



CHAPTER 8 SOCIAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Social Infrastructure

Good economic infrastructure is a pre-requisite for sustained development. However, it is the effort that is required to push forward the social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security and other basic minimum social services that results in a healthy ambience and happy living.

2011 Population Census:

*Population of AP: 495.77 lakh*

*Share in country's population: 4.1%*

*Decadal variation 2001-2011: 9.21%*

*Sex Ratio: 997*

*Urban Population share 29.47%*

*Density of Population: 304*

*Female literacy: 59.96%*

The Government continues its focus on social infrastructure towards meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially for ensuring higher levels of social justice in society in accordance with, the Sustained Development Goals and the associated global indices. Once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance for overall economic development.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be affected on 1st January, 2016 to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. The Government of India is a signatory to the SDG.

The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals, eight anti-poverty targets that the world is committed to

achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and promoting access to water and sanitation. The world over enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, demonstrating the value of a unifying global agenda underpinned by goals and targets. However, despite the significant success, poverty and inequality has not yet ended for all while the MDG implementation period has been ended in December 2015.

The government is keen to have effective service delivery with strategies for poverty reduction and provision of related social amenities through institutional reforms. The following paragraphs outline the broad trends emerged in the 2011 population census.

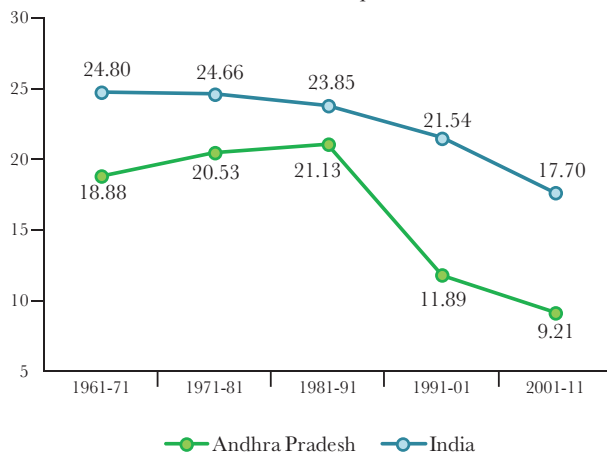
The State Government has taken up the saturation approach under the Samaja Vikasam and Kutumba Vikasam by giving assurance to provide 10 types of basic facilities in each village and to each family on 15 types of social and economic securities respectively. Samaja Vikasam include – Access to Quality Education for All, Health Security, Agriculture and Allied Development, Industrial Development, Service Sector Development, 24 X 7 Power Supply, Roads and Infrastructure Development, Information and Technology, Citizen Services, Inclusive Development. Under Kutumba Vikasam include Social security, Nutrition security, Insurance security, Electricity Security, Health Security, Gas Security (Deepam), Water Security, Housing Security, Sanitation Security, Education Security, Fodder Security, Employment Security, Information (Fibre net) Security, Individual Security, Livelihood (Income Security) for all.

### Population

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 population of Andhra Pradesh is more than doubled in the last half century from 23.29 million in 1961 to 49.58 million in 2011. Of this, 24.83 million are males and 24.75 million are females. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88 percent during 1961-71 to 21.13 percent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population and decline is even more prominent at 9.21 percent during 2001-11, lower than the

All-India's growth rate of 17.70 percent. Decadal variation of population in AP and India are shown in chart 8.1.

Chart 8.1: Decadal Variation of Population in AP and India



Among the districts, East Godavari is the most populous district in the state whereas Vizianagaram accounts for the lowest population. District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 census is given in Annexure 8.1.

## Sex Ratio

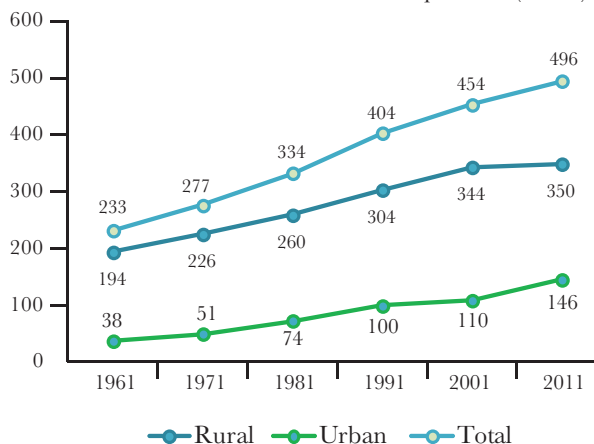
Sex ratio, the number of females per 1,000 males, has shown a declining trend in the State till 1991. The sex ratio in the state was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943 in 2011. Sex ratio continues to be favourable in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts. The districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. District wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2.

## Density

Density of population, another important demographic indicator, is defined as per the number of persons living per sq. km. 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. Krishna district has the highest density at 518 while Y.S.R and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200. District wise density of population details are given in Annexure 8.3. Details of total population in rural / urban

and total are shown in chart 8.2.(rounded to nearest integer)

Chart 8.2: AP Rural / Urban & Total Population (Lakhs)



## Urbanization

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. Among the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent. Srikakulam with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts. District wise percentage of urban population to total population is given in Annexure 8.3.

## Literacy

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. The literacy rate of the State is 67.35 percent in 2011 as against 62.07 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate at 72.98% percent. The best record in literacy so far at both the national and state levels was during the nineties. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels. The decadal improvement at the national level had been not more than 8 percentage points till 1991 and the nineties witnessed an improvement of 13.8 percentage points. The literacy rate has identified an improvement of more than 8 percentage points during 2001-2011 at national level. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 37 percentage points from 29.94 percent

in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. In spite of this fast rate of growth in the last three decades, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is still lower than the all India average. While the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh was about three fourths of the all India level in 1961, the State has made substantial progress, especially in the last four decades. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.07 percent in 2001 to 67.35 percent in 2011; the male literacy rate has increased from 71.28 to 74.77 percent. Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011. West Godavari is at the top with 74.32 percent and Vizianagaram is at the lowest with 58.89 percent in 2011 among the districts. District wise details of male, female and total literacy rate from 1961 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4.

## School Education

Over the years, efforts are being made both at the state and national levels to achieve the goal of “Education for All”. As per Article 45 of the Constitution of India, Universalisation of Elementary Education is a directive principle of state policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. As per Article 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendment 2009, Education has become a fundamental right. This article spells out the responsibility of the State for providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

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*No of schools – 61,528*

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*Enrollment – 68.47 Lakhs*

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*Dropout ratio*

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*I-V classes – 9.68%,*

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*I-VIII classes – 12.77%*

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*I-X classes – 20.67%.*

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To make effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education was brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly, secondary education was brought under the flagship programme “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” (RMSA). These two schemes aim to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrollment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2019 and several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school aged population of 68.47 lakh children (Aadhaar linked enrollment).

### Universal Access in School Education

The following norms in establishing schooling facilities have been laid down to achieve universal access in school education:

- Primary level schools should be within 1 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- Elementary level schools should be within 3 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5 kms of all habitations

On these parameters, our State has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 91.5% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have been started in areas, which were not served earlier. Details of type of schools and teachers are shown in Table 8.1 and management wise schools and teachers in 2016-17 are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1: Type of Schools and Teachers

Sl No	Category of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Primary	39193	105242
2	Primary with UP (I to VII/ VIII Class)	10272	56980
3	Primary with UP, Secondary & Higher Secondary (I-XII Class)	174	2630

Sl No	Category of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
4	UP with Secondary , Higher Secondary (VI – XII Class)	184	2280
5	Primary with UP, Secondary (I-X Class)	1747	16505
6	UP with Secondary (VI-X Class)	9958	104426
	Total	61528	288063

Source: Commissioner of School Education (Provisional Data of U-DISE 2016 – 17)

Table 8.2: Management-wise Schools and Teachers 2016 - 17

Sl. No	Management	Schools	Teachers
1	Central Govt.	64	828
2	State Govt.	3753	17030
3	MPP/ZPP	38719	156438
4	Municipal	2119	12051
5	Pvt.Aided	2269	7705
6	Pvt.Un-aided	14604	94011
	Total	61528	288063

Source: Commissioner of School Education (Provisional Data of U-DISE 2016-17).

## Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in Education. Strengthening existing schools, opening new Primary Schools, establishment of alternative schools and other type of educational facilities in smaller and un-served habitations are few of the strategies implemented for universalization of Elementary Education.

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2016-17 was 68.47 Lakh out of which 34.76 Lakh in I-V classes; 20.85 Lakh in VI-VIII classes and 12.87 Lakh in IX-X classes. In terms of percentage enrolment of children was about 50.76% in I-V classes, 30.45 % children in VI-VIII and 18.79% in IX-X. Details of enrolment are given in the Annexure 8.5.

## Dropouts

It has been observed that there is a problem of retention at different levels in enrolment of school aged group children into the schools. During 2016-17, 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 i.e., Badi Pilustondi Programme etc. The details of school dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6.

## Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio

A teacher is instrumental in developing knowledge, skills, attitudes and values among children at all stages of Education. It is essential to maintain an optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and improve the Education of children. With a view to maintain an optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and improve education of children, sustained efforts are being made to recruit teachers in all types of schools. Sustained efforts are being made by the Government to recruit teachers in all types of schools to maintain a reasonable Teacher-Pupil Ratio. Rationalized deployment of teachers, creation of new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped overcome imbalances in demand and supply of teachers. During 2016-17, there were 1,05,242 teachers in primary schools, 56,980 in Primary with Upper Primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 2630 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII) and 2280 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII) 16,505 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools (I-X) and 1,04,426 in Upper Primary with Secondary (VI- X).

The Teacher Pupil Ratio for Primary, Upper primary and High Schools are shown in Table 8.3

Table 8.3: Teacher Pupil Ratio

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2010-11	28	20	25
2011-12	27	21	25
2012-13	30	23	25
2013-14	26	22	25

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2014-15	26	21	26
2015-16	22	19	26
2016-17	22	19	27

Source: Commissioner of School Education. (Provisional Data of U-DISE 2016 – 17)

### Examination results

Performance of students at different levels of education has been conventionally considered as an important indicator for assessing efficiency of educational system. The number of students appearing and passing the S.S.C. examination at the end of secondary stage (cycle) is an important indicator. The pass percentage of students in S.S.C examinations during 2015-16 was 94.53 which is higher than the previous year percentage i.e., 91.42 in 2014-15. Details of year wise performance in S.S.C Examinations are given in Annexure 8.7.

### Examination reforms

ICR cum OMR sheets were introduced instead of application forms for conduct of minor examinations of (T T T C), Technical Teacher Training Course (Lower) and (TCC) Technical Certificate Course examinations. The following are some of the important initiatives taken:

### Mid-day meal scheme

The Mid Day meal scheme a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 60% Central and 40% share 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.

A flexible menu, provision of mostly rice, sambar and pulihora are the key features of the scheme. As per the orders of the Supreme Court, the Government has issued orders to provide one more egg in addition to two eggs already providing per week under Mid Day Meal.

All schools were provided with kitchen devices under Phase-I allocated by State Government with coverage of 31,213 schools @ Rs.75,000/- and under phase-II 13,103 kitchen sheds were allocated @ Rs.1.75 Lakh per kitchen shed

Government of India has developed a Management Information System (MIS) and data is being entered in the MIS Portal. Monitoring MDM daily attendance and meals taken through SMS and mobile application and the same is linked to CM core dash board. Food grains are being supplying through e-POS from August,2016 onwards. Supply of Dal and Oil along with LPG connections to the school is under process. The tender for supply of three eggs to the school point and steel plates to drought affected area schools is under process.

### School Health Programme

Special drive for screening eyes of school age children in convergence with health department is being taken up. 'De-worming' tablets and iron and folic acid tablets were given to all school children. Health checkups are also being taken up twice a year for all school students.

### Digital Class Rooms

It is proposed to provide digital classrooms in 5000 schools during 2016-17 and 2017-18. Digital class rooms are started in 1638 schools. Towards this goal of promoting Digital Classrooms Government has allotted Rs 45 Crores for purchase of equipment in Government Schools and equipment will be supplied from Government funds to other schools during 2016-17. NRI/CSR support is also being pursued to mobilise additional resources for this project @70:30 ratio.

The Digital content will be made available both in online as well as off line mode for the teachers and the students. It can be accessed both at the School as well as at home through a password protected mechanism. The State Resource Group members, of different subject teacher forums, subject lead from SCERT and external experts, will evaluate and upload the digital content from different sources.

APEX initiative is an online initiative which consists of all subjects forum, Online courses for teachers, repository

(Providing e-content) and Research. All these services will be given to the teachers and students from a single platform. Most of the web features will be maintained by the selected teachers across Andhra Pradesh.

### Virtual Class Rooms:

The Government have stressed the need to develop an effective e-governance system for the School Education Department by deploying modern management techniques and Information Technology. Virtual Class Rooms have been proposed as a remote education solution in order to deliver a high quality virtual learning experience that will impart primary and secondary education as well as skill development to vast rural populations in Andhra Pradesh.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh vision is to make Andhra Pradesh a digitally empowered state and envisions using technology for improvement in student learning. It presently manages and regulates 40,000 schools in Government / Zilla Parishad / Municipal and is in the process of developing a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) relating to infrastructure, syllabus, admissions /enrolment and grievances. Virtual Classrooms will serve as an integral part of this MIS platform as it will connect vast rural populations to the best educational and skilling talent in the state.

It is proposed to implementing of Virtual Class Rooms in 3500 identified Schools throughout the State.

### Objectives of Virtual Class Rooms:

- To provide a platform to learn from the best teaching talent in the state.
- To establish an enabling environment to promote the usage of Information Technology for providing quality content to students.
- Using e-learning to provide quality education to all students
- To enable students to acquire skills needed for digital world
- Making the state of Andhra Pradesh a leader in National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM).

### Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

“Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan” is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to provide access to Quality Secondary Education for children in the age group of 14 to 18 years. All Secondary Schools are provided with annual grants to schools to meet school maintenance expenditures like lab consumables Science and Mathematics kits, Electric charges, purchase of library periodicals and other items to achieve objectives of RMSA. Infrastructure strengthening facilities were sanctioned to secondary schools and the works are at different stages. An amount of Rs.30.12Crores have been released for 6025 Secondary Schools. During PAB 2016-17, 884 schools have been approved out of which 171 schools are KGBVs and the rest are ZPHS, MPUPS etc.

### In service Teacher Training

Under RMSA 1325 High school headmasters were trained during the year 2016-17 in leadership of schools. Under the shalaa shidhi (School students are self evaluation) 705 high school head masters were trained to take up school self evaluation and uploading the data into NUEPA Portal. As a pass of RMSA in service training, a training programme is planned for 594 model school (language and social studies teachers)1408 KGBV (language teachers)10700 Zilla Parishad, Government and Municipal teachers (Language and Social). A special training programme is designed for Science and Maths teachers as MPMS, KGBV, ZP, Government and Municipal school teachers, covering 24813 teachers.

### Model Schools

The Government of India have sanctioned 163 Model Schools. At present out of 163 Model schools, 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.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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 5 top grades i.e., 10/10 GPA. The results in Intermediate course is 74.91% which is also worth mentioning and has good scope for considerable improvement during 2016-17.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh recruited so far 78 Principals, 1430 Post Graduate Teachers and 570 Trained Graduate qualified teachers to work in the Model Schools in regular time scales of pay as in Government.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is also considering to start 184 Model Schools in the remaining EBB Mandals to provide quality & holistic education in PPP Mode.

### Girls Hostels

163 Girls Hostels are sanctioned in the premises of Model Schools with an outlay of Rs.128.81 lakh under non-recurring and Rs.15.71 Lakh for recurring expenditure to accommodate 100 inmates. The construction of girls hostels are under progress at different stages.

### Providing Quality Education in Madarasas

Under the scheme to encourage Madarasas & Maktabas to introduce formal subjects i.e. Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi & English by means of providing financial assistance. One time assistance upto Rs.50,000/-for libraries/book banks/teaching learning material followed by an annual grant of Rs.5,000/-. A grant up to a maximum amount of Rs.15,000/-for purchase of science/ maths kits & other pedagogical equipment. An amount of Rs.100/- per teacher per day (15 days) for providing in service training through SCERT/DIET etc. 100% financial assistance to meet registration fees, examination fees & cost of study material supplied by NIOS for each student opting NIOS at Secondary & Senior Secondary level. Madarasa can opt for vocational course after fulfilling norms & standards set by NIOS(website link) with assistance for registration fee. ITT's in the vicinity of madarasa will be linked for the use of workshop. State Madarasa board to get

Rs.5 Lakh per year for the appointment of staff, Research & Evaluation & awareness generation amongst the Muslim community.

### Infrastructure development for Minority Institutions

This scheme facilitates education of minorities by strengthening school infrastructure in Minority Institutions (Elementary/Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools). Encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are most deprived educationally amongst minorities. It covers the entire country; however, preference will be given to eligible minority institutions located in district, blocks and towns having a minority population above 20%, based on available census data. The scheme "Infrastructure development for minority institutions" focuses on extending new trends in Education to educationally backward minorities through provision of basic educational infrastructure and physical facilities in 9 areas/blocks indentified by the Government of India in 6 Districts. The scheme provides funds a maximum of Rs.50 Lakh per school for strengthening of educational infrastructure and Physical facilities in the existing school including additional classrooms, science/computer lab rooms, Library rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc.

### Improvement of Urdu Education – Appointment of Urdu Teachers

Under the Central scheme 'Improvement of Urdu education financial support is provided to the state governments for appointing Urdu Teachers / Honorarium to existing teachers for teaching Urdu.

### District Institute of Education and Training

13 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with an intake of 100 each under telugu medium. In 5 DIETs, Urdu medium parallel sections are running with intake of 50 in each and in one Tamil medium section 50 intake at Karvetinagar, Chittoor district. During the year 2016-17, 759 Private D.Ed., colleges are functioning with total intake of 41,100 (50/100 intake).



New syllabus is introduced in D.El.Ed course on the basis of NCTE 2014 norms. 1st year D.El.Ed text books and internship manual are developed and II year D.El.Ed text books development is in progress. The District level sport meet and state level sports meet for D.El.Ed students is planned.

## Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalise elementary education by community-ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SSA programme is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children, through provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode. Sharing pattern of GOI and GOAP is 60:40.

### Objectives

- All children in school, education guarantee centre, Alternative school, Back-to-School camp.
- All children complete five years of primary schooling.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary and upper primary stage and Universal retention

### Intervention wise progress during 2016-17:

Progress overview 2016-17 of Access and Retention, out of school children, children with special needs and provided support services (CWSN) are given in Tables 8.4, 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7

Table 8.4 Access and Retention

Category of schools	Target	Achievement
Upgradation of PS to UPS	1	1
Residential Schools	2	2
Residential Hostels	13	13
Uniforms	2936570	2936570

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Table 8.5 Out of school children

Strategy	Target	Achievement
Direct enrolment in regular schools/ KGBVs/ Residential schools	20709	20709
Non Residential Special Training Centres	15698	10933
Madarasas	20516	15417
Seasonal Hostels (Residential)	13042	6525

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Table 8.6 Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

Activity	Achievement
Identified CWSN	94397
Enrolled CwSN	80997
CwSN provided home-based education	13400
CWSN covered through School readiness	12032
CwSN provided Aids & Appliances	7170
Resource Teachers	1340
Physiotherapists hired	226
Disabled friendly toilets (Schools)	3578
Ramps & Rails Constructed Schools	23015

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Table 8.7 Provided Support Services

Activity	Progress
Provided transport to CwSN	9942
Escort allowances to CwSN	7610
Children undergone Minor Corrective surgery	768
Children availing physiotherapy services	12771
Provided Braille books	722

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

### Quality Enhancement

1248 teachers are provided ToT on languages, Maths and Science at State level.

Teachers undergone training at block and cluster and levels as shown below:

Languages & Maths for class I&II: 44,348

Languages & Maths for class III to V: 49,487

Maths and Science for class VI to VIII : 33,836

Training covered early literacy skills, Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE), Gender sensitization, Learning Indicators (LINDICS), Pade Bharat Bhade Bharat (PBBB) & Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) Swachha Bharat and Swachha Patasala also.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Implementation of Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA) in Andhra Pradesh

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan scheme is implementing in two districts (East Godavari and Visakhapatnam) and two leading institutions viz., JNTU, Kakinada and Andhra University, Visakhapatnam are identified as the nodal agencies in the state.

Modules for training developed based on SLAS, ASER & NAS analysis. Organized 45 day School Readiness & Class Readiness Programme.

### Research, Evaluation, Monitoring & Supervision (REMS)

PINDICS are implemented in all schools (PS:40880 and UPS: 12078) in the state. 135830 (PS: 98866 &UPS:36964) teachers are participated. Monitoring teams formed with state and district level sectoral officers in the name of “Sankalpam” online web application developed to monitor the school visits by field level functionaries through e-Monitoring App. Implemented Shalasisiddi in Primary and UP schools

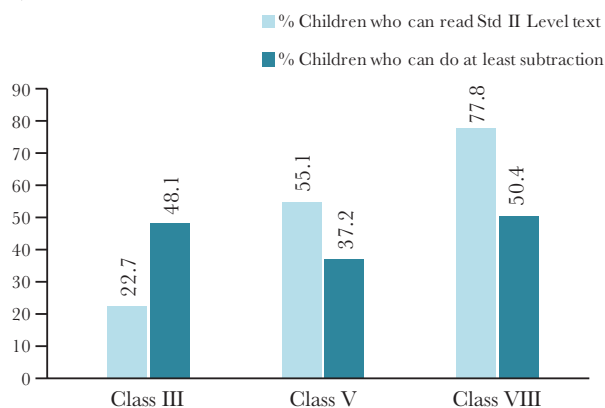
### Conducted 3Rs Assessment Survey (2016-17)

The children achievement levels on 3Rs among the students of all managements i.e; Government & Local bodies for II to V classes in Telugu, English and Maths in all 671 blocks are covered (100%). Data Entry work is being progress under this survey. 2859343 children are covered from Class II to V. Over all trend analysis of 3Rs Assessment in the state is depicted in Chart 8.3 and children learning levels are depicted in chart 8.4

Chart 8.3: Trend analysis of 3Rs Assessment in the state 2016-17



Chart: 8.4 Children Learning Levels according to ASER 2016



### Vidyanjali

The Government has launched Vidayanjali School Volunteer Programme at Atkur school, Krishna Dist. The Volunteers will conduct one or more from among the co-scholastic activities with children in standards 1st to 8th like helping children with creative writing; public speaking, play acting, preparing story books, reading books and it is started with 84 schools in Andhra Pradesh as a pilot basis

### Community Mobilization:

Badi Pilustondi & Mana Vooru Mana Badi:

Enrolment of Students and dropouts in Govt. Schools are shown in Table 8.8

Table 8.8 Enrolment of Students

Class	Students
Class I	262464
I to II	325560
II to III	344519
III to IV	344689
IV to V	356065
V to VI	367107
VI to VII	373976
VII to VIII	382763
Dropouts	5896

Source: Sarva Siksha Abhyan

## Activities

- Display of Tableau (15th August 2016 & 26th January 2017)
- Education Day (11th Nov. 2016) & Children's Day (14th Nov. 2016)
- Child Rights Week (14-20 November, 2016)
- Development of Training Handbook for SMC Members
- State level ToT for SMC Trainings & Training has conducted for 268038 SMC Members
- Vanam Manam (Plantation Programme by School Children)
- Badi Runam Thirchukundam (Persons showing gratitude to schools where they once studied): Rallies at Block/Mandal and District levels for inviting Community participation and Involvement in School Development. Positive impact observed by massive community support across the state

## Badi Runam Thirchukundam (School cared our future. We care our school future)

Organized rallies at Block/Mandal and District levels for inviting community participation and Involvement in School Development. Positive impact observed by massive community support across the state. A total of Rs.16.42 Crores obtained from community members across the state both in the form of cash and kind for school development through additional classrooms, Compound walls, additional uniforms, digital classrooms equipment, etc. and poster released in Finland for mobilizing NRIs across the globe.

## Activities taken up under Media

- Dial your SPD: Radio Phone in live interaction with School Children.
- Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Best Educational News features Awards
- Kasturi bai-monthly Magazine exclusively for Girl Children.
- Hoardings, Pamphlet, Brochure, Banners for Badi Runam Thirchukundam
- Development of Documentaries, TV Commercials, Radio Gingles is in progress

## KGBV- Progress overview during (2016-17)

There are 352 KGBVs in and 95% pass percentage achieved in SSC 2015-16. 54 students got IIIT seats for the academic year 2016-17. 175 KGBV Schools achieved 100% pass percentage in SSC 2015-16. Special care is being given to CWSN children studying in KGBVs. In 2016, 1 deaf and dumb girl has scored 10/10 GPA

## KGBV -Achievements e-KGBV

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 1st State in the country to monitor KGBVs through web based online Monitoring. Solar power systems of 5 KW capacity were provided in 65 KGBV schools in remote/agency areas towards self sufficiency in power generation. In Kadapa, Solar Lamps has been provided to all 29 KGBVs. NCC units are proposed for all KGBVs during this year to build up self confidence among KGBV girls

Magic English Second Language Learners Programme in KGBV Schools

This Programme is a two-year immersive English language program, attempts to rapidly improve the English proficiency of children from predominantly non-English environments in collaboration with Karadipath organization with support of UNICEF in 24 KGBVs of Guntur district. The programme targets Class 6th to 8th students to improve the English proficiency of 3000 students and 60 teachers since February 2016.

## Digital Classrooms

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 the remaining schools are being completed by end of February 2017.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Progress overview - Civil Works

Sl. No.	Civil Works	Sanctioned under AWP & B 2016-17	Completed	Under Progress	Not Started
1	Additional Classrooms in lieu of upgraded UPS	3	0	3	0
2	Additional Classrooms (R, U & HA)	639	149	272	218
3	ACRs for Adding Class VIII	6	0	6	0
4	Boys Toilets	577	40	366	171
5	Separate Girls Toilets	308	21	162	125
6	Drinking Water Facilities (Urban)	244	8	50	186
7	Major Repairs (PS)	658	651	7	0
8	Major Repairs (UPS)	211	200	11	0
	Grand Total	2646	1069	877	700

Source: Sarva Siksha Abhyan

### Implemented Best Practices for enhancing quality of education among students:

**TaRL:** SSA initiated Teaching at Right Levels (TaRL) Program in collaboration with J-PAL & Pratham implemented in 1600 schools in 32 lowest performing Mandals of Anantapur District, covering 52,000 students. Being scaled up to 8000 schools in all Mandals in 2 districts – Kurnool, Vizianagaram covering 2.8 lacs students.

**ISHA:** SSA initiated teacher motivation and english teaching skills enhancement project being implemented in 460 schools of Kuppam Constituency. It is a 3 year program implementing in collaboration with ISHA Foundation since January, 2015-16.

**E-School Monitoring:** In Chittoor district one app was developed for monitoring of enrolment of the students, attendance of the teachers and monitoring of the physical facilities viz., drinking water and toilets in schools.

**Savithri Bhai Phule Best Women Teacher Awards:**

SSA has initiated the best women teacher's awards on the eve of Birth celebration of Smt. Savithri Bhai Phule. SSA has identified 41 best women teachers and honoured them. The government has decided for birth celebrations of Smt. Savithri Bhai Phule in every year for encouraging of best women teachers in the state.

**Student Academic Monitoring System in KGBVs:** For monitoring of students academic performance in KGBVs one software was developed through HAS technology for tracking of Attendance of students and Staff, academic performance as well as Health and Teacher Performance in Vizianagaram, Prakasam & Kurnool districts on pilot basis in 2016-17.

**Child Tracking:** To reduce the dropouts and increase the enrolment, Aadhar based child tracking is taken up based on drop box concept from UDISE data and supplemented by field survey. Based on the survey and identified 65,321 out of school children.

Utilising the services of Micro Soft Corporation Machine learning – Dropout analysis and prediction is in the process of development to predict the probable dropouts based on certain parameters and taking follow up action to prevent dropouts

**E-Clubs:** To improve communication skills among KGBVs students, English news papers were supplied and instructed to SOs and CRTs to inculcate the students to develop the reading habit of the news paper and also group discussion has been conducted for improving communication skills by weekly.

A bi-monthly student magazine titled "Kasturi" was released in covering of all educational information, promoting girl child education and best practices in and around the countries.

**Badi Pilustondi:** It is a unique programme to create awareness among the people on education for enrolment of students in primary schools so as to achieve RTE.

**Established Digital Class Rooms:** State has been introduced in 1212 schools in 1st phase with the support of U-SKY to provide content support in English and Telugu Medium and also provided ICT infrastructure facilities in all schools.

**SRUJANA:** It has been implemented in West Godavari with an objective to support and strengthen the academic standard and improve learning outcome through using TLM/ILM.

**Formation of KGBVs Alumni** with 28481 students from KGBVs in the state who have passed out SSC successfully since inception. Among them 3669 were employed in different sectors (Doctors, Engineers and software) and others are pursuing their studies.

Supplied 10,000 Tablets to all the HMs of model Primary schools, Upper Primary Schools and SOs of KGBVs for monitoring the student and teacher attendance and children performance to improve the quality education.

e - Monitoring through AFGF app on toilet sanitation status on the lines of Swach Bharat which is released to all districts as pilot basis for uploading the Photos. The APP is now standardised and it was released by January 2017

## Intermediate Education

*No of Junior Colleges – 3264*

*Enrollment (1st year) - 5,44,324*

*Pass %-General courses – 73.8%*

*Pass % in Vocational courses – 71.1%*

A policy decision was taken in 1964 to change the structure of secondary school system and introduce 10 year study duration instead of 11 years, followed by two years intermediate education in place of higher secondary and multipurpose system. The plus two stage education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. The Directorate of Higher Education has been bifurcated into two Directorates, Director of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education from 1-11-1989.

There are 447 government junior colleges including 8 government vocational junior colleges besides 130 private Aided Junior Colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education.

Conventional courses in science, arts and, commerce and vocational courses are offered at intermediate in plus 2 education. 27 Vocational courses are also being offered in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Business & Commerce and Humanities. Details about district wise and category wise functioning junior colleges are given in Annexure 8.8.

The category-wise Junior colleges in the districts under Government are shown in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: Category wise Junior Colleges

S. No.	Category	Number
1.	Government Junior Colleges	447
2	Government Model Schools	163
3.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	130
4	Private Aided composite degree colleges offering Intermediate courses.	68
5	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	1749
6	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	400
8	Incentive Junior Colleges	84
9	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	223
	Total	3264

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Enrollment of Students

Contact/Awareness Programme is conducted at district level/mandal level for identification of SSC dropouts and improvement of enrollment in government junior colleges for the academic year 2016-17. The government has fixed

minimum target of 10% increase in enrollment of students in government junior colleges over last year by preparing pamphlet, success stories of the students in the government junior college concerned. Enrollment of Students in the year 2016-17 are shown in Table 8.10

Table 8.10: Enrollment of Students in the year 2016-17

2016-17	Govt. + Aided+ Other Govt.institutions		Private		Total	
	No. of Colleges	Enrolment	No. of Colleges	Enrolment	Colleges	Enrolment
1st Year	1115 (447+130+538)	1,59,165	2149	3,85,159	3264	5,44,324
2nd Year	1115 (447+130+538)	1,36,187	2149	3,61,915	3264	4,98,732

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

## Results of Intermediate Examination

For 2nd year I.P.E March 2016, 4,11,941 candidates appeared for General Courses of which 3,04,035 students passed out whereas under Vocational courses, of the 21,708 candidates appeared, 15,433 students passed out. District wise General and Vocational courses results are given Annexure 8.9.

## Appointment of Faculty on Contract basis

About 3776 junior lecturers were engaged on contract basis in Government Junior Colleges during the academic year 2015-16. Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty for the academic year 2016-17. Orders were issued by the Government to renew the Contract Faculty working in Government Junior Colleges for the academic year 2016-17. 3668 Contract Faculty have renewed for the academic year 2016-17.

## Training Programmes

One day spoken English programme for Junior Lecturers in english conducted on 02-11-2016 for selected 75 Junior lecturers at Vijayawada.

## Short term vocational courses

About 3520 unemployed youth have been admitted/registered, of which 3272 were passed for 47 short term vocational courses for November, 2016 module under the notification issued by the State Institute of Vocational Education wing in the Commissionerate of Intermediate Education.

## Activities

### Supply of Free Text Books

Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.7.50 crores for supply of free text books to the Intermediate Students studying in the Government and Aided Jr. colleges. The free text books were already distributed to the 1,72,231 students of the Government /Aided Jr colleges for an amount of Rs.8.73 crore.

### Tribal Sub Plan on going works 2016-17.

The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.13 Crores for construction of attached hostels and additional class rooms under ST Sub Plan 2016-17. Works were sanctioned in Tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari Districts. Of which 18 works were proposed for construction of buildings in the Govt Jr Colleges with an estimated cost of Rs.15.30 Crores under this scheme.

### SC Sub Plan on going works 2016-17

The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.9.18 Crores for construction of attached hostels and additional class rooms under SC sub plan 2016-17. The proposals for an amount of Rs.9.66 Crores were submitted to Government for construction of college buildings in GJCs where the SC students strength more than 40%.

## RIDF works in the year 2016-17

The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.20 Crores for construction of additional class rooms under NABARD RIDF for the year 2016-17. An amount of Rs.19.05 Crores incurred expenditure up to December' 2016 towards the construction of additional class rooms in Govt Jr colleges. Under this scheme, 214 works were sanctioned for construction of additional class rooms for an amount of Rs.216.42 Crores under the RIDF 18, 19, 20 and 22 tranches. Of which 127 works were completed and an amount of Rs.104 Crores has been incurred expenditure up to November 2016.

## Apprenticeship Selection:

Vocational pass outs are sponsored for one year Apprenticeship Training with APSRTC/Hospitals/Business firms/Industry. The selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs.2758/- per month during this one-year training period, half of which will be reimbursed to the training Agencies by Government of India through Board of Apprentice Training, Chennai. The department in association with Board of Apprentice Training (BOAT), Chennai have placed 793 vocational pass out students in various Hospitals /APSRTC/Business firms / Industry during the year 2016-17. The Apprenticeship selections were conducted at Visakhapatnam and Kurnool.

## Collegiate Education

Higher Education has been identified as a growth engine in the sunrise state of Andhra Pradesh and is pushed 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.

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*No of Government degree colleges - 146*

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*No of students in degree colleges - 85,078*

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*No of students in Private Aided Colleges - 1,00,217*

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*Pass% in 2015-16 - 69.7*

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The department of collegiate education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality of 146 Government degree colleges (145 Degree +1 oriental college) and 141 Private aided colleges (126 degree +15 oriental) existing in the state. The department also looks after the development needs of 1,85,295 students (85,078 GDCs+ 1,00,217 Pvt. Aided Colleges) offering UG & PG courses. Out of these, 38 are autonomous colleges (11 GDCs + 27 aided), 16 oriental colleges (1 GDC + 15 aided) & 2 are social welfare Govt. residential degree colleges offering B.Com (Hons). The Department has initiated various programmes for sustaining and promoting quality of education.

Details about the number of Degree Colleges and their strength are shown in the Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Degree Colleges and Students, 2016-17 (Number)

Type	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges(incl. one Oriental college)	146	85,078
Private Aided Colleges(126 Degree +15 Oriental)	141	1,00,217
Total	287	1,85,295

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

District-wise colleges, strength and category wise enrolments of Government & Private aided Degree colleges during the year 2016-17 are given in Annexures 8.10 and 8.11 respectively.

## Government degree colleges - Result

Results of Government degree colleges were analyzed and placed on the CCE website [www.apcce.gov.in](http://www.apcce.gov.in) to encourage and motivate the faculty members and to create a healthy competition among the colleges. Average pass percentage in 2015-16 is 69.7. 294 Lecturers secured 100% results in their subjects. 1041 Lecturers secured more than 90% pass percentage.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Important programmes / initiatives

### A. Academic

#### Starting New Courses

The department has introduced need based, job oriented new courses like biotechnology, industrial chemistry, microbiology, computer science, Communicative English, tourism, advertising and sales promotion etc., in government colleges in the last few years on partial self-financing basis keeping in view the recent developments in Higher Education. PG courses, on self-financing basis were also sanctioned every year on the basis of demand and facilities available.

#### Employability enhancement - Jawahar Knowledge Centres

Jawahar Knowledge Centers, initiated by the state government, have evolved into a dynamic and student friendly platform to accommodate job aspirations of students in degree colleges. 120 JKC's were established in government degree colleges and students trained in 250 hours curriculum having modules in Communication skills, soft skills, analytical skills and basic computer skills. Commerce students have the opportunity of undergoing training in financial accounting packages. 14460 candidates have participated in training programme and 2452 candidates were allotted placements in the state during 2016-17 (upto November 2016).

#### JKC – TISS training programme

To strengthen the existing Jawahar Knowledge Centers in Degree Colleges the department of higher Education has entered into partnership with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). The parallel degree programme is designed so that the graduating youth acquire job related skills through immersive projects and will be offered to students through Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) across the State. 12000 students enrolled in the programme in 100 Degree Colleges This would involve College student engagement over three years in a multi stakeholder collaborative model involving NGOs, Universities and Corporate Sector. During the three year graduation period, students can earn a Certificate in Management Skills- on completion of 3 years of study.

#### Special Concession to SC,ST & Disabled

JKC registration fee for SC and ST students was waived and met from the SCSP and TSP funds. Free training was provided to disabled students by meeting free fee from existing JKC funds of the respective GDC. About 6000 students got benefited by this scheme.

### B. Infrastructure development

#### Rastriya Uchchitar Siksha Abhiyan

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), providing funding to eligible state higher educational institutions. The funding to states would be made on the basis of critical appraisal of State Higher Education Plans, which would describe each state's strategy to address issues of Equity, Access and Excellence in Higher Education which is the objective of RUSA funding and the outcome will be visible through increasing GER, Quality Teaching and Relevance in Research output.

#### Action Plan under RUSA (Plan period 2012-17)

- Creation of Universities by way of upgradation of existing Autonomous College at Govt Arts College, Rajahmundry @ Rs.55 Crores
- Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster at Kurnool @ Rs.55 Crores
- Construction of New Model Degree Colleges in six places viz., Kurnool (Atmakur), Prakasham(Yerragondapalem), West Godavari (Kamavarapukota), East Godavari (Jaggampeta), Srikakulam (Pathapatnam) and Vizianagaram(Cheepurupalli) districts are under progress @ Rs.12 Crores each
- Upgradation of existing Degree Colleges to Model Degree Colleges in two places at Visakhapatnam(GDC, Bheemunipatnam) and Guntur (GDC,Repalle ) @ Rs.4 Crores
- Infrastructure Grants to 56 Govt Degree Colleges in the state @ Rs.2 Crores



### C. Quality enhancement

The Department mandated all Colleges under its administrative control to get accredited by the (NAAC). The accreditation and subsequent grading by NAAC is a credible indicator of quality of education imparted by the institutions. The department extends necessary support to colleges in the process of accreditation such as training for Principals and Coordinators of (Internal Quality Assurance Cell) IQAC in preparation of Self Study Report (SSR) for submission to NAAC. 88 Government colleges are having valid NAAC grade as on 31.12.2016. Details of the grades are shown in Table.8.12.

Table 8.12: Grades obtained by Govt. Colleges

S. No	Details	Number
1	No. of GDCs with valid grade	88
2	No. of GDCs preparing for Cycle 2	9
3	No. of GDCs preparing for Cycle 1	16
4	No. of GDCs Established after 2008	30
5	No. of GDCs not functioning	2

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

### Capacity Building Programmes for Faculty:

The department provides training to Principals, Lecturers and non-teaching staff to enhance the academic, administrative skills of the staff. Lecturers working in government degree colleges are nominated by the CCE for training programmes including Refresher Courses and Orientation courses conducted by Academic Staff Colleges (ASC) of the Universities. 173 lecturers from government degree colleges were nominated to Academic Staff colleges of Andhra University, Visakapatnam, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati. Capacity building programmes were conducted for principals of Govt. Degree Colleges.

### English Language Labs (ELL)

To improve the English communication skills, 71 English Language Labs (ELL) were established in Government Degree Colleges. To strengthen English language skills among the student community, in the academic year, another 28 ELLs are planned to establish.

### Autonomous Colleges

Three colleges, GDC(W), Kurnool, GDC(M), Palakol and GDC(W), Kakinada were conferred with Autonomous status. UGC Committee visited 1 college DK (W) GDC, Nellore conferred with Autonomous status and UGC committee visited GDC (w) Kadapa & SRR&CVR GDC, Vijayawada

### MANA TV

MANA TV is ICT based learning resource for students in remote and rural areas. This is two way audio and one way video tool where students can learn from subject experts. 135 Government Colleges in the State are having the facility. 355 programmes were conducted through MANA TV (live programmes-174, Special live programmes-17, recorded telecast- 200).

### Academic performance assessment of teaching staff

The department has devised academic performance indicators (API) for Lecturers & Academic & Administrative Performance indicators (AADPI) for Principals in consonance with UGC guidelines for assessment of teacher performance in a systematized way and API scores are placed on the website [www.apcce.gov.in](http://www.apcce.gov.in). 2036 Lecturers of Govt Degree Colleges and 1537 lecturers of Pvt Aided Colleges have submitted API scores.

### Awards - State Teacher, Pratibha and Yuvatarangam awards

54 awards were given to teachers on 5th September, 2016 on the occasion of Teachers day (University level-26, Subject wise-12, Subject wise awards to affiliating College teachers-16). The Government has instituted Pratibha awards for the students of Higher Education in recognition to their merit. 309 awards were given to the students of Degree Colleges on 15th October, 2016 at Vijayawada on the occasion of Abdul Kalam's Birth day. Each awardee is given Merit Certificate, Medal, Cash prize of Rs.20,000/- and Electronic Tab.

### District Resource Centres

District Resource Centers (DRC) were established in select colleges of all districts in the state to optimize utilization of

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

resources by pooling and sharing among all the Government Colleges in the district. The DRCs have been conducting activities like extension lectures, seminars, academic competitions for students by sharing teacher expertise, labs, library, and other learning resources and sports infrastructural facilities. The DRC has emerged as a platform for conducting various activities over a period of time.

### Knowledge Mission:

As a part of the educational reforms in the state of Andhra Pradesh, 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 on campuses and 146 Govt degree Colleges have introduced Biometric attendance system for faculty

### Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

The Degree Colleges are graded based on Key Performance Indicators like NAAC accreditation, Infrastructure facilities, Focus on Research, Faculty Training programmes, Results & Placements and the grades are posted on CM dashboard ([www.core.ap.gov.in/](http://www.core.ap.gov.in/)).

### Academic Audit:

Academic audit was successfully conducted in all functional Government Degree Colleges & Private Aided Degree Colleges by the trained academic advisers during the last five academic years.

### Anti ragging:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh passed instructions to take necessary steps to eradicate ragging incidents in College premises as ragging has ruined countless innocent lives & careers and action being initiated against the students involved and also the Institution responsible. In this context, a toll free no. 1800 425 5314 was allotted and activated on 03.08.2015.

### Extra Curricular & Extension Activities

#### a. Vanam- Manam Programmme:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh had launched Haritha Andhra Pradesh Mission (MHAP) on 29th July 2016 through Vanam- Manam Programmme with a goal to achieve tree cover over 50 per cent of the total geographical area of the State by bringing an additional 40 lakh hectares of land under tree cover by 2029. All the colleges in the state was taken steps to immediate measures to ensure successful launch of Mission Haritha Andhra Pradesh on 29.7.2016 through Vanam-Manam Programmme. As per the directions of the Government, the plantation programme (by planting nearly 58,000 plants) was implemented effectively in and around the College premises (i.e.,in public areas also) by the students and Staff (both Teaching & non Teaching) of all the Degree Colleges in the State.

#### b. Women Empowerment Cell (WEC):

Women Empowerment is empowering the women to take their own decisions for their personal growth and development. The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is keen to enhance the empowerment of women in social, economic and political terms as Women Empowerment is the core part of any development strategy. To empower Women in the society and to create awareness of the Women's Right, Women Empowerment Cells have been established in all Government and Aided Degree Colleges in Andhra Pradesh. The Principals and WEC Coordinators in 13 identified Govt. Degree Colleges are monitoring the functioning of WEC activities in Colleges in respective districts.

## Technical Education

Technical Education department promotes technical education in the State to bring out good engineers and technicians with profound knowledge, skill, positive work culture, improved efficiency and productivity. The ultimate goal is to ensure effective working of our industries and to shape our students to be competitive in the global market.

The department is responsible for development of technical education both at degree (graduate engineers) as well as diploma level (technicians). The department implements policies of the state government and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing applications for the establishment of engineering, M.B.A., M.C.A., B. Pharmacy and polytechnic colleges and institutions, enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc.

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*No of Professional Colleges - 1360*

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*Intake of Students - 3,21,003*

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*No of Polytechnic Colleges - 313*

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*No. of Polytechnic Students - 87,681*

- The department encourages qualitative Technical Education at degree and diploma levels through improved standards set by AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA).
- The department encourages implementation of Government of India Schemes (MHRD) to provide sophisticated laboratory equipment and better residential and training facilities for diploma level Students to provide quality education by creating the stimulated industrial environment in Polytechnics to provide hands on experience and immediate job placements at supervisory level.
- The department in coordination with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Ministry of Secondary

and Higher Education, Government of India and various organizations/ industries provide apprenticeship training to thousands of engineering graduates and diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve their skills to fit into the best production centers in the country

- The department and the State Board of Technical Education and Training A.P, conducts examination for diploma level and certificate courses. It also on a challenging basis implementing the e-Lessons and as a teaching aid in all subjects and error free EDEP (Electronic Dispatch of Exam Papers) System for conduct of diploma exams
- The department (convener for professional courses) nominated by AP State Council for Higher Education) conducts Web based admissions for EAMCET, ECET, ICET and POLYCET, as per the ranks secured by the candidates, in AP for Admissions into Professional Courses and Diploma Level Courses. This enables the student to attend counseling at any one of the above places in the State as per their convenience and select college and course of his choice. The Convener for the Diploma Courses will be nominated by Commissioner of Technical Education, AP.
- The department encourages Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) throughout the State in the Polytechnics, to update their skills and find out resources for institutional development.

### Professional Colleges

Government's proactive policy has been implemented by this department with increased intake in Technical Institutions particularly at Degree level. At present, there are 1360 diploma & degree level professional institutions with an intake of 3,21,003 in the State. The details of professional colleges and intake of students in the state are shown in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Professional Colleges and intake of Students

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Engineering	326	154962
MCA	201	15420
MBA	387	49140
B. Pharmacy	115	12720

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Polytechnics	313	87681
D.Pharmacy	18	1080
Total	1360	3,21,003

Source: Technical Education Department

### Initiatives to Improve Access Polytechnic Colleges

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. Details about the number and intake in Polytechnics colleges during 2016-17 are shown in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14: Polytechnics and Students, 2016-17

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Government Polytechnics	81	16395
Aided Polytechnics	2	715
Pvt. Unaided Polytechnics	72	34091
2nd Shift Polytechnics in Engineering Colleges	158	36480
Total	313	87681
D. Pharmacy Institutions	18	1080

Source: Technical Education Department

### Initiatives for Improvement of Quality

The following measures are being taken to correct the skewed ratio in intake of engineering and diploma holders of 4:1 as against 1:4 by increasing the intake in polytechnics in technical education.

46 new government polytechnics were established under Government Sector. 11 government polytechnics, 1 aided polytechnic, and 23 Private Un-Aided Polytechnics and 171 engineering colleges were permitted second shift polytechnics in the state. Initiated steps to start 3 community colleges under National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to provide employment and flexibility of studies by integrating general and vocational education by offering courses such as 1. software development 2. welding 3. fashion and garment technology.

### Establishment of National Level Institutions:

IIM, 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.

The lands have been identified for IIT and IISER at Tirupathi and IIM at Visakhapatnam. Temporary accommodations for these 3 institutions and necessary steps are being taken up to commence IIT, Tirupathi and IIM, Visakhapatnam from the academic year 2015-16, foundation stone was laid for IIM and IIT institutes at Visakhapatnam and Chittoor respectively. Identification and finalization of lands to other institutions is under process.

### Schemes

#### a. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

TEQIP-II is a centrally sponsored scheme with the assistance of World Bank being implemented in the State for improving the quality of technical education prior to bifurcation of State, there were 25 Engineering Colleges selected under TEQIP-II with a tentative outlay of Rs.263.00 crores. At present, there are 11 selected engineering colleges and two centres of Excellence (CoEs) in two University Engineering Colleges under the purview of SPFU, AP with a tentative outlay of Rs.88.80 crores in the ratio of 75:25 between Central and State for the Government Institutions, and 60:20:20 share ratio among Central, State & Institutions respectively.

#### b. Apprenticeship Training

The department is also providing training for engineering graduates and diploma holders in collaboration with BOAT, MHRD Government of India. The department is conducting walk in interviews throughout the state to engineers and diploma holders and industries are participating in the camp for selection of Apprentices.

### c. New Schemes of MHRD, GOI under Skill Development:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India announced various schemes for providing 100% direct central assistance under the scheme of sub-Mission of Polytechnics under coordinated action for skill development. In response to the proposals of the State Government, the MHRD sanctioned and provided funds under the schemes.

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of Polytechnics	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)
1	Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)	29	11.19
2	Construction of Women's Hostel	27	22.70
3	Strengthening of existing Polytechnics (Up gradation)	35	24.40
	Total	91	58.29

### Other Important Schemes:

#### Exclusive schemes for SCs & STs students of GMR Polytechnics:

There are 2 GMR Polytechnics in the State for SCs Rajahmundry of East Godavari District and Madanapalle of Chittoor District. There are 3 GMR Polytechnics in the State for STs – Paderu of Visakahpatnam district, Srisaillam of Kurnool district, Yetapaka of East Godavari district. The Government for the first time sanctioned the scheme of “improvement of hostels for GMR Polytechnics for SCs and STs” which is an exclusive scheme for the benefit of SC and ST Students. The Scheme is expanded in technical education and more number of schemes are included to cater the needs of SC and ST Students of GMR Polytechnics. Four GMR Polytechnics for STs were located one each at Seethampeta, Gummalaxmipuram, Rampachodavaram and K.R. Puram with an annual intake of 120 students in two branches.

### The University of Knowledge Technologies

The University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) cater to the educational needs of the rural youth. Two fully residential IIITs have been established under the UKT at Nuzvid in Krishna district and R.K. Valley in Kadapa district. These institutes are meant to specialize in teaching and research in Information Technology and emerging areas of Engineering and Science. The Under Graduate programme at these IIITs leading to a B.Tech Degree is six years duration. Admissions are made after the SSC level (Class X) on the basis of marks obtained in the board examination. All education is imparted through the use of IT&C. Now the intake is 1000 students for each APIIT.

### Buildings for Government Polytechnics

Sanction was accorded by Government for construction of Government Polytechnic Buildings and Additional Class Rooms/Hostels.

16 buildings were sanctioned in Government Polytechnics with an estimated cost of Rs127.41 crores under different tranches of RIDF and the construction of 10 buildings are completed and remaining are under progress.

## Family Welfare

Family Welfare department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through

7659 Sub-centres, 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.

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*No of Sub-centres - 7,659*

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*No of Primary Health Centres - 1,156*

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*No of Community Health Centres - 193*

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## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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*No of Area hospitals - 31*

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*No of district hospitals - 8*

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*No of Mother and Child Care centres - 3*

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*No of Teaching hospitals.-11*

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The estimated Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2015 in the state are 16.8, 7.1 and 37 respectively while it is 20.8, 6.5 and 37 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, bulletin December, 2016). The Male and Female expected life at birth in the combined AP State is 68.4 and 72.1 respectively

as against the All India figures of 68.8 and 71.1 in (2016-20). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 92 in the combined state as against 167 in All India (2011-13) as per the latest Sample Registration System results.

### Demographic Goals

The Goals fixed for State under Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate are <25, <80 and 1.8 respectively. Through Implementation of various planned departmental programmes in a structured process over the years has culminated in achievement of the set demographic goals in the following manner. Status of Achievement in Demographic Goals in AP are shown in Table 8.15

Table-8.15: Status of Achievement in Demographic Goals – AP

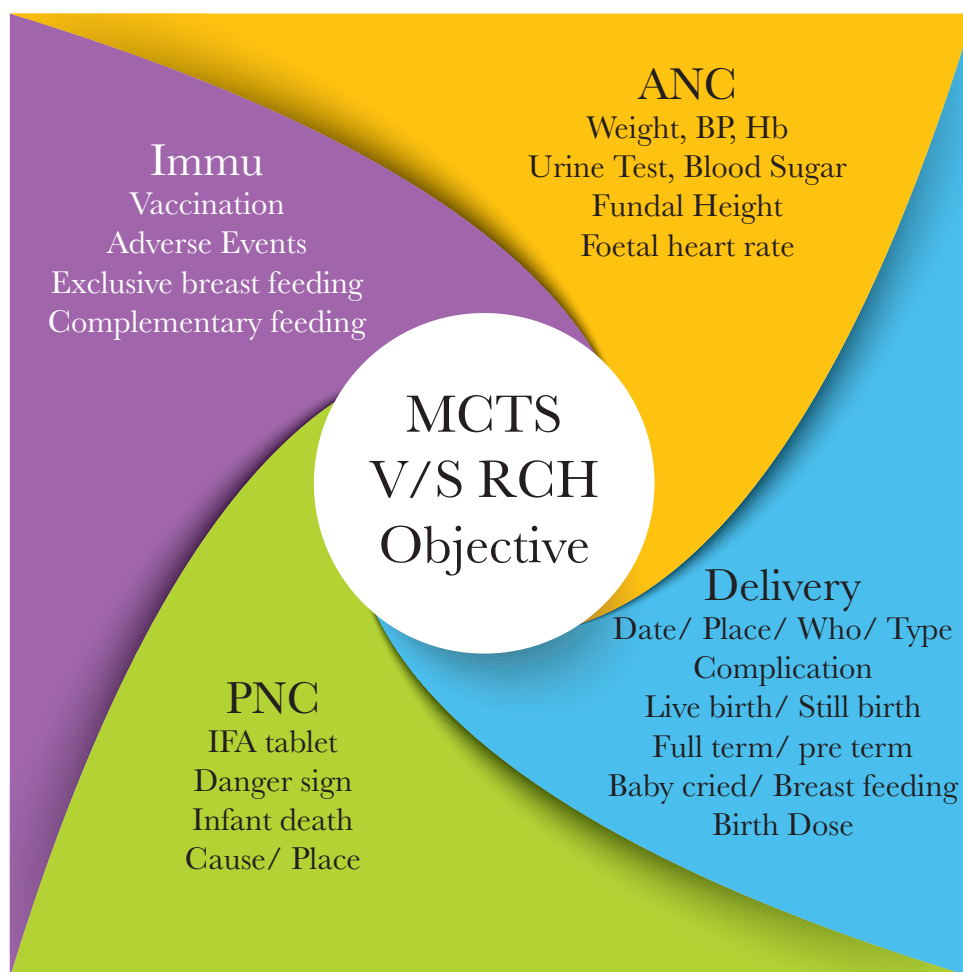
S. No	Name of the Indicator	Goal	Present Status		Source
			AP	India	
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (combined)	<80	92	167	SRS 2011-13
2	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	<25	37	37	SRS 2015
3	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	<30	40	45	SRS 2014
4	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.8	1.8	2.3	SRS 2014
5	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	-	66.7	48.2	DLHS-3
6	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	-	17.0	21.0	SRS 2014
7	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	-	7.3	6.7	SRS 2014
8	Adult Sex Ratio (ASR) (Combined)	-	993	943	Census 2011
9	Child Sex Ratio (CSR) (Combined)	-	939	919	Census 2011

### A. Maternal Health Care Services

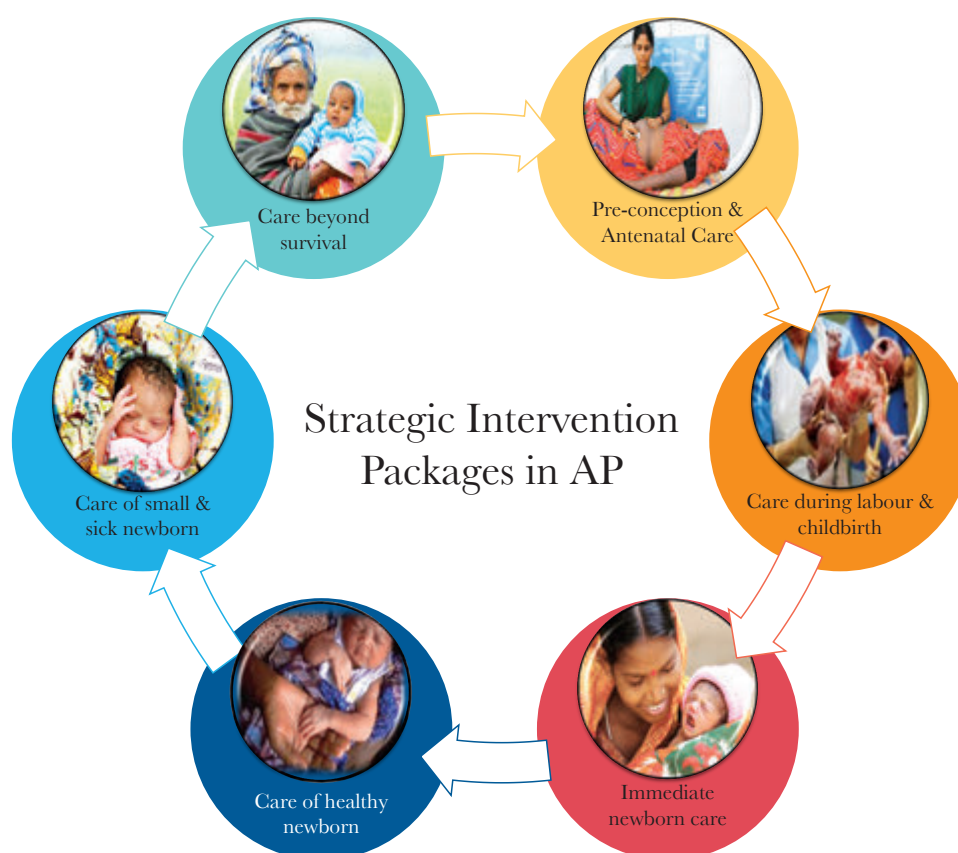
In Andhra Pradesh, Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to pregnant woman by implementing the following schemes/ interventions:

- Accredited Social Health Activist: 38755 ASHAs are working against the sanctioned strength 39009 in Rural Areas. Similarly, 2502 ASHAs are working in Urban area as against the sanctioned strength of 2660.
- Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Services: 88 CEMONC centers were established in selected First Referral Units (CHCs/AHs/DHs) in the State.
- Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centres: 137 Blood Banks and 57 Blood Storage Centers are functioning in the state and 3,39,087 units of blood (118% of state target till date) were collected and voluntary blood donations of 2,59,893 (>100% of state target).

- d. 24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre: 460 PHCs are functioning as 24 X7. 23812 deliveries conducted by 24x7 PHCs from April to October 2016.
- e. Janani Suraksha Yojana: under this scheme 1.35 lakh were benefitted during 2016-17 (upto October 2016)
- f. Village Health and Nutrition Day Centres: under this scheme 3.00 lakh VHNDs conducted during 2016-17 (upto October 2016)
- g. Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram: Under this scheme 1.20 lakh PW availed free drugs and consumables during 2016-17 (upto October 2016)
- h. Maternal Death Review:
- i. Other Initiatives
- Mother and Child Health Cards for every registered pregnant women & children
  - Web portal for tracking mothers and children – 8.04 lakh mothers and 7.12 lakh children were registered during 2015-16 and 3.48 lakh mothers and 2.86 lakh children in 2016-17(upto October, 2016).
  - Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH): The activities include promotive, preventive, curative and referral services. About 409 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics were established throughout Andhra Pradesh.



## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



All interventions delivered at family & community level are also available at outreach/ Sub Centre.  
All interventions delivered at outreach/ Sub Centre level are also delivered at health facility level.

Table 8.16 Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services.

S. No.	Indicator	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr to Oct)
1	ANC Reg.	861015	482123
2	High Risk PW	120349	68820
3	ANC 4 Checkups	760441	423429
4	Deliveries Transported through 108	316278	113052
5	Govt. Institutional Del.	338000	190961
6	Low Birth Weight (<2.5 Kgs)	21216	11098
7	Breast Feeding within 1Hr	657033	396180
8	Post Natal Checkups	600570	369551

## B. Child Health Care Services

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. 21 centres will have 20 bedded facilities in district hospitals and teaching hospitals and five will have 10 bedded facilities in area hospitals/community health centres.

### Child Immunization

All infants under one year are vaccinated against VPDs such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, measles, and hepatitis-B under immunization schedule through B.C.G, D.P.T, O.P.V., measles and hepatitis-B



vaccines. Subsequently they are subjected to DPT at 5 years TT at 10 and 16 years as booster doses. Instead of DPT & Hepatitis-B vaccines Govt. has introduced Pentavalent vaccine from the year 2015-16. Apart from these, routine immunizations including vitamin- A and intensified pulse polio immunization are also given twice a year.

#### **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram**

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is being implementing in the state duly sub serving the existing School Health Programme and extending the coverage from birth to 18 yrs. The RBSK programme program is broadly aimed at screening children for 4ds (defects at birth, childhood diseases defections and development delays) and providing treatment with early intervention. To provide the referral treatment to school children 16 DEIC (District Early Intervention Centres) are also established to provide comprehensive treatment. Achievements of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram Programme are shown in Annexure 8.12.

#### **Rota Virus Vaccine**

Rota Virus diarrhea is singularly responsible for up to 40% of all the severe diarrheal cases in India, killing 1 child in every 4 minutes in the country. Available data indicates that Rotavirus is responsible for nearly 8.7 Lakh hospitalizations, 32.7 Lakh outpatient visits and 78 thousand deaths annually in under-five children in India.

The vaccine against Rotavirus was introduced successfully in the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in 2016 in 4 States (Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha) of the country and now is being expanded to 5 other states (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Tripura, Tamil Nadu).

The vaccine is given at 6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks of the age orally in the form of 5 drops. Introduction of a rotavirus vaccine in the national immunization program is expected to result in 6.9 Lakh fewer outpatient visits, around 3 Lakh fewer hospitalizations and nearly 27 thousand fewer deaths each year in India besides reducing the incidences of malnutrition due to diarrhea among children and reducing the burden

of out of pocket expenditure while seeking treatment for diarrhea. Since launch in April' 2016 in Andhra Pradesh, till date a total of 10.70 lakh doses of Rotavirus Vaccine have been administered.

#### **Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine**

The poliomyelitis is a crippling disorder of mainly affecting the young children resulting in permanent paralysis. The last polio case was seen in the country at 2011 and India was certified as "Polio Free" in 2014 by WHO.

As a part of Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), along with oral bivalent Poliovirus Vaccine (b-OPV)-the Inactivated Poliovirus vaccine (IPV) is introduced in UIP to mitigate the risk of emergence and transmission of VAPP and VDPV (vaccine associated paralysis) and to ensure 100% polio-free future and sustain gains made by eradication efforts.

In the State the IPV is given at 6 week and 14 week intramuscularly 0.1 ml through routine immunization delivery systems.

### **C. Family Welfare Services**

- a. Government is providing family planning incentives as compensation towards wage loss an amount of Rs.600/- is paid to Tubectomy acceptors belonging to BPL, SC and ST families and Rs.250/- to other Tubectomy acceptors. Similarly Rs.1100/- is paid to the Male Sterilization (Vasectomy) acceptors belonging to all categories
- b. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services - The objective of the scheme is to provide MTP services to eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancies. These services are being provided at all Government hospitals in the state. 2,490 patients during 2015-16 and 1,536 patients 2016-17 (upto October 2016) benefited under this scheme.
- c. Family Planning insurance Scheme-. Under the scheme, Rs.2.00 lakhs is given after death of an acceptor due to sterilization operation within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital, Rs.50,000 for such occurrence between 8 to 30 days, Rs.30,000 for

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

sterilization failure and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication due to sterilization operation. 16 persons were claimed FP Insurance (upto October 2016)

### D. Urban Slum Health Services

To provide preventive, promotive and curative services to people living in urban slum areas. There are 193 Urban Health centres functioning in the state through NGOs with State government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 people in slum areas.

#### **Mukhyamantri Aarogya Kendram (e-UPHCs):**

The Government has upgrading all the existing UHCs into eUPHCs and named as Mukhyamantri Aarogya Kendram. In addition to existing 193 UPHCs 29 more centers are identified to convert as e-UPHCs and thus it is planned to establish 222 e-UPHCs in the urban area of the state. The new policy aims at providing wide range of health care services to the urban poor on free of cost which will be a boon to the urban poor and vulnerable sections and is aimed at decreasing out of pocket expenditure. The new system also ensures, if there is any need of further referrals of patient, the patient will be referred to tertiary government hospital only but not to the private hospital.

### E. Tribal Health Services

A number of interventions for improving delivery of effective, accessible and quality health services to the tribal citizens living in the agency areas are initiated in the state. Adolescent friendly health clinics are established at the AHs, CHCs and PHCs in tribal districts. Specialist camps are conducted twice a month in 30 CHCs at all tribal areas. Srisailam project hospital was proposed to be developed as a multi specialty hospital.

#### **Birth Waiting Homes**

Government sanctioned and constructed 31 birth waiting homes in tribal areas of 6 ITDAs to increase institutional deliveries and to reduce MMR and IMR. A policy was evolved to provide complete nutrition and peri-natal care to the pregnant women who use birth waiting home and their attendants.

### F. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques –

To prevent female feticide and to improve female sex ratio. So far 2664 Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Laboratories and Diagnostic Centers were registered in the state under PC&PNDT Act. Multi Member Appropriate Authority and Advisory Committees were constituted at State Level, District level and Sub district level

### G. Community Involvement

Community engagement to improve health services in the periphery through the following schemes and interventions.

- i. Untied Funds
- ii. Village Health and Sanitation Committee -13119 VHSCs formed. An amount of Rs.10,000/- given to each VHSC every year, for ensuring optimal use of health service in the village, maintaining quality health services and to prevent occurrence of epidemics in the villages.

### H. Special Initiatives

The state is implementing emergency transportation to aid patients in health emergencies, fixed day health services to converge services in each rural habitation for identification, diagnosis, treatment, record keeping and referral of high risk cases and health information help line to provide health advice and health counseling to public.

- a. Emergency Health Transportation Scheme  
433 ambulances with trained technical staff are available 24 hours /365 days through 108 - toll-free telephone numbers were made operational to cover the entire State. 5.73 lakh patients were transported under the scheme during 2015 and 3.33 lakh patients transported till Oct. 2016.

- b. **Fixed Day Health Services**

277 mobile health vehicles are placed in all districts to provide once-a-month fixed day service at the rural habitations. 38.75 lakh patients utilized these services during 2015-16

### c. Health Information Helpline

For comprehensive management of issues related to pregnant women, Government initiated process for establishment of 102 call centres.

Details of achievements of Family Welfare Programme and immunization are given in Annexure 8.13.

## New Initiatives

In order to decrease Out of Pocket Expenditure (OPE) of the public, the government has taken up the following new initiatives.

### N.T.R.Vaidya Pariksha

#### Free Clinical Laboratory Services

It is endeavor of the Government to provide Free Essential Laboratory Investigations to all the patients visiting public Health Facilities. Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted the National Health Missions mandate of providing 19 Free Investigations in PHCs, 40 in CHCs, 72 Tests in Area and District Hospitals.

Out of the 19 tests assured at PHC level 12 tests which are high volume and low cost will be conducted in house laboratory by the Technician of the Government. Only 7 tests which are in low volumes and high cost are outsourced to the agency. On the same lines 16 out of 40 Laboratory Investigations assured in a CHC will be carried out by Government Lab Technician in house and the remaining tests are outsourced similarly 19 out of 72 tests assured at Area and District Hospitals will be conducted in house laboratory and the remaining tests were outsourced to the agency.

Under this scheme all the patients visiting 1156 PHCs, 193 CHCs, 31 Area Hospitals and 8 District Hospitals in all the 13 districts of state including Tribal and hard to reach areas. 42.40 lakh Samples collected during the year 2016. 130.46 lakh free lab tests done during the year 2016. 14779 were benefitted under Free CT Scan services for the year 2016. 3.47 lakh were benefitted with Free Lab Tests upto October, 2016

#### Free Tele Radiology Services

It is endeavor of the Government to provide Tele Radiology Services to all the patients visiting and prescribed by a doctor

in all the CHCs, Area and District Hospitals across the State. The above initiative will facilitate the State of Andhra Pradesh to get Tele-Radiology interfaced till CHC level and would be second state in country to do so. 3.47 lakh were benefitted Free Lab Tests done during the year 2016

## Free Dialysis

Free Dialysis centers have been established in 11 centers at Srikalahasti, Rajahmundry, Tadepalligudem, Gudur, Hindupur, Machilipatnam, Proddatur, Nandyal, Narsipatnam, Tenali and Chirala and 2 Centres at Parvathipuram and Palakonda will be launched soon. 503 patients availed this facility.

## Bio Medical Equipment Maintenance Programme

Current dysfunctional rate is 28% for equipment inventory of Rs.480 Crores in the state. An initiative for maintenance of equipment of all equipment across all the hospitals has been taken up with NHM support

## Thalli Bidda Express

Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio and Infant Mortality Rates is the High Priority Area for the Government. Providing referral transport to the pregnant women is one of the interventions for reduction of MMR. In order to ensure provision of drop back service to every pregnant woman from hospital till home a dedicated fleet of 278 vehicles are positioned. 2.06 lakh pregnant women were transported

## Chandranna Sanchar Chikitsa (Mobile Medical Units)

Government of Andhra Pradesh launching Chandranna Sanchar Chikitsa. An initiative for providing quality Primary care services through Medical Officers at village level by upgrading 104 Fixed Day Health Services from April 2016. Chandranna Sanchar Chikitsa consists 277 Mobile Medical Units with a team of Medical Officer, Staff Nurse, Pharmacist and Lab Technician in every Mobile Medical Units, 13903 villages with population of 262.80 lakhs will be covered once in a month. Under this scheme the people were providing the services of screening diagnostics,

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

dispensing drugs to non communicable diseases, regular checkups to Antenatal and Postnatal women, immunization and Child Health, Regular Water quality monitoring and Health awareness programmes.

Maintaining electronic medical records of every beneficiary on real time basis is strong back bone to this initiative. 59 types of drugs, medicines and lab consumables will be made available in every MMU. This initiative reduces Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, diseases burden due to non communicable and out pocket expenditure on account of Health. 23.73 lakh of Patients treated and 0.44 lakh water bodies checked

**Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)**



The Government of India has launched PMSMA 9th of July 2016 in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of PMSMA is to ensure that all the pregnant women receive at least one ANC check up in 2nd & 3rd trimester by doctor/ Gynecologist and to reduce the gap of pregnant women from 1st ANC checkup to Full ANC checkup. Another objective of PMSMA is to identify the pregnant women early for high risks and refer to higher facility for management with dedicated & appropriate birth planning so as to decrease the maternal morbidity & mortality, thereby giving a positive outcome “Safe Motherhood & Healthy Infant”. PMSMA is being conducted on 9th of every month at all public health facilities. 2.14 lakh PW were received ANC services under PMSMA up to Oct 2016.

**NTR Baby Kits**

The main aim of the NTR Baby Kits to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and reduce infection rate in mother and baby. It is also motivating the pregnant woman for their safety delivery in Government Hospitals only. The NTR baby kits consists of Baby bed cum carrier with zip, baby Wrap, baby protective Net, Liquid hand wash and Rexine Kit bag (total 5 items). This programme has been launched 20th September 2016 in the state. The NTR baby kits click in AP state and also helps to reduce infections of the Mother and Baby. A total of 0.83 lakh baby kits were distributed in the state upto November 2016.

**Swasthya Vidya Vahini**

Government of the Andhra Pradesh launched Swasthya Vidya Vahini programme on 24 December 2016. The main objective of the scheme is to achieve 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. Teams of students shall visit villages with messages to promote health. They are attached to a MMU which will provide health services. Each student team is fixed for a Gram Panchayat for a period of 10 months. At the end of the month the students shall observe and measure the changes in the thematic areas. Concurrently the outcome in terms of disease burden or health seeking behaviors is measured. The Ten Thematic Areas are Wash, Environmental Hygiene, Communicable Diseases, Personal Hygiene, Anaemia, Reproductive & Child Health, Nutrition, Physical literacy, Non Communicable Diseases and Substance abuse

**Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva**

Dr.NTR Vaidya Seva’ scheme counts to be one of the pioneers in terms of achieving equity and providing accountable and evidence-based good-quality health-care services in the state to assist poor families from catastrophic health expenditure. The aim of the scheme is to provide Health Coverage to BPL families. The scheme is a unique

PPP model in the field of Health, tailor made to the health needs of poor patients and provides end-to-end cashless services for identified diseases under secondary and tertiary care through a network of service providers from Government and private sector.

The objective of the scheme is to improve equity of access to BPL families to quality tertiary medical care both by strengthening the Public Hospital infrastructure as well as through purchase of quality private medical services to provide financial support for catastrophic health needs. The treatment of diseases shall be by way of hospitalization and surgeries or therapies through an identified Network of Health Care Providers.

In order to facilitate effective implementation of the Scheme, the State Government set up an independent Trust “Dr.NTR Vaidya Seva Trust”, which, in consultation with the specialists in the field of healthcare, runs the Dr.NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme.

### Network hospitals - service providers

A health care provider shall be a hospital or nursing home in the state both from public and private sector established for indoor medical care and treatment of disease and injuries and should be registered under Andhra Pradesh Private Allopathic Medical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act and Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (wherever applicable).

### District administration- mobilization

District level monitoring committees implementing the scheme through regular review meetings and also help mobilize patients by encouraging them to attend camps, conducting awareness campaigns through peoples representatives, Self Help Groups and other field functionaries.

### Geometry of health coverage

The beneficiaries of the scheme are the members of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families as enumerated and photographed in White Ration Card linked with Aadhar card and available in Civil Supplies Department database. The Scheme provides Health Coverage to BPL population

including Prevention, Primary care and In-Patient care. 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 lakhs families in all districts of the state.

### Technology Solutions

A dedicated real-time online workflow system was designed by the Trust in order to bring dynamism and decentralization of work like Online processing of the cases starting from registration of case at first referral center, health camps etc., registration at network hospital, pre-authorization, treatment and other services at the hospital, discharge and post treatment follow-up, claim settlement, payment gateway, accounting system, TDS deductions, e-office solutions etc. The maintenance of the workflow is done round the clock.

The choice of hospital for treatment is with the patient. The entire process from the time of conduct of health camps to the screening, diagnosing, treatment, follow-up and claim payment is made transparent through online web based processing to prevent any misuse and fraud.

### Achievements made under the Schemes being implemented by Trust:

#### 1. Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme and CMCO:

Twelve (12) CMCO peripheral centers are established in the state except Krishna district for issue of CMCO referral cards to the eligible poor patients. The CMCO referral card holders undergo cashless treatment under the Dr.NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme in the respective Government Network Hospitals. 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-authorized at the cost of Rs.2521.14 crores for the period from 02.06.2014 to 31.10.2016.

District-wise details of Health camps conducted and the performance in the identified therapies under the Scheme for the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2016 are given in Annexure 8.14.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

**2. Employees Health Scheme:**

Trust is the Implementing Agency for the Employees Health Scheme under the supervision of Government for providing health coverage to all regular State Government employees, service pensioners, family pensioners etc. for 1885 notified therapies in 31 categories in the empanelled Network hospitals. There were 2.36 lakhs patients treated as out-patients and 1.42 lakhs patients treated as in-patients in the Network Hospitals. 2.43 lakhs therapies were pre-authorized at the cost of Rs.304.67 crores for the period from 02.06.2014 to 31.10.2016.

Under the Schemes of Dr.NTR Vaidya Seva Government has issued orders for conducting high end procedures of Heart, Lung, and Heart-Lung transplantations and all the employees of above 40 years will be eligible under Employees Health Scheme for a free medical checkup in any "Notified Hospitals" once in a year consisting of comprehensive services.

Government has decided to provide outpatient treatment under Employees Health Scheme for chronic diseases like non communicable diseases (NCDS) such as Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Artery diseases, cerebro-vascular diseases, Cancers, Renal failure; communicable diseases such as Tuberculosis, Leprosy, etc., postsurgical, post-traumatic conditions, etc., all of which require longer-term sustained medical treatment, including consultation, medicines and diagnostics in the notified Government Hospitals.

**3. Working Journalists Health Scheme:**

Providing health services to the accredited Print and Electronic Media Journalists and accredited freelance journalists and their dependent family members in the empanelled Network hospitals. There were 1220 patients treated as out-patients and 712 patients treated as in-patients in the Network Hospitals. 1200 therapies were pre-authorized at the cost of Rs.1.44 Crores for the period from the date of commencement of the Scheme i.e., 21.03.2015 to 31.10.2016.

**Follow - Up Services**

Follow-up package for consultation, investigations, drugs etc., for one year for listed therapies formulated by Technical Committee of the Trust in consultation with specialists are listed in website: [www.ntrvaidyaseva.ap.gov.in](http://www.ntrvaidyaseva.ap.gov.in).

**Impact on Health Scenario**

- i) Changing Tertiary care profile
- ii) Improvement in documentation and regulatory effect on Hospitals
- iii) Improvement in quality of services:
- iv) Establishing Medical Protocols tailor-made to local situations
- v) Performance of Government Hospitals

**104 seva kendram:**

The services offered by the 104 seva kendram are two types  
 a) Inbound services - health advice, medical advice, health information, counseling, blood bank information, complaint registry, employees health scheme  
 b) out bound services- health advice, monitoring and evaluation of mother and child health services, feedback of Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva. 63.76 lakh calls were registered under inbound services and 16.10 lakhs were registered under outbound services for the period from 02.06.2014 to 31.10.2016. The Outbound and Inbound calls registered for the period from April 2016 to Coctober.2016 were 3.75 lakhs and 3.22 lakhs respectively.

**Special focus of Govt. on the Dr.NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme:**

- The Government enhanced the financial coverage from Rs 2.00 lakhs to Rs 2.50 lakhs per family per year.
- The Govt added 100 more procedures to the existing thereby increasing the procedures to 1044.

**Strengthening of Govt institutions**

- Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Cardiac and Cardiothoracic categories at Govt. General Hospital, Guntur under PPP model. Govt. has identified Govt. General Hospital, Guntur as Center for Excellence for performing Heart Transplantation surgeries for the beneficiaries under the Schemes of Dr NTR Vaidya Seva and Employees Health Scheme.

- Empanelment of Trauma Care Center, Dist Hospital, Eluru under Neurosurgery category for providing tertiary care services.

### Cochlear Implantation Scheme:

Financial assistance of Rs.6.50 lakhs is being provided under the Trust to the BPL patients undergoing Cochlear implantation surgery and Audio Verbal Therapy (AVT) for one year to the totally deaf children of below 5 years for Pre-lingual deafness and 12 years of age for Post lingual deafness.

### Special Tribal Health Camps:

The aim of the Government is to achieve “Health For All” in Andhra Pradesh and to bring awareness among the tribal population of State, majority of them are farmers and agricultural illiterate laborers and are not aware of advanced medical treatments and are silent sufferers of ill health. This is truer in case of diseases related to heart, kidney, brain, cancer and injuries due to domestic accidents and burns.

Government has intended to conduct Tribal Health Camps regarding the diseases they suffer from and to provide free medical care and refer the patients to Government and Corporate Network Hospitals for secondary and tertiary care for the procedures identified under the Scheme. Health education is conducted to create awareness about the seasonal diseases.

- The date and venue of Health camp will be intimated to the surrounding villages through IEC Activities. 2 NWHs are permitted to participate in the Tribal Health Camp. and Identified referred patients to Network hospitals. Medicines, Refreshments and Fruits etc are distributed to the beneficiaries in the Health camps. Free diagnostic services are provided in the Health camps.
- The IEC activity during the health camps, screening, counseling and treatment of common ailments in the health camps and out-patient services in network hospitals is supplementing the government health care system in preventive and primary care.

- There were 3734 Medical camps conducted in rural areas and screened 10.48 lakhs patients by the Network hospitals and referred 9790 patients to the Network hospital for further cashless treatment

### New initiatives:

#### Dengue:

Trust has introduced the coverage of epidemic and communicable diseases like dengue in 2014 to treat the poor in crisis.

## Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) is an autonomous organization funded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, started functioning from March 1st 1987 to manage secondary level hospitals. At present there are 116 hospitals under the control of APVVP. CHC Alluru, Nellore districts are transferred from District hospitals to the control of APVVP. 122 hospitals are also transferred to the control of APVVP in the State and the details are shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17: Hospitals and Beds

Type of Hospitals	Hospitals	Beds
District Hospitals	8	2200
Area hospitals	31	3100
Community Health Centers	193	6510
Specialty Hospitals	4	260
FRUs in Urban areas	0	0
Dispensaries	3	0
Additional beds in hospitals	0	2369
Total	239	14439

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Hospital Activities

APVVP hospitals provide outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services. These hospitals along with the Primary Health Centers and Teaching hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) act as a platform for implementation of various national health programs like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Family welfare, AIDS, etc.

The APVVP deals exclusively with the middle level hospitals of bed strength ranging from 30 to 350. These institutions also referred to as secondary hospitals or first referral hospitals and are called District Hospitals, Area Hospitals and CHCs depending on bed strength.

The District Hospitals (DH) provide service with a bed strength ranging from 200-350 and ten clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental Pathology & Dermatology.

The Area Hospitals (AH) provide services with 100 beds and four clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery.

The Community Health Centres (CHC) with 30-50 beds provide maternity and child health care services. These Hospitals are provided with professional Staff (Doctors, Nurses and Paramedics) and medical equipment depending upon their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are provided to all Hospitals by the Central drug stores under APMSIDC as per the requirements.

## Blood Banks and Human resources

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

## Hospital Performance

The comparative performance of hospital activities in are shown in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Performance Indicators of Hospital activities  
(Nos in Lakh)

Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 Up to Nov, 2016
Out patients	164.35	49104	45830
Inpatients	13.53	44298	40362

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

## Performance of National Rural Health Mission

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.

## Special Care New born Units

Government sanctioned 14 SNCUs to APVVP hospitals. These units provide special medical care and treatment to low birth weight new born babies and premature babies. The Performance of SNCU in APVVP Hospitals are shown in the below Table.8.19

Table 8.19: Special Care New born Units

Births under SNCU	No. of units (2015-16)	No. of units upto Dec, 2016)
Birth weight of babies		
>2500gm	7865	8938
<2500gm	3709	4552
1500-2499gm	463	563
1000-1499gm	104	110
Preterm births(Gestation)		
>37 weeks	7200	8486
<37 weeks	3663	4205
No. of new borns who required resuscitation at birth	1048	1393



## Trauma Care Centres

The Government has taken up establishment of trauma care centres in 5 APVVP Hospitals located in the state to provide immediate emergency Medical care to accident victims.

## New Born Stabilization Units

96 new born NBSU are located in APVVP hospitals in the state. The NBSUs are used to stabilize new born babies. During September 2015 to November 2016, 56408 cases were admitted, 50152 were discharged, 4745 were referrals and 317 were deaths.

## Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres

There are 7 NRCs in the APVVP hospitals. These NRCs provide care to sick and malnourished children. During Sep 2015 to November 2016, 1627 cases were admitted and 1456 cases were discharged, 974 were discharged with target weight gain, 728 cases were referrals and 1570 cases were children followed up.

## NTR Vaidya Seva

NTR Vaidya Seva scheme was introduced in all district hospitals, most of the Area Hospitals and a few CHCs have empanelled, based on the availability of specialists and equipment were covered. There is a gradual increase in the number of cases treated in the APVVP hospitals.

## Performance of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under NRHM, RCH-II Programme

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme is being implemented at the Hospital level. Under Janani Shishu

Suraksha Karyakram in APVVP hospitals. The Scheme aims to provide cashless deliveries, free transport facilities and care to sick new born for 1 year after birth, make local purchase of emergency drugs and consumables, facilitate diagnostics for ANC checkups and provide free blood and free diet.

# Health

## National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program

The National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) deals with Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Suspected Viral Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Filaria and Kala Azar under an umbrella program with broad objectives of "Prevention of deaths due to vector borne diseases and Reduction of morbidity. Enhanced Malaria Control Project was introduced in 1997, aided by World Bank, covering tribal areas of 10 districts in the State. The major strategies include: 1. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of all vector borne disease cases, 2. Integrated Vector Control Measures through adoption of insecticidal spray operations, personal prophylactic measures and source reduction method, 3. Capacity building and 4. Inter sectoral co-ordination between the medical, health and other departments, Health education through Information Education and Communication (IEC) to create awareness among people regarding the diseases its prevention and control. Details on Vector borne diseases are shown in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20: Vector Borne Diseases

Diseases	2015			2016 (upto Dec,2016)		
	Blood samples (Lakhs)	Cases	Deaths	Blood samples (Lakhs)	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	68.17	25042	0	60.84	21523	2
Dengue	0.17	3162	2	0.24	3339	2
Chikungunya	0.00	83	0	0.00	140	0
JE	0.00	0	0	0.00	3	0
Filaria	1.34	27	0	1.46	8	0

Source: Directorate of Health.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## TB Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) has developed National Strategic Plan to be implemented during 2012-17, the nation 12th Five Year Plan period.

### vision and objectives for RNTCP.

The main goal of the programme is to ensure Universal Access to quality TB diagnosis & treatment for all pulmonary & extra pulmonary TB Patients including drug resistant and HIV associated TB.

Objectives of Revised National TB Control Programme

- To achieve 90% notification rate for all types of TB cases
- To Achieve 90% success rate for all new and 85% for re-treatment cases

- To significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB
- To achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB
- To improve outcomes of TB care in the private sector.

### Action Plan

- To achieve 85% cure rate among new sputum positive TB cases registered
- To detect 70% (52 cases per one lakh population) of the estimated new sputum positive cases after achieving object 1. Year-wise details are shown in 8.21

Table 8.21 Performance of RNTCP.

Year	Total case detection rate (142)	New smear +ve detection achieved	Smear conversion (expected 90%)	Cure rate expected (85%)
2012	131	80%	91%	87%
2013	124	75%	90%	86%
2014	128	78%	90%	87%
2015 (upto Sep)	122	75%	93%	88%
2016 (upto Sep)	126	80%	94%	89%

Source: Directorate of Health

## National Program for Control of Blindness

National program for control of blindness was started in 1976 to reduce prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. The present rate is 1% as per the survey of Government of India.

### Disease Control

Free Cataract surgeries, both in Government and NGO sector; refractive errors detection, school eye screening, distribution of free spectacles, eye ball collection through eye banks and eye donation centres and early detection of other eye diseases viz., Glaucoma and Diabetic Retinopathy

### Objectives

- To provide high quality eye care to affected population
- To expand coverage of eye care services to the under-served areas
- To reduce the backlog of blindness
- To develop institutional capacity for eye care services

### Cataract Operations

3.33 lakh cataract operations were conducted during 2015-16 and 2.29 lakh operations conducted during 2016-17 (upto December 2016). Details about School Children Eye screening are shown in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22: School Children Eye Screening (Nos.)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to Nov 2016)
Teachers Trained	8171	11119	3276
School Children eye Screened	1281404	1247860	523056
School Children detected with Refr. Errors	65363	66476	28200
Distribution Free Glass	41633	38073	5577
Eye Ball Collection	2628	3115	2396

Source: Directorate of Health

## National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) Services of NLEP

Diagnosis and treatment free of cost in all the PHCs, treatment of leprosy reactions, provision of MCR foot wear to the affected, reconstructive surgery (RCS) for correction of early deformity, provision of incentives for undergoing RCS, disability pensions, AAY cards, incentives to ASHA s for identification and follow up of leprosy cases.

## High endemic District in the state

As on March -2016 high endemic districts in the state are Srikakulam (11.76), Vizianagaram (13.83), Nellore (10.87), Ananthapur (10.45) and Kurnool (10.13). Annual New Case detection rate is more than 10 per one lakh population in these districts. A special campaign on LCDC is done in Vizianagaram and new cases detected are 161.

## Action taken on High Endemic Districts

1. Survey in selected pockets under strict supervision, 2. healthy household contact examination, 3. training of GHC staff on leprosy and DPMR activities, 4. awareness in the community for early case detection, voluntary reporting of suspects at the PHC and behaviour change communication, 5. involvement of persons affected with

leprosy and 6. validation of the diagnosed cases by the District Nucleus team

## Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) is a decentralized, district based surveillance programme intended to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner. Syndromic (Form S), Presumptive (Form P) and Confirmed (Form L) are the different types of surveillance under IDSP. Average Reporting % of S,P,L form – 48 weeks – 2016 are shown in Annexure 8.15

## National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program

Iodine is a micro nutrient and the body requires 100  $\mu$  -150 $\mu$  gms of iodine for normal body growth and mental development. Iodine Deficiency is the single most common cause of preventable mental retardation and brain damage. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women may cause miscarriages, still birth and birth defects. Children with Iodine Deficiency grow up stunted, less active and may be retarded with impaired movement or hearing. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme is implemented as 100% Government of India sponsored scheme.

## Action Plan

- A stakeholder meeting was conducted in June 2015 in order to discuss about the status of universal salt iodization and seek inputs from various concerned stakeholders for effective program implementation.
- In relation to this, salt producers and consumers meeting was held on in September 2015, to review the supply of iodized salt in the state.
- Government ordered to supply of iodized salt through PDS (Public Distribution System).
- Process has initiated to procure salt testing kits in order to continue testing of iodized salt, all over the state.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No	Name of the district surveyed	Total Goitre Rate (TGR)	Salt samples PPM		UIE (Urinary Iodine Excretion)	
			Less than 15 PPM (%)	15 PPM or more of iodine (%)	Less than 50 µg/L	More than 50 µg/L
1	East Godavari (ITDA)	5.22	69.45	30.55	32.60	67.40
2	Visakhapatnam (ITDA)	8.81	70	30	58.15	41.85
3	Srikakulam (ITDA)	8.78	58	42	67	33

Source: Directorate of Health

### Tobacco Related Diseases and Control

Tobacco use is one of the common factors for 4 major non communicable diseases like Cancer, Cardio-vascular diseases, and accounts for more than two third of all new cases of NCD. Tobacco use alone accounts for one in six of all deaths resulting from NCD.

### National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007- 08.

#### Objectives

- Ten districts are covered under NTCP. Guntur is the pilot district.
- World Tobacco Day celebrations were conducted in Vijayawada on 31st May, 2015 in collaboration with Indian Dental Association Andhra Pradesh wing. Rally and skit were conducted with dissemination of appropriate IEC material including pamphlets.

### National Oral Health Programme

National Oral Health Programme is a new programme for the state. Four districts (Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore and Kadapa) have been approved for this programme. 52 Hospitals under APVVP have been identified for strengthening the Dental Equipment and services

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetic, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke

All districts of the state are covered under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Five districts were newly added to the programme, under ROP 2015-'16. Screening activities are being conducted in 13 districts

for Diabetes and Hypertension and monthly NPCDCS reports being submitted regularly. Six Cardiac Care Units are functioning and two are in process. Recruitment of staff for NPCDCS programme at district level is completed in 7 districts. A new initiative (MMHC 35 +) started for the screening of all women above 35 years at Subcentre level by trained ANMs on every Thursday and Friday of the week for Hypertension, Diabetes, Vision, Common cancers ( Oral, Breast, and Cervical ) and Hormonal disorders. Life Style Diseases (LSD) clinics has been established in Krishna District, in collaboration with AYUSH department as a pilot district

### National Programme for Health Care of Elderly

All districts of the state have been covered under the programme. Physio therapy equipment for the elderly have been distributed at the selected sub-centres level. Institution based equipment (cervical tractions, short wave diathermy, trans-electric nerve stimulator) have been installed at the 55 CHCs covered under the programme. Cardiac care equipment (ECG, pulse oximeters, monitors and defibrillators) that have been sanctioned were installed in the 55 CHCs covered in the programme. Training for using physiotherapy equipment has been given to Medical Officers and health workers in the district of Nellore.

### National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

Fluorosis is a crippling and painful disease caused by fluoride intake. Fluoride can enter the body through drinking water, food, toothpaste, mouth rinses and other dental products, drugs, and fluoride dust and fumes from industries using fluoride containing salt and or hydrofluoric acid. The programme is covered in Nellore, Prakasam and Guntur under ROP 2014-'15. 4521 villages /habitations are covered Nellore, Prakasam and Guntur districts and 1766

villages are affected with high fluoride in water. Details of the survey report on NPPCF is given in Annexure 8.16

### Swasthya Vidya Vahini

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.

Teams of students shall visit villages with messages to promote health. They are attached to MMU which will provide health services. Each student team is fixed for a Gram Panchayat for a period of TEN months.

The theme for every month is fixed. At the end of the month the students shall observe and measure the changes in the thematic areas. Concurrently the outcome in terms of disease burden or health seeking behaviors is measured. This programme is launched on 24th December 2016.

## Aids Control Society

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that eventually causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a global public health problem as more than 35 million people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for India. Provisional estimates put the number of people living with HIV in India at 25 lakhs and 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh.

### Prevention Activities

#### Basic Service Division:

Basic Services which include free HIV/AIDS counselling, testing services and also prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS through 1348 Govt & 179 Pvt Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS centres established in all Government Hospitals and Private Hospitals as per the need.

#### Targeted Interventions (TI):

TIs including Link Workers Scheme are implemented through Non Government Organisations and Community Based

Organisations to provide condom promotion, behavioral change communication and treatment services for sexually transmitted infections to Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM), Transgender, Intravenous Drug Users (IDU), Migrants and Truckers who are highly vulnerable for HIV/AIDS due their life style. At present 87 Targeted Interventions are implemented in the state to cover 7 FSWs, 2 MSMs, 3 IDUs, 65 Core components, 2 Truckers and 8 Migrants in high focused areas. These interventions are covering 88,099 FSWs, 20,311 MSMs, 1,263 IDUs, 1,57,984 Migrants and 21,163 truckers in the state.

Though only 87 NGOs existing, the Key population is adjusted towards the existing TIs and DAPCUs. The actual budget required for AP is 280.00 Lakh against which 152.40 Lakh is allocated for TIs hence the coverage PE, HRG and ORW,HRG ratios has been drastically increased.

#### Blood Transfusion Services (BTS):

BTS are provided through establishment and supporting 134 blood banks, 86 blood component separation units, 57 Blood storage centers. where blood is tested for HIV and other infectious diseases and safe blood is ensured to be made available to all the needy population who require blood/blood components. Blood safety services also promote voluntary blood donation to ensure safe blood availability in the blood banks per the required quantity and quality.

SACS has been providing prevention, treatment, care and support services through the establishments in the state. Details of key establishment under APSAC are given in Annexure 8.17

#### Blood Cell APP:

AP Blood Cell APP was started for improving the Voluntary Blood Donations.

#### Achievements:

From 2013, first time trainings given to 12 batches of Medical Officers, LTs, Staff Nurses of NACO Supported Blood banks this financial year.

Training of trainers regarding Quality Management Services completed.

Training of Non-NACO Supported Blood bank Medical Officer, LTs, SNs ongoing at RTC, KGH, Visakhapatnam

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Training of 18 blood banks regarding QMS at CMC, Vellore under process.

Training of blood bank counselors under process.

Recruitment of vacancies of Blood bank staff under process- notification given

BCTVs (under process), Computers, Printers, Internet provision to district completed

### Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI):

Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Reproductive Tract Infection services are provided through establishment of 55 Designated STI/RTI Clinics (DSRCs) in Government Hospitals providing free testing, treatment and drugs. HIV-TB services are provided with free treatment and drugs for PLHIVs who are affected with TB at Directly Observed Treatment Centres (DOTs).

Information, Education & Communication, Mainstreaming, Youth and Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS (IEC & Mainstreaming):

APSACS has been taking up various initiatives to create massive awareness among masses on prevention, treatment and care and support services available for HIV/AIDS through media.

Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS related services in public and private sector industries, departments and institutions, HIV/AIDS counselling, testing services are now established under PPP model.

People Living with HIV/AIDS have been encouraged to form networks at the district and state levels and these

networks are provided with opportunities to carry out HIV/AIDS related services in their districts. All PLHIVs are registered with district level positive networks and working for the welfare of the PLHIV by providing confidence and psycho social support and reduction of stigma and discrimination.

### Care, Support and Treatment (CST)

Care, Support and Treatment, including Community Support Services: are provided through establishment of 40 Anti-Retroviral Treatment Centers in Government Hospitals providing free ART medicines to all eligible PLHIV in the state. ART services are widely decentralised with established of 32 Link ART + centres and 114 Link ART Centres. More than 1,47,153 PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the ART centres in the state. 39,373 ART Patients are received ART Pensions through NTR BHAROSA. Around 75000 new applications are pending at SERP for Govt approval .

### Strategic Information Management Unit (SIMU)

Strategic Information Management Unit is responsible for Monitoring, Evaluation & Surveillance of HIV/AIDS related activities in the state, which collects data periodically and a separate reporting system is established for HIV/AIDS related facilities from NACO for this purpose. Details of Establishments and Facilities under Blood Components are shown Table No. 8.23

Table 8.23- Physical Performance of APSAC [Apr'16 - Nov'16]

Core Component Name	Indicator	Annual Target (Lakhs)	Prop. Target (Oct'16) (Lakhs)	Achievement (Lakhs)	% achievement on Prop Target
Blood Safety	Total Blood units Collection	4.32	2.88	3.38	118%
	Voluntary Blood units Collection	3.88	2.59	2.59	100%
Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers	NON Ante Natal Cases Tested	8.71	5.81	7.28	125%
	Seropositivity( %)			17671 (2.4)	
	Ante Natal Cases Tested	7.46	4.98	6.95	140%
	Seropositivity( %)			618(0.09)	
STI component (DSRC)	STI cases treated	3.12	2.08	1.10	53%
Anti Retro Viral The rapy	Pre ART	NA	3.47	NA	
	Alive on ART	NA	1.48	NA	

Source: Aids Control Society

## PEPFAR (President's Emergence Plan for AIDS Relief):

PEPFAR India, a programme supported through CDC with their partners is focusing on the key population of female sex workers (FSW), men who have sex with men (MSM), Transgendered individuals, and people who inject drugs. It is being implemented in two states in the country i.e., Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In our state, these programs are being implemented in East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts.

In 2016-17 PEPFAR India will implement new and diverse HIV testing and counseling approaches in the high priority districts to diagnose and link more people living with HIV to care and treatment, reducing LFTUs, activities on PPTCT and HIV/TB co-infection. It also provides technical assistance for service delivery improvement including capacity building quality improvement and system strengthening

## Women Development and Child Welfare

The Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity, equal pay for equal work, no discrimination to all women. It also allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children for securing just and humane conditions of work that renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Women now participate in all activities such as education, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. All our efforts are being made for development and welfare of children whose overall development is recognized as the ideal way for fostering national human resources. The National Charter for Children notified in the year 2004 underlines the commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents etc. The following are the details of Government run institutions for Women and Children to cater to their needs in difficult circumstances.

## Institutions

The department is running 46 Homes for Children and 21 Institutions for women to cater to the needs of children and women.

## Women Institutions

### A. Service Homes

Three Service homes are functioning in the State at West Godavari, Nellore and Anantapuramu districts. At present, there are 125 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 405.

### B. State Homes

Two State Homes are functioning in the state at Srikakulam and Rajahmundry with 80 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 200. Food, shelter and clothing are provided besides imparting training in various trades for self-employment, wage employment/ job employment.

### C. Homes for the Aged

There is one Home functioning in the State at Chittoor with 24 inmates at present, against the sanctioned strength of 30. This Home provides peaceful and comfortable living for the old destitute women above 60 years.

### D. Homes for Collegiate Girls

There are 4 homes functioning in the State at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur and Tirupati with 152 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 170 and to pursue higher studies of inmates and allowed to stay for a maximum period of 5 years.

### E. Working Women's Hostels

11 Hostels are functioning in the State with 565 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 610.

## Ujjawala Scheme

Six Ujjawala Homes are working in 5 districts of West Godavari, Guntur, SPS Nellore, YSR district and Ananthapuramu with 125 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 325. Vocational trainings are provided to 106 inmates. Of which 123 inmates reintegrated with their

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

families. 33 inmates provided placements and 13 inmates are transferred to other homes during 2016-17 (from Jan to Nov 2016).

### Swadhar Shelter Homes

Eight Swadhar Shelter Homes are working in 6 districts of Kurnool, West Godavari, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, YSR and Vizianagaram to care for women in difficult circumstances aim at covering primary needs with 327 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 430. Vocational trainings are provided to 209 inmates. Of which 199 inmates reintegrated with their families. 34 inmates provided placements and 20 inmates are transferred to other homes during 2016-17 (from Jan to Nov 2016).

### Institutions for Children Children Homes

46 Children homes are functioning in the State with 1875 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 3110. Cosmatic charges are Rs.75/- per month per inmate in the children's homes. Diet charges are @ Rs.750/- per child up to 7th class and @ Rs.850/- per month per child for students from 8th to 10th class. Out of 273 inmates,

### Orphan Certificate

Government issued orders to earmark 3% of the seats for orphans/destitute in the age appropriate class in Residential Schools, Residential Junior Colleges and Residential Degree Colleges run by Welfare Departments and Education Department. Government issued instructions to create awareness among NGOs regarding procedure to obtain Orphan Certificate. Every district shall have a Monitoring Committee for the management of the institution and monitoring the progress of every child under Rule 55 of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Child) Rules, 2007.

### Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 (DV Act No - 2005)

Annually Rs.188.08 lakh is being spent to facilitate proper implementation of the Act. Under this act 21,614 petitions are received, of which 9973 Domestic incident report filed and 6041 are compromised through counseling and 385 Interim Orders received and 2989 final Orders are issued so far.

### Integrated Child Development Services

ICDS Scheme is the single largest Centrally Sponsored integrated programme of Child Development scheme. Pre-school education aims at ensuring holistic development of children and provision of a learning environment to children conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child. Pre-School activities strengthen the child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform better in school entry and also improve regular attendance in schools. It aims to improve school enrollment and school retention in rural areas, relieve older sibling mostly girls from the burden of child care and enable them to attend school and prepare children to adjust to formal school. Pre-school material are supplied to all Anganwadi centers every year at a cost of Rs.3000/- per main AWC and Rs.1500/- for mini AWC as per Government of India norms.

### Achievements under ICDS:-

- About 9.07 Lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in Anganwadi Centres. 257 ICDS projects are functioning in the State.
- A.P. State is the only State who have developed and launched an activity based Pre-School Curriculum since 2009-10 to promote holistic development in children uniformly throughout the state.
- Organizations like Andhra Mahila Sabha, College of Home Science, KEK Ltd., SODHANA, Pratham, Azimii Premji Foundation and World Vision are being involved actively to strengthen Pre-School activities in AWCs.
- Hot meal with snack was introduced along with 4 eggs in a week for the Pre-school children

### Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 257 ICDS projects covering 48770 main Anganwadi Centers and 6837 mini AWCs. At present the 31.87 lakh beneficiaries were covered under SNP during 2016-17 (upto September 2016). The following food models are implemented under SNP.



## Take Home Ration

Take Home Ration (THR) consists of 3kgs Rice, ½ kg Red Gram Dal, ½ kg Oil and 8 Eggs per beneficiary per month distributed on first day of every month with a cost norms of Rs.6/- per beneficiary/per day with a 744.73 kcal energy & 19.96 g protein. 16.13 lakhs children are covered under this programme. 7 months to 3 years SUW children for additional supplementation of milk, mini meal and 1 egg per day per beneficiaries. Additional 243.81 kcal energy & 13.63g protein provided with additional cost of Rs.7.24/- per day.

## Hot Cooked Food

Hot cooked meal containing Rice, Dal, Vegetables, Condiments every day and 16 boiled eggs in a month are being provided to ICDS beneficiaries in the age group 3 to 6 years children in 257 ICDS projects. Snacks (Kurkure) boiled Channa/ Peanuts for 6 days in AWCs are being provided.

8.75 lakhs children are covered under this programme. In addition to the above 9 additional eggs per month, 100ml milk, per day are being provided to SUW/SAM/MAM Children. Additional 243.81 kcal energy & 13.63g protein provided with additional cost of Rs.7.24/- per day.

## Pregnant & Lactating Women

In 152 Non Anna Amrutha Hastham (IAH) projects Take Home Ration (THR) is being provided and 4.37 lakhs of Pregnant and Lactating women are covered under this programme.

## Anna Amrutha Hastam

The “Anna Amrutha Hastam Programme” -One Full Meal for a minimum of 25 days in a month to Pregnant & Lactating Women was introduced in 104 ICDS Projects in the State. The one full meal will meet 40% of the daily calorie and 40% of protein and calcium requirement per day of the pregnant and lactating mothers. The cost of the meal is Rs.20/- per day per woman as against the existing norm of Rs.7/- per day per woman. Further Rs.5/- is provided as flexi fund to meet price variations of the commodities. The additional amount of Rs.13/- per beneficiary per day is provided by State Government

apart from the State and Central share under General Supplementary Nutrition Programme as per GOI norms. Along with the meal, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablet is to be administered. Under this programme 310928 pregnant / lactating women are benefitted upto October, 2016.

## IDA Assisted ISSNIP

International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) has been restructured w.e.f 01.12.2015. The restructured ISSNIP is being implemented in 10 Districts of Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.75.75 Crore in the cost sharing ratio of 70:18:12 between the World bank:GoI and the State Government for a period of 2 years from the date of effectiveness of the project i.e. 01.12.2015 to 30.12.2017.

The project has four components, viz., 1 Institutional and System Strengthening; 2 Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC); 3 Piloting Convergent Nutrition Actions & Project Management, Technical Assistance and Monitoring & Evaluation .

196 ICDS Projects and 43,616 Anganwadi Centres in the 10 selected districts in the state except Krishna and Guntur are covered under ISSNIP. An amount of Rs.2.11 crore was incurred expenditure so far.

## Action Plan for 2016-17:

- Incremental Learning Activity (ILA) to strengthen the capacities of Anganwadi Workers for improved Service delivery. Use of modules 1-9 for training.
- Community Based Events like Seemanthalu for Pregnant women and Annaprasana.
- Pilot on the Common Application Software (CAs), using Information Communication Technology based Real Time Monitoring ICT-RTM System, for tracking of ICDS beneficiaries in 11008 AWCs. The CAS activity is intended to Improving service delivery at Anganwadi Centers; ensuring better supervision of ICDS Scheme; enabling data based decision making.
- Innovations Pilot “Five Hundreds” One year Pilot implementation at Parvathipuram Project in Vizianagaram District. The objective of the innovation

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

is to promote consumption of 'five-hundreds' (specified in section 3.1) by pregnant women for improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and birth outcomes. More specifically it will promote dietary diversity and use of prophylactic doses of IFA and calcium by pregnant women.

### Achievement during 2016-17

- Received Challenge fund of Rs.4.2 crore for achievement of DLL.
- 1-days training on NHTS, e-sadhana, and Kaizala APP in the month of October.
- Community based events were organised in 43616 AWCs covering 4,92,681 pregnant women in the event of Seemanthalu and 1,54,166 Children in the event of Annaprasana.

### ILA progress- (to refine yet)

So far, from February to November, 2 rounds of State Resource Group (SRG) training completed on the thematic modules under Incremental Learning Approach (ILA) covered module#s 4 to 9. Similarly the District Resource Group (DRG) members and Block Resource Group (BRG) members are trained on the 6 thematic modules related to Infant Young Child Feeding Practices; Identification and care of weak New Borns; Initiation of Complementary feeding; Dietary diversification and Exclusive Breastfeeding for 6 months. A total of 123 SRG members; 515 DRG members; and 7033 BRG members trained on 6 thematic modules.

### ICT-RTM

Recruitment of IT technical personnel at districts and block level,(CAS and Non- CAS) . Software Support for CAS will include providing troubleshooting for mobile applications for AWWs and Supervisors and reports and dashboard for ICDS functionaries. Pilot of village mapping is West Godavari District and finalising the 11 digit coding in web mpr

### Innovation Pilot progress

The state would promote consumption of 'five-hundreds' during pregnancy within the overall framework of

promoting appropriate dietary practices, which includes promotion during the course of pregnancy of at least: 100 IFA tablets , 100 calcium tablets ,100 glasses of milk, 100 bananas for vegetarian and 100 eggs for non-vegetarians and 100 groundnuts and jaggery candies

All food items except the groundnut and jaggery candies will be supplied through the ICDS. The National Health Mission provides IFA and calcium tablets. The GoAP proposes to procure candies from local market or get them prepared them through SHGs from the funds earmarked to the pilot by standardizing the recipe. The pilot also proposes to promote use of Double Fortified Salt.

The approved concept note pilot proposes to strengthen the existing platforms of ICDS and Health and Family Welfare, and elicit support of the community-based organizations (including the self-help groups-SHG) and the elected members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) to sensitize the families and communities on the need to promote access to key services and practice appropriate behaviors during pregnancy in 377 anganwadi centers of Parvathipuram ICDS Project-Vizianagaram District. Pilot Period: January 2017-December 2017(one year).

### IGMSY:

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana Scheme(IGMSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme and is being implemented in the selected District of West Godavari. To improve the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating (P & L) women and their young infants.

To contribute better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating women. Anganwadi worker (AWW) and Anganwadi Helper (AWH) would receive an incentive of Rs.200/- and Rs.100/- respectively per pregnant & lactating women after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary. As per National Food Security Act, 2013 Union Government has revised the maternity benefits from Rs.4,000/- to Rs.6,000/- in two installments i.e., 1st installment - Rs.3,000/-, 2nd installment – 3,000/- on fulfillment of prescribed conditions Under this scheme 44194 were benefitted and an amount of Rs.7.18 crore was transferred to the beneficiaries so far.

## SABLA- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)

The Scheme aims at covering adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years in all ICDS Projects in 4 Districts i.e., Vishakapatnam, West Godawari, Chittoor and Anantapur since 2010-11 covering 81 ICDS Project and 18735 anganwadi centers (15080 main and 3655 mini AWCs). Under this scheme Supplementary nutrition is provided to the out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years and all girls in the age group of 15-18 years. Each adolescent girl is being given the monthly ration of first day of every month i.e., Rice: 3 kgs, Dhal: 1kg, Oil : ½ liter and 16 eggs by the state Government orders with in the GOI nutritive norms of 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and cost norms of Rs.7/- per day per beneficiaries provided for 300 days. In this scheme 3.18 lakhs adolescent girls are covered.

### Girigorumuddalu under tribal sub-plan:

This programme is implemented in 24 tribal ICDS Projects with high tribal density covered in 2540 Anganwadi centers and 1818 mini Anganwadi Centers for the development of children in order to tackle malnutrition among the age groups of 7months to 6 years children in similar to “Gorumuddalu” guidelines for “Special care and Supervised feeding” of the children up to 5 years categorized under Severely Underweight (SUW)/Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)/ Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) under SNP programme in all ICDS Projects.

In this scheme an amount of Rs.20 crores are released for the financial year 2016-17 with cost norms of Rs.13.91 and Rs.11.46 per day per beneficiary to the children age group of 07 month to 3 years and 3years to 6 years respectively in addition to Rs.6/- per child per day under SNP. 128268 children's are covered. In this programme additional nutrition is provided for 7 months to 3 years children 100 ml milk, mini meal and egg in THR. For 3 to 6 years children 100 ml milk, egg and along with mid-day meal every day.

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme with an objective to provide a protective

environment for overall development of children. The Scheme has strengthened prevention of Child Rights violation, enhanced infrastructure for protection of services and provided financial support for implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015.

### State Child Protection Society (SCPS):

The SCPS is set up in every State/UT as the fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme. The SCPS takes care about the implementation, supervision and monitoring of ICPS and all other child protection schemes/programs and agencies/institutions at State level.

State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA): The SARA is a unit under the SCPS, to support CARA in promoting in-country adoption and regulating inter-country adoption and to coordinate, monitor the work of adoption.

District Child Protection Unit (DCPU): District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) in each district is a fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme. The DCPU shall coordinate and implement all child rights and protection activities at district level. The District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) function under the overall administrative control and supervision of the District Magistrate of the concerned district.

District Child Protection Societies are established under the chairmanship of District Collector, and District Child Protection Units with 12 officials are functioning under the control of Project Director, DWCD.

### Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) / Sishugruhas

ICPS supports State run Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA), where adoptable children of less than five years of age are provided residential care. The individual care plan for each child is prepared within a month by the Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) in coordination with the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU). The Department is promoting adoption through establishment of 14 Specialized Adoption Agencies (Sishugruhas), in 13 districts (2 SAAs in Krishna District). In-country and Inter - Country Adoptions are being processed through online CARINGS, duly following the new CARA guidelines from

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1st August 2015..Adoption process is decentralized to the district level. At present 125 children are housed in 14 Sishugruhas. 42 children are placed for in country adoption and 3 children are placed for Inter-Country adoption.

Status of implementation of ICPS (Since 2014-15 till November, 2016):

- 2105 Child Marriages were stopped as per the Child Marriage Act, 2006.
- 9884 Child Protection Committees have been formed in the state. Mandal (557), Village/Ward (9284) and major Railway stations identified (30) levels in the state.
- 2005 sexual assault cases registered / booked under POCSO Act, 2012.
- 8028 Children in Need of Care and Protection were identified and provided care and protection services.
- 2040 Child Labour children were rescued.
- 427 missing children were institutionalized and children have been repatriated to their families.
- 432 children (HIV Infected/Affected, Physically / Mentally Challenged and others) have been provided Sponsorship and Foster care services.

### Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

- 40% of child marriages in the world takes places in India only
- India is 11th position among 68 nations, where child marriages are reported.
- AP has the highest prevalence among Southern States as per NFHS – IV.
- 2047 child marriages have been stopped (2014- 15 to October, 2016).
- Development of 1381 Child Friendly Villages @100 in each district.
- Involvement of community, youth and adolescent group for supporting network.

### Maa Inti Mahalakshmi

Under this programme 1, 62,613 beneficiaries have been covered by SERP and MEPMA and an amount of Rs.2417.07 lakhs was paid as incentives so far. The SERP / MEPMA are state implementing authorities for rural and urban areas respectively. The scheme is under active consideration of Government.

### Girl Child Protection Scheme (GCPS)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have implemented the New Insurance Scheme for Protection of Girl Child in collaboration with LIC. The New Girl Child Protection Scheme is aimed at preventing gender discrimination by empowering and protecting the rights of Girl Child through direct investment from Government.

#### Benefits:

In case of a single girl child she is entitled to receive Rs.1.00 lakh after completion of 20 years of age. In case of two girl children, both of them are entitled to receive Rs.30,000/- each, after completion of 20 years age.

Both the “single girl child” and “two girl children” are entitled to receive Rs.1,200/- per annum as scholarship from 9th class to 12th class (including ITI course) during their period of study, as a benefit under the Scheme.

The nominee of the insured parent-member whilst he/she is the Insured Member under Janasree Bima Yojana, is entitled to be paid Rs.30,000 for natural death of insured, Rs.75,000 for death or total permanent disability due to accident and Rs.37,500 for partial permanent disability due to accident. 4,15 lakh beneficiaries covered under the scheme.

#### Relief to victims of atrocities:

Under this scheme an amount of Rs.1.39 crore has provided as relief to 479 atrocity victims from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16.

## Construction of Buildings under RIDF

RIDF	Sanctioned	Completed	Under progress	Balance works
XIV 2008-09 (Tranche closed)	1177	697	84	396 (Tranche closed)
XVI 2010 -11	731	419	121	191 (cancelled)
XIX 2013-14	364	185	108	71 (yet to be stated)
XX 2014-15	492	173	151	168 (yet to be stated)
“Strengthened & Restructured ICDS”.	3535	1157	1526	852 (cancelled)
Strengthened & Restructured ICDS”.	4828	2496	644	1688 (yet to be stated)
CDPO office buildings	149	20	100	29(yet to be stated)
PD office buildings	2	0	1	1 (yet to be stated)
AWCs under MGNREGA	7048	94	4104	2752 (yet to be stated) 98 (not approved)

Women Development & Child Welfare Department

## Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services And Welfare Of Street Children

The Juvenile Welfare department endeavors to undertake necessary steps for all round development and rehabilitation of “Children in need of Care and protection” (children who have been alleged to have committed offences) up to the age of 18 years. There are 771 Children in 32 homes and 12 open shelters. In January 2016 the Parliament has enacted a new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

### Institutional Services Children Homes for Boys

There are 4 homes functioning at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Kadapa & Tirupati for reception & rehabilitation of ‘children in need of care & protection’ who are admitted as per the orders of the Child Welfare Committee.

### Observation Homes

There are 6 observation homes functioning at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Visakapatnam, Kurnool, Tirupathi and Ananthapur for juveniles in conflict with law during pendency of cases against them before juvenile justice boards.

The observations of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in WP (Civil) No. 473/2005 filed by Sampurna Behrua Vs UOI to reduce the distance between the Juvenile Justice Boards and Observation Homes, the Govt have notified certain NGOs as Certified Observation Homes and also to start certain Observation Homes as Extension Homes by this dept in addition to already functioning Observation Homes.

### Special Homes for boys

2 Special Homes are functioning for juveniles in conflict with Law after completion of cases against them by the Juvenile Justice Boards at Visakapatnam and Tirupathi for reception and rehabilitation

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Special cum Children Home & Observation Home for Girls:

There is a temporary reception for girls in need of care & protection and in conflict with law referred by the CWCs & JJBs. 12 Open shelters are run by the voluntary / non-government organizations with the grant-in-aid support of Govt. of India, these are meant for children in need of care and protection or urban & semi urban areas.

### Non-Institutional Services - Probation:

The department implements the Probation of Offenders Act 1958. District Probation Officers appointed under this Act work to rehabilitate Ex-Convicts released from Central Jails/ juveniles/children by enforcing the conditions of the orders of Hon'ble Court/Juvenile Justice Board/ Child Welfare Committee and Jails. District Probation Officers act as convener for the District Probation Advisory Committees in districts to extend rehabilitative support to children and adults under existing govt. schemes.

### Welfare of Street Children – Open Shelters:

The Government of India is providing grant in aid to the Non Government / Voluntary Organizations for establishing and maintaining Open Shelters for these children in the ratio of 60:30:10, which means GoI provides 60 % of the grant and 30 % will be released by the State Government, while 10% will be borne by the voluntary organization. Presently, 12 Open Shelters are functioning in the State.

### Other Components

#### Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB):

Government have constituted Juvenile Justice Boards to deal with the cases of 'children in conflict with law' in all the 13 districts. All the Juvenile Justice Boards are headed by the lady Magistrates, as Principal Magistrates.

### Child Welfare Committees (CWC):

Government have constituted Child Welfare Committees to take with the cases of 'children in need of care & protection' in all the 13 districts.

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):

Under the ICPS, the Govt of India is extending financial support to the department under various components for effective implementation of the JJ Act.

### Reintegration & Rehabilitation of the Children:

Repatriation of children to other states: Reintegration of the children admitted in the institutions to their families is one of the regular activities of this department. Besides this, 66 children who belong to other states were repatriated to their native states.

### Educational & Vocational Trainings:

The children are provided with education in the schools run in the Children Homes. Children are also admitted in outside schools with the permission of CWCs. 45 Children have passed 10th class examination through open school system and five children regularly. 3 children have appeared for Intermediate examinations and all of them have passed in 1st class. 4 children have appeared for Intermediate 1st year exams through Open School and all of them have passed.

### Trainings / Orientation Programs:

The department provides required trainings / orientation programs for the members of Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board and the staff of this department as envisaged in the JJ Act, with the support of the reputed NGOs like UNICEF and in collaboration with line departments including CID, AP State Legal Services Authority. The members of CWC/JJB are also deputed to NIPCCD, Bangalore.

## Welfare of Differently Abled & Senior Citizens

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1996 that deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of rehabilitation of education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation service for persons with disabilities, is in force both at the central and state levels, to ensure that older persons are able to live with dignity and that their needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are taken care of.

To look after the welfare of the disabled, an independent corporation (1981) and a separate department (1983) were established in the State. The department is working towards implementation of persons with Disabilities Act, 1996 and National Trust Act, 1999 that ensures multi sectoral coordination with various government departments for prevention, early identification and detection, education, employment, rehabilitation, mainstreaming, networking and monitoring of Government of India grant-in-aid projects of NGOs.

As per the census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the state of Andhra Pradesh is 11,03,789. Out of them visually handicapped people are 2,03,167, hearing handicapped people are 2,90,146, orthopedically handicapped people are 3,12,782, mentally handicapped people are 1,02,166, multiple handicapped people are 1,95,528.

A number of schemes are being implemented for the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. These schemes aim to promote physical, psychological, social, educational and economic rehabilitation and development of persons with disabilities to enhance their quality of life and enable them to lead their lives with dignity.

### Education

- Maintenance of 18 pre-matric and 2 post- matric hostels and 2 homes with a sanctioned strength of 1,780

- Out of 6 Residential schools 3 for hearing Impaired at Vizianagaram, Bapatla, Ongole and 3 for visually impaired at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Hindupur with a sanctioned strength of 860.
- One Residential Junior College for hearing impaired at Bapatla, Guntur District with a sanctioned strength of 50.
- Pre-matric scholarships to the disabled including Mentally Retarded have sanctioned. 6548 beneficiaries were benefited in 2015-16 and 390 were benefited in 2016-17 up to Oct, 2016.

### Social Security

- A subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned to disabled persons under economic rehabilitation scheme. About 363 persons benefited in 2015-16 and 231 were covered in the year 2016-17 up to Oct,2016.
- Incentive awards for marriages between disabled and normal persons was enhanced from Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,00,000 in the year 2015-16, 741 beneficiaries and 925 beneficiaries were covered in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to Oct, 2016) respectively under Marriage Incentive Awards scheme.
- Petrol subsidy to the disabled persons who are having motorized own vehicles for self transportation and income upto Rs.24,000/- per annum was sanctioned. 50% subsidy on actual expenditure (2 HP and below - 15 Litres and more than 2 HP- 25 Litres) on purchase of petrol/diesel.

### Construction

Government allocated an amount of Rs.4.00 crores and Rs.4.90 crores for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up to Oct, 2016) respectively for construction of Hostels, Homes and Schools.

Survey, Assessment of Needs and issue of medical certificates and identity cards

The department in close collaboration with departments of rural development, Medical & Health, NIMH, NGOs has evolved a scientific computer aided disability assessment strategy. This software is called as SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation & Empowerment).

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Aids and Appliances

Camps are conducting for differently abled people for distribution of tricycles, wheel chairs, walking sticks, Braille slates, laptops, tape recorders, CD players and smart canes to needy people.

### Senior Citizens

The Government of India has enacted Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Tribunals have been constituted in all the Sub Divisions of Andhra Pradesh. Appellate tribunals were also constituted in all 13 Districts.

### Action Plan

The Govt. issued orders to establish two homes for the blind persons one at Ananthapuramu and other at Kakinada with intake capacity of 100 inmates in each home.

It is proposed to establish four homes for Destitute Aged and Crippled persons at Srikakulam, Eluru, Nellore and Kurnool with an estimated cost of Rs.284.60 lakh per annum @ Rs.71.15 lakh for each home.

The Govt. issued orders to establish a Study circle exclusively for Persons with Disabilities at Vijayawada.

It is proposed to establish of 3 old age homes on PPP mode at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Anantapuramu in the State with an estimated cost of Rs.139.92 lakh per annum @ Rs.46.64 lakh for each home.

Govt., of India sanctioned Centre for Disability Sports at Visakhapatnam. The District Collector, Visakhapatnam handed over 10.00 acres to the officials of National Institute for Mentally Handicapped.

Govt. of India sanctioned Braille Press to Guntur District under the scheme of modernization/capacity augmentation for starting new Braille Press and released Rs.29.77 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled & Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation during the year 2015-16.

### Government of India Schemes

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has sanctioned Deendayal Disabled

Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse Scheme. The Government of India sanctioned 7 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, YSR and Chittoor districts. The composite regional centre of national institute for mentally handicapped sanctioned by GoI. It was accommodated temporarily and the same was started on 3-1-2016. An amount of Rs.31.65 crore is estimated for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment and salaries.

### Achievements during 2016-17 (up to October,2016)

- 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.
- Government issued orders to admit the Deaf girls also who passed SSC along with boys, into Intermediate course within the sanctioned strength of existing Government Junior College for Hearing Handicapped, Bapatla from the academic year 2016-17.
- Government issued orders to upgrade the Government Residential School for Hearing Handicapped, Vizianagaram up to Class VIII for admitting the hearing handicapped and students from visually handicapped from the academic year 2016-17, with the sanctioned strength of students and staff.

### A.P. Differently Abled & Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation (APDASCAC)

The corporation has been taken up the programme to differently Abled in their rehabilitations i.e. supply of prosthetic aids and mobility aids, supply of educational aids to individuals and institutions, facilities to impart training in various technical and non-technical trades, organizing employment generation production units with assured market for products and creating awareness among parents for early detection and stipulation and treatment of various disabilities.



## Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic Aids

Under this scheme, Differently Abled and Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation supplies aids and appliances such as tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches, walking sticks, try pods (Hand sticks), artificial limbs and hearing aids etc., to PwDs. Government issued orders permitting Andhra Pradesh Differently Abled and Senior Citizens Assistance Corporation (APDASCAC) to extend the facility of supply of aids and appliances/assistive devices to Senior Citizens on par with Differently Abled during the year 2015-16. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.49.34 lakhs has been released to benefit 10,700/- Senior Citizens so far.

### Investments in APVCC:

There are 9 T.C.P.Cs functioning to impart vocational training to the differently Abled persons for skill development in the state. New training programmes like offset printing, DTP, Motor winding, Journalism, Cell Phone servicing, Computer training etc., have been continued through ITI & Non-ITI trades. It is proposed to introduce new schemes like coaching for competitive examinations and creation of cell for mobilizing disabled persons for job opportunities in private and public sector. Supply of Educational Aids such as Lap tops, CD Players, Tape recorders and Cassettes with lessons recorded, Braille Books, text books from I to X Class.

## Backward Classes Welfare

*Government B.C. hostels - 897*

*Residential Schools - 32*

*Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee in 2015-16 - 6.47 lakh*

*Reimbursement of tuition fee to EBC students in 2015-16 - 2.28 lakh*

*College Girls and Boys Hostels - 349*

*AP Study Circles - 13*

Population belonging to backward classes pursuing traditional activities such as cattle and sheep rearing, toddy tapping, earth works, fishing, weaving, goldsmith, blacksmith, brass smith, carpentry, stone carving, laundry, pottery, oil pressing, basketry, hair dressing, tailoring and dyeing fall under 138 communities listed are divided into five Groups viz., Group A, B, C, D and E.

Government is implementing the various welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the backward classes people. Without hurting the interests of BCs, the government is committed to provide reservation to Kapu/Balija/Ontari/Telaga communities.

### Pre-matric hostels

Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to backward classes and enabling them pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 897 government B.C. hostels, (692 hostels for boys and 205 hostels for girls). A total strength of 96,997 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2016-17. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for encouraging Social Integration.

Of the total 897 hostels, 556 hostels are located in government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 48 buildings are under construction under matching grant programme and under centrally sponsored scheme to provide a clean and healthy ambience to boarders of hostels. Still 293 buildings are to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs.750/- per month per boarder for III to VII

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

classes, and Rs.850/- per month per boarder for VIII to X classes. They are also provided cosmetics at the rate of Rs.50/- per month for boys and Rs.55/- per month for girls up to class VII & Rs.75/- per month for Girls from class VIII to X class. Boarders are also supplied note books, four pairs of dresses and bedding material every year. 96.75% of X class students in BC hostels were passed against the 94.77% of state average during the year 2015-16.

### Residential Schools

There are 32 B.C. Residential Schools (17 for boys and 15 for girls) functioning in the state during the year 2016-17 with a total strength of 12,292 students. The students were admitted from V class through the lottery system. All these residential schools have a combination of 74% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes, 2% EBCs and 3% Orphans.

4 Institutions located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor) & Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore) are meant for the children belonging to fishermen community. Admission pattern in residential schools meant for fishermen community of Fishermen children are 46%, BC-A: 7%, BC-B: 10%, BC-C: 1%, BC-D: 7%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 1%, Orphans: 3%.

97.77% of X class students in BC Residential schools were passed against the 94.77% of state average during the year 2015-16.

### Post-Matric scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee to BC students

Government is implementing the Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee scheme to enable BC students pursue higher education. All eligible BC students having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 Lakh per annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee on saturation basis. 6.47 lakh BC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee in 2015-16. 3.93 students were benefited under the scheme Post-Matric scholarships in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016) and 3.48 lakh students were benefited under reimbursement of tuition fee scheme in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016)

### Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC students

The Government has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of tuition fees for the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) on saturation basis on par with BCs from the year 2009-10 onwards. The eligible criteria for EBCs for getting reimbursement of tuition fee are same as those applicable for BCs i.e., having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 lakh. 2.28 lakh EBC students were sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2015-16. 1.00 lakh students were benefited under this scheme in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016)

### College Girls and Boys Hostels

In order to promote the education of BC Boys and Girls at the Post Matric level, Government have issued orders for establishment of College Hostels @ one for each Assembly Constituency for Girls and Boys. During 2016-17, 349 College Hostels (177 Boys College Hostels and 172 Girls College Hostels) were functioning with a total strength of 37,239 boarders (19198 Boys and 18041 Girls). All these College hostels for boys and girls have a combination of 69% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes and 10% Minorities for encouraging Social Integration. 37,879 students were benefited under this scheme in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016)

### AP Study Circles for BCs

There are 13 BC Study Circles functioning in the State to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and post graduates, who are appearing for various competitive examinations of State and Central Government like Civil Services, Group-I and Group-II, JJs, Police jobs, Defense jobs, Banking jobs, Railway jobs etc. In total 1,363 students were given training during the year 2015-16. All these study circles have an admission pattern of 66% Backward Classes, 20% Scheduled Castes and 14% Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Social Integration. 2893 students were benefited under this scheme in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016)

### Mahatma Jyothybai Pule A.P.B.C.W. Residential Schools

12142 students were benefited under this scheme in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016)

### NTR Videsi Vidyadharana

170 students were selected under this scheme in 2016-17 (April to Oct 2016)

### Welfare schemes

Welfare schemes are being implemented through the following institutions for providing self employment to poor B.C families.

A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., A.P.Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., A.P Nayee Brahmins Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., A.P Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., A.P.Sagara (Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., A.P Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd, A.P Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., A.P. Bhattraja Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., A.P. Medara Finance Corporation Ltd., A.P. State Viswabrahmins Cooperative Corporation Ltd., A.P. State Kummari/ Shalivahana Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd.,

A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.,

The A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., was established in 1974 for economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State. The Corporation implements the schemes of (i). Margin Money and (ii). BC Abhyudaya Yojana.

### Margin Money

Margin Money Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to B.C. beneficiaries in agriculture and allied sectors, small business and industry, service and transport sector activities. The beneficiaries are covered from rural area. The scheme has been restructured from 2013-14 onwards with the following funding pattern Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- per beneficiary and 50% unit cost as Bank loan.

Action Plan for the year 2016-17 to benefit 20,900 beneficiaries is under Margin Money scheme with a total value of Rs.418.00 Crore, out of which Rs.209.00 Crore is the Subsidy provided by the Corporation for implementation of the scheme.

### BC Abhyudaya Yojana

BC Abhyudaya Yojana, which aimed at providing financial assistance to the B.C. Artisans/ B.C. Occupational Groups in urban areas. The scheme has been re-structured from 2013- 14 onwards with a funding pattern that a subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- and 50% Bank loan is offered.

21388 students were benefited under Margin money and BC Abhyudaya Yojana schemes in 2016-17(April to Oct 2016)

### Schemes for the benefit of individual families

There is a common financial assistance scheme is being implemented for the welfare of individual families of different communities covered by ten federations. It is implemented by taking one society affiliated to concerned federation comprising 15 members as one unit. The government have restructured the financial assistance scheme for the benefit of affiliated Primary Cooperative Societies to the Federation concerned with the following funding pattern.

(In Rs.)

Funding pattern	Per Society /Group	Per Member
Unit Cost (for 15 members Group)	7,50,000	50,000
50 % of Unit Cost as subsidy by Govt.	3,75,000	25000
50 % of unit Cost as Bank loan	3,75,000	25000

11960 primary co-operative societies have been registered in all districts of the state for 10 Federations.

### Scheme for community services:

Construction of dhobi ghats is being implemented through A.P. Washermen co-operative Societies Federation with a 100% subsidy with unit cost of Rs.5.60 Lakh. Government have allotted Rs.20 crores for construction of 357 dhobighats during 2016-17.

## Social Welfare

*SC population to total population*

*-17.08% (2011 census)*

*Literacy rate of SCs in 2011- 64.47%*

*Enrollment ratio-82.29%*

*Dropout rate - 39.64%*

*Hostels-958*

*Ananda Nilayams-24*

The Scheduled Castes Population in the state has increased from 74.28 lakhs in 2001 to 84.69 lakh in 2011, registering a growth of 14.01 percent. As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population forms 17.08 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and 79.98% of the Scheduled Caste people live in rural areas. Sex Ratio among the Scheduled Castes is 1007, which is higher than the state average of 996. The literacy rate among SCs was 64.47, lower than the State's Literacy rate of 67.41. SC population ranges from 7.68% in Visakhapatnam district to 23.19% in Prakasam district. Literacy rate among SCs ranges from 55.26% in Kurnool district to 71.43% in West Godavari district. SC enrollment ratio 82.29% and dropout rate was 39.64%.

### Educational programmes

#### Hostels

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.

The students studying from class III to X will be admitted in to these hostels in the ratio - SC: 70%, Christian

converts from SCs: 12%, ST:5%, BC:9% and Others: 4%. The amenities are provided to the students are: Diet with Rs.750/- per month per boarder upto class VII and Rs.850/- per month to the boarders from VIII to X , cosmetic charges in cash Rs.50/- per boy and Rs.55/- per girl per month upto class VII and Rs.75/- per month to the girls from VIII to X , hair cut charges @ Rs.12/- for boys of all classes per month, four pairs of dresses in a year, one carpet and one bedsheet, note books 5 to 18 as per class of the student, trunk box, plate and glass and sports material.

### Ananda Nilayams

At present 24 (18 boys and 6 girls) Ananda Nilayams are functioning in the State in 2016-17. 50% of the seats in Ananda nilayams are filled with orphan students and the remaining 50% with children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates in these Ananda nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social welfare hostels.

### Bio-Metric attendance

Bio-Metric attendance is implemented in 998 Hostels. Tablets will be supplied to all pre-metric hostels and college hostels, to implement the Bio-Metric attendance in all hostel students and staff.

### Residential quality education to hostel boarders

272 hostels were merged into social welfare residential schools, benefiting 13,592 students during 2016-17.

### Results

Out of the 15,045 students who appeared for SSC Examinations in March 2016; 13,680 students passed. The overall pass percentage is 90.93 as against the State average of 94.52.

### College Hostels

There are 285 College hostels (140 boys and 145 girls) functioning with an admitted strength of 27,990 students.

### Post-Matric scholarships

Post Matric scholarships are sanctioned to the SC students

whose family income does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs per annum. The process of sanction is made online from the financial year 2008-09. Aadhar cards for claims of Scholarship from the financial year 2013-14 and verification of the students is being done using Aadhar online authentication. an amount of Rs.598.72 crores is provided for 3.16 lakhs students upto Oct, 2016.

### Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Overseas Vidyanidhi

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible SC students for pursuing higher education to abroad. The selected SC students are sanctioned Rs.10.00 (5.00+5.00) lakhs grant in two installments. Selected students can study in USA, Canada, UK, Singapore, Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Denmark, Russia, China, Philippines and Kazakhstan. 61 students have been selected and assisted under this scheme and an amount of Rs.24.75 Crore was released during 2016-17 (up to October, 2016).

The Nodal Agency for SCSP has approved enhancement of grant from Rs.10.00 lakhs to Rs.20.00 lakhs per student during the meeting held on Sep, 2016.To consider the students to pursue 2nd PG in Foreign Universities, keeping in view the fact that such courses provide value addition and job opportunities. To consider 2nd child in a family also from the same family, keeping previous experience in view that the number of students applying for the scheme is low

### Skill Upgradation

To seek admission in reputed foreign universities, students have to obtain good scores in tests of English proficiency such as TOEFL & IELTS and in General Aptitude Tests such as GRE / GMAT or equivalent qualifying examinations for pursuing admissions into various Post Graduate Courses in reputed foreign universities and to equip the SC students with requisite skills by providing them the benefit of coaching in GRE / GMAT/ TOEFL / IELTS / etc., through reputed coaching institutions for obtaining higher scores, so that to get admission in reputed foreign universities, Govt is implementing the scheme of "Coaching to SC students for eligibility test

such as TOEFL/IELTS and GRE/GMAT and other for admissions in foreign universities. An amount of Rs.2.25 crore is provided during 2016-17, to train students, out of which Rs.1.68 has been released upto Oct, 2016.

Pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to SCs studying class V to X

The objective of the scheme is to support parents of SC children for education of their wards studying in classes V to X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition period from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized. During 2016-17(upto Oct, 2016) 1,10,043 scholarships were sanctioned and incurred an expenditure of Rs.37.20 crore.

### Best Available Schools schemes

Under this scheme, preference is given to the children of those belonging to the families of agricultural labourers, jogins, bonded labourers and orphans. Schools having high standard of education with high reputation for discipline like schools run by the missionaries will be selected under this scheme. 13106 students were benefitted incurring an expenditure of Rs.18.76 crore during the year 2016-17.

### Backlog vacancies.

Under this 3315 SC vacancies and 2306 ST vacancies are identified. Of which 2213 are filled by SCs and 1354 filled by STs.

1102 SCs, 952 STs vacancies are yet to be filled. Government have issued orders extending up to 31.03.2017 to fill up all the backlog vacancies

### PCR ACT, 1955 and POA ACT, 1989: Special sessions courts:

Government sanctioned 13 Special sessions courts in all districts of AP. The Special sessions courts are headed by Spl. Sessions Judges and assisted by Public Prosecutors functioning in the State to deal with the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs under POA Act, 1989 in the state. There are 1312 SC/ST Cases pending as against 1959 Cases registered during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Special Mobile Courts:

Government sanctioned 13 Special Mobile Courts in all the districts of A.P. The Special Mobile Courts were constituted for dealing with offences under PCR Act, 1955 in the State from 1978. The Mobile Courts are headed by First Class Judicial Magistrate and assisted by Asst. Public Prosecutor.

### Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of Atrocities:

Under Rule 14 & 15 of the POA Rules, the scheme of Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of Atrocities is entrusted to the State Government and issued orders enhancing the Relief and Rehabilitation amount fixing the monetary limits for each kind of atrocity depending on the nature of the loss sustained by the victims of atrocities and their dependents with effect from 14-4-2016 as per the amended POA rules, 1995. The expenditure on sanction of relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities was exempted from Treasury control.

### Rehabilitation of bonded labour

Rehabilitation of bonded labour is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 between the state and the centre. The A.P. Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation is rehabilitating the identified bonded labourers out of the Corporations funds initially with the help of District SC Co-operative Service Societies.

### Rehabilitation of Jogins

Economic Support Schemes with a unit cost of Rs.20,000/- per family has been implemented for rehabilitation of Jogins of which Rs.10,000/- is subsidy. The District SC Societies are implementing schemes for the benefit of Jogins through Bank Linked Schemes like Milch Cattle, Bullock carts and Kirana shops etc.

### Incentive award for inter-caste married couples:

Government have been encouraging Inter-Caste marriages for social integration and social reform with an objective of eradication of caste system in the society. Under this

scheme Govt. have increased the incentive award for inter-caste married couples from Rs.10,000/- to 50,000/-. The incentive award can be sanctioned to the couple where one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste.

### NTR Vidyonnathi

315 SC candidates were selected through an entrance exam conducted by the JNTU, Kakinada during the year 2015-2016 and they have allotted to five reputed institutions in the Country. (1) Brain Tree, Hyderabad (2) R.C Reddy IAS Study circle, Hyderabad (3) Sri Ram's IAS, New Delhi (4) Universal coaching centre, Bangalore (5) Dr. Lakshmaiah I.A.S Study Circle, Hyderabad. An amount of Rs.5.07 crores was released towards meeting the expenditure for implementation of NTR Vidyonnathi Scheme for the year 2015-16. 700 SC candidates were selected under this scheme for the year 2016-17. 500 SC candidates were sponsored to five Institutions for coaching for Civil Services examination to be conducted by the UPSC. An amount of Rs.14.00 Crs is allocated in Budget Provision 2016-17 for this scheme.

### Free Power to SC House holds:

The department pays electricity arrears and monthly bills of SC households living in SC housing colonies consuming 0-50 units per month. The amount payable shall be based on the actual demand consumer wise furnished by the DISCOMs. During 2016-17 (upto Oct.,2016) 10.33 lakh SC families were benefited and incurring expenditure of Rs.120.86 crores under this scheme.

### Scheduled Castes Sub Plan

The Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub Plan are designed for channelizing the flow of outlays and to benefit for the development of SC's & ST's at least in proportion to their population in the plans with an objective to bridge the gaps in development indicators between the general population and SC's and ST's. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.5844.52 crores expenditure incurred under this scheme. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.8724.26 Crores allocated and Rs.4023.42 Crores expenditure incurred (Upto October, 2016).

## Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd

The main objective of A.P. Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd is to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets to the poor belonging to Scheduled Caste households for social and economic development.

The Corporation mainly prepare plans, promote and take up economic assistance programs in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Procession, Supply and Storage of Agriculture Products, Small Scale Industry, Cottage Industry, Trade, Business or any other activity which enables Scheduled Castes members to earn a better living and improve their standard of living. Special emphasis is on vulnerable sections like scavengers / safai karamcharis, bonded labour, flayers & tanners, jogins. All these schemes are implemented with loan tie up from the banks towards providing skills for enhancement of opportunities for wage employment and self employment.

Under SC Action Plans an amount of Rs.1001.06 crore was provided towards financial assistance for the benefit of 76,426 SC beneficiaries for the year 2015-16. An amount of Rs.1252.10 crore is allocated for the benefit of 91,279 SC beneficiaries for the year 2016-17.

## Implementation of Schemes - Special Central Assistance

Government of India is providing funds under Special Central Assistance to the State Government for taking up schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and the funds are utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items. An amount of Rs.37.02 crore was allocated under Special Central Assistance.

## Enhancement of Subsidy

The Government have enhanced the subsidy component for economic support schemes and the subsidy component is 60% or Rs 1.00 lakh (whichever less) in case of the self-employment schemes.

## E-payments

The Government have issued orders to all welfare departments, government corporations and participating banks to implement the bank-linked subsidy schemes through e-payment system of direct release of subsidy to beneficiaries' loan account from the head office, avoiding all the intermediary levels.

## Innovative activities Vulnerable Groups

Providing financial assistance with 100% Grant to vulnerable groups like Leather workers (F&T / Cobblers), Safai Karamcharies (families involved in sanitation work), Manual scavengers (Fresh cases), Jogins, Bonded Laborers / Atrocity Victims and Surrendered extremists with an amount of Rs 7.70 Cr. for the benefit of 770 beneficiaries.

## Minor Irrigation

Providing irrigation facilities like bore wells, submergible pump sets to the lands of poor scheduled castes families to take out their livelihood with a total outlay of Rs 18.21 Cr for the benefit of 3072 beneficiaries with 90% subsidy.

## Land Development

Land Development scheme is being taken up in assigned, lands which were not covered by DWMA with an amount of Rs.4.82 Cr. to cover 4815.00 acres of land.

## Land Purchase Scheme

Social Welfare Empowerment & Tribal Welfare Empowerment has taken a conscious decision to implement the land purchase scheme for Elimination of Rural Poverty with a systemic approach to reduce the incidence of poverty among poor persons in the State. The main objective of this scheme is to empower the poor Agricultural Scheduled Caste Women in the society by providing means of livelihood as well as economic security. An amount of Rs 102.00 crores is provided under SCAP for the year 2016-17 for benefit of 840 SC families for purchase an extent of 1860.00 acres of Agriculture land.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Chandranna Cheyutha

- to encourage skill development for SC youth by providing employability linked training programs.
- to encourage standardization in the certification process and initiate a process of creating a registry of skills
- Enable and mobilize a large number of SC youth in the state to take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood.

Around 30,023 SC Youth in the state with an cost of Rs.162.94 crore were benefited under this programme.

### **National Scheduled Caste & Finance Development Corporation & National Safai Karamcharis & Finance Development Corporation**

The broad objective is to enable easy access to credit for SC educated un-employed poor youth belonging to SCs at cheaper rate of interest for self employment units and to identify entrepreneurial capabilities among them. With a view to encourage SC educated youth, the APSCCFC has revived the self employment programmes with the loan assistance from NSFDC during the year 2016-17. An amount of Rs 42.99 crore sanctioned for the benefit of 884 beneficiaries for the year 2016-17. An amount of Rs 20.74 crore. sanctioned for the benefit of 468 beneficiaries under SCAP 2016-17 upto Oct, 2016.

## Tribal Welfare

*ST population to total population (2011 Census)-5.53%*

*Literacy Rate (2011 census)-48.83%*

*Residential schools- 80*

*Ashram Schools-391*

*Hostels-139*

*Total Enrolment -1,05,246*

*SSC Pass %-90.87*

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.58 lakh constituting about 5.53% of the total population of the State. The scheduled areas extends over 14,132.56 sq.kms which is about 8.82% of total area of the State with 5,318 villages spread in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. There are 34 ST communities living in the State. Of the 27.58 lakh tribal population, 10.54 lakh are found in the above mentioned 5 districts. The ST literacy rate is 48.83% (Female 39.40, Male 58.37). Government accorded high priority for development of tribals. Major focus is on education, health, skill development and creation of social infrastructure including road connectivity and supply of drinking water in inaccessible tribal areas.

### Important Goals

A perspective plan is prepared envisaging 3 broad aims translated into 19 goals in tune with the MDGs and SDGs. Project based with 81 ongoing and new projects in the areas of infrastructure development including housing Schemes benefitting individuals for poverty alleviation and social empowerment with an estimated cost of Rs.23766.98 crore for 7 year period.

### Other Livelihood Promotion activities:





Promoting potato cultivation in Paderu and Seethampeta and also taking up Apple cultivation with (100) farmers by introducing low chill varieties of apple in Paderu and Rampachodavaram. Beside this, some trials are being taken up on other temperate fruit crops plums and pears and Japanese permissions in Paderu Agency area to evaluate the feasibility.

### Residential Education

Government converting 50 Tribal welfare Hostels in Non Scheduled area into 50 TW Residential Schools. 30 Hostels were converted into Residential Schools in Non Scheduled area. These 80 Residential schools were started functioning with a strength of 5708 from class 3rd to 5th. Converting 30 TW Hostels into Ashram Schools in Scheduled Area with a Strength of 4525.

### Quality Initiative under Education:

There are 391 Ashram Schools, 134 Hostels, 5 IWCH (including merged Mandal) and 98,869 students have been enrolled so far. An amount of Rs.1570.53 Cr is provided in Budget for 2016-17 towards Diet and other maintenance charges. 6377 ST students are admitted in 63 Best Available Schools for the year 2016-17.

### Economic Support Schemes:

It is proposed to cover 5242 beneficiaries for effective implementation of the Economic Support Schemes. Under this scheme, selected ST beneficiary / ST group will be provided financial assistance 60% to 90% of the unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh for creation of livelihood activities. Beneficiaries' registration is done through Online Beneficiary Management & Monitoring System (OBMMS). An amount of Rs.43.50 crores allocated towards providing financial assistance to 5242 ST families.

### Skill Development:

Under this programme 9098 ST youth are provided training for skill up gradation including Direct Placements. So far 2276 were placed in private employment. 3230 placed through Direct placements. 1363 trained for formal employment. Apart from this 1720 are under training. 50 Entrepreneur Development programme through NI-

MSME & DICCI as a pilot and subsequently it will be scaled up so far to ensure better access for stand up India programme. Aspiration training infrastructure was created by consulting (28) Youth Training Centers which are facilitating as skill development centers of Excellence. MoU between Tribal Welfare Department (TRICOR) and AP State Skill Development Center (APSSDC) is entered for providing skill up gradation trainings for employability of ST youth. Pre – training orientation, Bavitha Campaigns are being organized which is to mobilize ST youth, Career guidance and counseling. Job melas / direct placement drives are being organized for placement to the skilled youth. Training in 42 skill sectors in 96 trades working with 62 training partners, are being offered to ST youth from the YTC's and Pool Training Centers, NAC & CIPET etc.

### Coffee Project:



Total cost of project is Rs.526.16 Crores and subsidy from Coffee Board is Rs.160.36 Crores. Subsidy from TSP is Rs.364.00 Crores. Beneficiary Contribution is Rs.1.79 Crores. Duration of the project is 2015-16 to 2024-25 ((7+3 years maintenance). 10000 acres of new coffee plantation completed. 15000 acres of rejuvenation / consolidation was also completed. 11751 acres of new shade plantation completed so far. 1403 MTs of raw coffee pooled and marketed by GCC during 2015-16 season and the Farmers got Rs.69 /- kg for cherry (72% incremental price over the local market price) and Rs.156 /- kg for parchment (95% incremental price over the local market price). Promoting wet pulping as part of quality improvement through promoting parchment coffee. 727 Baby Pulpers were supplied for primary processing in 2015-16. 1000 Baby Pulpers targeted for 2016-17, of which 600 Pulpers have already been supplied. Consumption loan to Coffee farmers

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

to avoid private lending through GCC is also provided to ensure optimum utilization of market intervention of GCC.

### Infrastructure Works

During the year 2016-17, it is proposed to provide basic infrastructure facilities like connectivity to unconnected habitations, PHC's, Sub centers, GCC godowns to tribal habitations and accommodation and drinking water & sanitation facilities to Tribal Welfare educational institutions under EI grant in agency area wherever necessary. An amount of Rs.145.00 Crores is allocated for 606 works to provide infrastructure in tribal areas during the year 2016-17 and 182 works are completed.



An amount of Rs.7.50 crore is allocated for taking up 20 road works under NABARD, ST habitations connected with benefiting of a population 43836 with a cost of Rs.39.65 crore.



Additional accommodation is provided for 1.06 lakh ST boarders with a cost Rs.322.70 crores. Various institutions like PHC's, Sub centers, CHNCs, GCC depots provided with government accommodation with a cost of Rs.86.74 crores.

### Post – Matric Scholarships

The Government has allotted a budget provision of Rs.120.00 Crores. for providing scholarships to benefit 66,000 ST students for the year 2016-17. Student's registration for sanction of Scholarships through online.

### IT Initiatives

To enhance service delivery systems to reach up to the last mile taken up through e-Hostels, e-pass, web-portals etc., Biometric attendance implemented in all districts by A.P.Online. Financial accounting system introduced in TRICOR & Gurukulam. Online monitoring of Post Matric, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Corporate Colleges, BAS schemes, NTR Vidyonnati, Giriputrika Kalyana Yojana Schemes. Student academic & Attendance monitoring system introduced in Gurukulam.

### Gurukulam

Gurukulam has secured 4 seats in IITs, 11 seats in NITs and 8 seats in AIPVT during 2016-17. 60 students got seats in reputed Engineering Colleges.

### Results during 2015-16

90.87 pass % (92.41 state average) pass in SSC 2016 with Gr.-A 54% in 2016 against 16% in 2015. 88.83% pass (State Avg. 73.78%) in Intermediate and 6 Colleges got 100% results. 4th, 5th and (two) 11th ranks Government Jr. Intermediate.

### Alluri Seetha Ramaraju Museum



Foundation stone laid for the museum in the four acres of land in Visakhapatnam on 03.07.2015. Rs.25.00 crore sanctioned for the Museum. Expert group constituted for collection and finalization of artifacts. 3 to 4 galleries exclusively for 3D digital art based on tribal themes through global tender. The plans and structure of designs are under finalization. Proposed date of completion is 31.07.2018.

### Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) Ltd.

GCC has procured Rs.639.66 lakhs worth of Minor forest produce and agricultural produce, supplied Rs.1320.14 lakhs of essential commodities and Rs.2759.89 lakhs worth domestic requirements through GCC owned DR depots (Fair price shops). GCC obtained organic certification for 13MF products and launched sale of organic products in Retail Market.

### Important Activities

#### Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to enact AP SCSP and TSP Act, 2013 to provide legal backing for allocation, expenditure and monitoring of TSP. Nodal Agency Meetings are being conducted regularly. An amount of Rs.618.42 crores is allocated to the department and Rs.445.71 crore was released towards educational programs. For implementation of welfare programs an amount of Rs.1904.48 crore is allotted under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to various line departments and an amount of Rs.1711.08 crore is incurred expenditure by the 42 line departments covering 173 schemes.

Providing quality education to ST Students, committed to implement TSP in true letter and spirit, providing safe drinking water to all ST habitations, providing connectivity to unconnected villages, electrification of un electrified ST Habitations, Empowering building and skill up gradation of ST youth and committed towards gender empowerment by providing necessary support in education, Health improvement, income Generation, Capacity building and Skill up gradation.

### Giriputrika Kalyana Padhakam

Government issued orders for sanctioning new scheme “Giriputrika Kalyana Padhakam”. The scheme was effective from 1.04.2015. The aim of the scheme is to extend the financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- to tribal girls at the time of their marriage with a view to alleviate financial difficulties to celebrate marriage in the families of Scheduled Tribes in the state. 1017 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme during the year 2015-16. So far, 463 beneficiaries availed benefit as against online registrations of 2290 during 2016-17 up to Nov 2016.

## Minorities Welfare

As a secular country, the Government’s endeavour has always been to ensure progress to all population, including the Minorities. Several schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure up-liftment of Minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. Development of Minorities requires attention from several angles. The minority population is mostly urban-based. A large segment of the Minority population is below poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic support schemes has also been very low.

### Minorities Welfare

The primary objective of the department is socio economic development and educational advancement of minorities in the state. The department has taken up various schemes for improvement in livelihoods, educational upliftment and imparting training for enhancing employment opportunities for the minorities.

### Scholarships:

Government is providing Scholarships both MTF and RTF to the Post Matric Students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Postgraduation, M.Phil, Ph.D, diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., Professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. 1,11,363 students applied online and still registration is going on.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

RTF of Rs.141.46 Crore and MTF of Rs.32.24 Crore has been sanctioned to 103087 students during 2015-16.

52349 students have been sanctioned RTF of Rs.32.30 Crore and MTF of Rs.17.37 Crore for the year 2016-17 (upto October 2016).

### Dulhan Scheme:

Government introduced Dulhan Scheme for socio economic development of poor Minorities girls for BPL families. An amount of Rs.44.77 lakh was released towards for implementation of Dulhan Scheme in the state in the year 2016-17 (upto Nov, 2016.)

### Minorities Welfare Hostels:

There are 06 Prematric Minorities Hostels and 09 Post matric Hostels are functioning aiming the educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. Rs.1.50 crore have been released to all the Districts for maintenance of Minorities Welfare Hostels upto Nov 2016.

### Residential Schools:

There are 6 Residential schools in the state aiming the educational and social development in Minority students with residential amenity. An amount of Rs.3.75 crore have been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the state upto Nov, 2016.

### The Multi Sectoral Development Program:

MsDP funds have been released to the 4 Districts viz., Ananthapuramu, Guntur, Kurnool and YSR district for implementation of the Scheme. The works are under progress.

### APSMFC

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation (APSMFC) Limited encourages the socio economic development of weaker sections of Minorities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis, educational development skill upgradation through training developing confidence among Minorities of being

important stakeholders in nation buildings. Assistance is provided through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy component under economic assistance for setting up business, industry, service, agriculture and allied viable activities and grant in aid for welfare schemes.

### Schemes

#### Subsidy for Bankable Scheme

The scheme is being implemented for minorities to setup viable Self-employment scheme. During the financial year 2015-16, 10,735 persons were benefitted with an amount of Rs.3927.95 lakh. During the year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.5040.00 lakh released under the scheme. The selection process is under process.

#### Tatkal Scheme

Minority women particularly widows, divorcees, destitute, orphans, physically challenged and victims of any atrocities will be assisted under this scheme. Under this scheme petty loans upto Rs.20,000/- will be given. Out of which 75% of unit cost (maximum upto Rs.15,000/-) subsidy will be provided by the Corporation and the remaining 25% will be the Bank loan. During the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.17.55 lakh utilized to assist 118 beneficiaries.

#### Small Loan Scheme

Provide Small Loans from State Government funds with Bank linkage, upto Rs.20,000/- to poor needy persons looking for small assistance. Under Small Loan Scheme during the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs.237.45 lakh utilized to assist 1601 beneficiaries.

#### Adarana Scheme

This Scheme is introduced to empowering Minority Artisans by providing improved hand tools, power tools and equipment etc., Under this Scheme Loans upto Rs.25,000/- will be given. During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs.87.83 lakh utilized and assisted 527 beneficiaries.

#### Dukan-Makan

The Government of Andhra Pradesh revived Dukan-Makan Scheme for welfare of Minorities during the year 2015-16. The Joint Meeting of Minorities Welfare is proposed in consultation with Housing Department to

finalize the Unit Cost and the modalities for implementation of Scheme. It is proposed to implement the Scheme during the year 2016-17 with revised Unit Cost.

### Training & Employment and placement

The main objective of the scheme is to improve the technical skills under various traded and to create self employment among the educated unemployed youth in Minority communities. The training is being given on Electronic, Automobile, IT & ITES, Banking, Construction, Beauty Culture & Hair Therapy, Health & Medical, Retail, Manufacturing, Textile, Hospitality, Electrical, Education, Police recruitment, Job Melas, Pre recruitment coaching for competitive exams etc.,

### Empanelment of Training Partners

The placement linked training programme shall be organized with the Training partners empanelled with REEMAP/ EGMM/ MEPMA/ any Government Organisation with whom the V.C. & MD, APSMFC will enter into MoU at State level. During the Training Period Stipend of Rs.500/- per month will be paid to the eligible trainees. During the year 2016-17 Police pre recruitment training already commenced. 333 candidates. During the year 2016-17 the Corporation is planning to conduct highend training programmes for the benefit of B.Tech, M.Tech and M.C.A. unemployed candidates. A Minorities Job Mela was organized at Vijayawada on 5th June, 2016 in which 507 candidates were selected by the participated companies. Another Job Mela was organized at Nellore on 06-11-2016. wherein about 800 unemployed Minorities will be providing jobs.

### Law Graduates Scheme:

Training & Employment Corporation is implementing Minority Law Graduate Scheme for the benefit of Law Graduates to undergo Training in Administration of Justice under Public Prosecutor / Government Pleader for a period of 3 three years. During the year 2015-16, 23 Law Graduates were selected being trained under GP/PP at District level. During the year 2016-17, 25 candidates have been selected for Law graduate training programme against the target of 65 candidates.

### Financial Assistance to Minority Law graduates:

Law graduates training scheme is extended to Minorities in which Minority Law graduates to undergo Training in Administration of Justice. During the period, every Minority Law Graduate shall be paid a stipend of Rs.1,000/- per month uniformly for all 3 years, an amount of Rs.6,000/- towards purchase of Books and Furniture as one time grant in the 1st year. An amount of Rs.2,000/- per annum will be sanctioned to the candidate under training for Administration of Justice, for attending seminars, workshops, symposiums etc., that enhances advocacy skills of the candidate and enrollment fee of Rs.585/- and wherein the enrollment fee will be reimbursed to them. During the year 2015-16, 26 law graduates were trained in administration of justice.

### Central Government Schemes: Pre Matric Scholarships:

Pre Matric Scholarships will be sanctioned to the Minority Students pursuing studies in a Government or private School from Class I to X whose parent / Guardians income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh per annum and students must secured not less than 50%marks in the previous final examination.

An amount of Rs.3637.78 lakh released under pre Matric Scholarships to 156732 students for the year 2015-16. 2,05,899 students applied so far for the year 2016-17.

### Post Matric Scholarships:

Post Matric Scholarships will be sanctioned to the Minority Students pursuing studies in a Government or private colleges from Intermediate, Technical and vocational courses in Industrial Training Institutes. During the year 2015-16, 15233 students applied and 10616 students sanctioned an amount of Rs.897.64 lakh released under Post Matric Scholarships. During the year 2016-17, 19,932 students applied so far.

### Merit-cum-Means Scholarships:

Merit-cum-Means Scholarships will be sanctioned to the

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Minority Students pursuing studies in a Government or private colleges in Professional Courses (B.Tech, M.Tech, B.Pharmacy, M.B.B.S., M.B.A. M.C.A etc). During the year 2015-16, 1557 students applied and 1161 students sanctioned an amount of Rs.318.04 lakh released During the year 2016-17, 1,540 students applied as on Nov, 2016.

### AP State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation

Government has been in the forefront in implementing Welfare Schemes for the Christian Minorities. Many new initiatives brought out such as Christian Bhavan, Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem, Financial Assistance to Self Employment Schemes, Grant in Aid to Churches and Church run Institutions, Scholarships, Trainings for Unemployed, Coaching Programmes, Training for Christian Minority Law Graduates, Dulhan etc., are implemented throughout the state.

During the FY 2016-17, Rs.56.60 Crore budget allotted exclusively for the AP State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation.

### Highlights and Progress of APSCMFC till date:

**Christian Bhavan:** Government allotted Ac.2.00 land for the construction of Christian Bhavan with a budget of Rs.10.00 Crore. Out of which Rs.3.00 Crore was released to the District Collector, Guntur for executing the works.

**Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem:** Government revived the scheme of Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem and provided a budget of Rs.5.00 crore during the FY 2016-17 for providing financial assistance to 2500 Pilgrims. First Batch of 48 pilgrims was sent on 04.10.2016.

**Taxi Subsidy Scheme:** Under Economic Support Scheme, Government issued orders for distribution of 150 Cars to eligible Christian Minorities in Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari districts @ 50 per district. Rs.1.50 Lakh shall be the subsidy from Corporation. 20% on On-Road price shall be the beneficiary contribution and balance amount shall be the Bank Loan.

**District Level High Tea Programmes:** The budget for conducting of High Tea Programme at District Head Quarters is enhanced to Rs.50000/- from Rs.30000/- per district.

**Distribution of Sewing Machines:** Under Training, Employment and Placement Scheme, training is provided to Christian Minority women in Basic Sewing Machine Course. The candidates who completed the training and cleared the Assessment test conducted by the Third Party Agency are provided with Sewing Machine. 540 Christian Minority Women are undergoing training under the scheme.

**Chandranna Christmas Kanuka:** Government provided basic commodities to 1,00,000 poor Christians during the Christmas season as Chandranna Christmas Kanuka .

### Schemes & Activities of the Corporation

#### Subsidy for Bank Linked Income Generated Schemes (Economic Support Scheme):

The scheme is for individuals who desires to setup self-employment activities where the maximum unit cost is up to Rs.2,50,000/-. The Corporation provides a subsidy @ 50% of the total unit subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-. 994 persons were benefitted under this scheme for the year 2015-16.

#### Training and Employment

APSCMFC offers intensive training programmes to create gainful employment opportunities for the Unemployed Christian youth. APSCMFC offers industry specific training across sectors including IT and ITES, Hotel Management, Retail, Engineering etc., at exclusive skills centres through multimedia content. The unique skill delivery process begins with the identification of jobs and ends with the placement of trained youth in various sectors.

Scheme of training for Christian (Minority) Law Graduates in Administration of Justice is intended to prepare Law Graduates to practice as Advocates.26 candidates were trained per year. During 2016-17 18 were benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.8.28 Lakh.

46 members were benefitted under free coaching for competitive exams programme during 2016-17.

## Centre for Educational Development of Minorities

CEDM has located at Kurnool, Guntur and Visakhapatnam and implementing three major state government sponsored projects.

A. An integrated project on improving classroom performance of minority school children:

- Provides special free coaching in core subjects of Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Biology, English and Telugu / Social Studies to X class Urdu / Telugu medium minority students at 60 centres in 9 districts of the State viz., Anthapuramu, Chittoor, Guntur, YSR, Krishna, Kurnool, SPSNellore, Prakasam and Visakhapatnam and 4000 beneficiaries were benefitted under this scheme
- Providing 5000 free workbooks and question banks to X class Urdu medium coaching and non-coaching students in all districts. The pass percentage of coaching students in SSC-2016 is 95%.

B. A comprehensive project for improving participation and performance of minority candidates in competitive entrance examinations:

Free Coaching and study material given to 1904 students seeking admission to courses like POLYCET, DEECET, EAMCET, ICET, EdCET, etc. in Hyderabad and other minority concentrated districts of AP.

C. Chamak Scheme: Free coaching to minorities for job oriented competitive examinations

Provides free coaching to job-oriented competitive examinations like. UPSC Civil Services (Prelims), APPSC Group I, II & IV examinations, NET, DSC, APTET, VRO/VRA, Police recruitment, Banking services, etc. 516 persons were benefitted under this scheme. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been released for implementation of the above schemes for the year 2016-17.

## A.P. State Haj Committee

The AP State Haj Committee is constituted for making arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage of Muslims. The AP State Haj Committee makes arrangements for Muslims Haj pilgrimage right from the processing of Haj applications forms, to returning from Saudi Arabia. It imparts Haj training, arranges Meningitis Vaccine, provides Haj Guide books in Urdu and Telugu, makes arrangements for the departure and arrival at Haj camp embarkation point etc., from the point of exit to Saudi Arabia and other activities for the benefit of Haj pilgrims. An amount of Rs.2.00 crore was provided as grant-in-aid to the Haj Committee during the year 2016-17, 2117 pilgrims proceeded Haj during the year 2016.

## Khadimul Hujjaj

Every year the AP State Haj Committee deputs the Khadimul Hujjaj (Haj Volunteers) to assist Haj Pilgrims in Makkah Mukarramah and Madina Munawwarah. 8 Volunteers were deputed in 2016.

## Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board

The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.1150.00 Lakh in the year 2016-17 for construction, repairs to Mosques, Edgahs, Dargahs, Ashoor Khanas (Peerla chavidi) and compound walls to Muslim Burial Grounds etc. and benefited (1500) Waqf Institutions. Under Protection of Right and Divorce Act, 1986 an amount of Rs.100.00 Lakh was allocated and benefited to 75 Muslim Divorced Women.

Rs.500.00 Lakh (Rupees Five Crore Only) has been allocated for the year 2016-17 by making about (10) Shopping Complexes on lands attached to Waqf Institutions.

An amount of Rs.250.00 Lakh was allocated for the year 2016-17 to utilize for payment of legal fees to Standing Councils representing in various cases of Waqf Tribunal and District Courts for protection of Waqf properties.

Rs.2400.00 Lakh was allocated for the year 2016-17 approximately to be benefited to Incentive to Imam and Mouzans in (2500) Masjids.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Urdu Academy

The area of activity of the Urdu Academy is limited to the literary activities such as extending financial assistance for holding Seminars, Mushairas etc., to Urdu Organisations and agencies; and publishes Urdu Manuscripts written by Urdu Poets, Writers and Linguists. Basically Urdu Academy's functioning, its schemes & projects are meant for the promotion & protection of Urdu Language & Literature and is nothing to do with the minorities & its activities are basically literary & academic in nature and pertaining to the welfare.

## Preserving/promotion of Urdu language

Urdu Academy is implementing the Schemes viz., financial assistance to publication of urdu manuscripts, urdu libraries in shape of books, urdu news agencies, urdu periodicals, urdu writers & journalists, printing of urdu books, urdu voluntary organisations, urdu teaching & learning programmes, maqdoom award, life time achievement award, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad National Award, best urdu teachers award, best urdu students award, awards on printed urdu books, printing of rare urdu books, urdu text books, Qaumi Zaban ( monthly magazine of Urdu Academy), providing infrastructure facilities to urdu schools. Providing financial aid to reporters of electronic channels and cable TVs. An amount of Rs.1500 lakh was sanctioned to implement the above schemes during 2016-17.

## Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Award and Makhdoom Award:

The A.P. Urdu Academy has instituted a National Award of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad comprises of a Cash Prize of Rs.1.25 lakh once in every year and Makhdoom Award is a prestigious National Award carries a Cash Prize of Rs.1.00 lakh given once in every year.

## Vocational training in urdu computer education

The Urdu Academy is maintaining 36 Computer Training Centres and 36 Urdu Libraries. The duration of course is 6 months. The intake capacity of each of computer centre is 70 students.

## Construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shadikhanas

Urdu Academy has been releasing Rs.12.00 crores for construction urdu/completion Urdu Ghar-cum-Shadikhanas at various places.

## Youth Services

Youth Welfare schemes are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth. The department organized youth festivals at Divisional, District and State Level, National Youth Week Celebrations including Tribal & Multi-Cultural Youth Festivals, youth exchange programmes, celebrations of National importance days are being organized with coordination of other departments.

### New Initiatives:

Organised Inter District Inter-State and International Youth Exchange programmes. Promotion of adventure activities among youth belonging to State of A.P. like:

- (a) Mission Everest- "AP Youth on the top of the world"
- (b) Adventure activities in Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Financial assistance to youth for undergoing courses in adventure activities,
- (d) Cash Award for outstanding achievement in adventure activities

Construction of Yuva Bhavans - Youth Empowerment Centres in all Districts, distribution of sports material to Youth clubs/ Associations, Self-defence training programme to women, Disaster Management and First-Aid, State Youth Awards for best youth and youth organisations, youth innovation & entrepreneurship - future star awards youth conclave awareness and sensitization programmes on various topics of social, economic, health, environmental issues.

## Achievements during 2016-17

### Youth Festivals:

The Youth Festivals were conducted in all the Divisions in the state. State Level Youth festival was celebrated in Visakhapatnam on 23rd & 24th December, 2016. The 1st



prize winners of State Youth Festival will be sent to Rohtak, Haryana State to participate and compete in National Youth Festival. An amount of Rs.50,000/• per division and Rs.1.00lakh per district is sanctioned towards conduct of these festivals.

### Yuva Bhavans-Youth Empowerment Centres:

Yuva Bhavan is a novel idea which is conceptualized by the Department of Youth Services to undertake activities aimed at empowerment of youth in region. Yuva Bhavans will be the Hub of all activities related to Youth welfare and Empowerment at District level. The centre will have facilities for recreation, counseling, E-library and computer lab with internet, a place for conducting various youth forums, seminars, workshops on youth related issues.

The District administration is being identified and alienate 2.00 acres of land to the department at their respective district headquarters for construction of Yuva Bhavans at a cost of Rs.5.00 Crores each.

### Mission Everest

Proposed to conduct various Youth Welfare Schemes / Programmes during the current financial year 2016-17. Among the programmes, sending of A.P. Contingent to Mount Everest is one of them.

This adventurous programme is to instill a sense of confidence and achievement in hearts of youth especially from under privileged masses and to pitch the State of Andhra Pradesh on to the Global Adventure Map. Preliminary physical tests were conducted at District Level among the youth in two phases. 121 candidates were imparted training at 'Kethanakonda' of Krishna District in mountaineering, trekking and rappelling. In the 3rd phase, a team of 25 youth (23) men and (2) women were selected and sent to Sikkim, Himalayas for professional mountaineering training. A team of (24) youth has successfully climbed Mt BC Roy (18000 ft) peak on 9th December, 2016. It is for the first time in the history of South India, a team of 24 youth has successfully reached 19000 ft high mountain. Selected team of 9 youth will be trained

in advanced techniques of climbing and safety equipment and given physical endurance training in extreme cold and weather conditions by taking them to another expedition of Himalayas. 5 best performed youth will be taken for expedition of Mount Everest around April/May, 2017.

### Pre- Recruitment training for enrolment of candidates in Indian Army in different categories

A pre-recruitment training programme was organized in Kadapa, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore and Guntur district at Guntur for enrolling more number of youth of Andhra Pradesh in Indian Army. During this training 1179 youth were trained. The said training programme was organized in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts at Kakinada of East Godavari District from 5th to 15th, October, The recruitment rally was held at Guntur for recruitment in different categories like Soldier (Gen), Soldier (Tech), Soldier(Clerk) in Indian Army. 1892 youth were trained in physical tests as well as for written examination.

### Pre- recruitment training for enrolment of candidates in Indian Air Force in different categories:

A pre-recruitment training programme was organized in Kadapa, Ananthapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Nellore and Prakasam districts for enrolling more number of youth of Andhra Pradesh in Indian Air Force. The recruitment rally was held at Kadapa in the month of September from September 2016 for the recruitment in different categories in Indian Air Force. During this training 1741 youth were trained in physical tests as well as for written examination.

### Formation/Rejuvenation of Youth Clubs:

About 3500 youth clubs, out of which, 683 youth clubs are active in the districts. Efforts have been made to revive the dormant groups and form new groups by conducting awareness programmes every month in every nook and corner of the district.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Sports material to Youth Clubs:

Issuing of sports material to the youth and material will be distributed as per the choice given by the Youth Organisations/Clubs all over the State.

### Disaster Management Training Programme:

Disaster Management Training Programme was conducted in all the districts in coordination with Indian Red Cross Society, wherein 2092 youth were given 4 days free training in subjects like disaster management, first aid, psycho social care, public health in emergencies, search and rescue, health hygiene and sanitation, climate change etc.

### Inter-District Youth Exchange Programme:

On pilot basis, an Inter-District Youth Exchange Programme was conducted with 30 members from the districts of Krishna, Prakasam, Guntur, Nellore, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam from 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> May at Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam in coordination with Nehru Yuva Kendra authorities.

### Other Activities:

a) National Youth Week Celebrations are proposed to be organised in all the districts commemorating the birthday of Swami Vivekananda on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. The weeklong celebrations consist various programmes like workshops, seminars, Essay writing, Quiz competitions etc. Felicitation to best youth/youth clubs/organizations/young artists / sports persons/poets reflecting the culture and heritage of Andhra Pradesh in all fronts with festive outlook and fervor. An amount of Rs.50,000 per district has been sanctioned towards conduct of Youth Week Celebrations.

## Housing

Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in implementing of "Housing for all" that proposes to further the objectives of National housing policy of "Shelter for all" and is committed to make "Housing for all" with adequate amenities.

APHCL acts as a Techno Financing Agency in shelter delivery in rural and urban areas by encouraging construction of houses through self-help and mutual help basis. It also encourages community participation in the construction of houses.

APSHCL encourages production and usage of cost effective and eco-friendly materials by beneficiaries to meet the demand of building materials and also minimize cost of construction. 49 Nirmithi Kendras / Sub Nirmithi Kendras were established all over the State for spreading awareness about the use of such materials and technologies. Building components such as sand cement blocks, Fla-G Blocks, pre-cast door & window frames, cement Jallies, RCC rafters etc., have been produced and utilized for the housing program taken up by the corporation so far.

APSHCL is the executing agency for taking up urban houses in all the municipalities under the centrally sponsored PMAY-HFA(U) –BLC scheme besides taking up IHSDP scheme and few BSUP projects along with local bodies under JNNURM.

Under IHSDP 24,194 houses were sanctioned with a project cost of Rs.387.77 Crore out of which, 21,006 houses were completed with an expenditure of Rs.339.84 Crore. Under BSUP 10,903 houses were sanctioned with a project cost of 301.84 Crore out of which 10,087 houses were completed with an expenditure of Rs.231.71 Crore.

### Weaker Section Housing Programme

56,68,370 houses have been completed up to Feb, 2017 comprising 51,68,249 in rural areas and 5,00,121 in urban areas under Weaker Section Housing Programme since 1993-94. District wise and Year wise details of houses constructed during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) are given in Annexures 8.18 and 8.19.

### Action Plan for 2016-17 (Rural Housing) NTR Rural Housing

APSHCL has taken up 2.00 lakh houses under NTR Rural housing programme dovetailing with MGNREGS during 2016-17 with a unit cost of Rs.1,50,000 per each house with a project cost of Rs.3000.00 crore.

### NTR Rural Housing(Gramin)

APSHCL has taken up 72,885 lakh houses under NTR Rural housing (Gramin) programme dovetailing with PMAY-G and MGNREGS during 2016-17 with a unit cost of Rs.2,00,000/- per each house with a project cost of Rs.1457.70 crore.

### NTR Upgradation

Rs.150.00 crore was sanctioned for taking up repairs to houses constructed prior to 2004 to make them habitable with a maximum financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per house.

### NTR Urban Housing: BLC

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

### AP Housing Board

A.P. Housing Board has extended its activities to the district headquarters and other urban areas in the districts. The main objective of establishing the A.P. Housing Board is to provide housing accommodation to the needy people at an affordable price, recover the cost from the allottees.

The board has so far constructed 24982 houses / flats at a cost of about Rs.500 Crore. Besides construction of houses/flats, Board has also provided 1296 developed plots under sites and services schemes at several places so as to facilitate allottees to have the houses/ flats of their choice. The district wise details of houses constructed up to 2016-17 up to Nov 2016 are given in Annexure 8.20.

### Ongoing Schemes and New projects

The APHB is taking up 5 projects comprising 576 houses of different categories with a project cost of Rs.167.95 crore in various districts. Works are in progress and the same are at different levels in different locations are shown in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23: Status of the Projects

Sl No	Location	HIG	MIG-II	MIG-I	Total	Progress	Project Cost (Rs. In crore)
KRISHNA District							
1	Machilipatnam	0	30	2	32	46.93%	5.82
2.	Bhavanipuram	0	65	0	65	27.33%	16.35
3.	Bhavanipuram (spl Scheme)	0	0	90	90	22.00%	13.35
KURNOOL District							
4.	Johrapuram Ph-III	26	91	60	177	87.00%	21.32
VISAKHAPATNAM							
5.	Paradesipalem	73	13	126	212	32.00%	111.11
	TOTAL	99	199	278	576		167.95

Source: AP Housing Board

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Special Schemes

Special Schemes are also being taken up for Class- IV Government employees, Organised Industrial Workers, Employees under Shops and Establishments and construction workers etc., under Hire Purchase Scheme. As per demand received at Bhavanipuram, Vijayawada, 90 flats were taken up, the work is under progress and it will be completed by 15-06-2017.

## Rajiv Gruhakalpa Scheme

The APHB has taken up 4240 units in Tadepalligudem (W.Godavari), Guntur, Tenali Nellore Kadapa Adoni (Kurnool) districts of the state with a project cost of Rs.59.95 crore and all the works are completed.

# Public Health & Municipal Engineering

## Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

The Department is dealing investigation, design, preparation of estimates and plans and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in all 110 Municipalities including 13 Municipal Corporations.

Water Supply Improvements Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with National Standards. In addition the technical control over all Engineering Works in 110 Municipalities including 13 Municipal Corporations of the state is exercised by Engineer-in-Chief (PH). The operation and maintenance of Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes is being attended by the respective Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

## Status of Water Supply

As per the standards stipulated in Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organization (CPHEEO) manual, the rate of drinking water supply to be maintained is as follows:

*Town with Under- ground drainage - 135 LPCD*

*Town without Under-ground drainage - 70 LPCD*

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and service levels. 35 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.833.99 crore were completed in 35 ULBs 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.

The normal daily water supply in various Urban Local Bodies varies from 40 LPCD to 150 LPCD and the water supply is shown in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Status of Water Supply

Frequency of supply	No. of ULBs
Daily	92
Alternate Days	17
Once in three days and above	1
Total	110

Source: Public Health Dept

38,045 bore wells are functioning and catering to the water supply needs of the habitants in all ULBs. At present, 542 tankers make 3745 trips per day to un-served areas.

## Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Government of India launched the JNNURM in 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs.50,000 crore for a period of seven years. The mission will cover 65 cities/urban agglomerations. The mission aims to encourage reform and fast track infrastructure development. The focus is on improving efficiency in urban infrastructure and services delivery mechanism, community participation, accountability of ULBs/ Parastatal agency towards citizens.

### Schemes under Implementation

#### A. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

This is a component of JNNURM programme launched to provide Urban Infrastructure in Water Supply, under ground drainage, storm water drains, solid waste management and transportation in Non-mission Urban local bodies (ULB's) in a planned manner.

The scheme applies to all ULB's in A.P. excluding mission cities like Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati. The funding pattern is in the ratio of 80:10:10 among Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and ULBs.

52 projects costing Rs.1,902.43 crores were sanctioned covering 49 ULBs. Out of which, 41 are in the water sector costing Rs.1547.89 crore, 4 under sewerage sector costing Rs.211.12 crore, 4 under storm water costing Rs.89.48 crore, 2 under roads costing Rs.50.07 crore and 1 under Solid Waste Management costing Rs.3.87 crore. Out of these 52 projects, 37 Projects of water supply schemes were completed in the 37 ULBs benefitting 35 lakh of population for supply of safe and clean potable water. One project of UGD was completed benefitting 0.65 lakhs of population for scientific disposal of sewage and sullage, which is properly collected from communities without causing any health or environmental problems. 4 projects of Storm Water Drainage completed in 4ULBs benefitting 4.50 lakhs of population for effective discharging of the storm water during the heavy rains or storms without inundating the surrounding areas. 2 projects under Road sector are completed and the remaining projects are in progress.

#### B. Interated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

It is mainly aimed to improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas. 17 projects costing Rs.213.28 crore were sanctioned covering 17 ULB's. The funding pattern is 80:10:10 among Central Government, State Government and ULB. All the 17 projects are

completed and benefitting the population residing in 265 slums for improvement of infrastructure facilities duly increasing the standards of living, of all the habitants of these Slum areas.

#### C. Urban Infrastructure and Governance

Three schemes have been sanctioned. Two are in storm water drains sector costing Rs.77.04 Crore and one in underground drainage costing Rs.19.00 crore. All the schemes are completed, benefitting the people around 4.6 lakhs in 2 ULBs, developing hygienic environment by safe disposal of sullage and storm water.

#### Plan Grant

28 Projects are sanctioned with Plan grants (24 WS, 1 UGD, 2 SWD, 1 - Traffic and Transportation) at a cost of Rs.376.01 Crores. Out of these, 22 water supply schemes, 1 UGD and 1 T&T are completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

#### HUDCO Grant

14 Projects sanctioned under HUDCO loan (12 WS & 2 UGD) at a cost of Rs.1591.68 Crores. Out of these, 10 water supply schemes completed in 10 ULBs covering approximately 14.81 lakhs population providing clean and potable water for drinking and 1 UGD completed benefitting 1.00 lakh of population.

#### AP Projects (GoI Non-Sanctioned)

10 schemes were cleared by SLSC to pose under JnNURM-UIDSSMT. But GoI has not sanctioned these schemes as the funds provided for Andhra Pradesh under JnNURM have exhausted. Govt. of AP decided to take up these projects and meet the expenditure of these projects from Plan funds. Out of 10 projects, 5 are in water supply sector costing Rs.128.29 Crores, 3 are in Sewerage sector costing Rs.171.74 Crores and 2 are in Storm Water Drain sector costing Rs.108.77Crores.

Out of these, 3 water supply schemes covered in 3 ULBs provided water to 5.50 lakhs of population are completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### APMDP Projects

6 Water supply Projects are sanctioned at a cost of Rs.1105.62 Crores and funding Pattern is 70:20:10 among World Bank, State Government and ULB. All the schemes are in progress.

### One Time Special Assistance Grants

The Central Govt. has sanctioned 2 projects as One Time Special Assistance to Vijayawada and Guntur cities. One Storm Water Drainage (SWD) and one Under Ground Drainage (UGD) Projects are sanctioned at a cost of Rs.1364.66 Crores. All schemes are in progress.

### State Finance Corporation Grants

Water Supply (Ongole) Project is sanctioned at a cost of Rs.40.00 Crores and the scheme is in progress.

### AMRUT Projects

The Central Govt. has launched AMRUT scheme for developing Infrastructure in the cities of population more than 1 lakh. The State Govt. has sanctioned for Rs.804.46 Crores in 30 ULBs all the works are in tender stage.

### Under Ground Drainage Schemes

At present 8 ULBs i.e. Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Puttaparthi & Tadipatri 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 Guntur to add Additional Sewage capacity 425.8 MLD and are proposed to be completed by March 2019.

### Action Plan for completion of on-going Schemes for 2016-17

8 water supply schemes in 8 ULBs costing Rs.919.22 Crores are aimed to be completed for benefitting 16.04 lakhs population. 2 Schemes costing Rs.152.49 Crores are aimed to be completed in 2 ULBs under UGD Sector for benefitting 4.84 lakhs population. 2 Scheme costing Rs.39.30 Crores are aimed to be completed under Storm Water Drainage Sector for benefitting 0.33 lakh population.

### Action Plan for the year 2017-18

4 water supply scheme in 4 ULBs costing Rs.1276.05 Crores is aimed to be completed for benefitting 20.00 lakhs population. One scheme costing Rs.69.76 Crores is aimed to be completed under UGD Sector to benefit 1.27 lakhs population. One scheme costing Rs.23.82 Crores is aimed to be completed under Storm Water Drainage Sector to benefit 0.60 lakhs population. One scheme costing Rs.3.87 Crores is aimed to be completed under Solid Waste Management Sector to benefit 0.90 lakhs population.

## Rural Water Supply

The Government is determined to solve drinking water problem in rural areas and also aim to provide:

- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Supply of safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations
- Upgradation of all habitations to fully covered status
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations

Various State and Central Government programmes such as NRDWP, Finance Commission, Swachh Bharat Mission and other external agencies provide the funds for implementing schemes/works for providing drinkingwater and sanitation facilities to habitations. Funds are also being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, World Bank etc.,

### Rural Water Supply infrastructure created

There were 1,85,201 bore wells fitted with Hand pumps, 32,886 PWS Schemes and 520 CPWS Schemes (including Sri Satya Sai Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2016. 1905 habitations were covered incurring an expenditure of Rs.517.93 crores under all grants during 2015-16.

### RWS ongoing programme 2016-17

382 works were taken up at a cost of Rs.1260.45 crore to cover 3,130 habitations, of which 1,932 habitations are targeted for coverage during 2016-17. 1084 habitations are covered duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.245.71 crore under all programmes up to October, 2016.

### World Bank Assistance Programme

A project has been sanctioned for 5 years in 3 districts to provide drinking water facilities in quality affected, not covered and partially covered habitations with World Bank Assistance. It is proposed to cover 964 habitations with 685 SVS/MVS works with an amount of Rs.328.72 crore in Visakhapatnam, Prakasam and YSR Kadapa districts. Out of which, 681 works are completed covering 925 habitations duly incurring an expenditure of Rs 264.29 crores up to March, 2016. During 2016-17, 4 works are ongoing with a cost of Rs.64.43 crores to cover 39 habitations. 21 habitations are covered duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.39.61 crores up to October 2016-17.

### Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G)

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was renamed as “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” (NBA) with effect from 1.4.2012 with modified guidelines and objectives to accelerate further the sanitation coverage in rural areas, so as to comprehensively cover the rural community with renewed strategies. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, which is renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) from 2nd October,2014, envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats (NGPs).

To achieve 100% rural sanitation in the State, Government have taken up construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), School toilets and Anganwadi toilets as units. In order to have more coverage in rural areas, the unit cost of IHHL (size 3’X4’) is increased to Rs.12,000/-from 2nd October,2014, with Central share of Rs.9,000/- and State share of Rs.3,000/- and Rs.15,000/- with Central share of Rs.9,000/- and State share of Rs.6,000/- for IHHL of size 4’X6’.

Government of India had sanctioned construction of 68.38 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs). Of which 32.75 lakh IHHLs have been completed up to March,

2016. The Government of India allocated and released an amount of Rs.135.45 crore for the year 2016-17.

The target for the year 2016-17 is 2000 ODF Gram Panchayats along with 5 lakh IHHLs. Out of which, 1337 GPs are declared as ODF and 4.44 lakh IHHLs are constructed up to October,2016, incurring an expenditure of Rs.484.16 crores,

## Municipal Administration

### Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection

There are 110 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 14 Municipal Corporations, 71 Municipalities and 25 Nagara panchayaths in the State. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 132.23 lakhs. The total garbage generation in 110 ULBs i.e., 1,94,396 MTs and Waste lifted is 1,90,591 M.Ts per month or to the tune of 98%. Out of total 3393 wards, door to door garbage collection is covered in 3203 wards or to tune of 94.40% wards covered by door to door garbage collection.

### Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM)

All the ULBs have procured the equipment for effective handling of the solid waste i.e., plastic bins (for Pushcarts/ Tricycles), push carts, tri cycles, autos etc., by utilizing the 13th finance commission grants and perpetual continuation of the MSWM initiatives like Parichayam (Know your worker), Pin Point Programme, Wall Writings regarding details of sanitary staff, involvement of all stakeholders of the community, i.e., RWAs, SHGs, NGOs, students, senior citizens etc., and campaign of reduce, reuse and recycle etc. Remarkable change is witnessed in sanitation and Solid waste management in the state and the quantity of garbage generation is also reduced. 100% households are covered by door to door collection in certain ULBs in the state i.e., Amadalavalasa, Ichapuram, Bobbili, Salur, Palamaneru, Ponnur, Tadipatri, Guntakal and Tenali etc.. The dumping sites of Bobbili, Salur, Guntakal, Nadyal and Palamenru

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

were converted as beautiful parks. Compost Plants were also established in several ULBs, Bio gas plants are established in Bobbili, Salur, Palacole, Eluru, Narasapur, Vijayawada, Guntur and Tenali.

The Swachha Andhra Corporation is exclusively established to deal with sanitation and solid waste management matters. To improve the sanitation conditions and to arrest open defecation, the Swachha Andhra Corporation has sanctioned individual household toilets on saturation mode in 110 ULBs. All the 110 ULBs in the state have been declared as ODF.

Uniform Operational Guidelines were issued for maintenance of Sanitation and Solid Waste Management for effective implementation of SWM Rules and directives of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi. The salient features are;

- Shifting from Worker Outsourcing to Work Outsourcing (Comprehensive responsibility for supply of vehicles, conservancy materials, workers etc.,)
- 100% service coverage - Micro Pocket (for 350 + waste generators) as a basic unit of service delivery in residential areas.
  - Gate to Gate Waste Collection.
  - Street Sweeping & Drains Cleaning.
  - Litter collection and Sweeping of Main Roads & Public Places.
  - Disinfection and Vector Control.
- Collection and Transportation of Commercial and Bulk Solid Waste in Commercial Areas.
- Assessment of service level performance of the contractor through technology based monitoring and evaluation system.

A Project Management Unit at state level was established to give handholding support to all the 110 ULBs, in implementation of the Government Orders. For this purpose, several state, regional and ULB level workshops were conducted. ULB level city sanitation task forces were also constituted. Local resource persons were also identified for creating awareness among the stake holders. Calling tenders for maintenance of sanitation by 87 ULBs and administrative sanction by the government were given to 55 ULBs, technical sanctions for the estimates of 49 ULBs

were also given. The preparation of guidelines, terms and conditions for calling tenders are in progress.

The Swachh Andhra Corporation, setup as State Mission Directorate for Swachh Bharat/Swachh Andhra Programme, under the directions of the MA&UD Department has initiated action for setting up of Waste to Energy Plants under PPP mode, in cluster approach. At present concessionaire agreements were entered into with the agencies for establishment of 10 waste to energy plants (10 Clusters with 53 ULB) at 10 different locations i.e. Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Tadepalligudem, Guntur, Machilipatnam, Tirupathi, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur and Kadapa in the State for processing the Municipal Solid Waste around 4471 MTs of solid waste generated in 53 ULBs per day to generate 63 MW Power. In addition to this the Swachh Andhra Corporation has also initiated action for setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management Projects in rest of the 57 Urban Local Bodies by using different technologies i.e., Waste to Compost/RDF/Bio-methanization/Bio-fuel.

### 14th Finance Commission Grants

The period of 14th Finance Commission is 2015-16 to 2019-20. 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%.

For release of performance grants from 2016-17 onwards, the ULB has to fulfill the conditions from the year 2015-16 onwards. Making available data on local bodies receipt and expenditure through audited accounts, Improvement in own revenues and measure and publish service level benchmarks (SLB) for basic services.

Government have issued guidelines to execute the works like Water Supply, Sanitation including Septage Management, Sewerage Management, Solid Waste Management, Storm Water Drainage, Maintenance of community assets i.e. development of parks, protection of open spaces, development of play grounds, maintenance of municipal school buildings, Maintenance of roads and Burial and cremation grounds



### Smart Ward-Smart Village Programme:

A 'Smart Ward' encompasses sustainable and inclusive development of all sections of its community, so that they enjoy a high standard of living. 100 per cent achievement of the basic amenities, outcomes and services in a definite time frame, is a non-negotiable condition for moving towards Smart Ward. Eight steps are involved in achieving the objectives of Smart ward viz., conducting work shops, preparation of SLIPS, Non-negotiable indicators, identification of smart wards, etc.

Government have launched a unique initiative namely Smart Village – Smart Ward towards Smart Andhra Pradesh to achieve holistic and inclusive development on sustainable basis to improve the quality of life of people in the state, it is aimed to supplement the resources and efforts of the Government by eliciting participation of Corporates, Industrialists, Officers, elected representative, Philanthropists etc., by becoming partner in the development and to achieve the last-mile reach to the most marginalized and 20 non-negotiable development commitments for moving towards Smart Village-Smart Ward for the year 2016-2017. Accordingly, funds flow / available funds in the Ward being received through Government of India / State Government under various schemes to bridge the Gap of funds required to achieve the 20 non-negotiable development commitments for making Smart Andhra Pradesh had been mapped in the online and fixed the target for the 20 NNI for 2016-2017. Nodal Officers for each district have been appointed under Smart Ward Programme to co-ordinate with all the line departments and ensure to make it a continuous process to achieve the 20 non-negotiables towards Smart Village – Smart Ward towards achievement of Smart Andhra Pradesh.

All the Nodal Officers are updating their progress of departmental indicators as per the periodicity in the Key Performance Indicators in online every month with their respective credentials. The Monthly review would be done at the Mission level by 10th of every month and quarterly reviews by Hon'ble Chief Minister. Details are shown in Annexure 8.21.

### Swachha Andhra Corporation

Swachha Andhra Corporation was established on 01.05.2015 after launching of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 02.10.2014 and taking up the activities in ULBs

with a target to achieve 100% 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 implement Swachh Bharat Mission.

### Objectives

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

### Achievements:

#### Declaration of Open Defecation Free State:

Upon completion of construction of all Individual Household toilets and many of the Community and Public toilets, the State was declared as ODF on 02.10.2016 by the Government. Later Quality Council of India has inspected all the cities towards cleanness & good sanitation work of School toilets, important places of cities and also community toilets. After analyzing the sanitation of the cities, QCI had issued certificates for 109 out of 110 cities so far.

### Individual Household Toilets

Out of 1.74 lakh eligible house holds, 1.70 lakh individual household toilets grounded and 1.64 lakh were completed upto February, 2017. An amount of Rs.224.43 crore released to the households so far.

### Community & Public Toilets

Unit cost of Community Toilet is Rs.98,000 (State share is Rs.59,800 and GoI share is Rs.39,200). 6613 number of community toilet seats were completed and 367 are in

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

progress. Rs.17.80 crore was released to ULBs. 4040 number of public toilet seats were completed and 70 are in progress.

### Waste to Energy Projects

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management is a modern and scientific approach. 10 waste to energy projects were awarded by NREDCAP (Energy department) to various agencies. The daily generated waste of quantity 4471 TPD form 53 Municipalities would be transferred to the these 10 waste to Energy plants for disposing in as per MSW rules.

### Status of MSWM projects:

Tenders were floated last date of submission date of bids 21.01.2017 for selection of agencies to establish MSWM

projects in 57 ULBs as per MSW rules. As such, the daily generated waste of quantity 1729 TPD form 57 Municipalities will be processed in these proposed plants. The projects will be awarded Feb, 2017 and commissioned by end of 2017

### Status of C&D Projects:

RFP for establishment of C&D treatment projects in three places i.e. at GVMC, CRDA & TMC was floated on 05.11.2016 with last date for submission of bids as 30.11.2016. After techno-commercial evaluation of the bids, proposals were submitted to GoAP for awarding of the projects. The projects are expected to award by 13.12.2016. The project details are

S.No	Description	GVMC	CRDA	TMC
1	Population (in lakhs)	18.83	10.48	3,74,260
2	Area (in Sq.km)	533	61.88	27.44
3	No. of Zones	6	3	1
4	Quantity of C&D waste (TPD)	80	60-70	55
5	Plant Location, (area in acres )	Mudasarlova 5.00	Ajitsinghnagar 5.00	Thukivakam 5.00

### AP Municipal Development Project

The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project (APMDP) is a world Bank (IBRD) aided project with an estimated cost of Rs.1218.24 crore which aims at creating sustainable urban infrastructure in the urban areas as

well as creating managerial capabilities along the policy makers and the people who provide services to the urban population.

Component wise expenditure are shown in Table 8. 25

Table 8.25 Component wise expenditure

(Amount Rs.in crore)

Component	Allocation	Total expenditure up to 2015-16	Total expenditure up to 2016-17 (upto 30-11-2016)	Total Ependiture	Percentage
State level policy and institutional development support	5.70	1.18	0.42	1.60	28.07
Capacity enhancement	99.30	9.51	16.62	26.13	26.31
Urban infrastructure investment	1065.00	461.15	67.00	528.15	49.6
Project management technical assistance	45.60	20.06	2.48	22.54	49.42
Total	1218.24	491.90	86.51	578.42	47.48

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)

### National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

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 grassroots level institutions of the poor.

### Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM & ID):

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 Vikalangua Samakyas (TVSs) and 111 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State.

### Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST & P):

It is proposed to provide placement linked skill trainings to 72,174 beneficiaries in 110 NULM towns during the year 2016-17 with 50% placements. 10,840 youth were trained and 9,967 were placed during 2016-17.

### Self Employment Programme (SEP):

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures and micro enterprises with interest subvention with an upper limit of Rs 2.00 lakh cost per unit. The target for the year 2016-17 is 8130, of which 313 SEP units have been sanctioned and 309 units grounded.

### d) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

The main objective of SUH is "Providing 24X7 all weather shelter to Urban Homeless with all amenities". 18 shelters are functioning under this scheme. During 2016-17, 30 shelters were sanctioned by State Level Sanction Committee in 12 ULBs with an amount of Rs.570.00 lakhs shelters.

### Scheme of Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV):

Strengthening and sustainability of livelihoods of Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs as a part of the national policy on urban street vendors. 1,47,621 Street Vendors were profiled 61,303 were submitted and 31,225 have been issued ID cards, Town Vending Committees have been formed in 110 ULBs. ID cards have been issued to 31,225 street vendors.

### SHGs Bank Linkage

SHGs-Bank Linkage programme has made MEPMA, one of the premier players in micro financing segment in the state. MEPMA facilitated SHG Bank Linkage worth more than Rs.796.82 crore to 28,875 Self Help Groups during the year 2016-17.

### Vaddi Leni Runalu

The Scheme is introduced in place of Pavala Vaddi to reduce interest burden on the urban poor for the loans taken by the Self Help Groups (SHGs) from the Banks for improving profitability of SHG enterprises and to encourage better payment. An amount of Rs.37.04 crore has been given to 84,817 eligible SHGs in 2016-17

### Stthree Nidhi:

The scheme aims to provide "credit gap funding" in addition to regular bank linkage. An amount of Rs.60.10 Cr was given to 5545 SHGs as soft loan under the scheme.

### Capital infusion:

An amount of Rs.10,000/- per each SHG member is being sanctioned under this scheme. In the 1st phase @ Rs.3000/- (30% of Rs.10,000/-) per member has been released. So far an amount of Rs.471.00 crores released to 15,78,970

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

SHG members. Second instalment of Rs.47,592.00 lakhs + Backlog amount of Rs.492.00 lakhs will be released to 16,21,951 beneficiaries.

### Chandranna Bhima:

This programme was launched in 2nd October 2016 for unauthorized sector people. Under this programme 20 lakh members were enrolled by covering SHG members, rickshaw pullers, domestic workers, street vendors, self-employed and differently abled persons. 108 lakh members have been surveyed so far. 34.64 lakh members registered as unorganised and 3.04 lakh members enrolled under this programme.

### SHG Livelihoods EDP Trainings

MEPMA has planned to give EDP trainings on convergence mode to SHG and SLF Women on large scale based. During the year 2015-16, 54,000 SHG members have been trained against the target of 52,000 in Entrepreneur Development Programme through ALEAP, APITCO, KVK, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Andhra Mahila Sabha and NGOs etc, in advanced tailoring, food processing, jute product, handicrafts, readymade garments, glass paintings, bangles making and catering etc., livelihood units are grounded through SHG Bank Linkage and SHG Corpus benefiting 76,542 SHG members. During 2016-17, 30,184 SHG members have been trained against the target of 1.00 lakh and 1.13 lakh units have been established against the target of 2 lakh units.

### City Livelihood Centres:

47 City Livelihood centres were established in all ULBs and 35 City Livelihood Centres are functioning. As per NULM guidelines the first installment of Rs.3.00 lakhs per CLC was released for 35 CLCs for procurement of computer, phone with net connection and recruitment of staff. Services started in all CLCs.

### Common Facility center/Production Centers

After completion of EDP Trainings, handholding support will be provided for development of entrepreneurship amongst the SHG women. 61 Production centers were established in all districts and activities like tailoring, making of jute products and pickles.

### Generic Medical Stores

62 Generic Medical Stores grounded in the ULBs.

### MEPMA Bazars

MEPMA has facilitated urban SHGs' for participation in Regional SARAS in collaboration with District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) and also facilitated for participation in the exhibition held at New Delhi and regularly participating in Numaish at Hyderabad to encourage the market for SWASAKTHI Brand SHG products. 129 swasakthi canteens have been established through SHG Women in all districts at Collectorate, Hospital Premises, Municipal Offices, Market Yards, MRO office's and other public places.

### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Under this scheme "Housing for All by 2022" as "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana". Housing department is designated as the Nodal agency for implementation of the scheme in the state.

### RAY project status:

After discontinuation of RAY scheme ongoing projects of Suryatejanagar in GVMC, NSC Bose Nagar in VMC were approved by GoI to subsume under Housing for All.

## Rural Development

It is possible to increase productivity of degraded lands with proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management and create huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty. The Commissionerate of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes like Watershed Development programme, Self Help Groups and related programmes and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. As per the 2011 census, rural population of Andhra Pradesh is 349.67 lakh constituting 70.53% of total population.

Watershed development programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP), Comprehensive Land Development Programmes

(NTR Jala Siri under RIDF XIII, XV & XVII) and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS) are being implemented in the State. All these programmes are being implemented and monitored through software solution RAGAS (Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam). The entire data is uploaded every day into central server and reports displayed on respective websites, thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in these programmes.

### Watershed Development Programmes

The main objective of the Watershed Development Programme is encouragement of Integrated Natural Resources Management following the ridge to valley approach in a selected micro watersheds of approximately 500 Ha. area with total participation of the local community. Watershed programmes are concentrated only in rainfed areas which have undulating terrain and area prone for degradation of soil (soil erosion). These areas are generally characterized by very poor groundwater sources. The watershed so delineated is treated for conservation of soil and moisture by following the ridge to valley approach. Soil and Moisture Conservation, Water Harvesting, Ground Water Recharge, Improvement of vegetation and Bio-mass, Wasteland Development etc., are the main components of Watershed Development Programmes.

Watershed development programmes are being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP to combat recurring drought conditions in the state. After the Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (APRLP) supported by DFID provided the necessary learning's on providing Sustainable Livelihoods to the rural poor, the promotion of Watershed based livelihoods for the resource poor was included as another important component of the Programme since 2004. Watershed Development Projects has brought all schemes under one umbrella and provided for cluster approach wherein, contiguous areas upto 5000 Ha. are to be taken up for treatment from 2008. 3933 Watersheds covering an area of 19.67 Lakh Ha. has been taken up for Watershed Development so far. Of which 3907 Watersheds with an area of 19.54 lakhs ha. were completed. 432 water shed projects are under progress under IWMP.

A series of structures like sunken pits, rock fill dams, percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, earthen bunding, vegetative barriers, plantations etc., are constructed to reduce velocity of water and allow percolation. They also control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land so as to augment productivity.

### Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana(Previously IWMP):

The major objective of the IWMP program is to improve the ground water level by constructing the water harvesting structures like mini percolation tank, percolation tank and check dams etc. The main aim of IWMP is to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource such as soil, vegetative cover and water. Prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table are few outcomes of these programs. This enables multi-cropping, introduction of diverse agro-based activities, and help provide sustainable livelihoods to people in watershed areas. IWMP programme has defined appropriate institutional arrangements, budget allocations, capacity building strategies and project management cycle. The proposed processes integrate gender, equity and livelihood concerns in the framework of Watershed development programme. Details about the achievements under this programme are shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 : Watershed development under IWMP

Item	2015-16	2016-17 up to October 2016	Total
No. of watersheds	432	No Projects	432
Proposed for treatment (Lakh. ha.	18.10	were sactioned	18.10
Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	715.66	163.87	879.53

Source: Rural Development department

Component wise progress under IWMP and activities taken up under Natural Resource Management (NRM) are shown in Annexure 8.22.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Activities taken up under Production Systems Improvement (PSI):

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Activities	Expenditure (Rs crore)	No. of beneficiaries benefitted
1	Agriculture activities	19370	29.06	60500
2	Animal Husbandry activities	28489	11.8	
3	Other line dept. activities	2945	0.45	
	Total	50804	41.31	60500

Activities taken up under Livelihoods for Assetless:

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Beneficiaries benefitted	Expenditure (Rs in crores)
1	Dairy activities	16411	42.06
2	Small Ruminants	12956	33.21
3	Petty Business	6910	17.71
4	Skilled Business	2591	6.64
5	Agriculture	4319	11.07
	Total	43187	110.69

### NTR Jala Siri (RIDF – XVII):

NTR Jala Siri-I (RIDF-XVII) is the convergence programme of State Govt., with MGNREGS and NABARD with a view to consolidate the gains made in Land Development Project to ensure sustainable and Comprehensive Development of SC/ST land. The project shall be taken up in all districts of the State.

Government has initially sanctioned Rs.198.80 Crs RIDF – XVII & Rs.186.75 Crs to MGNREGS. So far Rs.186.75 Crs has been released under NABARD and an amount of Rs.184.25 Crs. has been incurred under RIDF-XVII funds. During the year 2016- 17 an amount Rs.15.00 Crores were released under this programme out of Rs.75 crores allocated in the budget and an amount Rs.55.22 crores expenditure has been incurred including previous year balances.

### NTR Jala Siri Phase-II

Under this scheme 1,24,349 bore wells were sanctioned with an out lay of Rs.1496.29 Crs (Rs.377.15 Crs. from MGNREGS, Rs.621.75 from AP TRANSCO, Rs 125.00 Crs from Special Development Package, Rs.184.13 Crs. from State Govt and Rs.188.26 Crs. from beneficiaries contribution) to all the districts (except Ananthapur) to the small and marginal farmers SC/ST/BC and others (up to 5 Acre. of land) where additional ground water recharge available in the State during 2016-17.

The NTR Jala Siri Phase-II Programme essentially focuses on utilization of available water resources and to promote conjunctive use of surface water and ground water. This ensures recharge of ground water extracted from new bore wells through the available surface water in the vicinity and also through recharge by applied irrigation in command areas. 1,22,797 applications were received so far. Of which 97,402 were sent to the Ground Water Department for survey. So far 7,559 Bore wells were drilled under this programme and remaining are under progress.

### MGNREGS

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. The objective of the Act is to providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability. Also strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, proactively ensuring social inclusion and Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions. This programme is being implemented in all districts of the state.

All the works executed are grounded into four categories viz., a) Public works relating to Natural Resources Management, b) Individual assets for vulnerable sections, c) Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant self help groups and d) Rural Infrastructure. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 90:10 central and state share respectively. The Central Government releases 100% for wage payments, 75% for material payment and 6% for administrative expenditure. Remaining 25% of amount is to be released by State Government for material payments, Unemployment allowance and MGNREGS-AP State Council expenditure.

## Performance of MGNREGS

MGNREGS is being implemented in 13,085 (Total No of GPs in AP is 12,918) Gram Panchayats in 661 Mandals of 13 districts. 84.85 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. Over view of MGNREGS during 2016-17 (up to Nov 2016) are shown in Table 8.26

Table 8.26: Overview of MGNREGS-AP

Particulars	During 2016-17 (upto Nov 2016)	Cumulative performance
Job Cards issued (lakh Nos.)	1.91	84.84*
Works Completed (lakh Nos.)	8.79	41.33
Total Expenditure (Rs.in crore)	3678.30	27938.31
Households provided wage employment (lakh Nos.)	36.74	60.02
Individuals provided wage employment (lakh Nos.)	60.14	11600.00
Total person days generated (crore)	15.76	176.30
Persondays generated for SC(crore)	3.65	41.83
Persondays generated for ST(crore)	1.80	20.50.
Persondays generated for BC (crore)	7.56	85.50
Households completed 100 days (lakh Nos.)	2.23	63.41
Average No. of days employment provided per HH	42.9	-
Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	141.64	104.58

\*Removal of duplicated and permanently migrated job cards is under process

Source: Rural Development Department

## Best Practices

### End to End IT Utilization

### Rashtriya Grameenabhivruddhi Samacharam

The use of ICT becomes necessary especially in registration of wage seekers, estimation of works, disbursement of wages and effective monitoring for ensuring transparency in the execution of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh. The transaction based software issues job cards, maintains shelf of projects, generates estimates, issues work commencement letters, updates muster rolls and generates pay orders.

## MIS (Web) Reports

Web reports provide detailed information under various sections and subsections covering all aspects of MGNREGS activities. The user can access all reports in the website [www.nrega.ap.gov.in](http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in) which offers information related to employment generation, physical and financial performance. The reports generated are transaction based. The expenditure incurred is also transaction-wise which can be accessed through various reports in the website.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## Key initiatives

The government had made effective use of IT applications in implementation of the programme which has avoided duplication of works, spurious transactions, fudging of muster rolls, parking of funds and ensured proper wage payments, timely fund disbursement, standard procedures, proper record keeping and transparency in the entire system. NREGA has popularized ICT as a tool for empowerment amongst the rural masses - grievances recording and accountability has eliminated the middlemen enabling true G2C interaction.

## Transaction based software to provide end-to-end solutions:

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to introduce comprehensive IT software that provides end-to-end IT solution with transaction based software in place since inception under MGNREGS. Various modules for execution of NREGS works, administration, accounts, etc., are prepared based on different aspects of the programme implementation. Every work planned and executed under MGNREGS is done through software by way of generation of the estimates, online sanctions, issue of work commencements orders, e-muster entries, direct payments to beneficiaries through eFMS etc. Web based monitoring reports are placed in the official website of <http://www.nrega.ap.gov.in/> capturing every work and transactions on real time basis which are kept available for public access.

## Electronic Muster and Measurement System

e-MMS is designed to ensure complete transparency in implementation of MGNREGS programme by obtaining electronic data directly from worksite to the website on day to day basis from all villages. The musters and measurements information is sent electronically through mobile technology. e-MMS is being implemented in all districts. Live musters are uploaded to the server directly from the field and can be viewed on the web on day to day basis.

The objective is to achieve complete transparency in implementation of MGNREGS by obtaining LIVE data from the Worksite to the Website on a daily basis. The mobile technology is customised and deployed for the MGNREGS field functionaries through different mobile applications like

e-Muster, e-Measurement, e-muster verification and e-check measurement. eMMS is designed to arrest distortions in the programme like Muster Fudging; Delays in Payments; Binami Wage seekers; Fake Measurements and Work Duplication. eMMS is being implemented in all the districts.



## Geo-tagging of all works where in public money involved in execution.

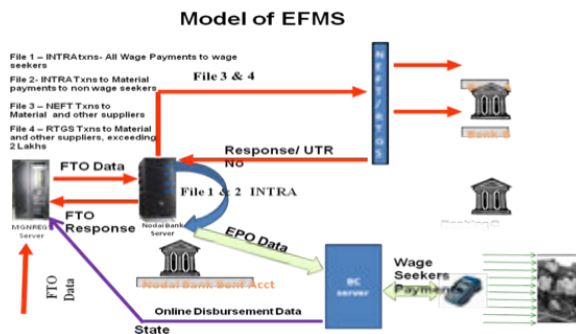
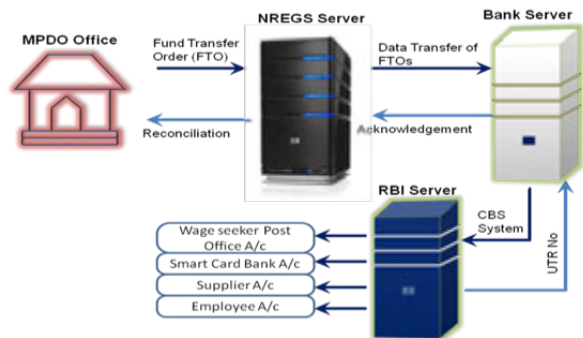
Under MGNREGA while at planning stage it is made mandatory to get GPS coordinates (Latitudes & Longitudes) to be taken to a particular work for the generation of estimate and capture images with GPRS tag for every payment and also date and time of visit to the work location. All such works are put in public domain for enhanced transparency. For this all field functionaries are provided with android based mobile which supports GPRS and GPS. Demand capture/ allocation of works/daily attendance to work sites and geo tagging are done through these mobiles and all the functionaries are trained to utilize this technology.

## Financial transparency through Electronic Fund Management system (eFMS):

eFMS has been established with the objective of implementing an efficient fund transfer system through online money transfers. All the MCCs and DCCs are networked to the central server and through that to a central fund in which all the MGNREGA funds are lodged. eFMS enables electronic transfer of money to a disbursing account (post office/smart card etc) where there is a requirement and allows optimum utilization of funds. eFMS avoids unnecessary parking of funds at



Mandal level. The Mandal level staff is liberated from the maintenance of cheque books and accounts. An amount of Rs.2,432 Crores were transferred through eFMS system to the individual wage seekers accounts during 2015-16 FY. All payments are made to the individual Bank/Post office accounts directly by the disbursing authority, it has reduced delay in payments.



### Payments to wage seekers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) using Biometric Authentication:

Main objective of the project is to disburse wages earned in NREGS to the wage seekers within the village and within the time limits as envisaged in NREG Act, 2005. Government started DBT Project in NREGS-AP as SMART CARD PROJECT. It is a pioneering initiative in Financial Inclusion and the only one of its kind and scale in India. It is arguably the most successful bio-metric payment project in India prior to introduction of Aadhaar. All the Gram Panchayats have been converted into the postal payments with Aadhaar Enabled Payment System(AEPS) authentication mode. The project envisages MoUs with Department of Post and AP Online for payment of wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) in all villages of the State.

The advantages of DBT Project are reportedly to be using handled PoS machines for delivery of services at doorstep of beneficiaries, capturing the real time transactions into NREGS database, Automated Delay Compensation System, Elimination of Ghost beneficiaries, Direct Benefit Transfer of making payments using Aadhaar Enabled Payment System and using services of Department of Post with their vast network along the length and breadth of the Country.

83 lakh MGNREGA beneficiaries have been covered so far. More than 92% beneficiaries are paid within the time limits as envisaged by MGNREG Act, 2005. Transparent MIS System is setup to track the flow of cash till the last mile. Wage amount to the tune of Rs.2639 Cr was disbursed through Aadhaar/Local Biometric authentication. (AEPS:95%, Local Biometric:05%). In case of Biometric Authentication failures 1,46,468 IRIS Authentication transactions were made in disbursement of wages across the state. 540 villages were connected online to DBT server by using whip antennas.

### Biometric payments / Iris based payments:



## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Department has provided the IRIS devices to all the districts for making of wage payments in the case of Biometric authentication failures to know the status of the wage disbursements made to the wage seekers in a real time MIS.

### Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) mode:

The Government has started an initiative to route the wage payments through Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB) mode in which the wage amount will be credited directly into the individual wage seekers account through National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI). So far 2529 GPs have been converted to wage payments through APB mode in the 13 districts of AP.

### APNGO alliance (APNA) for MGNREGA:

AP NGO Alliance (APNA) has been formed with 253 NGOs in 428 Mandals to organize the rural poor to demand their rights under the MGNREGA. The NGOs are given the tasks of organizing the poor into SSSs, training them, overseeing implementation of the programme, observing the social audit system, etc. The services of the APNA have been utilized for the capacity building of wage seekers, formation of 3.41 lakhs Shrama Skhakthi Sanghas (SSS) and 5130 SSS federations in 4055 GPs.

They are also involved in fact-finding missions in areas where there are complaints in execution. There is a cascading debriefing sessions with the APNA members at mandal level on 3rd Wednesday, at District level on 3rd Friday and at State level on last Saturday of every month.

### Vigilance on programme initiatives

The Government has established Vigilance cells at the State and District levels to take up follow up action on the Social audit reports with the objectives of speedy redressal of deficiencies, improve the delivery mechanism, ensure accountability, close monitoring of disciplinary action, boost up the public confidence and ensure people's faith in Governance.

District Vigilance Officer takes to follow up action of both social audit reports and quality control reports, monitor recovery process, filing of criminal cases, and implementation of awards passed by the Ombudsman.

It is proved beyond doubt that the follow up process through State and District Vigilance Cells has resulted in empowering the primary stake holders by enabling them to demand their rights and entitlements. Thorough vigilance mechanism not only helped in evaluating the performance of implementation and improving the service delivery but also in enhancing the awareness levels and participation.

### Community monitoring through Social Audit (SA):

Governments are facing an ever-growing demand to be more accountable and socially responsible and the community is becoming more assertive about its right to be informed and to influence governments' decision-making processes. Faced with these vociferous demands SOCIAL AUDIT was felt needed.

Social audit process as it is being implemented under MGNREGA in AP, includes public vigilance and verification of the various stages of implementation following which 'Social Audit Forums – Public Hearings are organized where information is read out publicly, and people are given an opportunity to question officials, seek and obtain information, verify financial expenditure, examine the provision of entitlements, discuss the priorities reflected in choices made and critically evaluate quality of works as well as the functioning of the programme staff. The Social Audit Public Hearing is not only gives people an opportunity to review compliance with the requirements of transparency and accountability, but also serves as an institutional forum where people can conduct a detailed public audit of all NREGA works that have been carried out in their area since the inception of the Scheme. Social Audit will be conducted once in six months by the village social auditors.

Web based monitoring reports are placed in the official website of <http://www.socialaudit.ap.gov.in/> social audit schedules and action taken reports are kept available for public access.

### Social Audit follow-up action:

Rs.145 crore was covered by financial deviation in social audit (including convergence department). Rs.66.10 crore has been determined as misappropriation(Personal

Hearing) and so far Rs.22.30 crore has been recovered, but still Rs.43.80 crore is yet to be recovered where as Rs.52.00 crore has to be finalized. 72,073 disciplinary cases were disposed off where 828 functionaries were suspended, 25,945 functionaries were removed and 38,204 punishments were imposed and 7,924 were acquitted and 115 FIR being filed. 13,379 disciplinary cases were filed against FTEs, MPDOs and engineers etc.. are still pending.

### Quality Control cell

The main objectives of the QC teams are to ensure quality, quantity & qualitative analysis. Each district having one QC team and each team will be assigned online by TCS with 58 EGS works, 8 IWMP works every month and also will be assigned Social Audit inspections.

The team leaders for the division level teams and take responsibility about correctness and proper analysis of field data of the inspected works The QC teams conducted weekly training programmes at district level and mandal level, where in the QC team focuses and point out common mistakes being committed in their areas and explain to field functionaries about the lapses and ways of avoiding such mistakes in the future executions. This will help development of durable assets under MGNREGS

13248 works were assigned and 10678 (80.60%) works were inspected. 7843 (73.45%) works found with no deviation. 2555 (23.92%) works found within permissible limits. 280 works proposed with deviation for which recoveries/penalties. An amount of Rs.74.91 lakhs was proposed for recovery. Quality control inspection reports are kept open to public in the MGNREGS Web site.

### Public Grievance and Redressal system

Grievance day is being organised on every Monday at GP level/Mandal Level/District level on every Monday to register and monitor complaints from beneficiaries. A complaint is received, the designated authority will register it in the online Grievance redressal system, an SMS will be sent to the officer concerned for redressing the grievance. The system automatically escalates the complaints to the higher levels if appropriate action within the stipulated time is not taken at lower level.

Issues related to the entitlements of Wage Seeker, Work Related, Material Payments, Wage Payments, Corruption, Social Audit, APNA NGO, Disability, Tribal Welfare Department, Forest Department, P.R Department, others are redressed through [www.meekosam.ap.gov.in](http://www.meekosam.ap.gov.in)

Out of 6823 complaints registered, 6671 complaints were redressed (97.77%) and 152 are pending so far. The ultimate goal is to create a one-stop public grievance handling and resolution system, characterized by high efficiency of resolution and real time reporting. Beneficiary satisfaction is the key driving force in this Grievance redressal.

### Information, Education and Communication:

Certain measures were taken for dissemination of information and creation of awareness in rural areas with regard to social audits and participation in Gram sabhas are door to door awareness to wage seekers, mobilization through Kalajatha, SSS group meetings and ward sabha, creation of the awareness among the beneficiaries through worksite verification, awareness through village social auditors, using of print and electronic media for wide disseminating the information and through monthly Rozgar-Diwas

### Shrama Shakti Sanghas (Labour groups):

Despite the spectacular success in implementation of MGNREGS by introducing many initiatives, still there are many challenges to be addressed to ensure that the entitlements due to the wage seekers under the MGNREGS are assured. In order to achieve this Shrama Shakti Sanghaas (SSS) groups are formed to facilitate activities like monitoring collection of demand, identification of works, opening of work, timely wage payments, provision of work site facilities, concurrent social audit etc. 5,20,252 groups were registered and 86,34,682 wage seekers were covered in the groups.

### Formation of Srama Shakti Sanghala (SSS F) federations:

SSS federations formed at the village level will ensure higher level of labour participation, build confidence among the

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

wage seekers and also empowers the SSS groups. 10,181 SSS federations have been formed with 1.32 lakh SSS groups in 5777 GPs of 417 mandals.

### Organisation of Rojgar Diwas:

The Rojgar Diwas is being organized on the 1st Saturday of every month in the Gram panchayats. The main objective of this meeting is to create the awareness among the wage seekers and general public about the MGNREGS Scheme.

### Vigilance on programme initiatives:

The Government established Vigilance cells at all over the state to take up follow up action on the Social audit reports with speedy redressal of deficiencies, improve the delivery mechanism, ensure accountability etc. The State Vigilance Cell headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) functions under three broad categories viz. Preventive Vigilance, Punitive Vigilance and Surveillance & Detection.

### Spl. Provisions to PwDs:

Separate groups (Vikalangula SSS) are formed with persons with disabilities and provisions like 30% additional wage rate, preference to PwDs in the selection of mates, separate schedule of rates for PwDs and exclusive works for PwDs identified. 168295 Job cards were issued for PwDs. 14842 PWD groups formed with 89825 PWD wage seekers. 21.41 lakh person days generated for PWD wage seekers in 2016-17 with an outlay of Rs.33.86 Cr

### Special Strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

#### MGNREGS Strategy in Tribal Areas:

Government have issued orders to enable them to oversee the implementation of the scheme in tribal areas. Separate DCCs are established for implementation of works like Check dams, Roads, GP buildings & mandal buildings in ITDA areas are taken up through ITDAs. Horticulture is given importance and plantations like Coffee, Mango, Rubber and Cashew were predominantly taken up in ITDA areas along with Land development activities. Provision of 150 days employment is being providing for RoFR (Forest Right Act) beneficiaries. 1.36 Cr person days are being generated in 5 ITDAs with the financial outlay of Rs.284.42 Cr in 2016-17.

### Special Strategy - Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group

Out of 33 tribal groups 8 groups are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). Chenchus are also recognized as one among the 8 PVTGs. The MGNREGS Chenchu Special Project has been implementing to address the cases of extreme poverty, hunger & starvation and to arrest distress migration among Chenchu. The main features of Project are fixed wage employment throughout the year (15 days employment to each Chenchu wage seeker), three field offices have been established one at Yerragondiapalem in Prakasam dist, Atmakur in Kurnool Dist, and in Macherla in Guntur dist. Rs.56.13 Cr. has been incurred expenditure in the Chenchu areas since implementation of MGNREGS and 39.84 lakh persondays were generated by Chenchus.

### Wage Payment:

An amount of Rs.43.2 Cr. has been incurred expenditure in the Chenchu areas since implementation of MGNREGS and 33.24 lakh persondays were generated by Chenchus.

### Horticulture:

During 2016-17 it is proposed to take up 45000 acres under Horticulture plantation programme upto October 2016 estimates were generated for 72,715 acres. Planting was done in 39,169 acres and planting in 32,863 acres.,

### Avenue Plantation:

It is proposed to take up Avenue plantation in 700 Kms of PMGSY roads, Nation highway roads and state Highway roads in convergence with Forest Department. Estimates have been generated for 20,085 kms. to plant 80.34 lakhs for roadside plantation. Planting is completed in 6482 kms.

### Homestead Plantation:

During 2016-17 it is proposed to take up plantations in the backyard of houses in villages. The seedlings are being supplied by the Forest department. As on now 4,67,519 households were covered.

### Institutional Plantation:

This year it is proposed to take up planting in 4,462 institutions and planting is under progress in 3,797 institutions.

### Convergence with PMKSY(IWMP) :

Rural Development department implements both MGNREGS and PMKSY-WC (previously IWMP). A state specific clear cut convergence policy between MGNREGS&PMKSY-WC for holistic treatment of the watershed has been evolved and is being successfully implemented in the state. Various NRM works like CCTs, Staggered trenches, Check Dams, Rock Fill Dams, Percolation Tanks, Mini Percolation Tanks, etc., are being taken up following Ridge to valley concept under IWMP. Land development, and soil moisture conservation works are being taken up under MGNREGS. NRM Category wise report from 01-04-2015 to 31-03-2016 (physical) is as follows

Name of the Activity	IWMP	EGS	TOTAL
Land development works	3021	0	3021
Soil moisture conservation works	2024	664	2688
Water harvesting structures	6306	19885	26191
Repairs to existing WHS	1217	2895	4112
Afforestation works	2884	3391	6275
Horticulture works	100	19257	19357
Live stock related works	852	1652	2504
Total	16404	47744	64148

### Animal Husbandry initiatives

Rural Development has formulated a strategy to converge the efforts of Animal Husbandry department for improving the productivity of existing Livestock. Perennial fodder, cattle drinking water trough and Silvi Pasture works were taken up with MGNREGS. The department involved in identification of beneficiaries and extending technical support to the field staff.

### Sericulture:

Mulberry Plantations & Tassar Host Plantations are being taken in the lands of SC & ST and SF & MF in convergence with Sericulture Department in accordance with the works included in the category II of Schedule I of MGNREGA.

### Fisheries Department:

Excavation of fish breeding ponds projects are being taken up in the fishermen villages to provide additional income to the fishermen community. These ponds are handed over to fishermen community for rearing inland fisheries. Unit cost of each fish breeding ponds is Rs.8 lakhs, out of which Rs.6 lakhs towards excavation is met from EGS funds and Rs.2 lakhs towards material component like finger lings etc., is included from the line department funds.

### Horticulture Department:

Horticulture plantation programme is being implemented under MGNREGS to enhance the livelihood security of farmers belonging to SC and STs through creation of productive assets. Horticulture crops like Mango, Sweet orange, Sapota, Acid lime, Guava, Tamarind and Custard apple are being promoted.

### Forest department:

Through Forest Department various NRM works like Check Dams, CCTs, afforestation activities such as raising of nurseries, avenue plantation, casuraina plantations etc, are taken up to improve and conserve the vegetation and water. Raising of nurseries for forest species, raising of plantations, water and soil moisture conservation works in the Reserve Forest Areas are being taken up by the Forest Department with MGNREGS funds through 39 Department Computer Centres (Forest) headed by the Divisional Forest Officers (DFO).

### Panchayat Raj & Tribal Welfare Engineering department

37 DCCs to PR Engineers and 5 DCCs to Tribal Welfare Engineers were established at divisional head quarters. Identification of works, estimate preparation, muster maintenance, execution and payments in other than tribal villages were made through the DCCs, Panchayat Raj and in tribal villages through DCCs, Tribal Welfare department. The works taken up through these departments include laying of CC Roads, Rural Connectivity works, Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras at Mandal and GP level.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### Rural Connectivity Projects:

Rural roads are the critical infrastructure that is needed for bringing economic development in rural areas. A good network of all weather roads in rural area accelerates the development by connecting the village economy to the state and national markets. The road connectivity projects taken up under MGNREGS have resulted in increased mobility, increased productivity, saving in cost of transportation of men and material and speedier flow of commodities besides changes in the life style.

### Internal CC Roads in SC/ST colonies in villages

In order to improve the village basic infrastructure especially in the SC/ST habitations, construction of Cement Concrete Road works were taken up in big way under MGNREGS with technical expertise of PR Engineering Department. The 14th Finance Commission Grants to Gram Panchayats were dovetailed to MGNREGS funds on 50:50 basis and works were taken up in the village. The CC roads constructed in the villages have improved not only improved the village infrastructure but also brought a change in the village environmental sanitation. These villages are looking clean and green now.

### Panchayat Raj Department -Solid Waste Management

In order to promote better sanitation in rural areas, the PanchayatRaj, Rural Development and AP Swachh Bharat Mission have joined hands to promote Solid Waste Management units in Gram Panchayats. Under this initiative, the waste management is being tackled in a scientific manner, in which solid waste is being collected, transported, segregated and at Gram Panchayat Level in a centralised manner by Gram Panchayats. Different components of solid waste are being either sold out or recycled. This initiative has been taken up in 659 Mandal Head Quarters Major Gram Panchayats in the first phase. Under this project, the solid waste processing units (Shed) are constructed with MGNREGS funds. The Gram Panchayat is taking care of collection, transportation, segregation and the Try Cycles through sanitation workers called as "Green Ambassadors". The equipments like try cycles, sanitation tools, Garbage Transport Tipper,

incinerators, glass pulverisers etc are being procured from Swachh Bharat Funds. 366 Solid Waste Management Projects were completed during 2015-16. Effective conversion of waste into wealth is transforming the villages as clean villages and improving the living standards of the rural people.

### Tribal Welfare and Coffee Board:

Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned Coffee Project under MGNREGS for taking Coffee Plantations in 1.04 Lakh acres and Shade Plantations in 1.00 lakh acres with estimated cost of Rs.349.00 crores, of which Rs.287.00 crores subsidy from MGNREGS (82.24%) and Rs.62.00 crores subsidy from Coffee Board (17.76%). The MGNREGS funds were utilised for pitting, planting, weeding, watch and ward etc., and Coffee Board funds were utilised for materials such as seed coffee, shade seeds, polythene bags, raising of pepper seedlings, mixed shade seedlings, supply of baby pulpers and administrative costs. The plantations which were promoted during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 have already bearing fruits and GCC is taking the responsibility for marketing of the coffee beans. It is expected that each family would get an amount of Rs.45000/- per acre from coffee plantations.

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.

### Neeru – Chettu:

Convergence with PMKSY as well as Irrigation Department

Neeru – Chettu (Water – Tree) is one of the sub-missions under Primary Sector Mission of Rural Development is one of the line departments of "Neeru-Chettu" in which the MGNREGS and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) are converged for effective treatment of Natural Resources.

As per the present focus, under Water Conservation Mission the following works to improve water table and green cover are taken up and the progress is as follows:

- Under Water Harvesting Structures Renovation of MI tanks, Check Dams, Check Walls, Percolation/Mini Percolation tanks, Farm Ponds/Dugout Ponds, CCT/Staggered Trenches etc. will be taken up are as follows for the year 2016-17 (upto Oct.2016).
- 5,71,114 water harvesting structure works is under progress and incurred with an expenditure of Rs.1631.64 crores as against the target of 6,89,193 works with an estimated cost of Rs.4114.41 crore.
- 28,412 Soil Moisture Conservation (SMC) works are under progress incurred is with an expenditure of Rs.109.20 Crores as against the target of 34,157 works with an estimated cost of Rs.69.08 crore.
- Under CHETTU programme 40,576 acres icovered with an expenditure of Rs.151.70 Crore as against the target of 83,587 acres with an estimated cost of Rs.648.66 Cr.
- Water harvesting structures like tanks, percolation tanks, Mini percolation tanks etc. are identified to take up desilting in 42,856 tank works with an expenditure of Rs.566.80 Crores. 2,72,501 Check dams, farm ponds and other harvesting structures were taken up with an expenditure of Rs.915.70 Crs.

### Panta Sanjeevani (Farm ponds):

The Pantala Sanjeevani programme, has been taken up as a massive key initiative to harvest rain water during rainy season and using the same for providing supplementary life saving to standing crop by promoting indigenous rain-water harvesting technologies, besides percolating the runoff water into ground. During this year, 9.00 lakh farm ponds, which can augment 6 TMC of water are being taken up.

A farm pond is a dug out pond constructed in or near the farm, where in rainwater is collected in the pond and

stored for future life saving of standing crop, recharging groundwater; and providing drinking water for farm animals. Each farmer can undertake farm ponds of various sizes 5X5; 8X8, 10X10 based on the need and size of the land holding. A farm pond can percolate water to a tune of 5 times of volume of farm pond. The farm-pond construction will be supported under MGNREGS upto 5 acres. Estimates were generated and sanctions were given for 7.03 lakh farm ponds. 2,26,500 farm ponds are under Progress and 1,28,671 are completed with an expenditure of Rs.735.42 Cr.

### Soak pits:

Water stagnation is one of the major reasons for the spread of mosquitoes and thereby communicable diseases like malaria, diarrhea, etc. Effective management of the liquid waste generated, shall not only make a dent on the hygiene in the surroundings, but also indirectly contribute to reduced health expenses.

Estimates were generated for 19 lakh pits, 7.96 lakh are under progress and 1,98,038 soak pits were completed.

### Solid waste Management works:

Solid waste management in rural areas includes collection and segregation of solid waste, provision for conversion of biodegradable solid waste into vermi compost and land fill arrangements to non degradable solid waste. Liquid waste management includes construction of pucca drains or underground pipeline and collection of same to a distance point and to take up low cost preliminary treatment for reuse the same for agricultural purpose. All Gram panchayats can take up this project. Estimates were generated for 2892 works worth of 17716.50 lakhs. Out of these 899 works are under Progress and 25 were completed with an expenditure of Rs.68.68 lakhs.

During 2016-17, 5001 Kms(CC Roads) under targeted Wada Waadala Chandranna Baata programme. So far 2566.55 Kms was laid with an expenditure of Rs.652.5 Cr.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## GP/Mandal buildings &amp; Burial grounds

SI No	Item	Target	Sanctioned	In Progress	Completed	Total
1	GP Buildings (Rs.15 lakhs each)	1500	1957	626	688	1314
2	Mandal Buildings (Rs.32 lakhs each)	250	325	131	149	280
3	Burial Grounds (Rs.10 lakhs each)	2644	1727	901	1	902

## Individual household latrines (IHHLs):

Under MGNREGs 91,767 are completed with an expenditure of Rs.93.43 Cr and 1,53,437 IHHLs are under progress as against the target of 5 lakh IHHLs for the year 2016-17.

## Progress under MGNREGS:

Progress:	Component	Total Target	Target for FY 16-17	Progress in 2016-17	Responsible Agency
1	Skilling for wages	47876	27000	817	SEEDAP
2	Skilling for Self Employment	47772	15939	4625	RSETI
3	Livelihood Up gradation	12125	12125	2934	SRLM/SERP
	Total	107773	55064	8376	

## Key decisions taken during the year:

- To literate 5 lakh wage seekers in convergence with Adult Education department.
- Laying of 5,001 Kms. C.C. roads with an estimation of Rs.2,295.1 Cr. proposed in convergence with 13th and 14th finance funds with 50:50 sharing basis.
- Registration of Wage seekers those completed 50 days of work as building and other construction worker to get the benefits of the scheme.
- Opening of PMJDY accounts to all wage seekers or converting existing saving bank account to PMJDY account, to avail all the benefits.
- All the wage payments will be directly credited into the wage seekers accounts and are paid only based on biometric authentication.

The Government have issued orders for sanctioning houses under NTR Rural housing programme for the year 2016-17, duly dovetailing funds from PMAYG and MGNREGS. 90 person days under MGNREGS shall be provided for each new house taken up under NTR Rural housing programme

## Future Vision:

- More focus will be given to create durable assets
- Complete focus will be on Water conservation (NEERU), green works (CHETTU) to enhance the water level and to decrease the temperature by 4 degrees Celcius.
- Complete sanitation (construction of Individual Household Latrines- Swachh Andhra Pradesh), and creating awareness to use IHHLs. Open Defecation free Andhra Pradesh by 2019.
- Linkage of NREGS with Agriculture by taking up more agriculture allied activities.
- Paving the way towards double digit growth. Year wise action plans for convergence works were prepared for 5 years.
- By implementation of LIFE Project, skill development of wage seekers to promote self reliance.
- Implementation of Panta Sanjivani (Farm Ponds) and other flag ship programs.



The experience of over the few years clearly demonstrates that the MGNREGS has changed the face of rural Andhra Pradesh and not only empowered the people economically but also linked them with the local markets. The purchasing power of the rural poor has increased manifold and the living standards of the poor in terms health, education, sanitation, nutrition are improved to a considerable extent. The NREGS has helped the unorganised poor to get organised in to about 5.20 lakhs labour groups and there by enhanced their bargaining capacities.

### Awards:

The MGNREGS-AP software has been recognized as one of the best ICT solutions in the country and world-wide and has won the awards.

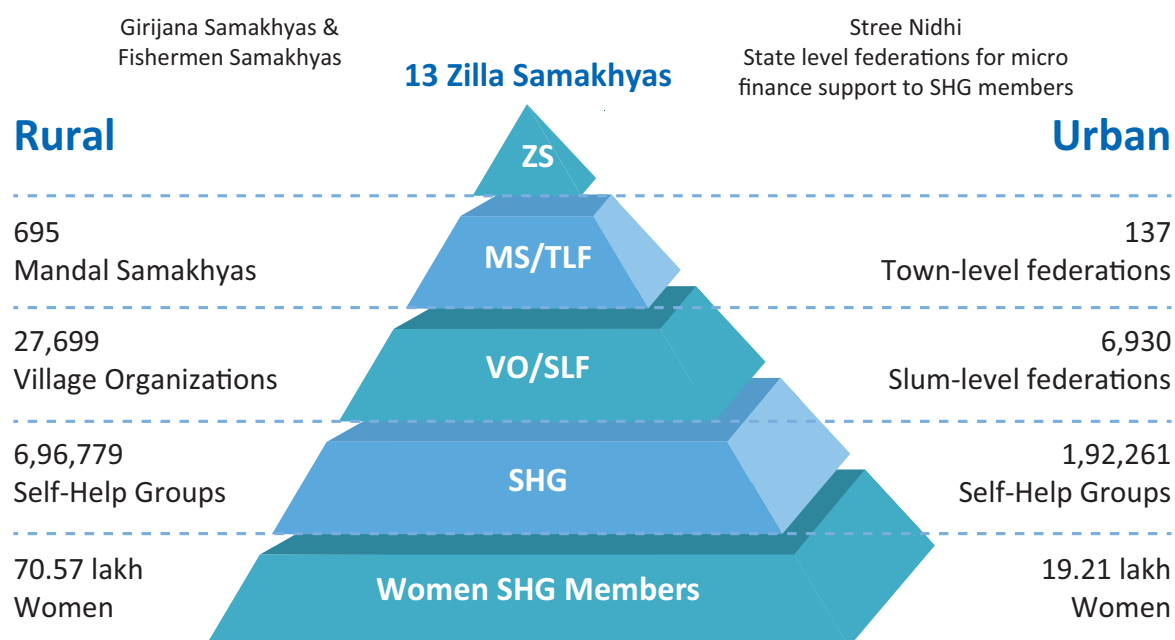
### AP Mahila Sadhikara Samstha Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty

Government of Andhra Pradesh's women's empowerment and poverty eradication agenda intends to ensure that disadvantaged communities in both rural and urban areas shall be empowered to overcome all social, economic, cultural and psychological barriers through self-managed organizations. Velugu, Implemented through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for

Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), this movement has achieved significant poverty reduction and social capital creation over the last decade through a holistic approach of facilitating and promoting empowerment, creating opportunities, providing mechanism for social security, and working for equity. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have built up enormous financial capital base through savings corpus. Besides this, the human capital aspect of the SHG members has been built over the years and is continuously in the process of being strengthened through various programs and initiatives.

### Institution Building

**Self Help Groups (SHGs):** Currently, there are 89.78 Lakh members in 8,89,040 Self Help Groups (SHGs). Of these, 70.57 Lakh members are in rural areas (6,96,779 groups) and 19.21 Lakh members are in urban areas (1,92,261 groups). The total member's savings is Rs.3,937.03 crores and the total corpus is Rs.5,309.39 crores in rural areas. The urban SHGs are having the total corpus of Rs.1108.27 crores. Nearly 100% Aadhaar authenticated database along with a robust community based monitoring system support the targeted and efficient implementation of programmes. The federated structure of the institutions is given below:



## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

**SHG Federations:** Currently there are 13 Zilla Samakhya, 695 Mandal Samakhya and 27,699 Village Organizations in rural areas and 6,930 SLFs, 137 TLFs and 6,920 SLFs in the urban areas.

**Aadhaar Seeding:** Aadhaar seeding has been taken up on campaign mode to ensure beneficiary level data is authenticated and unique. The current member aadhaar seeding status is 98.84% (Total - 88,69,482- Rural - 69,75,807 + Urban -18, 93,675 members of the 89.78 lakhs total members).

**SB Accounts for SHG Members:** Out of 70.57 lakh rural SHG members, around 92% of the members (64.60 lakh) have their individual SB accounts in banks. Of these, 45.64 lakh rural SHG members accounts are seed with National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). Out of 19.21 lakh total urban SHG members, SB Accounts are opened for 13.43 lakh members. APMSS have collected mobile numbers from 68.96 lakh SHG members (56.39 lakh (80%) of rural SHG members and 12.57 lakh (65%) urban SHG members.

SHG - Bank Linkage:

SHG Bank linkage is a successful programme in Andhra Pradesh and 30% of SHG bank linkage in the country being delivered here. During 2016-17 an amount of Rs.4449.17 Cr (Rs.3661.93.cr in rural and Rs.787.24 cr in urban) of bank linkage has been facilitated against a target of Rs.13784.34 Cr up to Sep, 2016.

### Chandranna Cheyutha - Investment Capital

Government decided to support SHGs with a capital infusion of Rs.10,000 per member to renew focus on livelihoods and provide sufficient leveraging strength to SHGs. The decision of infusing capital is a paradigm shift from the archetypical loan waiver scheme. The amount infused as capital into the SHG at the rate of Rs 10,000 per member (Rs 10,000 X No. of members in the SHG) will add to the existing corpus of the SHG. A giant leap in SHG Bank-Linkage envisaged in the coming years is now a possibility with the infusion of further capital, without which it would not have been possible given the slow process of periodical savings of Rs 50 a month per member. Thus, Rs.10,000 capital infusion per member is equivalent to her 200 months savings (over 16 years).

An amount of Rs.8400 crores has been sanctioned to 84 lakh SHG Women @ Rs.10,000 per member under capital infusion, out of which Rs.4914.24 crores has been released to 81,90,412 both rural and urban SHG members in the first & second phases. An amount of Rs.291.06 Cr was paid to 6,16,782 SHGs by the Government towards regular Vaddi Leni Runalu (VLR) for the period May to September 2015.

### PoP Strategy - Unnathi Programme:

PoP strategy is to enable every poorest of poor family in the state to come out of poverty with increased and sustainable livelihood opportunities established with the aid of an intensive handholding support. The major thrust areas will be ensuring entitlements and supporting the livelihoods for selected PoP families.

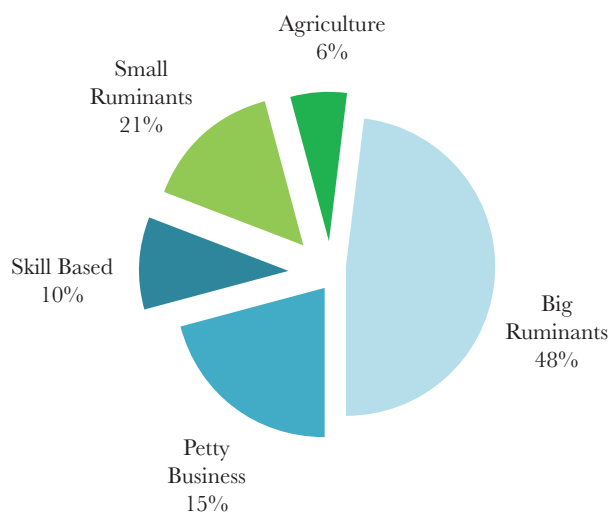
Baseline data of 16.66 lakh SC HHs, 5.46 Lakh ST HHs was collected and captured to know social and economical status of Individuals of the families and HHs to develop Decision Support System (DSS) to CBOs, and Project staff. Baseline details of 65724 BC/OC/Minority ultra poor HHs, and 33454 SC/ST colonies/villages infrastructure details also captured to identify gap in development

Livelihood/assets were provided to 1,79,590 households with Rs.427.31 Cr by mobilizing funds from various sources like APRPRP, Stree Nidhi-PoP tie up, NRLM, IWMP LH component, SCSP & TSP. Details are given in Table 8.26.

Table8.26: Fund wise grounding status

Source of Funds	No of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.in Crores)
APRPRP, Stree Nidhi-POP	46,060 PoP families	Rs.56.79
SC Sub Plan	79,246 SC families	Rs.226.14
Tribal Sub Plan	18,404 ST families	Rs.47.80
IWMP livelihood component	31,598 PoP families	Rs.84.58
NRLM Funds	4282 Ultrapoor families	Rs.11.98

## Livelihoods Pattern



It is planned to ground livelihoods to 22,412 SC HHs (Avg Unit Cost Rs.40,000) with an amount of Rs.89.65 Cr of SC sub plan and 21,270 ST HHs with an amount of Rs.85.07 Cr of Tribal Sub plan for the Year 2016-17. Livelihoods grounded to 12,101 SC HHs with Rs.39.65 Cr under SCSP, 2,924 ST HHs with Rs.9.14 Cr under TSP.

5000 Units of Ramlamb units (Unit Cost @ Rs.50000 for 10 Ramlamb) grounding is planned under SC/ST Sub Plan with the convergence of Animal Husbandry Department. Grounding of 6437 Units (Unit Cost @ Rs.60,000, (Loan Rs.15 000+ Subsidy Rs.45 000) of Heifer Induction is planned under SC Sub Plan funds with the convergence of AH Dept in the FY 2016-17.

## Stree Nidhi

Government and the SHG Federations have jointly setup Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd with an objective of providing low cost and timely credit to poor rural and urban SHG women in transparent and easily accessible manner through SHG federations i.e. VO/SLFs and MS/TLFs. Stree Nidhi, in addition to the loan services, also provides deposit services for resource mobilization, loan insurance, works as Business Correspondent to all Banks and also as a channelizing agency for financing livelihood activities under SC/Tribal Sub Plans, IWMP, NRLM etc., and is emerging as a gate way for transferring funds to the target group under different programmes.

### Credit disbursal:

An amount of Rs.415.81 Crores loan was disbursed to 176360 SHG members upto Oct, 2016.

### Recovery performance:

The recovery rate during current year stands at 94.40% as on 31.10.2016. Stree Nidhi has ensured the asset quality by restricting NPAs to 2.29% of total loan amount outstanding of Rs.993.58 crores as on 31.10.2016.

### Resource mobilization:

The MS/TLFs and State Government has contributed share capital amounting to Rs Rs.203.70 crores. Of Rs 203.70 crores, the MS/TLFs have contributed Rs 71.05 crores and State Government has contributed Rs 132.65 crores.

Stree Nidhi has commenced deposit services to mobilize surplus funds available with SHG federations not only to augment resources of Stree Nidhi but also to develop a sense of ownership and involvement of community Stree Nidhi, Rs.210.10crores as deposits from SHG federations including deposits of Rs.46.03 crores mobilized during current year upto 31.10.2016.

### Borrowings of Stree Nidhi:

Stree Nidhi, has mobilized Rs.775 crores funds as borrowings from different sources (banks & Financial institutions) as cash credit and term loan. Out of which Rs.395.00 crores used for on lending to SHGs and about Rs.380 crores are available for loan disbursements upto 31.10.2016.

### Interest margins distribution:

Though, Stree Nidhi collects interest at 13.5% interest on loan granted to SHG members, 2% is shared with VO/SLFs and MS/TLFs @ 1% each as these federations are functioning as monitoring agencies for Stree Nidhi operations.

### Business correspondent activities:

Stree Nidhi is working as a Business Correspondent (BC) to major banks in the state to provide financial services to the disadvantaged and low income groups at their door steps. Stree Nidhi has started the BC services in more than 178 locations covering more than 700 villages. Further, extending support in establishment of One Stop Shop (OSS) centers in 1000 locations.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

**Insurance facility:**

Stree Nidhi is providing insurance services through “Loan Linked Life Insurance Scheme” to all the SHG members who avail loan from Stree Nidhi. Stree Nidhi has provided insurance coverage to more than 4.00 lakh SHG members up to Sep 2016 insuring an amount of Rs 1000 crores. Stree Nidhi has settled 434 death claims with an amount of Rs.89.36 lakhs up to 31.10.2016.

**Family Investment Opportunity Survey:**

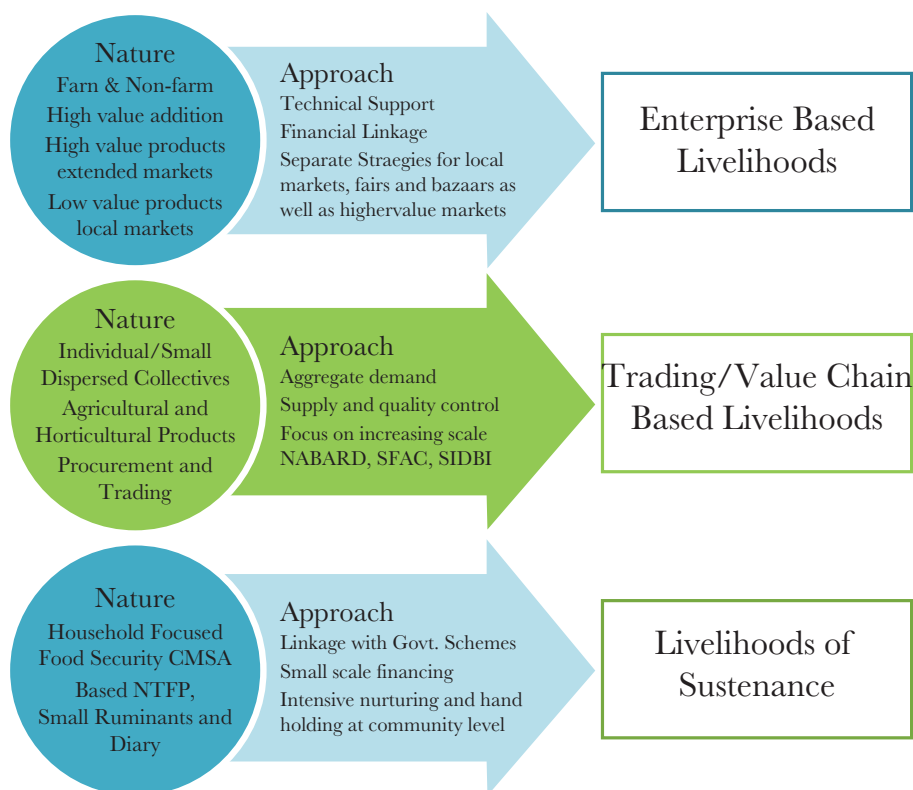
In order to leverage the capital infused into DWCRA groups, SERP is facilitating an intensive Family investment Opportunities Survey (FIOS) so that need based credit mapping can be done, facilitating productive as well as necessary subsistence credit to families with a clear objective in mind. SERP aims to build the household level investment plans of the members which are linked closely to the social and economic aspirations of the family. All SHG enterprises operating across farm and non-farm

sectors to be facilitated with Sector Experts to support the management of the verticals, and with credit, marketing and value chain linkages. The survey is going on.

**Diversified Livelihoods Strategy**

Community Based Organisations have built up huge financial capital base through savings and corpus. In addition to this, huge credit has been provided to CBOs through bank linkages. Therefore, it becomes imperative that this credit and these capacities are converted into productive outcomes for the SHG members as well as for the economy around them. This would involve a segregated livelihoods strategy for SHG members at different scales of capacity. SERP’s livelihood strategy is therefore, now focused at three levels- on household based livelihoods grounding, supporting and nurturing SHG linked enterprises and businesses and finally, on building value chains, second generation institutions and verticals around sectors that can create high value for the SHG members in terms of income increase.

**Livelihoods Approach**



## Primary Sector Based Producer Groups: APRIGP - Primary Sector Based Producer Groups-Value chainbased approach for FPOs

Under this approach, building & strengthening of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) have been taken up in order to harness higher value chain based returns in the primary sector. The idea is to enable establishment of institutions of the Farmer Producer Groups formed at the Village level participate actively in the FPO development under the Primary Sector Mission driven by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This potential of SHGs can be further enhanced by building them into a network of producer companies/organizations where their capacities are built to function as autonomous stand-alone institutions. To implement this component effectively at the field level, SERP and the concerned Departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture have agreed to work together on a convergence mode in promotion and strengthening of FPOs in 150 APRIGP Mandals. Strategy for promotion of FPGs, FPOs were finalized and HR structure for implementation of rural value chains also finalized. The strategy aims to cover 2,50,000 producers in the Primary Sector based activities across 157 Farmer Producer Organizations to be established in 150 mandals. District wise details are given in Annexure 8.23

## SHG Enterprise Strategy Comprehensive platform for SHG enterprises-Rural retail chains

APRIGP through retail chain strategy aims to establish a platform to market SHG-made products and other FMCG products to increase the access to quality goods at reasonable prices in villages. Rural Retail Chains is a new concept in aggregation where village level Kirana stores are being brought together demand & supply is being negotiated at the Mandal Nodal Store level.

Rural Retail Chains sub-component while strengthening the livelihoods of rural kirana stores, envisages to increase incomes of 7500 retailers and 7500 entrepreneurs (of

whom at least 70% are Poorest of the Poor) by at least 50% and creates access to affordable, good quality nutrition and hygiene products to consumers by linking both the SHG (home-made) products and Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) via the network of branded rural retail chain in 150 backward mandals across 13 districts over the project implementation period.

The pilot implementation of the RRC is being done in (14) Mandals across the state. The pilot implementation is being done so as to help evolve scalable models for further scale-up across the (150) Mandals as per the Project Implementation Plan. During this quarter, the RRC pilot implementation in the (14) mandals have been monitored closely.

The selected marts have been federated at the Mandal level and the MACS and VAT registrations of Mart Associations have been completed. All marts identified have contributed Rs.5000/- each as share capital towards the establishment of a Mandal Nodal Store (MNS) to facilitate logistics and collective procurement. All the 14 MNSs with a total aggregation of 514 kirana stores have mobilized share capital of over Rs.22.00 lakhs from 440 SHG members who are also Kirana store owners.

The focus is also on transforming the product mix and business models of nearly 7,500 traditional rural retail (kirana) stores to enable the provision of a range of products related to nutrition, hygiene and alternate energy products. This will include enabling expanded product offering, enhancing efficiency in logistics and distribution arrangements, aggregation and collective purchase among others. 150 aggregated nodal stores will be formed at Mandal-level to improve market access to SHG products and to increase profitability through demand aggregation of Kirana Stores and also as a push-point for products with social value.

SERP has also provided the initial investment of Rs.10 lakhs in the form Seed Capital towards working capital, the Electronic Point of Sale (EPoS) system and the infrastructure and fixtures costs for MNSs. All the (14) MNSs have started full-fledged transactions by May, 2016 and reached average sales turnover of Rs.1,72,855 by June, 2016.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

As per the annual action plan for retail chains for 2016-17, it has been decided to scale up Rural Retail Chains project to further (57) mandals to reach 71 mandals by 31st March, 2017.

As part of enterprise development, the way forward is to work with the existing SHG entrepreneurs and also new entrepreneurs to enhance their turnover and profitability by enabling a range of business development services and access to finance. In addition, enterprises linked to the processing of the agriculture produce and manufacturing of nutrition products will be promoted and linked to the rural retail stores

SERP seeks to build a solid, world class SHG member based production/ enterprise platform which will lead to SHG enterprises being able to link with markets, and compete on product quality, experience and service. The key theme for this strategy would be to work on providing linkages across the board- from design to business strategy, from markets to branding.

### Livelihood Achievements 2016-17

#### Value Chains:

- 20 Value chains for promotion of FPOs have been identified for implementation across 150 Mandals in 13 districts under Rural Value Chains component comprising of both Agriculture & Livestock commodities.
- 4,282 Farmer Producer Groups have been formed comprising of 66,579 small & marginal farmers upto October, 2016.
- Under Backyard Poultry, 13616 units of unit size 15 birds were grounded in DPMU & TPMU areas across the state in all 13 districts. In Convergence with Animal Husbandary dept. 10,000 Back Yard Poultry of Unit size of 45 birds with a target of 10,000 units to be grounded with a subsidy of Rs.3350.00 per unit. 1295 units are grounded under this scheme upto October, 2016
- 19,028 sheep & goat farmers are being organized into 1307small ruminant farmer producer groups for

establishment of 19 small ruminant farmer producer organizations in 12 districts with a membership of 15-20 rearers per group. 4,04,509 Livestock Units with the financial outlay of Rs.1641.13 crore are grounded upto October, 2016.

- Under SCSP, 12768 Milch animals were distributed for SHG members across the State. Under other schemes like Bank Linkage, 44,400 units were grounded in all 13 districts across the State.
- About 2,867 Azolla units were grounded to SHG members with a view to enhance productivity of Milch animals
- 28,853 Ram Lamb Units were distributed to SHG members across the State. Under SCSP it is proposed to distribute 6,473 pregnant heifers to the SHG members in convergence with AH dept. with a subsidy of 45,000 per unit.
- To encourage usage of compost and to promote SHG enterprises, estimates are generated for 3,09,859 Vermi compost units, out of which 2,61,547 units are sanctioned under NREGS scheme. 40,017 units are under progress and 30,148 units are completed

#### Rural Retail Chains (RRC):

- The pilot implementation of the RRC is operational in (14) Mandals across the state and it has been decided to scale up Rural Retail Chains project to further (57) mandals to reach 71 mandals by 31st March, 2017.
- All the 14 MNSs with a total aggregation of 597 Kirana stores have mobilized share capital of over Rs.24.40 lakhs from 488 SHG members who are also Kirana store owners. SERP has also provided the initial investment of Rs.10 lakhs in the form Seed Capital towards working capital, the Electronic Point of Sale (EPoS) system and the infrastructure and fixtures costs for MNSs. The (14) MNSs have achieved monthly sales turnover of Rs.31,89,623 and average sales turnover of Rs.2,27, 830 by September, 2016

### Skill training on Non-Farm Enterprises:

A total of 618988 SHG members have been trained on various areas like school sanitation, EDP training, value chain, retail chain training and smart phone usage for business.

- 231 Generic stores have been registered and are functioning in rural, urban and tribal areas till date registering a turnover of Rs.13.00 crores.
- 5188 food enterprises have been facilitated in 13 districts by providing credit, skills and market linkages.
- 16,142 SHG members have been trained in 152 stitching training centers so far.10,960 sewing machines distribution is on in districts.
- 27,882 Government elementary, upper, primary and high schools sanitation are being managed by SHG federations in all the districts. The enterprise opportunity from this is roughly Rs.25 Cr. per annum in wages and Rs.7.50 Cr. per annum in cleaning materials backward linkage.
- 55 DWCRAs Bazaars have been established across 13 districts in which SHG products like garments, pickles, powders, handicrafts etc.
- 704 Concrete mixers have been provided across 13 districts

### Startup Village Enterprise Programme (SVEP):

- Startup Village Enterprise Programme (SVEP), a sub scheme under NRLM, MoRD, GoI has been rolled out to provide support for Start- up to 1 Cr village enterprises and direct employment to 2 Cr people. The SVEP aims at helping the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and providing support till the enterprises stabilize.
- Through this programme the supported enterprises will be provided with business skills, exposure, loans for starting and business support during the first 6 critical

months by using SHGs federations. These skills will be imparted by local youth (community resource persons – Enterprises promotion – CRPs-Eps) who will be trained in the requisite skills.

- Objective is to help rural poor to set up their enterprises by developing a sustainable model for village entrepreneurship promotion through enterprise advisory services. These enterprises may be individual or group enterprises covering manufacturing, services and trading. It covers traditional and new skills.
- SVEP programme has been taken up in Kuppam and Srialahasti clusters of Chittoor district and Cheepurupalli and Srungavarapukota clusters of Vizianagaram district. 8705 enterprises will be facilitated in these 4 clusters in 4 years with a budget of Rs.22.98 crores.

### Start and Improve Your Business Programme:

- International Labour Organization (ILO) has developed modules to train the Project Staff on Micro Enterprises promotion. Generate Your Business Idea (GYB), Start Your Business (SYB), Improve Your Business (IYB) will be covered in 10 training sessions spanning 10 days.
- 2 batches trainings have been completed on these modules by the ILO Master Trainers in which 40 staff have been trained. Concepts covered in the training are scoping study, generating business ideas, starting businesses, preparation of business plans, costing buying, marketing, stock control, record keeping.

### Market Access:

- 33,75,532 MTs of Paddy worth at Rs.4701.27 crores from 2,09,442 farmers have been procured by SHG federations. The commission to SHGs equal 106.17 crores.
- To address the gaps in availability of services to the urban poor and to create a platform where the urban poor can offer their goods and services in an organized manner to the potential buyers City Livelihood Centres (CLC)

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

has been created. 35 CLCs have been established in 32 NULM ULBs and 10 to 40 Services started in each CLC. 3622 service providers have been registered in these CLCs so far.

- Rural and Urban SHGs have been provided with market access through regular DWCRA Bazaars, SARAS exhibitions. SARAS exhibitions have been held in Odisha, Kerala, Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Goa, Bihar, Assam, Mumbai, Rajasthan, Delhi, Chattisgarh and in this financial it will be held in Jharkhand and Haryana states for the year 2016-17.

### Social Security Pensions

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.

Implementation of pension portability was started to enable a pensioner to withdraw his pension amount anywhere in the State. A Total of 6,43,112 new pensions were sanctioned based on eligibility. Tab based distributions of payments at the doorsteps of pensioners has been initiated in all districts.

This is a first of its kind initiative in the entire country in public service delivery where the Government is going to the doorstep of each beneficiary, making pensions an entitlement in the truest sense of the word. The CORE (Chief Minister Office Real-time Executive) dashboard has been developed to monitor pensions closely. 99% of Pensions in the state are Aadhaar authenticated. District wise category wise pensions distributed upto October 2016 are given in Annexure 8.24.

### Chandranna Bima - Insurance for unorganized sector workers:

The Programme has been launched in October 2016 to further the cause of providing social security for Un-organised sector workers. The main object of the scheme is

to provide relief to the families of unorganized workers in case of death or disability of the unorganised worker leaving the families in great distress. All India statistics indicate that Andhra Pradesh is one of the States with large number of accidents. There is every need to provide accident death and disability insurance to the worker towards social security. Government had already implemented social security scheme to the transport drivers in the unorganized sector on pilot basis and on the working experience of the said scheme, it is felt appropriate to extend the social security scheme to all unorganized workers in the State with certain modifications to provide disability coverage also.

All Unorganized workers within the state and in the age group of 18-70 are eligible for enrollment as beneficiaries under the scheme and also for registering under the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, with Asst Labour Officer. With convergence of existing insurance schemes AABY, PMSBY, State Accident Death and Disability Scheme, the benefits are consolidated and offered under Chandranna Bima. The programme offers relief in cases of natural death, accidental deaths and partial/total disability, coupled with education support to dependent children. In case of natural death an amount of Rs.30,000, and for accidental death and total disability Rs.5,00,000, partial disability Rs.3,62,500 are paid to nominee. Further, two dependent children studying 9th,10th, Intermediate or ITI courses would be provided with Rs.1200 per annum each as scholarship.

1.78 Crores unorganized workers are enrolled against the target of 2 Crores upto October, 2016. 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, for quick processing of claims. Further, Government has asked Home and other departments concerned to issue instructions for issue of digital certificates and other documentation such as FIR, PMR, and Inquest Report etc needed for settlement of claims in accident cases in time bound manner.



## Human Development

As part of the Central government's flagship program Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Gramin (Rural), the Government of Andhra Pradesh has equally geared itself to achieve the outcomes envisioned and ensure Open Defecation Free GPs across the state. The ODF intervention is being implemented across the State, 2 Panchayats per Cluster in all the 2846 Clusters in all the 5692 Panchayats. The Project aims to construct Individual Sanitary Latrines (ISLs) in all these 5692 Panchayats by March 2017.

In order to achieve this goal, an integrated strategy is being followed, which focuses strongly on behavior change, collective decision making and community based ownership of ODF activities, along with convergence with the line departments like Panchayat Raj, Rural Water Supply, NREGS. All 150 Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP) mandals, an amount of Rs.70 crores has been released as part of the Human Development Investment Fund (HDIF), for 2 GPs per Cluster for a total of 1448 GPs.

572 VHSNCs formed and 98 VHSNC Accounts opened across the 1st Gram Panchayat adopted per Cluster in the 150 APRIGP Mandals in (724 GPs) all the DPMUs and TPMUs.

23212 ISL's construction completed as against the target of 195705 (12%) of ISL construction across the 1st Gram Panchayat adopted per Cluster in the 150 APRIGP Mandals in all the DPMU and TPMU.

## Provision of Purified Water

Water purification plants are being planned to be set up in the ITDA areas, in order to supply good quality potable water. The programme is being planned in convergence with State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM), in a way that the enterprising SHG members can be given trainings regarding assessing the water quality,

## Solid Waste Management

Objective of this intervention is to effectively manage the solid waste generated at the household level and thereby

converting it to effective livelihood related activities through the establishment of vermin compost units. Solid waste generated at the household level is segregated with the use of different dustbins earmarked for the type of waste shall be handy in processing the same. This intervention shall help keep the surroundings clean and hygiene.

## Gender

### Anti Human Trafficking (AHT)

Prevention of trafficking of poor women in difficult circumstances not to fall prey into the trap of the traffickers in natural livelihoods eroded areas. Supporting women who are rescued from the traffickers to regain their dignity through creation of alternate livelihoods for them, Encourage shifting of women in sex work from their high risk livelihood to safe pattern of livelihoods. Prevention activities will address All 171064 SHG women and adolescent girls in 22 identified mandals of Ananthapuramu, Kadapa and Chittoor districts catering to 900 vulnerable families in providing support and safe livelihoods. 6000 women belonging to sex workers or rescued women or high risk families will get special focus for financial assistance for alternate livelihood. Social Action Committees identifies the target families through Gender CRP strategy.

### Digital Marketing:

To support the livelihoods of SHG members who engage in handloom and handicraft activities in the state by increasing the market each and customer base for these SHG members by retailing their products through Digital platform under the brand name 'Urban Village'. The ultimate aim is to increase the income of the SHG members and to showcase the heritage of Andhra Pradesh to Pan India.

Keeping the above view in mind, the Government commenced the 'Digital Marketing' initiative and it is active from April 2016. The role of SERP in implementing this project is to facilitate the Operational needs of selling the products manufactured by the SHG member households in all 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh through e-commerce portals.

## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The products identified are being listed Flipkart, GoCoop, Snapdeal, Amazon, CraftsVilla, ShopClues e-commerce portals registered by the both the Zilla Samakhya under the brand name 'Urban Village'.

This project, running under the guidance and support of SERP is implemented through the Zilla Samakhya. Currently Krishna Zilla Samakhya and Visakhapatnam Zilla Samakhya are registered as sellers in various e-commerce portals and the products are listed online for sale. Two separate warehouses have been established in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. The artisans all over Andhra Pradesh hand over their product to the concerned warehouses. Once a sale transaction takes place, the product is packed in the warehouse and then picked and delivered to the customer. The artisans are paid their sale proceeds twice every month for the amounts received from the registered e-commerce portals – by 20th for all orders fulfilled from 1st to 15th of every month and by 5th of the succeeding month for all fulfilled from 16th to 31st of every month. 398 products have been uploaded into the e-commerce portals for sale. 150 new products were identified and the photo shoot was done in the month of Nov, 2016 and these products also will be listed in the e-commerce portals for sale.

Digital Marketing is developing its own e-commerce portal with domain name www.urvill.com., covering Apparel, Toys, Home decor, Accessories and Kitchenware categories. As Social Media is a very effective tool for promoting such marketing initiatives, Digital Marketing is also having presence in social media for promoting the project created a page in facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

### Digital Literacy Program

The Government of AP has Launched the Digital Literacy program for DWCRA members with the support of partner agencies that is, Intel and Airtel. Trainings across all the districts of Andhra Pradesh have been initiated and up to October, 2016, 3318 Internet Saathis have been trained.

This Saathis have spread across 10 Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh covering 13246 Villages comprising of 19672 VO's. Around 92 training programs have been completed. About 37,493 entries were made by the SHG Women showcasing the uptake of digital literacy services. The program would galvanize the remaining districts and shall in turn work towards the objective of training 50 Lakh women SHG Members.

### Future Vision:

A strong base of social mobilization and organized credit in place, SERP envisages, over the next 2-3 year time frame, a very active engagement with community institutions, civil society organizations, academic and private sector partners to build strong, vibrant institutions of economic benefit to the poor.

SERP is also focusing very strongly on the support to livelihoods activities of the SHG members. This is further strengthened by the investment capital infused into SHGs by the Government.

SERP aims to leverage this strongly by building household level investment plans linked closely to the economic and social aspirations of the family. Bringing in sector experts to support the management of the verticals strategy designed to bring all SHG enterprises operating across farm and non-farm sectors and facilitating them with credit, marketing and value chain linkages will be the future of the SHG evolution in the state.

Massive efforts in the form of the digital and mobile literacy campaign and adult literacy campaign are expected to support the planned economic and social empowerment of SHG members. APRIGP, the third phase of collaboration with the World Bank is also expected to yield multi-sectoral results in some of the most difficult terrains of the state-learnings from which are expected to inform policy and implementation across the state.