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State Reconstruction – Sunrise Andhra Pradesh

The problems that arose post reorganization of the state persist and finding solutions amicably continues to be a challenge for the government. The government, converting the crisis into opportunities, has recorded appreciable progress in terms of the objective of achieving inclusive growth with noteworthy performance in both development and welfare sectors despite running financial deficits.

The State Government planning to build a world class infrastructure in the capital city of Amaravati, is anticipating for a big support from the Centre. All measures humanly possible have been taken, not only to overcome the difficulties but to convert every crisis into opportunity and also lay solid foundation for “Sunrise Andhra Pradesh”. The state reconstruction is planned in such a way that it promotes inclusive growth and the challenges are handled with effective and efficient IT-based solutions.

The Government while emphasizing on development, is equally committed to focus on social infrastructure for not only meeting basic minimum requirements of the people but for ensuring higher levels of social justice in society. The government is confident that once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance for overall economic development.

Geographic, Demographic and Socio-Economic profile of Andhra Pradesh

With a geographical area of 1,62,970 sq km, Andhra Pradesh ranks as the 8th largest State in the country. Situated in a tropical region, the state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has a forest area of 36909.36 Sq.Kms, as per the forest records.

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per 2011 Census, the State accounts for 4.10% of the total population of the country. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88% during 1961-71 to 21.13% during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population and decline is even more prominent at 9.21% during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.72 percent.

The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 382 persons per

square kilometer at all India level in 2011. The sex ratio in the state was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943 in 2011.

The literacy rate of the State is 67.35 percent in 2011 as compared to 62.07 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate at 72.98% percent. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 37 percentage points from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011.

Urbanisation has been regarded as an important component for growth realization. The percentage of urban population to the total population in the State is 29.47 percent in 2011 as compared to 24.13 percent in 2001.

Sand, silt, and clay are the basic types of soils and most of soils are made up of a combination of these three. The texture of the soil, how it looks and feels, depends upon the amount of each one in that particular soil. There are various types of soils and the formation of soil is primarily influenced by major factors such as climate, altitude and composition of bedrock etc. Disproportion in the distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive heat contribute special characters to the soils.

The land utilization classification reveals that 38.09% of the state geographical areas is under net area sown (62.08 lakh hectares), 22.63 % under forest (36.88 lakh hectares), 8.65 % under current fallow lands (14.10 lakh hectares), 12.47% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.32 lakh hectares), 8.27 % under barren and uncultivable land (13.47 lakh hectares) and remaining 7.63% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands (12.43 lakh hectares) and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown which is around 2.26%(3.69 lakh hectares)

Macro-Economic Aggregates - Current Scenario

The Central Statistical Office(CSO) has shifted the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and also revised the methodology. The GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2016-17 (Advance Estimates) is compiled by adding Product taxes and deducting Product subsidies to the GVA at current basic prices and is estimated at Rs.6,99,307crore as against Rs.6,09,934 crore for 2015-16(First Revised Estimates). As per the Advance

Estimates, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2016-17 is estimated at Rs.5,47,021 crores as against Rs.4,90,134 crores for 2015-16 (FRE) indicating a growth of 11.61 per cent. The corresponding growth rate of GDP of India is 7.1 per cent. The sectoral growth rates of GVA of Andhra Pradesh at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture: 14.03%, Industry: 10.05% and Services sector: 10.16%. The Per Capita Income (NSDP) of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.1,22,376 from Rs.1,08,163 in 2015-16 registering a growth of 13.14 percent.

Public Finance:

The revenue for the state in FY 2015-16 (Accounts) stood at Rs.39,922 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs.4,920 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs.45,249 Crores of Central Transfer. The main contribution towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue included the Mines and Mineral, Forests, Education and Other revenue sources. Mines and Minerals, Forests and Education sector contributed 25%, 20% and 21% respectively towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue in the FY 2015-16. Resource flow from the Centre was Rs.45,249 Crores in the FY 2015-16 and was Rs.54,011 Crores in FY 2016-17 (RE). Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was Rs.30,078 Crores in the FY 2015-16 and Rs.33,630 Crores in FY 2016-17 (RE).

The Total Expenditure by the State excluding ways and means advance was Rs.1,10,510 Crores in the FY 2015-16 and was Rs.1,26,871 Crores in FY 2016-17 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.95,950 Crores in the FY 2015-16 and was Rs.1,12,306 Crores in FY 2016-17 (RE). It is important to mention that in its strive to build a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent Rs.14,172 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2015-16. This was mainly spent on capital works like irrigation, roads and infrastructure. Revenue expenditure through welfare schemes like subsidy rice, power subsidy, pavalavaddi, old age pensions, housing programs etc.

Prices

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 5.26% and 5.73% in the State and All India level respectively during the period from April, 2016 to Oct, 2016 over the corresponding period of previous year. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies

by the government. WPI (Base Year 2004-05) for All Commodities increased from 177.8 in Apr 2016 to 183.1 in Nov 2016.

Public Distribution

29,054 Fair Price (FP) shops are functioning in the State as on 31.12.2016. On an average, each shop has 450 cards/family. There is one shop for every 1,725 persons in Andhra Pradesh vis-à-vis the Government of India's norm of one shop for every 2,000 persons.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to implement FP Shops Automation under "End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations". Out of total FP shops, 28,445 are functioning through ePoS Devices-cum-Electronic Weighing Machines in the State. 28,422 Iris readers were also integrated to ePoS devices for authentication whenever biometric authentication is not successful. With implementation of this, substantial savings are noticed. This innovative PDS in the state received wide accolades.

Seasonal conditions:

Rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2016-17 was 534mm as against the normal rainfall of 556 mm, recording a deficit by 4 %. The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2016-17 was only 85 mm as against the normal rainfall of 296 mm, recording a deficit of 71%. The overall deficit is around 28% for the entire year.

Agriculture & Allied sectors: Agriculture:

The area under food grains is estimated to be 41.34 lakh hectares in 2016-17 as against 41.36 lakh hectares in 2015-16, showing a marginal decline of 0.05%. The total production of food grains in 2016-17 is estimated at 156.85 lakh tonnes while it was 143.78 lakh tonnes in 2015-16 showing an increase of 9.09%. Higher productivity levels have been noticed in respect of certain crops, despite deficit rainfall and marginal decline in area under food grains

Innovative interventions like Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Soil Health Cards, Testing of soil samples, reducing micro nutrient deficiency and extension and guidance from knowledge partners like ICRISAT are helping the farming community to enhance farm incomes.

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Horticulture:

Horticulture sector has been recognized as an essential component for food and nutritional security in the State. Efforts are being made to make Andhra Pradesh maintain its supremacy in the production of Oilpalm, Papaya, Citrus and Chillies, Mango and Tomato. Micro irrigation through drip and sprinkler mechanisms have proved effective both in terms of cost and output. The government is implementing strategies to make Rayalaseema as a Horticulture hub. It is targeted to cover one million farmers in next three years under Farmer Producer Organisations for Agriculture & Allied sectors in order to establish forward and backward linkages and to promote the products of Andhra Pradesh to global standards. It contributes about 7.40% of the State GVA and is moving towards value enhancement in addition to focus on production. The Government is keen to encourage horticulture in a big way and it is expected that value addition from this sub-sector will soon cross the agriculture share

Wide range of agro-climatic conditions of Andhra Pradesh are conducive for growing a large variety of Horticultural crops, including, root and tuber crops, ornamental crops, plantation crops like coconut, cashew and cocoa etc. During the year 2016-17, the Government has set a target of 20% growth in output and to achieve this, there is need for new initiatives, new interventions and implementations with the support and coordination of farmers and entrepreneurs.

15.41 Lakh Ha. area is under Horticulture with production of 202.50 lakhs MTs. The area under fruits is 5.76 lakhs Ha, Vegetables 2.28 lakh Ha, Spices 2.37 lakh Ha and Plantation crops 4.58akh Ha.

Livestock and Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh takes pride in the country in having world renowned Livestock breeds like Ongole and Punganur in cattle, Godavari Buffaloes, Nellore in sheep and Aseel in poultry. As per Livestock Census 2012, 62.54 lakh (49.38%) households in the state are engaged in Livestock / Livestock related rearing activities. The Livestock resources in the state include 47.16 lakh Cattle, 64.62 lakh Buffaloes, 135.60 lakh Sheep (1st in country), 44.96 lakh Goats, 1.57 lakh pigs, 0.13 lakh other Livestock, 294.03 lakh total Livestock & 805.83 lakh poultry (3rd in country).

The government will implement the fodder security policy, which is first of its kind in the country, having various components to provide quality feed and fodder to the Livestock.

The state stands 2nd in Egg production (1417.67 crores), 4th in Meat production (5.66 lakh Metric Tons) and 5th in Milk production (108.17 Lakh Metric Tons) in the country as per the estimates of GoI during 2015-16.

Fisheries, occupies an important place in the Socio-economic development of sunrise Andhra Pradesh State. Fisheries, as one of the vibrant sub-sectors of the Primary Sector, is identified as one of the growth engines. It is a significant employment generator and a source of proteinous food and foreign exchange earner for the State. AP ranks 1st in total fish and shrimp production and contributes more than 70% of cultured shrimp produced in the country. AP ranks 3rd in Global shrimp production (0.3 million tons), 6th in aquaculture production (1.57 million tons) (FAO Report 2012). AP is contributing 1.19% of global and 20.77% of national fish production (2014-15).

Fisheries sector is supporting employment to 14.5 lakh persons and contributing significantly to the State's economy. The state government has initiated plans to make Andhra Pradesh the 'Aqua Hub' of the World. About 1.40 million people are directly or indirectly employed in the State in this sector. The A.P. Fisheries Policy, 2015 envisages 42 lakh tonnes of fish production with GVA of Rs.80,000 crore by 2019-20.

Industrial Development

The Government is striving for creation of quality infrastructure coupled with congenial industrial environment in the State to make Andhra Pradesh an attractive destination for both foreign and domestic investors. Andhra Pradesh is the first state in India to take up the initiative in bringing A.P. Single Window Clearances system under e-Biz project of National e-Governance plan of Government of India. Andhra Pradesh has occupied the 1st position in Ease of Doing Business Rankings this year given by the World Bank and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India.

The Government has organised two partnership summits in the year 2016 and 2017. During the first summit 328 projects committed MoUs with an investment worth

Rs.4,67,577 cr. and employment of 9,58,896. During the 2nd Partnership Summit held in Visakhapatnam on 27th - 28th January 2017, 665 MoUs were signed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with an investment potential of Rs.1,054,594 cr and an possible employment of 2,234,096. 1867 Large and Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.86,894 crore have gone into production creating employment to 4,67,642 persons as on December,2016. The Government of India (GoI) has announced a National Manufacturing Policy, 2011, with the objective to enhance the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to develop NIMZs in Prakasam and Chittoor Districts for which in-principle approval was already accorded by Government of India.

Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor is one of the mega infrastructure projects of Government of India which passes through the State. With the main objective to increase the share of manufacturing sector in the GDP of the country and to create smart sustainable cities which will have world-class infrastructure, convenient public transport etc. Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor is a key part of the planned East Economic Corridor and India's first coastal corridor and the extent of it is considered from Pydibhemavaram in Srikakulam district to Chennai in Tamilnadu.

Industrial Infrastructure

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to announce an exclusive state SEZ policy with special package of incentives and concessions and finalized the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone in an area of 3,500 acres of land. Out of 23 SEZs 4 were IT/ITES SEZs, 6 Multi Product SEZs, 4 Pharmaceuticals SEZs, 2 Textile and Apparel SEZs, 1 Building Products SEZ, 1 Leather Sector SEZ, 1 Footwear SEZ, 1 Alumina/Aluminium Refining SEZ, 1 Boitech, 1 Paper based and 1 Food Processing SEZ.

Index of Industrial Production

The General Index for the period from April to October 2016 in Andhra Pradesh stands at 231.9 against 207.3 observed in the same period previous year.

Mines and Geology

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

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, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Oil & Natural gas, Uranium, Garnet, Granite, Titanium, etc. for establishment of Cement, Gas based Thermal Plants, Oil Refinery, Cutting & Faceting, Mining & Refinery, Steel & Sponge, Alumina Smelter and Aluminium Refinery etc., as focus industry for overall development of the Mining Sector in the State. Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. The State produces about 43 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 156 million cubic meters of dimensional stones building materials with a value of Rs.14633 crores during 2015-16

Commerce and Exports

The Exports from the state have recorded as Rs.29629.65 crore in the first half of the year 2016-17 (from April 2016 to September 2016). The Major exports from the state are Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Marine, Agriculture and Agro based products, Handicrafts, Minerals and Mineral products and Software products.

Irrigation

The State of Andhra Pradesh is allocated 512.040 TMC of Krishna Waters under the existing Projects and also given liberty to utilise remaining water to the extent feasible. The State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up 4 projects - Telugu Ganga, Handri Niva Srujala sravanthi, Galeru Nagari and Veligonda based on the surplus water as per Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal and are in advanced stage of completion. The existing utilization under Godavari is to the extent of 308.703 TMC.

Seven Priority projects viz - 1. Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, 2) Thotapalli Barrage project, 3) Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi Project, 4) Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi Phase I, 5) BRR Vamsadhara Project (Stage II- Phase II), 6) Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project and 7) Gundlakamma Reservoir, are planned for completion by 2017 - 18. The Government has already completed Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Scheme, Thotapalli Barrage project, Polavaram Right Cannal and Gundlakamma Project.

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Minor Irrigation

About 40,817 tanks serving an ayacut of 25.60 lakh acres (including 35,376 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj department with an ayacut of 8.01 lakh acres) are under Minor Irrigation. As per the 5th Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14, there were 10.54 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh against 9.72 lakh sources as per 4th Minor Irrigation Census 2006-07, registering an increase of 8.41%.

Groundwater

The state has been divided into 748 watersheds (which are also called groundwater basins or assessment units) for estimation of groundwater resources. The net groundwater irrigation potential created during 2015-16 was 11.93 lakh hectares and gross area irrigated under groundwater was 16.43 lakh hectares with 15.09 lakh bore wells. 1254 Piezometers are functioning for real time monitoring of the ground water levels. The real time data is being analyzed with rainfall and reports are being disseminated through CM Coredash board.

Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 0.22 metres and Rayalaseema region recorded a net fall of 3.94 metres. Neeru-Chettu Mission is a sub-mission of Primary Sector Mission and important two aspects of the mission are Water Conservation and Water management. The State is planning to become drought proof and several strategies are being put in place including real time monitoring of water levels by Piezometers.

Power

From 22.5 million units of power deficit in June 2014, the state has become surplus power state and able to provide quality power supply to all domestic consumers on a 24X7 basis.

During the year 2016-17, it is programmed to release 50,000 new agricultural connections. So far i.e. up to 31-10-2016, 46,295 agricultural services have been released. The total agricultural services in the state as on 31-10-2016 is 16.28 lakhs. The state has bagged five national awards for energy efficiency and non-conventional energy solutions.

Roads

The total R&B Road network in the state as on 31.03.2016 was 47,002 Kms. The R&B department maintains these roads (excluding NH roads) comprising 15,406 Kms of State Highways, 26,038 Kms of Major district roads and 5,558 Kms of rural roads. There are 26 National Highways in the state covering a length of 5293.43 Km) There are 26 National Highways in the state covering a length of 5293.43 Km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 32.82Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms in the State as against national average of 30.45 km.

Transport

The transport department plays a key role in granting licenses to drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations, and acts as nodal agency for road safety and motor vehicles pollution control. The State had a registry of 95.36 lakh vehicles, as on 01.12.2016.

APSRTC

The corporation has 4 zones, 12 regions and 127 depots with a total fleet strength of 11,962 buses and 57651 employees on rolls as on October, 2016. The average vehicle productivity per day of its fleet is 378 kms. The Corporation bagged National Awards for 1. Highest Tyre Performance, 2. Fuel efficiency and 3 Productivity. Among the STUs in India, APSRTC stands top in physical performance in vehicle productivity and resource utilisation indicators like vehicle utilisation, fleet utilisation, average number of passengers transported, fuel efficiency, tyre life, break down rate and accident rate.

Airports

Government has entered into memorandum of understanding with Airports Authority of India for upgradation/modernization of non-metro airports at Vijayawada, Tirupati, Kadapa and Rajahmundry. There is a scope for improvement of air linkage, essential to fast development in the state. There are proposals for development of regional airports at Kuppam, Chittoor district, Dagadarthi, Nellore district and Orvakallu, Kurnool district.

Sea Ports

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coast line with a major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India control and 14 notified ports under State Government. Of which, 4 are captive ports. One port is proposed at Duggarajapatnam in SPSR Nellore district. The State Government declared Kakinada SEZ as a minor port. It is proposed to handle all cargos in SEZ through this captive port.

Tourism

The State is a home to a number of holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations. Andhra Pradesh with more than 300 tourist locations attracts largest number of tourists in India. More than 7.5 million visitors visit the state every year. APTDC operates 28 tour packages including on demand tours. Most popular river Cruise on river Godavari between Pattiseema and Papikondalu is being operated that is attracting large number of tourists. Huge investment proposals are being tracked to promote tourism which not only adds GVA but provides employment.

Information Technology

Government has put in place three policies – IT policy, Electronic policy and Innovation and Startup policy, which are based on four pillars - Infrastructure, Incentives, Human resource development and Good governance. The Policies offer Incentives and Facilitations unparalleled in the country. 100% Tax reimbursement of VAT/CST, for the new units started after the date of issue of the policy, for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of production for products manufactured in AP and sold in AP. e-Pragati is a massive program covering 30 departments and 315 agencies and around 745 services have been identified so far.

School Education

Out of the total enrollment of 68.47 lakhs, 34.76 lakhs are in I-V classes; 20.85 lakhs in VI-VIII classes, 12.87 lakhs in IX-X classes. During 2016-17, the dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 9.68%, 12.77% at I-VIII (Elementary Level) and 20.67% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools.

The pass percentage of students in S.S.C examinations during 2015-16 was 94.53 which is higher than the previous

year percentage i.e., 91.42 in 2014-15. The Mid Day meal scheme a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 60% Central and 40% share of and State Governments for I-VIII classes and the State Government is funding 100% of the Mid day meals scheme for IX & X classes. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the nutritional status of children, motivate children to attend school regularly, and providing nutritional support. 36.66 lakh children were covered under this programme during 2016-17 out of which, 18.27 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes including NCLP, 11.15 lakh in Upper primary (VI-VIII) and 7.24 lakh children in High schools in the state.

The Government of India have sanctioned 163 Model Schools. At present 160 Model Schools are functioning in the State from classes VI to X and Intermediate 1st & 2nd year classes @ 80 students per class in co-education. 70,540 students are studying in English Medium from class VI to senior Intermediate (Class XII) in Educationally Backward Mandals during 2016-17. The result of AP Model Schools during 2015-16 in SSC Public Examination is 96.84%, first in the Government Managed Institutions and next to the best result of all Private Management Schools. AP Model School Rayachoty in Kadapa District stood as best school among all schools in Andhra Pradesh by achieving 05 top grades i.e., 10/10 GPA. The pass percentage in Intermediate course is 74.91% which is worth mentioning and has good scope for considerable improvement during 2016-17.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Andhra Pradesh is the 1st state in the country to introduce digital class rooms in all 352 KGBVs and also proposed to provide Intermediate education in at least One KGBV per district from the academic year 2017-18. 13 KGBVs are proposed for upgradation as Junior colleges in the 1st phase. It is proposed to be the 1st State in the country to Monitor KGBVs through web based online Monitoring. NCC units are proposed for all KGBVs during this year to build up self confidence among KGBV girls

Government has set up 250 digital classrooms in Visakhapatnam district on pilot basis and improved enrolment and learning levels of the students. The unit cost of each digital class room is Rs.1.5 lakh. GIS School mapping is being progressed. 90% of schools were mapped and the remaining schools are being completed by end of February 2017.

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Intermediate Education

There are 447 government junior colleges, 8 government vocational junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. Besides the Government sector, there are 1749 private un-aided junior colleges functioning in the state.

Collegiate Education

Higher Education has been identified as a growth engine in the sunrise state of Andhra Pradesh and is pursued in a mission approach for sustaining and promoting quality of education and for providing purposeful education, particularly to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society. There are 146 Government degree colleges (145 Degree +1 oriental college) and 141 Private Aided colleges (126 degree +15 oriental) existing in the state with a total strength of 2,06,705 students.

As part of the educational reforms in the state, the State Government has formulated Knowledge Mission to develop Andhra Pradesh as a Global Knowledge and Education Hub. Andhra Pradesh aims at becoming one of the three best performing States of India by 2020, and to become one of the best states in the country by 2029. The Government is adopting a two-track approach for implementation of the Knowledge Mission:

Track-I: Strengthening of Existing Institutions through programmes like Curriculum upgradation, Establishment of Smart Campuses, Allotment of credits to Online courses, Introducing Gap Year concept, Establishment of Incubation Centers, Industry Collaborations, Training in Employability skills.

Track-II: Creation of new premier institutions of Higher Education. 28 Govt Degree Colleges are having WiFi connectivity

Technical Education

At present, there are 1360 Diploma & Degree level professional institutions with an intake of 3,21,003 students in the State. There are 313 polytechnic institutions in the State with a total intake of 87681 and 18 D. Pharmacy institutions with a total intake of 1080. 41 Skill Development centers have been established in polytechnics to provide industry relevant skill training and to improve the quality in technical education.

IIT, Visakhapatnam, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Merlapaka Village Yerpedu (M), Chittoor Dist., Indian Institute of Science Education Research (IISER) at Srinivasapuram, Panguru and Chindepalle Villages of Yerpedu (M), IIT, Sri City, Chittoor District, National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tadepalligudem and IIT, Kurnool were started in 2015-16 and two more National level Institutes are established i.e. Tribal University at Relli in Vizianagaram District and Central University in Ananthapuramu district for the Academic year 2016-17.

Family Welfare

Family Welfare department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 7659 Sub-centers, 1156 Primary Health Centers, 193 Community Health Centers, 31 Area Hospitals, 8 District Hospitals, 3 Mother and Child Health Centres and 11 Teaching hospitals. Apart from these 73 Urban Family Welfare Centers, 48 Post Partum Units and 222 e-UPHCs fall under the purview of the State.

The State Government has envisaged establishing 26 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 18 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, 95 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 789 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening neo-natal care services.

In order to decrease Out of Pocket Expenditure (OPE) of the public, the government has taken several new initiatives like Thalli Bidda express, Chandranna Sanchara Chikitsa, NTR Vidya Parikshalu (Free Clinical Laboratory Services, Free Tele radiology services and free Dialysis), NTR Baby Kits Swasthya Vidya Vahini etc.

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva

The scheme has established a demand-side mechanism that mobilizes and channels additional public financing to health, introduced an explicit benefits package, pioneered cashless care and fostered public private partnerships. There were 10.34 lakhs patients treated as out-patients and 9.57 lakhs patients treated as in-patients in the Network Hospitals. 8.97 lakhs therapies were pre-authorised at the cost of Rs.2521.14 crores for the period from 02.06.2014 to 31.10.2016.

All the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which are the first contact point, Area/District Hospitals and Network Hospitals are provided with Help Desks manned by Vaidya Mithra to facilitate the patients. The Scheme is intended to benefit 150.95 lakh families in all districts of the state.

A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

APVVP hospitals provide out-patient, in-patient services, diagnostic services and laboratory services. At present there are 116 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State. There are 26 blood banks and 38 blood storage centres are functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. These blood banks are providing blood to the needy patients in the Hospitals. There are 1563 Doctors, 2022 Nursing and 1149 Paramedical, 386 Administration cadres working for health care in the state. Under NRHM 14 SNCU, 7 NRC, 96 NBSU, 77 CEMONC, 21 Tribal Hospitals are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. 3 MCH Hospitals are established in APVVP Hospitals. 96 new born stabilization units 84 new born are located in APVVP Hospitals.

Health

Several schemes like National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetic, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke are being implemented in the state. Awareness campaign about Iodine Deficiency Disorders and use of Iodized salt were conducted in all districts. Government of Andhra Pradesh, in the context of achieving the SDGs had opted for Health Promotion Initiative SVV (Swasthya Vidya Vahini) to improve health literacy of the rural populations by addressing the social determinants of health at the community and social environments.

Women Development and Child Welfare

The Department is running 46 Homes for Children and 21 Institutions for Women to cater to the needs of Children and Women in difficult circumstances. About 9.07 Lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in Anganwadi centres. 257 ICDS projects are functioning in the State. At present the 31.87 lakh beneficiaries were covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme

during 2016-17 (upto September 2016). "Anna Amrutha Hastam Programme" - One Full Meal to Pregnant & Lactating Women was implemented in 104 ICDS Projects in the State. 1.63 lakh persons were benefitted under "Maa Inti Mahalakshmi" programme so far.

Welfare of Disabled

The Government of India sanctioned 7 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Kadapa and Chittoor districts. The Government issued orders enhancing the award amount from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- under the Scheme of Marriage Incentive Award for the marriages between normal and differently abled persons. Govt. have launched special recruitment drive for filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for the differently abled. The period of recruitment has been extended from time to time upto 31.3.2017.

Govt., of India sanctioned Centre for Disability Sports at Visakhapatnam through National Institute for Mentally Handicapped.

Backward Class Welfare

At present, there are 897 government B.C. hostels, (692 hostels for boys and 205 hostels for girls) with a total strength of 96,997 boarders were admitted in the hostels during 2016-17. There are 32 B.C. Residential Schools (17 for boys and 15 for girls) with a total strength of 12,292 students functioning in the state during the year 2016-17. 96.75% of X class students in BC hostels were passed against the 94.77% of state average during the year 2015-16. 11960 primary co-operative societies have been registered in all districts of the state for 10 Federations.

Social Welfare

As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population forms 17.08 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and 79.98% of the Scheduled Caste people live in rural areas. SC enrollment ratio is 82.29% and dropout rate was 39.64%. 958 Hostels are functioning in the state, with an admitted strength of 89,840 in 2016-17. 566 special hostels and 27 Integrated hostel Welfare Complexes are functioning in the State.

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The overall pass percentage is 90.93 as against the State average of 94.52. 61 students are assisted under Dr.B.R Ambedkar Overseas Vidyanidhi for pursuing higher education to abroad. an amount of Rs.24.75 Crore was sanctioned during 2016-17 (up to October, 2016).

700 SC candidates were selected under NTR Vidyonnathi scheme to provide professional guidance to Civil Services examinations by sponsoring them to nationally reputed institutions.

Tribal Welfare

Government is keen on providing quality residential education to all ST children. Proposed to convert the all the TW hostels into residential schools in a phased manner. During the year 2016-17, 80 TW hostels are converted as Residential schools and started functioning with a strength of 5708 from class 3rd to 5th. 90.87% pass percentage (91.42 state average) in SSC examinations. It is proposed to cover 5242 beneficiaries for effective implementation of the Economic Support Schemes. Under Skill Development programme, 9098 ST youth will be provided training for skill upgradation including direct placements. 5506 ST youth were provided placement upto October, 2016.

Minorities Welfare

Government is providing Scholarships (both MTF and RTF) to the post matric students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Postgraduation, diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. Government introduced a new scheme Dulhan scheme, dispensing Mass Marriage Scheme enhancing financial assistance from Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000. 100 Urdu ghar cum shadikhanas are functioning in the state.

Housing

56,68,370 houses have been completed comprising 51,68,249 in rural areas and 5,00,121 in urban areas under weaker section housing program, since inception till the end of February 2017. APSHCL has taken up 2.00 lakh houses under NTR Rural housing programme and 72,885 lakh houses under NTR Rural housing (Gramin) programme dovetailing with MGNREGS during 2016-17.

73,041 houses were sanctioned under NTR Urban housing dovetailing with BLC component of PMAY, HFA (U) with a unit cost of Rs.3.50 lakh per house with a project cost of Rs.2556.44 crore

Public Health

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and service levels. 35 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.833.99 crore were completed adding 368.92 MLD of water, thereby increasing the average water supply from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD. With the increase in water supply approximately 34.90 lakhs of population were benefitted and have access to safe and clean water.

At present 8 ULBs i.e. Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Puttaparthi & Tadipathri Underground Drainage Schemes are functioning with a total treatment capacity of 295.00 MLD. Construction of sewage treatment plants in 6 ULBs are in progress at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Yemmiganur, Kadapa, Nellore and Gunturu to add Additional Sewage capacity 425.8 MLD and are proposed to be completed by March 2019.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

So far 1337 GPs are declared as ODF and 4.44 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are constructed as against the target of 2000 ODF Gram Panchyats along with 5 lakh IHHLs up to October 2016.

Municipal Administration

Swachha Andhra Corporation was established on 01.05.2015 after launching of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 02.10.2014 and taking up the activities in ULBs with a target to achieve 100% ODF by Oct 2019 i.e. 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji. Swachha Andhra Corporation was incorporated under Companies Act, functioning under MA&UD department is coordinating with the ULBs with regard to Swachh Bharat Mission. Out of 1.82 lakh eligible house holds, 1.77 lakh individual house hold toilets were grounded and 1.69 lakh were completed upto January, 2017

The 14th FC has recommended grants to ULBs in two types i.e., 1) Basic Grant for Rs.2908.64 Crores and 2) Performance Grant for Rs.727.16 Crores (total for Rs.3635.80 Crores) on the ratio of 80:20 basis. The allocations of the amount to the ULBs is to be made based on Census-2011 Population with a weight of 90% and area with a weight of 10%.

MEPMA

The Government of India has restructured the SJSRY scheme as NULM and is being implemented with effect from 01-04-2014 in 32 eligible towns / cities. The Mission is aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass root level institutions of the poor.

The main objective of MEPMA is to organize poor women into Self Help Groups by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self-reliant. A total of 1,92,267 Self Help Groups, 6934 Slum Level Federations and 137 Town Level Federations were organized up to November, 2016.

30,520 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 3,052 exclusive SHGs, 79 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSSs) and 111 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State.

Rural Development

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a legal Guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGS is being implemented in 13,085 Gram Panchayats in 661 Mandals of 13 districts. 84.84 lakh job cards were issued covering 1.78 crore wage seekers since inception of the scheme. 5.2 lakh Srama Shakti Sanghams have been formed with 60 lakh households covering 116 lakh wage seekers. Payments and Pay slips to Beneficiaries through DBT and Biometric system.

Flag ship programmes like 'Panta Sanjeevani' (Construction of farm ponds), Neeru – Chettu (Construction of water harvesting structures & plantation of trees), Swachh

Andhra Pradesh (Construction of Individual Household latrines) Wada Wadalo Chandranna bata (CC Roads) are the key Projects taken up by Andhra Pradesh Government during the year 2016-17, along with works like Vermi/NADEP compost pits, Anganwadi buildings, Solid waste management works and other works permissible under MGNREGS.

State Government is committed to securing a dignified life to all the poor, the old and infirm to support their minimum needs to bring happiness in their lives. NTR Bharosa has turned public service delivery into a reality- at the door step of the beneficiary with timely and hassle-free delivery of services month on month, at a huge scale of over 43 lakh pensioners and an annual outlay of Rs.5400 Crores.

1.78 Crores unorganized workers are enrolled under Chandranna Bhima against the target of 2 Crores. 4,874 claims (4,184 normal death cases and 690 accidental/disability cases) are reported. SERP as implementing agency, is leveraging the services of Zilla Samakhya Insurance Call Centres and Bima Mithras for enrollment of workers in the scheme and registration with Labour Officer, registration and quick processing of claims.

The Government has launched the Digital Literacy program for DWCRA members.

Poverty

The poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96% and 5.81% respectively and combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. The poverty in the State is on a decline and currently stands at 9.2%.

Employment – Unemployment

As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of 68th Round (during 2011-12) the unemployment rate for Andhra Pradesh State for Rural and Urban sectors stood at 12 and 43 respectively. Similarly, for All India, the corresponding estimates are 17 and 34 in respect of Rural and Urban areas.

GENERAL REVIEW

Employment & Training

There are 9,244 establishments in organized sector in the state providing employment to 8.60 lakh persons. Of the total establishments, 6,470 are in public sector (with employment of 6.04 lakh persons) and 2,774 (with employment of 2.56 lakh persons) are in private sector. 31 ITIs have been covered in all under the scheme for up-gradation as Centers of Excellence / Trades in a phased manner.

Skill Development

Andhra Pradesh will face an incremental human resources requirement of approximately 10 million skilled workers between 2012 till 2022, across the high-priority and emerging sectors. Thus the main objective of the Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation is to implement a structured and pragmatic solution to skill & upskill the workforce in the state of A.P. and to increase employability, and promote entrepreneurship in sync with Industrial growth of the state. And this will be done in a mission mode and the target is to skill 20 million people in 15 years by meeting skilled human power demands of all missions and shape AP as the skilled-workforce and Knowledge hub for the world.

Strategies for Achieving the Vision

The state is devising strategies that result in double digit growth in a sustained manner. It is a notable achievement that the state has successfully achieved double digit growth in the current year. Implementation of appropriate policies and programmes by the state, as per the advance estimates, have enabled to register an impressive growth rate of 11.61% in the GSDP for the year 2016-17, compared to India's growth rate of 7.1%. The growth rate in the Gross Value Added(GVA) stands at 11.18%. It is targeted to grow at 15% next year.

Andhra Pradesh, rich in natural and human resources, is keen to leverage its strengths through district specific growth strategies and achieve double digit growth targets. While

focus will be on Coast-led growth, manufacturing, agro-processing, pharma, development of physical infrastructure like ports, airports and river ways are some of the key areas identified for pushing the growth significantly. Sector specific strategies have been developed to achieve desired inclusive growth.

Janma Bhoomi Maa Vooru

The Government has launched a people-centred development and welfare programme "Janmabhoomi-Maa Vooru" and conducted first three rounds of the programme during October,2014, June 2015 and January 2016 covering identified thrust areas. The 4th Round of Janma Bhoomi was conducted from 2nd to 11th January, 2017 with the main theme of Kutumba Vikasam, Samaja Vikasam leading to Smart Village Smart Ward thrust areas of NTR Bharosa Pension (NBP) Scheme, Public Distribution System, Panta Sanjiivini, NTR Jala Siri, Waada Waada lo Chandranna Baata(CC Roads), NTR Vaidya Pariksha scheme, Swatcha Bharat-Toilets, NTR Vaidya Seva, Tali Bidda express scheme and Grievances.

Integrated Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development

While real time governance, innovation and adoption of best practices remain the core agenda to sustain the growth momentum, government is keen to put in a performance management framework to measure performance at family level (15 themes of Kutumba Vikasamu-KV) and community level (10 themes of Samaja Vikasamu-SV) and linking them with Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). In tune with the priorities of Vision 2029, the state government has come out with 27 macro level indicators and a set of 104 indicators at activity and output level. These indicators are being aligned with the indicators identified under Kutumba Vikasamu(35 indicators) and Samaja Vikasamu(47 indicators) under the overarching 5-theme framework of Gross value Added(GVA)-Sustainable Development Goals(SDG)-Kutumba Vikasam(KV)-Samaja Vikasam(SV) and Key Performance Indicators (KPI).