19500.88	18940.35	27127.42	18161.15	22671.78	19739.48	23978.60	11760.20	93278.67	68601.18	73.54	63.67
B	Social Services												
1	General Education	732.11	631.16	1615.36	854.01	1168.23	678.09	1751.55	1366.95	5267.25	3530.21	67.02	3.28
2	Sports & Youth Services	92.04	99.52	123.69	62.54	53.28	40.61	61.31	34.29	330.32	236.96	71.74	0.22
3	Technical Education	86.93	59.07	119.23	62.71	646.45	328.73	534.63	245.36	1387.24	695.87	50.16	0.65
4	Art & Culture	35.56	10.52	71.74	43.32	58.28	64.45	58.91	72.35	224.49	190.64	84.92	0.18
5	Medical & Public Health	760.28	663.94	1317.09	1066.81	1412.00	1326.48	1550.42	1084.82	5039.80	4142.05	82.19	3.84
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	831.86	697.55	1434.98	792.94	780.69	961.53	761.86	553.00	3809.39	3005.02	78.88	2.79
7	Housing	4853.17	2780.52	5907.42	4098.66	1808.01	1413.54	1808.38	856.34	14376.98	9149.06	63.64	8.49
8	Urban Development	1464.58	1427.03	2768.21	2681.29	2152.91	2255.52	2748.04	1958.32	9133.73	8322.16	91.11	7.72
9	Information & Publicity	15.00	52.40	54.00	96.67	50.00	50.16	27.89	24.79	146.89	224.02	152.51	0.21
10	Welfare of SC, ST, BC & Minorities	1465.17	1259.73	2232.73	1866.06	1856.57	1846.04	2529.55	2104.50	8084.02	7076.33	87.53	6.57
11	Labour and Employment	15.76	25.49	170.86	73.83	43.75	32.04	68.60	24.36	298.97	155.72	52.09	0.14
12	Social Security & Welfare	218.73	218.57	440.76	417.61	404.69	300.12	307.39	83.10	1371.57	1019.39	74.32	0.95
13	Nutrition (WD & CW)	250.00	233.68	240.18	205.67	280.42	200.70	465.32	200.23	1235.92	840.27	67.99	0.78
	Total Social Services	10821.19	8159.18	16496.25	12322.12	10715.27	9497.98	12673.85	8608.42	50706.56	38587.71	76.10	35.81
C	General Services	177.93	71.26	376.33	134.42	109.70	153.51	147.56	201.73	811.52	560.91	69.12	0.52
	Grand Total	30500.00	27170.79	44000.00	30617.69	33496.75	29390.97	36800.00	20570.35	144796.75	107749.80	74.41	100.00

Source: Planning Department