

# GENERAL REVIEW

# 1 Chapter

## Natural, Demographic and Social Advantages

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Progressive Growth Momentum

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

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

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

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

## Macro-Economic Aggregates – Current Scenario

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

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

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

## Public Finance

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

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

## Prices

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

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

## Public Distribution

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

## Seasonal Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

## Agricultural Credit, Vaddileni Panta Runalu

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

## Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

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

## Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

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

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

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

## Co-operation

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

## Horticulture

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

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

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

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

## Livestock and Livestock Products

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

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

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

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

## Fisheries

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

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

## Forestry

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

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

## Sericulture

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

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

## Marketing

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

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

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

## Industrial Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Mines and Geology**

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

## **Commerce and Exports**

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

## **Irrigation**

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

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

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

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

## Groundwater

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

## Power

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

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

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

## Roads

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

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

## Transport

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

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

## APSRTC

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

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

## Airports

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

## Sea Ports

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

## Communications

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

## Banking

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

## Tourism

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

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

## Information Technology

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

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

## School Education

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

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

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

## Intermediate Education

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

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

## Collegiate Education

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

## Technical Education

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

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

## Family Welfare

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

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

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

### **Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme**

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

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

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

### **A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad**

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

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

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

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

### **Health**

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

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

### **Women Development and Child Welfare**

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

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

### **Disabled Welfare**

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

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



## Backward Classes Welfare

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

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

## Social Welfare

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

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

## Tribal Welfare

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

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

## Minorities Welfare

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

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

## Youth Services

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

## Housing

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

## Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

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

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

## **Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan - Total Sanitation Campaign**

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

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

## **Urban Water Supply and Sanitation**

Water Supply improvement schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with National Standards. 18 water supply schemes costing Rs.603.27 crore have been completed duly adding 181.71 MLD during 2012-13 (Sept. 2012).

## **Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority**

### **Outer Ring Road Project (Hyderabad)**

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

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

The construction of RoB on spinal road at Kukatpally

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

## **Rural Development**

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

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

## **Backward Region Grant Fund**

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

## **Rajiv Palle Bata**

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

## Rachabanda

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

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

## Poverty

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

## Employment - Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

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

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

## 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

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

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