SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

2022-23

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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CHAPTER
1
GENERAL
REVIEW

Geographic, Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile of Andhra Pradesh

With 26 districts and with a geographical area of 1,62,970 SqKm, Andhra Pradesh ranks as the 8th largest State in the country. Situated in a tropical region, the state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. In terms of population, Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country accounting for 4.09% of the total population of the country, as per 2011 Census. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88% during 1961-71 to 21.13% during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population and decline is even more prominent at 9.21% during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.70 percent.

The density of population for Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 Census is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 382 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011. The sex ratio in the state was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943. Krishna district has the highest density at 518 while YSR and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200.

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

Urbanization 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 all the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent urban population. Srikakulam with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts.

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

The land utilization classification reveals that 37.05% of the state geographical areas is under net area sown (60.38 lakh hectares), 22.63% under forest (36.88 lakh hectares), 9.20% under current fallow lands (15.00 lakh hectares), 12.78% under land put non-agricultural uses (20.82 lakh hectares), 8.19% under barren and uncultivable land (13.35 lakh hectares) and remaining 7.96% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands (12.96 lakh hectares) and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the net area sown which is around 2.19%(3.58 lakh hectares).

Macro-Economic Aggregates - Current Scenario

State Economy is projected to bounce back to pre -Covid levels, as the Government is committed to give special thrust to focus on all important sub sectors and give special push to increase economic growth.

Nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at Rs.13,17,728 Cr. as against Rs.11,33,837 Cr. for the year 2021-22 (FRE), showing a growth of 16.22 % during 2022-23.

The GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at Rs.7,54,338 Cr. as against Rs.7,04,889 Cr for the year 2021-22(FRE). The growth of 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at 7.02% whereas 2021-22 (FRE) growth rate is 11.23% at Constant prices. The sectoral growth rates of GSDP of Andhra Pradesh for 2022-23(AE) at constant (2011-12) prices are Agriculture: 4.54%, Industry: 5.66% and Services sector: 10.05%.

The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh during 2022-23 (AE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,19,518 as against Rs.1,92,587 in 2021-22 (FRE), an increase of Rs.26,931 with a growth rate of 13.98%.

Public Finance

The revenue composition of the state in FY 2021-22 indicate that Rs. 71018 crores was accrued from Own Tax sources, Rs 5018 crores from Own Non-Tax sources and Rs. 78200 crores of Central Transfers.

As per the Revised Estimates of FY 2022-23, the total Own Tax Revenue is Rs. 84389 crores. The State's Own Non Tax Revenue in FY 2022-23 (RE) is Rs. 6511 crore and Resource flow from the Centre is Rs. 89835 crores in FY 2022-23 (RE).

The Total Expenditure by the State (excluding public debt repayments) has increased from Rs. 177674 crores in the FY 2021-22 to Rs. 224219 crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). The revenue expenditure in the FY 2021-22 was Rs. 159163 Crores and Rs 205556 crores in FY 2022-23(RE).

The Total Debt of the State at the end of the FY 2021-22 was Rs. 378087crores and increased to Rs. 426234 crores at the end of FY 2022-23 (RE). In the FY 2021-22, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.(-)8611crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs. (-) 25011 crores. In 2022-23(RE), the Revenue Deficit is Rs. (-) 29108 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs. (-)47717 crores.

Prices

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers grew by 7.39% in the state and 6.30% in All India level during the period April, 2022 to October, 2022 over the corresponding period of previous year. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 6.00% in the State (Combined AP) and 6.86% at All India during the period April, 2022 to November, 2022 compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

Wholesale Price Index (2011-12) for All Commodities decreased from 152.3 in April, 2022 to 152.1 in November, 2022. For manufactured products, it decreased from 144.7 to 141.5 whereas for Fuel & Power group it increased from 151.2 to 159.6 during the same period.

The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both men and women) have increased during the period from April to October 2022 when compared to the corresponding period of previous year

Public Distribution

Government have ordered to supply sortex quality Rice and other Essential Commodities at the doorstep of BPL households through 9260 Mobile Dispensing Units which are provided to youth of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Minorities and Economically Backward Classes of the society towards sustainable livelihood and economic upliftment.

At present 29,794 Fair price shops are functioning in the State. On an average, each FP Shop serves 488 cards / families. There is one shop for every 1423 persons in the state.

At present 2.32 lakh MTs of Rice (2.00 Lakh MTs to Priority Households, 0.32 Lakh MTs for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families) is being allotted every month as per National Food Security Act, 2013 for distribution at subsidized rates @ Rs.1/- per kg to cater the needs of 1.46 crore Below Poverty Line families.

In Kharif 2022-23 as on 05.01.2023, a quantity of 21.58 Lakh MTs of Paddy , valued Rs.4588.25 crores was procured ensuring MSP to 3,87,914 farmers.

Seasonal conditions

The State received rainfall of 583.2 mm during the South West Monsoon period for 2022-23 as against the normal rainfall of 574.8 mm, indicating an excess of 1.5%. Kakinada, Bapatla, Anantapuramu and Sri Satyasai districts received excess rainfall and remaining districts in the state received normal rainfall. During the North East monsoon period of 2022-23(October to December), excess rainfall of 8.7% was recorded. The rainfall received during the period was 310.4 mm as against the normal rainfall of 285.5 mm.

Agriculture

The 2nd Advance Estimates of the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2022-23 are estimated and compared with the previous year achievements viz, 2021-22. The area under food grains is 39.59 lakh hectares in 2022-23 as against 41.34 lakh hectares in 2021-22, showing a decrease of 4.2%. The total production of food grains in 2022-23 is 169.30 lakh tonnes while it was 154.85 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 showing an increase of 9.3%. Despite reduction in area, increase in production indicates productivity

enhancement. Good rainfall, adoption of eco-friendly agricultural practices coupled with pro-farmer initiatives of the government, including the key services rendered by the RBKs has contributed to this augmentation in food grains production.

Under **YSR Rythu Bharosa** scheme, financial assistance is being provided to land owning farmer families @ of Rs. 13,500/- per year including Rs. 6000/- from the GOI under PM KISAN in three instalments. Financial assistance is also being extended to SC, ST, BC, Minority category Landless tenant farmers & ROFR cultivators @ Rs. 13,500/- per year per family from the budget of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.During 2022-23, 50.92 lakh farmer families including 1.97 lakh tenant / ROFR farmer families and ROFR cultivators were provided.

Government of AP has initiated esteemed project of Dr.YSR. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu(Dr.YSR RBKs) with an intention to augment income and livelihood of farmer by ensuring the availability of certified quality inputs & dissemination of latest technology and crop specific MSPs, more so "One Stop Shop" so that farmers could not be fleeced. Government has established 10778 Dr.YSR RBKs & 154 Hubs for rendering all services of Agriculture and Allied sectors at village itself. Govt. also sanctioned 10,243 new RBK buildings to build as a permanent assets with an amount of 2,232.90 cr.

RBK concept grabs much emphasis in Asia – Pacific Summit held in 2022 & Government of India recommended the World Bank to replicate RBK Model in Ethiopia to enhance farmers livelihood and net income levels.

The government is organizing Dr.YSR Polambadi (Farmer Field Schools) to empower the farmers to take economically viable decisions by adopting eco-friendly practices and to reduce the cost of cultivation and thereby enhance the productivity. 2.55 Lakh farmers were benefitted through conducting 8,509 Polambadis training programme during kharif 2022-23 (upto 31st December, 2022) in different crops including minor crops like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, pulses and oilseeds and to major crops such as Rice, Cotton, Maize etc.

Under YSR Free Crop Insurance Scheme, Government released claim amount of Rs.2977.82 Cr for 2021-22 directly to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of the 15.61 lakhs farmers in June 2022.

Dr.YSR Agri Testing Labs are being established to test the Agri inputs like Seed, Fertilizer & Pesticides to ensure the availability of quality agricultural inputs to the Farmers at RBK level at their villages.

The A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs.74,153 Crore (Kharif Rs.59,793 Crore and Rabi Rs. 14,360 Crore) as production credit(Short term loans) to farmers through the PACSs and DCCBs during the year 2022-23.

During Kharif-2022, a quantity of 5,33,726 Qtl of various crop seed was distributed to 10.13 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs.15,780 lakhs. During Rabi 2022-23, so far 1,50,096 quintals of seed has been distributed to 1.77 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs. 3133 Lakhs.

District Resource Centers have been established during 2022-23 in 13 districts integrating the ATMA and FTC staff to utilize effectively the resources and man power.

GoI launched "Agriculture Infrastructure Fund" under Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative for funding Agri Infra projects at Farm gate and aggregation points to revive the agriculture sector. In AP, Projects were sanctioned for 1282 PACS in Phase-I and in 1305 PACS in Phase-II. Under Phase I, NABARD has approved for Rs.736.03 Crs as loan and Government sanctioned 10% Margin money of Rs.73.60 Crs as loan to PACS on repayment basis. Further, NABARD has approved Rs. 1108.92 Crs as loan under Phase II for the transformation of PACS as Multi Purpose Facility Centers at RBKs.

Jagananna Paala Velluva Project is expanded to 17 districts of the newly formed districts covering 2, 52,193 women dairying farmers of 3,108 villages and collecting 1,71,230 Liters of Milk/day. Now, the price paid to farmers increased to Rs.87.56 per Ltr from Rs.71.47per Ltr.

Horticulture & Sericulture

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in productivity of Oil Palm, Papaya, Lime, Cocoa, Tomato, Coconut and Chillies. Area under Horticulture crops is 17.95 Lakh Hectares and production is 314.76 Lakh MT. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.6% of the total country's fruit production

Horticulture Sector has recorded 10.56% growth over the previous year and contributed Rs.52,860 Crore during 2021-22 (AE) to GVA of Andhra Pradesh. An additional area of 22,433 Acres was brought under Oil palm

plantation from other traditional crops as part of Crop Diversification.

The government is encouraging expansion of number and network of FPOs to enable farmers to reduce transaction costs, access technology, and raise bargaining power and integrate with value chains. The Government has supported 263 FPOs with financial achievement of Rs.18.65 Crores.

Government of A.P has released Rs.230.72 Crore to 2,57,479 horticulture farmers towards input subsidy of horticulture crops damaged due to various Natural Calamities through DBT. Recently, Rs.182.60 Crore has been released as additional compensation to 90,789 horticulture farmers for Coconut and Cashew crops damaged due to Titli Cyclone-2018.

Post-Harvest Infrastructure is newly created now includes 5 Solar Poly Driers with a capacity of 2.50 MTs, 40 Solar Cold Room/Chambers with a capacity of 310 MTs and 17 Coconut pack houses with storage capacity of 35 lakh nuts.

So far, 2,02,079 farmers were registered for Micro Irrigation systems to an extent of 2,38,070 ha., through RBKs in 2022-23.

2060 crop specific Thotabadi programmes are started and ongoing covering 61,800 farmers for productivity and quality enhancement in Horticulture crops during the year 2022-23.

Andhra Pradesh is the Second largest producer of Silk in India next to Karnataka. In the state, 75005 farmers raised Mulberry plantation in an extent of 1,34,605 acres and 2000 hects of Tasar Silks plantation in tribal areas by 1660 tribal farmers. An area of 7775 Acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 2022-23.

During 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) 9281.24 MTs International Quality Bivoltine cocoons,1427.88 MTs of 2A & above Grade Raw Silk and 50,332 M.Ts of Reeling Cocoons (BV +CB) produced in the state. Productivity of cocoon increase from 75 to 76 Kgs per 100 DFLS net income to Sericulture farmers. Extending the Sericulture activity, 450 new Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded in 2022-23 .

Livestock and Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh takes pride in having famous and world-renowned Livestock breeds like Ongole and Punganur in cattle, Godavari Buffaloes, Nellore in Sheep and Aseel in Poultry. During 2021-2022, Andhra Pradesh stood 1st in Egg Production (2645.03Lakh in Nos), 2nd in Meat production (10.25 Lakh MTs) and 5th in Milk production (154.03 Lakh MTs).

As per the latest Livestock Census 2019, the Livestock resources in the State include 46.00 lakh Cattle, 62.19 lakh Buffaloes, 176.27 lakh Sheep, 55.22 lakh Goats, 0.92 lakh pigs, 340.60 lakh total Livestock & 1078.63 lakh poultry.

Through RBKs, Government distributed 2000 MTs of certified fodder seed to nearly 80000 farmers on 75% subsidy and 55274.60 MTs of quality tested TMR to farmers on 60% subsidy. Under YSR Pasu Nashta Parihara Padhakam, During 2022-23 (upto Dec,2022), compensation claimed for 1758 deaths.

Under Jagananna Paalavelluva (YSR Cheyutha) scheme (up to December,2022), 28,628 units sanctioned to the beneficiaries 27,324 units grounded and under Jagananna Jeeva kranthi (YSR Cheyutha) scheme 6680 units sanctioned to the beneficiaries, 6374units are grounded .

AP is contributing about 30% of National fish production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 35% in total value of sea food exports of the country during 2022-23. In the state, 37.18 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn is produced. Under Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa, an amount of Rs.103.771 crores relief is provided to 103771 fishermen during fishing ban period.

Government provided HSD oil subsidy @ Rs.9.00 per liter to benefit 18,110 boats with Rs.37.50 crores during 2022-23 (up to December,2022). Enhanced the financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs, 25 claims were reported. Power tariff concession was provided to aquaculture @ Rs. 1.50 to benefit 61,682 aqua farmers with subsidy component of Rs.956.59 Cr per annum.

Forests

As per Indian State Forest Report, 2021, Andhra Pradesh state forest covers an area of 38060.39 Sq. Kms, which

amount to 23.35% of the total geographical area. Out of this, Very Dense Forest is 1994.28 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 13928.75 Sq. Kms, Open Forest is 13861.27 Sq.Kms and Scrub Forest is 8276.09 Kms.

To ensure wholesome living environment to the urban citizens, so far, (23) Nagaravanams have been completed and open to the public, (7) Temple Eco-parks are being developed in the state. The state has 13 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 national parks covering an area on 8139.88 sq.km, which is 21.87% of the State's Forest area and 4.99% of the State's geographical area.

The income accrued from forestry sector in the State during 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) is Rs.1339.83 crore.

Agriculture Marketing

There are 1052 godowns with a storage capacity of 9,65,492 MTs existing in the state, of which 612 godowns with a storage capacity of 5,39,425 MTs are in utilization. The Market Committees have collected Market Fee of Rs.391.69 crores (up to Dec) in 2022-23. 7.89 Lakh MT quantity with a trade value of Rs.6202.90 Crores traded in e-NAM implemented in 33 Markets in the State. Assaying labs were established in 16 Market Yards in Model Market Yards/ e-NAM markets in the State. 1,72,651 lots were assayed. Inter Mandi transactions traded between APMCs account for a value of Rs.9.58 crores and for a quantity of 1282.5 MT of commodities.

The Government of A.P has announced MSP for crops grown in A.P for which GOI has not announced – The crops for which MSP is now announced include: Chillies –Rs.7000 per quintal, Turmeric-Rs.6850 per quintal, Onion-Rs.770 per quintal, Minor Millets-Rs.2500 per quintal, Banana-Rs.800 per quintal, Sweet Orange –Rs.1400 per quintal.

AP is the only state in the country which collects farm prices from each RBK on a daily basis through an App 'Continuous Monitoring of Agriculture prices and Procurement(CM APP), developed for providing end to end solutions, from taking daily price alerts from each RBK to undertaking procurement wherever necessary.

100 Rythu Bazars are functioning in the state. 42 Ryhtu Bazars are face lifted with a value of Rs.401.42 lakhs in the state during the year 2022.

AP is the first state in the country to establish an e marketing platform called 'e Farmarket' to connect the farmers of AP to the traders in the country. e Farmarket platform will provide the end-to-end solutions for Buyers and Sellers of agriculture and horticulture produce traded in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Total trade progress through e-Farmarket application indicates number of 2932 traders and 3471 farmers are benefited for the financial year 2022-23 i.e., upto December-2022. The total transaction is worth Rs. 45.93 crores.

The government has intervened to provide remunerative price to the farmers and affordable price to consumers procured 5317.40MTs of Tomato worth Rs.2.59 crores .

Industrial Development

Through its Industrial Policy (2020-23), the state has put in place various initiatives for developing different segments like Agro and Food processing, Biotechnology, Bulk drugs and Pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, Textile, Automotive and Auto components and Tourism and thereby create opportunities for entrepreneurs and generate employment.

Government introduced 'YSR AP One', a multi-faceted business enablement centre which acts as a one- stop resource and support centre for industries. 'YSR AP One' would provide handholding support (to investors) during pre establishment and setup of industrial units. Under the new policy, the major incentive a prospective investor gets, is reimbursement of State Goods and Services Tax for five years (capped to Fixed Capital Investment) for medium, large and mega industries linked to employment creation. The current lease and buy models for land allotment are being replaced with a composite lease + buy model, where an industrialist gets to purchase the land after successfully running the unit for 10 years.

The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, is sanctioning tailor-made incentives to new Mega projects, on case to case basis.

Global Investor's Summit, 2023

Government of Andhra Pradesh has successfully organized Global Investor's Summit at Visakhapatnam on 3rd-4th March 2023. The investors from 25 Countries

and from 30 Corporate giants participated which included several International/International business tycoons. In all, 378 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed during the Summit with a total commitment of Rs. 13.42 lakh crore and generation of over 6 lakh jobs across 16 key sectors.

Andhra Pradesh is categorized as 'Top Achiever" in Ease of Doing Business under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) released by DPIIT, Govt. of India for the year 2020-21.

13 Large and Mega projects commenced production with an investment of INR 15,099.67 Crore and provided employment to 12,490 persons during 2022-23(up to December 2022).There are 89 projects under active implementation with total investment of INR 2,24,498.79 Crore with a potential to create employment to 2,35,573 people.

55761 MSME were established with an investment of Rs.13360.15 crores and provided employment to 2,27,027 persons During the year 2022-23 (upto 9th Jan 2023).

Under PMEGP, in 2022-23 (as on 9th Jan 2023) 1071 projects have been grounded by distributing Rs.4299.44 crores Margin Money.

Industrial Incentives have been sanctioned for Rs. 482.27 crs for 5700 MSME units under General, OBC, SC & ST categories during the FY,2022-23 (upto December 2022)and also to 104 Large and Mega Industries for an amount of Rs. 334.83 crores.

Industrial Corridors

To address the infrastructure bottlenecks, high impact/ market driven nodes are proposed in Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor(CBIC). CBIC Region covers parts of three States, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh comprises of a combined population of about 47.5 Million approximately 3.7% of total country's population. Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District has been selected for Development under Phase-I by DPIIT. 13,919.67 Acres is proposed for development under this Node in two Blocks.

The Hyderabad Bangaluru Industrial Corridor(HBIC) covers area spread across the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, connecting the central parts of the country with southern parts. Under HBIC, Orvakal node in Andhra Pradesh has been identified for development in initial phase admeasuring an area of 9,800 acres and project development activities are being initiated.

Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) hosts three industrial nodes at Vizag, Chittoor and Kopparthy which are planned over an extent of ~33,000acre out of which 30% extent is presently being developed as 'Start-up' Area. Various industrial infrastructure projects with an estimated investment of ~INR 5,000 Cr have been envisaged in this corridor.

Industrial Infrastructure

APIIC being the Nodal Agency for all Industrial Infrastructure Projects including IT, Biotech, Apparel Parks and SEZ in the State, has allotted 1164 acre of Industrial Land to 602 units with an employment potential of 78,866 and proposed investment of Rs 26,629 Crores. The APIIC has a land bank of 46,532 acre for allotment.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GoI sanctioned establishment of a Mega Food Park at Mallavalli village,Bapulapadu Mandal, Krishna District with an estimated cost of Rs. 112.97 Cr.

National Industrial Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ),is envisaged to be developed at Pamur village in Prakasam District as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the art infrastructure in 14,390 Acres of Land with an estimated project cost of INR 7500 Cr. Planned under Tranche – I in Startup area of 4149 Acs with an estimated investment of INR.25,000 Cr and employment of 1.44 Lakhs with a project cost of INR 3640 Crs.

Commerce and Exports

Andhra Pradesh is one of the top five exporting states of India. It occupies a leading position among Indian states in production and export of marine products, agricultural commodities and textiles, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Organic and Inorganic Chemicals, Petroleum Products.

Government of AP have issued Andhra Pradesh Export Promotion Policy (APEX 2022-27) vide G.O.Ms.No.24 (Industries & Commerce (Programme-I) Dept. Dt. 17.05.2022 to establish Andhra Pradesh as a leading

export hub in the country through development of world class logistics and export infrastructure, promotion of high quality product portfolio, enabling robust export oriented institutions and creating integrated export ecosystems from districts to ports.

Mines and Geology

Minerals are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh and also a major contributor for the economic growth of the State. Andhra Pradesh is a mineral rich state containing a vast variety of mineral wealth particularly industrial minerals.

The State is focusing on inventory of mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy for accelerating growth leading to overall development of the mining sector

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs. 3390.01 crores of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2021-22 and in 2022-23 (upto December,2022), the Mineral Revenue is Rs.2094.13 Crores. The State produced industrial minerals, dimensional stones and building materials with a value of Rs.16012.07 crores. The total of 94,33,054 MT of sand is supplied to consumers In this financial year.

Handlooms & textiles

There are 1282 Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State consisting of 896 Cotton, 325 Silk, and 61 Wool. Under YSR Nethanna Nestham Scheme, Government provided financial assistance of Rs 24,000 to 80,546 weaver beneficiaries with an amount of Rs.193.31 Crs during 2022-23.

Water Resources

The Irrigation Projects taken up under Jalayagnam are under progress and programmed to be completed on priority for providing irrigation to cultivable lands, drinking water and industrial water, particularly in the drought prone Rayalaseema and Prakasam Districts and back ward districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam. The works of Polavaram, Babu Jagjivan Ram Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi , Poola Subbaiah Veligonda projects, Sri Krishna Devaraya Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi (GNSS)and Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) projects are under brisk progress.

Out of 54 Jalayagnam Irrigation Projects in the state of Andhra Pradesh, 14 Projects are completed and Phase-I is completed in 2 Projects. The other Jalayagnam Projects are also prioritized and Action plan is chalked out for completion of these projects in phased manner in the next 3 years.

Completion of 40 Jalayagnam Projects (23 Major + 7 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create 36.44 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 4.35 lakh acres.

The Polavaram project is expected to provide irrigation facility to 7.20 Lakh acres, generate 960 MW Hydropower, facilitates diversion of 80TMC of Godavari water to Krishna, supplies 23.44 TMC water to industrial development and provide drinking water facility to 28.5 Lakh population in 540 villages. As of December, 2022, the completion rate under various components is 78.99% for overall work. The project is scheduled to be completed by June, 2024.

Government of A.P has proposed restoration of 445 MI schemes and modernization of 20 Medium Irrigation Projects under JICA Phase II . The restoration of these 445 MI tanks is taken up under 145 Packages with a total Cost of Rs.272.71 Crores,. Value of work done as on 31.12.2022 is Rs. 62.74 Crores and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 49.25 Crores.135 tanks under APILIP are proposed from downsizing of project.

The Government has come out with important Policy Interventions on Lift Irrigation schemes viz., increased the limitation of APSIDC ayacut upto 25,000 acres from 10,000 acres, Free power supply, 16 hours Power Supply to HT supply L.I. Schemes with dedicated power lines, Revival of defunct L.I. schemes and keep them functional. Under this process revival of 457 schemes in Phase– I & II are completed. APSIDC has so far implemented 1,250 Lift Irrigation Schemes and created IP of 8.64 Lakh acres.

There are 63 ongoing schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.783.56 Crores to create 82,663 acres of ayacut. 87 L.I. Schemes for which Hydrological Clearance received to create New Irrigation Potential of 1.72 Lakh acres will be implemented duly obtaining administrative approval from Government

The total groundwater availability in the state is 25863 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of which 7451 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 18412 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is 29% (21% in command areas and 38% in non-command areas).

At present, about 41.44 lakhs acres of gross area is being irrigated under Ground Water. On an average 40,000 to 50,000 new wells are commissioned per year.

After utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, a net rise in groundwater level is 2.4m is observed when compared to the pre monsoon water level (May-2022).

Power

The cost of service of DISCOMS increased from Rs 24,211 Cr in FY 2014-15 to Rs 46,903 Cr. in FY 2021-22. Power purchase cost is 64% of the cost of service in power sector during the year FY 2021-22.

The AT&C losses were reduced from 16.36% in FY 2018-19 to 12.02% in FY 2020-21.

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state up to 30/11/2022, stands at 18518.062 MW. The Transmission losses decreased to 2.73% (Provisional) during the year up to Nov,22 from 2.76% in 2021-22.

During the Year 2022-23 (up to November 2022), the total Energy met is 47468.37 MU and the per capita consumption of electricity is 1,349 units (Prov) during the period.

The department has planned to implement an Important scheme namely 'Commissioning of Dr.NTTPS Stg-V (1x800MW) and SDSTPS Stg-II (1x800MW). Commercial Operation of these 800 MW unit is planned by 30.04.2023. APGENCO is making all-out efforts to achieve the generation revised targets set for the year 2022-23.

New Projects

The Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project (2x115MW), Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW), Chitrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power House (2x30MW) are at various stages of development like getting clearances, approvals etc.

The SDSTPS 800 MW (Unit#3), Krishnapatnam thermal projects Unit # 3 dedicated to nation by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 27.10.2022 which is ready for commercial operation. Dr.NTTPS800 MW (Unit#8) at Vijayawada thermal project is scheduled to be added in FY 2022-23.

Polavaram Hydro-Electric 960 MW (12x80MW) Project: First Three Units are to be commissioned by July 2024 and thereafter for every two months one new unit has to be commissioned and all the 12 units by January 2026.Turbine model test, Power house pit excavation and Tunnel excavation works were completed and other related works are under progress. Detailed Engineering, manufacturing and supply of equipment is under progress.

Awards

In 15th ENERTIA Awards Summit: Andhra Pradesh state won ENERTIA Award as the "Best State for Energy Infrastructure and Development". APTRANSCO won ENERTIA award as the "Best Transmission Utility"

A.P State Energy Conservation Mission, has bagged "1st prize in the National Energy Conservation Awards in the State Designated Agency (SDA) Sector" for its exemplary performance in promoting and implementing energy efficiency and conservation measures

Subsidies provided by Government

- 9-hour free power supply to 18.87 lakh agricultural connections with a subsidy of Rs 4384.80Cr.
- Aqua Subsidy of Rs.500.00 Cr to aqua farmers towards consumption of 1891.24MU at a subsidising unit rate @ Rs 1.50.
- Free power supplied to domestic consumers of SC colonies/ST colonies (200 units / month) 14,72,571 SC and 4,34,340 ST benefitted.
- Under SC/ST Sub Plan Bore wells were provided to 5896 SCs and 1985 STs.

The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8826.363 MW. Of this, 4132.385 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.57 from Wind Power Projects, 105.598 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 504.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.

Roads

The total R&B Road Network (excluding National Highways) in the State as on December 2022 is 45321.00 Km comprising of 12595.60 State Highways, 26485.51 Major Dist Roads and Rural Roads. The length of National Highways in the State is 8163.72 Km.

The density of National Highways is 16.53 Km per lakh population (2011) in the State as against all India average of 10.89 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 50.08 km is available for every 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 40 km/1,000Sq.km.

Under AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP), Government proposed to improve Roads and Bridges of Major District Roads/Other District Roads for a length of 728.59 Km with Rs. 1987.60 Cr.

Under Major District Roads (MDR), 31 road works with a length of 174.771Km and 5 bridge works have been completed for an amount of Rs.355.77 Crs. 29 bridge works with a length of 204.320 km and 4 bridge works taken up for an amount of Rs.508.75Crs are in progress

The Total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department is 80217 Km in the state as on 01.04.2022. During the year 2022-23 (Up to December 2022), 1360 Km length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.1170 crores.

Transport

In A.P. State, 1.56 Crore Motor Vehicles are registered of which 1.37 Cr non-transport vehicles are used for personalized purposes and 18.28 Lakhs Transport Vehicles.

The Budget Estimates of Transport Department for Revenue Receipts in the F.Y. 2022-23 is Rs. 4500 Crores and the revenue realized up to December 2022 is Rs. 3242.59 Crores , a growth rate of 35.91%.

The APSRTC has realized Rs 219.62 crores of commercial revenue during the year 2022-23 (up to Dec-2022) compared to Rs 149.43 crores (upto Dec-2021), an increase of 46.97%. Fleet utilization of 99.52% is achieved upto Dec-2022. The Corporation Occupancy Ratio (OR) is increased by 5 points to 68% in Dec-2022 from 63% in Dec-2021.

Under YSR Vahana Mithra scheme, an amount of Rs 10,000/- each was sanctioned 2,61,516 eligible beneficiaries in 2022-23.

Airports & Sea Ports

Currently there are 3 international and 3 domestic operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities.

Government has acquired 99.68% of the land to develop a new Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapuram on PPP basis in 2631.63 acres. Estimated cost of the Project for Phase-I is Rs. 2302.51 crores.

About 75% of the land has been acquired so far to develop airport at Dagadarthi in Nellore district in 1380 acres. An amount of Rs.110 Crores has been spent on acquisition of land and pre-development activities.

Government named the Kurnool Airport as Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy Airport. The Development of Airport City in 541.22 Acres is under progress.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has one Major Port at Visakhapatnam under the administrative control of Government of India and 15 Notified Ports under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 3 are Captive Ports. Out of 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 12 are Coastal districts.

Government have accorded Administrative sanction for Ramayapatnam Port Phase I works with a total Project cost of Rs.3736.14 Crores with a completion period of 36 months and the Agreement Value is an amount of Rs.2634.65 Crores.

Tourism

To attain sustainable economic growth in and around the Tourism destination in the state, Government has introduced the "Andhra Pradesh Tourism Policy, 2020-2025" which will be in force till 31st March, 2025. The Policy majorly focuses on theme-based development of luxury resorts & hotels, amusement parks, MICE Centers and other tourism projects to promote socio-economic development in the state. APTDC has realized a revenue of Rs.124.36 Crores during the FY 2022-23 (upto December,2022).

Agreements are completed for development of 5 Oberoi 7 Star Hotels under PPP at 5 different locations with an estimated cost of Rs.2868.6 Cr which will generate total employment for about 48010.

Information Technology

The ITE &C department has identified Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Satyasai and Amaravati to be developed as major technology hubs and Kopparthy, Kadapa district as a preferred destination for Electronics manufacturers.

The major initiatives of the Government are Development of IT parks in Bhogapuram, Tirupati and Satya Sai Districts, Development of IT Concept cities in Visakhapatnam, Anatapuramu and Tirupati, Development of ESDM parks in Achutapuram, Kris City and Kosala nagaram and Promotion of YSR EMC (Electronics Manufacturing Clusters) in Kopparthy, Kadapa District.

The investments in the IT/ITeS and ESDM sector, with a potential Investment generation of Rs.39265.29 Cr and more than 1,28,532 direct employment are in pipeline. M/s VTPL, HCL, Infosys, Ranstand, WNS Global, Tech Mahindra, Ail Dixon, UTNPL, Wingtech, Foxconn, M/s TCL-TTE, and M/s TCL-POTPL, are the companies investing in Andhra Pradesh.

There are 30 investment proposals under IT sector with potential for generation of 10000 Jobs with an investment of over INR 200 Cr., and 17 investment proposals under ESDM sector, which can generate 25,000 Jobs with an investment of over INR 7,640 Cr.

International Institute of Digital Technologies (IIDT), Tirupati is an unique initiative of Government of AP. IIDT conducts skill enhancement programs in Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Science, Cyber Security and various other emerging technologies to students from A.P.

During 2022-23 (upto December, 2022)APTS has provided citizen centric services to 24 departments for 43.12 Crore Aadhar transactions of welfare schemes and flagship programmes implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Reverse Tendering initiative of the state government has saved Rs. 1,838.67 Crores, through various strategies and methodologies adopted under this initiative with an overall 15 Percent Savings.

Through RB- UDP Agri Tek, a Unified Digital Platform supporting RBK and associated sectors, 13.24 Lakh farmers were provided Crop Insurance of Rs.2772.95 Crs

Under TIDE 2.0 APIS was awarded a grant of Rs. 1.7Cr. to nurture 20 Startups in AP. The first tranche of Rs.13,60,000/-has been received by APIS and utilized for nurturing startups. Second tranche fund of Rs. 20,40,000/-will be received shortly

A P Information Technology Academy (APITA) has trained more than 52,000 people and enabled jobs for 4041 in 2022-23.

APSAC achieved Excellence award in November, 2022 for providing geospatial solutions for Volume Estimation of Solid waste in Vijayawada Municipality in 3rd APAC India Digital Empowerment Meet

School Education

The Government is committed to achieve 100% literacy and several schemes have been initiated for bringing out both quantitative, qualitative improvement and to retain children in schools. Some of the strategies implemented for Universalization of Elementary Education are Strengthening existing schools, Implementing the Jagananna Ammavodi, Supply of Student Kits under Jagananna Vidya Kanuka, Naadu-Nedu and other types of Educational facilities in small and un-served habitations.

As part of Academic and Administrative Reforms, schools have been categorized in to 6 types namely Satellite Foundational School(PP1 & PP2), Foundational School(PP1, PP2, Class 1 & 2), Foundational School Plus (PP1, PP2, Classes 1 to 5), Pre High School(Classes 3 to 7/8), High School(Classes 3 to 10), High School Plus (Classes 3 to 12)

The enrolment in all types of schools during 2022-23 in the state is 71.79 Lakhs, of which 21.72 Lakhs (30.25%) are in primary schools, 9.79 Lakhs (13.63%) in upper primary schools and 40.29 (56.12%) in High Schools. During 2021-22, the Annual Average Dropout Rates are: 0.80% (No drop outs) at I-V classes (Primary Level) ,1.62 % in VI-VIII classes (Upper Primary Level) and 4.89% at IX-X (Secondary Level).

Under Jagananna Amma Vodi scheme during 2021-22 an amount of Rs.5689.80 Crore was transferred to the bank accounts of 43.76 Lakh eligible mothers/ guardian.

The Government of AP has setup the Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF) for maintaining cleanliness of the Toilets, Urinals, dress change room, wash basins etc. TMF is created in 44,790 Government schools and Junior Colleges with a fund of Rs. 432.25 Crore, which was contributed from the Ammavodi scheme @ of Rs.1000 from each parent.

The Govt. has revised the menu of MDM from 21.11.2022 duly enhancing the cooking cost. An amount of Rs. 1596.25 cr. is being spent by the Govt. for effective implementation of MDM.

The A.P. Model Schools are established on par with Kendriya Vidyalaya Template to provide quality education in Educationally Backward Blocks (E.B.B) and at present 164 Model schools are functioning under Andhra Pradesh Model School Society (APMSS) with an initial enrolment of 90484.

Samagra Shiksha

Under "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" during the Academic Year 2022-23, Government have supplied Students Kits to 45.15 Lakh students with a budget of Rs.886.69 Crores. Uniforms also supplied to 43.10 lakh students with a budget jof Rs. 1042.53 cr.

Under Mana Badi Nadu Nedu, in Phase-I, 15,717 School projects were completed out of 44,512 schools projects .

The Govt, under "Swechha" Programme distributes sanitary pads to all girl children in Govt. Schools. An amount of Rs. 841.80 Lakhs was sanctioned for 2806 Schools towards implementation of the programme.

40 vocational institutions are newly sanctioned in the PAB 2020-21 and a budget of Rs. 6702.10 lakhs was sanctioned for 477 schools.

In PAB 2022-23, Under the Career Guidance Programme, an amount of Rs. 270.40 Lakhs was sanctioned to 6760 Schools @ Rs. 4000/- to each to develop/foster knowledge, skills attitude necessary for Personal Development and Career Readiness in students of Secondary and Senior Secondary stage.

A survey was conducted in the state to identify the Out of School Children. 20928 children are identified for direct enrolment in the age appropriate classes and 7716 children are identified for special training under Residential and 11456 Non-residential Special Training.

Intermediate Education

There are 476 Government and Vocational Junior Colleges and 45 Aided Junior Colleges, 2535 Private unaided and 729 other Junior colleges functioning in the state. Under Ammavodi, 6.49 Lakh beneficiaries covered in Intermediate Education. All Govt. Jr Colleges are set for modernization and transformation under the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu programme in phase II.

Collegiate Education

There are 169 Government Degree Colleges (166 degree + 3 cluster University Constituent colleges) and 55 Private aided Colleges existing in the state catering to the educational needs of 1.45 Lakh students offering UG & PG courses. Out of these, 27 are Autonomous colleges (14 GDCs+ 11 Aided + 2 Cluster University constituent), 2 Social Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges and 3 College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) Colleges and one Govt. Degree College with DBT Star College status.

Department is imparting employable skills through Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) established in 132 Government Degree Colleges.

66 Government colleges and 48 Private Aided colleges are having valid grade and the department is preparing 54 colleges for NAAC Assessment in 2021-22.

Andhra Pradesh state has a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 35.1% in Higher Education and Gender Parity Index of 0.84 (as per AISHE 2019-20). To enhance GER & GPI , Standard Operating Procedures have been issued on strategies for enhancing access to HE to Socio Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) and Women; Establishment of 14 new Government Degree Colleges after 2020-21 and Help Desks established in all colleges.

Government proposed to transform 13 Govt. Degree Colleges, one in each district to be groomed as Centres of Excellence in the state of Andhra Pradesh and nurture them as quality education institutes in Higher Education and to prepare for better NAAC grade and NIRF ranking.

Technical Education

There are 85 Government and Aided and 175 Private polytechnics functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 75906 students. 500 Digital Class rooms are

established in 84 Government Polytechnics and facilitated uninterrupted access to Learning Management System (LMS) and access to other online courses like SWAYAM MOOCS.

The revised curriculum C-20 as per Industry needs to keep pace with changing face of Industry is implemented in Polytechnics from the academic year 2021-22 onwards.

CISCO academies were established in all 84 Government Polytechnics. So far 62,178 students attended certified courses in CISCO Academies till the Academic Year 2021-22. Rs.25.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for getting National Board of Accreditation (NBA) for 5 Government Polytechnics in the year 2021-22.

Health and Family Welfare

The State Government provides key health services such as Maternal Health Care, Child Health Care and Family Welfare Services through 11071 Sub-centers, 1142 Rural Primary Health Centers, 542 Urban Primary Health Centers 175 Community Health Centers, 53 Area Hospitals, 12 District Hospitals 2 MCH Centers and 28 Teaching hospitals in the state.

Under the UPHCs, 43.10 Lakhs OPD, 12.89 Lakhs Tele consultation, 7.23 Lakhs Lab investigations, 2.60 Lakhs Immunization and 2.30 Lakhs ANC/PNC were performed during the year 2022-23 up to December ,2022.

Under National Urban Health Mission, 560 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) in 120 ULBs have been established. Each urban health centre covers 25,000 to 30,000 population in slum area.

Health parameters: Ensuring access to health facilities is one of the top agenda item for the state. Over the years, there has been a significant improvement in various health parameters. The estimated Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state stand at 15.7, 6.3 and 24 respectively as compared to 19.5, 6.0 and 28 for All India (as per SRS Bulletin - 2020).

The male and female expected life at birth for the combined state of A.P state are 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) stands at 45 for A.P much lower than All-India's 97, as per the latest SRS (2018-20).

During 2022-23(up to December 2022), Full Immunization (Children below 1 yr) coverage is 103.34% and Complete Immunization (Children 1 to 5 Yrs) is 103.99%. Under the Emergency Health Transportation Scheme (108), 26.66 lakh patients and 2.94 lakh pregnant women were transported

Under Janani Suraksha Yojana, 1.53 Lakh pregnant women were benefitted with incentives. 94680 availed drop back services. 674609 pregnant women screened under PMSMA and identified 122281 high risk mothers.

The GoAP initiated a unique Special innovative Programme "Dr.YSR Kanti Velugu" - Mass Eye Screening to provide comprehensive Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Eye care services to the population at free of cost, to be implemented in 6 Phases over a period of 3 years on a mission mode from 10.10.2019 .

- Under Phase-I & II - Screened 66,17,613 Children covering 60,393 Schools and Provided 1,58,227 Free Spectacles to all Children and Conducted 310 surgeries for the identified School Children.
- Under Phase-III programme - Eye Screening "Avva-Tata" for 60 years and above population 22.80 Lakh Old Age people were screened, spectacles delivered to 10.18 Lakh and 4.21 Lakh Cataract Surgeries done during 2022-23 (as on 27.12.2021). Avva-Tata Eye Screening is still being conducted in all ,districts. The total expenditure incurred so far for implementation of the programme is Rs.121.46 Crores.

55 Govt. Institutions and 13 DBCSs are strengthened with Ophthalmic Equipment. The State is conducting population based survey for non communicable diseases to the entire population of the state. In NCD-CD 2.0 survey 72.62% population has been screened so far.

The State has launched the Family Physician Concept to extend the health services at the doorsteps of the community through the Medical officers for creating confidence among public and to deliver curative care in addition to prevention and promotion. 2.51 lakh cases visited for follow-up for Hypertension and 1.01 lakh cases visited for follow-up for Diabetes.

Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme provide end to end cashless health care services to the BPL families identified by the

Government in Empanelled Network Hospitals for 3255 procedures with financial limit of Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per annum. 141.54 Lakh BPL population of the state is eligible for the benefits. 1.41 crore new cards were issued till to date. 16.48 lakh patients are benefitted with an amount of Rs.4999.66 crores. Under the scheme, 72,532 APL families are enrolled during 2020-22, premium of Rs.24.24 crores was collected, payment settled for 20,619 claims with an amount of Rs. 40.57 crores.

5512 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas where 14,39,914 beneficiaries were screened, and 11,714 patients were referred.

Government provides "Post-operative Sustenance Allowance" under YSR Aarogya Aasara scheme . An amount of Rs. 903.90 crores provided to post–operative sustenance allowance @ Rs.225/- per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per month to 17,06,023 cases under Aarogya Aasara during December, 2019 to December,2022.

In view of the spread of Pandemic COVID -19 virus the State government has provided cashless health care services to the CORONA virus affected people. 2,14,135 patients were treated with preauthorized amount of Rs.743.22 crores.

Tele MANAS Cell services started functioning from 11th October,2022 with 24x7 tele counseling facilities accessible to people living in far off places from health facilities. Counsellors attend Calls from persons with mental health distress and give Counselling for about 20-30 Minutes. It is notable that 15 suicidal attempts in the state have been prevented through Tele Counselling.

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) provide outpatient, inpatient, diagnostic and laboratory services through secondary level hospitals i.e 177 CHCs/MC, 53 SDHs(AHs) and 12 DHs in the state. During 2022-23 (Up to November) Services were provided to 151.36 Lakh out patients and 14.70 inpatients.

Women Development and Child Welfare

Andhra Pradesh is implementing ICDS scheme through 55607 AWCs under 257 ICDS projects in 26 districts. The state government has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCE). Children in the age group 3-6 Years are covered under ECCE. Pre-School syllabus has been revised based on National Education Policy. 250 CDPOs and 1450 Supervisors and all 53,400 Anganwadi Workers are trained on pre-school syllabus and activities developed by the Department.

27,620 Angnawadi Centers are changed as Foundation Schools and another 27,987 Angnawadi Centers as Satellite Foundation Schools.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana plus (+) in 77 Tribal and sub plan mandals and YSR Sampoorna Poshana in remaining mandals of the State is being implemented under supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centers to address the problem of anemia and malnutrition among pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months. The scheme was introduced at approved total budget of Rs. 2303.00 Cr. Milk and Egg are being given on daily basis to all 31.88 Lakh Pregnant and Lactating women and children aged 6 months to 72 months, enrolled in the Anganwadis.

Under the scheme, a total of 7 Lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers, 9 Lakh children of 36 – 72 months age and 15 lakh children of 6 – 36 months age are getting benefitted. Additionally, the State is spending Rs.1,583 Crores to provide daily egg and milk to the beneficiaries.

Over 98% of Pregnant and children below 6 years are being covered under Health check-ups in a month through VHSNDs.

1170 Child Marriages were stopped, 839 Sexual assault cases registered/booked under POCSO Act, 2012. 213 children were rescued from child labour.

Under Nadu-Nedu, the State Government is taking up construction of new buildings and upgradation of Anganwadi Centres .

Welfare of Disabled

As per the Census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 11.04 Lakhs. Pensions are sanctioned to 7.51 lakhs Differently Abled persons with an amount of Rs. 225.22 Crores and 34.43 lakhs O.A.P. pensions with an amount of Rs. 946.86 crores through PR &RD Department.

Government extended maintenance fee under Jagananna Vasathi Deevena and also reimbursement of Tuition fee under Jagananna Vidhya Deevena to all the disabled students as per eligibility.

Tribal Welfare

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 census is 27.39 lakhs constituting 5.53% of the total population of the State. 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 tribal areas.

As a measure of Quality Enhancement for STs under Education, 379 Ashram Schools, 18 Hostels, 163 Post-matric Hostels and 1953 Govt. Primary Schools are functioning in the State with an enrolled strength of 1,72,278 students.

Scheme wise benefits during 2022-23

- Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) : 45,349 ST students benefited with Rs.69.25 Crores
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevena(MTF): 31,980 ST Students benefited with Rs.33.75 Crores
- YSR Pension Kanuka : 3,59,675 STs benefitted with an amount of Rs. 638.08 Cr
- YSR Vahanamitra: 10,472 STs benefited with an amount of Rs.10.47 Cr .
- YSR Cheyutha: 1,70,190 ST women were benefited with Rs.319.10 Cr.
- YSR Aasara: 3,01,033 STs were benefited with an amount of Rs.174.17 Cr .
- Under "Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme free Power of 200 units, allocated Rs.70.00 Crs benefiting 4,58,210 Households.
- Under Ammavodi, 2,85,817 STs are benefited with an amount of Rs.371.56 Crores during 2021-22.

The Government have sanctioned YSR Tribal Medical College at Paderu with an amount of Rs.500.00 Crores. At present the earth work, footings, pedestals and columns are in progress. Govt also sanctioned 5 Multi-Specialty Hospitals for Srikakulam Vizianagaram East Godavari, West Godavari and Prakasam Districts for an amount of Rs.482.00 Cr. Earth work, footings, pedestals and columns are in progress.

Under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, 2,22,750 Individual Titles approved for an extent of 4,49,154 Acres and 1,822 Community Title deeds for an extent of 5,26,455 Acres were distributed till now.

Social Welfare

As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population is 84.69 Lakhs which forms 17.08 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and 79.98% of the Scheduled Caste People live in rural areas. The literacy rate among SCs is 64.47, lower than the State's Literacy rate of 67.41.

The SC enrollment ratio is 82.29% and dropout rate is 39.64% as against the general rate of 33.41%. To improve GER in higher education and reduce dropout rate among SCs, Government is implementing Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) and Jagananna Vasathi Deevena(MTF) under Navaratnalu scheme.

Financial Assistance provided by government to SCs during 2022-23 (up to December,2022).

- YSR Pension Kanuka: Rs.2,641.00 Crs released to 11.82 lakh SC Pensioners.
- YSR Aasra scheme: Rs. 1288.059 Crs budget allocated for the year 2022-23 and the amount is yet to be released for the year.
- YSR Cheyutha: Released an amount of Rs 1197.868 Crs to 6.39 lakhs SC women
- YSR VahanaMitra : An amount of Rs.65.799 Crs released to 65,799 auto, taxis and maxi-cab drivers of SC community
- JaganannaVidyaDeevena(RTF): Rs.189.16 Crs. incurred benefiting 2.29 Lakh SC students
- JaganannaVasathiDeevena (MTF): Rs. 149.33Crs incurred benefiting 2.18 Lakh SC students
- Jagananna AmmaVodi Scheme: Rs.1180.95 Crs released to assist 9,08,426 SC Students.
- Free Power : Free Power up to 200 units is provided to 17.44 lakh SC households are every month. During 2022-23 an amount of Rs.300.00 Crs is allocated and Rs.40.00 Crs was incurred upto December, 2022.

- Government introduced new Scheme "Jagananna Videshi Vidya Deevena" to provide financial assistance to eligible students belonging to SC/ST/BC/Minority/EBC including Kapu to pursue higher studies in top 200 universities as per latest QS world university rankings.
- Jagananna Thodu: An amount of Rs.2.24 Crs released for providing financial assistance to to 1,26,649 SC Hawkers.

BC Welfare

At present, there are 747 Govt. B.C. hostels, (559 hostels for boys and 188 hostels for girls). 54,908 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2022-23. The boarders are provided with diet charges, cosmetic charges and also supplied note books, three pairs of dresses and bedding material every year.

Financial Assistance provided by government to BCs during 2022-23 (up to December,2022).

- Jagananna Amma void: 23,67,647 BCs are benefitted with an amount of Rs.3538.64.
- Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): An amount of Rs. 946.33 Crore was reimbursed to 5,30,995 BC beneficiaries.
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) : An amount of Rs.497.61 Crores expenditure has been incurred for the benefit of 4,67,965 BC beneficiaries
- YSR Vahan Mithra: 144166 BCs are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.144.17 Cr..
- YSR Matsyakara Bharosa : 1.15.185 BCs are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.115.19 Cr during the fishing holiday period @ Rs.10,000/- per year.
- Y.S.R. Nethanna Nestham: 74,660 BC Weavers are benefitted with Rs. 179.18 Cr.
- Jagananna Chedodu: Financial assistance @ Rs.10,000/- per annum is provided to Rajakas and Nayibrahmins for better livelihood. An amount of Rs.16.63 crores has been incurred for 16634 beneficiaries.
- YSR Pension Kanuka: An amount of Rs.2325.24 Crore has been incurred covering 30,94,070 beneficiaries.
- YSR Asara: Supported 38,18,510 BC women beneficiaries of SHG groups for reimbursement of entire outstanding loans by incurring an amount of Rs. Rs. 6175.40 crores.
- YSR Cheyutha: Financial assistance @ Rs.18,750/- per annum with an amount of Rs.3364.81 crores to 17,94,564 B.C Women beneficiaries.

There are 13 BC Study Circles in the State providing free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and Post graduates and 56 BC corporations have been established towards upliftment of BCs @ One corporation for every BC community with a population of more than 30,000.

Economically Backward Classes Welfare

Government have created a new Department "Department of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Welfare" with 7 corporations i.e Reddy, Kamma ,Brahmin, Kshatriya, Kapu Arya Vysya and A.P. EBC Welfare and Development Corporation. The Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) is a category of Below Poverty Line people with annual income less than Rs.60,000/- in rural areas and Rs.75,000/- in urban areas, who do not belong to any disadvantaged social category such as SC/ST/BC.

Financial Assistance provided by government to EBCs during 2022-23

- Jagananna Amma vodi : 1,22,829 EBCs are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs.170.40 Crores
- Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): An amount of Rs. 139.15 Crore was reimbursed to 43,417 EBC Student beneficiaries so far.
- Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF): An amount of Rs.45.43 Crores expenditure incurred for the benefit of 43,985 EBC Student beneficiaries.
- Jagananna Videsi Vidyadeevena : An amount of Rs.5.97Cr. has been utilised for 62 students so far.

- YSR EBC Nestham : An amount of Rs. 598.44 Cr. has been released to 3,98,963 women beneficiaries of EWS Communities.
- 7113 under YSR Vahan Mithra, 1505 under YSR Matsyakara Bharosa, 1005 Weavers under Y.S.R. Nethanna Nestham and 2894 under Jagananna Chedodu are benefitted with an expenditure of Rs. 13.91 Crores.
- YSR Pension Kanuka: An amount of Rs.317.85 Crore has been incurred covering 6,18,705 beneficiaries .

YSR Asara : Government decided to reimburse the entire SHG loan outstanding amounts of Rs. 2128.60 Cr pertaining to 1,21,112 women beneficiaries of EWS communities .An amount of Rs.2113.77 Cr. have been incurred as expenditure for the last 2 Years for 119296 EBC beneficiaries.

Minority Welfare

There are 6 Pre Matric Minorities hostels and 10 Post Matric hostels functioning in the State aiming educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. Government of AP has been implementing welfare schemes for the welfare of minorities.

Many initiatives taken up under NAVARATNALU schemes are implemented through these Corporations during the year 2022-23 for the benefit of minorities.

Government assistance to minority beneficiaries during 2022-23 (upto December 2022) through AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.

- Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): An amount of Rs. 130.96 crores released to 66,459 Minority Students.
- Jagananna Vasati Deevena (MTF): An amount of Rs.67.79 crores released to 62,966 beneficiaries.
- Jagananna Amma void: An amount of Rs.90.70 crores released to the 64,834 beneficiaries
- YSR Vahana Mithra: An amount of Rs.4.92 Crores released to 4,922 beneficiaries.
- YSR Pension Kanuka: An amount of Rs. 549.56 crores released to 3,27,132 beneficiaries.
- YSR Cheyutha: An amount of Rs.82.18 crores released to benefit 43,830 minority women.

Housing

Govt. of AP is committed to provide permanent houses to all the eligible households in the State duly providing house sites and housing in the name of "Pedalandariki Illu", a flagship programme of "Navaratnalu".

30.20 Lakh house site pattas with an extent of 1.50 cents in Rural areas and 1.00 cent in Urban areas were distributed at free of cost to women beneficiaries. The total extent of is around 71,811 Acres with a market value of Rs.56,102 Crores. House sites were distributed in 17,005 Layouts and named as YSR Jagananna Colonies.

Government have decided to construct 30.20 Lakh houses in (3) Phases out of which 15.60 Lakh Houses in Phase-I and 3.03 Lah Houses in Phase-II , a total of 18.63 lakh Houses with a Unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh per each House amounting to a Project cost of Rs.33,534 Crores have been taken up so far. It is targeted to complete all the Houses by December, 2023.

Municipal Administration

There are 123 urban local bodies i.e., 17 Municipal corporations, 79 Municipalities and 27 Nagar Panchayats. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 1.49 crores.

The total solid waste generation in the state in 123 ULBs is 6890 TPD and the waste collected is 100% and the segregation of waste at source is covered in 43.75 lakh households (98.17 %).

CLAP programme was launched in 45 ULBs (Corporations, Selection Grade, Special Grade and First Grade Municipalities) and in remaining 78 ULBs (Second grade, Third grade and Nagarapanchayats) will be taken up in second phase.

34505 Ward Secretaries are discharging their duties in delivering the welfare schemes in coordination with the line departments. 72,478 Ward Volunteers are working in all the ULBs across the State, 4,126 Ward Secretariats in all the 123 ULBs have been established and 34,505 Ward Secretaries in MA&UD Wing have been recruited and are providing 536 Services pertaining all Departments.

Urban Water Supply

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and improving service levels in all 120 Municipalities including 16 Municipal Corporations. Water Supply Improvement Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local Bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with national standards.

During this year 1954 MLD of drinking water is being supplied in 123 ULB's. The frequency of supply is twice in a day in 28 ULBs, once in a day in 64 ULBs and in alternate days in 31 ULBs. At present total quantity of Sewage generation is 1503.20 MLD in the state and 48 Sewage Treatment Plants in 15 ULB's are treating 615.45 MLD of sewage.

At present, 22,990 Kms of Storm water Drains are functioning in 123 ULB's of the state. 7.50 Kms of storm water drainage network has been added to the existing network during 2022-2023.

Water supply project in Nellore Municipal Corporation with an estimated cost of Rs.556.77 Cr had been taken up. In this project Water Treatment Plant with a capacity of 122 MLD, HDPE & DI Distribution lines for length 612 Kms & 65,000 House service connections have been completed and commissioned.

Under AMRUT-Phase-II, Water Supply projects have been taken up in 27 ULBs at a cost of Rs.1752.34 crores of them 4 projects have been completed and 81% of work completed in balance works are expected to be completed by March-2023.

The Up-gradation of Infrastructure facilities in schools were taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 233.43 crores in 777 schools. The works in 61 ULB's are completed under Phase-I of Manabadi Nadu-Nedu. Under phase-II, works have been taken up in 3939 schools with an estimated cost of Rs.902.79 crores in 95 ULB's to create facilities which are in progress.

Rural Water Supply

The drinking water facilities are being provided to rural areas by various types of schemes such as bore wells with hand pumps/single phase motors, direct pumping, MPWS, PWS and CPWS schemes. The infrastructure created include: 2,10,264 hand pumps fitted to bore wells covering 4% population, 13,839 direct pumping covering 4% population, 37,498 PWS/MPWS schemes covering 51% population and 41% population covered with 585 CPWS schemes. 112 Water Testing Laboratories existing.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) are to be provided to about 57 lakh households by 2024, an amount of Rs. 4838.64 crores was sanctioned. 10.39 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs during 2022-23 (upto December 2022) incurring an expenditure of Rs. 438.96 crores .

Out of 95.69 Lakh rural households, about 64.77 lakh (68%) households are having house tap connections as on 31.12.2022. 54 % of rural habitations (48,493 habitations) are covered with 55 LPCD, 46% habitations are covered with 0 to 55 LPCD service level.

MEPMA

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) is implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities to promote, strengthen and nurture self-sustainable institutions of the poor.

During 2022-23 : Under YSR Sunna Vaddi, 1,99,189 SHGs covered and released Rs.302.78 Cr to reduce the interest burden of the Urban poor on SHG Bank loans.

Under YSR Aasara, 14.82 Lakh members shall be benefited with an eligible amount of Rs.4743.91 Cr. An amount of Rs. 1184.82 Cr has been released as 1st instalment and an amount of Rs. 1233.98 Cr has been released as 2nd instalment.

Under YSR Cheyutha Financial assistance of Rs. 18,750/- has been released as 2nd instalment to 4,63,608 beneficiaries belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. 1,82,053 beneficiaries are supported with livelihood activities by providing loans of Rs 560.96 Cr to 1,69,595 beneficiaries.

As a pilot project, Jagananna Mahila Mart(JMM) established at Pulivendula which achieved annual turnover of Rs 1.54 Cr during the 1st year. Established 5 JMMs at Rayachoti, Addanki , Chittoor, Tirupathi and Punganuru.

Rural Development

MGNREGS is implemented in all 26 districts of the State. Andhra Pradesh occupies 5th place in the Country in generating of 1885 Lakh person days against approved Labour Budget of 1900 Lakh person days by GoI. Out of these,446 Lakh person days (23.66%) generated by SCs, 185 Lakh person days (9.81%) by STs and 1124 Lakh person days (59.63%) were generated by women during 2022-23. Expenditure under MGNREGS is Rs.5098 Crores of which Rs.3933 Crores towards unskilled wages and Rs.1165 Crores towards Skilled Wages &Material component.

Out of 10,898 Grama Sachivalayam , 5571 buildings are completed and balance 5346 works are in progress. 10,243 RBK buildings were sanctioned, 3769 buildings were completed and balance 6474 works are in progress. 8320 YSR Health Clinic buildings were sanctioned, 2024 Health Clinic buildings were completed and balance 6296 works are in progress.

Horticulture plantation was taken up in an extent of 22,118 acres benefiting 13,829 households during the year 2022-23.

GoI have sanctioned 59 New Generation Watershed Projects under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 to treat an area of 2,44,405 Ha. with the proposed project cost of Rs.55531.30 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh. During 2022--23, an amount of Rs.64.74 Crores has been released under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 Project and the total expenditure incurred upto December, 2022 is Rs.15.44 cr.

Under YSR Jala Kala, government has planned to drill 2 Lakh free Bore wells to the needy & eligible farmers with a financial outlay of Rs. 4,215 Crs in four years. Since inception of the programme, 17,804 bore wells were drilled covering 23,766 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs 182.99 Crores through which 89,015 acres of land brought under cultivation. 5,942 bore wells were drilled during the year 2022-2023 covering 8,206 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs 76.02 Crores and 29,710 acres brought under cultivation.

SERP

88.46 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.65 lakh SHGs. A total of 28,371 Village Organisations (VOs), 660 Mandal Samakhyas (MS) and 26 Zilla Samakhyas have come into existence across the state. The total savings by the members is Rs.8,623.69 Cr. and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs.10,741.46 Crs. Around 100% of the SHG members have their individual member SB accounts in banks.

Government has enhanced the social security pension amount of Old Age Persons, Widow, Toddy Tappers, Weavers, Single women, Fishermen, ART (PLHIV) Persons, Traditional Cobblers to Rs. 2,750/- per month, (w.e.f 01.01.2023) Disabled persons to Rs. 3,000/- per month and also Rs. 10,000/- per month to the patients affected with Chronic Kidney Disease who are undergoing dialysis. Under YSR Pensions scheme, 64.06 lakh are benefitted every month and leading dignified life in the society. 2.66 lakhs Village and Ward Volunteers are participated and an amount of Rs.1765 crores released to 64.06 lakh pensioners.

A.P. State stood first position in the Country with 30% of National share with 99% recovery under SHG bank linkage programme with yearly bank linkage disbursement of amount Rs. 25,000 Cr in both Rural and Urban areas. An amount of Rs. 18,135.77 Crores was disbursed to 3,98,472 Rural SHGs upto November, 2022 .

During the Financial Year, 2022-23,

- Under YSR Sunna Vaddi, an amount of Rs. 1261.07 Crs released to 9.76 Lakh SHG loan account in both Rural & Urban SHGs.
- Under YSR Aasara program, an amount of Rs. 12,758.28 Crs was disbursed to 7.96 lakhs SHGs SB Accounts under two instalment (F.Y: 2020-21 & 2021-22) in both Rural & Urban areas. The 3rd Instalment amount of Rs. 6,379.14 Crs will be disbursed to 7.96 SHGs in the month of January 2023.
- An amount of Rs.4949.44 Crores has been released to over 26.39 Lakh beneficiaries under 3rd Trench of YSR Cheyutha
- Streenidhi has provided loans to an extent of Rs.2260.10 Crores to 584104 SHG members and achieved 75% projected credit disbursals up to 31.12.2022.
- 1,49,415 members are getting only ABH Pension of Rs.500/- per month and a total amount paid towards ABH pensions in December,2022 is Rs. 7.47crores.

Poverty

As per the latest available estimates of the Planning Commission released in July 2013 for the year 2011-12, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96 % and 5.81% respectively and combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%.

As per the Baseline Report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index released by NITI Aayog on 24th Nov. 2021, the Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI) score of AP is 0.053. The Intensity of Poverty in AP is 43.23% and the Head Count Ratio is 12.31%.

The MPI uses information from 12 indicators which are grouped into 3 equally weighed dimensions – health (3 indicators), Education(2 indicators) and Standard of Living(7 indicators).

AP State performed decently well in some of the indicators such as Housing, Electricity, maternal health, cooking fuel, school attendance and bank accounts but require some special attention in respect of the indicators like Drinking water, Years of schooling, Sanitation, Child-adolescent mortality and Nutrition.

Employment and Unemployment

As per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2020-21 nearly 48.4 % of the AP State's population (All age groups) is in labour force against 41.6% of All India. In AP, the LFPR in rural areas is 51.6 % which is better compared to 41.9% in urban areas. The lesser labour force in State was primarily due to lower LFPR for females, which was 36.1% only.

The PLFS survey revealed clear-cut gender differences in Work Participation Rates (WPR) both in Andhra Pradesh and All India level. WPR among young (15-29 years) is lowest both in Andhra Pradesh and all India level and this is generally true for rural and urban areas but more prominently in case of urban females (17.9% as compared to 32.9 % in rural areas). The relatively higher work participation rates of females in rural areas could be due the livelihood and employment generating works like MGNREGS. One solace in this regard for the AP state is that the Work Force Participation (WPR)for females in all age groups(40.8%) is high in Rural areas than of the Country(27.1%).

The unemployment rate is slightly lower in AP (4.1%) as compared to India (4.2%). Unemployment is highest in people aged between 15-29 years and as age advances, the problem appears to cease.

Skill Development & Employment and Training

177 Skill Hubs are established in 32 Govt. ITIs with the collaboration of industries to train unemployed youth and college drop outs to meet the local industry demand and also to uplift livelihood.

APSSDC has trained more than 8.08 lakh candidates in the last three year (since 2019) under which 6.45 Lakh are students have been provided industry aligned certification and 1.63 lakh are unemployed youth with sustainable employment

During the year 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) 273 Job Melas were conducted under NCS scheme, 9281 candidates are employed in various Pvt. Sectors and APSSDC has trained about 68,886 candidates through various skilling initiatives.

Sustainable Development Goals

Upon completion of the period earmarked for MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), came into being with a new set of 17 SDGs to be achieved by the year 2030. These 17 SDGs comprise a wide range of targets related to social, economic and environmental issues. 169 targets and 232 indicators were contemplated to monitor progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation prepared National Indicator Frame work (NIF) through a participatory process. Andhra Pradesh, along with the nation adopted the SDGs 2030 and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies.

On the lines of the NIF, AP has developed State Indicator Framework (SIF) consists of 475 indicators for tracking the progress of the SDGs, devised DIF for Districts and further drilled down to grass root level. All the Central / State government schemes including“Navaratnalu” programme are mapped with 17 SDGs and also aligned the Annual State Budget with the SDGs.

SDG initiatives in Andhra Pradesh

The State SDG framework includes Aspirational Districts Program, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Ease of Living(Urban) and Good Governance Index. The SDG targets have been driiled down to Village and Ward level(localization)and planned implementation and monitoring through the novel feature of Village and Ward Secretariats.

SDG Monitoring

As part of the Localization of SDGs, 181 indicators at state level, 61 at district level, 47 at village level 25 Municipal Corporation level are being monitored and 20 Priority indicators were identified, including 8 core indicators considered to be most important pertaining to Anaemia , Malnourishment and Drop outs at highest level

To monitor these indicators, a portal has been developed by the Planning Department which provides data entry/updating and monitoring the progress for 475 SDG indicators in the SDG portal https://apsdg.ap.gov.in.

AP State, on the lines of the Nation has put in place a strong institutional mechanism to care take of different aspects of SDG activities

SDG India Index – 2020-21 Best performing areas of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh State has retained 4th rank in the SDG India Index Report -2020-21 and emerged as one of the top 5 performing States in the country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

As per the SDG India Index – 2020-21 report, AP State has done very well in the following areas/goals.

- AP State a stood in No.1 position in SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy
- The State stood in 2nd position in SDG 14 - Life below water
- The State secured 4th place in SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation.
- The State stood in 5th place in SDG1 and SDG 5- No poverty and gender equality

Good Governance Initiatives

Village and Ward Secretariats

The concept of NAVARATHNALU is the core theme of governance implemented through Grama Ward Sachivalayas. In order to implement Navaratnalu, Government deployed Grama / Ward Volunteers in Rural / Urban Areas for delivering government services and welfare schemes at the door steps of all eligible households ensuring timely and transparent services, eliminating corruption at all levels of administration

- Government positioned 2.65 lakh volunteers in the State @ One Grama volunteer per 50 households in rural Areas and one ward volunteer per 70-100 households in Urban Areas with effect from 15th August, 2019.
- Established 15004 Village /Ward Secretariats to deliver the welfare schemes and services from 2nd October 2019 and recruited 1,25,160 functionaries.
- So far, 6.05 Crs Services have been delivered through Village /Ward Secretariats, since 26thJanuary 2020 to 19th December 2022
- Probation of 1,00,724 VWS functionaries of 14 Line Departments were declared during June - July 2022 and regularized. Revised Pay Scales of 2022 (RPS 2022) Extended. The Pay Scale of Rs.23,120 – Rs.74,770 is given to Panchayat Secretary (Grade V) & Ward Administrative Secretary and the Pay Scale of Rs.22,460 – 72,810 to all the other Village/ Ward Secretariat employees.
- As per the prescribed guidelines, Public Representatives have visited 4,994 Secretariats out of 15,004 secretariats.
- Andhra Pradesh has taken up the programme Gadapa Gadapaku Mana Prabhutvam (GGMP) from 11th May 2022 onwards in which the Hon'ble MLAs concerned would make visits to all households to create awareness among the public about the schemes and programs. Public Representatives have visited 7665 Secretariats out of 15,004 secretariats

Spandana

Spandana is a Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring Mechanism in Andhra Pradesh, a reformed system for all departments in the Government which is centralized through an application. A total of 6,98,219 grievances were received and 6,76,637 (97%) were redressed, 21,579 (3%) are in progress. Fortnight review by HCM with All District Collectors and SPs, Weekly review by CS on Spandana KPIs and Monthly CS review during Secretaries conference

Restructuring of Districts in Andhra Pradesh

To take the Governance closer to the people, Government restructured 13 old districts and formed 26 new districts which came into existence on 4th April 2022. The average population of a newly formed district is 19.06 Lakh and 6,267 Sq. kms geographical area which reduce the gap between the administration and its citizens. The revenue divisions increased from 51 to 76.

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

The State Government has put in place a farmer-supporting initiative of establishing 10,778 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu(RBKs) in every village with a qualified agriculture, horticulture and fisheries graduate. The aim to provide a one-stop solution to all the agricultural needs that range from providing quality certified key farm inputs to enabling sale of end produce. the RBK channel is providing a comprehensive solution to all the agricultural needs along with e-Crop Booking facility

YSR Jagananna Saswatha Bhu Hakku Mariyu Bhu Raksha Pathakam

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to undertake a comprehensive Resurvey nearly after 100 years using the most modern and advanced survey technologies for the best accuracy of 5 cm. The main objectives of this scheme are ensuring the land owners' title security by providing “Bhu Hakku Pathram” and secure boundaries by planting “Bhu Raksha Survey Stones,”free of cost.

The Resurvey project is being taken up in 17,584 villages, spreading across 2.26 crore acres of agricultural lands, 85 lakh Government and private lands in 13,371 Gramakantams, including 40 lakh Government and private properties in 123 urban areas with an estimated cost of Rs.1000 Crores to be completed by December 2023 in a phased manner. So far, State Government has distributed "Saswatha Bhu Hakku Pathraalu" to 7,92,238 property owners in 2,000 villages.


CHAPTER
2
MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Economic Growth

State Economy is projected to bounce back to pre -Covid levels,as the Government is committed to give special thrust to focus on all important sub sectors and give special push to increase economic growth.

State Economy

State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as State Income is one of the important indicators to measure the economic development of the state. In the context of planned economic development of the state, State income and Per Capita Income (PCI) play a vital role in formulation of policies by administrators, policy makers and planners.

"State Domestic Product" is defined as the aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the state, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year.

Estimates of GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at Rs.7,54,338 Cr. as against the First Revised Estimate for the year 2021-22 of Rs. 7,04,889 Cr. The growth of 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at 7.02% whereas 2021-22 (FRE) growth rate is 11.23% at Constant prices.

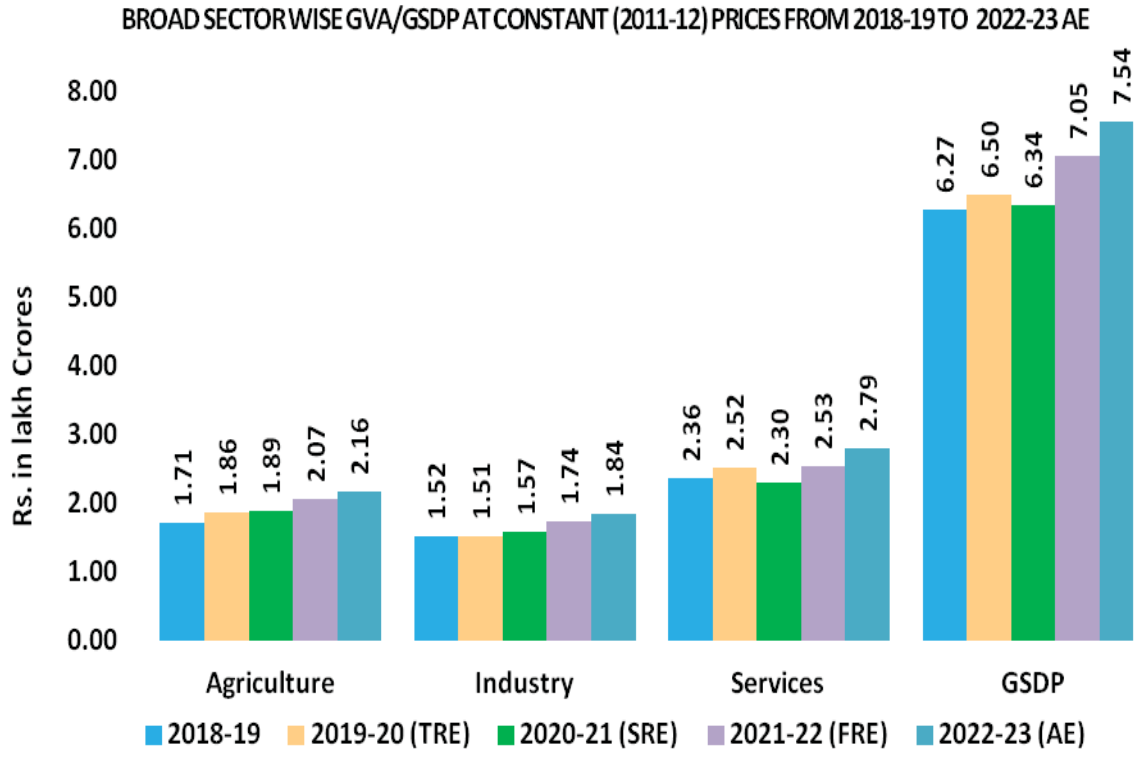
National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India in its Second Advance Estimates has estimated the GDP of the country for the year 2022-23 at Rs. 159.71 lakh crores, as against Rs. 149.25 lakh crores in 2021-22(FRE) and registered a growth rate of 7.0 percent as compared to the growth rate of 9.1 % in 2021-22 (FRE). Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices are as shown in Table 2.1

Table.2.1.Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Broad Sector/ Growth Rate	Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in crores)				
	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied	1,71,035	1,85,585	1,89,361	2,06,855	2,16,255
Growth Rate %	**3.54**	**8.51**	**2.03**	**9.24**	**4.54**
Industry	1,52,004	1,51,376	1,57,275	1,73,928	1,83,772
Growth Rate %	**3.17**	**-0.41**	**3.90**	**10.59**	**5.66**
Services %	2,36,255	2,51,649	2,30,268	2,53,452	2,78,934
Growth Rate %	**4.84**	**6.52**	**-8.50**	**10.07**	**10.05**
GSDP	6,26,614	6,49,810	6,33,720	7,04,889	7,54,338
Growth Rate %	**5.36**	**3.70**	**-2.48**	**11.23**	**7.02**

Agriculture and Allied sector has contributed a GVA growth of 4.54% in 2022-23 (AE). In Industry and Services Sectors the GVA growth rates are 5.66% & 10.05% respectively. Broad sector and year wise GVA and GSDP at constant prices is shown in Chart.2.1

Chart 2.1



Agriculture broad sector:

Agriculture broad sector comprises of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture sectors. The Agriculture & Allied Sectors GVA is Rs.2,16,255 crores for 2022-23 (AE) with growth rate of 4.54% .

Agriculture Sector GVA for 2022-23 AE is estimated at Rs.28,797 Cr. as against Rs.26,009 Cr. of 2021-22 FRE with a growth rate of 10.72%.

Horticulture Sector GVA for 2022-23 AE is estimated at Rs.54,525 Cr. as against Rs.52,923 Cr. of 2021-22 FRE with a growth rate of 3.03%.

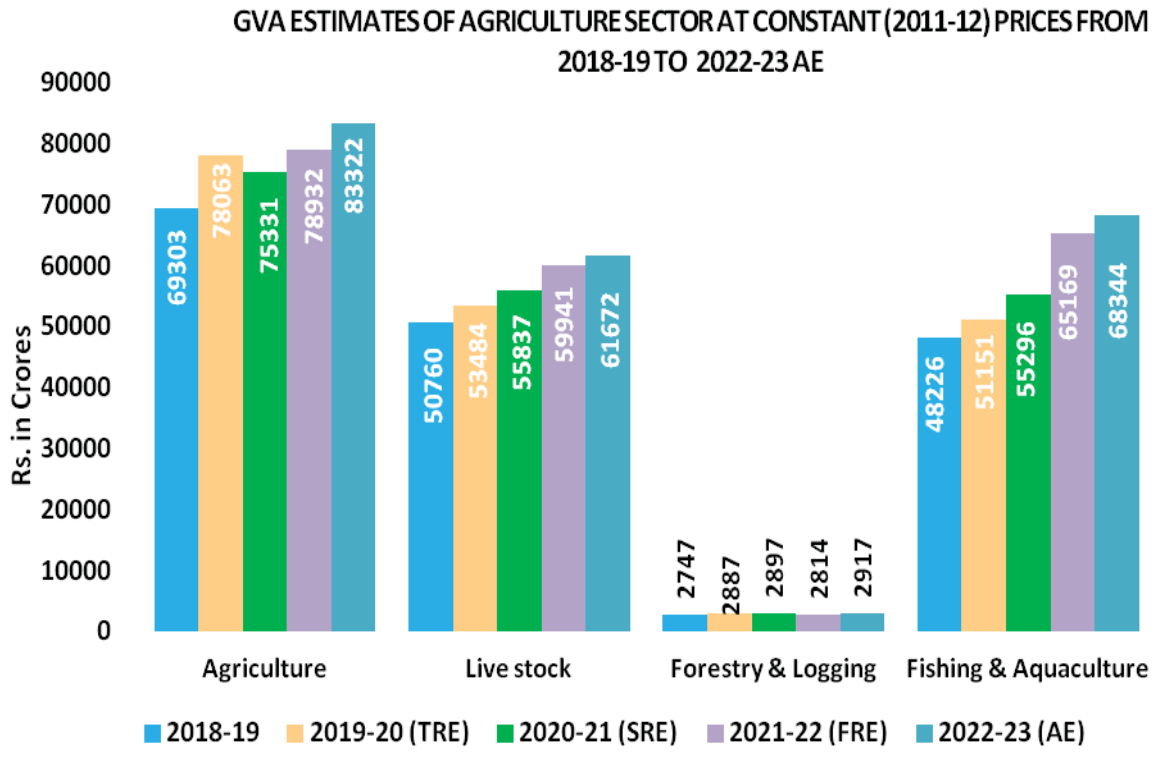
Livestock Sector GVA for 2022-23 AE is estimated at Rs.61,672 Cr. with a growth rate of 2.89% as against Rs.59,941 Cr and 7.35% growth rate in 2021-22 (FRE).

Forestry & Logging Sector GVA for 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at Rs.2917 Cr. as against Rs.2814 Cr. of 2021-22 FRE with a growth rate of 3.67%.

Fishing and Aqua Culture Sector GVA for 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at Rs.68, 344 Cr. as against Rs.65,169 Cr. in 2021-22 FRE with a growth rate of 4.87%.

GVA estimates of Agriculture Sector at constant prices are shown in Chart.2.2

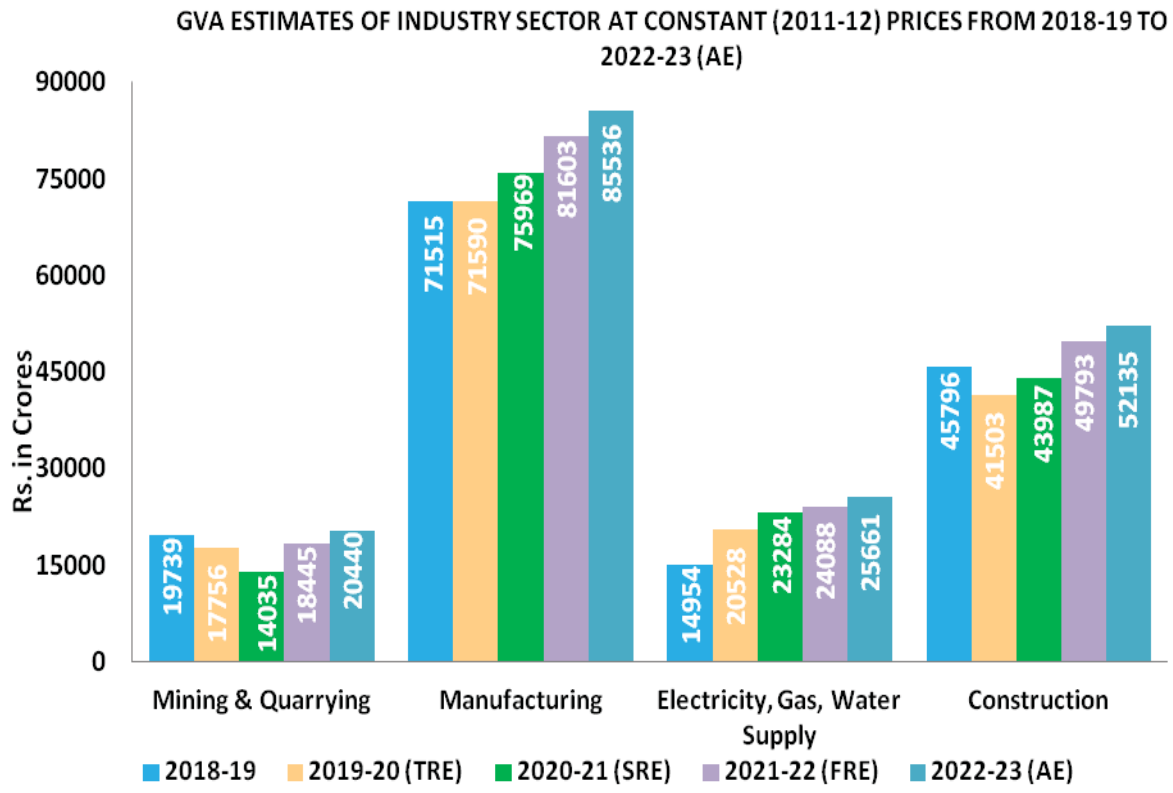
Chart 2.2



Industry Sector

As per the Advance Estimates for the year 2022-23, Industry Sector at Constant (2011-12) prices registered a growth rate of 5.66% and is estimated at Rs. 1,83,772 crores as against Rs. 1,73,928 Cr. in 2021-22 (FRE). Mining & Quarrying and Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, Remediation & Other Utility Services sectors have registered impressive growth rates of 10.81% and 6.53% respectively whereas manufacturing & Construction sectors register a growth rate of 4.82% & 4.71% respectively. GVA estimates of Industry Sector at constant prices are shown in Chart.2.3

Chart 2.3

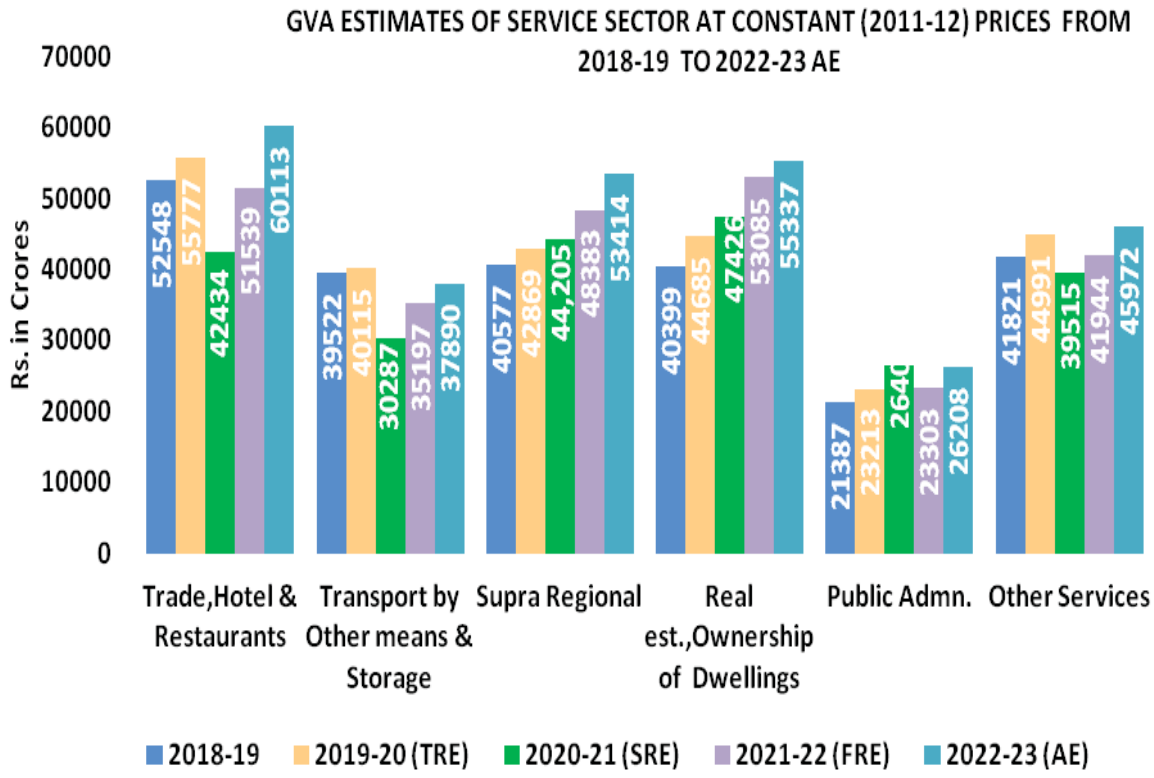


Services Sector

This broad sector comprises of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by Other Means & Storage, Supra Regional sectors (Railways, Communications and Banking & Insurance), Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Prof. Services, Public Administration and Other Services sectors.

The Advance Estimates for the year 2022-23 at Constant (2011-12) prices for Services Sector is estimated at Rs.2,78,934 Cr. as against Rs.2,53,452 Cr. in 2021-22(FRE), with a growth rate of 10.5% over last year. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other Means & Storage, Communications, Banking, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings and Public Administration registered a growth rate of 16.64%, 7.65%, 12.48%, 10.51%, 4.24%, 12.47%, respectively. GVA estimates of Service sector at constant prices are shown in Chart.2.4

Chart 2.4



Estimates of GSDP at Current Prices

Nominal GSDP or GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2022-23 (AE) is estimated at Rs.13,17,728 Cr. as against Rs.11,33,837 Cr. for the year 2021-22 (FRE), showing a growth of 16.22 % during 2022-23. Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Current Prices are shown in Table 2.2 and Charts 2.5, 2.6 and Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices-2022-23 (AE) is shown in Chart 2.7

Per Capita Income:

The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh during 2022-23 (AE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,19,518 as against Rs.1,92,587 in 2021-22 (FRE). The GSDP/GDP &PCI of Andhra Pradesh and All India at Current & Constant (2011-12) prices are shown in Table 2.3 and Chart 2.8.

Table 2.2 Broad sector wise GSDP estimates at Current Prices

Broad Sector/ Growth Rate	2018-19	2019-20 (TRE)	2020-21 (SRE)	2021-22 (FRE)	2022-23 (AE)
Agriculture & Allied	2,76,335	3,10,501	3,43,542	3,88,453	4,39,645
Growth Rate %	**6.72**	**12.36**	**10.64**	**13.07**	**13.18**
Industry	1,88,601	1,90,190	1,97,028	2,43,923	2,83,821
Growth Rate %	**10.46**	**0.84**	**3.60**	**23.80**	**16.36**
Services	3,33,240	3,62,157	3,45,005	4,07,810	4,91,496
Growth Rate %	**12.74**	**8.68**	**-4.74**	**18.20**	**20.52**
GSDP	8,73,721	9,25,839	9,56,788	11,33,837	13,17,728
Growth Rate %	**11.14**	**5.97**	**3.34**	**18.50**	**16.22**
PCI (In.Rs)	1,54,031	1,60,341	1,63,746	1,92,587	2,19,518
Growth Rate %	**11.38**	**4.10**	**2.12**	**17.61**	**13.98**

GVA, GSDP in Rs. Crore and Growth Rate in percent

Chart 2.5

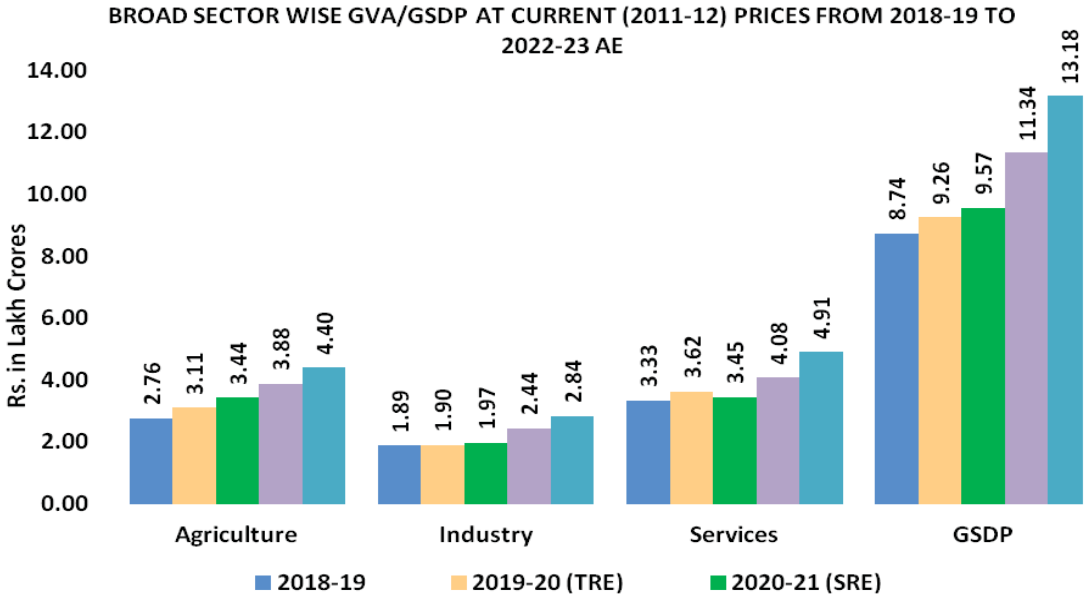


Chart 2.6

Sectoral Contribution (Share) of the State Economy

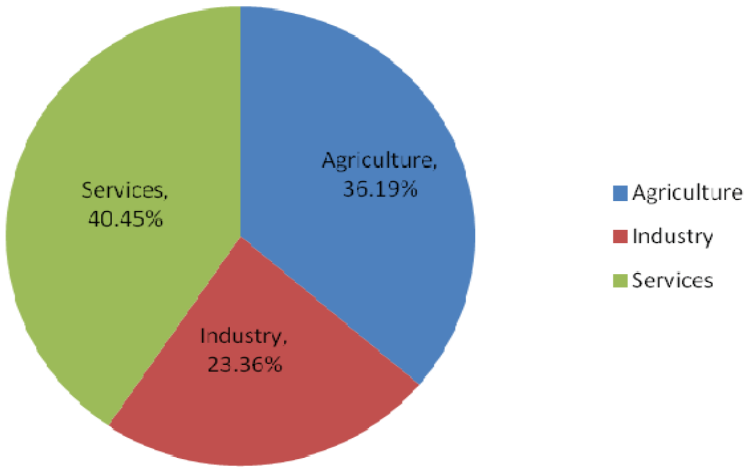
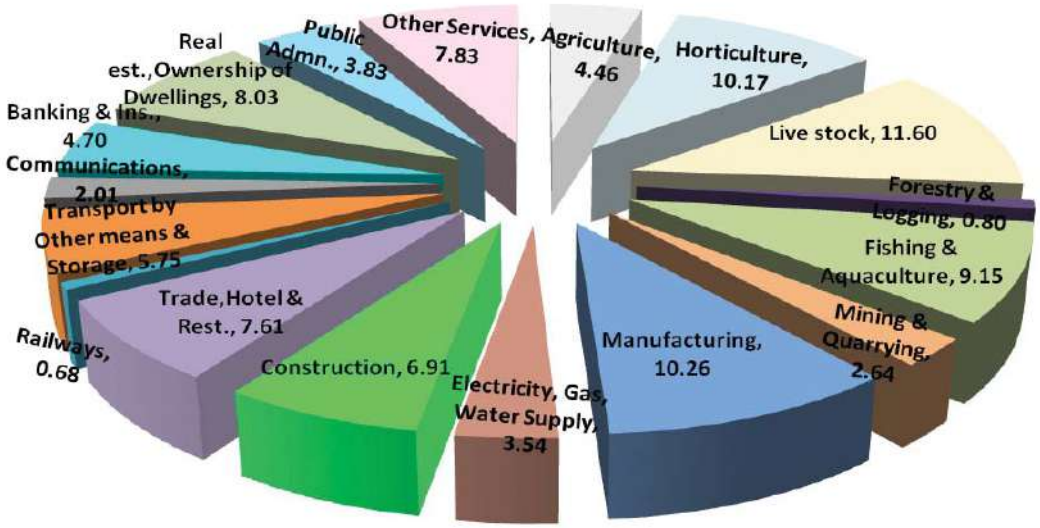


Chart 2.7

Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices-2022-23 (AE)



The time series showing the values of various economic aggregates for Andhra Pradesh state are given at Annexures – 2.1 to 2.5 and for All India the estimates are shown at Annexures - 2.6 to 2.10.


CHAPTER
3
PUBLIC
FINANCE

Public Finance

The State has been bifurcated on 2nd June 2014. At the time of the State's bifurcation, the Union Government acknowledged that fiscal, economic and social conditions of residuary State of Andhra Pradesh will be adversely affected. In order to rectify these conditions, during the discussions on the AP Re-organisation Bill in Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister gave assurances to provide assistance to the State. Provisions have also been made in the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 for assistance/incentives and development of the State. But Government of India did not fulfill the same and not extended their assistance and assurances in full.

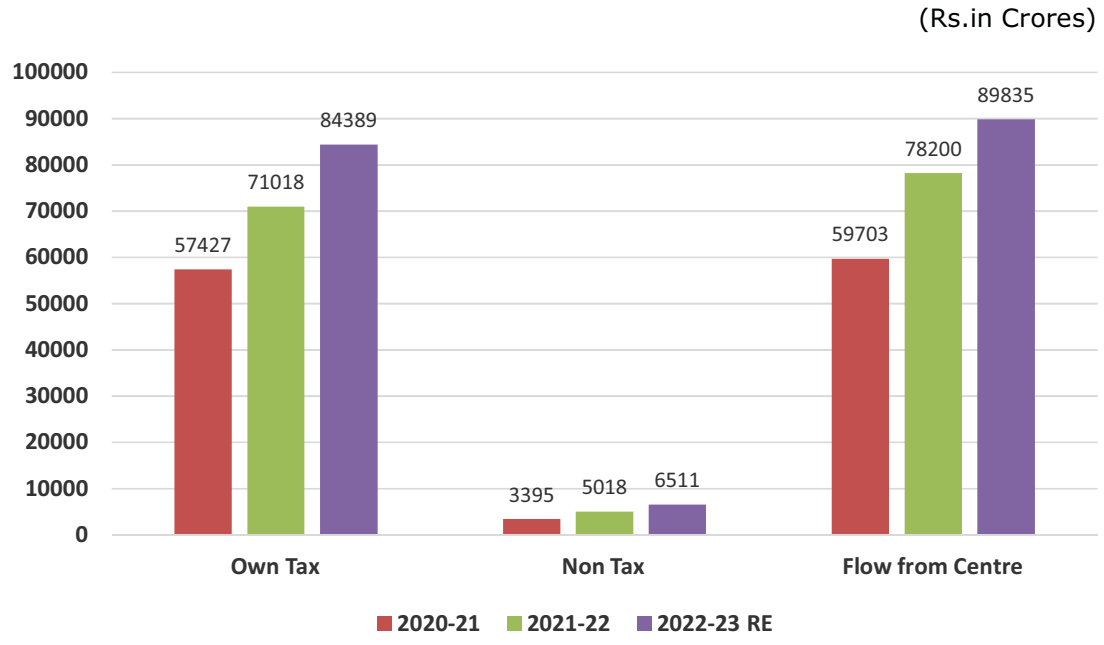
The State finances have been under stress well on account of various factors such as shrinking of revenue base, bludgeoning expenses and due to various factors such as increase in the establishment costs, interest payments, welfare commitments and loss of capital city as a major commercial hub. This fiscal stress is the result of expenditure commitments rising faster, lesser than promised and anticipated flow of funds from Government of India.

The State's Revenue

The revenue for the state in FY 2022-23 stood at Rs.84,389 Crores from Own Tax sources, Rs.6,511 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and Rs.89,835 Crores of Central Transfer. The details of the State's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non Tax Revenues and Resource flow from the Centre for the FY 2022-23 (RE) with the FY 2020-21 and 2021-22 is given in Chart 3.1. The details of the same are given as Annexure 3.1, Annexure 3.2 and Annexure 3.3 respectively.

Chart 3.1 State's Revenues for FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 (RE)

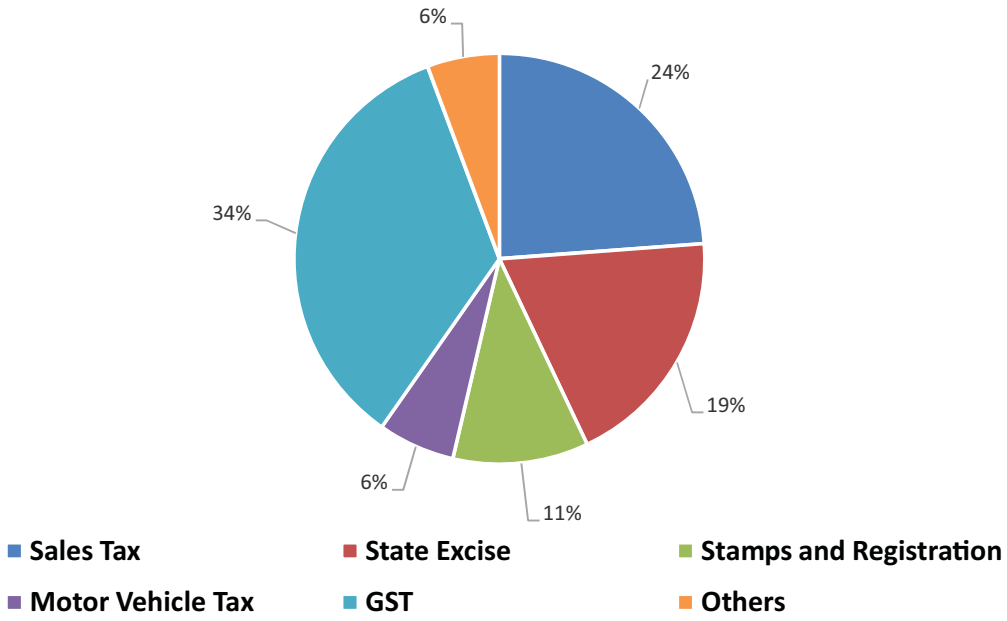
Comparison of State's Revenue



State's Own Tax Revenue

The total Own Tax Revenue was Rs.71,018 Crores in FY 2021-22 and Rs.84,389 Crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). The composition of individual components of Own Tax Revenue for FY 2022-23 (RE) is shown as Chart 3.2. It is to note that Sales Tax accounted for 24 percent and GST at 34 percent of the State's Own Tax Revenue for FY 2022-23 RE. The State's own tax revenue for the FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 (RE) have been detailed in Annexure 3.1.

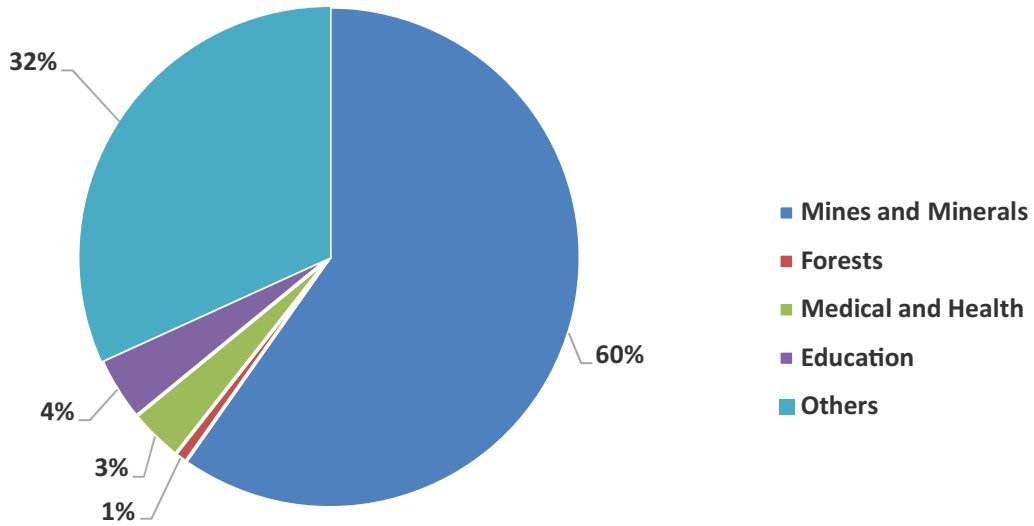
Chart 3.2 Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue
FY 2022-23 (RE)



State's Own Non Tax Revenue

State's Own Non Tax Revenue was Rs.5,018 Crores in the FY 2021-22 and was Rs.6,511 Crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). The main contribution towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue included the Mines and Mineral, Forests, Education and Other revenue sources. The composition of these revenue sources are given in Chart 3.3. Mines and Minerals contributed 32% towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue in the FY 2022-23 RE. The other major receipts are Rural Development Cess, Forest, Medical and Health etc. The details of the own non tax revenue for the FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.2.

Chart 3.3 Composition of State's Own Non Tax Revenue – FY 2022-23 (RE)

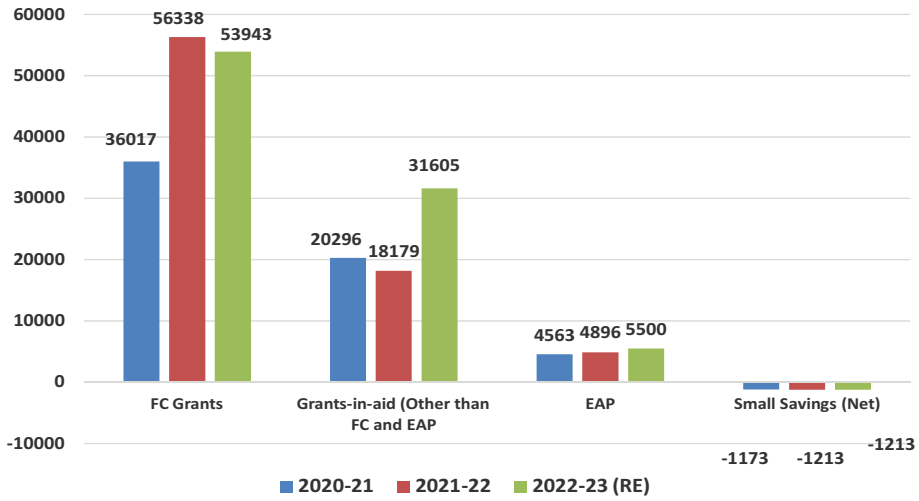


Central Transfers

Resource flow from the Centre was Rs.78,200 Crores in the FY 2021-22 and was Rs.89,835 Crores in FY 2021-22 (RE). Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was Rs.56,338 Crores in the FY 2021-22 and Rs.53,943 Crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). The central transfers for the FY 2020-21, 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 (RE) are elaborated in Chart 3.4. The details of the same for the FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 (RE) are given in Annexure 3.3.

Chart 3.4 Central Transfers for FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 (RE)

(Rs. In Crores)

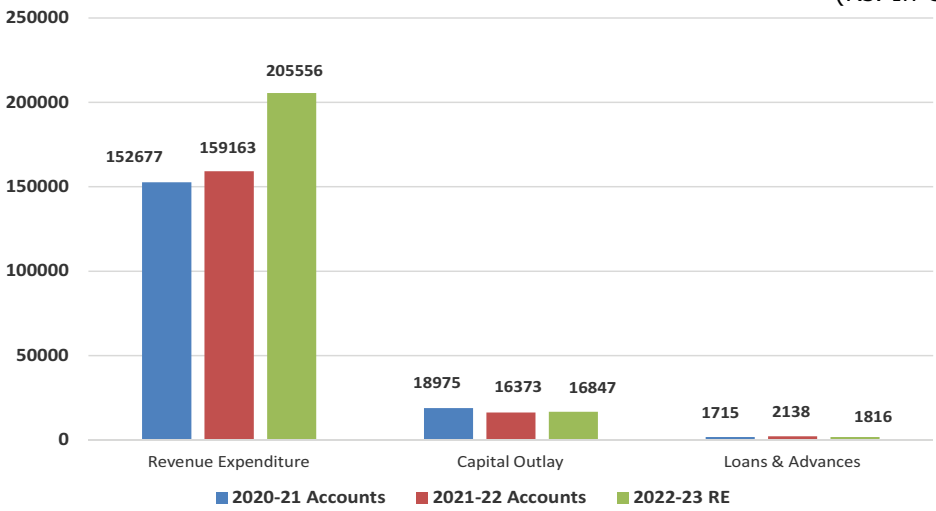


The State's Expenditure

The Total Expenditure by the State excluding ways and means advance and public debt repayments was Rs.1,77,674 Crores in the FY 2021-22 and was Rs.2,24,219 Crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). The revenue expenditure was Rs.1,59,163 Crores in the FY 2021-22 and was Rs.2,05,556 Crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). It is important to mention that in its strive to build a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent Rs.16,373 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2021-22 and was Rs.16,847 crores in FY 2022-23 RE. This was mainly spent on capital works like irrigation, roads and infrastructure. Revenue expenditure through welfare schemes like subsidy rice, power subsidy, Navaratnalu, old age pensions, housing programs etc. The state expenditures for the years 2020-21 to 2022-23 RE are compared in Chart 3.5. The details of the same are given in Annexure 3.4.

Chart 3.5 State Expenditure for FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 (RE)

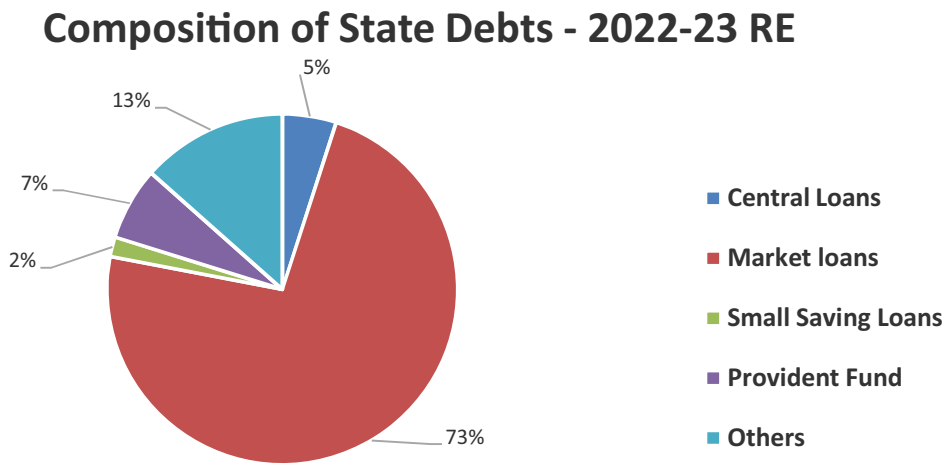
(Rs. In Crores)



Debts and Interest payments

The Total Debt by the State was Rs.3,78,087 Crores at the end of the FY 2021-22 and was Rs.4,26,234 Crores at the end of FY 2022-23 (RE). The outstanding debt includes the un-apportioned amount of Rs.4422.59 crores between two States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The composition of debt sources like Market Loans, Central Loans, Small Saving Loans, PF and other sources. The Market borrowing outstood at Rs.2,65,421 Crores in the FY 2021-22 and at Rs.3,11,215 Crores in FY 2022-23 (RE). The state paid Rs.25,288 crores as interest towards its debts in the FY 2022-23 (RE) wherein it had paid Rs.22,165 Crores towards interest payments in the FY 2021-22. The Debt outstanding as percentage of GSDP was 31.46 percent in FY 2021-22 and 32.35% in FY 2022-23 (RE). Chart 3.6 shows the composition of outstanding debt in the state for the FY 2022-23 (RE). The details of the outstanding debt for the years 2020-21 to 2022-23 RE are given in Annexure 3.5.

Chart 3.6 Composition of State's Debts – FY 2022-23 (RE)



Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

In the FY 2021-22, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of Rs.8,611 Crores and a Fiscal Deficit of Rs.25,011 Crores. And in 2022-23 RE the Revenue Deficit is Rs.29,108 crores and Fiscal Deficit is Rs.47,717 crores. The details are given in Annexure 3.6.

CHAPTER

4

PRICES, WAGES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Prices

Various economic, social or political factors result in variation in prices over a period of time. With regard to essential commodities, both demand as well as supply is responsible for change in prices. Distortion in distribution and consumption of agricultural commodities is a result of disruptive shocks in prices and food value chains leading to a significant food loss as well as waste.

It therefore becomes imperative for the governments to have periodic check on the movement of prices of essential commodities since change in price level is likely to have an impact on the pattern of consumption. Thus vulnerable sections are insulated and loss of food across supply chain is reduced through contract farming, farmer producer organizations, creation and functioning of social safety nets to overcome income, production and price shocks, access to digital national markets and capacity building on food waste management practices.

At the National level, Price Monitoring Division (PMD) in the Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for monitoring prices of selected essential commodities. Prices are reported daily on the website. Price Monitoring Division analyses the price situation and gives advance feedback for taking preventive measures to help policy interventions at appropriate time to prevent undesired shortfall in the availability of essential commodities. In the event of shortage of any specific essential commodity and to keep price of the item under control, Price Monitoring Division also implements commodity-specific market intervention schemes to give temporary relief to the consumers.

At the State level, Directorate of Economics and Statistics reports the prices of essential commodities periodically. Monitoring of prices of six essential commodities from selected centres across the State on daily basis is being done for tracking the changes. The State average daily retail prices of essential commodities are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: State Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities: (Rs./Kg)

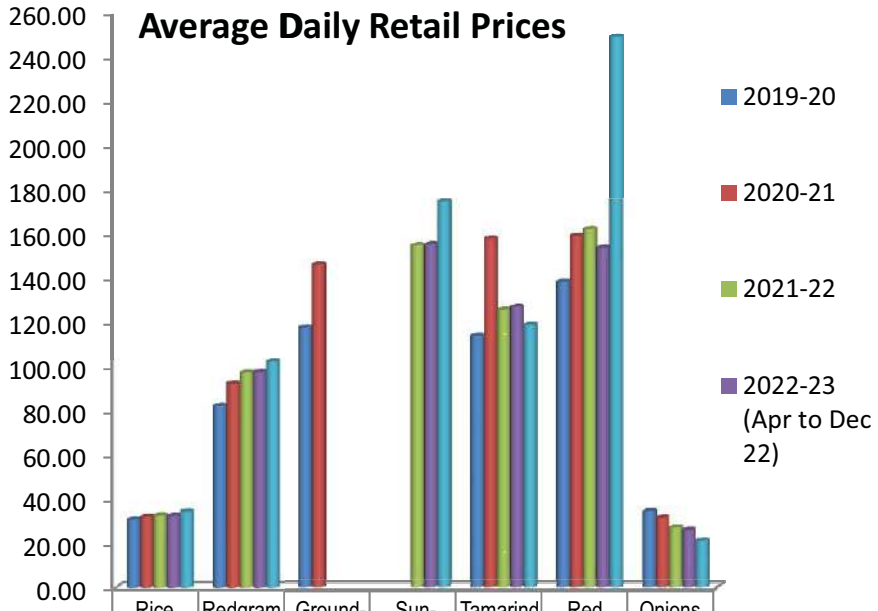
Commodity	2021 -22 (Apr to Dec)	2022 -23 (Apr to Dec)	% of Variation
Rice (II sort)	32.46	34.29	5.63
Redgramdal (II sort)	97.11	101.73	4.75
Sunflower Oil	154.84	174.38	12.62
Common Tamarind (without seed)	126.67	118.59	-6.38
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	153.36	248.80	62.23
Onions (Gr II)	26.04	21.23	-18.47

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

The Average Daily Retail Prices of essential commodities of Rice (II sort), Redgram Dal (II sort), Sunflower Oil and Red Chillies Dry (Gr II) have increased whereas the prices of Common Tamarind (WOS) and Onions(Gr II) have decreased during the period from April 2022 to December 2022 when compared to the Average Daily Retail Prices of essential commodities of 2021-22 (Apr to Dec 21). On the basis of utility, Sunflower Oil prices have been collected under daily retail prices instead of Groundnut Oil.

The year-wise average daily retail prices of (6) Essential Commodities from 2019-20 to 2022-23 (Apr to Dec 22) are shown in Chart 4.1 and given in Annexure 1.

Chart 4.1. Average daily retail prices (Rs. /Kg)



	Rice (II sort)	Redgram Dal (II sort)	Ground-nut Oil	Sun-flower Oil	Tamarind (without seed)	Red Chillies (Gr II)	Onions (Gr II)
2019-20	30.70	81.90	117.42		113.57	138.01	34.37
2020-21	31.95	91.96	145.89		157.61	158.79	31.58
2021-22	32.58	96.79		154.56	125.33	161.89	27.09
2021-22 (Apr to Dec 21)	32.46	97.11		154.84	126.67	153.36	26.04
2022-23 (Apr to Dec22)	34.29	101.73		174.38	118.59	248.80	21.23

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers

Consumer Price Index is used as a device for measuring changes in the level of retail prices of goods and services consumed by different population segments. These indices measure relative changes in prices of selected goods and services consumed by population over a period of time.

The Labour Bureau, Shimla has released Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) with New Base 2016=100 duly replacing the existing base year i.e.2001=100 from September 2020. Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Nellore centres from Andhra Pradesh state have been taken into consideration for compilation of CPI-IW for new base year i.e. 2016=100 duly dropping Vijayawada centre of Krishna District in the old base year i.e.2001=100.

On par with Central Series the D.E.&S., A.P is also compiling the CPI-IW with base year 2001=100 from the 4 complex centres viz., 1. Vizianagaram - Chittivalasa 2. Kakinada-Rajahmundry 3. Jaggaiahpet 4. Tirupati-Renigunta under State Series based on Industrial workforce.

Details of the Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers from 2019-20 to 2022-23 (April to October 22) are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers (Base: 2001=100)

Andhra Pradesh		All India	
Year	Base 2001=100 Index	Year	Base 2001=100 Index
2019-20	317	2019-20	323
2020-21	337	2020-21 (Apr-Aug)	333
--	--	--	**Base 2016=100**
--	--	2020-21 (Sep-Apr)	119.0
2021-22	357	2021-22	123.6
2021 -22 (Apr to Oct)	352	2021-22 (Apr to Oct)	122.3
2022-23 (Apr to Oct)	378	2022-23 (Apr to Oct)	130.0
Growth rate (%) 2022-23 over 2021-22 (Apr to Oct)	7.39	Growth rate (%) 2022-23 over 2021-22 (Apr to Oct)	6.30

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla for All India and DES for A.P

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour

The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) with 1986-87 as base year are being compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla. Table 4.3 gives the indices during April, 2022 to November, 2022 and the data relates to the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. The Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 6.00% in the State and 6.86% at All India compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

Table 4.3: Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agriculture Labour (Base:1986-87=100)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2019-20	1106	980
2020-21	1174	1034
2021-22	1226	1075
2021-22 (Apr to Nov)	1215	1064
2022-23 (Apr to Nov)	1288	1137
Growth rate (%) 2022-23 over 2021-22	6.00	6.86

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

Consumer Price Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Numbers reflect the fluctuation in retail prices pertaining to specified segments such as Industrial workers, Agricultural Labourers, Rural Labourers only and do not exhaustively cover all segments of the population. Thus, these numbers do not capture the holistic picture of price behaviour. In order to reflect the changes in price levels of various goods and services consumed by respective population groups in Rural and Urban areas, a new series of CPI for the entire Urban population, i.e., CPI (Urban) and CPI for the entire Rural population, i.e., CPI (Rural) are compiled.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has revised the base year of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from 2010 to 2012 with effect from 2015 for release of indices and the base is being followed by the States & UTs.

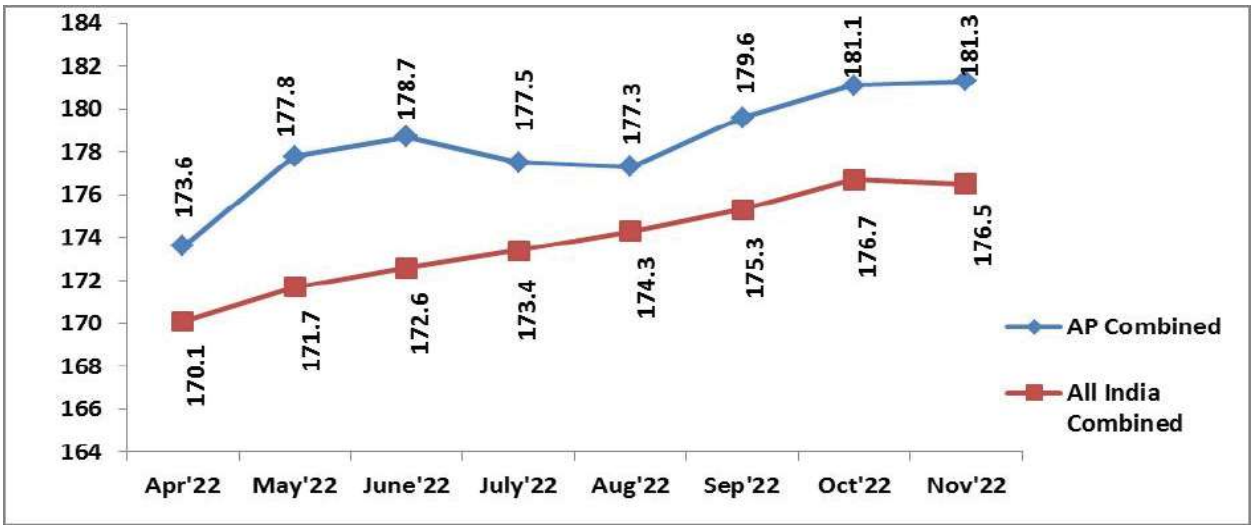
The average indices for the period from April to November,2022 in AP and All India are shown in Table 4.4 and month wise index shown in Chart 4.2 and given in Annexure - 4.2

Table 4.4: Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for April 2022 to November 2022

Item	Andhra Pradesh	All India
Rural	177.4	174.8
Urban	180	172.6
Combined	178.4	173.8

Source: MoSPI, GoI.

Chart: 4.2 Consumer Price Indices



Wholesale Price Index

Wholesale Price Index (2011-12=100) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the Government. It is also used by Banks, Industry and Business circles. The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GOI releases this and covers 697 commodities as below:

- 117 are from 'Primary Articles' group,
- 564 from 'Manufactured Products' group and
- 16 from 'Fuel and Power' group.

The WPI for all commodities which was 152.3 in April 2022 decreased to 152.1 in November 2022; the WPI of Manufactured Products decreased from 144.7 to 141.5 and for Fuel & Power group is increased from 151.2 to 159.6 during the same period.

Wages

Agricultural labour and Artisans in the rural areas are considered to be the weakest segment of rural labour force in the Un-organised Sector. The Wage data is being collected from 44 selected centers spread over the State covering 76 divisions for 16 occupations. Average daily wages of Artisans and Field labour in the State are presented in Table 4.5 and depicted in the Chart 4.3 below.

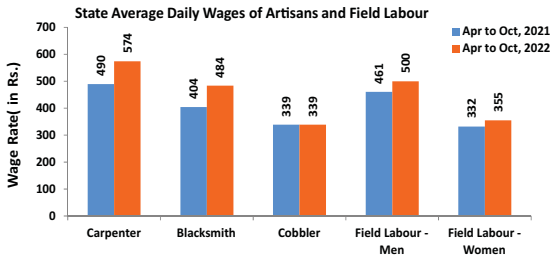
Table 4.5: State average Daily Wages of (Rs.) of artisans and field labour

Category	Apr to Oct, 2021	Apr to Oct, 2022
Carpenter	490	574
Blacksmith	404	484
Cobbler	339	339
Field Labour - Men	461	500
Field Labour -Women	332	355

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both men and women) have increased during the period from April to October 2022 when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Chart 4.3: Average daily wages (Rs.) of artisans and field labour



Public Distribution System

Andhra Pradesh has been implementing the electronic modules in PDS such as, linkage of Aadhaar with ration card data-base, allotment of commodities under e-PDS and distribution of commodities through electronic

point of sale (ePoS) cum e-weighing devices at the door step of beneficiaries through mobile dispensing units (MDUs) throughout the state. End-to–end computerization is enabled in the Public Distribution System (PDS). Portability was also provided to draw their commodities from any of the mobile dispensing units. Due to these reforms, the state has ensured delivery of essential commodities to the entitled households as per the scales indicated under the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs)

The State government has introduced distribution of Sortex rice and other commodities at the door step of beneficiaries through Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs). It is an innovative self-employment scheme to youth of SC/ST/BC/Minority sections through Government Welfare Corporations to ensure sustainable growth and economic upliftment by operating the MDUs. 9260 MDUs were engaged by the A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited for distribution of scheduled commodities from fair price shops to the doorsteps of the ration cardholders.

9260 Mobile Dispensing Units were engaged exclusively by the A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited for distribution of scheduled commodities from fair price shops to the doorstep of the ration cardholders under T.P.D.S.

Fair Price Shops & Ration Cards

In Andhra Pradesh at present 29,794 Fair price shops are functioning, on an average, each FP Shop serves 488 cards / families which translate into one shop for every 1423 persons in the state. The details are shown in Table 4.6

Table 4.6 Ration Shops & Cards Position

1	Fair Price Shops	29794
2	Types of Ration Cards	(Lakh No)
	a) White Ration Cards(5 kgs per unit)	137.06
	b) Anthyodaya Ann Yojana Cards (35kgs per card)	9.08
	Total Cards	146.14
3	Distribution of Rice to White Ration Cards per month (in Lakh MT)	2.32

The District wise Ration shops, category wise Ration cards and the Rice distributed per month up to December 2022 (2022-2023) is shown in Annexure 4.3.

Rice Subsidy Schemes

As per the National Food Security Act, 2013, a quantity of 2.32 Lakh MTs of Sortex Rice/Fortified Rice i.e 2.00 Lakh MTs to Priority Households and 0.32 Lakh MTs for Antyodaya Anna Yojana families is being allotted every month to 1.46 crore Below Poverty Line families for distribution at subsidized rates of Rs.1/- per kg.

Sugar @ 1 kg per AAY card, ½ Kg per ANP & PHH cards and Redgram dal @ 1kg are also distributed to BPL card holders at subsidised rates. The details shown in below Table 4.7

Table 4.7 Details of distribution of commodities at FPS

Sl. No	Name of the Scheduled Commodity	Scale of distribution	Cost of Commodity to be remitted by the FPS dealer per Kg (in Rs.)	FPS Dealer commission per kg (in Rs.)	End Consumer Price per Kg (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sortex / Fortified Rice to Priority household Cards	5 kgs per unit in the Rice card	-	1.00	Free of cost
	Sortex / Fortified Rice to AAY Cards	35 kgs per card	-	1.00	
2	Sugar	1 kg per AAY card	12.50	1.00	13.50
		½ kg per ANP, WAP / PHH cardholders	33.00	1.00	17.00 (1/2 kg)
3	RG Dal	1 kg per BPL card	66.00	1.00	67.00

Rice fortification in Public Distribution System (PDS) for ICDS and MDM schemes

The scheme aims to address the issue of Anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies and reduce malnutrition. The APSCSCL has been entrusted with fortification of rice and its distribution. The Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) enriched with Iron, Vitamin B12 and Folic acid will be blended with the fine quality of rice and distributed. The cost of the fortified rice is shared by Central and State Governments @ 75% and 25% respectively. The distribution of Fortified rice scheme was taken in up in (07) aspirational and high burden districts of Vizianagaram, Parvathipuram Manyam, Alluri Seetharamaraju, Visakhapatnam, Kadapa, Kurnool and Ananthapuramu districts from April, 2022.

Distribution of free rice

To remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity and effective implementation of NFSA, Central Government has ordered to provide foodgrains at free of cost to AAY households and PHH beneficiaries under NFSA 2013, for a period of one year from 1st Jan 2023. The State Government have also decided to facilitate the households under Non NFSA category to distribute rice under Public Distribution System at free of cost w.e.f. 1st January, 2023 on par with NFSA cardholders. Distribution of free rice to the beneficiaries covered under NFSA and Non-NFSA categories has been started from 1st January, 2023.

Doorstep Delivery of Commodities under ICDS & PM Poshan Scheme

Supplying rice and other commodities at the door step of the Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Services scheme (ICDS) and rice to the Schools covered under Jagannana Gorumudda Scheme (formerly Mid Day Meals Scheme) through Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs) from October, 2022.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

For implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 3112.45 MTs of fortified rice/Sortex rice, 771.959 MTs of Red gram dal and 373.408 MT Liters of P.Oil allotted to Women Development & Child Welfare department for distribution in January, 2023.

Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Scheme (PM Poshan Scheme) / Jagannana Gorumudda Scheme

Under PM Poshan Scheme earlier Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme, during 2022-23, a quantity of 84002 MTs of rice per year is allotted @ 43591.630 MTs of rice for the students of Primary classes, 40,355.810 MTs of fortified rice for the students of Upper primary classes and 54.560 MTs of fortified rice for the NCLP students. For the students of IX & X classes, 23157.410 MTs of rice per year is allotted .

Supply of Rice to Welfare Hostels under Supply Chain Management

Under this scheme, 9173.340 MTs of rice per month at Rs.1/- per kg is being supplied to the Government Institutions and Hostels.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations for paddy

- Rythu Bharosa Kendras are established as one stop destination for all farmers' related issues. Farmers' details are registered at RBKS and e-KYC done with e-crop data, web land data and Aadhar linked bank account.
- After registration, Coupons are issuing to the farmers indicating the date & time for field visit of the Paddy Purchase Centre (PPC) staff for sample collection.
- Paddy sample will be collected by the Tech. Asst. at farm gate and FAQ testing will be done at RBKs. Photo and data will be uploaded in the procurement portal.
- Gunnies, Labour and Transport(GLT) will be arranged by the PPC at RBKs. If the farmers use their own gunnies, and bear the labour and transport charges, the gunny usage charges, labour and transport cost as fixed by the Govt. will also be paid to the farmers, along with the paddy cost.

- Procurement software will allot rice mill randomly for transportation of paddy for custom milling
- After purchase, Paddy loaded into vehicle will be weighed at Govt. recognized weigh bridges in the presence of Farmers by the Route Asst. Truck sheet and FTO will be generated by the Route Assistant and copy given to the farmer.
- Route Asst. will accompany the vehicle and hand over to the custodian officer at the rice mill.
- Custodian officer verify the details and unload the paddy and obtain acknowledgment of the rice miller.
- Farmers are relieved from the difficulties of transportation and handling of paddy and exploitation by the middlemen/ rice miller and ensured Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their produce. Cost of the paddy will be credited to the farmers' bank accounts through online.
- During the present Kharif Season 2022-23, it is estimated to procure 35.00 lakh MTs paddy. So far (as on 05.01.2023) 21.58 Lakh MTs of paddy was purchased, valued Rs.4588.25 crores, ensuring MSP to 3,87,914 farmers.

Distribution of Fortified Rice

To address the issue of Anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies and to reduce malnutrition, Fortified Rice enriched with Iron, Vitamin B12 and Folic acid is distributed. Distribution of Fortified rice was initially taken up under PDS in Vizianagaram district in April,2020 and extended to cover beneficiaries under ICDS and MDM schemes in all the districts of the State from June, 2021. From April, 2022, extended for distribution under PDS in 7 Aspirational and high burden districts including Vizianagaram Manyam, Visakhapatnam, Alluri Seetharamaraju, Kadapa, Kurnool and Ananthapuram. It is planned to cover all the districts in the State from April, 2023.

Price Monitoring

Prices of Essential Commodities including vegetables are monitored daily and analysed. In case of commodities where there is abnormal price increase, they are procured directly from farmers / producers and distributed to consumers at affordable rates with subsidy to contain the price rise.

Release of LPG connections

The government has launched the Deepam Scheme with a view to remove drudgery due to conventional cooking, reduce dependence on forest for firewood and to improve health of BPL women. The details of District wise LPG connections released in various schemes since inception of the scheme are shown in Annexure.4.4.


CHAPTER
5
AGRICULTURE &
ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture

Agriculture growth throughout global history has been the progenitor of broad-based economic growth and development. The strengths of fundamentals of the economy is evident from the remarkable transition to a high growth path, which was achieved in the recent past. Sustainable growth in Agriculture sector is the major emphasis both for the State of Andhra Pradesh and for the Country as a whole. With Agriculture remaining as the primary source of livelihood for about 60 per cent of India's population, India's production of food grains has been increasing every year and is among the top producers of several crops.

However, the agricultural yield (quantity of a crop produced per unit of land) which is regarded as the most important element after crop production, is found to be lower in the case of most crops, as compared to other top producing countries such as China, Brazil and the United States. Andhra Pradesh is giving focus on productivity enhancement.

The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage and the country is planning to double the farm income by 2022. India is expected to be self-sufficient in pulses in the coming few years due to concerted efforts of scientists to get early-maturing varieties of pulses and the increase in minimum support price. In sync with the national agenda, Andhra Pradesh is also aiming to double the farmer's income.

Decreasing size of agricultural land holdings, continued dependence on the monsoon, inadequate access to irrigation, imbalanced use of soil nutrients resulting in loss of fertility of soil, uneven access to modern technology, lack of access to formal agricultural credit, limited procurement of food grains by government agencies and failure to provide remunerative prices to farmers are some of the key issues affecting agricultural productivity at the national and State level. In the recent years, the focus has shifted from production to processing, packaging and marketing through a strengthened supply chain.

Agricultural transformation – focused approach

Andhra Pradesh endeavours to provide agricultural extension services to farmers and to transfer the latest technical knowledge to the farming community. Under the Agriculture Sector, the government is determined to focus on productivity enhancement, mitigating the impact of droughts through water conservation and micro-irrigation; post-harvest management to reduce wastage and to strengthen the processing, value addition capacity and supply chain.

Land Utilization

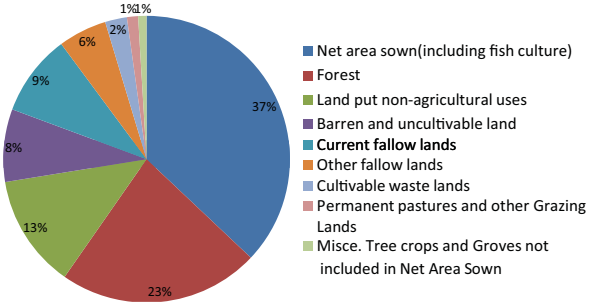
The percent share of the different segments of land use of the total geographical area in the year 2021-22 of the state: 162.97 lakh hectares is as follows in Table 5.1

Table 5.1 Land Utilization

Sl.No	Area Classification	Area in Lakh hect.	Percentage to Total Geographical Area(%)
1	Net area sown (including fish culture)	60.38	37.05%
2	Forest	36.88	22.63 %
3	Land put non-agricultural uses	20.82	12.78%
4	Barren and uncultivable land	13.35	8.19%
5	Current fallow lands	15.00	9.20%
6	Other fallow lands	8.94	5.49%
7	Cultivable waste lands	4.02	2.47%
8	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	2.04	1.25%
9	Misce. Tree crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	1.54	0.94%

The Land utilisation particulars from 2008-09 to 2021-22 are given in Annexure 5.1 and district wise land utilisation particulars during 2021-22 are given in Annexure 5.2.The following Chart. 5.1 depicts Land utilisation details for 2021-22.

Chart 5.1: Land Utilisation in Andhra Pradesh 2021-22



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Soil Types

There are various types of soils and the formation of a soil is primarily influenced by factors like climate, altitude and composition of bedrock etc. Disproportion in the distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive heat contribute special characters to the soils. Most of soils in the State are made up of a combination of three basic types, namely, sand, silt, and clay. Category-wise soils are given in Annexure 5.3. Of the 22 categories of soils adding to the total geographical area of the state, ten types are predominant and together account for over 88% of the area.

Agro Climatic Zones

Table 5.2 The following are the Six Agro climatic zones in the State.

Sl. No.	Name of the zone	Districts
1	North coastal zone	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam
2	Godavari zone	East Godavari, West Godavari
3	Krishna zone	Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam
4	Southern zone	Chittoor, YSR, SPS Nellore
5	Scarce rainfall zone	Kurnool, Anantapuramu
6	High altitude & tribal areas zone	High Altitude & tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts

Land Holdings

Data on landholdings is being collected since 1970-71 through a quinquennial Census of landholdings and the latest available data relates to 2015-16. The average size of Land holdings in the state marginally declined to 0.94 hectares during 2015-16 from 1.06 hectares in 2010-11.The number of holdings has increased from 76.21 lakhs in 2010-11 to 85.24 lakhs in 2015-16. Distribution of landholdings and area according to size class groups are given in Annexure 5.4 and the District wise distribution of land holdings and area according to size class groups are given in Annexure 5.5

Rainfall scenario

The State received rainfall of 583.2 mm during the South West Monsoon period in 2022-23 as against the normal rainfall of 574.8 mm, indicating an excess of 1.5% (Normal). Kakinada, Bapatla, Anantapuramu and Sri Satyasai districts received excess rainfall and remaining districts in the state received normal rainfall.

During the North East monsoon period of 2022-23 (October to December) an excess rainfall of 8.7% (Normal) was recorded. The rainfall received during this period is 310.4 mm as against the normal rainfall of 285.5 mm.

Monsoon wise rainfall shown in Table 5.3, Season wise rainfall details are given in the Annexure 5.6 and District wise and Region wise rainfall is given in Annexure 5.7. Rainfall trend over the past 10 years is depicted in chart 5.2

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

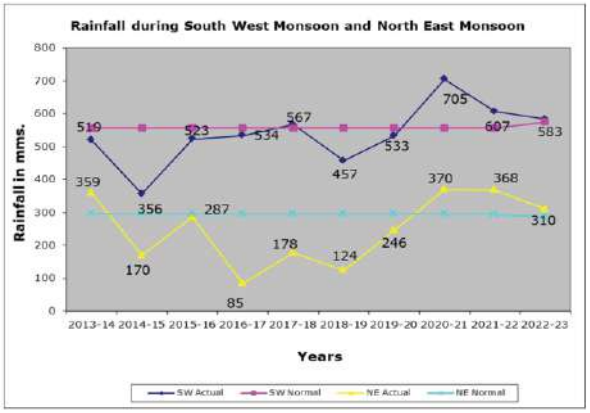


Table 5.3: Rainfall in mm

Year	South West Monsoon			North East Monsoon			Total (June to May)		
	Normal	Actual	% of deviation	Normal	Actual	% of deviation	Normal	Actual	% of deviation
2021-22	556.0	607.3	9.2	296.0	368.2	24.4	966.0	1105.1	14.4
2022-23 (June to Dec. 2022)	574.8	583.2	1.5	285.5	310.4	8.7	860.3	893.6	3.9

Trends in Area and Production under food grains and paddy

As per the 2nd Advance Estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2022-23 are estimated and compared with the previous year achievements viz, 2021-22. While the area under food-grains is 39.59 lakh hectares in 2022-23 asagainst 41.34 lakh hectares in 2021-22, showing a decrease of 4.2%. The total production of food grains in 2022-23 is 169.30 lakh tonnes while it was 154.85 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 showing an increase of 9.3%. The Area and Production under Food Grains and Paddy during 2021-22 & 2022-23 is shown in Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: Area and Production under Food grains & Paddy

Year	FOOD GRAINS						PADDY					
	Area (Lakh hec)			Production (Lakh tonnes)			Area (Lakh hec)			Production (Lakh tonnes)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
2021 - 22	21.27	21.41	41.34	76.44	78.41	154.85	16.31	7.81	24.12	70.19	51.57	121.76
2022 -23	19.13	19.26	39.59	86.05	83.25	169.30	14.41	8.09	22.50	77.47	56.18	133.65
% Change	-10.1	1.9	-4.2	12.6	6.2	9.3	-11.6	-3.6	- 6.7	10.4	8.9	9.8

Kharif

The area under food grains in Kharif 2022-23 is 19.13 lakh hectares while it was 21.27 lakh hectares in 2021-22 showing a decrease of 10.1%. Whereas the production of food grains in Kharif 2022-23 is 86.05 lakh tonnes while it was 76.44 lakh tonnes in 2021-22, showing an increase of 12.6%.

The area under Paddy in Kharif 2022-23 is 14.41 lakh hectares while it was 16.31 lakh hectares in 2021-22, showing a decrease of 11.6%. The production of Paddy in Kharif 2022-23 is 77.47 lakh tonnes while it was 70.19 lakh tonnes in 2021-22, showing an increase of 10.4%.

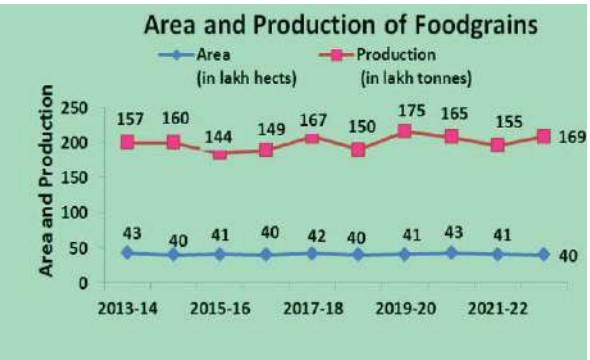
Rabi

The estimated area under food grains in Rabi 2022-23 is 20.46 lakh hectares while it was 20.07 lakh hectares in 2021-22 showing an increase of 1.9%. Similarly, the production of food grains in Rabi 2022-23 is 83.25 lakh tonnes while it was 78.41 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 showing an increase of 6.2%.

The area under Paddy in Rabi 2022-23 is 8.09 lakh hectares while it was 7.81 lakh hectares in 2021-22, showing an increase of 3.6%. Similarly, the production under Paddy in Rabi 2022-23 is 56.18 lakh tonnes while it was 51.57 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 showing an increase of 8.9%.

The time series trends in area and production of food grains and the Season wise area, production and productivity of selected crops are presented in Annexures 5.8, 5.9, 5.10 and 5.11 respectively.

Chart 5.3: Area and Production under food-grains



Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity, the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, one of the indicators of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector has not undergone much change in the recent past. The cropping intensity (the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area) is one of the indices of assessing efficiency of agriculture sector. The cropping intensity for the year 2021-22 is 1.23.

Gross and Net Area Irrigated

The gross area irrigated in the State decreased to 38.44 lakh hectares in 2021-22 from 39.85 lakh hectares in 2020-21. The net area irrigated in the state stands at 29.52 lakh hectares in 2021-22. The source-wise district wise Gross and Net area irrigated in the State from 2009-10 to 2021-22 are given in Annexure 5.12, 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15 respectively.

Key Strategies to make Agriculture Profitable

- Extending financial assistance of Rs.13,500/- per farmer family per year (including Rs. 6000/- from PM-KISAN) under Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa - PMKISAN as an investment support to the farmers started from Rabi, 2019.
- The tenant farmers are also made eligible for Navaratnalu, i.e., Crop Insurance, Interest Free Loans, 9 Hours free power, guaranteed support price to the produce and also an amount of Rs 7 lakhs to the Suicide victim farmer families as exgratia in addition to YSR Rythu Bharosa.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh has established 10,778 Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (Dr.YSR RBKs) & 154 Hubs, an integration of Agri Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Centre in coterminous with Village Secretariats /Gram Panchayats for rendering all services of Agriculture and Allied sectors at village itself. These RBKs are the one stop shop for the farmers meeting all their requirements
- Agri Input Shop ensures supply of pretested & Certified & quality multi-branded Agri inputs to farmers at their village.
- Farmer Knowledge Centre for delivery of services, capacity building and knowledge dissemination.
- Procurement Centers to procure all the agricultural commodities from the farmers at MSP to combat the exploitation of farmers from middle men.
- Farm Advisories and Integrated Call Centre to provide technical / scientific upgradation both to the field level functionaries as well as to farmers.
- e-Crop booking is done to create farmer's database through e-Crop Application. This data base is made mandatory for usage in implementation of Crop Insurance, providing Input subsidy, Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu and procurement of agriculture produce.
- Encouraging the farmers to go for market driven cropping system based on market intelligence system by establishing the Agri Advisory Boards right from RBK level to Mandal, District and finally at State level duly placing farmers taking decisions.
- Extending free crop insurance scheme to all the farmers and Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu to all the eligible farmers.
- Providing exgratia to the farmer families in the event of death by suicides (Agrarian Reasons) / Accidents @ Rs. 7 lakhs per family.
- "Andhra Pradesh State Agriculture Mission" established as a policy making & advisory body to address the challenges in delivering quality and timely services to the farming community and also to look into all aspects of production, marketing and pricing of Agriculture and Horticultural commodities to mitigate the agrarian issues with an objective to provide a policy level platform that works towards providing resilience among farmers and their empowerment.
- Organization of Dr.YSR Polambadi (Farmer Field Schools) to empower the farmers to take economically viable decisions by adopting eco-friendly practices of Integrated Crop Management in a scientific manner and also to reduce the cost of cultivation and enhance the productivity.
- Dr.YSR Agri Testing Labs are being established to test the agri inputs like seed, fertilizer & pesticides to ensure the availability of quality agricultural inputs to the farmers at RBK level at their villages.
- Discouraging the farmers from growing paddy under bore wells by promoting alternate crops. Promotion of millets to improve nutritional status among public. Sensitizing farmers on soil test based fertilizer application.
- Supply of 100% Neem Coated Urea to farmers and certified seed on subsidy. Sensitizing farmers on customized fertilizers, which are crop specific, crop stage specific & location specific which are efficient

and provide required nutrients in optimum quantities and at right stage to the crops. This reduces excessive usage of fertilizers.

- Encourage farmers to use Micronutrients for correction of Micronutrient deficiencies and also Soil Amendments for correction of Soil Salinity and Alkalinity.
- Encourage farmers to go for Micro Irrigation and Fertigation, Organic farming / AP Community managed Natural Farming.
- High cost farm implements are made available to farmers through custom hiring centers.
- Promotion of intercropping, poly cropping and mixed cropping, diversified farming systems.
- Extending crop loans to maximum no. of tenant farmers individually by issuing Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCs) (or) by forming them into Joint Liability Groups (JLGs).
- Promotion of integrating farming systems in rainfed areas and strengthening their resilience to drought through soil and water conservation methods.
- Conducting field diagnostic visits and human resource development in the form of training programmes to the VAAs as well as farmers through District Resource Centres established in each and every district.
- Integrated Call Centre – strengthened with technically qualified persons duly having a MOU with the scientists from ANGRAU, Dr.YSRHU and SVV University for answering the calls received through Toll free number No. 155251.
- Pest control by monitoring pest forecast and adopting appropriate control measures.
- Special focus on promotion of Green Manure crops and Organic Fertilizers.
- Periodical crop advisories to the farmers through IT applications.

YSR Rythu Bharosa-PM-KISAN :

YSR Rythu Bharosa scheme is one of the prestigious Government Flagship programmes and also a key promise among the 9 promises of the Navaratnalu designed for farmers welfare by providing financial assistance to farmers and making farming a remunerative profession. The scheme was launched on 15th October, 2019.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to land owning farmer families@ Rs. 13,500/- per year per family including Rs. 6000/- from the GOI under PM KISAN in 3 instalments. Financial assistance is also being provided to SC, ST, BC, Minority category Landless tenant farmers & ROFR cultivators @ Rs. 13,500/- per year per family from the budget of the State Govt of A.P in 3 installments as detailed below.Rs.50,000/- in four annual instalments of Rs.12,500/- each, and now the amount is increased to Rs.13,500/- per year and to be paid for five years, bringing the total up to Rs.67,500/-

- 1st installment @ Rs. 7,500/- during the month of May.(including Rs.2000/- from PM-KISAN)
- 2nd installment @ Rs. 4,000/- during the October (including Rs. 2000/- from PM-KISAN)
- 3rd Installment @ Rs. 2,000/- during the January month (Exclusively of PM- KISAN scheme).

During 2022-23 upto second installments, an amount of Rs. 6900 Cr was allocated in the Budget Estimates (Rs.3900 Cr state share and Rs.3000 Cr central share) against which an amount of 5853.74 Cr was paid to 50.92 lakh farmer families including 1.97 lakh tenant/RoFR farmer families.

Social Audit has also been taken for the scheme duly displaying YSR RB beneficiary lists in all the villages including rejected farmers list with due reasons.



Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

Agriculture is one of the paramount sectors in Andhra Pradesh and farmers striving hard to ensure food security for the entire nation since ages. Despite technology gained wide publicity, extended to village level & made

ease of doing things without venturing out of homes, still farmer's economic levels and their livelihood remained intact. The availability of quality farm inputs and right advisories at right time are very critical in improving the crop productivity and in reducing the cost of cultivation.

Government of AP has initiated esteemed project of Dr.YSR. Rythu Bharosa Kendralu established them across the state and are functioning since May, 2020. The RBKs are established to augment income of farmer by ensuring the availability of certified quality inputs & dissemination of latest technology and crop specific MSPs, more so "One Stop Shop" so that farmers could not be fleeced.



The RBKs are provided with amenities viz., Kiosks & Smart TVs etc at village level. Main objectives are to ensure the availability of quality inputs of Agri.& allied sectors at competitive price and knowledge dissemination.It is first of its kind in the entire nation and rendering incessant services "Vitthanam Nundi Vikrayam Varaku" (Seed to Sale) of Agri.& Allied sectors in transparent manner at village level. Utmost intention of RBKs is to augment farmer income & livelihood.

Implementation Strategy- Infrastructure

To ensure hassle free operations at Dr.YSR RBKs & Hubs, the Govt. of A.P has facilitated the required infrastructure in each district .

District Resource Centers

FTCs and ATMA offices in the districts are integrated to effectively utilize the resources & manpower to achieve the common objective of Famers empowerment through Trainings.The Integrated district level training centre is named as RBKs District Resource Centre (DRC). The District Resource Center is constituted with officials of ATMA & FTC to reach more number of farmers. Scientists of KVK, DAATC etc., are working in tandem with DRCs to conduct field diagnostic visits & cater the training needs of officials & farmers. Field diagnostic visits are being conducted at village level to enlighten the farmers on identification, causes & symptoms, immediate remedies of pests & diseases and also to anticipate the possibility of immense pest outbreak.



Integrated Call Centre

To facilitate instant remedies & immediate redressal of farmer grievances, an Integrated Call Center was established on shift basis with 64 executives of 6 to 9 years field experience and 6 Scientists. Telephone based advisory services are being provided not only on agronomic & management practices of various crops but also on various welfare schemes of Govt over Toll Free Number 155251. Virtual diagnosis through whatsapp is also facilitated (Farmers share images for advise) duly percolating the technology to the farmer fields.



Rythu Bharosa Ratham

Rythu Bharosa Ratham is a new innovation which is a mobile campaign vehicle.Playing of short videos at major centers of a village on pest and disease management practices of various crops, latest technologies & services rendered at RBK through embodied LED wall & backlit posters. Video calling facility is also embodied to have live interaction with concerned on specific issues



RBK Channel

Telecasting need based & latest technical content through Smart TVs at RBKs to keep away the farmers frequenting the agriculture offices at mandals & seeking for advises. Live interaction with officials of Agri & Allied departments, Scientists & progressive farmers on innovative methods & recommended practices to enhance net farm income of a farmer.



RBK Permanent buildings under MGNREGS

Government sanctioned 10,243 new RBK buildings to build as permanent assets for the welfare of farmer at village level duly earmarking an amount of Rs.2232.9 Cr towards construction of RBKs @Rs.21.80 Lakh per unit by PR & RD.



Functioning of RBKs

RBKs are being operated through 4 verticals by qualified staff viz., Village Agriculture Assistants/ Village Horticulture Assistant/ Village Sericulture Assistants & Village Animal Husbandry/ Village Fisheries Assistant with Diploma/ Graduation/ Post Graduation certification in their respective fields.

RBKs are chiefly functioning through 4 verticals "Shouldering by qualified staff VAAs/ VHAs/ VSAs & VAHAs/ VFSAs" 1). Supply of Pretested Quality Inputs , 2).Delivery of Services, Capacity Building & Knowledge Dissemination, 3). Farmer Advisories & Call Center and 4). Procurement Operations.

Appreciations to RBKs

In the past Agriculture officials of AP Government frequented the Innovative/Schemes adopted by other states to replicate & help the farmers in AP. Now each and every state in the entire nation keep an eye on historic initiation of Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu and services delivered to augment the incomes & livelihood of farmers in AP at village level.

Germany diplomats applauded the incessant services from "seed to sale" rendered through Dr.YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu. The CEO, Niti Ayog , World bank Sr. Consultant for Agri & Food Global Practices, Chairman, NABARD hailed the services of supply of quality inputs and farmer welfare schemes at the door steps of farmers, Agriculture Ministers of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Telangana praised the one stop services rendered by RBKs.

RBK concept grabs much emphasis in Asia – Pacific Summit held in 2022 & Government of India recommended the World Bank to replicate RBK Model in Ethiopia to enhance farmers livelihood and net income levels

Awards

- RBKs bagged SKOCH Gold Award for the year 2021, a stupendous achievement.
- RBK Channel achieved Silver button award from Youtube for crossing 143k subscriptions.
- RBKs received ISO Certification for excelling multifarious services to farmers at village level
- RBKs are nominated for Internationally prestigious UN – FAO "Champion" Award by Central Government on behalf of India

Assistance to unfortunate diseased farmer families (Farmer Suicides)

Financial Assistance of Rs.7.00 Lakhs is being released directly to the family members of the deceased farmer for supporting the family. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs.20.00 Cr was allocated for Exgratia to farmers, out of which Rs.16.52 Cr was utilized to extend the Exgratia to the family of the deceased farmers upto the year 2022 including previous old cases. During the year 2022, 210 farmer suicides were reported and paid an Exgratia amount of Rs. 13.30 Cr to 190 farmers suicides @ Rs.7.00 Lakhs per farmer family.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan for the year 2022-23 is Rs.1,64,740 Cr which is 11 % increase over previous year. An amount of Rs.1,22,778 Cr (75%) was disbursed upto December, 2022 under agriculture credit. An amount of Rs.59793 Cr (83%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs.71732 Cr and under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities, an amount of Rs.43,153 Cr (174%) was disbursed against the target of Rs.24744 Cr during Kharif, 2022

During Rabi 2022-23, an amount of Rs.14360 Cr (29%) was disbursed under crop loans (short term loans) against the target of Rs.49848 Cr and an amount of Rs.3220 Cr (17%) was disbursed against the target of Rs.18416 Cr under Agriculture Term Loans including allied activities.

Details about Agricultural Credit disbursement during Kharif 2022 and Rabi, 2022-23 (up to December 2022) are given in Annexure 5.16.

Action Plan for 2023-24 :

The Annual Credit Plan of Rs.1,66,390 Cr is proposed for the year 2023-24 towards Agriculture Credit with 10 % increase over previous year.

Financing to tenant farmers

Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019

To safeguard the tenant farmers, the Government has made a special focus on tenant loaning. Andhra Pradesh is pioneer in tenant farmer finance and highest tenant farmer finance represents that large number of "actual cultivators" belongs to tenant category. Most of them are marginal farmers particularly from under privileged sections who are in dire need of institutional finance. The tenant farmer finance has been extended in the form of RMG, JLG and individually through CCRCs. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has brought "Andhra Pradesh Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019" to provide all facilities including banking, insurance and other Govt. benefits to tenant farmers without effecting the rights of the owner of the land which came in to force from 17-08-2019.

Crop Cultivator Right Cards (CCRC) were issued to the Tenant farmers on 2nd October, 2019. According to the Act, Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRC) will be issued with the mutual agreement of land owner and cultivar for a period of 11 months, which entitles the tenant farmer to avail bank finance. The CCRC holders are also eligible to get benefits of Government schemes like Rythu Bharosa, Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu, YSR Free crop insurance, Input Subsidy, Seed and Farm Machinery on subsidy and Minimum Support Price etc.

During 2022-23, CCRCs were issued to 5,39,683 actual cultivators in the state upto December,2022. An amount of Rs.611.84 Cr was given to 80,505 CCRC holders.

Joint Liability Groups (JLG): The Department has proposed to form Joint Liability Groups (JLG) with land less tenant farmers and also with small and marginal farmers who are owning small extents and doing tenancy. The GoAP has issued guidelines vide Go.Rt.No.252 on 25.04.2022 for integration of PACS/DCCBs with RBKs for providing credit services to farmers particularly tenants through RBKs. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs.164.16 Cr was given to 9268 JLGs covering 46,340 Tenant farmers. Details are given in Annexure-5.17

YSR-Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu (SVPR) Scheme

- The Government of AP is implementing the "YSR – Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu(SVPR)" Scheme w.e.f., Kharif 2019 Interest subsidy for the crop loans upto Rs.1.00 lakh will be transferred directly to the accounts of farmers who have repaid their loans in time (maximum period of one year from date of disbursement of crop loan).

- Government has settled the Rs.160.55 Cr of interest subsidy to 8.22 lakhs farmers under Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu for the crop loans taken during Rabi 2020-21 and Kharif 2021 seasons during 2022-23 (as on 28.11.2022). From 2019 to December 2022 an amount of Rs. 657.95 Cr of interest subsidy was settled to 34.81 lakhs farmers under Sunna Vaddi Panta Runalu.
- The Government has also settled the Rs.1180.66 Cr of Vaddi Leni Runalu (VLR) pending claims from 2014-15 to 2018-19 to 39.06 Lakhs farmers during 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- The Government has settled a total amount of Rs. 1838.61 Cr of interest subsidy to 73.88 lakhs farmers under SVPR and VLR from 2019 to till date.

Village Secretariat Functionaries

The Government is committed to revamp delivery system in the State with an aim to improve living standards of the people through the concept of NAVARATHNALU as core theme of Governance. To achieve this, the Government has established a system of Village Secretariats consisting 6,758 Functional Assistants from Agriculture to strengthen the Extension services at village secretariat level. Accordingly, the Government has so far appointed 6355 Village Agriculture Assistants. At present 403 posts are vacant for which Govt. of A.P has requested the APPSC to issue 3rd notification for recruiting the 370 VAAs posts duly excluding the 33 VAA posts towards the pending court cases. The recruitment is under process.

YSR Free Crop Insurance Scheme

The State government has launched "Free Crop insurance scheme" on 08.07.2019 under Navaratnalu programme from Kharif 2019 onwards. During Kharif 2019, the farmers have insured their crops just by paying token amount of Rs.1/- and the remaining farmer share of premium was also transferred to the State Govt liability. State Govt paid an amount of Rs.971.23 Cr to the Insurance companies (Rs.467.87 Cr paid on behalf of the farmers share and Rs.503.36 Cr regular 50% state share). With a view to cover each and every acre under Crop Insurance scheme, the State Govt implemented Dr YSR Free Crop Insurance (from Kharif 2020).

All the notified crops which were captured through e-crop will automatically be provided insurance protection and the State Govt. is shouldering the entire claim settlement responsibility to the eligible farmers. The Department of Agriculture is the nodal agency for implementation of State sponsored Dr YSR Free Crop Insurance scheme. Free Crop Insurance is implementing without any separate registration and the claims are settled directly by the State Government without involvement of any Insurance companies , which is very unique of its kind in the Country.

Since implementation of Free crop insurance is based on e-crop, entire notified area has been covered and the claims have been calculated based on the results of the Crop Cutting Experiments and Weather data.

For 2021-22, Government released claim amount of Rs.2977.82 Cr directly to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of the 15.61 lakhs farmers during the month of June 2022.

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to achieve universal coverage of farmers in a very transparent and unique way. As requested by the Govt of India, State agreed to implement Dr YSR Free Crop insurance jointly with the PMFBY in its current form during 2022-23.The scheme is being implementing in a saturation mode without any premium burden on the farmer. Hence, the Farmer's share of premium for all farmers will also be borne by the State Govt under Yield based scheme. E-crop is the source data for yield and weather basis schemes. RWBCIS scheme is implementing by the State Govt with the existing modalities of Dr YSR FCI.

Dr. YSR Polambadi

The excess use of chemical pesticides for controlling various pests and diseases in crops poses many challenges to Agriculture like increase in cost of cultivation, insect pests developing resistance to chemical pesticides, resurgence of secondary pests, surge in environmental pollution, human health hazards etc., nowadays. The Department of Agriculture has adapted the concept of Polambadi (Farmer Field School) to counteract these adverse impacts and to transform agriculture into a more prosperous occupation. Consequently, the program of 'Dr. YSR Polambadi' was ambitiously launched in 2019 to organize the program in the vicinity of every RBK functioning in the State.

Dr YSR Polambadi is a field oriented training program organized to 30 farmers in an RBK for a period of 14 weeks, holding one session per week on a fixed day in the row of a week. The farmers are trained on studying, analyzing and understanding the agro ecological factors existing in the field correlating them to the incidence of pests and diseases and to reach to the point of decision making for optimization of chemical inputs that ultimately brings in a significant decline in cost of cultivation and increase in the yields of crops.

Dr YSR Polambadi also teaches various sustainable technologies like Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Disease Management, Integrated Weed Management, Water Management, Farm Mechanization etc., to the farmers to utilize them for enhancing farm productivity and quality of the output. The evaluation of the impact of Dr YSR Polambadi would be done by the Scientists of ANGRAU at the end of the program to understand its outcome that tends to benefit the farmers.

The program is being organized in Field crops like Rice, Cotton, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds, Millets etc grown in different districts of Andhra Pradesh.During Kharif 2022-23, 8,509 Polambadi training programmes were conducted, 2.55 Lakh farmers were benefitted.

Impact analysis of Dr YSR Polambadi on cost and Yield factors in 2021-22

The impact analysis of Dr YSR Polambadi (FFS) done in 2021-22 illustrates that, the cost of cultivation has been substantially decreased due to adoption of the approach of Dr YSR Polambadi (FFS) when compared with farmers own practice adopted, and the cost reduction is found to be ranging from 10 to 22% in different crops like Rice, Maize, Cotton, Groundnut and Pulse crops. This cost reduction is mainly attributed to significant decline in the intensity of usage of chemical inputs like fertilizers and pesticides.

The impact analysis also gives a positive inference on the dynamics of yields. Integrated Crop Management (ICM) Technology adopted in FFS plots has contributed to significant increase in yields ranging from 6 to 24% when compared with Farmers practice in the above crops.

Future vision of Dr YSR Polambadi (FFS)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh envisions Dr YSR Polambadi (FFS) as a good technical tool for production of quality output. Government have chosen the FFS as an effective and suitable platform to take forward the concept of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) to farmers' level to enable them produce quality output that would be tagged with quality accreditation by issuing a GAP Certificate for fetching good remunerative prices to the farmers.

FAO- ICAR-TCP Programme

The Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has developed FAO-TCP Project to "Strengthen the capacities of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to support AP Farmers to adopt sustainable Agri-food systems" and imparted trainings to the identified functionaries of Agriculture & Horticulture Departments; Scientists of ANGRAU & Dr YSRHU; and farmers cultivating Agriculture and Horticulture crops in 3 different spells in Kharif season. Under FAO-TCP project, 130 Officers of Agriculture and Horticulture Departments and 240 farmers cultivating Agriculture and Horticulture crops have been intensively trained on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) & Certification.

Dr YSR Polambadi Clusters

For implementation of GAPs and Certification, Polambadi Clusters have been formed @ one per each District in the State to implement the concept of GAP & GAP certification on pilot basis. Each Cluster consists of 100 Hects of the major crop cultivated in the territorial jurisdiction of RBK and the concept of GAP & Certification will be implemented in the Cluster area under close supervision of the Departmental field functionaries. Trainings have been conducted on GAP & Certification at District and Divisional levels for ADAs, MAOs, VAAs and Cluster Farmers.

Soil Testing (Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM))

Soil Sampling and Soil testing programme is organized in a systematic manner to evaluate the fertility status and to identify the problems (Alkalinity/Salinity) and deficiency

of nutrients. The objectives of the scheme include evaluation of the fertility status, nutrient deficiency, identify, reclaim problematic soils and promote soil test based fertilizer usage, adopt balanced and integrated use of fertilizers and thereby reduce cost of cultivation and improve soil health.

There are 16 district level Soil Testing Labs, 1 Regional Soil Testing Lab at Bapatla, Guntur district, 13 Mobile Soil Testing Labs in all the districts and 30 Soil Testing Labs in AMCs in the state. The soil samples are tested for 12 parameters by registering the farmers' details in Soil Health Card portal. The staff at STLs in the district conduct trainings at RBKs to sensitize the farmers. Test soil samples, explain the importance of soil in crop production and train the farmers in improving the soil health and its maintenance.

During 2022-23, Soil Health & Fertility (Soil Health Card (SHC) and Soil Health Management (SHM) schemes are merged with Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) w.e.f. financial year 2022-23 and scheme was indicated as Soil Health component of RKVY Scheme. The Annual Action Plan proposals for the year 2022-23 under soil health component of RKVY Scheme with an outlay of Rs.1427.76 lakhs submitted to GOI.

a. Components of Annual Action plan upto 30.09.2022 for the year 2022-23 approved by the Addl. Secretary (INM), GOI. Physical target of soil samples under Soil Health Component for the year 2022-23 is 237961 and 50% Funds of Rs.713.88 lakhs (Rs 428.33lakhs & State share Rs.285.55 lakhs) are being released by GOI as per approved components of annual action plan.

b. The Annual Action Plan proposal 2022-23 w.e.f. 01.10.2022 was also submitted to GoI for balance 50% funds i.e., for an amount of Rs.713.88 lakhs (Rs.428.33 lakhs central share + Rs.285.55 lakhs State share) duly proposing 7991 no.of farmers trainings and Demonstrations in farmers field covering 7991 RBK villages.

Subsidy Seed Distribution

During Kharif 2022, a quantity of 5,33,726 Qtl of various crops seed was distributed to 10.13 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs.15,780 lakhs. In Eluru, Kakinada, Konaseema & West Godavari districts 1756 Qtls of Paddy and Pulse seed was distributed to 2367 farmers whose fields were damaged due to Heavy Rains with 80 % subsidy incurring Rs.56 lakhs towards subsidy during Kharif-2022.

During Rabi 2022-23, a quantity of 2,22,959 Qtl of various crop seed has been planned for distribution to the farmers on subsidy and so far 1,50,096 quintals of seed has been distributed to 1.77 Lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs.3133 Lakhs.

Arrangements were made in Tirupati, Prakasam, Bapatla, Konaseema, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor & Krishna districts where crops were damaged due to heavy rains, to distribute 33117 Qtls of various crop seed on 80% subsidy with a subsidy value of Rs 1730 Lakhs, so far 73 Qtls of various crop seed was distributed to 81 farmers incurring Rs.2 Lakhs towards subsidy.

Seed Village Programme (SVP)

The Seed Village scheme ensures supply of quality certified seed of notified varieties to the farmers in time at their places at affordable prices besides ensuring quick multiplication of new seed varieties in a shorter time in that mandal /district based on the crop situation. Compact area approach needs to be followed under this scheme. The number of farmers for a unit of 10 Ha is minimum 25 and subject to a maximum of 150. Funding Pattern is 60% Central share and 40% State share.

In SVP, Foundation seed will be supplied on 50% subsidy for cereals and 60% subsidy for oilseeds and pulses. Under Certified Seed Production(CSP), Foundation seed of oilseeds, Pulses and Green manure will be supplied under 75% subsidy through Seed Villages. 3 one day trainings will be conducted to the farmers on seed production technology and certification charges @600/ha or half of the actual certification charges whichever is less will be paid.

During Kharif, 2022 under SVP& CSP, 3124 Qtls of Foundation seed was distributed benefitting 12875 farmers covering 5150 ha with a certified seed production of 2.48 lakh Qtls. During Rabi, 2021-22, as on date, 420.5 Qtls of seed was distributed benefitting 1375 farmers covering 550 ha with an expected certified seed production of 23585 Qtls

Fertilizers

Fertilizer Policy Initiatives: The Fertilizer consumption during Kharif and Rabi, 2021-22 in terms of product was 36.24 LMT and in term of Nutrient (NPK) was 19.05 LMT. Fertilizer consumption during 2022-23 is 25.46 LMTs (April'22 to Dec'22).

Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy: Under the NBS Policy, a fixed rate of subsidy (in Rs. Per Kg basis) is announced on nutrients namely Nitrogen(N), Phosphate(P), Potash(K) and Sulphur (S) by the Government on annual basis The per kg subsidy fixed by the Central Government on nutrients during the year 2022-23 is mentioned in Table 5.5 and year-wise fertilizer consumption is shown in Table.5.6

Table 5.5 Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient)

S.No	Nutrients	Kharif 2022	Rabi 2022–23
1	N	91.96	98.02
2	P	72.74	66.93
3	K	25.31	23.65
4	S	6.94	6.12

Table.5.6 Fertilizer Consumption

Year	Fert. Consumption in LMTs
2013-14	38.11
2014-15	37.25
2015-16	35.88
2016-17	35.31
2017-18	32.91
2018-19	33.24
2019-20	35.38
2020-21	42.26
2021-22	36.24
2022-23 (April'22 to Dec'22)	25.46

Pesticides

In Andhra Pradesh, there was 128.953MT (Active Ingredient) higher Pesticide Consumption during Kharif 2022-23 (1083.593 MTs of Active Ingredient) compared to the last year Kharif 2021-22 of 954.64 MTs (of Active Ingredient).

The increase in consumption of chemical pesticides was attributed due to increase in net sown area over the previous year and also due to periodical distribution of adequate rainfall. Farmers are also sensitized by the Agriculture Department by promoting the activities like Integrated Pest Management practices, organization of Polambadi programmes, usage of biopesticides, change in cropping pattern, Organic Farming etc. through the extension functionaries for reduction in consumption of pesticides.

The pesticide consumption has been showing definite decline during the recent past with the consumption falling from 4050 MTs in 2014-15 to 1808.30 MTs in 2021-22.

Strategies for next year action plan

In Andhra Pradesh, majority of the farmers are using Agro Inputs like Seeds, Micro nutrients, Fertilizers and Pesticides to get higher yields. To protect the crop from pests & diseases, farmers are applying insecticides as per the recommendations of the Agricultural Extension Functionaries. Chemical Pesticides are contributing towards the increase in cost of cultivation in addition to hidden hazards to human beings and animals. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been educating the farmers to adopt Good Agricultural Practices to get higher returns with minimum cost of cultivation.

The following Good Agricultural Practices have been adopted by the farmers towards reduction of Pesticide Usage

1. Cultivation of suitable crops varieties which are resistant to Pests and Diseases.
2. Practising Crop rotation to prevent the occurrence of endemic pest and diseases.
3. Prevention of seed borne diseases by seed treatment with recommended fungicide /Insecticide/ bio control agents.
4. Timely weed management.
5. Identification of pests & diseases at early crop stages and adopting appropriate methods like physical, mechanical, biological and chemical control methods as per the pest surveillance and forecasting (Dr.YSR Polambadi and Cluster Demos under NFSM).

6. Educating the farmers about the application of recommended pesticide at right time, right chemical & dose, right method and right spraying equipment to bring down pest population.
7. Application of pesticides in rotation to avoid pest resistance and resurgence.
8. Creating awareness on integrated pest management activity through activities:
   - Farmers Field School (FFS) / Polambadi Programme. Organizing Farmer Field Schools and following the IPM technologies in crop production, Advertising the cultural, Biological approaches to pest control,
   - Promoting production of Bio-agents like trichograma through state Bio control Laboratories, Educating the Farming community aboutbest Agricultural practices to reduce use of Chemical pesticides through KVKs, DATTC, Agricultural Universities, CIPMCs, State Agricultural Department.
   - Conducting regular field diagnostic visits and creating awareness among farmers on IPM and organic farming.
   - The extension services will be extended through RBK centric capacity building and through ICC (Integrated Call Center) with toll free and whatt's app numbers.
9. Wide publicity through Print and Electronic Media.
10. IT based Pest and Disease diagnosis and surveillance through Plantix, Gatherix apps and Integrated Call Center (ICC).
11. Creation of viable and Sustainable Farm Livelihoods by Promoting Organic Farming / Natural Farming.

Government is committed to achieve the goal of reducing the usage and cost of pesticides for next five years on mission mode by effective utilization of services through Extension functionaries and Research Institutions.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Rain - fed Area Development (RAD)

The NMSA-RAD component is initiated by GOI since 2014-15 with an objective of enhancing agricultural productivity in rainfed areas focusing on Integrated Farming, Water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

In the State, Rainfed agriculture is more prevalent in (9) districts viz., 8 Rayalaseema districts Kurnool, Nandyal, Anantapuram, Sri Sathya Sai, Kadapa, Annamayya, Chittoor, Tirupati and Prakasam. NMSA-RAD scheme is being implemented with 60:40 share of GOI & State. It is proposed to implement the scheme in these 9 districts with focus through Soil Conservation functionaries.

Under this mission, Rain-Fed Area Development (RAD) component is being taken up in convergence with other schemes to promote integrated farming system and to provide value added developmental activities to the Rain-Fed farmers to improve their economic status, despite failure of crop due to insufficient rains or drought.

The Implementation Strategy is to identify cluster areas in rain-fed areas to promote Agriculture based, Horticulture Based, Livestock based and Agro-Forestry based Farming systems and value addition and developmental activities.

Proposed Activities under RAD

I. **Integrated Farming System:** Coarse Cereal Based Farming System, Horticulture Based Farming System (in Ha), Livestock based Farming System (Milch animals @Rs.0.40 Lakh per unit/ Small ruminants (9+1) @Rs.0.25 Lakh per unit &Poultry Rs.0.25 Lakh.

II. Agro forestry Based Farming System.

III. **Value Addition and Resource Conservation:** Apiculture (Bee Keeping), Insitu Moisture Conservation, construction of bore wells, lower reach gully control works, retaining walls, vegetative barriers, Green house and low tunnel poly house, Post Harvest Storage(no), Reclamation of saline soils.

In 2022-23, it is planned to implement the proposed activities by the FPOs formed by the APDMP in 9 districts i.e Kurnool, Nandyal, Anantapuram, Sri Sathya Sai, Kadapa, Annamayya, Chittoor, Tirupati and Prakasam. Activity wise action plan under Integrated Farming System and Value Additions and Resource Conservation for 8732 systems/ units has been prepared for the year 2022-23 and approved in SLSC. Govt. of India has

allocated an amount of Rs. 16.66 Cr (Central: Rs. 10.00Cr. + State share: Rs.6.66 Cr) for implementation of project and released the central share.

Farm Mechanization

Timely and precise field work is necessary to increase productivity. Agricultural machines take an important role to make it possible. Various schemes are being implemented in the state to promote the usage of farm mechanization and increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area up to 2.5 kW/ha. Government provides financial assistance to establish farm machinery hiring centres with machinery and implements under various schemes as per the Government norms prevailing at the time of sanction of financial assistance to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low; promote establishment of 'Community Hiring Centres'(CHC) to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small land holdings and high cost of individual ownership.

Implementation of Farm Mechanization Scheme

- AP State transacts the supplies of farm equipment through DBT mode where in farmers/farmer groups will be provided with range of equipment, manufacturers and freedom for choice in selection of equipment /manufacturer/dealer.
- Various types of farm equipment for different farm operations from Land Preparation &Primary tillage to Harvesting & Crop residue management, Post harvest and Processing (primary, secondary processing and Value addition) of the produce are being offered as per subsidy norms stipulated under SMAM guidelines stipulated by GOI.

Under the scheme it is planned to

- Establish 10750 CHCs at RBK level @Rs.15 Lakhs per unit with a subsidy upto 40% (limited to Rs.6 Lakhs), bank loan of Rs 7.50 Lakh and beneficiary's contribution of Rs 1.50 Lakhs .
- 1615 CHCs at Cluster level @ Rs.25 Lakh per unit with a subsidy upto 40% (limited to Rs.10 Lakhs) , bank loan of Rs 12.50 Lakh and beneficiary's contribution of Rs 2.50 Lakhs

Achievement of YSR Yantra Seva Padhakam (2021-22)

Established 6525 CHCs at RBK level and 391 CHCs at Cluster level by incurring Rs 690.87 Crores towards procurement of Machinery with a subsidy of Rs 240.67 Crores

Community Hiring Centers (CHCs) :During 2022- 23 the scheme is being implemented with a total allocation of Rs 517.78 Cr. The Government issued orders to establish Community Hiring Centers (CHCs) at RBK level operated by farmers groups with farm machinery worth Rs. 12 to 15 Lakhs in 4225 RBK villages (left over of 2021-22) under SMAM and to establish Cluster CHCs with Combine Harvesters worth Rs. 25 Lakhs @ 400 units in selected major paddy districts viz. Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kadapa and Kurnool districts. It is also focused on establishment of 2000 Nos Kisan Drone CHCs across the state at RBK level @ 3 per mandal with a unit cost of Rs.10 lakhs and subsidy allowed is 40% limited to Rs.4.0 lakhs per project.

Bank loan is mandated to assist the groups and agencies and to achieve transparency in grounding the units. Dept of Agriculture entered into MoU with APCOB for extending loan to the identified Farmer Groups and Agencies for establishing CHCs and Hubs respectively.

The financial pattern for grounding the CHCs and Cluster level CHCs: Out of the total unit cost 10% shall be borne by group contribution, 50% mandatory through bank loan and 40% financial assistance through Govt. subsidy (Department of Agriculture).

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is one of the flagship programmes of Government of India with Central and State sharing 60:40. The scheme is renamed from 2017-18 as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana –Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR). The main objective is making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's efforts, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. The programmes will be implemented by Agriculture and Allied sectors.

For the year 2022-23, GoI allocated an amount of Rs 305.33 Cr (Central: Rs. 183.20Cr. + State share: Rs.122.13 Cr) for implementation of different projects of Agriculture & Allied sectors under RKVY-RAFTAAR.

An amount of Rs 161.98 Cr was released as 1st instalment funds of 2021-2022 for implementation of RKVY-RAFTAAR Projects (Central : 97.1913 Cr+ State : 64.792 Cr). The total released amounts of GOI including state share was kept in SNA A/c of RKVY. Out of which an amount of Rs 53.015 Cr. was allocated to Agriculture sector, Rs 19.3445 Cr was released to Dr.YSR Polambadi, Rs.4.42 Cr to RBKs , Rs.7.00 Cr for Strengthening of Integrated Agri. Labs, , Rs.7.00 Cr Supply of alternate crop seed under Drought contingency programme, Rs 2.00 Cr for Rodent control programme.

For implementation of SLSC approved projects of 2021-2022, an amount of Rs. 108.968 Cr was released to Allied Departments such as Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, APMarkfed, Dr. YSR HU, ANGRAU, Fisheries, Food processing Society and Sericulture etc. Implementation of Projects is under progress.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a centrally sponsored Scheme launched in October, 2007 based on recommendation of National Development Council.

Objectives of the scheme:

- Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, Coarse cereals, Nutri-cereals, Cotton and Oil seeds through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the State.
- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.
- Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.
- To augment the availability of vegetable oils and to reduce the import of edible oils by increasing the production and productivity of vegetable oils sourced from Oilseeds.

The funds allocation during 2022-23 under NFSM scheme is shown below in Table 5.7

Table. 5.7 Funds allocation during 2022-23 under NFSM scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central Share	State Share	Total
1.	NFSM -Rice	387.42	258.28	645.7
2.	NFSM -Pulses	2093.56	1395.71	3489.27
3.	NFSM -CC (Maize)	88.20	58.80	147.00
4.	NFSM -Nutricereals	870.00	580.00	1450.00
5.	NFSM - Commercial crops	105.96	70.64	176.60
6.	NMEO -OS	996.00	664.00	1660.00
6a.	Special programme of purchase of Breeder Seed(100% GoI Share)	204.00	0.00	204.00
7.	TRFA -OS	775.39	516.92	1292.31
Total		**5520.53**	**3544.35**	**9064.88**

Funding Pattern: Funding Pattern is 60:40 percent sharing between Central Govt. and State Govt. respectively.

Interventions

- During the year 2022-23, main emphasis was given on organization of Cluster Demos (CDs) in various crops with a contiguous area of 20 Ha at RBK level.
- In the cluster demos all critical inputs like seed, bio fertilizers, PP chemicals, are distributed to the farmers on 50% subsidy and need based farm implements are distributed to the farmers on 50% subsidy through DBT mode. PP Chemicals are distributed through Kiosks of RBKs.
- 1374 Cluster Demos under NFSM and 1015 Cluster Demos under NMEO-OS & TRFA-OS together were planned to organize during 2022-23.
- 1700 No. of Dr.YSR Polambadi Programmes under NFSM & 452 No. of Dr.YSR Polambadi under NMEO-OS have been organized to empower the farmers in their own field from seed to seed through practical learning.
- Trainings organized for adoption of new technologies on various crops in all the districts through District Resource Centers (DRC) duly utilizing the funds of NFSM & NMEO-OS schemes.
- Organization of Exposure visits to the farmers to create awareness on innovative technologies adopting by other farmers.
- A Special Programme of Purchase of Breeder Seed with 100% GoI assistance is also planned under NMEO-OS with a total outlay of Rs.204.00 lakhs.

Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (Agriculture Technology Management Agency- ATMA)

Under the scheme of "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (ATMA) the entire state of Andhra Pradesh (13 districts) is covered with 60:40 central and state share. The Extension Reforms (ATMA) has been included in the National Mission on Agricultural Extension &Technology (NMAET) as Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE).

Objectives of the programme

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

Benefits of the programme

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

ATMA is a district level autonomous Institution having membership of all key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities. It has the flexibility to receive funds directly. It has the key responsibility of disseminating all technology activities at the district level. It has linkages with all the line departments, research organizations, non-governmental organizations and agencies associated with agricultural development in the district and farmer organizations. Research and extension units within the district, such as KVKs, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing, etc. are its constituent members.

ATMA is supported by a Governing Board (GB) and a Management Committee (MC) and Agricultural Advisory

Boards at RBK level, Mandal Level, District and State level, exclusively Progressive farmer's committees which all together involve in preparation of RBK centric Crop action plans and will organize all the Farmer oriented activities through the extension field functionaries. Commodity oriented Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) are being promoted at block / village level to make the technology generation/dissemination farmer driven and farmer accountable. In order to provide needed HRD support in innovative areas of extension delivery, a State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) has also been established in the project states.

Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP):

One of the first tasks of ATMA is facilitation of the preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) of the district. The SREP is prepared through participatory methodologies such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) involving all the stake holders and farmers. The SREP contains detailed analysis of all the information on existing farming systems in the district and research–extension gaps required to be filled-up. It also prioritizes the research–extension strategies within the district. It becomes the basis for development of work plans at blocks/ district level. All the (13) ATMA districts have developed their respective strategic Research and Extension Plans.

State Extension Work Plan (SEWP):

Based on the research-extension strategies given in the SREPs, the Block/district level plans for the year 2022-23 were developed by all the (13) ATMA districts as per the revised ATMA scheme guidelines and cost norms. The consolidated State Extension Work Plan for the year 2022-23 was developed at state level with an outlay of Rs.5034 lakhs.

GOI has given tentative allocation of Rs.2166.67 lakhs for the year 2022-23 including state share of which Rs 866.67 lakhs and Central Share as Rs.1333.33 lakhs towards Matching State Share. 1st quarter concurred release of Central share of Rs 325.00 Lakhs for implementation of ATMA scheme activities.

Major activities organized during 2022-23

Training programmes and Demonstrations are organized relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and sericulture sectors to know about latest farming techniques, promotion of Rice fallow Ragi, Foxtail millet, management of pests, sowing techniques, short duration millets, awareness on usage of latest farm equipment at field level, improved techniques of milk production in cattle, mulberry cultivation and silk warm rearing etc

Innovative Activities: Integrated farming systems with paddy, Fish, Poultry birds and cultivation of Papaya, Marigold, Guava plantations on bunds; Raising Nurseries under Shade nets, Poly cropping , Cattle shed Linings for Desi cow urine collections under Natural Farming, Usage of Mango Fruit covers, Drone spraying technology in Maize for control of FAW, Backyard poultry rearing, Honey Bee keeping, Post harvest technologies and value addition to fish, Varietal trails of Rajmah, Groundnut Black gram ,Nigerseed. Promotion of Single node/ Bud chip method of Sugarcane Cultivation and IPM in Vegetables.

Externally Aided Projects

Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformations Project (APIIATP)

The main objective of Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) is improving productivity and farmers income with climate resilience as its cross-cutting theme. This proposed project is based on the impact of Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project assisted by World Bank. The total project is to be completed in a span of eight years i.e., from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

The project has proposed four key pillars:

- Improving irrigated agriculture efficiency at farm level
- Promoting adaptive sustainable and resilient agriculture practices
- Supporting climate-friendly market and agri business promotion and
- Project management and capacity building.

In 2022-23, it is implemented in 22 districts of AP except in (West Godavari, Konaseema, Guntur, Palnadu) 565 approved irrigation tank villages. The main activities implemented in 2022-23 under component B1:

1. Maintenance of 16 FPOs formed in 8 districts of AP
2. Support to FIGs/FPOs.
    - Cluster demonstrations on crop diversification and varietal replacement and Good agriculture actices
    - Farmer field schools (Polambadi) integrated with Good Agriculture Practices.
    - Infrastructure support through CHCs, Primary processing units and Water lifting devices and water carrying pipes.

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project Phase–II

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project Phase –II (APILIP-II) with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance is approved by the GOI for implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with an objective to increase irrigated area, local productivity and strengthen institutional marketing capacities by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and supporting integrated farming systems, there by contributing towards improvement of livelihoods of farmers and other rural communities and development of value chain in the state.

The total project is to be completed in a span of eight years i.e from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

Under Agriculture Component of the project, the following activities are being taken up:

1. Promote Farmer Producer Organizations
2. Strengthening of Extension Services of Dept. of Agriculture
3. Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Training Centres (AMTCs)

In 2022-23 it is implemented in 21 districts of AP except in except in West Godavari, Kakinada, Konaseema, Krishna, Kurnool. This project is implementing in 298 approved irrigation tank villages.

In 2022-23, it was planned to form 921 VFFs. The awareness trainings are in progress to form VFFS. 150 Farmer Field schools (FFS) and 35 cluster demonstrations are planned to train the farmers. Two AMTCs are planned one at Naira and one in Srikakulam districts. DPRs are submitted to JICA for approval.

AP Community managed Natural Farming (APCNF)

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing climate resilient, AP Community managed Natural Farming (APCNF) formerly known as ZBNF in 5300 clusters under PKVY and 5000 clusters under BPKP. For expansion of Natural farming in A.P, Govt. of AP/RySS have secured a Results-Based Lending (RBL) mode 90 million Euro loan from KfW-Germany Bank for the APCNF-KfW Project 2020-25 effective from April 2020. Promotion of APCNF is through capacity building of farmers, long term handholding support with the help of master farmers called CRPs and involvement of Women farmers/ Women SHGs.

APCNF incorporates best practices from various agro ecology practices for climate change adaptation like Regenerative Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture, Silvipasture, Tree intercropping, Multi-strata Agro - forestry, Farmland restoration, SRI, Nutrient Manage ment and Farmland Irrigation.

Outreach and Coverage

APCNF program formerly known as APZBNF has been initiated in June 2015. The field level implementation has commenced from Kharif 2016 on a pilot-basis in 704 villages with funding from GoI and GoAP through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). During 2020-21, it has been expanded to 3730 villages covering 4.80 lakh farmers and farm workers.

APCNF safeguards our collective future by

1. Reducing costs of cultivation, risks, and increasing yields thereby generating more income .
2. It makes agriculture more climate resilient. Producing more food, safe and nutritious food that is free of chemicals.
3. Enhancing soil health, water conservation, regenerating coastal ecosystems and biodiversity. Enhancing human health and nutrition.
4. Reducing the migration of youth from villages and reating reverse migration to villages.

Critical Gaps identified in implementation of Scheme:

- Changing mindset of the farmers and bringing behavioural change takes long time.
- Drudgery involved in preparation of inputs and their application.
- Difficulty in supply of APCNF/ZBNF inputs in large scale due to low cattle population.
- Ready made availability and ease in application of inorganic inputs (Fertilizers, Pesticides, Herbicides etc.)
- Plant material for preparation of botanical extracts is less available.
- Knockdown effect in controlling pests and diseases is high in chemicals when compared to APCNF/ZBNF inputs.

Action plan for 2023-24

APCNF programme is implemented under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP) CSS Schemes of GOI in 3011 Gram Panchayats and expansion of the programme with loan assistance from KFW, a German Government Development Bank (EAP) Project in 719 Gram Panchayats.

- Targeted to cover 10.5 lakh farmers under APCNF with 4.58 lakh ha area.
- Planned to establish 5.0 lakh Kitchen Gardens by the Women Self Help Groups.
- Planned to cover 8.61 lakh farmers to practice PMDS method.
- Knowledge dissemination and handholding support is constantly provided through farmer-driven extension architecture led by Community Resource Persons.
- Mobilization, Planning, Monitoring, input preparation by Women Self Help Groups.
- Focussing Community Resource Persons, SHG leaders, Lead farmers & VOAs for taking up PMDS.
- Conducting State level TOTs, District level TOTs and Village level awareness campaigns.
- Capacity building of field functionaries.
- Model plots for each ICRP to showcase practices.
- Documentation of best-case studies.
- APCNF Package of practices (POPs) to all major crops.
- Convergence with Agriculture and allied departments & other departments like WCD (Nutri gardens), SERP (SHG linkages, Home-stead gardens).
- Establishing Science behind ZBNF by conducting field trials, Research plots.
- Promotion of 365 Days Green Cover (DGC) for increasing cropping intensity through Pre monsoon Dry Sowing (PMDS) and Dry sowing.
- APCNF Video dissemination through Pico projectors, Farmer friendly content and Package of practices.
- Dissemination of APCNF activities and success tories in RBKs and provision of APCNF inputs at RBKs.

Progress during 2022-23 (From April 2022 to December 2022)

- APCNF program has been implemented in 661 mandals, 3730 Gram Panchayaths bringing 7,64,796 farmers in 3,29,242 ha area under Natural Farming.
- 6,13,813 farmers practiced Pre- Monsoon Dry Sowing/ Dry sowing methods in 2,48,475 ha.
- 1,50,000 Women SHGs have partnered in the Community managed Natural Farming programme management and extension.
- 2,07,243 Poorest of Poor households raised home stead kitchen gardens in APCNF methods, 3,26,570 farm families have grounded home stead kitchen gardens.
- 9,582 SHGs have purchased cows to take up Natural Farming.
- 5,453 bio-Input shops have been established in villages with the support from Village Organizations (VOs)
- The independent assessment of CCEs data on yields, costs and net incomes in major crops by the Institute for Developmental Studies (IDS), AP proved that Natural farming improves the net incomes of the farmers, as the costs are reduced significantly and there is no signifi-

cant change in yields thereby improving the net incomes of farmers.

- 2,77,920 farmers are practicing NF completely in S2S mode in an extent of 1,11,766 ha.
- 50,000+ SHGs and corresponding 5386 VOs are systematically practicing NF Saptasutra – Implementation of NF Discussions, NF Food, NF Kitchen Gardens, NF Practices, NF Inputs, NF Funds and NF Records.

Rythu Bharosa Kendrams

- APCNF is already working with 3,009 RBKs out of 10,778 RBKs in the state. VAAs/VHAs are the point persons of RBKs and they have been trained on NF. A community cadre is dedicated to work with each RBK. The APCNF programme shall be implemented in convergence with about 6,360 RBKs by end of 2023-24
- RBKs are becoming Natural Farming Hubs for knowledge dissemination, traceability, certification, identification, E-Crop booking, Farmer Field School, Input-output stalls, Community Hiring Centres (CHCs), Soil and seed testing, etc.

Farmers Produce Organisation

Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) is built on the basis of social capital communities, participation in water and soil conservation activities, management of common property rangelands for livestock, supply of seeds, fertilizer and Community management seed system, Machinery hiring centers, market linkages, networking, financial and technical advices etc. The FPO will intervene in the areas of support for Ground Water Governance, Service to Producer, Agriculture and Livestock, and Credit Linkages.

SFAC, NABARD, NCDC & NAFED are 4 implementing agencies for formation of 10,000 new FPOs across all the states and to provide adequate handholding and professional support for making them economically sustainable duly facilitating adequate market and credit linkages.

State Government has submitted proposal to GOI for designating APDMP as implementing agency and requested for allocation of 130 FPOs. During 2022-23, 5 FPOs are registered under 5 Companies Act out of 91.

Government has issued Orders for constituting the State level Consultative Committee (SLCC) and District level Monitoring Committees (D-MCs). District Level Monitoring & Coordination Committee (D-MC) has been formed in all the 13 districts. The Fourth meeting of SLCC was held on 10th June, 2022.

The implementing agency wise no of CBBOs engaged, FPOs registered for the year 2022-23 are shown in Table.5.8

Table 5.8 Implementing agency wise No of CBBOs engaged, FPOs registered for the year 2022-23

Sl.No.	Implementing agency	No.of CBBOs engaged	No.of Clusters	No.of FPOs allotted	No.of FPOs registered
1	NABARD	10	61	61	03
2	NCDC	02	12	12	00
3	SFAC	3	13	13	02
4	NAFED	1	05	05	00

Cooperation

Cooperatives have traditionally been promoted and organized in a democratic and structural framework for achieving social and economic betterment of people. Different types of Cooperatives are organized essentially to provide agricultural credit to member farmers, so as to enhance employment to its members and for alleviating rural poverty. Cooperative movement has completed over 100 years of service to farmers and other weaker sections of the Society.

The department of Cooperation is mainly concerned with the administration of Cooperative Laws. The State has been pursuing a liberal policy towards Cooperatives to enable them to function as autonomous and independent bodies. Cooperative Week is celebrated every year starting from November 14th to promote better understanding of the principles and philosophy duly highlighting achievements of various sectors of the Cooperative movement.

Rural Credit Cooperatives

The Rural Credit Cooperative structure at present is a three tier structure with the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank at the APEX level 18 branches with 13 District Cooperative Central Banks (DCCBs) at the district level and with 436 branches located in district headquarters, small towns and semi urban areas and 2046 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies at village level.

The main objective of the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) is to provide credit services to its member farmers at village level. The PACSs are actively participating in distribution of Agricultural inputs (Fertilizers, Pesticides, Cattle feed and Seeds) and also doing non-credit business such as Paddy Procurement, Maize etc., Seed Processing, PDS, Insurance services and Supply of Drinking Water by installing RO plants, Maintenance of Petrol Bunks, Rice Mills, Weigh Bridges and Milk Chilling Units and providing warehousing facilities etc. NABARD has been providing assistance to develop PACS as Multi Service Centres.

Kisan Credit Cards have been issued to 15,73,753 farmer members of the PACS. The total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Cooperative Credit Structure is Rs.935.00 Crs and this includes the State's share of Rs.146.31 Crs. The Strategy/action plan to be evolved for restructuring of the PACS in the State coterminous covering areas of 3 to 4 Rythu Barosa Kendras [RBKS] to each PACS.

Loans to farmers

The A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs.7624.44 Crore (Kharif Rs.5759.27 Crore and Rabi Rs.1865.17 Crore) as production credit (Short term loans) to farmers through the PACS and DCCBs during the year 2022-23(up to December 2022), under seasonal agricultural operations (SAO/OPP/DTP). APCOB has refinanced an amount of Rs.1819.40 Crore to the DCC Banks under Long Term Agriculture Credit to the extent as against the loaning programme of Rs.4650 Cr. allotted to all the 13 DCCBs during the year 2022-23 up to the end of December, 2022.Towards financial assistance to 20,428 Tenant Farmers, the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank has disbursed an amount of Rs.134.43 Crores during the year 2022-23 through the PACS.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme

GoI launched "Agriculture Infrastructure Fund" under Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative for funding Agri Infra projects at Farm gate and aggregation points to revive the agriculture sector. State government with an objective to develop farm gate infrastructure across the state at RBK level and develop PACS as Multi Purpose facility centres proposed to avail the Central Government Agriculture Infrastructure Fund scheme through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACSs) in the State, for which refinance facility is available from NABARD.

Under the scheme, various projects have been approved i.e. Godowns of different capacities, cold rooms, procurement centers, assaying units, collection centres, drying yards and processing equipment like threshers, dryers, boilers and cleaners. These projects were sanctioned for 1282 PACS in Phase-I and in 1305 PACS in Phase-II.

Under Phase I of the project, NABARD has approved for Rs.736.03Crs as loan. The Government has sanctioned 10% margin money ofRs.73.60 Crs (10% of TFO- Rs.736.03 Crs) as loan to PACS on repayment basis. Further, the NABARD has approved Rs. 1108.92 Crs as loan under

Phase II for the transformation of PACS as Multi Purpose Facility Centers at RBKs.

The Government has given administrative sanction for Rs. 30.00 Crs as margin money for the financial years 2021-2022 and 2022-23, out of that Rs.10.00 Crs was released in 2021-2022.

Construction of Godown

Government has allotted land on long lease of 33 years to the PACS at a nominal rent for construction of Godowns under this scheme. Exemption has been given to the PACS from paying the Stamps duty and Registration fee for availing the land on lease. Mandal level land inspection committees and District level land inspection committees have been appointed for inspecting the land and recommending their suitability.

Under Phase I, out of 1166 godowns sanctioned, 992 are grounded. Under Phase II, out of 1238 sites, 944 sites have been allotted and 842 sites are handed over so far. Under the proposed Phase III of the scheme, 1000 sites have been identified for 2300 godowns and 606 sites are handed over to the societies so far.

Procurement Centres

Besides godowns, under Phase I, 2156 Procurement centres were sanctioned to 812 PACS and 639 Assaying units have been sanctioned to 345 PACS across the State. As a part of these Assaying centres and Procurement centres , 799 Desktop computers, 1409 Moisture Meters, 455 Weighing Balances and 794 Weighing Scales have been supplied for carrying out procurement and assaying operations.

Impact of the AIF Schemes

- AIF schemes promoting creation and modernization of agriculture Infrastructure.
- Increase in interest subvention and credit guarantee support provided.
- Improvement in resource provision for agriculture infrastructure and enhancement in agriculture infrastructure capacity.

Computerization of PACS (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The revival of Cooperatives is one of the priorities of the Government and the essential element for revival is computerization of the accounts of 2046 PACS which are primary level societies. APCOB is the nodal agency for implementation of the project. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 29.06.2022 has approved the Centrally Sponsored Project for Computerization of PACS. The GoI has estimated Rs.3.91 Lakh as the cost for computerization of PACS under the scheme with a funding pattern of 60:30:10 as Central: State: NABARD shares.

The total cost estimated for computerization is Rs. 80.07 Cr. For the Hardware, digitization and system support components, funds would be shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the States. It is estimated that Rs.25.29 Cr would be the State share and Rs.37.94Cr would be the Central share for the above components. The duration of the scheme is 5 years (2022-23 to 2026-27). States were directed to procure hardware by complying with specifications given by NLPSV.

First National Level Monitoring & Implementation Committee (NLMIC) meeting was held on 08.07.2022. As per the Instructions, State Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee and District Level Implementation & Monitoring Committees (DLIMC) have been constituted for implementation of the Project.

The 2nd NLMIC was held on 28.10.2022 following which NABARD has given approval for computerization of 2,037 PACS in the State. An initial amount of Rs.4.83 Cr (Rs. 2.9 Cr towards Central Government Share and Rs.1.93 Cr towards State Government Share) has been sanctioned for rolling out the project. The Nodal Agency i.e., APCOB, State and the District administration are geared up for implementing the project.

Present Status

Introduced "Digitalization of PACS" to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability in the functioning of 2037 PACS across the State. As an outcome of the project, farmer members will enhance financial infusion and business opportunities.

Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP)

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) is being implemented by the Department with the financial assistance of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) with a core objective of improving infrastructure facilities of societies and to provide Margin Money assistance to societies including the functional societies like Fisheries, Dairies and Handloom etc. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for development of Agricultural production, supply of Agriculture inputs, Marketing, Storage and processing activity.

ICDP Scheme under Phase-I (1989-2016) was implemented in all districts in the State with an outlay of Rs.168.39 Crores. Under Phase-II, the NCDC has sanctioned ICD Projects for (03) Districts i.e. Chittoor, Kurnool and East Godavari with total outlay of Rs. 609.39 Cr with the Project period of five (05) years. NCDC released Rs.141.61 Crores (including State matching share of PIT Component of Rs.2.96 crores) to the State Project Monitoring Cell.

During the year 2021-22, Rs.137.62 Crs loan component was released by the NCDC to the State Government.

During 2021-22 under (3) ICDP-II Projects the activities such as construction of 67 godowns to PACS and repair of 44 old godowns were taken up through e-tender process. 6 Godowns cum office buildings for the PACS under ICDP-II East Godavari are completed and being utilized. The NCDC has released Rs.137.61 Crs towards 2nd year installment. On implementation of the (3) projects over a period of (5) years, 1761 PACSs and other type of societies and 16,34,907 members of those societies will be benefited and improve their livelihoods shown in the Table 5.9

Table 5.9 Sectors covered and get benefitted under the scheme.

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Activities
1.	District Cooperative Central Bank	Construction of Office Buildings and Infrastructure and Share Capital assistance for Business development.
2.	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies	Construction of Godowns, Godowns cum Office Buildings, Repairs of existing Godowns and Infrastructure and Share Capital assistance for Business development.
3.	Cooperative Joint Farming Societies	Share Capital & Loan assistance for land development and Agriculture inputs.
4.	Weavers Cooperative Societies	Share Capital & Loan assistance for working capital for production & Marketing vehicles etc.,
5.	Fisheries Cooperative Societies	Share Capital & Loan assistance for purchase of Nets and Boat & Marketing.
6.	Dairy	Share Capital & Loan assistance for purchase of milk animals and installation of Milk collection centers and other infrastructure etc.,
7.	Mandal Mahila Cooperative Samakhyas	Share Capital & Loan assistance to Self Help Groups (SHG's) through the Zilla & Mandal Samaikyas towards Income Generating Activities in Rural areas.
8.	The Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)	Share Capital & Loan assistance to Self Help Groups (SHG's) through the MEPMAs towards Income Generating Activities in Urban areas.

Revival of Dairy Cooperatives

Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu (MDSS)

The State Government has committed for revival of the dairy cooperatives in the State in order to offer the best possible price to the dairy farmers. To fulfill this commitment given to the farmers, the State government has entered MoU with the World's biggest cooperative dairy "Amul" for marketing support and also planned to organize Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu (MDSS) in all milk potential villages.

Andhra Pradesh has 60 lakhs milch animal population of which 58% are buffaloes. The State has got world famous draught breed known as "Ongole" & the poor man's cattle breed known as "Punganur". More than 27 lakh women in rural areas are engaged in dairying activity. A.P is a state where majority of the milk procured in the state is in unorganized sector.

Jagananna Paala Velluva Programme

The APDDCFL is implementing the entire innovative program called Jagananna Pala Velluva by organizing Mahila Dairy Associations and Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sangam at village level and providing required infrastructure to the renewal formed societies to become self-sustainable viz., quality testing machines, milk cans and support in identification of secretaries, promoters, training them and developing software to monitor the entire program on real-time basis in the entire State.

Jagananna Paala Velluva Project was launched initially with 24,277 women dairying farmers of 401 villages of erstwhile Chittoor, Prakasam and YSR Kadapa Districts by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 02-12-2020. The initial declared price indicated by Amul was Rs.71.47per Ltr , but now the price paying to farmers is Rs.87.56 per Ltr.

Now, this project was expanded to 17 districts of the newly formed districts covering 2, 52,193 women dairying farmers of 3,108 villages and collecting 1,71,230 Liters of Milk/day.

The State Government has entered strategic partnership with Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (Amul) on 21.07.2020 to handhold dairy activities through dairy cooperatives in the state. It is proposed to emulate the 3-Tier Amul model to ensure efficiency, transparency, and swiftness in functioning of the societies. Testing of milk sample is done for its quality (Fat & SNF %) in the presence of farmers at Milk Collection Centers and issue of receipts on the spot to the milk pourers. Payment to the milk pourers is released directly to their bank accounts online once in 10 days.

Support to the Women Society

The State Government has been allotting 5 cents of Government land for construction of BMCU buildings and 3.50 cents of Government land for construction of AMCU building to support the MDSS at village level. Support is also being given to the MDSS for construction of BMCU buildings @ Rs. 20.42 lakhs and to the AMCU buildings @ Rs.12.81 lakhs for establishment of Milk Collection Centers in the identified Milk Potential Villages with a total projected cost of Rs. 2,451.66 Cr.

Detailed project proposal for the years of 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 was submitted to GoI for creation of Milk Testing & Chilling Facilities, Trainings and extension services to the women dairying farmers under National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) and was sanctioned with a financial out lay of Rs. 202.62Crores.

Success Stories

National Cooperative Development Corporation (Ministry of Cooperative, Government of India) notified with the Regional Awards for the year 2021 and received a cash reward of Rs. 25,000/- for Regional Cooperative Excellence Award and Rs. 20,000/- for Merit Award for the 5 Mahila Dairy Association Centers (MDAC) in the state.

Marketing Cooperative Societies

The 13 District Cooperative Marketing Societies (DCMSs) undertake procurement of agricultural produce to enable farmers to get minimum administered prices for their produce. Besides this, the DCMSs procure seeds on behalf of AP Seeds Development Corporation and also undertake procurement activities on behalf of MARKFED in addition to carryon local business activities viz. sale of Fertilizers, seeds, Consumable articles, Stationery items etc., to various departments which are available in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given in Table 5.10 below.

Table 5.10 The performance status of DCMS

Sl.No.	Particulars	For the year 1.4.2022 to 31.12.2022
1.	Share Capital Contribution	439.56
2.	Business Turnover	225166.81
3.	Profit	399.31
4.	Loss	70.69
5.	Accumulated losses	262.65
6.	Assets	21433.59
7.	Liabilities	18305.56

AP MARKFED

AP MARKFED is an apex organization for the Cooperative Marketing Societies (CMS) in the State supplying agricultural inputs, Cattle Feed, fertilizers, gypsum, provision and other requirement to private run institutions and Government Hostels. Subsequent to interdiction of single window system in the State in 1987, MARKFED offers its services to through RBKs, PACSs at the primary level.

AP MARKFED played a key role in creation of Price Stabilization Fund with Rs.3000 Crores to protect farmer interest and MSP for certain crops like Turmeric Minor Millets, Sweet Oranges, Banana, Onion Etc., and takes under procurement of other commodities under commercial account every year depending upon the market situation.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY - RAFTAAR) is a flagship programme of the Government of India with 60% grant by the Central Government and 40% grants by the State Plan Scheme for construction of Godowns by the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society under supervision of Cooperation Department.

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY - RAFTAAR) is a flagship programme of the Government of India with 60% grant by the Central Government and 40% grants by the State Plan Scheme for construction of Godowns by the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society under supervision of Cooperation Department.

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Labour Contract Cooperative Societies function in a 3-tier structure i.e., Primary Level 1821 LCCS in the State and all District Federations of Labour Contract Cooperative Societies; State Level – AP State Cooperative Labour Contract Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd. Now all the District Level Federation and State Level Federation are under Liquidation.

Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Joint Farming Cooperatives are in the three-tier structure i.e., Primary Level-364 CJFS and District Level-13 District Federation of Cooperative Joint Farming Societies and State Level - Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Joint Farming Societies Federation Ltd. The Government issued orders for winding up of defunct Cooperative Joint Farming Societies (CJFSs) and other Cooperative Joint Farming Societies on the representation of the members of the societies.

Consumer Cooperative Stores

Consumer Cooperative Stores have been assigned an important role in distribution of good quality consumer articles at competitive prices to control price line in both urban and rural areas. About 259 Consumer Cooperative Stores are functioning in the State. Consumer Cooperative Stores are also undertaking distribution of textbooks, notebooks, cloth, crackers and supply of various stationary items and provisions to Government hostels etc.

AP State Co-Operative Union

A.P. State Co-Operative Union is an Apex Cooperative institution in the field of Cooperative Education and Training and is functioning with Vijayawada as Headquarters. There are four Cooperative training Centres (CTCs) located at Vijayawada, Rajamundry, Ananthapur and Y.S.R.Kadapa districts in the State working under APSCU. The APSCU is offering Diploma in Co-operative Management and Computer Applications and also publishing a Cooperative monthly magazine titled as "Sahakaara Samaachaaram" for awareness building and propagation of Cooperative Principles and Cooperative Movement in the State. It was included in the X schedule of AP Reorganization Act.

With regard to the distribution of funds an amount of Rs.5,08,66,316.28 received from the Telangana State Cooperative Union Ltd., Hyderabad on 20.09.2022 as per the balances as on 01.06.2014. But, The A.P. State Cooperative Union was bifurcated on February 2016. From 02.06.2014 to February 2016 Cooperative Education Fund collected from both states i.e., Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and the funds are held with the Telangana State Cooperative Union only. Hence we have requested the Telangana State Cooperative Union to distribute the funds as per the balances as on February 2016 including interest from February 2016 to up to date.

AP State Co-Operative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd

The AP State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd., undertakes drilling of bores, construction of check dams etc. in Agriculture sector. The State Horticulture Mission/Horticulture department has identified the APSCRIC Ltd. as the "Nodal Agency" for construction of Farm ponds in Horticulture fields. It was included in IX Schedule of AP Reorganization Act. Demerger proposal was submitted to the Government and the same was approved.

Rural Electric Cooperative Societies

The key objective of the Rural Electric Cooperative Societies is to purchase electricity in bulk from nearest DISCOM and distribute for domestic, industrial and agricultural purpose, functioning under the control of Cooperative Department. There are 3 RECs 1) Kuppam RECS Ltd., Chittoor District 2) Anakapalli RECS Ltd., Kasimkota Visakhapatnam District 3) Cheepurupalli RECS Ltd., Cheepurupalli, Vizianagaram district.

Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Tribunal

As per the provisions of Section 75 of AP Cooperative Societies (APCS) Act, 1964, the AP Cooperative Tribunal (APCT) was constituted in the State and is located at Vijayawada. The APCS Act, 1964 provides two different forum of appeal on decisions or orders, awards passed by the Quasi-Judicial Officers of the department. One is the APCT being an appellate forum in respect of certain Sections specified under Section 76 of the Act and as per Section 77 of the Act the other being the Government and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies are the appellate authorities in respect of other orders or decisions which are not covered under the purview of APCT Act, 1964.The APCT, Vijayawada also has original jurisdiction over the disputes filed under AP Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, 1995.

Audit

There is a separate Audit Wing for Audit in Cooperative Department headed by the Chief Auditor who works under the General superintendence and under the control of Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The Chief Auditor shall audit the accounts of a society at least once in a year. The status of audit for the years 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 (upto31.12.2022) is shown in Table.5.11

Table.5.11 Status of Societies audit for the years 2018-2019 to 2021-2022 (upto31.12.2022)

Sl. No	Year of Audit	No. of Societies programmed		Achievement	
		Aided	Un-aided	Aided	Un-aided
1	2018-2019	7540	12440	7540	12440
2	2019-2020	5565	11766	5565	11766
3	2020-2021	7476	11408	7425	11390
4	2021-2022(upto31.12.2022)	7530	11292	7238	10728

For the year 2021-22, (18822) Cooperative Societies were programmed for audit, of which (7238) are under aided category and remaining (10728) un-aided category and the audit is under progress.

Horticulture

Over the years, there has been a structural shift in the cropping pattern in the state and horticulture sector is growing at a faster pace than agriculture towards making Andhra Pradesh a major horticulture hub. The agrarian state of Andhra Pradesh is heading towards a value addition platform from the conventional production approach. The returns from Horticulture per unit of land are higher as compared to Agriculture. Horticulture, as a climate resilient alternative involving less risk, assures higher income to farmers. Horticulture sector turned out to be an essential component for food and nutritional security in the state and is integral for food and nutritional security in the State. Horticulture comprises of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops.

'Horticulture' Sector is integral for food and nutritional security in the State. Horticulture comprises of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices and plantation crops. Wide range of agro-climatic conditions of Andhra Pradesh is conducive for growing a large variety of Fruits, Vegetable Crops including Root and Tuber crops, Ornamental crops, Spices, plantation crops like Coconut, Cashew and Cocoa etc.,

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to farmer centric programmes and identified Horticulture sector as one of the growth engines in economic development of the State. In Andhra Pradesh, the area under Horticulture crops is 17.95 Lakh Hectares with a production of 314.76 Lakh MTs (Final estimates) during 2020-21.The crop wise Area and Production particulars of Horticulture crops for 2020-21 are given in Annexure 5.18 and the details in brief are shown in Table 5.12

Table.5.12 Area and Production Status:

Sl. No	Crop Category	2020-21 Final	
		Area in Lakh Ha.	Production in Lakh MTs
1	Fruits	7.39	178.86
2	Vegetables	2.35	72.92
3	Flowers	0.18	2.77
4	Plantation Crops	5.44	43.52
5	Spices	2.55	16.55
6	Medicinal & AromaticPlants	0.04	0.14
	Total	17.95	314.76

(Source: Horticulture Department)

Productivity enhancement and export potential

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in productivity of Oil Palm, Papaya, Lime, Cocoa, Tomato, Coconut and Chillies. Area under Horticulture crops is 17.95 Lakh Hectares and production is 314.76 Lakh MT. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of fruits in the country contributing 15.6% of the total country's fruit production. District wise Productivity of Growth Engine crops are given in Annexure.5.19 during 2020-2021

Goal

- Crop Diversification from traditional agriculture crops to commercial horticulture crops to an extent of 65796 Ha.,
- Bringing additional area 1.50 Lakh Ha., under Micro Irrigation.
- Increasing Production, Productivity & Quality of Horticulture produce by adoption of Multi-Storied Cropping, Intercropping

Strategy for Development

- Promotion of Multi-Cropping to enhance productivity per unit area for additional income to farmers.
- Encouraging efficient and effective utilization of water and fertilizers through Micro Irrigation.
- Promoting Agri Infrastructure like Collection Centres and Solar Cold Rooms under MIDH.
- Mobilization of farmers into Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) for creating forward and backward linkages for better returns and doubling farmer's income.
- Promotion of High Density, Block plantation/ boundary plantation in an extent of 2652 Ha., under National Bamboo Mission.
- Adopting modern technologies such as Protected Cultivation (Poly houses & Shadenet houses) for cultivation of High value flowers and vegetables for higher returns.
- Focus on Post-Harvest Infrastructure like Pre-Cooling, Cold Storages, Ripening Chambers, Refer Vans, Farm Fresh Vegetables, Vending Vans etc.,

Achievements of 2022-23

- Andhra Pradesh stands in first position in Area, Production and Productivity of Oil Palm with an area of 1.92 lakh ha which is 53% (1.41 lakh Farmers) area in the Country.
- Horticulture Sector has recorded 10.56% growth over the previous year and contributed Rs.52,860 Crore during 2021-22 (AE) to GVA of Andhra Pradesh.
- An area of 28,142 Acres has been brought under Oilpalm cultivation during 2021-22 in the State which is highest in the Country for any one year. During current year, an additional area of 22,433 Acres was brought under Oil palm plantation from other traditional crops as part of Crop Diversification.
- During 2022, Five FPO's have received Dr.YSR Life Time Achievement Awards.
- Andhra Pradesh has emerged as the biggest exporter of Banana and was awarded by ICAR-NRC, Banana, Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu for export promotion. About 1,12,571 MT of Banana have been exported during the last three years to different Countries from Andhra Pradesh.
- About 1888 MTs of Mango has been exported to different countries from Andhra Pradesh.
- 12,960 after sales service campaigns were organized covering 1,00,600 farmers for maintenance of Micro Irrigation systems and its optimal utilization under YSR Thotabadi Programme.
- 2060 crop specific Thotabadi programmes were organized in various horticulture crops covering 69,780 farmers for productivity and quality enhancement in Horticulture crops.
- During 2022-23, so far 2,02,079 farmers registered for Micro Irrigation systems to an extent of 2,38,070 ha., through RBKs.
- Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Centre of Excellence for vegetables and flowers with state of art facility has been created at Kuppam in Chittoor district. 15 Lakh grafted and 29 Lakh non-grafted vegetable seedlings are produced and distributed in 2022-23.
- The Government has proposed for Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Vegetables & Spices in Gundlapalli (V) of Palnadu (D) and Centre of Excellence for Banana in Pulivendula Constituency of YSR District.
- The Government of Andhra Pradesh has focused in encouraging formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) for making farmers ease in their operations like aggregation, collection of produce and for marketing to get remunerative price by avoiding middle man.
- The Department of Horticulture has supported 263 FPOs with financial achievement of Rs.18.65 Crores towards Promotional cost, Integrated Pack Houses, Collection Centres, Transport vehicles, other infrastructure facilities and marketing.
- Government of A.P is focused to establish (945) Collection Centres and (344) Cold Rooms in cluster mode at RBKs to connect all the FPOs with the traders in all (26) districts. Out of which (649) Collection Centres and (99) Cold Rooms were sanctioned so far.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh is the first State to announce MSP for Horticulture crops i.e., Banana (Rs.800/Q), Turmeric (Rs.6850/Q), Onion (Rs.770/Q), Sweet Orange (Rs.1400/Q), Chillies (Rs.7000/Q) which are not covered by GOI.
- To ensure supply of quality plant material to the farmers, about 2932 nurseries have already been registered under 'Andhra Pradesh Registration of Horticulture Nurseries (Regulation) Act, 2010'.
- An amount of Rs.230.72 Crore has been released to the 2,57,479 horticulture farmers towards input subsidy of horticulture crops damaged due to various Natural Calamities through DBT. An amount of Rs.182.60 Crore has

been released recently as additional compensation for 90,789 horticulture farmers for Coconut and Cashew crops damaged due to Titli Cyclone-2018 by the Government of A.P.

- An area of more than 2,89,730 Acres has been brought under remunerative horticulture crops in the last 3 years duly replacing less remunerative crops like upland Paddy, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Casuarina, Eucalyptus etc.,
- Since 2019-20, the Department has spent about Rs.2740.50 Cr, through the schemes being implemented by the department and about 11,10,870 farmers are benefitted in Horticulture Sector.

Post-Harvest Infrastructure

The existing infrastructure in the state cover 373 Cold Storages with a capacity of 20.60 Lakh MTs, 247 Ripening Chambers with a capacity of 54315 MTs, 4762 Pack houses with a capacity of 1,42,860 MTs, 16 Integrated Pack house with a capacity of 256MTs, 174 Mango Processing Units with a capacity of 66,850 MTs and 416 Cashew Processing Units with a capacity of 46,170 MTs. The state has newly created Post Harvest Infrastructures which include 5 Solar Poly Driers with a capacity of 2.50MTs, 40 Solar Cold Room / Chamberswith a capacity of 310 MTs and 17 Coconut pack houses with storage capacity of 35 lakh nuts.

Programmes implemented for holistic development of Horticulture

Several farmer oriented activities are being taken up to encourage adoption of modern technologies, evolving sustainable farming practices, provision of Post-Harvest infrastructure facilities and dissemination of latest knowledge to the farming community. Further, in an attempt towards developing an organized production system and integrated value chain development, farmers are being organized into Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) and seven professional agencies engaged to mentor and strengthen the FPOs into sustainable business entities.

1) Pradhana Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

PMKSY- APMIP is the unique and first comprehensive project being implemented in a big way in Andhra Pradesh. APMIP was launched with an objective of enhancing the crop productivity by improving the water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation systems for the benefit of the farmers. In view of deficit Rainfall, Rain shadow regions, unpredictable rains and considerable depletion of ground water, farmers have opted for Drip Irrigation. To achieve the concept of 'Per Drop More Crop', Micro irrigation is taken up particularly in the districts of Rayalaseema, apart from other backward areas in Andhra Pradesh.

It is an ongoing project and so far 13.41 lakh hectares has been covered under Micro Irrigation in 26 Districts in the State from 2003-04 to 2021-22, benefiting 11.91 lakh farmers. To encourage farmers for adopting Micro Irrigation the State Government is giving top up subsidy.

Impact of Micro Irrigation

The component wise impact of Micro Irrigation is shown in Table.5.13

Table 5.13 Impact of Micro Irrigation

Sl. No	Component	1 Lakh Ha	10 Lakh Ha
1	Water saving	15 TMC	150 TMC
2	Power saving 1,553 kWh/Ha Worth @ 4/ unit	1553 lakh kWh Rs.62 Crore	15,530 lakh kWh Rs.620 Crore
3	Labour saving 52 Mandays / Ha Worth @ 245/day	52 lakh Mandays Rs.127 Crore	520 lakh Mandays Rs.1270 Crore
4	Fertilizer saving 50 Kg / Ha	5000 Tons	50,000 Tons
5	Reduction in cost of cultivation Rs.21,500 / Ha	Rs.215 Crore	Rs.2150 Crore
6	Additional Net Income Rs.1,15,000 / Ha	Rs.1500 Crore	Rs.15,000 Crore

Reference Report: 3rd party report by NABCONS.

Highlights of AP MIP

The annual action plan for 2022-23 of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation (RKVY – RAFTAAR) with a project outlay of Rs.1395 Crore to cover an area of 1.50 lakh Ha has been approved by Government through G.O.Ms.No. 493, dt.02-08-2022 of Agriculture and Cooperation (H&S) Department.

Farmer's Bio-metric registration is through mobile app in Rythu Bharosa Kendras. All registrations are Aadhar based and Bio-Metric enabled. Registrations, preliminary inspections will be done by the concerned in their respective logins. Administrative

sanctions were issued for 54,195 Ha and grounding of MI installations completed in 51,733 Ha during this financial year.

Action Plan for 2023-24

Proposed to cover an area of 1.50 Lakh Ha under Micro irrigation with a total outlay of Rs.1395.45 crore with total subsidy of Rs.1171.81Crore shared by GOI and state (GOI Rs.445.67 Crore & state Rs.726.14 crore.) and farmer Share is Rs.223.64 Crore.

2) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

The Mission was launched to promote holistic growth of Horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. A Centrally Assisted State Development Scheme – the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in the State by the State Horticulture Mission. The focus of the programme is to provide comprehensive development of all the sub-sectors of Horticulture so as to provide additional income to Horticulture growers.

This programme is under implementation in (9) districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Srikakulam, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kadapa& Kurnool and also in 3 ITDA's viz., Paderu, R.C.Varam and Seethampeta. The major components covered under MIDH are (a) Area Expansion (Perennial and Non-Perennial crops) (b) Rejuvenation of senile orchards (c) Protected Cultivation (d) Post Harvest Management (e) Creation of Water Resources (Farm Ponds) (f) Farm Mechanization (g) Capacity Building.

Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.10012.30 Lakh (up to 18.01.2023) has been spent so far under various components during 2022-23. During 2023-24, it is proposed to take up plantation under MIDH in an area of 16460 Ha and establishment of other components with a total financial outlay of Rs.18000.00 Lakh.

3) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY is a Centrally Assisted State Plan scheme to implement major activities of Horticulture sector in Non–SHM Districts viz., ParvathipuramManyam, Alluri Sitharama Raju, Anakapalli, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Konaseema, East Godavari, Kakinada, NTR, Krishna and also the projects under integrated vegetable production which are not covered in MIDH are being implemented in all the (26) Districts. The aim of RKVY is to increase public investment in infrastructure facilities and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the Horticulture sector.

Under this scheme, components like Horticulture Infrastructure Fund / Post Harvest Infrastructure like Collection Centres & Solar Cold Rooms, Crop Diversification, production of quality plant material, area expansion, permanent pandals, Promotion of Vegetables, IPM - Mango / Cashew / Chilli / Vegetables & Onion, Protected Cultivation (Shadenet houses & Poly houses), etc., are being implemented for sustainable growth in Horticulture sector.

Major initiatives under RKVY Schemes

- 40% increase in productivity through Pandals & Trellies system in creeper vetable crops.
- Quality production and increased productivity in vegetable crops by encouraging the good quality hybrid seeds in Vegetables instead of local varieties.
- Creation of Post-Harvest infrastructure like Collection Centres & Solar Cold Rooms.

Achievements under RKVY during 2022-23

- Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.1333.45 Lakh has been spent so far under various components during 2022-23.
- Covered 263 FPOs with financial achievement of Rs.18.65 Crore towards Promotional, Integrated Pack houses, Collection centres, Transport vehicles, other infrastructure facilities and marketing etc.

4) National Mission on Edible Oils(NMEO-OP) Oil Palm

Andhra Pradesh stands in first position in Area, Production and Productivity of Oil Palm with an area of 1.92 lakh Ha with 1.41 lakh Farmers in 17 districts (i.e., Srikakulam, Parvathipuram Manyam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Alluri SitharamaRaju, Anakapalli,

Kakinada, East Godavari, Konaseema, Eluru, West Godavari, NTR,Krishna, Sri PottiSriramulu Nellore, Ananthapur, Tirupati and Chittoor for Oil Palm Cultivation) of Andhra Pradesh spreading over in 236 mandals.

The average productivity of bearing plantations is 19.81 tons FFB per Ha. Out of 1.92 lakh Ha, the bearing area is 1.12 lakh Ha from which the production is 18.49 lakh MTs of FFBs with 3.20 lakh MTs of CPO during oil year i.e., 2021-22. Eluru district has highest area under Oil Palm i.e., 61,787 Ha.

13 Processing units were established by Oil Palm Companies with a Capacity of 461MT/Hr, working with Government under this programme. These companies have a buy-back arrangement for purchase of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB's) from farmers in the factory zones allotted to them at the rate fixed by the Government. During 2022-23, an area of 16918 Ha was identified and 8973Ha (upto18.01.2023) plantation completed against the target of 20,000Ha. Similarly against the financial outlay of Rs.10,414.91 lakh the achievement was Rs.4,335.56 lakh (up to 18.01.2023) .

During 2022-23, it is proposed to take up plantation under NMEO-OP in an area of 24,000 Ha with an amount of Rs.12,916.35 Lakh.

5) Externally Aided Projects

A) Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project

The Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) is being implemented with World Bank funds through Water Resource Department as Nodal Agency with an objective to improve the productivity of Horticulture crops near Ayacut area. The project period is 7 years (from 2017-18 to 2024-25).

The components such as Area Expansion of Banana, Cocoa and Cashew, protected cultivation, INM & IPM of Horticulture crops, Permanent Pandals, fruit covers are being implemented to improve the Productivity and Quality of Horticulture produce. Further, the components such as Formation & Strengthening of FPOs, Regular Transport vehicles, Solar Cold Room, Onion Storage Structures and Minimal Processing Units such as Cashew Processing units are being implemented for FPOs to improve the Post-Harvest Quality of the produce.

The budget allocated for the total project is Rs.127.70 Crore. An amount of Rs.13.49 Crore expenditure incurred up to 2021-22. During 2022-23, Budget allocated is Rs.57.25 Crore, released Rs.3.71 Crore and expenditure incurred upto 20.12.2022is Rs.1.31 Crore.

B) Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project –JICA

The APILIP project is being implemented with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funds through Water Resource Department as Nodal Agency with an objective to develop the food value chain of strategic crops on pilot basis. The project period is 7 years and is being implemented in 6 districts i.e. Dr. BR AmbedkarKonaseema, NTR, Palnadu, Chittoor, Tirupathi and Annamayya of Andhra Pradesh for Value Chain Development of strategic crops such as Coconut, Mango (Fresh & Processing), Chilli and Tomato on pilot basis. The budget allocated for the total project is Rs.40.35 Crore.

The components such as IPM, INM, Fruit covers, Fertigation through Micro Irrigation, Coconut seedling nursery, Shade net houses have been implemented to improve the productivity and quality. The components such as Coconut Pack Houses, Agri Input Centres and Solar dryers are being implemented to improve the value addition of the selected strategic crops as a Pilot programme.

An amount of Rs.3.97 Crore expenditure incurred up to 2021-22. During 2022-23, Budget allocated is Rs.1.79 Crore, amount released is Rs.0.50 Crore and the expenditure incurred (upto 20.12.2022) is Rs.0.02 Crore.

Dr. YSR Thotabadi

2060 crop specific Thotabadi programmes are started and ongoing covering the 61,800 farmers for productivity and quality enhancement in Horticulture crops during the year 2022-23.

Highlights and Initiatives

- Farmers Producers Organization – Public Private Partnership (FPO-PPP) projects have been started with INI Farms Pvt. Ltd & Desai Fruits and Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (for Banana exports), Sreeni Food Park (for Tomato Value Chain Development), ITC Limited (for

Food Safe Chillies production) and Mondalez (for value chain development of cocoa), Ninja Cart for direct procurement of fruits and vegetables with FPOs/Farmers group, Big Basket, Metro Cash and Carry.

- Value chain development-Under Special intervention, Govt. of A.P is implementing Chilli Value Chain Development which enabled farmers to improve the Agricultural Productivity and to meet Global Quality Standards in an integrated manner. During last three years, under Chilli Value Chain Development an area of 90,000 Acres was brought under quality chilli production benefitting 30,000 farmers. During 2022-23, an area of 75,000 Acres was proposed covering 20,000 farmers.
- To ensure supply of quality plant material to the farmers, about 2932 nurseries have already been registered.
- Promotion of High Density, Block plantation/ boundary plantation in an extent of 2652 Ha., under National Bamboo Mission.
- Government of A.P is focused to establish (945) Collection Centres and (344) Cold Rooms in cluster mode at RBKs to connect all the FPOs with the traders in all (26) districts, out of which (649) Collection Centres and (99) Cold Rooms were sanctioned so far.
- The Government has proposed for Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Vegetables & Spices Gundlapalli (V) of Palnadu (D) and Centre of Excellence for Banana in Pulivendula Constituency of YSR District.
- Department of Horticulture is promoting direct market linkages with companies like Future Group, Big Basket, Ninjacart, Kisan Network, Suma Agro etc., to facilitate farmers to sell their produce directly.
- 14 Integrated Pack Houses were sanctioned and grounded in the state to reduce Post-Harvest Losses and facilitate direct marketing.
- Under Market Intervention Programmes, Direct Marketing Linkages between Corporates and FPOs were organized. Retail Outlets were sanctioned along with Post-Harvest Infrastructure like Pack Houses, Cold Storages, Ripening Chambers, Onion Graders and Minimal Processing Units.

Introduction of New Crops

Crop & Varietal Diversity: Introduction of new crops like Dragon fruit, Taiwan Guava, Mauritius variety Pine apple, Straw berry, Cinnamon, Nutmeg and vegetables in agency area of Chintapalli, improved Black Pepper variety, improved variety of Turmeric & Ginger, Japanese Mint, multiple cropping in coconut and intercropping in Oilpalm and other plantations are the new interventions.

During 2022-23, the Department of Horticulture has identified the potential areas in concerned districts for promotion of Exotic and Nitche fruits to an extent of 605 Ha, with a financial outlay of Rs.144 lakh. Promotion of High Density, Block plantation/ boundary plantation in an extent of 2652 Ha., under National Bamboo Mission.

Critical Gaps Identified in Implementation

The critical gaps identified are Technology infusion, Market Linkage, Improper handling of produce and wastage, Transforming Agriculture into Agri. Business and Value Addition.

Remedial Measures to fill the Gaps

- Regular Awareness / Training programmes on latest technologies at all levels.
- Effective utilization of print and electronic media in disbursement of technology, programmes / schemes implemented by the department and alert on seasonal conditions.
- Abolishing intermediaries between farmer and consumer. Government has already initiated PPP for transfer of technology & developing direct material linkage as well as value chain development. This has to be done at a greater pace.
- Promotion of processing industries.
- Promotion of storage structures like Cold Storages, (Multi Chambers), Ripening Chambers & Cold Rooms.

Key Expected Outcomes 2023-24:

- Bringing Additional area of 1,50,000 Ha., under MicroIrrigation.
- Bringing Additional area of 65796 Ha., under Fruits & Plantation Crops.
- Production and supply of quality plant material of 8,95,000 in horticulture farms.
- Creation of Post-harvest infrastructure like Ripening Chambers, Cold Storages, Pack houses and Common facility Centres like Collection Centres, Cold Rooms for grading, sorting, packing to reduce Post-Harvest losses.
- Formation and Strengthening of FPOs through professional agencies and linking Horticulture produce to markets & corporates.
- Development of Clusters, introduction of high yielding varieties, improving production, productivity, quality and Promotion of Export of Horticulture produce.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock sector plays a key role in the economy where the poor contribute to growth directly. Being a source of livelihood and provider of draught power, manure and energy, livestock forms an essential part of the socio economic structure of rural farmers. The progress in the sector is inclusive in nature as it results in balanced development of the rural economy particularly in reducing poverty amongst the weaker sections and providing stability to family income. The Livestock assures drought proof mechanism by providing recurring and sustainable income to enhance the Socio-economic conditions of the rural farmers.

Through providing nutrient rich food products, draught power, dung as organic manure and domestic fuel, hides and skin, animals as a regular source of cash income are backbone for rural households. Livestock is a natural capital, which can be easily reproduced to act as a living bank with offspring as interest and the best insurance against the vagaries of nature.

Inclusive Growth through Livestock

Most of the animal farming activities such as fodder collection, feeding, watering and healthcare, management, milking and household-level processing, value addition and marketing are performed by women. The growth in livestock sector is demand-driven, inclusive and pro-poor. The rate of return on investment from Livestock sector is comparatively very high. Livestock sector apart from contributing to the state economy in general and to agricultural economy in particular, also provides employment generation opportunities, asset creation, coping mechanism against crop failure and social and financial security. Livestock is the main source of animal protein for the population. Demand for animal food products is responsive to income changes, and is expected to increase in future.

Milk, Meat and Egg – Key Growth drivers

The Animal Husbandry, from a humble beginning of backyard poultry, has grown into a dynamic industry. Milk and Meat production have also made a quantum leap with the production increasing substantially. Andhra Pradesh has some of the richest livestock resources in the country and is one of the most advanced states in Livestock sector. The State attained a prominent position in the country in Livestock Sector over the years because of its increasing livestock resources, enlightened and hard working nature of farmers and dedicated and sustained efforts of the Government. Milk is the single largest commodity contributing highest economy to the State.

Effective Veterinary and Animal Husbandry services are critical in achieving the significant production levels. Welfare schemes implemented by the Government for dairy, sheep and poultry units in addition to providing forward and backward linkages and organized marketing channels helped the rural masses enormously in bridging income gaps. This, besides conserving domestic biodiversity has become a means of producing food in dry lands without depleting ground water resources. A sizable number of families owning sheep and goat have already been covered with livestock insurance.

During 2021-2022, Andhra Pradesh stood 1st in Egg Production (2645.03Lakh Nos), 2nd in Meat production (10.25 Lakh MTs) and 5th in Milk production (154.03 Lakh MTs).

Year wise Production estimates of Milk, Egg and Meat from 2008-09 to 2022-23 (up to December,2022) is Annexed in 5.20 and Dist. wise production estimates during 2022-23 is shown in Annexure 5.21

Livestock Population Status as per latest Livestock Census, 2019

Andhra Pradesh takes pride in having famous and world-renowned Livestock breeds like Ongole and Punganur in cattle, Godavari Buffaloes, Nellore in Sheep and Aseel in Poultry. As per the latest Livestock Census 2019, the Livestock resources in the State consist of 340.60 lakh total Livestock &1078.63 lakh poultry. The Livestock population as per Latest Livestock Census 2019 as compared to 2012 Census is shown in Table 5.14 below. District wise Livestock population as per 2019 Census is given in the Annexure 5.22

Table 5.14 Livestock population in A.P (No. in lakh)

Category	As per 2012 census	As per 2019 census
Cattle	47.16	46.00
Buffaloes	64.62	62.19
Sheep	135.60	176.27
Goat	44.96	55.22
Pigs	1.57	0.92
Poultry	805.83	1078.63

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry

Between the two Census periods, though there is reduction in the total Cattle and Buffalo Population, there has been an increase in the production and availability of nutritious food and supplemental income to farmers due to a perceptible increase in Crossbred Cattle and Graded Murrah Buffaloe population especially female/Milch animals as per the Livestock Census, 2019.The production of Milk, Eggs and Meat is shown in the following Table 5.15

Table.5.15 Production of Milk, Meat & Eggs

Growth Engine	Unit / Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Milk	Lakh MTs	137.25	150.44	152.63	147.14	154.03
Growth	%	12.70	9.61	1.46	-3.60	4.68
Meat	Lakh MTs	7.09	7.81	8.5	9.54	10.25
Growth	%	12.01	10.16	8.83	12.24	7.44
Egg	Crore Nos	1777.76	1975.45	2170.77	2496.39	2645.03
Growth	%	12.32	11.12	9.89	15	5.95

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry

Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs)

The Government of AP has established 10,606 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu (RBKs) in all Gram Panchayats in the State as a 'One Stop Shop' for knowledge dissemination and supply of quality inputs to the farmers by bringing all the stakeholders of Agriculture & Allied sectors into one single platform offering all the services to farmers by ensuring year round productivity, profitability and sustainability.

The Animal Husbandry Department is rendering the following services at each RBK i) Primary Health care services ,ii) Input supplies, iii) Advisory services, iv) Other service activities. About 10606 RBKs were operational in the State permitted to recruit 9844 Animal Husbandry Assistants (AHAs) out of which 4652 AHAs were recruited till date. Apart from AHAs, 1712 Paravets, were mapped with RBKs to provide Animal Husbandry Services.



The AHAs in the RBKs are providing services like First Aid & Treatment to the sick animals and follow up under the guidance of concerned Veterinarian. Conduct Prophylactic Vaccinations, Preventive Animal Health Care including De worming and De-ticking, Artificial Inseminations, Specimens collection, health cards distribution, AI calves verification, Fodder promotion etc. Facilitate for issue of Panchanama report involving committee members in case of Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme and follow up DBT within 72 hours.

Certified and quality tested inputs like fodder seed, TMR, cattle feed, chaff cutters, mineral mixtures, liver tonics etc, are being supplied to the eligible farmers on subsidy / full cost basis through Rythu Bharosa Kendras (RBKs).

Primary health care services: During the year 2022-23

- 2,81,196 First Aid cases were treated. 2,51,587 Dewormings, 3,96,172 Vaccinations, 25,823 artificial Inseminations, 14,338 Specimens collected, 11,709 A.I Calves verified and 9,699 Animal health cards distributed.

Input supplies

- Certified and quality tested inputs like fodder seed, TMR, cattle feed, chaff cutters, mineral mixtures, liver tonics etc, are being supplied to the eligible farmers on subsidy / full cost basis through Rythu Bharosa Kendras (RBKs).
- 2000 MTs of certified fodder seed has been distributed to the farmers on 75% subsidy benefitting nearly 80,000 farmers.
- 55,274.60 MTs of quality tested TMR (Total Mixed Ration) has been distributed to farmers on 60% subsidy.
- 3,782 No of Chaff cutters were supplied to farmers on 40% subsidy.

Advisory services

Pasu Vignana Badi organized to develop skills and knowledge of livestock producers on every week. Nearly 13.88 Lakh farmers were participated so far. RBK Channel provides required information and quality services to the farming community in virtual mode

Other service activities are mainly issue of Health cards, Tagging and retagging of animals , reporting of deaths under LLCS , updation of Livestock census every month, assessment of fodder availability status once in a season and Issue of PasuKissan Credit cards. 2902 PasuKissan Credit cards were issued to the farmers by the bankers.

Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs):

The Custom Hiring Centre comprises of a set of farm machinery to be utilised by the farmers on hire basis. The approximate unit cost of each CHC is Rs.14,70,000/- The beneficiaries includes JLG/SHG/FPO/Trust/ NGOs and others. 33 CHCs were established in 45 divisions in the State through which Rs.32.07 Lakhs revenue generated so far upto December,2022.

Feed & Fodder Developmental activities

The Department is supplying Fodder seed, Chaff cutters, TMR, on Subsidy by procuring from rate contract firms and Cattle Feed, Mineral Mixture on full cost basis to the livestock farmers for improving Livestock productivity.

Feeding Inputs

- As a part of Fodder & Feed development initiatives to increase productivity and for sustain production of animals Mineral Mixture was distributed through RBKs to livestock farmers.
- Total Mixed Ration (TMR) is a worldwide accepted best practice in feeding. The practice of dry fodder and concentrates along with all other nutrients enables a complete ration that increases digestibility and enable utilization of nutrients at optimum level. A Palatable and balanced in the form of complete feed which reduces cost of production as TMR helps in developing low-cost feed using crop residues.
- Fodder seed is supplied in the State for green fodder production in order to meet the fodder requirement of animals and to mitigate fodder deficit. 1500 MT of CSH 24 MF and 488.5 of Maize AT of certified fodder seed was supplied and distributed from National Seeds Corporation Ltd. (GoI undertaking) to the farmers through RBKs on 75% subsidy.
- To reduce the fodder wastage, 2 HP Chaff cutters are supplied to farmers on subsidised rates through RBKs to minimise the cost of feed to ensure increase in profit.
- Farmers were distributed Cattle feed. It is palatable and good source of nutrients for growing, adult, dry, milk producing and pregnant animals.

Pasu Kisan Credit Cards (PKCC)

The Department has proposed to issue Pasu Kisan Credit Card (PKCC)" to YSR Cheyutha/ Aasara beneficiaries who have grounded livestock units to help them to meet their working capital requirements for feeding, breeding health care & fodder conservation activities. Pasu Kisan Credit Card Scheme is being implemented with active support of SLBC. The Maximum Permissible Limit (MPL) of Rs.1.60 lakhs can be treated as the Pasu Kisan Credit Card limit following the interest subvention schemes.

Out of the total 59,709 applications received, Pasu Kisan Credit Cards sanctioned to 42,469 applicants.

YSR Cheyutha

YSR Cheyutha scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the state wherein, women beneficiaries belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities in the age group of 45-60 years are being sanctioned Rs.75,000/- per beneficiary over a period of 4 years.



YSR Cheyutha Phase-I (2020-21)

Out of 24.00 lakhs Cheyutha beneficiaries, 1.12 lakhs beneficiaries have opted for Milch Animals and 0.72 lakhs have opted for Sheep and Goat units.

Sanctions under JaganannaPaalaVelluva and Jagananna Jeeva Kranthi were accorded for 1,15,912(103.52 %) and 72,827(100.91 %) units respectively and groundings of all units were completed.

YSR Cheyutha Phase-II (2021-22)

Out of 23.41 lakhs Cheyutha beneficiaries, 38,505 beneficiaries have opted for Milch Animals and 19,040 beneficiaries have opted for Sheep and Goat units in addition to the already sanctioned livestock units in Phase-I.

Sanctions under Jagananna Paala Velluva and Jagananna Jeeva Kranthi were accorded for 59,160(154.16%) and 29,075(153.03%) units respectively. Grounding of 49,608(129.27%) units under Jagananna Paala Velluva and 24,170(127.30 %) units under Jagananna Jeeva Kranthi were completed.





YSR Asara (2021-22)

28,628 (93.65%) units under Jagananna Paala Velluva and 6,680 (93.18%) units under Jagananna Jeeva Kranthi were sanctioned of which grounding of units were completed in 27,324 (89.38%) and 6,374(88.91%) respectively.

Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme (LLCS)

Livestock Loss Compensation Scheme has been under implementation since 14-08-2019 where in, compensation shall be paid to the farmers, in case of death of Cattle / Buffaloes and Sheep / Goat in the State.

In the event of death of Cattle / Buffaloes, the compensation of Rs.30,000/- per head for improved & indigenous breed and Rs.15,000/- per head for Non-Descript breed shall be paid as per the eligibility to the farmers and compensation of Rs. 6,000/-per Sheep/Goat (6 months and above age) shall be payable to the owner of 3 and above Sheep / Goat at a time. An integrated Call Centre has been established with Toll free Number: 155251 for death intimation. Compensation claimed for 1758 deaths during 2022-23 (upto December,22)

YSR Pasu Bhima Padhakam

The objective of the Livestock Insurance scheme is to settle the livestock death claims within 15 days after submission of documents and to reduce financial burden due to payment of total compensation by the Government by availing the state and centre's share of premium through the insurance option under Operational Guidelines of NLM. The subsidy for insurance under BPL/SC/ST category will be paid as 40% central share, 40% state share and beneficiary share of 20%. For APL category the share is 25% central, 25% state and 50% beneficiary

The Project Cost estimated for 1 year is Rs.109.53 Crores (shared by State Rs.67.63 Crores + Central Rs.20.00 Crores + Beneficiary Rs.21.90 Crores) and for 3 Years - Rs.328.61 Crores (shared by State Rs.202.89 Crores + Central Rs 60.00 Crores + Beneficiary Rs.65.72 Crores).The proposal for an amount of Rs.60.00 Cr for a period of (3) years was submitted to the GoI for Grants-in-Aid to the State under Livestock Insurance of National Livestock Mission for the year 2021-22.

Andhra Pradesh Animal Feed Act 2020 (Regulation of Manufacture, Quality Control, Sale and Distribution) and Rules, 2021

Government have enacted The Andhra Pradesh Animal Feed Act 2020 and Rules 2021.In order to implement the Andhra Pradesh Animal Feed Act and Rules, trainings were given by the SMILE and VBRI to all the stake holders in different phases for identification of Feed Manufacturers, Distributors, Suppliers and Retailers in their jurisdiction.

Total 1589 animal feed business operators issued licenses under A.P.Animal Feed Act 2020 & Rules 2021 and amount collected towards fees is Rs.5.04 Crs.

Livestock Health Care Activities

The Scheme 'Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)' have components: 1) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD); 2) National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) for FMD and Brucellosis; and 3) Pestes Des Petits Ruminants Eradication Programme (PPREP).

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

This disease was reported in 15 districts of A.P. 1291 animals were affected, 272 deaths are reported. 33,84,675 cattle were vaccinated as on 05-01-2023 against LSD as on 05.01.2023 in AP, and now the disease is under control in the state without further incidences.

Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, AP, Vijayawada

The Veterinary Biological & Research Institute (VBRI) has taken up the disease diagnosis and disease control programmes of various diseases. Timely disease diagnosis helps the farmers in advocating prompt treatment, reducing the case fatalities , thereby reduces the direct & indirect losses to the farmers. The contribution of livestock sector to GSDP is 6.65%. This can be enhanced by providing proper disease diagnosis and disease control programmes for which a laboratory with state-of-art-facilities is required.

Presently 62.45 lakh households are engaged in livestock rearing activities for their livelihood or getting supplementary income from this sector. By establishing the State Animal Disease Diagnostic Institute all these households get benefitted. VBRI, Vijayawada is looking after disease investigation if there are any outbreaks in the field and assist the field staff to take up appropriate treatment by swift diagnosis and control of the Disease.

Investigation of every reported incidence. Collect epidemiological data for tracking the source of infection. Quantify FMD antibodies before and after vaccination in ten selected villages of each district by LPB ELISA and assessment of Herd Immunity in the livestock population of our state and at random from all the districts once in a year. The Virology section as the referral laboratory for diagnosis of existing & emerging viral diseases, diagnose and interpret the viral diseases of livestock occurring in the field.

The targets & Achievements on various indicators mentioned up to 31.12.2022 is Annexed in 5.23

Diagnosis of viral diseases is done based on Conventional techniques and Advanced diagnostic techniques available for diseases of field importance. Diagnosis of diseases like BVD, PPR, Blue tongue, Classical Swine fever, Infectious Bronchitis & Infectious Bursal Disease has to be carried out by ELISA method

Dr.YSR CADDLs

Disease Diagnostic Laboratories play a pivotal role to maintain animal health and productivity. Towards this direction, Government sanctioned Constituency Level Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs (CADDL) covering all 175 constituencies - 89 labs co-terminus with Agrilabs, 65 Labs are with AHD and remaining 21 constituencies covered by 14 District Labs. One lab technician and one Lab attendant for each CADDL are recruited to carry out basic disease diagnostic procedures through CADDLs. As on date, 59 CADDLs were already inaugurated; 95 yet to be inaugurated and 46 CADDLs are ready for inauguration. Required Laboratory equipment, kits & reagents were supplied to all CADDL's.

The Objectives are to test the samples collected at RBKs for preliminary tests, help the field veterinarian for taking up immediate line of treatment, and restrict indiscriminate usage of Antibiotics and to minimize residual Antibiotics in food chain which is of greater importance under one health concept.

Dr YSR Sanchara Pasu Arogya Seva (Mobile Veterinary Ambulatory Clinics)

The Government has proposed to launch the services of "Mobile Ambulatory Veterinary Clinics (MAVCs)" at 340 locations @ 2 for each constituency. In the 1st phase, Government have sanctioned 175 Mobile Ambulatory Veterinary Clinics (MAVC) in the state and were inaugurated on 19th May 2022. by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 133.13 Cr. In the 2nd phase, Government have sanctioned 165 MAVC in the state with an outlay of Rs. 119.18 Cr which are to be operationalized.

Dr YSR Sanchara Pasu Arogya Seva Objectives are to provide the Veterinary services at the doorstep of the farmers and serve the needy farmers for treatment of their sick animals, availing the services of fertility cases treatment and follow up, Surgical interventions. Sick animal transportation to nearest Veterinary Dispensary and back to the farmer's doorstep.

Local Breed Conservation Cow Farms (LBCCF's)

The age-old practise of "Organic Desi Cow Farming" has been rejuvenated by the Government through "Local Breed Conservation Cow Farms (LBCCF)" in order to make available "the best but the healthy" Milk and Milk products to the consumers at affordable price. The Government have established (58) Local Breed Conservation Cow Farms to conserve indigenous breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Ongole, Punganur etc. and for breed multiplication with a project cost of Rs.17.40 Crores.

Supplying of 20 indigenous Cows and 1 Bull with a cost of Rs.30.00 Lakhs to the interested farmers on subsidy i.e Rs.15 Lakhs from RKVY, Rs.9.00 Lakhs by APCOB Loan Component/ Self Finance and Rs.6.00 Lakhs JLG Contribution. In the Second phase, 55 new units were sanctioned for the year 2021-22.

During the year 58 Cow farms operationalized across the state with an outlay of Rs.17.40 Crores and 24 new farms will be established with an outlay of Rs. 7.20 Crores. The Andhra Go-pushti Farmers Producers Company has been formed for collective production and marketing of APEDA-NPOP certified organic A2 milk and by-products with brand name of "Andhra Go-Pushti". Andhra Go-Pushti retail outlet was opened by the FPC in Vijayawada and will be scaled up to major cities viz., Visakhpatnam, Guntur, Tirupati, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Nellore etc.

Andhra Pradesh Bovine Breeding Regulation and Artificial Insemination Services Act, 2021

An act to regulate Bovine Breeding Activities including use of bovine breeding bulls for production of bovine semen, production, processing, storage, sale and distribution of bovine semen and artificial insemination services in bovines for improving the productivity of bovines in the Country and Act which came into force with effect from 14-10-2021.

Accelerated Female Herd Multiplication through "Sex Sorted Semen"

Sex Sorted Semen is a handy tool to increase milk production in short time (Accelerated Female Herd Multiplication) due the option of choosing the progeny to be all females. As a result, the population of milk producing cows and buffaloes rises in short time enhancing the quantity of milk produced. GOI has released Rs.841.65 lakhs during March-2022 for implementation "Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme" (ABIP).Bovine Breeding Authority will enter into contract with the farmer for getting assured pregnancy using "SSS".

National Livestock Mission (NLM)

National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been implemented from 2014-15 to 2020-21. The scheme has been revised and realigned and being implemented from 2021-22.NLM aims towards employment generation, entrepreneurship development, increase in per animal productivity. The concept of NLM scheme is to develop the entrepreneur in order to create the forward and backward linkage for the produce available at the unorganized sector and to link with the organized sector .The realigned NLM have the following sub-schemes

a. Sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry

b. Sub-mission on Feed and Fodder Development -

c. Sub-mission on Innovation and Extension

Under Entrepreneurship Development Programme, 900 applications were received from entrepreneurs, 517

approved of which loans were sanctioned to 52 applicants.

RKVY - RAFTAAR scheme

Under RKVY RAFTAAR scheme, for the year 2021-22 proposals were submitted for release of Rs. 10239.78 Lakhs for the following proposed activities

I. Implementation of Mobile Ambulatory Veterinary Clinics

ii. Promotion of Village level Livestock Feed and Fodder Centres(LFCs)

iii. Renovation of Constituency Level Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs (CADDL's)

iv. Strengthening of Vaccine production Unit at VBRI, Samalkot

v. Fertility management Camps

SLSC approved amount of Rs. 10239.78Lakhs was scale down as per GoI allocation to Rs. 9508.42 Lakhs and an amount of Rs. 4,000.00 Lakhs was adjusted RKVY SNA account of the department.

The following amounts were released :

a. Constituency Level Animal Disease Diagnostic Labs (CADDL) : Rs. 52,73,000.00

b. Mobile Ambulatory Veterinary Clinics (MAVCs) : Rs. 27,87,98,860.00

c. Fertility Management Camps : Rs. 1,21,184.00

d. Total Mixed Ration (TMR) : Rs. 7,92,30,720.00

e. Administration Cost : Rs.13,36,151.00

Andhra Pradesh Livestock Development Agency.

A. Nation wide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP):

The objectives are : Providing door step AI delivery system in districts with less than 50% AI coverage, Promoting birth of genetically superior male & female bovine breeds , Increase milk production by more calvings. Adoption of AI Technology by large number of farmers and increase the farmers income through better progeny.

The Nation wide Artificial Insemination Programme NAIP) I, II and III have been completed starting from 15th September, 2019 to 31st July 2022, during the period Artificial Inseminations have been done to 32.99 Lakh animals and 2.22 Lakh calf births. Under NAIP – IV (during the period from 1st Aug 2022 to 31st May 2023) so far, Artificial Insemination has been done to 7.04 Lakh animals resulting 70453 Calf births.

B. Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

The Mission is sanctioned by GOI with an outlay of Rs.2372.50 lakhs for supply of various inputs required to conduct Artificial Insemination at door step of the farmers, formation of breeders associations, procurement of bull calves, to impart training to Gopal Mitras, strengthening of bull mother farms, to strengthen infrastructure for training, to conduct fertility camps, Replacement of Artificial Insemination kits, to organize various training programmes for publicity and extension on various departmental activities.

C. National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre

Keeping in view of the advantages of rearing of Indigenous breeds; Govt. of India has initiated to take up Indigenous Breeds conservation and Development under Rashtriya Gokul Mission. In this context, Govt. of India has sanctioned National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre to the State of Andhra Pradesh for Southern Region with the financial outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore.

48 breed animals like Murrah, Gir, Rathi and jaffarbadi were supplied to needy farmers to cater the needs of Natural Breeding Services of their cattle to upgrade the genetic constitution of the local animals and to produce HGM animals.

D. Gokul Gram Project

Gokul Gram is established under Rashtriya Gokul Mission with an objective to conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds in the country. The Project is established at Cattle Breeding Farm, Chadalawada, Prakasam district.

The Objectives of Gokul Gram are:

- Promoting indigenous cattle rearing and conservation in a scientific manner

- Enhance productivity of indigenous breeds and increase economic returns from animal products in a sustainable manner.
- To propagate high genetic merit bulls of indigenous breeds.
- Encouraging appropriate technology for use of Draught Animal Power.
- Providing balanced nutrition and integrated animal health care.

E. Strengthening of Semen Stations

Under this component Govt of India released an amount of Rs 12.79 crores to FSB, Nandyal and FSBS ,Visakhapatnam for construction of bull sheds ,purchase of Lab equipment ,farm machinery and others. Civil works were taken up by AP Police Housing Infrastructure Development Corporation and the works are under progress. The administrative sanctions were given for purchase of lab equipment as per the govt norms..

F. Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme

(Using Sex Sorted Semen for getting assured pregnancy) The objectives of the programme are:

- To promote use of sex sorted semen for production of female calves with 90% accuracy
- To enhance milk production and farmers income through production of female calves
- Increase the availability of female calves of high genetic makeup for farmers and entrepreneurs interested in taking up dairy farming.
- To make sex sorted semen technology affordable to farmers thereby increasing acceptability of artificial insemination with use of sex sorted semen.
- To Create Visible demand of sex sorted semen in the country thereby attracting private entrepreneurs in production of sex sorted semen.

The Budget Released is Rs 8.31 crores. 84600 Sex Sorted Semen Doses Supplied and 4488 AI done as on date (30.12.2022) by using Sex Sorted Semen.

Gopala Ratna Awards

Dr.Basavaiah ,VAS of Prakasam Dist. received GopalaRatna Award for the year 2021-22 on 26.11.2022 at Babu Rajendra Prasad International convention centre (Under Best AI technician category) awarded with cash prize of Rs 2.00 Lakhs.

37.41 Lakh doses of Semen Produced during 2021-22 in the FSBS at Banavasi, Nandyal and Visakhapatnam

Andhra Pradesh Sheep and Goat Federation

There are 2735 Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies functioning at village level with a membership of 110126 in Andhra Pradesh and 13 District Sheep Breeders Co-op. Unions functioning at district level covering 176.27 Lakh Sheep and 55.22 Lakh Goats in the state.

NCDC Programme

NCDC Project in Prakasam and Chittoor districts

In 2011-12, the NCDC, New Delhi has sanctioned the Integrated Development of Small Ruminants project. The Federation is implementing Integrated Development of Small Ruminants Scheme with an outlay Rs.35.12 crores for Prakasam and Chittoor districts during 3rd Phase. Funding pattern is 60% loan, 20% subsidy and 20% beneficiary contribution. 1310 shepherd families were benefitted with a loan of Rs.2036.31 Lakhs and a subsidy of Rs.708.07 Lakh. During the year 2022-23 (upto Dec, 2022) an amount of Rs 1,12,69,242 has been recovered from Prakasam and Chittoor districts.

NCDC Programme in 11 Districts of A.P

The NCDC, New Delhi has sanctioned the project for an amount of Rs.275.00 crores with funding pattern of 60% loan, 20% subsidy and 20% beneficiary contribution to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of NCDC programme in the 11 Districts viz.,(1) Srikakulam (2) Vizianagaram(3) Visakhapatnam (4)East Godavari (5)West Godavari (6) Krishna (7) Guntur (8) Nellore (9) Kadapa (10)Ananthapur (11)Kurnool Districts in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is phased out into three years.

During the year 2022 (April to December) 120 Shepherd families were benefitted with 50+2 sheep units by utilizing the budget of Rs 480.50 lakhs

An amount of Rs 641.95 lakhs was repaid to Government through Federation

Federation Activities

Group lending Activity to members of primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Societies in Prakasam, East Godavari and Nellore Districts with an objective of long-term sustainability of societies and for Creation of funds at the interest rate of 6.9%. 41 members of Primary Sheep Breeders Cooperative Society were benefitted with the financial assistance of Rs 87.50 lakhs in three Districts. An amount of Rs26.10 lakhs recovered from DSBCU, Prakasam and Guntur.

Livestock Statistics

The Livestock Census is being conducted across the country periodically since 1919. The 20th Livestock Census was launched in the month of October, 2018 in both rural and urban areas and completed successfully in the month of April' 2019. 20th Livestock Census has been designed to capture Breed-wise number of animals and poultry birds.

For the first time, in 20th Livestock Census, the livestock data was collected on-line through tablet phone by para-veterinarians and veterinarians. The 20th Livestock Census was carried out in 16,392 villages and 2,985 urban wards across AP covering 1.35 Crores of Households and Non-Households.

Key results

- The total Livestock population is 34.07 million in AP showing an increase of 15.79% over Livestock Census 2012 . AP stands in 6th position in country.
- In AP, the total number of cattle is 4.6 million in 2019 showing a decrease of 2.45% over previous Census. AP stands in 14th position in country.
- The total buffalo in AP is 6.2 Million showing a decrease of 3.76% over previous Census. AP stands in 6th position in country.
- The total sheep in AP is 17.63 Million in 2019, increased by 30% over previous Census. AP stands in 2ndposition in country.
- The Goat population in AP in 2019 is 5.52 Million showing an increase of 22.84% over the previous census. AP stands in 11th position in country
- The total poultry in AP has increased by 33.85% to 107.90 million during 2019. AP stands in 2ndposition in country.
- As per the norms GoI has released the total amount of Rs.1341.78 Lakhs for the activities of Livestock Census in Andhra Pradesh of which Rs.1308.99 Lakhs have been utilized for the committed activities of 20th Livestock Census.
- The next census (21st Livestock census) is proposed to take up in the year 2024.

Integrated Sample Survey Scheme

The Integrated Sample Survey scheme is being conducted in the Andhra Pradesh state since 1976-77 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and study the attendant practices of the livestock on 50:50 central and state share basis. The objective of the scheme is to estimate the season wise production of Major Livestock Products i.e., Milk, Egg, Wool and Meat and study the attendant practices of the livestock, as per the methodology provided by the Government of India and build up State wise Production Estimates of Major Livestock Products by obtaining these estimates from all over the country.

- 624/156 Villages/wards for Sub Sample, 10% of the total villages/wards in concerned district for Large Sample will be surveyed for detailed study of ISSS every year in Andhra Pradesh.
- The Major achievements of Livestock Products during the year 2021-22 in Andhra Pradesh: 154.03 (LMTs) of Milk Production; 2645 (Crore Nos) of Egg Production and 10.26 LMTs of Meat Production.
- Targets of Major Livestock Products for the year 2022-23 are to achieve Milk Production of 155.00 (Lakh MTs), Egg Production of 2740 (Crore Nos), Meat Production of 10.50 (LMTs) in the Andhra Pradesh State. The estimated budget for Rs.298.50 Lakhs (Rs.187.50 Lakhs Central share) submitted to the GoI for the year 2022-23. No budget is released till date.

Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati

The Activities are :

- SVVU, Tirupati was accredited by ICAR, New Delhi for 5 years i.e., from 1-4-2022 to 31-3-2027.
- The University has entered into MOU with Pennsylvania State University, U.S.A. and as a result, received Rs 2.07 corers as Research grant for evaluating risk assessment of Anthrax disease and also a research grant Rs 77.0 lakhs was received from DBT, New Delhi for evaluation of Rapid diagnostic kits of Anthrax Disease for early and accurate diagnosis with intention of safeguarding the interests of Farmers of AP.
- The University under an MOU with Tirumala Tirupati Devastanam, Tirupati received a research grant of Rs 3.80 crores for conservation of indigenous cattle breeds (Gir, Punganur, Ongole) by invitro fertilization, Embryo transfer and Ovum pick-up methods for their genetic improvement for catering to the increased demand for A2 milk and thus intended for doubling the Farmers income.
- The university under an MOU with TTD, Tirupati is establishing a compound feed mixing plant with an estimated cost of Rs 8.0 crores for supply of quality and cost effective feed to TTD dairy farm and farmers through the RBKs.
- Sanctioned Rs. 5.0 crores under RKVY for up gradation of State Level Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, SVVU, Tirupati.
- Total 09 programmes through Doordharshan, 25 programmes through AIR and published 17 articles in vernacular language for the benefit of farmers were achieved.
- Large scale production of complete feeds using crop residues and agro industrial by-products was taken up. Supply of area specific mineral mixture and training farmers on preparation of Mineral Mixture were taken up.
- Total 4 Kisan Mela conducted at different constituent colleges of the University during 2022-2023.
- Conservation of Ongole and Punganur cattle breeds through IVF Technology is continuing at LRS, LAM, Guntur and LRS Palamaner.
- Superior germplasm of cattle, sheep and pigs fodder slips were supplied to farmers at LRS, LAM, Guntur, LRS, Siddiramapuram, LRS, Palamaner and other research stations of the University.
- Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati received ICAR Breed Conservation Award for conserving Punganur Cattle in December, 2022.
- Distributed 600 Vanaraja birds to SC and ST beneficiaries during 2022-2023.

Budget of Rs. 112.81 Corers under capital, Rs. 26.52 corers under revenue (Total outlay of Rs.139.34 corers) has been allocated to SVVU, Tirupati during the financial year 2022-2023 towards contingencies, pay and allowances of staff for procurement of equipments and creation of Infrastructure facilities to various research stations and colleges.

Andhra Pradesh Veterinary Council (APVC)

The Andhra Pradesh Veterinary Council (APVC) is a statutory body of the A.P. state, to regulate the Veterinary Practice and Education in the state and maintenance of registers of the Veterinary Practitioners. As per the Veterinary Practitioners Register, there are 7518 members with Andhra Pradesh Veterinary Council. Mandate of the APVC is

- To prepare and maintain State Veterinary Practitioners register to regulate Veterinary practice in the State.
- To endeavour for the professional efficiency improvement of registered Veterinary practitioners through continuing Veterinary education programme.

AP Dairy Development Cooperative Federation (APDDCF)

Andhra Pradesh has 60 lakhs milch animal population of which 58% are buffaloes. The state has got world famous draught breed known as "Ongole" & the poor man's cattle breed known as "Punganur". AP is the 5th largest milk producer in India contributing 32,630 Cr. at constant prices to the state economy (6% of the GDP).

As per the Veterinary Practitioners Register, there are 7741 members registered in Andhra Pradesh State Veterinary Council, Vijayawada. More than 27 lakh women in rural areas are engaged in dairying activity. A.P is a state where majority of the milk procured in the state is in unorganized sector. A strong player in marketing of milk is required to take care of vulnerability. The State Government with the assistance of UNICEF commenced Integrated Milk Project (IMP) in the year 1960, which focused on organizing milk production, to augment the income of dairy farmer and to meet the increasing demand for milk from semi-urban areas.

Current Status of Milk potential in Andhra Pradesh

The total Milk production in Andhra Pradesh is 424 LLPD of which, the marketable surplus is 143 LLPD. As only 61 LLPD (24%) is in organized sector, there is huge potential for dairying in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has started farmer centric Rythu Bharosa Kendras in 10,641 villages exclusively to take care of farming related activities where one AHA (Dairy Assistant) is also deployed to work for promotion of dairy related activities.

The State has identified key challenges to address the issues connected to revival of dairy sector to benefit dairy farmers. i.e No focus on local marketing, Exploitation by Private diaries , Un-utilized plant capacity, Defunct of dairy co operatives and Insufficient processing facility.

The State Government has entered strategic partnership with Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (Amul) on 21.07.2020 to handhold dairy activities through dairy cooperatives in the state.

Jagananna Paala Velluva Programme

The APDDCFL is implementing the entire innovative program called Jagananna Pala Velluva by organizing Mahila Dairy Associations and Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sangam at village level and providing required infrastructure to these newly formed societies to become self-sustainable viz., quality testing machines, milk cans, and support in identification of secretaries, promoters, training them and developing software to monitor the entire program on real-time basis in the entire state.

Progress of Jagananna Paala Velluva

- Jagananna Paala Velluva Project was launched initially with 24,277 women dairying farmers of 401 villages of erstwhile Chittoor, Prakasam and YSR Kadapa Districts by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 02-12-2020. The initial declared price indicated by Amul was Rs. 71.47 per Ltr., of Buffalo Milk at measured Fat of 11%, SNF of 9.0% and Rs. 34.20 per Ltr., of Cow Milk at measured Fat of 5.4%, SNF of 8.7%.
- Upon comparison of the milk procurement price being paid by private dairies in A.P with that of Amul price, the farmers are able to get better price than what they are getting from private dairies with an extra benefit ranging from Rs:5/- to Rs:20/- per liter based on the type of milk.
- Under JPV, Amul has increased price for five (05) times from 01.09.2021 to 16.12.2022 and now the price paying to farmers is Rs. 87.56 per Ltr., of Buffalo Milk at measured Fat of 11%, SNF of 9.0% and Rs. 42.56 per Ltr., of Cow Milk at measured Fat of 5.4%, SNF of 8.7%. Since inception, there is a resultant increase of Rs. 16.09 per Ltr., of Buffalo Milk and Rs. 8.36 per Ltr., of Cow Milk. The project was expanded to 17 districts of the newly formed districts covering 2,52,193 women dairying farmers of 3,108 villages (YSR RBKs – 1,727, Habitation villages – 1,495) and collecting 1,71,230 Litres of Milk/ day.

Benefits Derived by the Women Dairying Farmers

Testing of milk sample is done for its quality (Fat & SNF %) in the presence of farmers at Milk Collection Centers. Payment to the milk pourers is released directly to their bank accounts online once in 10 days following this tie up arrangement with Amul. The milk pourers are able to get Bonus @ Rs.0:50 per litre of milk as additional price towards loyalty incentive at the end of each year to those pourers who poured milk to the society for 182 days in a year. The milk pourers are able to get inputs such as quality feed, mineral mixture at competitive price and also to get

Working Capital of up to Rs. 30,000/- per head as short-term Loan to meet the finances required for maintenance of animals. The milk pourers are also able to get milch animals if they are willing to purchase milch animals under Cheyutha Scheme.

Support to the Women Society

The State Government has been allotting 5 cents of Government land for construction of BMCU buildings and 3.50 cents of Government land for construction of AMCU building to support the MDSS at village level.

Success Stories

In contributing to the economic empowerment of women, the formation of Mahila Dairy Sahakara Sanghalu (Women managed Dairy Co-Operative Societies) in our state through the Jagananna Paala Velluva Project is ushering in a significant change in the milk sector.

National Cooperative Development Corporation (Ministry of Cooperative, Government of India) notified the Regional Awards for the year 2021 and received a cash reward of Rs. 25,000/- for Regional Cooperative Excellence Award and 5 Mahila Dairy Association Centres (MDAC) in the state received Rs. 20,000/- for Merit Award

Marketing Interventions

APDDCF is also providing 107 lakh litres of Vitamin fortified UHT milk every month to Anganwadi Centres directly through Women & Child welfare Department under YSR Sampoorna Poshana and YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus schemes using a Web and Mobile based Application developed with end-to-end encryption to monitor milk supplies right from the point of loading of milk to the door steps of AWCs. Supply chain was created and all necessary officials were registered through the App.

Andhra Pradesh Centre for Advanced Research on Livestock (APCARL), Pulivendula

APCARL was established with a vision to be a world class centre of excellence for advanced research on Livestock. Its mission is to find solutions to the problems of Livestock in the field of Health and Production and transfer the latest technologies to end users and the goal is to improve animal health and productivity for the benefit of farmers.

The main objectives are to conserve indigenous germplasm, study introduction of genes for better production, reproduction, disease resistance and adoption, to develop feed and fodder resources to mitigate drought and cyclones, improve animal reproduction through new technologies, study disease monitoring, surveillance and mapping, develop cost-effective vaccines and disease diagnostic tools and to create adequate trained personnel in the country in the specialized areas of veterinary sciences such as nano-biology.

APCARL is associating with various agencies and partners for improving the livelihood status of the farming community by enhancing the productivity through designing innovative breeding and nutritional practices. Two private partners of the APCARL, Pulivendula (M/s Global Vetmed Concepts India Pvt. Ltd. and Genomics-CARL India Pvt. Ltd.) are working on dairy production systems and diagnostics for improving dairy production and animal health in the state. M/s IgYImmunologix India Pvt. Ltd. executed collaboration and lease agreements and floated joint venture company with APCARL called Excel Immunologix India Pvt. Ltd. to manufacture animal disease vaccines since there is no vaccine manufacturing organization in AP State either in public or private sector.

Government of A.P has issued orders to establish Punganur Cattle Breeding Centre, Murrah Buffalo Breeding Center and also relocated Veterinary Biological Research Institute (VBRI) of AP State to APCARL, Pulivendula to better serve the farmers and livestock health. APCARL executed MoU with an US based company "NuTech Biosciences" to establish feed supplement manufacturing unit so as to supply to the livestock, poultry and aqua industry as well as to the livestock farmers to enhance animal sourced food production.

Budget provided by the A.P. State Government during the financial year 2022-23 in grant form is Rs. 3285 lakh towards salaries, wages, office expenditure and repairs and renovation of the buildings, besides allocating the budget for establishment of Murrah buffalo breeding center.

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh has favourable agro-climatic conditions for the growth of fisheries and aquaculture sector. The State is contributing about 30% of National fish production and is a major exporter of Shrimp in India with share of 35% in total value of sea food exports of the country. The main aim of the department is to sustain the fish production through optimum utilization of available water resources for fish production, promoting welfare of fishermen, to address the critical gaps in the infrastructure for value chain and to promote domestic fish consumption in the State.

Key Achievements

- The production of Fish achieved during 2021-22 was 48.13 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) and for 2022-23, it is 37.18 LMT (as on 31-12-2022) as against annual target of 52.53 LMT.
- The Government is implementing "Y.S.R. Matsyakara Bharosa" for the welfare and development of Fishers. Under this scheme, relief is provided to marine fishermen families during fishing ban period. From 2019-20, Government has enhanced the relief to Rs.10000/- from Rs.4000/. The relief is extended to fishers of traditional boats as lean period relief. During 2022-23, 103771 coastal fishers are benefitted under this scheme
- HSD oil subsidy to fishing boats enhanced from Rs.6.03 ps to Rs.9.00 per litre to benefit 18110 boats. Such subsidy is transferred at source (front end) through smart cards. All the registered Mechanized and Motorized crafts are made eligible to avail HSD oil subsidy irrespective of registration date. Rs.37.50 crores incurred as expenditure up to 31-12-2022.
- Financial benefit to deceased fishermen (while fishing) family enhanced to Rs.10.00 lakhs from Rs.5.00 Lakhs. 25 claims were reported for payment as on 31.12.2022
- To utilise the long coast line of 974 Kms, the Government has taken up construction of 9 Fishing Harbours (FH) with a total outlay of Rs.3502.57 Crores. In addition, modernisation of FH at Visakhapatnam is sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 151.81 Cr. Up gradation of Kakinada FH is proposed under Sagarmala scheme for Rs.48.95 Cr
- Taken up construction of (4) Fish Landing Centres with total outlay of Rs. 85.32 Cr.
- Power tariff concession is provided to 61,682 aquaculture farmers as front ended subsidy by reducing unit rate from Rs. 6.89 ps to Rs. 1.50 ps (for farms with area up to 10.00 Acres). During 2021-22, Rs. 956.59 Cr of expenditure has been incurred for this component.
- To promote sustainable aquaculture in the state and facilitate the farmers with quality aquaculture inputs, establishing 35 (27 New labs and 8 Departmental labs) Integrated Aqua labs in 9 coastal districts. Aquaculture inputs testing and disease diagnostic facilities are provided to farmers with a total outlay of Rs.50.30 Crores. Out of 35 labs (18) labs are put in operation for catering the lab services to aquaculture farmers in the coastal districts.
- 731 Village Fisheries Assistants were recruited and positioned at Village Secretariats to render better extension services to the fisheries sector.
- The Rythu Bharosa Kendras at Village level will promote innovative and advanced technologies in fisheries sector and also to supply certified and quality inputs through aqua inputs shops to aqua farmers and fishers.
- E-crop (e-fish) booking for aqua farmers to facilitate remunerative prices for their produce, access to insurance, credit support etc.
- To ensure the successful crop. YSR Mastya Sagu Badi, a Farmer's Field School at village level is providing extension services and crop advisories to aqua farmers.
- A dedicated Integrated Call centre "155251" was established with 63 technical officers for agriculture and allied sectors for advisories to farmers and fishers queries by Experts
- Due to lockdown restrictions, the shrimp prices was reduced drastically .Measures were taken by the government to ensure the farmer getting remunerative prices, for their produce.

Strategies

The important strategies for realizing the goals are

- Development of marine infrastructure through construction of Fish Landing Centres and Fish landing centres.
- Promotion of deep sea fisheries, open sea cage culture, Sea weed culture, supply of nets, boats and other inputs on subsidy basis and promotion of alternative species for brackish water aquaculture.
- Establishment of Aquatic Quarantine Facility for production, supply of SPF brood stock to hatcheries and to supply quality seed.
- Aqua zonation for area expansion.
- Promotion of innovative technologies like nursery management and grow out pond management, innovative technologies like RAS and Bio-floc technologies.
- Stocking advanced fish seed fingerlings in all potential inland water bodies.
- Cage culture in suitable reservoirs.
- Promotion of domestic consumption from present per capita consumption of 8.07 kgs to 24.00 kgs by 2024-25 in the State by utilising 30% of the production of State for nutritional security and also to benefit farmers and fishermen with remunerative price for the fish produce. 26 Aqua hubs and about 4000 spokes of retail outlets to be established by March, 2023.
- To avoid distress sale of aqua produce, Government is providing support to enthusiastic entrepreneurs for establishing (10) Processing units and (23) Pre- Processing units in the state with a project cost of Rs.546.91 crores. Promotion of value added products and cold chain facilities.
- Promotion of better management practices, training, skill upgradation and capacity building activities.

Fish production

37.18 Lakh Tonnes of fish and prawn is produced in the state in 2022-23 up to December 2022, against the target of 52.53 Lakh tonnes. District wise details of fish and prawn production for the year 2021-22 & 2022-23 are given in Annexure 5.24

Registration of Aquaculture

As per Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act and Rules 2005, land within a distance of two kilometres from High Tide Line (HTL) of seas, rivers, creeks and back waters comes under the purview of Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA),GoI. The District Level Committee (DLC) recommends applications of farms above 2 Ha water spread area to State Level Committee and further recommends to CAA for consideration of registrations. The fresh water aquaculture and Aqua culture business operations in the state were regulated by APSADA.

Important Acts Enacted for Promotion of Aquaculture

- A.P State Aquaculture Development Authority (APSADA) is constituted (Act No. 29 of 2020) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister which aims to promote unorganized aquaculture sector in the state to a well organized aquaculture industry. APSADA also aims to attract investments to promote aquaculture based establishments and industries; create conducive atmosphere for sustainable trade and export of aquaculture produce and sea food products andto monitor, regulate and promote the supply of quality aquaculture inputs like seed, feed, feed supplements, aqua chemicals, aqua products, medicines etc.
- Enacted AP Fish Feed (Quality Control) Act, 2020 to ensure the production and supply of quality Fish & Shrimp feed on par with BIS/FAO standards to facilitate the farmers with supply of quality feeds as farmers are investing about 60% of input cost on the aqua feeds.
- Enacted AP Aquaculture Seed (Quality Control) (Amendment) Act, 2020 to ensure production & supply of quality Aquaculture seed in the state to help the farmers with supply of quality seed and thereby reduce crop losses and yield healthy crops.
- Enacted AP Fisheries University Act, 2020 for the establishment of the Fisheries University in West Godavari district with a main objective of

generating, adequate skilled and qualified in the areas of fisheries and aquaculture sectors as per the demand of the sector in the state.

Important Schemes and Programmes

a) Diesel Oil Subsidy for Fishermen Boats (Exemption of Sales Tax on HSD oil): This scheme provide supply of HSD oil on subsidy @Rs.9.00 per litre to all the registered and eligible mechanized and motorized fishing vessels for making the marine fishing as sustainable and economically viable to coastal fishers. The ceiling limit for availing subsidy is 3000 liters for mechanized boats and 300 litres for motorized boat in a month and the scheme is applicable for 10 active fishing months (excluding ban period) in a year. The budget allocated in BE -2022-23 is Rs.50 Cr.

b) Relief to Marine Fisher during ban period: Fishing ban on marine fishing for 61 day will be observed from 15th April to 14th June every year with an objective of conserving the fishery wealth and to sustain the fish production from marine waters. From 21-11-2019, the Relief was enhanced to Rs.10000/- from Rs.4000/ towards livelihood compensation to seagoing fishermen during the fishing ban period.

c) Fisheries Development scheme provide Training and Extension, Revolving fund for MMGs, Publications, Stipends ,Materials and Supply, Maintenance and Ex-gratia Payments to the deceased fishermen families for accidental death while fishing . An amount of Rs. 10.57 Cr is allocated in BE-2022-23 .

d) Central Assistance to State Development Programmes (CASDP): Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), various activities like Open sea cage culture, Cage culture in Reservoirs, Sea weed culture, providing boats and nets, Motor cycle with Ice box, deep sea fishing vessels, Bio-toilets for mechanised boats, communication and tracking devices and promotion of domestic fish marketing through Hub and Spoke model are implemented for CASDP Rs.100.00 Cr is allocated in BE.

- Under PMMSY-2021-22, the GoI has sanctioned 19 projects under CSS with total project cost of amount of Rs. 503.77 Crores with GoI share of Rs. 168.27 Cr, GoAP share of Rs. 115.94 Cr and beneficiary contribution of Rs.219.55 Cr. The grounding of schemes is under progress.
- Under PMMSY-2022-23, the GoI has sanctioned 18 projects under CSS with total project cost of amount of Rs. 1346.66 Crores with GoI share of Rs. 300.17 Cr, GoAP share of Rs. 942.23 Cr and beneficiary contribution of Rs.104.25 Cr. The GoI has yet to release the funds.

e) Andhra Pradesh State Aquaculture Development Authority: To meet expenditure on performing of functions under APSADA Act, 2020, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs allocated under BE 2022-23.

Capital Expenditure

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF): Under RIDF, an amount of Rs.12.00 Crs is allocated as BE 2022-23 to be spent for the approved ongoing projects i.e. additional shore based facilities, fish seed farms, approach roads, integrated labs and other fisheries projects sanctioned under various tranches of RIDF. Government has sanctioned Rs.11.80 Cr. for establishment of 46 Integrated Aqua labs in the State under RIDF- XXV, later the labs were reduced to 27 nos. The executive agency is AP Police Housing Corporation.

Fishing Jetties/ Harbours under State Development Schemes:

To provide safe berthing facilities for fishing craft and also to promote hygienic handling of fish harvested at landing centres besides promoting cold chain facilities, the construction of Jetties / Harbours along the sea coast of Andhra Pradesh and maintenance are taken up under the scheme. Rs.10.00 crs is proposed as BE 2022-23.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:

Under RKVY 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 21.58 Cr was sanctioned for fisheries sector in the state for equipment/instruments for establishing 35 Integrated labs, Referral Aqua lab, FLC Uppalanka, Shore based facilities at Fishing Harbour Kakinada, dry fish markets, fish drying yard, fish markets and Capacity building &Training activities.

Organization of Fishermen Cooperative Societies

The Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS) are formed for the promotion of thrift, self-help and mutual assistance of the members. Government has given great importance to cooperative societies in fisheries sector to empower fishermen to manage aqua resources. Departmental tanks (MI tanks) are given on lease to these cooperative societies for exploitation of fishery wealth for better livelihoods. Assistance is also provided for inputs like fish seed stocking, boats, nets etc on subsidy. So far, 3.08 lakh fishermen have been organized into 2523 societies. There is a need to infuse professionalism and good governance so that these Cooperatives can develop on their intrinsic strength. Details of FCSs in the State are shown in Table 5.16

Table 5.16. Fishermen Co-operative Societies (FCS)

S. No.	Types of Society	No. of Societies	No. of Members
a	Inland Fishermen Coop. Societies	1395	140413
b	Marine Fishermen Coop Societies	492	107908
c	Fisherwomen Coop. Societies	618	59435
d	Others	18	978
	TOTAL	**2523**	**308734**

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries

Forest

Andhra Pradesh State is bestowed with two mighty river systems of Krishna and Godavari. The State has wide and varied vegetation types enriched by a variety of flora and fauna. Andhra Pradesh located strategically in the central region of the Indian sub-continent has representatives of the magnificent Indian plant and animal life. Its varied topography ranging from the hills of Eastern Ghats and Nallamala's to the shores of Bay of Bengal supports varied ecotypes, which in turn support a rich diversity of flora & fauna.

The forests in Andhra Pradesh make for highly rejuvenating gateway. Tourists often head to the forests near Andhra Pradesh to experience jungles safaris. The famed wildlife in Andhra Pradesh is mainly scattered across these forests. While the benefits from dense forests are numerous, the tangible benefits like Timber, Bamboo, Fuel wood, Fodder, Non-Timber Forest Products etc., are quantifiable. Intangible benefits like maintenance of ecological balance, conservation of soil and moisture, regulating the water flow, sequestering carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere etc., are not quantified but are of great significance.

Forest cover has been recognized as critical for a living environment as it influences the quality and quantity of air and water. The role of forests as carbon sinks endows them added recognition as an important environmental factor. With the responsibility of management of forests vested with the State Forest administration, the Central interventions are directed essentially towards reinforcing the capacity of States to undertake the National Policy mandates towards conservation and sustainable use of resources. The core objective of forest sector development strategy is to enhance green cover by integrating it with livelihood opportunities.

As per Indian State Forest Report, 2021, Andhra Pradesh state forest covers an area of 38060.39 Sq. Kms, which amount to 23.35% of the total geographical area. Out of this, Very Dense Forest is 1994.28 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 13928.75 Sq. Kms, Open Forest is 13861.27 Sq.Kms and Scrub Forest is 8276.09Kms. District wise forest area is shown in Annexure 5.25

State Forest Development Agency

State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) is a society registered as a federation of FDAs in the State. 22 FDAs have been sanctioned by Government of India for implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP), which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with a funding pattern of 100% Grant from GoI upto 2014-15 and from 2015-16, the pattern changed to 60:40 share between the Centre and State. Various Plantation activities, SMC works, awareness camps for capacity building are being taken up by FDAs through the Vana Samrakshna Samithies (VSS). Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Afforestation Programme (NAP), National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) Schemes are being implemented through FDAs.

The GoI, with the objective to achieve integration of various afforestation programmes/ schemes of the Ministry has merged the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM) into a single scheme from 2021-22 onwards. The state has submitted Annual Plan of Operations (APO) for Rs. 26.47 crore to GoI under National Mission for a Green India (GIM) for 2022-23.

A. Nagaravanams

The primary objective of the Nagaravanams (City Forests) is to ensure wholesome living environment to the urban citizens besides contributing to development of Smart, Clean, Green and Healthy cities. So far, 23 Nagaravanams have been completed and open to the public.

In addition to the Nagaravanams, 7 Temple Eco-parks are being developed in the state to create awareness on various environmental issues besides contributing to development of aesthetic environment for the pilgrims. Further, different theme parks are also being developed to highlight the historical significance of the temple. For the financial year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.1494.00 lakh is allocated for establishment and maintenance of Nagaravanams and Temple eco-parks across the State.

Eco-Tourism

Government has started Eco-Tourism initiatives by taking up creation of new community based Eco-Tourism Centers and strengthening the existing Eco-Tourism centers by the Forest Department involving local tribes in implementation and management by CBETs / EDCs duly empowering their economic status

B.VanaVihari (Eco-Tourism)

The State has started the scheme for creation of new community based Eco-Tourism centres and strengthening the existing eco-tourism centres inside the forest area and also to develop Cottages / Dormitories, nature Camps, nature trails, Boating, Watch towers, interpretation Centers etc., across the State.

Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy SmruthiVanam

Dr.Y.S.Rajasekhara Reddy SmruthiVanam project was developed in an extent of 22.80 Ha in Nallakalva Village of Atmakur Mandal and to maintain the project.

Forest Produce (Production)

The Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Pulp Wood, Faggot Wood, Long Bamboo and Bamboo Industrial Cuts (BIC) from natural forests as well as plantations were introduced from the year 1976-77 disbanding contractor system. The major activity comprises harvesting timber and poles from matured plantations of Teak, Eucalyptus, Casuarinas etc. and long bamboos from bamboo coupes as per prescriptions of the working plan of respective divisions.

Forest Revenue

The income accrued from forestry sector in the State during 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) is Rs.1339.83 crore. The details of Extraction of Forest Produce of Timber, Fuel, Poles and Bamboos are given in Table-5.17

Table 5.17 Forest Production extraction during 2022-23 (up to December 22)

Species	Up to Dec,2022	
	Target	Achievement
Timber (Cmt)	7931.80	11.00
Fuel (Cmt)	612.00	0.00
Poles (no.)	39928	0
Bamboo (Lakh nos)	39.10	6.91

Social Forestry

The State Government has launched a massive people's movement involving public and farmers in a big way to increase tree cover outside reserve forests to improve environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youth. Distribution of seedlings to the public, raising community land plantations/ avenue/shelterbelt plantations and raising institutional plantations etc have been done under Social Forestry programme.

Vanamahostavam

Massive afforestation programme has been carried during 2022-23, by involving all line departments, people from all walks of life and by converging funds from CAMPA, MGNREGS, State development schemes and Central Sponsored schemes and so far 3.05 crores of seedling with focus on indigenous native species have been planted.

Afforestation

To improve green cover, APFD has been raising plantations like assisted natural regeneration plantations, block plantations, avenue plantations, Barren hill afforestation, mangroove plantations and

shelter belt plantations under CAMPA, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Development schemes.

The Government envisages to improve Green cover outside Reserve Forest by planting "One Plant by One Citizen" and by involving Grama Volunteers to distribute and plant seedlings. The main species raised for public distribution and planting in public lands are Teak, Red Sandal, Bamboo, Amla, Seethaphal, Casuarina, Eucalyptus,Tamarind, Jamun etc. During the year 3.05 crore seedlings have been planted (up to December - 2022) by all line Departments and public.

(09)-Mixed plantation Scheme

Under 09-Mixed plantation scheme to improve Green Cover during 2022-23 it is proposed to raise 115 km of avenue, 19.85 lakh seedlings and celebrate Vanamahotsavam at district, mandal level in befitting manner beside maintaining avenue plantations raised during previous years with a financial outlay of Rs.550 lakh.

Soil and Moisture Conservation works

Soil and Moisture conservation works are being taken up i.e. Staggered Contour Trenches (10mx0.5mx0.5m), Mini Percolation Tanks (10mx0.5mx0.5m), Mini Percolation Tanks (10mx10mx1m), Check Dams, Rock Fill Dams, De-silting Percolation Tanks etc., to assist natural regeneration, increase the ground water as well as to arrest soil erosion.

Wild Life

The State of Andhra Pradesh is located in East Central Peninsular India. It represents the extensive Deccan Bio-Geographic Zone. It has three important geographical zones i.e., the Coastal Plains, the Eastern Ghats and the Deccan Plateau. It has three important rivers Godavari, Krishna and Pennar which drain into the Bay of Bengal. The Notified Forest area of A.P. is 37,221.11 sq.km, which is 22.84% of geographical area. Forest under Protected Area Network is 8139.88 sq.km which is 21.87% of notified forest area.

Andhra Pradesh has one Tiger Reserve (FDPT Srisailam Circle), one Elephant Reserve (Koundinya Sanctuary and Rayala Elephant Reserve, Anatapuramu Circle), one Biosphere Reserve (Seshachalam - Spread in Tirupathi and Kurnool Circles), Three National Parks and Thirteen Wildlife Sanctuaries in the state. The details of protected area Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in the state are shown in Annexure 5.26

The State is endowed with varied Eco-systems, habitats and rich heritage of Biodiversity and is a store house of unique flora and fauna. It harbours some of the rare and endangered flora like Petrocarpussantalinus (Red Sanders), Cycasbeddomi, Shoreatambaggia, Syziziumalternifolium, Terminaliapallida etc. It has fauna like Tiger, Gaur (Indian Bison), Great Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican, Jerdon's Courser, Golden Gecko, other avifauna like Flamingo, Pelican etc. It has the Second Largest Mangrove eco-system in the country (Godavari and Krishna Estuaries.)

Zoological Parks in Andhra Pradesh

The two Zoological parks in the state namely Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam and Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park at Tirupati are rated among the best Zoos of the country with excellent facility for display of animals, conservation breeding, visitor amenities, conservation education etc. A Society called Zoo Authority of Andhra Pradesh (ZAAP) has been formed and registered for effective monitoring of the management of the zoos. The revenue obtained from the Zoo Parks is ploughed back for the management of zoos under the supervision of the society.

Deer Park: There is One deer park in the state i.e., Kandaleru Deer Park at Kandaleru Dam, Nellore district with an area of 25 Ha.

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR)

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve with an area of 3727.50 sq.kms. is one of the largest conservation landscapes in the country. This is one of the country's rich biodiversity hot spots having a contiguous landscape of a good forest eco-system of un-fragmented Nallamalais of the Eastern Ghats.The primitive tribal group 'Chenchus' have been involved in the management of NSTR and at present nearly 600 of them are engaged as protection watchers, animal trackers and nature guides. Scientific management and monitoring of wildlife is being taken up including the use of camera traps.

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), GoI has awarded excellence award for effective human resource management for involving Chenchus (600) in protection and the management of Tiger Reserve. Good habitat management practices were taken up resulting in increase of the Tigers, Co-predators and their prey species. The population of tigers in Srisailam is showing an upward trend as per the estimation conducted by National Tiger Conservation Authority, GoI and Wildlife Institute of India. The present tiger population is estimated to be in the range of 48-58 tigers excluding cubs.

Seshachalam Biosphere

The Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve (SBR), with an area of 4755.997 Sq. km. is located in Seshachalam Hill-ranges of Eastern Ghats in Southern Andhra Pradesh. The reserve intends to enhance the efforts to conserve in-situ all form of life, along with its support system. The reserve is a home for nearly 1756 species of flowering plants belonging to 879 genera and 176 families. More than 220 species of Birds were reported from the reserve.

Conservation of Sea Turtle along the Coasts

Olive Ridley Turtles started coming to Andhra Pradesh for the past (10) years along the coasts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore. Start nesting during the month of December up to May for a period of 5-6 months. To protect the nests, eggs and hatchlings, special camps arranged involving local communities and NGOs. From 2010-11 to 2022-23 (up to December, 22) hatchlings were successfully released into sea.

Man – Animal Conflict -Strategies to tackle Man - Animal Conflict

In Andhra Pradesh State, a herd around 32 elephants are wandering in Forest areas in and around Ramakuppam mandal of Chittoor District. These Elephants are very frequently coming out of forest in search of fodder and water sometimes causing damage to the agriculture crops adjoining the forest areas. In addition to elephants, other wild animals like sloth bear, black Buck and wild bear are also causing damage to the crops and Sloth bear attacks on humans. Government has taken all possible measures in mitigating Man-Animal (Elephant) Conflict, such as payment of compensation for Crop damage, Human Death, Human injury etc.

In addition to regular precautionary steps and post mitigate measures, compensation is enhanced from time to time. During 2022-23(upto December,22) an amount of Rs.34.20 Lakhs has been paid as compensation to the affected people.

Wildlife Protection and rescue parties are formed in all the forest divisions of the State for protection and rescue of wild animals. A state level Committee is formed which meets regularly to find solutions to Man -Animal Conflicts in the State.

Vigilance

Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme (CSS) erstwhile called as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme

The main objectives of the scheme are:

1. To minimize forest fire incidences and assist in restoring productivity of forests.
2. To institutionalize the partnership with forest fringe communities for forest protection.
3. To contribute to the larger goal of maintaining environmental stability.
4. To prepare fire danger rating system and devise forest fire forecasting system.
5. To encourage the optimal use of modern technology (such as Remote sensing, GPS and GIS) in planning, developing and operationalizing Fire Prevention and Management System.
6. To develop knowledge on impacts and dynamics of forest fire.

Annual plan of operations for the year 2022-23 were submitted to the GoI through State Government with a financial outlay of Rs.1013.00 lakh (to the extent of B.E. 2022-23 approved by the State Government) i.e., amount requested for revalidation during the year is Rs.255.59 lakh (Central share: Rs.116.02 lakh + State share: Rs.139.57 lakh) and balance to be sanctioned during 2022-23 is Rs.757.41 lakh (Central share: Rs.454.446 lakh + State share: Rs.302.964 lakh). An amount of Rs.116.02 lakh revalidation of Central Share was credited into SNA account .

Red sanders Protection Scheme

The scheme is meant for protection of Red sander trees in Seshachalam, Veligonda, Lankamala and Talakona Hill Ranges of Andhra Pradesh distributed in the districts of Kadapa, Chittoor, Nellore, Prakasam and Kurnool over an area of 5300.97 Sq.Km.

During the year 2021-22 the Government allotted an amount of Rs.1,500.00 lakh. The Scheme is implemented as per approved activities and the expenditure incurred is Rs.671.833 lakh for the year 2021-22 towards Red Sanders Protection activities.

For the year 2022-23, budget proposals for Red Sander Protection Scheme submitted to Government with a financial outlay of Rs.5250.00 lakh. The Government allotted an amount of Rs.1,500.00 lakh. The scheme is implemented in the year 2022-23 and the expenditure incurred till December, 2022 is Rs.342.8449 lakh towards Red Sanders protection activities.

Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Compensatory Afforestation

Forests whether Government, village or private sub-serve the entire community and represent a community resource that meets the need of millions of rural people especially the Tribals.

Forest Conservation Act, 1980 deals with such diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes so that only minimum and essential projects are taken up on forest lands. Details of progress on Compensatory Afforestation under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the state for the years 2017-18 to 2022-2023(1.042021 to 31.12.2022) are shown in Table 5.18

Table No. 5.18 Details of progress on Compensatory Afforestation under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the state for the years 2017-18 to 2022- 23 (upto 31.12.2022)

Sl. no	Item	Upto 2017-18	Upto 2018-19	Upto 2019-20	Upto 2020-21	Upto 2021-22	Upto 31.12.2022
1.	Area Diverted in ha	26924.34	26948.57	27147.47	27152.39	27303.18	27315.93

Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management & Planning Authority (CAMPA)

Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has constituted an authority known as Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests and wildlife its habitat including environmental services, research, training and capacity building.

The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is being prepared every year under CAMPA for protection of forests and wildlife. The two main components taken up under A.P. State CAMPA.

Compensatory Afforestation (CA) Plantation works are taken up in CA lands taken in lieu of forest areas diverted. It also envisages proper demarcation of the Compensatory Afforestation areas by erecting boundary pillars, implementation of soil and moisture conservation works as per site requirements, raising required planning stock, maintenance of previously raised CA plantations etc.

The activities under this head i.e., CA / Addl.CA / Penal CA / Safety Zone/ Catchment Area Treatment / IWMP / Others are taken up as per the approved project communicated by GoI as stipulations while granting the Stage – I & II clearances of CA proposals.

Net Present Value (NPV): This component includes activities pertaining to protection and improvement of the forest through natural forest management, forest protection, prevention & control of forest fire, conservation of biodiversity, production of quality seedlings and clonal material, application of GIS technology for better management of forests and enhancing the skills of the cutting edge staff through training and capacity building for effective protection and management of forests etc.The year-wise details of plantations raised and expenditure incurred under CAMPA are as follows in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19. Plantations raised and expenditure incurred under CAMPA

Sl. No.	Year	Approved APO (Rs in Crore)	Releases Adoc in CAMPA (Rs. In) Crore	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	Plantations raised during the year in ha.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2014-15	110.22	109.08	91.79	5547
2.	2015-16	100.00	85.00	89.58	4672
3.	2016-17	94.00	89.00	73.08	4936
4.	2017-18	97.00	97.00	71.09	3093
5.	2018-19	113.29	104.47	109.50	4033
6.	2019- 20	322.97	72.39	98.48	15829
7.	2020-21	330.81	(BE) 155.76	60.96	5645
8.	2021-22	323.24	(BE) 380.00	121.10	5777
9.	2022-23	224.09	(BE) 300.00	38.77*	3495

* Bills credited up to 31.12.2022

Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board

Biodiversity includes the variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species or between species and of ecosystem. The A.P. state represents one of the richest repositories of biodiversity in the whole of south and south East Asia due to varied topography from the hilly ranges of Eastern Ghats, the Nallamala is to the shores of Bay of Bengal. Endowed with varied ecosystem, habitats and rich heritage of Biodiversity the state becomes the store house of rich flora and fauna. It has the Second largest Mangrove eco-system in the East coast of India. Besides, A.P. is rich in Agriculture Biodiversity and is home to several varieties of crop plants - Landraces, Food crops, Cultivars, Horticulture crops, Livestock, Fisheries etc.

The State Biodiversity Board (APSBDB) is mandated towards conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem to deliver benefits essential for all sectors of the society in a sustainable manner also aims to achieve zero loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services by the year 2030.

The main objectives of the A.P. State Biodiversity Board are 1).Conservation of Biological Diversity, 2).Sustainable utilization of the Biological resources and 3) Fair and equitable sharing of biological resources among all stake holders.

Activities

- Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs),
- 71Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) and Establishment Of Local Biodiversity Fund (LBF)
- Identification of Biological Heritage Sites (BHS) and Identification Of Endangered & Threatened Species
- Preparation of A.P. State biodiversity strategies and action plan , Documentation of Tradable Bio-Resources (TBRs) and Documentation and publications
- Processing of ABS applications & agreements with users
- Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes.

Achievements

1. Conducted two workshops "Experts on the matic planning for aquatic Biodiversity and conservation of RET species in A.P at Vijayawada on 02-03-2022 and Experts thematic Action planning for Forest, Agro, Aquatic Biodiversites & Biodiversity Heritage Sites etc on 19.03.2022 at S.V.V. University, Tirupati.
2. Produced and released an English translated version of about 17 minutes duration on A.P. Biodiversity Awardees for wide publicity of conservation initiatives by APSBB for non Telugu people

3. Conducted State level orientation training programme on implementation of Intensive CAAP for APSBB-NGO Partners on 07.04.2022.
4. Conducted virtual review meeting on Implementation of intensive core activities Action Plan in selected mandals of the state with MPDOs, NGOs and Regional Coordinators on 20.04.2022.
5. The NBA team visited to Uppalapadu Bird sanctuary and the NBA team visited the LAM, Guntur observed the Ongole and Punganur breeds. The NBA Secretary has very much impressed about the conservation activities taken up by APSBB viz., 15 CAAP implementation programme, Development of Biodiversity Parks, and appreciated the APSBB Officials and staff members.
6. Conducted virtual training programme to all the BMC members, volunteers, Academic institutions etc., for participation in Asian water bird census at their local areas as per the NBA instructions.
7. Conducted the International Day for Biological Diversity-2022 programme at Yogi Vemana University (YVU), Kadapa, YSR district based on the theme of this year "Building a shared future for all life".
8. Conducted World Environment Day-2022 on 05.06.2022 in all districts through partner NGOs.
9. Conducted awareness programme to the stakeholders on Biodiversity Conservation at Eluru district on 15.06.2022.Workshop on Creation of livelihoods and value addition through Bio resources" was conducted on 16.06.2022 to stakeholders, BMC members, NGOs, TK holders and others.
10. Conducted massive tree plantation programme through partner NGOs, Academic institutions, line departments etc., in all districts of A.P.
11. Under Peer to peer learning exchange, APSBB team and BMC members visited Palakkad district, Kerala state.
12. Plantation programme was conducted by APSBB team.
13. Created massive publicity and awareness on Biodiversity through developing videos on various aspects of Biodiversity of Andhra Pradesh and also publications, posters, Knowledge materials, books etc., were distributed up to the Grama Panchayati level.
14. Massive plantation programmes have been conducted on special days.
15. APSBB have been conducting various awareness programmes.

Action Plan

APSBB has been preparing the strategies and action Plan across all sectors connected to the Biodiversity Conservation key sectors with main strategy on Mainstreaming of the Biodiversity concerns and sustainability in all streams of development sectors, Forests & Wildlife, Agriculture, Fisheries, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Port & Shipping, Oil & Natural Gas and other development Agencies for achieving the vision set forth.For effective implementation of the BD Act, there is need for establishment of Regional / offices to A.P. State Biodiversity Board

Innovative approaches taken by the APSBB:

The APSBB has taken the following Innovative approaches:

1. Formation of Mandal Biodiversity Coordinators (MBCs) at intermediate level for assisting the APSBB in implementation of Core activities
2. Establishment of Biodiversity parks and Digital Museums in seven locations of A.P. state.
3. Development of Core Activities Action Plan (CAAP) and Intensive Core Activities Action Plan (ICAAP) Programmes for operationalization of Biodiversity Management Committees for conservation of Biodiversity in a systematic manner.
4. Initiated the HHG programme Home Herbal Gardens (HHG) and Nurseries development programmes in the state to spread awareness on Biodiversity Conservation and medicinal plants.

5. Bio-survey of Eastern Ghats and Red sanders in A.P. through sanction of projects to Scientific / Academic organizations.
6. Internship programmes to the Post Graduate students
7. Created awareness through series of Short films on Biodiversity of Andhra Pradesh, created the Biodiversity panels and established in the Parks and museums.
8. Development of A.P. Biodiversity Web Application on partnership basis with A.P. Govt's ITES organization "e-Pragathi" for online data base creation and capture of PBRs and updations, Core activities action plans, sanction orders, LBF accounts etc., which is the major initiative of APSBB.

Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation

The objectives of the Corporation are 1) To raise large scale plantations to meet the demands of forest-based industries with species such as Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Tropical pines, Coffee, Cashew, Casuarina etc,2) Generate gainful employment to the landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas and 3) Undertake consultancy services to the industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity.

Details of plantations raised by APFDC up to December, 2022 are shown in Table 5.20 and achievements are shown in Table 5.21

Table 5.20 Plantations raised by APFDC up to December, 2022

Sl.no	Species	Area (ha.)
1	Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	2610
2	Eucalyptus (Clonal)	33560
3	Bamboo	2384
4	Cashew	5664
5	Coffee	4010
6	Teak	956
7	Medicinal plants	327
8	Casuarina, Pines and other Misc. species	225
	Total	**49736**

Table 5.21 Achievements under APFDC

Sl no.	Activity	Target	Achievements
1	Raising plantations-ha	210	211.95
2	Harvesting of Eucalyptus pulpwood –mt.	2,32,840	1,74,235@
3	Harvesting of Long Bamboo – no.	11,88,200	7,33,467@
4	Harvesting of Bamboo Industrial Cuts –mt.	280.00	235.63@
5	Harvesting of Raw Coffee – mt.	230.00	182.30 @
6	Harvesting of Pepper- mt.	30.00	33.97

Plantation Activities

Eucalyptus Plantations: The APFDC has been raising Eucalyptus Clonal plantations.With 33560 Ha, it is the single largest grower among PSUs in India. There are proposals to raise another 1000-2000 Ha. in the next 3 to 4 years. Due to improved site preparation, use of quality planting material and management practices, optimum yields are obtained from the plantations.

Bamboo Plantations: Bamboo plantations are raised in an area of 2384 Ha. The Corporation is intending to expand the Bamboo plantations over an area of 100 Ha in the next 3 to 4 years to ensure more supply of raw material per annum to the Paper Industries besides raw material to the artisans.

Coffee Plantations:The Corporation is maintaining about 4,010 Ha of existing Coffee plantations in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts with intensive cultivation practices, by following scientific methods. These plantations are generating about 3.50 lakh man days of employment to the tribals all-round the year

Pepper Cultivation: APFDC has 1.80 lakh Pepper standards in its Coffee Estates in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts comprising of high yielding varieties like Panniyur-I, Purnima, Sreekara, Subhakara, Panchami, Panniyur-5. It is proposed to plant another 1.15 lakh standards with pepper in the next 5 years.

Cashew Plantations:The Corporation has got cashew plantations over an area of 5664 ha. along the coastal belt in Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore districts and in the inlands of East Godavari, West Godavari and Chittoor districts. Presently, the older plantations are being replanted with high yielding Cashew varieties using scion banks.

Eco-Tourism: APFDC has developed Rajeev Eco Park at Idupulapaya of YSR Kadapa district. Eco Tourism Centers at Muthayapalem near Suryalanka Beach and Ananthagiri near Araku are established with nature Education camps and other amenities.

Other Activities: The Corporation has diversified its activities with several schemes such as providing consultancy services in afforestation to the industries such as NTPC, HPCL etc., and supplying high quality Eucalyptus clones to the public and institutions. Acting as agent to the Govt, in carrying out the export of Red Sanders wood and also on Beedi leaf Trade.

Employment Generation: The Corporation is providing employment to the Tribals and to Srilanka repatriates almost round the year. The employment is provided to the land less and poor during regeneration and harvesting activities. About 9 lakh man-days of employment per annum are provided to the poor, Tribals and Sri Lanka repatriates/refugees.

Andhra Pradesh National Green Corps

The National Green Corps are conducting environmental awareness programmes to the rural people through eco club schools students organising Environmental Education Awareness &Training (EEAT) programme. During 2022-23(Upto December,22), National Corps conducted celebrated important Days various awareness programmes relating to environment etc in the schools in all district's in the state. 66,720 Students/teachers from 2,520 schools participated.

Sericulture

Sericulture is an agro-based activity. The major activities of Sericulture comprise cultivation of Mulberry as food plant to feed the silkworms which spin silk cocoons. These cocoons are reeled for unwinding the silk filament by processing and weaving to value added products such as Silk fabric and Silk garments. Sericulture provides livelihood opportunity to millions, owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative income at frequent intervals.

The very nature of this activity with its rural On-Farm sector involves raising of Mulberry garden, rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and marketing in the Government Cocoon Markets. The Non-Farm sector involves Silk Reeling, twisting activities a Weaving of Silk yarn into Silk Fabric and with enormous potential for employment generation has attracted the attention of the planners and policy makers to recognize the Sericulture activity is among one of the most appropriate avenue for socio-economic development of largely Agrarian economy of India. Sericulture assures an average income of Rs.1,35,000/- per acre /annum.



Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh

In the state, Mulberry plantation is raised in an extent of 1,34,605 acres by 75005 farmers and 2000 hects of Tasar Silk plantation in tribal areas by 1660 tribal farmers.

Andhra Pradesh is the Second largest producer of Silk in India next to Karnataka. The State produces Mulberry and Tasar Silks. Mulberry is grown in all most all the districts in the state specifically in Sri Satya sai, Anantapuram, Chittoor,Annamayya, Prakasam, Kadapa and Kakinada districts. Mulberry Silk is most popular variety and derived from Multivoltine and Bivoltine varieties of silkworms. The farmers in the State are rearing both Multivoltine and Bivoltine varieties of Silkworms based on the climatic conditions prevailing around the year. The Sericulture Department is working with the following goals and to strengthen the Farming community through Sericulture activities.

Strategy:

The important strategy is encouraging Sericulture in the State which includes:

- Area expansion in Sericulture Potential (1250) RBKs through VSAs / VAAs / VHAs.
- Intensive Training to the farmers through RBKs.
- Dovetailing with MG-NREGS and APMIP.

- Creating demand for the Cocoons through establishment of Multi-End Reeling Units (MERUs)
- Establishment of Automatic Reeling Machines (ARMs) under Private sector.
- Integration of Reeling and twisting activities to increase profit margin to the entrepreneurs in production of Raw Silk to meet indigenous demand.
- Implementation of e-marketing in cocoon transactions at Government Cocoon Markets.

The Current Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2022-23 is shown in Table 5.22

Table 5.22 Present Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2022-23 up to December-2022

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Present Status up to December - 2022
1	2	3	4
1	Mulberry Plantation	Acres	1,34,605
2	Sericulture farmers	Nos.	75,005
3	Mulberry Cocoon Production	MTs	50,332
4	Raw Silk Production	MTs	6,901
5	Productivity	Kgs/100 Dfls	76
6	Tasar Cocoon Production	In Lakh Nos	15.18
7	Automatic Reeling Machines Established (ARM)	No. of ends/units	5400 ends - (9) units
8	GVA Realized	Rs. in Crores	897.669

- Mulberry Plantation: An area of 7775 Acres has been newly brought under Mulberry cultivation during the year 2022-23.The total Mulberry extent in the State is 1,34,605 Acres.
- Bivoltine Cocoon Production: 9281.24 MTs International Quality Bivoltine cocoons produced during the year 2022-23.
- Bivoltine Raw Silk Production: 1427.88 MTs of 2A & above Grade Raw Silk produced in the State during the year 2022-23.
- 50,332 M.Ts of Reeling Cocoons (BV +CB) were produced by the Sericulture farmers in the State upto December,2022.
- 450 new Silkworm Rearing Sheds have been grounded during 2022-23 extending Sericulture activity in the State.
- Under State Development Schemes, sanctions were obtained for Rs.12.40 Crores for 2022-23.
- Sericulture activity is providing employment to 13,73,785 persons in rural areas in A.P.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is implemented under convergence activities for 1500 acres Mulberry plantations and 500 new silk worm rearing sheds with NREGS share of Rs. 2445 Lakh is under process for the year 2022-23.
- Tasar Cocoon Production : 15.18 Lakh Tasar reeling Cocoons were produced by the Tribal farmers in the sub- plan areas of erstwhile East Godavari, (Alluri Sitaramaraju) district and earned income of Rs.53.13 lakh during the year 2022-23.

The District wise achievements under Sericulture are given in Annexure 5.27

Schemes being implemented

Different schemes including State Development Schemes (SDS), Centrally Sponsored Schemes like SILK SAMAGRA, Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Convergence schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MG-NREG) programme are being implemented. The Pattern of Assistance shown in Table 5.23

Table 5.23 The Pattern of Assistance

Category	Govt. Assistance	Beneficiary Contribution
General	75%	25%
SCSP	90%	10%
TSP	90%	10%

Innovates of Sericulture Practices

a) Supply of 100% Chawkie worms to farmers: Through Chawkie Rearing technology farmer can get good, uniformly grown, healthy silkworms and the duration of the silkworm crop with the farmer's level is 17 to 18 days only which impacts the qualitative and quantitative cocoon yield.

b) Installation of Turbo Ventilators & Cooling systems in the Rearing Sheds for maintenance of required temperature and humidity during Silkworm Rearing

for production of Cocoons in qualitative and quantitative.

c) Adopting shoot rearing system, a farmer can save time and reduce 40% labour requirement during late age silkworm rearing. Mulberry leaf is also saved up to 15-20% in shoot rearing method. This technology is widely adopted by the farmers.

d) Tree Mulberry Plantation to overcome drought / less irrigated conditions

E-Governance Initiatives

- Benefits to farmers / silk reelers are being transferred on DBT mode through the CFMS / PFMS systems.
- e-marketing for transactions of cocoons.

Implementation of e–marketing system in Cocoon Markets

- E-marketing system is a Global platform for the Cocoon transactions. Andhra Pradesh is the 2nd State next to Karnataka in introducing e-marketing.
- For supporting the farmers / benefitting the farmers, e-marketing for transactions of cocoons is being implemented (8) Government Cocoon Markets which function throughout the year.
- Auction procedures transparent. Competitive and higher price assured to farmers with equal opportunity to all Silk Reelers (Buyers).

Sericulture Development through R.B.KS: All VSAs of R.B.Ks are involved in expansion of Mulberry area. RBK is the Platform for Technology dissemination to Farmers.

Dr.YSR Pattubadi programmes are being organized by the Department Officers with progressive Sericulture farmers at RBKs. Technical Service Centre (TSC) Staff are organizing Demonstrations and Farmers Meets on innovative technologies.



Non Farm Activities

Private Sector: Silk Reeling Units of different types of are functioning for producing the Raw Silk in Andhra Pradesh. 239 Charka units, 362 multi-End Reeling Units 9 automatic Reeling Units,281 Twisting Units,128 Tasar silk reeling units (Buniyad machines) and 105Tasar Silk Spinning units.

Silk Fabric producing clusters in Andhra Pradesh is Dharmavaram, Mudireddipalli (Anantapuramu dist.), Uppada, Peddapuram (E.Godavari dist.), and Neerugattuvaripalli (Chittoor dist.) Silk Sarees are Traditional Heritage of Andhra Pradesh.

Tasar Culture in Andhra Pradesh

Tasar culture is Forest based industry reared in the Forest where the Nalla Maddi and Thella Maddi trees(Terminalia arjuna& Terminalia tomentosa) in erstwhile East Godavari District and ASR district. Reared in 2,000 Ha of Forest area by 1,660 tribal farmers in (45) villages of Chinturu, Kunavaram Mandals in erstwhile East Godavari district, and in ASR district. In a year three Crops can be reared and get 40.00 lakh nos of Tasar Cocoons with an annual income of Rs.30,000/- to Rs.40,000/- per Tribal family. Tasar cocoons are converted into Tasarsilk through "Buniyad reeling machines" & Spinning machines.128 Buniyad and 105 of spinning units are functioning in Chinturu and Kunavaram Mandals of East Godavari district.

Action Plan for the year - 2023-24

- Proposed to cover 15,000 acres of Mulberry plantations, to produce 77,950 M.Ts of Cocoon (CB+BV), 10,685 M.Ts of Raw Silk (CB+BV) and 45.00Lakh Nos of Tasar Cocoon during the year 2023-24.

Research and Development: Coordination with Research Institute (APSSRDI), Hindupur

Andhra Pradesh State Sericulture Research and Development Institute (APSSRDI), Hindupur in Ananthapuramu district has focused at a significant mandate of developing silkworm breeds / hybrids suitable to varied abiotic and biotic stresses in Andhra Pradesh with the primary objective of evolving new races, suitable for prevailing climatic conditions of the

state and capable of producing International Grade Cocoons / Silk.

- Seed farmers are educated on the quality of feed (Mulberry leaf) and its influence on the breed (Cocoon Races) which in turn leads to healthy seed (Eggs).
- Joint Seed Crop Supervision with Scientist in Seed Areas.
- Disease Monitoring by testing seed crop at Regular intervals with Scientists of APSSRDI.
- Awareness meetings are organized in seed areas of Madanapalli &Madakasira for quality seed cocoon production.
- Training programmes are conducted to the private CRC Entrepreneurs, Farmers, practical training to the Students from Educational Institutions with Sericulture Vocational course and Departmental Staff at APSSRDI.

Critical Gaps Identified in Implementation of Schemes

- High initial investment for establishment of Mulberry garden and silkworm Rearing sheds.
- Health hazards in reeling Sector.
- Unit Costs are very low when compared to the actual expenditure incurred by the farmer.
- Exemption of GST on silk machinery.

Sericulture handicrafts made with COCOONS:

- The Department has also encourage rural women by training for preparation of HandiCrafts such as Garlands, Bouquet's , Flower pots etc.., through Sri PadmavathiMahila University , Tirupathi under IOT project.



Agricultural Marketing

Marketing is a key link in the supply chain. Markets functioning effectively are essential for driving up the growth in the agriculture sector and for generating employment and economic prosperity in rural areas. Agricultural marketing infrastructure plays a pivotal role in fostering and sustaining the tempo of rural economic development and is critical for better performance of the agriculture sector as a whole. Effective marketing infrastructure is essential for cost effective marketing to minimize post-harvest losses.

It is envisaged that large investments are required for development of post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure nearer to the farmers' field. With rapidly changing production- consumption trends, the requirement of cold storages in markets has increased manifold more so in case of perishable commodities. Successful marketing requires learning new skills, new techniques and new ways for obtaining market price information.

There are 1052 godowns with capacity to store 9,65,492 MTs are existing in the state, of which 612 godowns with a storage capacity of 5,39,425 MTs are under utilization. The District wise godowns in Agriculture Marketing Committees is shown in the Annexure 5.28

The Agricultural Marketing department under takes various activities such as regulation of trade in market yards, management of markets, facilitation for procurement operations under Minimum Support Price (MSP), providing loans to the farmers under Rythu BandhuPathakam, Market Intervention, Management of Rythu Bazars etc..

The Market Committees have collected Market Fee of Rs.391.69 crores during 2022-23 (upto Dec, 2022). The district wise Market Fee collected are given the Annexure. 5.29

e-National Agriculture Market

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is an electronic common platform promoted by Government of India to integrate all primary markets across the country for online participation in agricultural trade for assuring true price to the produce of the farmers.

The objective is to link local farmer to National trade, free the farmer from the clutches of middlemen & offer the best price. e-NAM is implemented in 33 Markets in the State. Major traded commodities in e-NAM markets are Dry Chillies, Cotton, Turmeric, Lemon, Onion, Tomato, Ground nut, Castor seed, Ajwain and Fruits & Vegetables.

Achievements

- During 2022-23 upto December under e-NAM, 5,237 farmers registered, 68 unified Licenses Issued, 87 Traders & Commission agents and 33 FPOs registered in the state.
- 7.89 Lakh MT quantity with a trade value of Rs.6202.9 Crores traded in e-NAM.
- Assaying labs established in 16 Market Yards in Model Market Yards/ e-NAM markets in the State. 1,72,651 lots were assayed.
- Total online payment done is Rs.16.13 Crore for 28,255 Qtls. of the commodity .
- 10 mandis have participated in Inter-Mandi trade; a total volume of 1282.5 MT of commodity worth Rs 9.58 Cr has been added on e-NAM platform.

Initiatives taken under eNAM

- **Unified Licence System :** To encourage the inter-mandi and inter-state trade on e- NAM, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have made provision to issue Unified Single Trading license system.
- **Assaying Labs :** Assaying labs have been set up assaying labs in all e-NAM AMCs. and empanelled reputed organization Staragri for authenticity of assaying results. Assaying equipment's are being integrated with e-NAM portal whereby assaying results are automatically displayed on e-NAM portal. Assaying equipment's of Guntur, Kurnool & Piduguralla (AP) have been integrated to e-NAM.
- **Integrated Weighing Machines:** eNAM integrated weighing machines are installed in the markets, which will transfer weighing data directly to the eNAM platform, removing possibility of manual error or manipulation.
- **Incentives to traders:** Exemption of Market Fee @ Rs 0.25 % and collecting only Rs.0.75%, if trader undertake market transactions from end to end trading process under e-NAM.
- **Manpower and Internet facility** : Deployed sufficient manpower, computers and internet connection in all APMCs to handle day to day e-NAM operations.
- **Price Display Boards :** Price Display Boards, CCTV Cameras, Announcement systems are installed in all markets for information dissemination. Commodity wise Min, Modal and Maximum information is displayed in boards to aware farmers about latest price .
- **Farmer Training Centers (FTC) :** Dedicated FTC set ups, with audio-video equipment is placed in all eNAM markets
- **Direct Purchase Platform (DPP) :** Enabled Direct Purchase Platforms in the market yards . Department established DPPs in the market yards to free the farmer from the clutches of Commission Agents from the market yard , where he can sell their Agri Produce directly to the purchaser through e-NAM.
- **Bio-Digesters:** Bio-Digesters are set-up and functioning and in all e-NAM, to convert the waste into useful compost under Cleaning, grading and packing facility provided by GOI
- e-NAM Training and Awareness programs in Villages: To motivate the farmers and make them understand in a simple way, department came up with an innovative idea by conducting kalajatha (Folk artists)program conducted in 545 villages.This has created a great impact amongst the farmers.

Rythu Bazars

Rythu Bazars were established in the year 1999 with an objective of direct sale of vegetables by the farmers without intermediaries and to provide quality / farm fresh vegetables to the consumers at reasonable prices.

100 Rythu Bazars are functioning in the state. 51 Rythu Bazars construction is under progress with a worth of Rs.49.60 Crores. 3 Ryhtu Bazars in Vijayawada were

completed for opening. 42 Ryhtu Bazars are face lifted with a value of Rs.401.42 lakhs in the state for the year 2022.

Procurement operations

The Marketing Department have intervened in procurement operations when the prices of the perishable goods are too hike or too low through CEO, Rythu Bazars for stabilization of prices in open market in the interest of the farmers and consumers. During 2022-23, Procured 5317.40 MTs of Tamato worth Rs.2.59 crores from farmers.

e- Farmarket

AP is the first state in the country to establish an e marketing platform called 'e Farmarket' to connect the farmers of AP to the traders in the country. e Farmarket platform will provide the end-to-end solutions for Buyers and Sellers of agriculture and horticulture produce traded in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

APFEVCL (Andhra Pradesh Farmers E-Vikraya Corporation Limited) is registered as SPV for the purpose of implementing efarmarket project in the month June 2021. e Farmarket Mobile application is customized with business process.

Total trade progress through e Farmarket application with number of 2932 traders and 3471 farmers are benefited for the financial year 2022-23 i.e., upto December-2022. The total transaction is worth of Rs. 45.93 crores.

Multi Purpose Facilitation Centres (MPFCs)

Multi Purpose Facilitation Centres (MPFCs) are established for development of Agriculture Infrastructure Facility at each RBK centre. In phase-I, 1134 number of godowns, drying platforms and other infrastructure are under constructions for an amount of Rs.736.03 crores.

Implementation of Schemes

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a historical decision of establishment of Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) of Rs.3000 Crores, aimed to provide market intervention to those farmers for the crops which are sold below the MSP and to provide market intervention to those crops which do not have MSP but are selling much below the normal price.

For the first time in the country, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced MSP for crops significantly grown in Andhra Pradesh and for which GOI has not announced. The Department has intervened in two phases.

During the 2022-23, the Government provide minimum support price to the farmers for crops significantly grown in Andhra Pradesh and for which GOI has not announced ; Chillies– Rs.7000 per quintal, Turmeric- Rs.6850 per quintal, Onion- Rs.770 per quintal, Minor Millets- Rs.2500 per quintal, Banana- Rs.800 per quintal, Sweet Orange –Rs.1400 per quintal.

AP is the only state in the country which collects farm prices from each RBK on a daily basis through App (CM APP). It stands for Continuous Monitoring of Agricultural Price and Procurement. This app is developed for providing end to end solutions, from taking daily price alerts from each RBK to undertaking procurement wherever necessary.

The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.300 crores under price stabilization fund in three quarters and the Department has released the same amount to the AP Markfed towards procurement of agricultural produce for the year 2022-23 .

Action Plan for the Year 2023-24

- **e- Farmarket:** Plan Year 1: It is planned to achieve revised GTV of 500 Crs in the first year after launch by on-boarding 10,200 traders and 50,000 + farmers in our platform.
- **Multi Purpose Facilitation Centres (MPFCs):** In Phase-II, 1238 number of godowns, drying platforms and other infrastructure to be constructed for an amount of Rs.852.44 crores.


CHAPTER
6
INDUSTRIES

Industries

Andhra Pradesh is committed to industrialization and to create jobs for the youth. Despite being predominantly agrarian, the government in the recent past has undertaken structural reforms in the state to accelerate industrialization by creating a good ecosystem for investments. Through its Industrial Policy (2020-23), the state has put in place various initiatives for developing different segments like Agro and Food processing, Biotechnology, Bulk drugs and Pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, Textile, Automotive and Auto components and Tourism and thereby create opportunities for entrepreneurs and generate employment.

Manufacturing sector, accounting for about 11% of the GSDP, remains the high focus area in the state. Post State bifurcation, the MSME profile of the State has changed significantly towards capital intensive industry. The government has identified competitive MSMEs as a central theme for developing the MSME sector and to make MSMEs a central part in the global value chain and becoming the flag bearer of Brand Andhra Pradesh.

The Government is planning to lay emphasis on the manufacturing sector duly identifying value creation and enhancement opportunities, making the Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) and Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor as viable options to promote growth and enhance the employment avenues. The government is determined to pursue relentlessly with the Government of India in regard to Special Category Status (SCS) for Andhra Pradesh, as this will not only attract better industrial incentives but also create additional job opportunities.

District Industries Centres

District Industries Centres were established to serve as nodal agencies in the district to assist entrepreneurs for establishment of Industries. These centres provide all required approvals / clearances for setting up Industries under a Single Window. The District Industries Centres

Global Investor's Summit, 2023

- Government of Andhra Pradesh has successfully organized Global Investor's Summit at Visakhapatnam on 3rd-4th March 2023. The International congregation has highlighted the best efforts of the government to attract the investors. The two-day event demonstrated not only the credibility of the government by national/international investors across the globe but the faith reposed in the State leadership. The unassuming and unanticipated response of the investors from 25 Countries and from 30 Corporate giants participated in the summit which included several International/ International business tycoons.
- In all, 378 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed during the Summit with a total commitment of Rs.13.42 lakh crore and generation of over 6 lakh jobs across 16 key sectors. A significant investment commitment was in the area of renewable energy sector with a commitment of Rs. 9,57,112 crore and with a potential employment generation to 1.80 lakh persons. The other major promising sectors include Petro-chemicals, ITE&S, Mining Industries and others.
- Leading the list of investments in Andhra Pradesh was a pack of renewable energy companies. NASDAQ-listed ReNew led the way with an investment of Rs. 97,500 crore towards setting up green energy projects in the state, thus Andhra Pradesh will account for ReNew's largest-ever investment in a single state.Other renewable energy companies like Indosol and Greenko announced investments of Rs. 76,033 crore and Rs .47,500 crore, respectively.
- The government is committed to capitalize on the natural and human resources available in the State and making the city of Visakhapatnam as industrial hub of the State. The advantage that Andhra Pradesh is showcasing at the Global Investors Summit is its 974-km coastline – the second longest in the country.With six existing ports and four more under construction, six operating airports,Andhra Pradesh state enjoys 3 Industrial Corridors passing through it out of the 11 total in the country speaks conduciveness for setting up big ticket industries.

are implementing agencies of Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, besides maintaining effective liaison with various financial institutions in arranging required credit facilities. The information pertaining to Industrial development of districts is maintained in these centres. All MSME claims are now sanctioned at district level as compared to only claims of micro enterprises earlier.

Industrial Development Policy 2020-23

The Andhra Pradesh Government have introduced the AP Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2020-2023 identifying 10 thrust areas to propel economic growth, with manufacturing as the high priority sector that would create large scale employment. The Government has identified industrial zoning as a key focus area to ensure planned industrial development and provide a risk-free, investment-friendly environment for setting up and operating industries in the state with minimal impact on the environment."De-risking the investments is the cornerstone of the new industrial policy.

'YSR AP One'- a one-stop resource and support centre for industries

Government introducing 'YSR AP One', a multi-faceted business enablement centre which acts as a one- stop resource and support centre for industries. 'YSR AP One' would provide handholding support (to investors) during pre establishment and setup of industrial units. Under the new policy, the major incentive a prospective investor gets, is reimbursement of State Goods and Services Tax for five years (capped to Fixed Capital Investment) for medium, large and mega industries linked to employment creation. The current lease and buy models for land allotment are being replaced with a composite lease + buy model, where an industrialist gets to purchase the land after successfully running the unit for 10 years.

The Thrust areas under the New Industrial Policy are Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology, Textiles, Electronics, Footwear and Leather, Toys and Furniture, Petrochemicals, Aerospace and Defense, Automobiles and Components, Machinery, Precision Equipment and Mineral-based Industries.

As a part of facilitation through e-Governance, sanctions of industrial incentives pertaining to industries department are processed through online submission of applications. Special emphasis is given for establishment and enhancing production capacities of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises with huge employment potential.

Ease of Doing Business & Single Window Mechanism

Andhra Pradesh is one State in India to take up the initiative in bringing A.P. Single Window Clearances system under e-Biz project of National e-Governance plan of Government of India. This provides efficient, convenient, transparent and integrated electronic services to investors and industrialists. Special emphasis is given for establishment and improves production capacities of MSMEs with huge employment potential.

In order to create hassle-free environment for the investors, Government of Andhra Pradesh is effectively implementing Single Window Act and arranging various industrial clearances within the set timeframe period through Single Desk Portal (SDP). The Single Desk Policy aims to create an eco system that provides all clearances required to setup industry within 21 working days. The main focus for attracting investments is the strategy of "Ease of doing Business".

1. Andhra Pradesh is categorized as 'Top Achiever" in Ease of Doing Business under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) released by DPIIT, Govt. of India for thear 2020-21.
2. Industrial growth is a key agenda for this government and many reforms under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) of DPIIT, Government of India have been introduced to facilitate setting up of business in the state. The frame work mainly focuses simplification of processes, online enablement, Single Window System and timely delivery of services.
3. In the Year 2022, GoAP has successfully implemented all the 352 recommendations (261 reforms relating to Business 91 reforms relating to Citizens) under the Business Reform Action Plan-2022. The evaluation will be based only on 100% feedback.
4. Achievements under BRAP 2022 : 73 additional services are notified under The AP Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act. 5 new services under EoDB have been added to the AP Single Desk

Portal taking the total services to 93 (under one roof) and 11 new services under Ease of Living have been added to the AP SEVA during the year 2022-23.

Single Desk Portal

Single Desk Portal (SDP) to serve as a one-stop shop for all investor needs. It is an Investor-centric online system to ensure convenient access to information and time-bound regulatory clearances. This eliminates the need to physically interact with regulatory authorities by providing for online filing and tracking of applications. It also allows payments to be made electronically to obtain timely approvals online and download of the final signed approval certificate online.

- Since inception, portal has received more than 78261 applications for clearances out of which 75693 have been already approved. From April 2022 to December 2022, 99.30% of applications are approved .
- 421 Large and Mega Industries have filed their proposals with the State Nodal Agency during 2021-22 for 718 clearances / approvals from various departments. 685 cases were given clearances / approvals. 4711 MSMEs have filed proposals with the District Level Nodal Agency for 7421 clearances/ approvals from various Departments,7236 cases were given clearances/ approvals.
- Integration with the National Single Window System (NSWS) : Single Desk Portal has been integrated with NSWS to enable users to obtain central services such as Company Registration, Tax Registration, Mining, Food, Drug, Petroleum, Explosives etc. along with SDP services. So far 129 SDP services were integrated with NSWS.

Large & Mega Projects

The State is seeing a sustained interest from global and domestic investors. Government is offering various incentive policies as APIDP 2020-23, YSR Jagananna Mega Industrial Hub policy, YSR EMC policy and AP Renewable Energy promotion policies etc. to attract major investments through establishment of Mega projects.

The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, is sanctioning tailor-made incentives to new Mega projects, on case to case basis

The Government is organizing Global Investor Summit 2023 from 3rd to 4th March 2023 at Visakhapatnam to position state as Best-in class investment destination, to showcase the State's business friendly policies, duly focusing on the thrust sectors such as EV & Renewable, Bulk Drug & Pharma, Medtech, Agro & Food Processing, Auto & Auto components, IT & Electronics, Textile & Apparel, Chemical & Petro chemicals, Health care, Education & skilling etc.

Since June 2019 to December 2022, the investment inflow has been robust, with establishment of 109 Large and Mega Industries with an investment of INR 54,236.53 Crore and created employment opportunities to 71,856 people. The Major units commenced production are ATC Tires, Apollo Tyres, Ramco Cements, KIA Motors, Hero Motors etc.

During 2021-22, 25 Large and Mega projects commenced production with an investment of INR 5,926.37 Crore and provided employment to 8,235 persons.

During 2022-23, up to December 2022, 13 Large and Mega projects commenced production with an investment of INR 15,099.67 Crore and provided employment to 12,490 persons. The District wise details are given at Annexure. 6.1.

There are 89 projects under active implementation with total investment of INR 2,24,498.79 Crore with a potential to create employment to 2,35,573 people.

Major projects like Indosol, Adani, JSW Steel, Saint Gobain, Lyfius Pharma, KRIBHCO, Century Panels, Intelligent SEZ (Apache group) are under active Implementation.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs contribute to approximately 8% of the Country's GDP, 45% of the manufacturing output and 40% of exports. MSMEs provide the largest share of employment after

agriculture and hence, the development of MSME sector can contribute enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

The MSME sector in Andhra Pradesh, identified as a catalyst for job creation and balanced regional development, manufactures a variety of products with a high concentration of Micro and Small units belonging to the Sectors of food, mineral and building materials, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fabricated materials, trading and service sector.

The MSME Policy, 2020-23 provides a holistic framework for sustainable development of MSMEs in the State and make them globally competitive. The policy offers incentives, infrastructure development, technology up-gradation, skill development and marketing support, simplification, administrative reforms and rehabilitation of sick industries in the State.

During the year 2022-23 (upto 9th Jan 2023), 55761 MSME were established with an investment of Rs.13360.15 crores and provided employment to 2,27,027 persons. The District wise details are given as Annexure. 6.2.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a Central Sector Scheme funded by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The scheme is implemented by KVIC in association with KVIBs and State Governments through District Industries Centres. The subsidy component under the scheme is placed at the disposal of participating banks by the KVIC with regard to targets that will be allocated to DICs. The scheme envisages 16.2% reservation for SCs, 6.6% for STs, 27% for OBCs, 5% for Minorities 1% for Ex-Servicemen, 3% for physically handicapped and 30% for Women (overall).

The objective of the PMEGP is to generate employment opportunities in rural and urban areas through self-employment ventures and to increase wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase the growth rate of Rural and Urban employment, Self Help groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefit under any other scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEG, Beneficiary's contribution is 10% of project cost for general categories and 5% for Special Categories (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER Hill and Border area etc.). Margin Money (rate of subsidy) for general categories is 15% in urban, 25 % in rural areas. For special categories, it is 25% in urban and 35% in rural areas and is 'one-time assistance' and Normal rate of interest shall be charged. Re-payment schedule ranges between 3 to 7 years.

Government issued orders clearly indicating the procedure to be followed by the respective implementing agencies and Banks on selection of applications as per the simplified procedure of PMEGP under the modified guidelines utilizing PMEGP Credit Scoring Criteria.

1533 projects were grounded during the year 2021-22, by distributing Rs.5859.96 Crs Margin Money (MM). In 2022-23 (as on 9th Jan 2023) 1071 projects have been grounded by distributing Rs.4299.44 crores Margin Money. The District wise progress details are given as Annexure. 6.3

Dr. Y.S.R Navodayam Scheme

The MSME sector contributes immensely for the economic development of the State and employment creation to the local youth who need lot of credit support from the Financial Institutions and also timely help in times of stress. RBI has decided to permit a One-Time Restructuring (OTR) of existing loans to MSMEs classified as 'standard' without a downgrade in the asset classification.

The government has decided to support and monitor the implementation of OTR of MSME loans scheme under an umbrella program "Dr Y.S.R Navodayam" which creates a new ecosystem for MSMEs ensuring that all the eligible MSME units are covered for One Time Restructuring of accounts up to 31-03-2020. The government provide support by reimbursing 50% (not exceeding Rs.2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs) per account) of the auditor's fee for preparation of Techno Economic Viability (TEV) report, wherever such report is applicable, for the cases restructured by the banks under OTR.

The OTR progress as on 30/09/2021 out of 8,30,276 eligible accounts for restructuring 22% accounts (1,78,919) are restructured..

Atmanirbhan Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package

To fight COVID-19 pandemic in India, Hon"ble Prime Minister of India on 12th May, 2020 announced Atmanirbhan Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package (Self Reliant India Mission) to revive the Indian Economy, to help farmers, migrant workers and to revive the industrial sector. There are certain relief measures under the package to be implemented through banks of which ECLG Scheme is one. Under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan Economic Package an amount of Rs.7265 Lakhs disbursed to 172658 beneficiaries as on 30-09-2022.

AP Micro, Small Medium Enterprises Facilitation Council

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, provides for constitution of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Council by State Governments in their State for redressal and recovery of amount due to delayed payments. APMSE Facilitation Council, a quasi-judicial body, provides impetus towards facilitating the payments to MSEs from their buyers.

Industrial Incentives

Any industrial undertaking and servicing enterprise / industry, other than those run departmentally by Government of India / State Government or having equity of State Government / GoI will be eligible to be termed as an Industrial Enterprise. An Industrial Enterprise which has been established in the State with new machinery and commenced commercial production on or after 01.04.2020 and before 31.03.2023 holding valid approvals from the concerned authorities is called a 'New enterprise'. Micro Industries, Small Industries, Medium Industries and Large Industries / Enterprises Mega Industrial Projects are industries wherein investments on plant and machinery is up to the limit as defined by the Government of India.

Categories of Industries

I. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME):

GoAP follows the MSME definition laid out by the Government of India as per the MSMED Act 2006 from time to time. The definition for Classification Criteria updated based on the notification released on 1st June 2020 is as follows

1. Micro Industries: Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.1 crore and Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 5 crores
2. Small Industries : Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.10 crore and Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 50 crores
3. Medium Enterprises : Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment Not more than Rs.50 crore and Annual Turnover: not more than Rs. 250 crores

II. Large Industrial Project: A large Project is a unit which has investment and turnover thresh holds more than the Medium enterprises as described in the MSMED Act,2006.

III. Mega Industrial Project - Projects with direct employment generation of 2,000 will be accorded a mega- industry status. The Government may extend tailor-made benefits to mega projects to suit particular investment requirements on case to case basis based on the gestation period, pioneering nature, vocational aspects, technology, project's importance to the state's industrial growth and its ability to generate large scale employment for people, overall economic impact or revenues for the state.

Promotion of Entrepreneurship among Special Categories

Government may extend the Special Industrial Incentives Package for Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe including women under "YSR Jagananna Badugu Vikasam", who intends to set up manufacturing, Service enterprises, under the Industrial Development Policy 2020-23.

A. Incentives for Micro and Small Enterprises

a. Reimbursement of 100% stamp duty and Transfer duty paid by the industry on purchase of land meant for Industrial use and Reimbursement of 100% stamp duty for lease of land /shed/buildings, mortgages and hypothecations

b. GoAP is committed to supply uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state

c. Fixed power cost reimbursement @ Rs. 1.00 per unit for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial Production

d. Reimbursement of 100% of net SGST accrued to state for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier

e. 15% Investment Subsidy on Fixed Capital Investment limited up to 20 lakh, whichever is lower. The subsidy will be released only after 3 years of continuous operation with at least 80% efficiency in all parameters i.e. employment, production etc.

f. Interest subsidy of 3% on the term loan taken for fixed capital investment by new Micro and Small enterprises for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

g. Reimbursement of 25% land conversion charges for Industrial use limited to 10 lakh.

h. Water and Power will be delivered to door-step of the industry, if it is located in the designated Industrial Park.

Incentives for SC and ST Entrepreneurs:

The Government, after conclusion of AP IDP Policy 2015-2020, introduced "YSR JAGANANNA BADUGU VIKASAM" under Industrial Development Policy 2020-2023 , a Special Industrial Incentives Package for Entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe including women

Under this policy, the Government offers the following additional benefits

The quantum of Investment subsidy for different categories and sectors of Manufacturing activity is 45% of the project maximum of Rs. 1.00 crore and service and transport sector is 45% of the project maximum of Rs.75.00 lakhs.

- Reimbursement of 100% of net SGST for Micro and small, accrued to state for a period of 5 years from the DCP 75 % Medium enterprises for 7 years and 50 % Large enterprises for 7 years both Manufacturing and Service Sector or up to realization of 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is earlier.
- 100% of the cost incurred for Quality Certification / Patent registration limited to Rs.3.0 Lakh for MSEs.
- 25% of Machinery cost as Seed Capital Assistance for first generation entrepreneur for establishing Micro units
- Delivery of Water and Power to door-step of the industry, if located in the designated Industrial Park.

Incentives for Medium Enterprises, Large and Mega Industries:

a. To supply uninterrupted 24x7 quality power to all industries operating in the state.

b. 100% Reimbursement of net SGST accrued to the State for 5 years or 100% fixed capital investment, whichever is lower, from the date of commencement of commercial production, linked to employment.

d. Reimbursement of SGST : 50% to <1000 Direct Employment generated, 75% above 1000 to 2000 Direct Employment generated and 100% to 2000 + Direct Employment generated.

Industrial incentives sanctioned to Industries during the year 2022-23:

During the Financial year 2022-23 (upto December 2022) the Industrial Incentives have been sanctioned for Rs. 141.43 crs for 902 MSME units in General category; Rs.55.83 crores 448 MSME units in OBC category; Rs. 250.21 crores for 3748 MSME units in SC category; Rs. 34.80 crores for 602 MSME units in ST category.The Industrial incentives were sanctioned to 104 Large and Mega Industries for an amount of Rs. 334.83 crores.

Industrial incentives released to Industries during 2022-23 (as on December 2022)

Government have provided an amount of Rs. 1025.35 crores in the budget for the year 2022-23 to meet the

industrial incentives to the eligible units, out of which an amount of Rs. 23.67 crs was released.

Skill Development

Development of skills as per industrial requirement is required to provide employment to local people in industries. Central and State Governments are implementing programmes to identify skill requirement and train people in required skills. The State Government proposed to establish Skill University & 25 World class multi-skill centers in 25 Parliamentary constituencies as **YSR Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDC)** in two phases.

The aim of the University and centers is to design courses as per demand and ensure 75% placements. The Skill University gives technical input, certification and prepare curriculum. MSDCs impart training and show employment to trained candidates. The department is conducting Industry Skill Gap analysis to identify skills required by Industries, availability of man power as required by industries and procedures for imparting training in required skills which is useful in providing employment to local people.

Government of A.P has enacted **"The Andhra Pradesh Employment of Local Candidates in the Industries / Factories Act, 2019"** for providing 75% jobs to local people. Under this Act, it is mandatory for existing and upcoming industries to provide 75% of jobs in their industry to local people.

Salient features of the Act

- To provide employment to 75% of the local candidates in industries/factories and to provide training to local eligible candidates where qualified/ suitable candidates are not available in the local area. Rules were issued to implement the Act.
- The District Level Nodal agency under the Chairmanship of District Collector shall assess the availability of skilled man power in industry / factory vis-à-vis on the requirement indicated.
- In the event of shortage of man power, a training and skill up-gradation plan shall be prepared by the nodal agency in consultation with the industry aligning the training calendar with the recruitment calendar of the industry so that sufficient skilled local man power is made available to the Industry/ Factory at the time of recruitment.

MSME Cluster Development Programme

Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. Clustering of units also enables providers of various services to them, including banks and credit agencies, to provide their services more economically, thus reducing costs and improving the availability of services for these enterprises.

Objectives

- To support sustainability and growth of MSEs by addressing common issues such as improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital etc;
- To build capacity of MSEs for common supportive action through formation of self-help groups, consortia, up gradation of associations, etc.,
- To create/ upgrade infrastructural facilities in the new / existing industrial areas / clusters of MSEs;
- To set up common facility centres (for testing, training centre, raw material depot, effluent treatment, complementing production processes, etc) and
- Promotion of green & sustainable manufacturing technology for the clusters so as to enable units switch to sustainable and green production processes and products.
- There are 18 ongoing projects of ID/CFC/FFC projects are under implementation with a total project of Rs.196.74 crores of which GoI share of Rs.153.46 crores and GOAP share of Rs.38.66 crores.
- The State Government have identified 52 new clusters @2 clusters per each district. DPRs for all these Clusters are under progress. So far 33 DPRs have been prepared and appraisal reports are under process at SIDBI / Nationalised Commercial Banks. All these 52 Cluster proposals will be

placed before SLSC meeting for recommending to National Project Approval Committee for sanction during the year 2022-23.

Government Land Allotment Policy

Government of A.P have issued "Uniform guidelines" with regard to Government land to be allotted for various purposes to different Government departments and private organizations both in terms of extent and rate. The A.P. Land Management Authority shall scrutinise the application / proposal and make their recommendation to the Government. The Government shall issue final orders on the application. For the year 2022-23 (Up to December 2022) 8 proposals were recommended to the Government to an extent of 292.82 acres.

Commerce and Export Promotion

Andhra Pradesh is a resource rich state with access to seaports, and thus has huge potential to promote exports from the State .Andhra Pradesh is one of the top five exporting states of India. It occupies a leading position among Indian states in production and export of marine products, agricultural commodities and textiles, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Organic and Inorganic Chemicals, Petroleum Products. The emphasis connects to the state's overall strategy of coast-led industrial development by utilizing its natural endowment of the longest coastline in India. AP has embarked on a fresh new long-term growth and development strategy with strong emphasis on 'globally competitive exports'. Further the state's strategic vision is on coast-led industrial development. Moreover, in the objective of coast-led economic development and Andhra's prominence as a major exporting state there is need for centrality of exports. The Sector wise Exports for last three years is Annexed at 6.4.

Government of AP have issued Andhra Pradesh Export Promotion Policy (APEX 2022-27) vide G.O.Ms.No.24 (Industries & Commerce (Programme-I) Dept. Dt. 17.05.2022 to establish Andhra Pradesh as a leading export hub in the country through development of world class logistics and export infrastructure, promotion of high quality product portfolio, enabling robust export oriented institutions and creating integrated export ecosystems from districts to ports.

District as Export Hubs

Export Hubs developed in districts to attract investment in the District to boost manufacturing and exports and provide ecosystem for Innovation/ use of Technology at district level to make the exporters competitive. It should also help reduce transaction cost for the exporter at various stages of export cycle in the District and generate employment. The focus on the Districts should also provide for wide and global reach of products and services platforms from the district through e-Commerce and Digital marketing.

Andhra Pradesh has a total of 26 districts and about 13 of them have been covered in the DEH initiative. State-wise/district-wise list of products identified under 'District as Export Hub' initiative, including products from various districts of Andhra Pradesh. The District wise Products having export potentiality is Annexed 6.5

Under the scheme District as Export Hubs, Govt. of India have identified 3 districts and products. viz., Visakhapatnam – Marine Products, Engineering works and Health Service,, East Godavari – Coir & Coir Products, Cashew and Nursery Plants and Guntur – Chillies, Turmeric and Cotton Yarn to implement the scheme in 1st phase.

National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ)

The Government of India (GoI) has announced a National Manufacturing Policy, 2011, with the objective to enhance the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. As per the Policy, "NIMZs was developed as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the art infrastructure and land use on the basis of zoning; clean and energy efficient technology; necessary social infrastructure; skill development facilities, etc." Government of AP proposed to develop NIMZs in Chittoor and Prakasam Districts for which In-principle approval was already accorded by GoI. APIIC engaged IIDC Limited (An IL&FS Group Company) for preparation of TEFS report cum development plan and final application and the same were submitted to Govt. for final approval.

Industrial Corridors

Government of Andhra Pradesh is working on implementation of the three industrial corridors. The major industrial corridor projects like Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC). These corridors will not only promote industries but also create substantial urban infrastructure and contribute for the overall economic development of the State.

The VCIC attracts about Rs.1,00,000 Crores additional investments and generates additional employment to the tune of 110 Lakh persons. The corridor contributes to 5% of national GDP and has potential to increase GDP in the Corridor by 6 times.

I. Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program

Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), part of East Coast Economic Corridor, is the first coastal economic corridor in the country. It is aligned with the golden quadrilateral and covers more than 800 km of the state of Andhra Pradesh's coastline. VCIC is poised to play a critical role in driving India's economy and to further integrate the Indian economy with the dynamic global production networks of East and South-East Asia. Greater connectivity and economic integration between South and South-East Asia is likely to contribute to significant benefits for both sub-regions and foster regional cooperation. The key objectives of VCIC are:

- Increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to state and national output
- Increase employment opportunities in formal sector
- Increase labour productivity & wages
- Promoting dynamic SMEs
- Integrating India and the VCIC region with the global production networks, particularly East and South-East Asia

In traditional framework, an economic corridor has three complementary components: (i.) a trade and transport corridor, (ii.) production clusters producing goods for both consumption in surrounding region and for global trade, and (iii.) urban centers along the corridor. VCIC corridor's long coastline and strategically located ports provide it with an opportunity to create multiple international gateways to connect India with vibrant



global production networks of Southeast and East Asia that forms the bedrock of global manufacturing today. The VCIC is proposed as a node centric development platform with five nodes: (i) Vishakhapatnam Node, (ii) Machilipatnam Node, (iii) Donakonda Node, (iv) Yerpedu – Srikalahasti Node and (v) Kopparthi of Kadapa Node. Some of the critical industrial sectors shortlisted for achieving the targeted outcomes are textiles, food processing, metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and automobiles.

As a part of the VCIC Development Program, several projects have been identified across various infrastructure sectors for debottlenecking and enhancing ease of doing business that would make VCIC more competitive in attracting industrial investments. Asian Development Bank is partnering with Government of Andhra Pradesh in developing the industrial corridor. The VCIC loan comprises: (i) a Policy-based loan to support policy reforms and institutional development in the state's industrial sector; and (ii) a Project loan for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam- Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). The Policy loan provides budgetary support to the GoAP to promote accelerated industrial development through policy, institutional, and governance reforms. The Project loan supports investments in both Internal and External infrastructure to the industrial clusters like internal roads, drains, street lighting, Plug & Play facilities, CETP, Internal Water Distribution systems and external connectivity to the high-ways, uninterrupted power etc..

The details of the Financing Plan agreed initially by the GOI, GoAP and ADB under VCIC Development Program is provided in the Table 6.1

Table 6.1 VCIC Development Program - Investment and Financing Plan

Source	Amount ($ Million) and Share (%)		
	Policy Loan	Project Loan	Total
Asian Development Bank	125.0 (100.0%)	500 (70.0%)	625 (74.4%)
Government of Andhra Pradesh	0 (0.0%)	215.0 (30.0%)	215.0 (25.6%)
Total	125 (100.0%)	715 (100.0%)	840 (100.0%)

Policy Based Loan:

Supports the Government in policy, institutional, and governance reforms to promote accelerated industrial development:

- Investment climate- 'Ease of doing Business'.
- Strengthening of institutional structures for corridor management
- Capacity building and skill development
- Policy reforms & investment promotion

Project Loan:

Supports investments in physical infrastructure in the selected nodes.

- Improvement of road connectivity projects
- Up-gradation of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure
- Augmentation of urban water supply infrastructure in corridor nodes
- Internal and common infrastructure for industrial parks

Department of Industries (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh) has established four Project Implementing Units – viz. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) and Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (AP Transco) and a Project Management Unit – Department of Industries (DoI) to effectively co-ordinate with ADB on the project preparedness activities and monitor the progress of VCIC DP.

The loan agreements of the Policy Based Loan and the Tranche-I of Multi-Tranche Financing Facility Loan were signed on 23rd February 2017 by the DEA, ADB and GoAP. Eight projects approved by ADB were contracted under Tranche-1 and around 65% of physical progress is achieved. Under Tranche-II loan, out of seven sub projects approved by the Government, four projects are awarded and work to commence in Q-1, 2023, and for the balance three subprojects, the procurement is in process. The Tranche-II loan negotiations are to be initiated in Q-1, 2023. Under Tranche-I of MFF Loan, USD 147 Mns have been disbursed by the ADB under Tranche-I.

Socio Economic Impact of the Projects:

Establishment of 1 MLD Common Effluent Treatment **Plant (CETP) at Naidupeta Industrial Cluster:**

The plant has been completed and commissioned to serve more than 70 existing industrial units and the future investments in and around Industrial Park, Naidupeta. The effluents generated from the industries are planned to be treated at a common Treatment Plant which will prevent the degradation of surface and ground water, soil to reduce the impacts on crops, insects, pests, animal and human lives. The CETP will have long-term socio-economic impacts through effective treatment processes and protection of public health and the environment. The establishment is aimed to allure capital investments in the vicinity of the project area.

Augmentation of utility services at Naidupeta Industrial Cluster:

The augmentation of utility services at the industrial parks aims to have a positive influence on people's livelihoods. This project enhances direct and indirect employment thereby reduces migration of the human resources which in turn will have many socio-economic impacts such as, improvement in literacy rate, growth of service sectors, improvement in transport, educational



Providing bulk water supply for industrial cluster at Naidupeta:

This sub-project envisages the drawl of water from the Telugu Ganga Canal and distribution to the existing industries and future investments in and around Naidupeta Industrial Cluster envisioned towards eradication of poverty by bringing more certainity and efficiency in productivity across eco-system of the Naidupeta Industrial Area.

112 MLD Bulk water supply to prioritized industrial clusters in southern Andhra Pradesh:

The sub-project is aimed to supply water to the industrial clusters of Krishnapatnam Node (CEZ, CBIC), Naidupeta, Yerpedu - Srikalahasti Cluster, IP Mambattu, Chinna-panduru and SRI City for various sectors such as automobile, textiles, chemical, pharmaceutical, food/ beverages and other miscellaneous. The project would benefit 64,617 acres of industrial area to meet 112 MLD water demand. The project would accelerate industrial development in the backward areas through savings in distribution, operation and maintenance costs of water which increases direct and indirect employment and enhances the socio-economic conditions of habitants of the sub-project area.



Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Visakhapatnam node:

After commissioning of 132/33kV substation at Kapuluppada and 220/132KV substations at Atchuta-puram and Chandanada, additional load growth of about 900 MW will be available for more than 1200 industries in Visakhapatnam Node. This augmentation of power improves the industrial productivity of the region and the facility of uninterrupted power supply is poised to attract new investments

Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Srikalahasthi-Yerpedu (Chittoor South) industrial node:

This sub-project is completed and commissioned which has improved; 1. The Voltage profile of Yerpedu Industrial Cluster with an additional load ofabout 100MW with establishment of 132/33kV sub-station at Yerpedu, 2. the Voltage profile of Rachagunneri

Industrial Clusterwith an additional load of about 400MW with establishment of 400/220/132KV sub-station at Rachgunneri and 3. the Voltage profile of Naidupeta Industrial Cluster with an additional load of about 300MW with establishment of 220/132KV sub-station at Naidupeta. This sub-project facilitates more than existing industries 700 industries and many more new investments in the project area. This augmentation of power improves the industrial productivity of the region and the facility of uninterrupted power supply is poised to attract new investments which improves direct and indirect employment to the region and enhances the socio-economic development of the population.



Widening and strengthening of Samarlakota-Rajanagaram Road:

The sub-project intends to widening and strengthening of 29KMs stretch of Samarlakota-Rajanagaram section of connectivity of Kakinada Port from the National Highway-16. The existing two-lane road is being widened to four-lane which passes through 13 villages. This sub-project envisioned to push forward the inclusive and sustainable economic growth through development of physical infrastructure. The development of this road creates a positive impact on the socio-economic status of the habitants of the villages through which it passes. It improves the physical connectivity, enhances the employment opportunities, helps in welfare improvement, catalyses the changes in agricultural and crop patterns, enhances the value of lands, provides impetus to shift of livelihood practices and paves more opportunities in non-farm sector employment.

Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 supply in GVMC area: The sub-project intends to supply 24X7 water supply to 48,000HHs in North-West Zone of Visakhapatnam by constructing 3 ELSRs, 3 GLSRs, one pump house, and laying 2.63KMs pumping main, 4.45KMs gravity main, 23.61KMs transmission main, 384.16KMs distribution network. Women, girls, and children from poor and vulnerable households would be immensely benefitted from continuous water supply. Water is an essential component to ensure equitable, sustainable and productive economies. 24 x 7 water supply establishes guaranteed food security, health and personal hygiene. This sub-project targets to achieve sustainable water management, sufficient water infrastructure and access to safe, reliable and affordable supply of water and adequate sanitation services which are key to improving the livelihood by expanding the local economies, creating decent job opportunities and maintaining a healthy and productive workforce. This sub-project is intended to prevent wastage of water, reduce household costs etc. The cloud-based SCADA system is estimated to reduce wastage of water from 40% to 10-15% leading to savings for Great Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), reduction of load on water bodies and tighter control over leakages or pilferage.



Establishment of 3 MW Solar Energy Park with floating panels on Meghadrigedda Reservoir:

This sub-project is completed and commissioned to promote climate resilient measures in Visakhapatnam city. It has major positive environmental and technical impacts for Visakhapatnam city and also globally. The solar park does not occupy any habitable and productive



areas and solar panels are deployed in the Meghadri-gedda water reservoir which reduced land-use issues. Also, it is saving water through mitigating evaporation and improving water security of the drinking water reservoir.

Watershed development and Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova catchment area: Another climate resilience initiative "Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova Lake" in Visakhapatnam city was completed in the year is improving the water storage capacity the catchment of the lake through flood control, conservation of soil and water, creation of green cover and ground water recharge.10,650 plants have been planted around Mudasarlova Lake that assists in carbon sequestration leading to lower carbon levels in the environment thus ensuring improved wellbeing. Number of awareness programs was conducted with women groups, youth and the community leaders on better solid waste disposal and sanitation



Procurement of e-Vehicles for solid waste management and passenger movement in GVMC: This sub-project envisages procurement of 65 number of e-vehicles for solid waste management of GVMC and 10 e-vehicles for passenger movement on the beach road. It intends to reduce GHG emissions by replacing the movement of motorized petrol and diesel vehicles on the beach road as well in Visakhapatnam City.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion program being implemented under VCIC Development Program:

To foster meaningful participation and to facilitate benefits to all social groups, a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) action plan and a Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) have been prepared and implemented specifying clear targets, responsibilities, and resource allocation. More than 22,000 people including 13,000 women participated in public consultations, workshops, seminars, focussed group discussions and campaigns to discuss on project designs, valuation of assets, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation, social and environmental issues, work schedules, worksite safety, female health and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, female security, road safety, women rights etc. More than 70 % women have participated in community orientation seminars, public meetings and gender sensitization programs conducted with the public in project areas.



Gender inclusive designing of industrial and roads projects:

The VCICDP include two industrial projects and one road project in Tranche-1. Gender-responsive design features for roads and industrial subprojects will include walking paths/service lanes, separate toilets for women, telephone help lines, adequate lighting, safety measures such as signage and demarcated road crossings, well-lit and safe public spaces, and industrial clusters. Stakeholder consultations were held for operation and maintenance arrangements for such facilities created to ensure their sustainability.

Gender sensitization of contractors and construction workers:

All the 10 contractors and construction workers of the program were oriented on providing opportunities for female workers, equal pay, prevention of sexual harassment at worksites, provision of worksite facilities, Building and Construction Workers Act, maintenance of core labour standards etc. 1276 workers including 258 female workers were oriented on gender aspects in 20 programs across the 11 projects. The programs impacted in providing worksite facilities including separate toilets, medical, crèche facilities, training and prevention of sexual harassment which enabled in increasing female workers from 5 % to 18 % in the project activities.

Orientation of factories in GoI and State provisions for female workers: All the factories in project area i.e., in Visakhapatnam and Chittoor nodes are informed about Government of India and State Government provisions for female factory workers. 120 factories were oriented during the year at Atchutapuram and Naidupeta industrial parks. The orientation programs helped to review and ensure implementation The women applicants in single desk portal to setup business are more than 18 % of the total applicants, women entrepreneurs who received incentives from the state government are 61.83 %.

Awareness programs for public, youth, women groups, construction workers:

Implementation of any large-scale industrial infrastructure project leads to influx of migrants, making awareness sessions on human trafficking, HIV/AIDs, communicable diseases, and road safety an imperative. Under various sub projects of VCICDP, several awareness programs were conducted with key project stakeholders with the active involvement of local bodies, NGOs, and Government Departments. More than 20,000 persons including 13,241 women participated in public consultations, awareness programs, workshops, seminars, and house campaigns.

Maintaining Core Labour Standards at Worksites:

A number of industrial and sector policies have been introduced under the VCICDP to stimulate industrial growth focusing on women. This includes steps such as enforcement of labour rights; creation of safe working environment through policies against sexual harassment and gender discrimination; equal pay for equal work for women and men; private and safe sex-segregated toilets, including running water, soap, and a private space to clean or dispose of used menstrual materials; and training on health and hygiene etc.



The expected impacts of VCIC on Socio Economic Development of A.P. by 2035:

- Manufacturing Sector Output in VCIC jurisdiction increased to INR 4.20Trillion (2015 Base Line Rs.1.10Trillion)
- Labour Productivity of Key Industries in VCIC jurisdiction increased to Rs.2.60 Millions per employee (2015 Base Line Rs.2.30 Millions per employee

- Share of women employed in Manufacturing Sector in VCIC jurisdiction increased to 33% (2015 Base Line 28%)
- 24-Hour Power Supply made available to 100% of Manufacturing Industries in VCIC jurisdiction.
- Capacity development through Skill Development Trainings to at least 25,000 women and others in VCIC jurisdiction.

II. Chennai Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

The CBIC proposes to address the infrastructure bottlenecks through a holistic approach while benefiting from the inherent strengths and competitiveness of each of the CBIC states. Accordingly, high impact/ market driven nodes are proposed to be developed, at strategic locations within the corridor to provide transparent and investment friendly facility regimes. These regions are proposed to be self-sustained nodes with world-class infrastructure, road and rail connectivity for freight movement to and from ports and logistics hubs, served by reliable power, quality social infrastructure, and provide a globally competitive environment conducive for setting up businesses. CBIC Region covers parts of three States, referred as CBIC states, (viz. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh). CBIC Region comprises of a combined population of about 47.5 Million constituting approximately 3.7% of total population of the country.

Current Status

- Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District has been selected for Development under Phase-I by DPIIT along with two nodes each in Tamilnadu and Karnataka states.
- An extent of 13,919.67 Acres is proposed for development under Krishnapatnam Node in two Blocks as follows

i. Krishnapatnam, SPSR Nellore District -- 12,315.81 Acres,

ii. Thatiparthi (V), Sri Kalahasti (M), Chittoor District) -- 1,603.86 acres.

Way Forward

Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) & State Support Agreement (SSA) executed on 29th November 2017 between NICDIT & APIIC.

- APIIC is the Nodal Authority, appointed by GoAP and responsible for procurement of land.
- Land is to be handover to SPV for development of Industrial Township
- Project specific SPV in the name of 'NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City' has been incorporated.
- Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) a company set up by GoI, is the Project Development and Knowledge Partner to the proposed node
- Process of obtaining Environmental Clearance was taken up by DMICDC.
- Detailed Engineering studies and preparation of DPR has been entrusted to the consultant's M/s CH2ML, by DMICDC. Preliminary Design Report is finalized
- An extent of 2,350.30 acres is proposed for development as Startup Area. Lands are to be taken over by paying compensation. The Central Government will be approving the proposal and making budgetary allocation for the development of Krishnapatnam Industrial Are (Node) in Nellore district.
- The Krishnapatnam node development commence soon with the Central Government approval. The Green field Industrial cities will be self sustained with world class infrastructure. Road and rail connectivity for freight movement to ports and logistic hubs along reliable power and quality social infrastructure in Krishnapatnam Node is expected to generate employment to around 98,000 people on completion of the First Phase.
- The Cabinet Committee of Economic affairs under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister approved the proposals of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIT)

for construction of various trunk infrastructure components.

- CBIC is one of the mega Infrastructure projects of Govt. of India which passes through Andhra Pradesh.

III. Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

The Hyderabad Bangaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC) will have an Influence Area spread across the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, connecting the central parts of the country with southern parts.Under HBIC, Orvakal node in Andhra Pradesh has been identified for development in initial phase admeasuring an area of 9,800 acres and project development activities are being initiated.

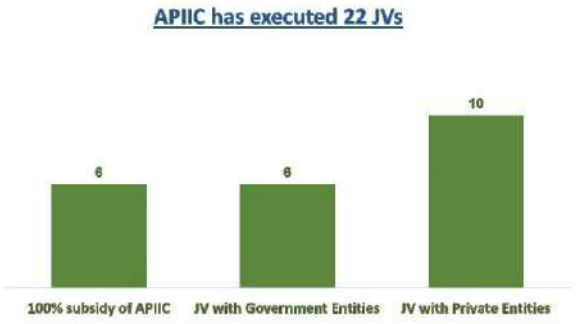
APIIC at a Glance

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC), an undertaking of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, is a premier organization in the state, mandated with the objective of providing industrial infrastructure through the development of industrial parks across the state. As part of the overall objective of growth of industries in Andhra Pradesh, APIIC intends to develop Industrial Clusters for pharmaceutical industries across the state. Industrial Estates across the state are mentioned in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Industrial Estates across the state

Industrial Estates across the state	
Industrial parks	245
Auto Nagars	28
Multi Product SEZs	3
IT SEZ	2
Growth centers	3
BULK	253
Total	534

APIIC also facilitates Provision of Infrastructure facilities in developed and existing layouts, Allotment of developed plots, Industrial Investment, Planning and Development of Projects and Promotion of Infrastructure Projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. APIIC has already taken the lead in developing SEZs across various districts in Andhra Pradesh. Details of SEZs are shown in below chart.



Industrial Land Allotments from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022

APIIC is the Nodal Agency for all Industrial Infrastructure Projects including IT, Biotech, Apparel Parks and SEZ in the State, its core functions include Acquisition/ Alienation of Government lands for Industrial Parks, Identification of sites for Industrial Areas and development of layouts. APIIC has allotted 1164 acre of Industrial Land to 602 units with an employment potential of 78,866 and proposed investment of Rs. 26,629 Crores. Further APIIC has a land bank of 46,532 acre for allotment.

New Initiatives

MSE – Cluster Development Programme: Under MSE-Cluster Development Program of Govt. of India, the following new Industrial Parks apart from Upgradation of existing industrial parks have been taken up in AP as shown in below Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Ongoing Projects under MSE-CDP Scheme

Sl.No.	Project Location	Gross extent (Acres)	Plotted area(Acres)	Project Cost INR Lakhs
1	Formation of internal roads including storm water drains in GC, Hindupur in Puttaparthy district	741.23	301.65	715.06
2	Upgradation of Industrial Park at Machilipatnam	47.72	29.21	817.44
3	Upgradation of Industrial Park at Guntur	131.45	67.56	691.97

Apart from the above 3 Projects, APIIC is planning to take up another 22 projects under MSE CDP Scheme with a tentative estimate value of Rs 316.51 crs in an extent of 998 Acs.

Mega Food Parks

Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India sanctioned for establishing a Mega Food Park at Mallavalli, Bapulapadu Mandal, Krishna District with an estimated cost of Rs. 112.97 Cr. and the projected Investment is Rs. 400 Cr. Govt of India released its 3rd installment of grant which cumulates to Rs. 43.55 crores up to 30.03.2020. All the infrastructure works at Central Processing Centre (CPC) are completed, trial run to be done and going to be operational very shortly. Primary Processing Centre at Peddapuram is completed.

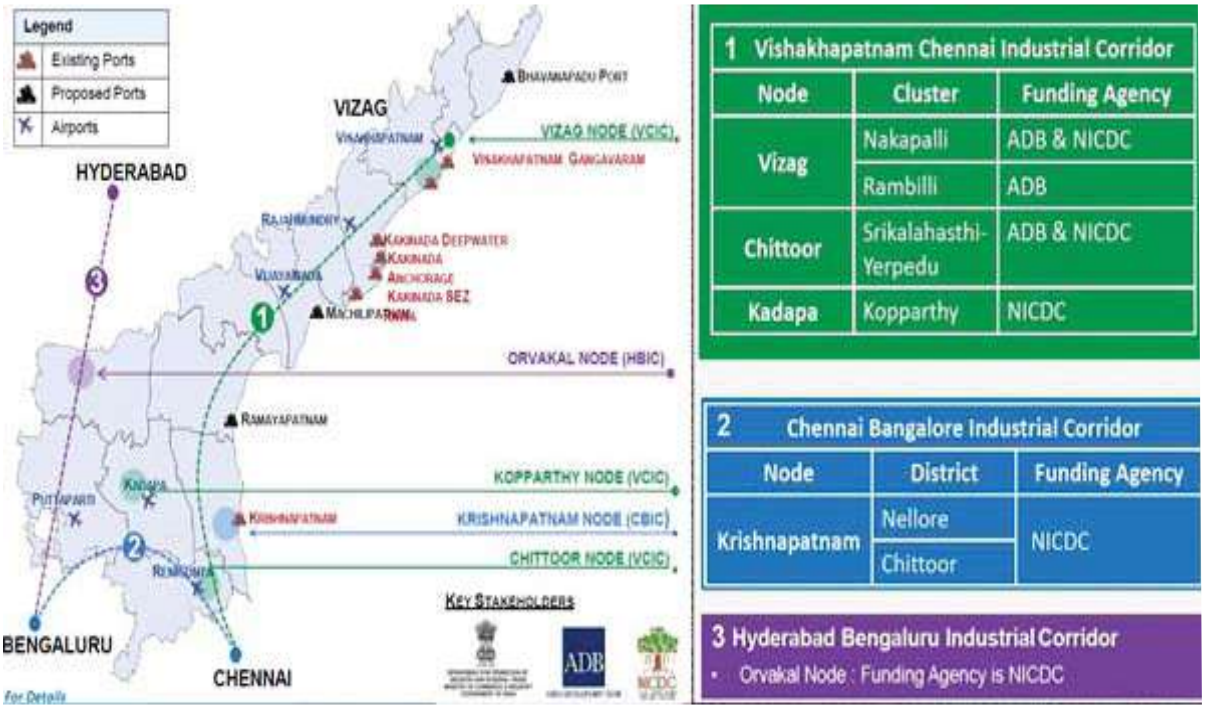
National Industrial Manufacturing Zone, Prakasam (NIMZ)

Over the years, various policy initiatives and economic reforms have made India one of the fastest growing economies in the world. However, the share of manufacturing sector in India's GDP has stagnated at 15-16% since 1980. Further, the Government of India has announced the National Manufacturing Policy, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 Million jobs. NIMZ, is envisaged to be developed as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the art infrastructure to provide a productive environment to persons transitioning from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Location: Pamur, Pamur (Mandal), Prakasam Dist

• Land	14,390 Acres
• Est. Project Cost	INR 7500 Cr.
• Grant received	INR 3.00 Cr.
• Projected Investment	INR 1,47,000 Cr.
• Projected Employment	3.12 Lakhs
• Projected Annual Export	INR 24,000 Cr.

Planned under Tranche – I in Startup area of 4149 Acs with an estimated investment of INR.25,000 Cr and employment of 1.44 Lakhs with a project cost of INR 3640 crs.



Industrial Corridors

Under the "National Industrial Corridor Development Programme" APIIC is developing industrial hubs under three industrial corridors: (1) Visakhapatnam – Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC); (2) Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), and (3) Hyderabad - Bangalore Industrial Corridor (HBIC). These corridors are being implemented with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) as well as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

- **Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)** hosts three industrial nodes at Vizag, Chittoor and Kopparthy. These are planned over an extent of ~33,000acre out of which 30% extent is presently being developed as 'Start-up' Area. Various industrial infrastructure projects with an estimated investment of ~INR 5,000 Cr have been envisaged in this corridor with ~INR 3,300 Cr loan from ADB under two tranches. Projects planned under Tranche-I, with an estimated investment of ~INR 2,300Cr,are being executed at full throttle and are at advanced stages of implementation, where some of the projects are targeted to achieve completion in the upcoming quarter.

  1. Vizag Node: Under this node, APIIC proposed to develop 2 clusters.
     A. Atchuthapuram-Rambilli Cluster: Development of major infrastructure and utility services in Start-up area of 396 acres with an estimated cost of Rs.149 crores.
     B. Nakkapalli Cluster: Development of major infrastructure and utility services in Start-up area of 1120 acres with an estimated cost of Rs.400 crores.
  2. Chittoor Node: Srikalahashi-Yerpedu Cluster: Development of major infrastructure and utility services in Startup area of 2700 acres with an estimated cost of Rs. 463 crores.
  3. Kopparty Node: Spread over an extent of 5,754 Acres. In phase-1, an extent of 2,595.78 acres is proposed to be developed with a project cost of INR 1,464.24 Cr. The project is being implemented with financial assistance from NICDIT.

- **Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC):** The Government of India has envisaged the development of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) along the proposed Corridor between Chennai, Bengaluru and Chitradurga covering a length of about 560Kms will have an influence area spread across the three- states - Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh hosts an industrial node at Krishnapatnam North node spread over an extent of 11095.8 acre. A start-up area of 2,500.4 acre is currently proposed to be developed with estimated cost of INR 2,139.44 Cr. The project is being implemented with financial assistance from NICDIT.
- **Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)** will have an Influence Area spread across the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, connecting the central parts of the country with southern parts. Orvakal node in Andhra Pradesh has been identified for development under HBIC. The Orvakal node has been approved by NICDIT and project development activities are being initiated to create an industrial node at Orvakal over an extent of 9,305 acres. Project estimate for INR 1614.30 Cr was submitted to NICDC for the development of Phase-1 in area of 2,621.15 Acres.

Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation

Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (APGIC) was incorporated on 2nd September, 2009 under the provisions of Companies Act as a State Government Company. The objectives of the corporation are: Exploration and Production Activities particularly in Krishna-Godavari Basin (KG Basin) and Make Andhra Pradesh a gas based economy.

APGIC participated in the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) VIII round bidding conducted by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons, Government of India in the year 2009. APGIC got four blocks out of the

participated five bids along with other consortium partners viz., ONGC, OIL, NTPC and BG. In the Upstream (exploration and production), Midstream (Service sector), Downstream (Distribution) activities of petroleum, Natural gas sector is playing the role of the facilitator which help in optimizing the utilization of the Gas in the State.

A decision was taken to form a Special Purpose Vehicle with APIIC and APGENCO as equity partners, holding equity in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. For expeditious development of (Mid-Stream) and (Down-Stream) Gas Infrastructure in the entire State, Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd (APGDC)- is a 100% Subsidiary of APGIC was incorporated in January 2011. The authorized share capital is Rs.100 Crores and paid up capital is Rs.55.44 Crores up to December, 2022.

NELP VIII Bidding (New Exploration Licensing Policy) - 2009

APGIC formed consortium with Exploration Majors ONGC, British Gas, OIC India and NTPC. The APGIC as a consortium member had participated in the NELP VIII bidding for the 5 blocks (1- deep water block, 4-Shallow Water block) and won 4-blocks (I.e. 1- deep water block, 3-Shallow Water block). APGIC contributed about Rs.30.16 Crores in the E&P activities towards its 10% equity commitment through cash calls. Payment due to ONGC towards Cash calls, interest and service tax & GST as per clause 7.6.1 of JOA Agreement is about Rs.393.13 Crores as on 31.12.2022

Activities of APGIC

A P Gas Infrastructure Corporation (APGIC) has incorporated a Company by name A.P Gas Distribution Corporation Ltd (APGDC) to undertake laying of Natural Gas pipelines, regional grids, KSPL, City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the State. APGIC contributed about Rs.20.43 Crores in the investment in APGDC.

Kakinada–Srikakulam Natural Gas Pipeline Project: APGDC has been authorized by PNGRB in Jul'14 to lay, build, operate and expand Kakinada – Srikakulam Natural Gas Pipeline (KSPL) Project. APGDC is executing KSPL Project in two Phases viz Phase-1(Kakinada – Visakhapatnam – 178 KM) and Phase-2 (Visakhapatnam – Srikakulam – 102 KM) at a total estimated investment of Rs.1071.00 Cr. (excluding IDC and Margin Money). Construction activities of KSPL (Phase-1) started from Nov'18. KSPL is part of National Gas Grid (NGG). KSPL connects the Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh with NGG and thereby ensures energy security of Industrial, Domestic and Transport Sectors in these three districts.

As far as downstream is concerned, APGDC was authorized by PNGRB, the regulator, to lay, build operate or expand City GAS network for East Godavari & West Godavari Districts. All the three projects are actively progressing ahead.

APGIC is also planning to undertake trading & Marketing of Gas Company by name Andhra Pradesh Gas Trading Corporation which is yet to be incorporated.

Benefits of APGIC & APGDC: Govt. of A.P can directly generate revenue to the extent of Rs.1000 Cr per year in the form of VAT/GST. Availability of LNG will boost Power Sector in the state and also industrial development. This Project will generate employment (direct / indirect) up to the tune of 1000. Usage of Gas will reduce pollution, improve environment and reduce greenhouse emissions.

Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)

The Annual Survey of Industries is the principal source of Industrial Statistics in the State. It provides Industrial statistical information to assess and evaluate the changes in the growth, composition and structure of organized manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage. The ASI conducted once in a year to collect the data from the Organized Manufacturing units registered under the section 2 m(i) [20 or more workers with the aid of power] & 2m(ii) [40 or more workers without aid of power] of the Factories Act, 1948 and units registered under Beedi and Cigar (condition of employment) Act, 1966.

The main objectives of Annual Survey of Industries are:

- Estimation of the contribution of manufacturing Industries as a whole and of each type of Industry to the State Income.

- Systematic study of the structure of the Industry as a whole and each type of Industry.
- Analysis of various factors influencing Industries in the State.
- Provision of comprehensive, factual and systematic basis for formulation of Policy.

The data for 16 principal characteristics based on Annual Survey of Industries from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (Provisional) is given in Annexure-6.6.

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a yardstick for measuring industrial growth. It includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during specific period as compared to the previous period. The IIP is estimated monthly for the Manufacturing, Mining & Quarrying and Electricity sectors. The main objective is to estimate the contribution of Industrial sector to the Gross State Domestic Product. IIP in the State is being compiled with base year 2011-12 for 23 industrial classifications at 2-digit level under manufacturing sector.

As per Quick estimates of IIP, the Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity sectors and General Index registered growth rate of -0.70%, 6.8%, 9.4% and 6.7% respectively during 2021-22 over 2020-21. The indices of IIP of State are given in Annexure 6.7

STATE LEVEL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

There are 116 State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the State. As per the working results of these SLPEs, the performance during the year 2022-23 is summarised hereunder as

Capital Employed

The Capital employed by all the SLPEs was Rs. 47,284 Crores. The top five SLPEs with the highest Capital Employed are APGENCO, APPDCL, APTIDCO, APSFC, Kakinada Smart City Corporation (KSCC) and the Capital Employed by these five SLPEs constitute to 99.80 % of the Capital Employed by all the SLPEs in the State.

Turnover

The total Turnover (including other income) made by all the SLPEs was Rs.14,162 Crores. The top five SLPEs with highest Turnover are APGENCO, APPDCL, APPFCL, APSFC, APSWC and the Turnover achieved by these top five SLPEs to total Turnover works out to 98.17%.

Profit

The total profit made by all the SLPEs was Rs. 887.36 Crores during the year 2022-23. Of these, the following top five SLPEs made profit of Rs. 884.10 Crores, accounting for about 99.63% of the total profit made by all the profit making SLPEs.

1.	APPDCL	--	Rs. 532.81 Cr.
2.	APPFCL	--	Rs. 163.41 Cr.
3.	APSFC	--	Rs. 142.56 Cr
4.	APSWC	--	Rs. 27.03 Cr.
5.	APGENCO	--	Rs. 18.29 Cr.

Mines and Geology

Minerals are one of the main sources of revenue to Andhra Pradesh and also a major contributor for the economic growth of the State. Andhra Pradesh is well known globally for variety of rocks & minerals and popularly called 'RatnaGarbha'. Andhra Pradesh is a mineral rich state containing a vast variety of mineral wealth particularly industrial minerals. The State is a house for various minerals specifically Crude Oil & Natural Gas, Barytes, Heavy Mineral Beach Sand, Manganese, Limestone, Dolomite, Quartz, Feldspar, Silica Sand, Semi-precious Stones, Ball Clay, Laterite, Iron Ore, Gold & Diamonds, Mica, Asbestos, Calcite, Uranium, Lead, Zinc, Shale, Pyrophyllite, Steatite, Serpentine, Graphite, Kyanite, Vermiculite, Clays, Ochre, Black & Colour Granites, Limestone Slabs, Fullers Earth, Marble, Road Metal/Building Stone/Ballast, Gravel/Earth, Mosaic Chips and Ordinary Sand.

The State is focusing on inventory of mineral resources, key issues of legislation, objective and strategies in tune with the National Mineral Policy for accelerating growth leading to overall development of the mining sector. The main aim of State Mineral Policy is to serve as a guiding

force to translate the State's mineral potential into reality with eco-friendly and sustainable mining. The Year wise Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Lime stone particulars are mentioned in Annexure-6.8

Mineral Resources

- The areas of Agnigundala, Bondalamottu in Guntur district are famous for mining of Copper, Zinc, Silver and other base metals.
- The alkaline and ultra-basic rock formations in Guntur and Prakasam districts are enriched in Nepheline Syenite.
- The State contains huge Uranium deposits in Thummalapalli, YSR Kadapa district. The Department of Atomic Energy, GoI already started exploitation of the resources through M/s. Uranium Corporation India Ltd, a Public Sector Undertaking.
- The Dharwar Super Group Meta sediments contain rich deposits of Iron Ore confining to Bellary Reserve Forest and surrounding areas in Ananthapuramu District.
- Many low-grade iron ore deposits are in Prakasam, Krishna, Kurnool and YSR Kadapa districts.
- The State is known for exclusive Granite varieties - Chimakurthy Black Galaxy, Steel Grey, Ocean Blue, Black Pearl in Prakasam, Srikakulam Blue in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram Green in Vizianagaram, River White, Kashmir White & Moon White in Visakhapatnam, Yellow Granite ,in East Godavari, Silver Pearl, Indian Labrador, Blur Paradise, Copper Green, Platinum Blur,, in Guntur, Viscon White, Tiger Black, Kuppam Green English Teak, in Chittoor, Pista Green, in YSR Kadapa Dist Chilli Red in Ananthapuramu and Chocolate Brown in Kurnool District.

Departmental Functions/Activities

The Department of Mines and Geology looks after overall development of mineral sector and collection of mineral revenue for the state exchequer. The department is responsible for processing of mineral concession applications, grant of mineral leases, approval of mine plans, inspection of mines, curbing of illicit mining and transportation, vigilance and other activities.

Leases and Mining

There are 171 mining leases for major minerals, 4152 quarry leases for other Minor Minerals (Construction Minerals). Mining for Limestone, Barytes and Natural Gas falls under large scale mechanized sector, while Granite, Dolomite, Quartz, Feldspar, Clays etc. fall under semi mechanized medium sector and the other minerals fall under semi mechanized small sector. Nearly 90% of the mines fall under small sector and remaining 10% under medium and large sectors

Mineral Based Industries

Both Public & Private Sectors established large and medium scale mineral based industries for manufacture of Cement, Steel, Sponge Iron, Ferroalloys, Glass, Ceramics, Refractories, Chemicals, Granite, Marble & Limestone cutting & polishing units, Slate cutting units, Gem Cutting & faceting units, Granite monuments manufacturing units, Pulverizing units, stone crushers, Mosaic & Ceramic tile units, Lime Kilns, and Manufactured Rock sand units in the State.

The Mining Sector is identified as one of the growth engines and certain minerals have been identified as focus minerals viz. Manganese, Iron ore, Heavy minerals, Beach Sands, Limestone, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Oil & Natural gas, Uranium, Garnet, Granite, Titanium, etc for establishment of Cement, Gas based Thermal Plants, Oil Refinery, Cutting & Faceting, Mining & Refinery, Steel & Sponge, Alumina Smelter and Aluminium Refinery etc., as focus industry for overall development of the Mining Sector in the State.

Vigilance

In addition to the regular vigilance, thirteen (13) "District Vigilance Squads" are created in the State to curb illegal mining & transportation of minerals. The department has booked 6423 cases and levied Rs.2450.85 crores as penalty in FY 2022-23(upto December, 2022).

Achievements in FY 2022-23

Revenue and Value addition

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs. 3390.01 crores of Mineral Revenue to the state exchequer during 2021-22 and the Mineral Revenue during 2022-23 (upto December,2022) is Rs.2094.13 Crores. District wise Mineral Revenue is given in Annexure 6.9 and the year wise Mineral Revenue is shown in Table 6.4

Table. 6.4 Mineral Revenue Achievement (Rs. In Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	y-o-y Growth (%)
2015 -16	1360	1396.05	44.5
2016 -17	1705	1700.70	21.8
2017 -18	1960	2147.47	26.3
2018 -19	2500	2463.49	14.7
2019 -20	2750	2072.07	-15.8
2020 -21	2359	2029.83	-2.0
2021 -22	3550	3390	67.07
2022 -23 up to Dec -22	3111	2094	5.06

Source: Directorate of Mines & Geology

Mineral Production and Value

Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of mineral based products. The State produced industrial minerals, dimensional stones and building materials with a value of Rs.16012.07 crores.

Exploration of Mineral Blocks

Mineral Exploration Research and Innovation Trust (MERIT) is conducting exploration of four (4) Limestone and four(4) Manganese mineral bearing areas across various districts in the state. These eight (8) mineral bearing areas cover an extent of 3,087 Ha in Vizianagaram and Guntur districts. The exploration activity is funded by National Mineral Exploration Trust and MERIT. The State Government through MERIT has entered into an MoU with Geological Survey of India (GSI) for exploration of 54 sq.km for Iron Ore mineral bearing area in Anathapuram district.

Other Achievements

During the year 2022-23(up to December,2022), about 203 Letter of Intents (LoIs) have been issued and about 253 Quarry leases have been granted. 13.57 Lakh transit forms have been generated by the leaseholders for mineral transportation. 38,241 dispatch permits have been issued.

Online system for regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals

To curb large scale evasion of mineral revenue to the state government, the State has developed the Online system for regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals to check the raw material receipts at each and every mineral based industry in the State before the mineral is processed. This system have end to end IT based regulatory mechanism over mineral movement to ensure proper accountability, thereby curb illegal transportation & trading of minerals which prevent leakage of revenue and systematic conservation of mineral wealth. This system enables dealer to file an

application online and obtain self-generated transit passes without levying any fee except nominal user charges. Further, this system facilitates the transfers of the stocks from leaseholder to dealer, dealer- to-dealer in line with the physical stock transportation and enables the departmental staff to monitor real time stock movement and keep constant vigilance.

Awards

Government of A.P was conferred with the SKOCH Silver Award under Digital India& e-Governance category and the 'SKOCH Order of Merit' awards for the Online system for Mineral Audit involving regulation of buying, storing, transportation of minerals during the 66th SKOCH Summit ceremony held online on 30thJuly 2020.

Automated Mineral Administration System (e-Permit System)

The State Government has developed an online platform for issue of auto generated e-Permits by leaseholders for improving Ease of Doing Business and to facilitate efficient governance of Mining Leases within the state augmented with digital payments. This portal is further distinguished from any other such portal owing to its ability to segregate the payments received from the leaseholders into various revenue heads automatically online. This system has also been integrated with Comprehensive Financial Management System (CFMS).

A.P. Mineral Vehicle Tracking System (APMVTS)

With the assistance of APSAC developed an Online Platform for real time surveillance of mineral carrying vehicles, monitoring of mineral transportation and to curb illegal transport. It is a novel and innovative platform with state-of-the-art technology that has no dependency on the vehicle drivers of the mineral carrying vehicles. The platform has helped in the efficient roll out of the New Sand Policy 2019 and transparency of mineral transportation in the state.

Initiatives

New Sand Mining Policy 2019

New Sand Mining Policy 2019 is launched for sustainable sand mining and ensuring affordable prices of sand. The Government has issued orders upgrading the existing sand policy 2019 through auction. M/s. Jaya Prakash Power Ventures Ltd (JPVL) was selected as H1 bidder and issued work order for excavation and transportation of sand. The uniform sand sale price is Rs. 475/- per tonne across all the sand reaches in the state and Rs. 625/- per tonne at de-siltation points operated through Boatmen Societies. A total of 171 sand reaches including 140 open reaches and 31 de-siltation points have been handed over to JPVL. Currently 33 open reaches, 31 de-Siltation points are under operation and collected an amount of Rs. 44 crores in the financial year 2022-23 (upto December 2022). 94,33,054 MT of sand is supplied to consumers In this financial year.

Incentives to M-Sand Industry

Provided subsidy on interest at the rate of 3% per annum (Pavalavaddi scheme) on facility up-gradation costs (ranging from Rs.50 - Rs.150 lakhs) for upgrading the existing stone crusher units to M-Sand units to discourage usage of River sand within a period of 6 months, which involves an outlay of Rs.186.50 crores for 5 years at the rate of Rs.37.30 crores per year.

Silica Sand Policy

Silica sand bearing areas were identified in the lands allotted to APIIC for SEZ in Chillakur and Kota mandals in Nellore district and reserved to M/s APMDC Ltd. for excavation and disposal of sand. M/s APMDC Ltd. filed applications for 56 areas and received NOCs from Revenue Department for 48 areas covering an extent of 221.76 Ha with reserves of 88.70 lakh tons of Silica sand. Approximate revenue to be generated is Rs.443 Crores @ Rs. 500 per MT of Silica sand. APMDC applied for ECs and CFE from APPCB for 47 areas having reserves of 84.50 lakh tons.

Initiatives taken to augment revenues

- Amendments to Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1966 including revision of rates of Seigniorage Fee and Revision of Dead Rents for Minor Minerals to discourage blocking of mineral bearing areas.
- Outsourcing the right of Seigniorage fee collection: The Government has issued amendments to Rules 10, 12, and 34 of Andhra Pradesh Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1996 for facilitating the outsourcing the right of collection of seigniorage fee by way of e-auction
- Levy of Consideration Amount: The Government issued orders on levy of consideration amount on the lease holders in addition to the Seigniorage fee, DMF & MERIT @ one time of Seigniorage fee for all minor minerals except Granite and @ 0.5 time of Seigniorage fee for Granite irrespective of the mode of grant of leases. The fund so collected shall be used for the purpose of welfare, creation and augmenting of infrastructure, health facilities etc.
- Collection of Seigniorage fee on Granite on Tonnage basis: To minimize the illicit transportation of Granite and increase the revenue to the State Government exchequer, Government has issued orders for collection of Seigniorage fee on Granite on tonnage basis throughout the State instead of the existing volumetric basis. The Mines & Geology Department is developing requisite IT applications by using technology 24X7 surveillance with CC Cameras, GPS tracking Vehicles with the support of weight bridges.
- Use of Technology for monitoring of the leases
- Geo Referencing of the leases - Mines Surveillance System (MSS) has been implemented for all major minerals leases.
- Online filing of Mineral concession applications for minor minerals
- Timeline fixed for issue of No Objection Certificates (NoCs) for the area applied for grant of leases in offices of the Revenue, Forest & Mines Department and for the disposal of application
- All the orders related to grant of Letter of Intents (LoI), lease grant order and order on appeals have been send through SMS and Email
- All the payments related to application fee, royalty/ seigniorage fee, deposit amount, and other payment required has been made online
- All permits for mineral transportation have been made online in e-Permit system
- Automated e-permit system has been implemented for Iron Ore, Cement Grade Limestone, Black Galaxy Granite and Manganese mining leases, enabling issue of permits without intervention of the department officers for Ease of Doing Business
- New Departmental Website launched, providing up-to-date details of revenue, lease area details, permits, court cases etc. to bring in transparency and improve Ease of Doing Business.
- Mobile application for randomized inspection of mines and quarries has been developed to keep watch on extraction of minerals
- To control illegal mining and transportation of minerals, all the major mineral leases has been kept under Mine Surveillance System.
- CCTV Cameras were installed at check-posts for live monitoring of mineral transportation.
- All Mineral Dealer Licenses in the State have been computerized end-to-end and linked to e-Permit system.

Technology Initiatives

- Ushering in transparency and improving Ease of Doing Business in mining sector, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has launched Single Desk Portal for online filing of fresh and renewal mineral concession applications for all minor minerals.

- Government of Andhra Pradesh issued amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Public Services Delivery Guarantee Rules, 2018 prescribing the Service Delivery Timelines for processing of MC applications.
- Volumetric estimation of mineral excavated is assessed through Drone survey on pilot basis in Krishna and Guntur districts.
- Automated e-permits for all mineral leases having statutory clearances, without any manual intervention.
- DGPS Survey is being conducted for all existing leases to accurately earmark lease boundaries to curtail encroachments. Post completion of DGPS survey, Mines Surveillance System (MSS) will be introduced for minor minerals in line with the system prevailing for major minerals.
- GPS based Vehicle Tracking system (APMVTS) for real time tracking of Sand carrying vehicles to curb illegal transportation.

Social Welfare Activities

District Mineral Foundation (DMF) trusts have been established in all 26 districts under the chairmanship of the District Collector and the provisions of PMKKKY scheme have been incorporated in the AP District Mineral Foundation Rules to implement various developmental and welfare projects/ programmes in mining affected areas to minimize/mitigate the adverse impacts during and after mining on the environment, health and socio-economic of people in mining districts and to ensure long-term sustainable livelihoods for the affected people in mining areas. Functioning of the 13 newly established DMFTs is yet to be commenced.

- Under the DMF, till December 2022, a total of Rs.181.93 Crores has been collected from various districts in the state.
- So far, Rs 1428.735 Crores worth of works have been sanctioned under this program for over 17,781 projects/schemes.
- Till date, Rs. 495.05 Crores have been spent on the projects helping 43.93 lakh beneficiaries.
- Allocations have been made to projects focusing on Drinking Water & Physical Infrastructure amount of Rs.291.46 Cr and Rs. 772.64 Cr respectively till Dec'2022.
- Significant allocations of Rs. 88.64 Crs and Rs. 43.37 Crs have been made towards Education & Welfare of women and children respectively under PMKKKY till Dec'2022.

CHAPTER

7

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic Infrastructure

Irrigation

Planned investments in physical infrastructure such as irrigation projects, dams, roads, bridges, ports, airports and other logistics relating to connectivity and communications directly contribute to economic growth on a sustained basis. The state government is committed to take cognizance of the changing patterns of government regulation globally and transform itself into a strategic and value enhancing facilitator.

There are major, medium and minor rivers in Andhra Pradesh of which Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali are prominent rivers in peninsular India. The availability and utilization of surface and groundwater is uneven and shows considerable variation from place to place. To provide water security, the state government is going forward with a strategy for scientific management of water resource by adopting combination of supply side and demand side measures depending on the local conditions by utilizing advanced technological tools. The objective is to make water available to all by establishing smart water grid.

Apart from completion of priority projects, restoration of water bodies, tank cascades development, micro irrigation works are being taken up on priority under mission mode for sustainable development and optimum utilization of water resources. Automatic weather stations, rain gauges, reservoir water level sensors, soil moisture sensors, automatic groundwater level recorders with telemetry system were installed and the data generated is disseminated on real time basis through web based digital system.

Irrigation Potential created

Creation of Irrigation Potential continued to be the most prioritized area. So far 106.64 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created up to December 2022 under major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers, Projects like NagarjunaSagar, Telugu Ganga, Somasila, SRBC, Vamsadhara, Medium Irrigation projects and Minor Irrigation schemes. The details of sector wise irrigation potential created are shown in Table 7.1 and the district-wise, source wise irrigation potential created is shown in Annexure 7.1

Table 7.1: Sector Wise Irrigation Potential created up to December 2022.

Sector	Ayacut (Lakh acres)
Major Irrigation	66.83
Medium Irrigation	5.55
Minor Irrigation	25.60
APSIDC	8.66
Total	**106.64**

Availability of Water in interstate rivers

Besides prominent rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali, there are 40 major, medium and minor rivers in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Of the 40 rivers, 15 are inter-state rivers which are: 1.Bahuda River (AP & Orissa), 2.Mahendra Tanaya River (AP & Orissa), 3.Poondi Minor Drainages (AP & Orissa), 4. Vamsadhara River (AP & Orissa), 5.Nagavali River (AP & Orissa), 6.Godavari (AP, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Chattisgarh& Madhya Pradesh), 7.Krishna (AP, Maharashtra& Karnataka), 8.Pennar River (AP & Karnataka), 9.Araniar River (AP &Tamilnadu), 10.Kortaliar River (AP&Tamilnadu), 11. Palar River (AP, Karnataka &Tamilnadu), 12.Ponniar River (AP, Karnataka &Tamilnadu), 13.Budameru (AP, Telangana), 14.Errakalava (AP, Telangana), 15.Tammileru (AP ,Telangana). Of these, Krishna and Godavari river waters are covered by the Tribunal Awards. The Bahudha, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Pennar, Palar, Ponniar River waters are covered by Agreements among basin states.

Projects under Jalayagnam

The Irrigation Projects taken up under Jalayagnam are under progress and programmed to be completed on priority for providing irrigation to cultivable lands, drinking water and industrial water, particularly in the drought prone Rayalaseema and Prakasam Districts and back ward districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam and included it as one of the items under "Navaratnalu".

The works of Polavaram, Babu Jagjivan Ram Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi , Poola Subbaiah Veligonda projects, Sri Krishna Devaraya Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi (GNSS)and Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS) projects are under brisk progress.

- Out of 54 Jalayagnam Irrigation Projects in the divided state of Andhra Pradesh, 14 Projects are

completed and in 2 Projects, Phase-I is completed.

- The other Jalayagnam Projects are also prioritized based on their progress, balance funds required and the benefits that will be accrued. Action plan is chalked out for completion of these projects in phased manner in the next 3 years.

Contemplated Irrigation Potential

Completion of 40 Jalayagnam Projects (23 Major + 7 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create 36.44 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential under Major, Medium irrigation projects besides stabilization of 4.35 lakh acres.

Polavaram Irrigation Project:

The Project is taken up as National project. Polavaram Irrigation Project is a Multipurpose Terminal Reservoir Project located at a distance of 42 Km upstream of Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage @ Dowlaiswaram on the River Godavari, near Ramayyapeta village of Polavaram Mandal in Eluru District. It was accorded with status of National Project under AP Reorganization Act 2014. Reservoir Gross Capacity is 194.6 TMC and Utilization of water under the Project 322.73 TMC.

The Polavaram project is expected to provide irrigation facility to 7.20 Lakh acres, generate 960 MW Hydropower, facilitates diversion of 80TMC of Godavari water to Krishna, supplies 23.44 TMC water to industrial development and provide drinking water facility to 28.5 Lakh population in 540 villages. As of December, 2022, the completion rate under various components is 78.99% for overall work, 22.16% of Land Acquisition and R&R works, 92.75% of RMC, 72.80% LMC, Head works-77.10%. and the overall progress of PIP works including LA & R&R up to EL is 48.11%. The project is scheduled to be completed by June,2024. The details of Ongoing Jalayagnam Projects are given in the Table 7.2

The distributary networks of PIPLMC & PIPRMC are not yet completed and S&L operations for the distributary networks are under process. The actual extent of ayacut under Pushkara LIS & Tadipudi LIS that is covered under PIPLMC & PIPRMC distributary networks will be finalised after completion of S&L operations and investigation of the distributary networks.

The Project is taken up as National project. Hon'ble CM is conducting the Review Meetings frequently and monitoring the progress of the Project.

Table 7.2 Details of Ongoing Jalayagnam Projects

Sl. No	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be created	
				New Ayacut (Acres)	Stabilized Ayacut (Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Major Irrigation Projects				
1	B.R.R. Vamsadhara Project Phase-II of Stage-II	89%	2023	12200	0
2	A) SGL Thotapalli Barrage Project	83%	2023	47888	0
	B) Gajapathi nagaram Branch Canal	43%		15000	0

3	Pushkara LIS	98.72%	2023	30011	0
4	Tadipudi LIS	86 %	2024	47487	1569
5	Polavaram Project	78.64 %	2024	720000	0
6	Venkatanagaram Pumping Scheme	83.19%	2023	23359	0
7	BJR Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Project	2 %	2024	800000	0
8	Chintalapudi lift Irrigation Scheme	68.32 %	2024	200000	280000
9	Kandula Obul Reddy Gundlakamma Reservoir Project	98.00 %	Pre-closed and balance works are taken under CADWM and it is in progress	8867	5050
10	Poola Subbaiah Veligonda Project	78.00 %	2023	424100	14800
11	Somasila Project	94.96%	2023	38406	11511
12	Somasila High level canal- Phase-I	62.38 %	2023	43200	0
	Somasila High level canal- Phase-II	13%	2023	46453	0
13	Somasila Swarna Mukhi Link Canal	77.26 %	2023	12000	78464
14	A) HNSS Projet (Phase-I)	93%	2023	533417	0
	B) HNSS Projet (Phase-II)	81%			
15	Telugu Ganga Project	89.76%	2023	89520	0
16	A) GNSS Phase-I	95%	2025	258500	3950
	B) GNSS Phase-II	19.75%	2026		
17	GKLIS including Micro Irrigation	96%	2023	40000	0

18	Gandikota - CBR LIFTS	Lift I to V Completed Lift VI - 25.80%	2024	20750	0
19	CBR Right Canal	94.76 %	2023	33351	0
20	Mylavaram Modernizatiom				
	Package No.90	95.28%	Contract Pre-closed	0	15000
	Package No.91	66.65%			
21	Modernization of PBC System	76.00 %	Contract Pre-closed. PBC Micro Irrigation is taken up under Rayalaseema Drought Mitigation Scheme	36900	4420
22	SRBC (Gorakallu Balancing Reservoir)	91.50 %	The work is pre-closed on mutual consent	36064	0
23	PABR - Stage II	96 %	The works are pre-closed due to LA problem	42600	0
	Medium Irrigation Projects				
24	Off-Shore Reservoir on River Mahendratanaya	38.00 %	Works Pre-closed. Revised Estimate submitted to Govt.	24600	0
25	Taraka Rama Theertha Sagar Project	58 %	2023	16538	8172
26	Sri Gorle Sriramulu Naidu Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage -II	78.99 %	Administrative Sanction accorded for Rs.26.90Crs	7300	0
27	VKMN Janjhavathi Reservoir Project	80.38 %	2023	4013	11627
28	SPC Paleru Reservoir Project	33.00 %	Contract Pre-closed	9500	0

29	YCPR Korisapadu LIS	65.24%	2023	20000	0
30	Siddapuram LIS	72.63 %	Contract Pre-closed	2300	0
	Modernization				
31	Modernization of Nagavali System (Modernisation of Sadar Gowthu Lachanna Thotapalli Old Canal system)	18.56 %	2023	0	0
32	Modernisation of Yeleru Delta System(Phase-I)	69.00 %	2023	0	0
33	Modenisation of Godavari Delta System	55 %	2023	0	0
34	Modernisation of Krishna Delta System	75.83 %	2023	0	0
35	Modernisation of Penna Delta System				
	A) Nellore Barrage	97 %	Inaugurated by Hon'ble CM on 06.09.2022	0	0
	B) Sangam Barrage	97 %	Inaugurated by Hon'ble CM on 06.09.2022	0	0
	C) Modernisation of Kanpur Canal System	72.37%	Contract Pre-closed, except package no.4. For package-4 pre-closer proposals are submitted to the Government.	0	0
	D) Modernisation of Pennar Delta Canal System	88.65 %	Contract Pre-closed	0	0
36	Modernisation of TBPHLC	68 %	Contract Pre-closed	0	0
	Modernization of TBPLLC	96%	Works are Pre-closed	0	0

	Flood banks				
37	Flood Banks of Vamsadhara & Nagavali	22.84 %	Works are pre-closed	0	0
38	Flood Banks of Krishna River				
	Krishna Left Flood Bank	100%	Works are Completed	0	0
	Krishna Right Flood Bank	96.31%	Works are Pre-closed	0	0
	Ramalingeswara Nagar Flood Protection Wall	90%	2023	0	0
39A	Flood Banks in Kurnool	0.86%	Works are Pre-closed		
39B	Flood Banks in Nandyal	20%	Works are Pre-closed	0	0
40	Flood Banks in Nellore Dist.				
	Flood Banks of Swarnamukhi & Tsallakalva	88.75%	Works are Pre-closed	0	0
	Flood Banks of Kandaleru & Kalangi River	50%	Works are Pre-closed for Kandaleru River. EOT Proposals are submitted for Kalangi River	0	0
	TOTAL			36,44,324	4,34,563

Special Purpose Vehicle Projects

- Andhra Pradesh Rayalaseema Drought Mitigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (APRDMPDCL) consisting 33 projects with a cost of Rs.40,480 Crores.
- Andhra Pradesh Palnadu Drought Mitigation Projects Corporation Limited (APPADMPCL) consisting 6 projects with a cost of Rs.8,276 Crores.
- Uttarandhra Irrigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (UIPDCL) consisting 5 projects with a cost of Rs.9,277 Crores
- Andhra Pradesh Godavari Krishna Salinity Mitigation and Water Security Irrigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (SMWSIPDCL) consisting 10 projects with a cost of Rs.19, 812 Crores.

The status of the above Projects are shown in Table 7.3,7.4,7.5 & 7.6

Table 7.3 Andhra Pradesh Rayalaseema Drought Mitigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (APRDMPDCL)

Sl. No	Name of Project	Benefits of the Project	Status of Project
1	Rayalaseema Lift Scheme to draw and utilize 3 TMC per day from Sangameswaram to SRMC at Km 4 from Pothireddy padu Head Regulator.	Stabilization of ayacut of TGP - 5,77,500 Acres SRBC-1,90,000 Acres GNSS-4,79,750 Acrs Nippulavagu or KC Canal-2,65,628 Acres Total-15,12,878 Acres.	18.415% of Work Completed and Programmed to be completed by 26.07.2023
2	Upgradation of canal system from Pothireddypadu Head Regulator and BCR Complex from Foreshore of Srisailam Reservoir.	For utilization of 80,000 cusecs of flood water drawn from both old and new Pothireddy padu Head Regulators, At BCR Complex through 3 regulators to different schemes in Rayalaseema Region. i.e., (TGP Regulator, Escape Regulator and GNSS Regulator)	Work is Grounded and Programmed to be completed by 19.03.2024
3	Lining of Existing SRBC / GNSS Canal up to Berm Level to draw 30,000 c/s (up to Gorukallu Balancing Reservoir)	Stabilisation of GNSS ayacut duly increasing the carrying capacity of SRBC/GNSS canal to 30,000 Cusecs by lining of canal.	18% of financial work is completed. Work is Grounded and Programmed to be completed by 26.02.2024
4	Lining of Existing SRBC / GNSS Canal upto Berm Level to draw 30,000 c/s (in between Gorukallu Reservoir to Owk Reservoir) including	The project if completed will stabilise the ayacut of the various projects in Rayalaseema Region including providing drinking water to the drought prone region.	68.96% of Work Completed and Programmed to be completed by 27.02.2024.
5	Additional Tunnel - III to Owk reservoir.		

6	Improvements to Escape channel, Nippulavagu, Galeru and Kundu Rivers.	Stabilisation of KC Canal ayacut	Work is Grounded and and Programmed to be completed by 30.03.2024.
7	Formation of Rajoli Reservoir across Kundu River on upstream side of existing Rajoli Anicut for a total storage capacity of 2.95 TMC of water.	Stabilize the ayacut of KC Canal of 91,000 Acres in YSR Kadapa District	Work is Grounded and and Programmed to be completed by 30.03.2024.
8	Construction of Joladarasi Reservoir with 0.80 TMC capacity across Kundu River at Joladarasi (V), Koilakuntla (M), Kurnool Dist.	Stabilization of K.C. Canal ayacut in YSR Kadapa and Kurnool Districts.	Work is Grounded and Programmed to be completed by March - 2024.
9	Construction of additional Infall Regulator with 03 vents to accommodate 10000c/s capacity including Excavation of approach channel and leading channel of GBR.		Work is Grounded and Programmed to be completed by Dec - 2023.
10	Vedavathi (Hagari) river lift irrigation scheme.	To create an ayacut of 80,000 Acs in Kurnool dist.	7.19% of works are completed and programmed to be completed by 05.09.2023.
11	RDS Right Canal	To create an ayacut of 40,000 Acs in Kurnool dist.	0.7% of works are completed and programmed to be completed by 07.09.2023.
12	Improvements of GNSS FFC: Widening of GNSS FFC from Owk Reservoir to Gandikota Reservoir.	To draw additional 10000 cusecs to enhance the carrying capacity from 20000 cusecs to 30000 cusecs of the Flood flow canal from Owk reservoir to Gandikota reservoir in less no of days during the short duration period of floods in Krishna River.	Investigation work for designs & drawings of CM&CD works and canal excavation works are in progress and 68.64% of work Completed. Programmed to be completed by 07.03.2024.
13	Additional Gandikota Tunnel to carry 10,000 cusecs for feeding to Gandikota reservoir.		Investigation work and rehandling of spoil bank is in progress and 40.72% of work Completed. Programmed to be completed by 07.03.2024.

14	Errabali Lift Irrigation Scheme to supplement UCIL affected villages including Formation Reservoir at Giddangivaripalli.	Lifting of 2.00 TMC of water and to stabilize an ayacut of 1,93,000 Acs in Y.S.R. Kadapa Dist.	Investigation work, Land acquisition, designs and drawings of Pressure mains, Reservoir are under progress.15.92% of work is completed. The work is programmed to be completed by 07.03.2024.
15	Kundu Lift Irrigation scheme.	TGP system ayacut stabilization for an extent of 1.93 Lakhs Acres (1.58 Lakhs acres under TGP + 0.35 Lakh Acres under MI tanks),	The pressure main design is approved for 4 KM, designs and drawings to the Electro Mechanical works and Substation drawings submitted to APGENCO for vetting and Programmed to be completed by 07.12.2023.
16	Upgradation of Gandikota - CBR Lifts & Gandikota to Paidipalem Lift Scheme.	This project is proposed to stabilize 2,03,800 Acres under GKLI (47500 Acres), PBC (96900 Acres), Lingala right canal (59400 Acres) and 29000 acres of ayacut under MI tanks.	Investigation Work and Adit tunnel works are in progress and 0.169% of work is completed. Programmed to be completed by 07.03.2024.
17	Development of Micro Irrigation under PBC, CBR Right Canal and GLI Systems.	Development of Micro Irrigation of 45,580 Acres in PBC System, 39,400 Acres in CBR Right Canal and 37,500 Acres in GKLI system totaling to 1,22,480 acres.	9.8% work is completed. Sump works in PBC system are in progress and programmed to be completed by 19.03.2024.
18	GNSS to HNSS Lift Irrigation Scheme (Chakrayapeta Lift Irrigation Scheme).	Stabilization of 1,41,000 Acs and creating new ayacut of 1,50,000 Acs in YSR Kadapa and Chittoor District.	13.69% of work is completed. Pump houses, Pressure mains, Reservoir designs, alignment are under progress. And Programmed to be completed by 19.03.2024.
19	Improvements to GNSS Canal from Km.0.00 to Km.56.00.	Galeru Nagari Sujala Sravanthi main canal is proposed for Improvements, Widening and lining for enhancing the discharge from the existing 4025 cusecs to 6000 cusecs from Km.0.000 to Km.32.640 and from 2896 cusecs to 5000 cusecs in the reach Km.32.640 to Km.56.00.	41.32% of work is completed. Programmed to be completed by 29.12.2024.

20	Alavalapadu Lift Irrigation Scheme.	To lift 150 Cusecs of water form GNSS Main canal to Alavalapadu Tank and to connect Pulevendhula branch canal BC 52.00 Km to stabilize 13,200 Acres ayacut in Vemula & Vempalli Mandals of Y.S.R District.	Investigation of Alignment, Land Acquisition, Pressure Main, Pump house designs are in progress and Programmed to be completed by 18.07.2023.
21	Galivedu Lift Irrigation Scheme.	For Lifting 0.40 TMC of water from foreshore of Veligallu Reservoir to feed 32 No of Tanks in Galiveedu (M) and nearby Rayachoty (M) of Y.S.R Kadapa District. to stabilize an aycut of 5000 Acres in Y.S.R. Kadapa district.	0.87 % of works are completed and it is programmed to be completed by 06/2023.
22	Renovation of Veligallu Project	Renovation of Veligallu Project right main canal from Km 0.000 to KM 55.100 is proposed for stabilization of Ayacut of 16,000 Acres under Veligallu Project.	30 % of works are completed and it is programmed to be completed by 06/2023.
23	Package-I : Improvements of HNSS Main canal from (-) 4.806 Km to 88.00 Km	To carry a discharge of 6300 cusecs from Km (-) 4.806 to Km 216.300 reach wise and construction of Additional pump houses at PS-1 to PS-8 (8 Nos).	Works are Grounded and Programmed to be completed by December -2024
24	Package-2 : Improvements of HNSS Main canal from 88.00 Km to 216.3 Km		
25	Formation of Jilledubanda Reservoir near Mudigubba to supplement ayacut under HNSS Phase- II	Formation of Jilledubanda Reservoir near Mudigubba with a capacity of 2.18 TMC of the Existing Jilledubanda MI Tank to create an ayacut of 23000 Acs in Anantapur dist.	Works are Grounded and Programmed to be completed by December -2024
26	Feeding of water to tanks by gravity and lift from HNSS Canal in Puttaparthy Assembly Constituency, Ananthapuramu District.	It is proposed to draw 3.000 TMC of water from HNSS Main Canal between Km 318.535 to 384.385 to stabilize an aycut of 10,034 Acres under 195 MI tanks.	Agreement concluded
27	Enhancing the carrying capacity of Punganuru Branch Canal under HNSS P-II to feed up to Kuppam including irrigation network.	Duly improving the carring capacity from 382.1 Cusecs to 1182.1 Cusecs to stabilize 37300 acs and to create 70000 Acs under 3 balancing Reservoir i.e Mudivedu, Netiguttapalli and Avulapalli Reservoirs.	Tenders in progress.

28	Formation of three balancing reservoirs near Mudivedu, Netiguttapalli and Avulapalli.	To create an ayacut of 70,000 Acs and for stabilization of 40,000 Acs in Chittoor dist.	Land Acquisition is under process and work is programmed to be completed by 30.06.2024.
29	Widening of Somasila Kandaleru Flood Flow Canal (SKFF).	Duly increasing the discharge from 12000 cusecs to 24000 cusecs To stabilize the existing ayacut under Kandaleru Reservoir to an extent 3,56,901 Acres in SPSR Nellore & Chittoor Districts.	20% of works are completed. The work is programmed to be completed by April - 2024.
30	Improvements to GKN Canal from Somasila to feed Rallapadu Reservoir.	Ayacut to be additionally benefitted is 10000 Acres in addition to the existing contemplated Aaycut under GKN Canal of 101500 Acres (I.D is 60,000 Acs.Stabilized Ayacut is 41,500 Acs.) and supplementation of 1.50 TMC of water to Rallapadu Reservoir within 30 days of flood season as well as filling all the irrigation tanks enroute during the flood season for Stabilized Ayacut under Rallapadu Reservoir is 40,000 Acs.	31% of works are completed. The work is programmed to be completed by May - 2024.
31	Althurupadu - Lift Scheme.	Ayacut under Somasila Swarnamukhi Link Canal i.e., 78,464 Acres is proposed to be stabilized and 12,000 Acres of new ayacut totally 90,464 Acres are to be irrigated apart from supply of drinking water to enroute villages.	40.67% Percentage of work is completed and programmed to complete by March, 2023.
32	Althurupadu Balancing Reservoir.	Althurupadu Balancing Reservoir is proposed with a capacity of 0.900 TMC near Althurupadu village at Km.56.250 of Somasila Swarnamukhi Link Canal to supply water to feed SSLC as an alternative to the differed canal from 0.00 Km to 56.250 Km in respect of closed packages 15 & 16 and part of package 17.	2.54 % Percentage of work is completed and programmed to complete by March, 2023.
33	Merlapaka – Mallemadugu Lift Scheme	To lift 4.00 TMC of water from Merlapaka Reservoir to Mallemadugu Reservoir, as an alternative to original GNSS Phase-II canal system	Work is under Progress and the percentage of progress is 12.60 %. Programmed to be completed by 06.03.2023

Table 7.4 Andhra Pradesh Palnadu Drought Mitigation Projects Corporation Limited (APPADMPCL)

Sl.No	Name of Project	Benefits of the Project	Status of Project
1	YSR Palnadu Lift Irrigation scheme – Package 1	This project is designed to transfer 73 TMC of flood water from River Krishna near Vykuntapuram(V), Amaravthi (M) to Nagarjunasagar Jawahar Canal @ KM 80.000 near Narsingapadu (V) of Nekarikallu (M) in Guntur District with discharge of 7000 cusecs lifting from level +17.000m to +143.00m in 5 lifts for 120 flood days through 55.28 Kms length of Gravity Canal and 10.225 Kms length of Pumping main and the power required for lifting is 577.6 MW. This scheme also benefit 73,136 acres of new ayacut and to stabilize the existing ayacut 9,61,231 Acres in Guntur, Prakasam districts, and also stabilizing the ayacut under MI tanks and new ayacut falling beyond 80 Kms of Nagarjuna Sagar Jawahar Canal which is not localized under any of the existing irrigation projects.	12.81 % of works are completed. The work is programmed to be completed by September 2023.
2	YSR Palnadu Lift Irrigation scheme – Package 2		
3	Varikapudisela Lift Irrigation Scheme Phase-1	To irrigate an extent of 24900 Acres (New) ID Crops in Veldurthi Mandal in Guntur Dist.	Survey & Investigation completed and preparation of Designs is in progress. Land acquisition is under progress. The work is programmed to be completed by March 2023.
4	Varikapudisela Lift Irrigation Scheme Phase-2	to provide irrigation facilities to an ayacut of 48,236 acres (New) in Guntur Dist.	Tenders are to be called for conducting Detailed Blocklevel survey, Detailed survey etc. in Veldurthi, Durgi & Bollapalli Mandals of Guntur District.
5	YSR - Vedadri Lift Irrigation Scheme	The scheme is designed to lift a total quantity of 2.7 TMC of water from the Krishna River through Pump House proposed to be constructed on Krishna Left Bank near Mukthyala Village of Jaggaiahpeta Mandal, Krishna District (About 8 Km downstream of Pulichintala Dam) to supplement the distressed ayacut of 38,627 Acres of DVR Branch Canal of NSP.	Work is in Progress. 1.05 % of works are completed. The work is programmed to be completed by February 2023.

6	Guntur Channel Extension work	Providing irrigation facilitate to an extent of 28,743 Acs and to stabilize an ayacut of 19,257 Acs. by extending Guntur channel from Km 47.000 to Km 76.400 in Guntur and Prakasam Districts	Survey and Investigation work completed, Alignment proposals were approved. Designs and Drawings are under preparation. The work is programmed to be completed by 30.06.2023.

Table 7.5 Uttarandhra Irrigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (UIPDCL)

Sl.No	Name of Project	Benefits of the Project	Status of Project
1	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Phase -1 - Package 1: Formation of Pedapudi reservoir and gravity canal	A diversion of 10 TMC of water from Polavaram Irrigation Project Left Main Canal from Km162.409 up to Pedapudi Reservoir for a contemplated ayacut of 1.30 Lakh Acres.	0.27% of works are completed and Progrrammed to be completed by 31.08.2022 and hence EOT is requested upto 31.08.2022
2	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Phase -1 - Package 2	Formation of link channel Jammullapalem & Theedapump house, leading channel and canal distributories1R & 2R (as per piped network), 3R, 1L, HLC open canal.	
3	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Package 1 (Phase II)	This project stabilises 1.95 lakh acres in Visakhapatnam district and 4.75 lakh acres in Vizianagaram district respectively. In addition to this it also facilitates the supply of drinking water to enroute villages.	Investigation work is in Progress.
4	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Package 2 (Phase II)		Investigation work is in Progress.
5	Tandava Lift Irrigation Scheme (Yeleru – Tandava Link Project)	Stabilization of about 51,465 acres of ayacut under Tandava Reservoir Project.	Work is in Progress and the work is programmed to be completed by June-2023.

e 7.6 Andhra Godavari Krishna Salinity Mitigation and Water Security Irrigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (SMWSIPDCL)

S.No	Name of Project	Benefits of the Project	Status of Project
1	Construction of Road Bridge cum Barrage across Krishna River on upstream of Prakasam Barrage at Damuluru(V), Ibrahimpatnam(M), Krishna District.	It is proposed to construct a New Barrage with 10TMC Storage Capacity on Krishna River at 23 Kms upstream of Prakasam Barrage near Vykuntapuram (V), Amaravathi (M), Guntur (Dt)".	Previous agreement closed and Permission is awaited from the Government to call for fresh tenders.
2	Construction of New Barrage at 12Km downstream of Prakasam Barrage.	To reduce the salt water intrusion in River Krishna.	Estimate for both barrages was submitted to the Government for According Administrative Approval.
3	Construction of New Barrage at 62 Km downstream of Prakasam Barrage.	To reduce the salt water intrusion in River Krishna.	
4	Construction of Out fall sluice cum DLB on Pedalanka major drain @ Km(-) 3.25 at Nidamarru(V), Kruthivennu (M) in Krishna District.	To utilize the sweet water by con structing a bed Regulator/ Outfall sluice on Pedalanka major drain @ Km -3.275 at Nidamarru to arrest the backwaters from sea to stabilize ayacut of 6000 Ac nearly and the same extent will become free from salinity.	Accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.40.00 Crs. Estimate is under Preparation.
5	Construction of Regulator across Upputeru at Km 10.560 near Dumpagadapa (V) in Akividu (M) in W.G. District.	In order to control Salt water intrusion into Kolleru Lake and to increase Ground water table.	Accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.87.00 Crs.
6	Construction of Regulator cum Bridge cum Lock on Upputeru River at Km. 57.950 (M 36/0) in Mollaparru Village Limits of Mogalthuru Mandal.	In order to control Salt water intrusion into Kolleru Lake and to increase Ground water table.	Accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.188.40 Crs.
7	Construction of Regulator cum Bridge cum Lock on Upputeru Straight Cut at Km. 1.400 in Padatadika Village Limits.	In order to control Salt water intrusion into Kolleru Lake and to increase Ground water table.	Accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.136.00 Crs.
8	Widening of Twin tunnels of PIP connecting RMC	Through widening of Twin Tunnels, it proposed to create infrastructure to draw 40, 000 cusecs of water to PIP RMC, which can be used for future requirements. Otherwise it will be difficult to execute the same in future and involves demolishing of the lining of twin tunnels.	The execution of widening of tunnels is already being done by the existing agencies as per Government memo No.ICD01-MJIROI C28/137 /2020- PROJECTS - I, Dt.30.4.2021. The works are in Progress.

9	Lift to draw 2TMC of water below MDDL.	"Lifting of 2 TMC of water from the dead storage of Polavaram Irrigation Project form EL (+) 35.500 M capacity contour to EL (+)32.000 M capacity contour" by construction of Lift System near Head (P) Regulator of Polavaram Reservoir and dropping into Right Side Connectivity of Polavaram Irrigation Project in non-monsoon season for domestic water supply to the villages in up-land and drought prone areas of West Godavari, Krishna District enroute of PIP Right Main Canal during the months from January to April.The Scheme will be operated only during drough period.	The Preliminary work is in Progress.
10	Enhancing carrying capacity of PIP RMC (179+12 Kms) (50000 C/s)	For diversion of 80 TMC of River Godavari water to river Krishna during Khariff season. To facilitate drawl of more water in less number of flood days, it is proposed to increase the carrying capacity of PIP RMC to 50,000 cusecs.	The Proposal is in Discussion stage at higher level.

The Scheme wise ayacut modernization details of Deltas and NagarjunaSagar, Yeleru Canal schemes are shown in Table 7.7

Table 7.7 Ayacut under Delta systems

Name of the Scheme	Ayacut (in lakh acres)
Godavari Delta	10.38
Krishna Delta	13.08
Pennar Delta	2.47
NagarjunaSagar project	14.71
TBP HLC & LLC	4.64
Yeleru Reservoir Scheme	0.68

Hydrology Project

National Hydrology Project (NHP) is a Central sector scheme with 100% grant to the state/Central Implementing agencies for a period of 8 years from 2016-17. The objective is to improve the extent, quality and accessibility of water resources information and to strengthen the capacity of water resources management institutions / departments in India. The project implementation plan for a total amount of Rs.76.39 Crores is approved by MoWR. Annual work plan for the FY 2022-23 has been approved by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR) for an amount of Rs 2970.22 lakhs.

The Government has constituted State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) to provide policy direction to Implementing agencies of Project, to exercise overall administrative, management and financial control of the project and State Level Procurement Committee (SLPC) for effective implementation of NHP in both SW & GW sector to advise on the procurement of different items included in NHP. 8 SLPC meetings was conducted so far.

The agreements for supply of goods and procurement of equipment are concluded and the supply in under progress.ICT equipment i.e Computers, Printers & Fax machines was procured for effective implementation of NHP. WIMS (Water Information Management System) was implemented to validate, Storage and Dissemination of Hydrological and Hydro meteorological data. WIMS is under development by CWC.

CADA Projects

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Eight projects are covered in prioritized projects under PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh State. Out of 8 Projects, Maddigedda project is completed. The total cost of 8 projects is Rs. 4539.48Crs. The cumulative expenditure incurred till December, 2022 is Rs.3349.52Crs. The total eligible Central Assistance for 8 projects is Rs.504.811 Crs of which so far Rs.468.075 Crs is released by GoI. The total Irrigation Potential targeted is 2,99,409Ha and the total Irrigation Potential created till December, 2022 is 2,19,724 Ha. Balance Irrigation Potential to be created is 79,685Ha.

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme

The CADWM works are proposed for 7 projects under CADWM scheme in PMKSY in Andhra Pradesh State. The total approved cost of the 7 projects is Rs.971.42 Crs with Central Share of Rs.349.37 Crs and State Share of Rs. 622.05 Crs. The total approved cost by Government of Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 661.65 Cr with Central share of Rs. 329.43 Cr and State share of Rs. 332.22 Cr.

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (HKKP-RRR)

Out of 97 water bodies 26 Nos were completed and an ayacut of 1466.24 Ha was restored. The total expenditure incurred as far is Rs.2.06Cr. The GoI has recently approved another 135 Nos of water bodies to restore 7381.50 Ha to an amount of Rs.70.73 Crs under RRR scheme with Central share as 60%.

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Improvement Project (APILIP – II)

APILIP-II is being implemented with JICA assistance with a cost of Rs 2000 Cr and duration of the project is 7 years (2018-19 to 2024-25). In this project, JICA share is Rs 1683.30 Cr (84.16%) & Govt of AP share is Rs 316.70 Cr (15.84%). The main objective of the project is to increase irrigated area, local productivity strengthening institutional and marketing capacities of the ayacut farmers by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and improving livelihoods of the farmers and other rural communities in Andhra Pradesh State. Total ayacut benefited under this project is 1,55,910 Ha. duly bridging the gap ayacut of 44,630 Ha. Under Modernization of Irrigation Projects, one medium irrigation project and 49 minor irrigation tanks are completed. 19 Major and Medium irrigation works and 214 M.I. tank works are in progress. Expenditure incurred so far under APILIP-II project is Rs 217.25 Crores.

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP)

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project is World Bank aided Project. The Project Development objective is to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability and resilience to climate variability in 1000 selected tanks in 12 districts stabilizing an ayacut of 91,682 ha. The Project was approved and sanctioned for Rs 1600 Crores. The World Bank Share is Rs 1120 Crores (70%) and Govt. of AP Share is Rs 480 Crores (30%). The Project is programmed for a period of 7 years (2018-19 to 2024-25). The project will benefit 2,00,000 families which include small and marginal farmers, water users associations, farmer producer organizations and other agro entrepreneurs.

Administrative approval is accorded for 438 tanks rehabilitation works for an amount of Rs 630.99 Cr. 213 works covering 347 tanks costing Rs.311.16 Cr are under progress, 61 works covering 77 tanks costing Rs 73.37 Cr are completed stabilizing an ayacut of 8012 Ha. Efforts are being taken to implement the project in the stipulated time frame. So far an amount of Rs.168.80 Crs has been spent under the project.

Minor Irrigation

Minor Irrigation deals with investigation and execution of Minor Irrigation Sources of ayacut up to 5000 Ac. Minor Irrigation plays an important role in the development of agriculture and livelihoods particularly in drought prone areas and areas outside command of Major and Medium projects.

The Minor Irrigation Department has to maintain about 40817 tanks with a total registered ayacut of 25.60 Lakh Acres. Minor Irrigation happens to be a major source of Irrigation in significant areas of the State. Minor Irrigation is providing irrigation facilities to increase the agriculture

production by means of creating new ayacut, stabilizing the existing ayacut beside maintenance of these sources and also provides drinking water to villages during summer season.

The total registered ayacut of 25.60 Lakh Acres is not being irrigated every year and hence the gap in ayacut is being increased year by year and the average gap ayacut is approximately 57% of total registered ayacut. The ultimate objective of the Minor Irrigation department is restoring the existing M.I sources to original standards where ever necessary, stabilizing the irrigation potential created, controlling the wastage of water through water conservation plans and better water management plans and bridging the gap ayacut.

Minor Irrigation Census

As compared to the 5th Minor irrigation (MI) Census 2013-14, 1,36,608 (12.96%) additional MI sources have been registered in the 6th Minor Irrigation (MI) Census 2017-18, with a total of 11.91 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh. The statement showing data on Minor Irrigation sources is given in Annexure-7.2.

Progress under different schemes

State Development Scheme (SDS): This plan includes construction of new schemes and restoration of existing schemes with plan funds. Government has allocated an amount of Rs.31.76 crores towards normal plan works and an additional budget amount of Rs.32.07 crores is allotted for Normal plan works. The expenditure incurred up to 31st December, 2022 is Rs.26.12 crores.

Neeru Chettu

For the financial year 2022-23, the Government has released an amount of Rs.537.25

Crores towards payment of pending bills of Neeru Chettu. The expenditure incurred as on 31st December, 2022 is Rs. 373.56 Crores for bills of Neeru Chettu

Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP):): Minor Irrigation creates Irrigation Potential in Tribal Areas. The creation of Irrigation Potential is done by constructing Mini Reservoirs, New Tanks, Anicuts and Percolation Tanks etc. Budget allotted for the year 2022-23 is Rs.4.15 crores and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.51 crores upto 31st December, 2022.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP): Minor Irrigation plays an important role in creating Irrigation Potential in Scheduled Caste ayacutdar areas. The creation /stabilisation of Irrigation Potential is done by constructing / restoring Mini Reservoirs, New Tanks, Anicuts, Percolation Tanks and Check Dams etc. Budget allotted for the year 2022-23 is Rs.7.70 crores and expenditure incurred is Rs.0.46 Crores upto 31.12.2022.

PMKSY –HKKP (RRR):The DPRs for 238 MI Water bodies including cost-estimate proposals for RRR were submitted during 2016, of which 235 (100+135) Proposals accepted by CWC were recommended to the MoWR, for inclusion under the PMKSY-HKKP(RRR) Scheme and for release of Central assistance (60%). The GoI, MoWR, released grant of Rs.270.00 Lakhs towards 1st instalment for 100 Water bodies in Prakasam District. The proposals for 135 water bodies are cleared by the Government of India. The central assistance is awaited.

The Financial Progress of the 97 works taken up under 1st spell as on 31.12.2022 is Rs.28.48 Crores. The Expenditure incurred as on 31.12.2022 for 97 RRR works is Rs.2.03 Crores.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) is assisting the state government in construction of new Minor Irrigation Schemes and Repairs/Improvements of Minor irrigation sources under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Financing the schemes started in the year 1995-96 and being continued under different tranches from RIDF-I to XXI. For the year 2022-23, budget allotted is Rs.12.00 Crores. and work done for an amount of 1.18 crores upto 3**1st December, 2022**

- **RIDF-XX:** The Government has accorded administrative approval for 49 projects for Rs.107.55 crores for stabilization of ayacut of 9,476 Ha or 23,406 acres.
- **RIDF-XXI:** The Government has accorded administrative approval for 41 projects costing Rs.56.73 crores for stabilization of ayacut of 7070 Ha or 17,463 acres.
- The Tranche XX was closed on 30.06.2022 and the Tranche XXI will be closed by 31.12.2022

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project

The Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP) is being implemented with World Bank assistance with a cost of Rs. 1600 Crores with duration of 7 years (2018 -19 to 2024-25). The World Bank Share is Rs.1120 Crores (70%) and Govt. of AP Share is Rs. 480 Crores (30%). The Loan is effectuated from 27-12-2018. Total expenditure incurred so far is Rs.91.88 Crores. The Project Development objective is to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability and climate resilience of small holder farmers in 1000 selected tanks stabilizing an ayacut of 2,26,552 Acres in 12 districts (except Guntur) of Andhra Pradesh.

The objective is to minimize the gap ayacut area by improving the irrigation efficiency of the existing tanks in the cascades and individual tanks. 693 civil works covering 1000 tanks towards stabilisation of 226552 Acs with a cost of Rs.792.10 Crores were proposed. Total 441 works (652 tanks) are sanctioned for Rs. 632.88 Crores. Value of Work done as on 31.12.2022 is Rs. 169.32 Crores. The expenditure incurred as on 31st December, 2022 is Rs. 126.27 Crores

Nearly 300 tanks under APIIATP are proposed for Downsizing of Project.

Restoration of MI Schemes proposed under APILIP Phase -II with JICA Assistance

Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted APILIP-II proposal with JICA assistance to Government of India with an outlay of Rs. 2000 Crores out of which JICA share is Rs. 1700 Crores and Govt. of A.P share is Rs. 300 Crores. The project proposal mainly consists of modernization of Irrigation Systems (Rs. 900 Cr) and Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, fisheries, Agri-business and marketing support services component (Rs. 550 Crores). JICA appointed the survey team to conduct the preparatory survey on the captioned Project.

The Government of A.P has proposed restoration of 445 MI schemes and modernization of 20 Medium Irrigation Projects under JICA Phase II. Total no of Tanks taken up for restoration 445 under 145 Packages thetotal Cost of Minor Irrigation tanks is Rs.272.71 Crores. Value of work done as on 31.12.2022 is Rs. 62.74 Crores. The expenditure incurred as on 31st December, 2022 is Rs. 49.25 Crores.135 tanks under APILIP are proposed from downsizing of project.

Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks - NAVARATHNALU

The activities proposed under NAVARATHNALU in respect of Minor irrigation are:

- Restoring the existing Minor Irrigation Tanks by taking up de-silting of tanks, arresting the leakages from bund, Breach restoration, Repairs and Reconstruction of weirs & sluices.
- Restoring irrigation channels, filed channels, canal structures to original standards and Improve water use efficiency by lining of canals up to field channels.
- Repairs & Renovation to water harvesting structures, construction of water harvesting structures and identification of cascades and improvements

Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSIDC)

The APSIDC Ltd has been established as a State Government undertaking for implementation of Lift Irrigation Schemes to provide irrigation facility to upland areas of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society with the funds provided by Government under various programs either directly or through District administration and handing over the same to beneficiaries / agencies for operation and maintenance.

The Government has come out with important Policy Interventions on Lift Irrigation schemes viz., Increased the limitation of ayacut of APSIDC upto 25,000 acres from 10,000 acres, Free power supply, 16 hours Power Supply to HT supply L.I.Schemes with dedicated power lines, Revival of defunct L.I.schemes and keep them functional. Under this process revival of 457 schemes in Phase– I & II are completed. Implementing Social Engineering is being considered for improving farmers participation. The Government has issued instructions to abolish all the beneficiary committees of the L.I. Schemes pertaining to APSIDC and to appoint Special Officers in their place. The formation of Farmers' Organization in APSIDC as per

APFMIS Act, 1997 is under process. APSIDC has so far implemented 1,250 Lift Irrigation Schemes and created IP of 8.64 Lakh acres.

During 2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022), Rs.57.92 Crores of budget was allocated under R.I.D.F and State Plan - Normal, S.C, S.T Components & C.C charges. The expenditure upto 31.12.2022 is Rs.17.46 Crores. 6 L.I.Schemes are commissioned and created irrigation potential of 8,107 acres during 2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022). There are 63 ongoing schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.783.56 Crores to create 82,663 acres of ayacut. 87 L.I.Schemes for which Hydrological Clearance received to create New Irrigation Potential of 1.72 Lakh acres will be implemented duly obtaining administrative approval from Government.

GROUND WATER

Groundwater has been occupying a dominant place in Andhra Pradesh agriculture and accounts for 41 percent of the gross irrigated area in the State with about 18 lakhs agriculture bore wells. The Ground Water and Water Audit Department is involved in Technical assessment of groundwater resources periodically, conducting investigations for construction of bore wells, water conservation structures for various organizations and uses, monitoring ground water regime on real time basis so as to facilitate effective conservation, management and utilization of the groundwater. During 2022-23 state has received 3.6 % excess rainfall over normal rainfall up to December, 2022.The Groundwater levels are sustained in the state due to better conservation and management practices along with good rainfall.

Ground Water Resources Status

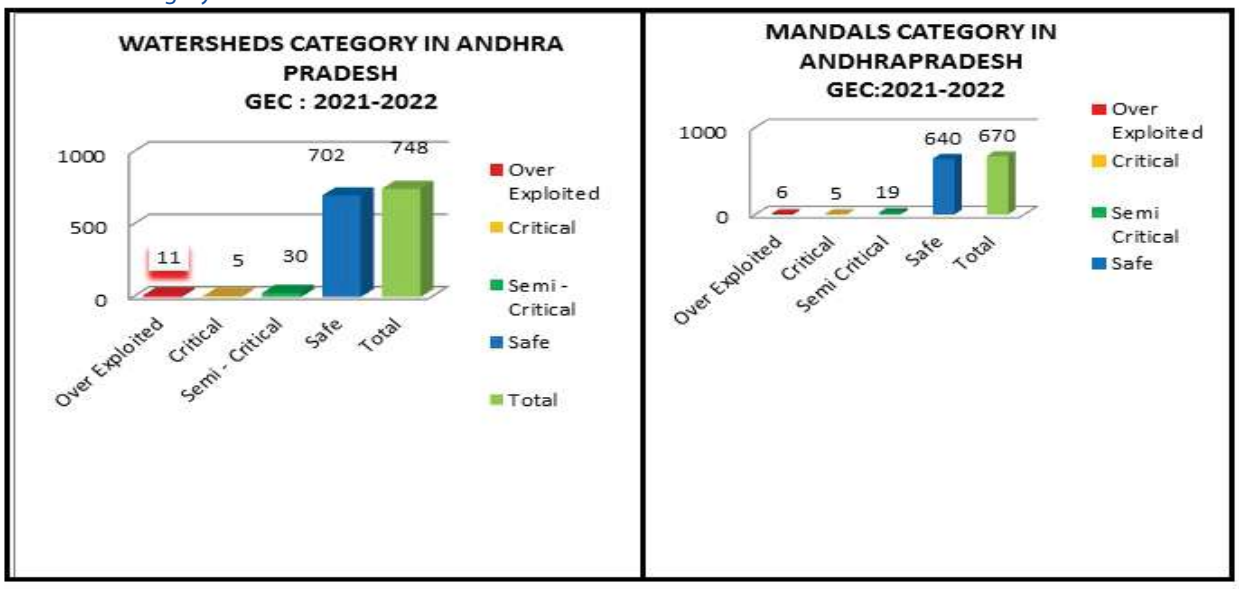
The state is divided into 748 watersheds (Groundwater Basins or Assessment Units) for estimation of groundwater resources. Categorization of basins / mandals / villages is made based on stage of ground water development. Category wise number of Basins and mandals are shown in Table 7.8 and also in the Chart 7.1

Table 7.8 Category wise Watersheds and Mandals

Category	Watersheds (No.)	Mandals (No.)
Over Exploited	11	06
Critical	05	05
Semi-critical	30	19
Safe	702	640
Total	748	670
Over exploited villages notified under APWALTA; 146 villages (as per GEC, 2021-22)		

Source: Ground Water Department

Chart 7.1 Category wise number of Basins and mandals



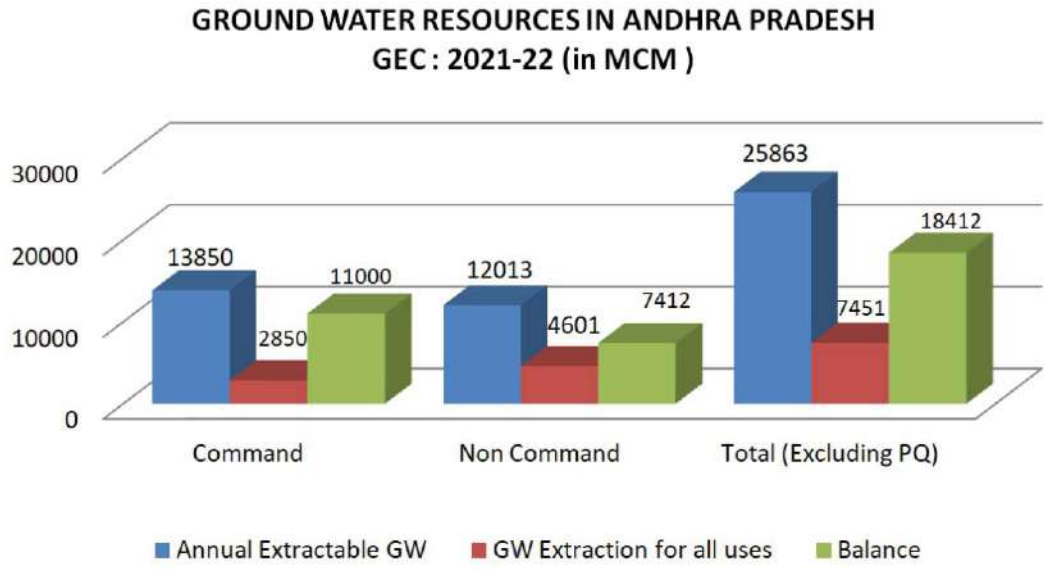
In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 25863 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of which 7451 MCM is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 18412 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is 29%. The stage of ground water development in command areas is 21% and the stage of groundwater development in non-command areas is 38%. As per GEC 2021-22, the details of Resource wise availability of Ground water and utilization etc are shown in below Table 7.9 and also in Chart 7.2

Table 7.9 Ground Water Resources

Ground water Resources	Command Area	Non Command Area	Total
Annual Ground water availability (MCM)	13850	12013	25863
Annual Ground water utilization (MCM)	2850	4601	7451
Balance Ground water availability (MCM)	11000	7412	18412
% of utilization (stage of Ground water development)	21	38	29
Category	Safe	Safe	Safe

MCM = Million Cubic Meters.

Chart 7.2 Ground Water Resources in A.P GEC : 2021 - 22



Ground water Development

At present, about 41.44 lakhs acres of gross area is being irrigated under Ground Water. On an average 40,000 to 50,000 new wells are commissioned per year due to which the average unit area irrigated per well is decreasing. The net area irrigated under Groundwater during 2022-23 is 29.12 lakh acres and gross area irrigated under Groundwater is 41.44 lakh acres with about 19 lakh bore wells. If micro irrigation practices are adopted on saturation mode, net irrigation potential through groundwater can reach to a level of 40 lakh acres along with additional recharge to ground water by taking up water conservation works in large scales.

Investigations

The Department is conducting Hydro geological, Geophysical & Hydrological investigation under different programmes duly following APWALTA-2002 for selection of sites for Bore Wells, Artificial Recharge Structures, Hydrological Environmental clearances etc. During the year 2022-23, the Ground Water Department has investigated 6288 sites for construction of different types of wells under Scheduled Castes Sub-plan, Scheduled Tribe Sub-plan, WALTA, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures, Industries, Sand Mining, Drinking water and Y.S.R.Jala Kala etc.

Drilling

Under Scheduled Castes Sub-plan 03 bore/tube wells drilled, out of the annual target of 40 wells for 2022-23, and 04 bore wells/tube wells drilled under Tribal Sub-plan. Under Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agricultural Transformation Project (APIIATP) 125 bore wells / tube wells / Piezometers were drilled. Out of the annual target of 425 wells, 410 bore wells / tube wells / Piezometers drilled under National Hydrology Project (NHP).

Awareness Trainings Conducted To Farmers

209 Crop water budgeting trainings ware conducted to farmers. Awareness created to about 6000 farmers on crop water budgeting. 648 Participatory Hydrological Monitoring (PHM) Wells were identified in 265 tanks and 419 Participatory Groundwater Management (PGM) groups ware formed in 62 tanks under APIIATP.



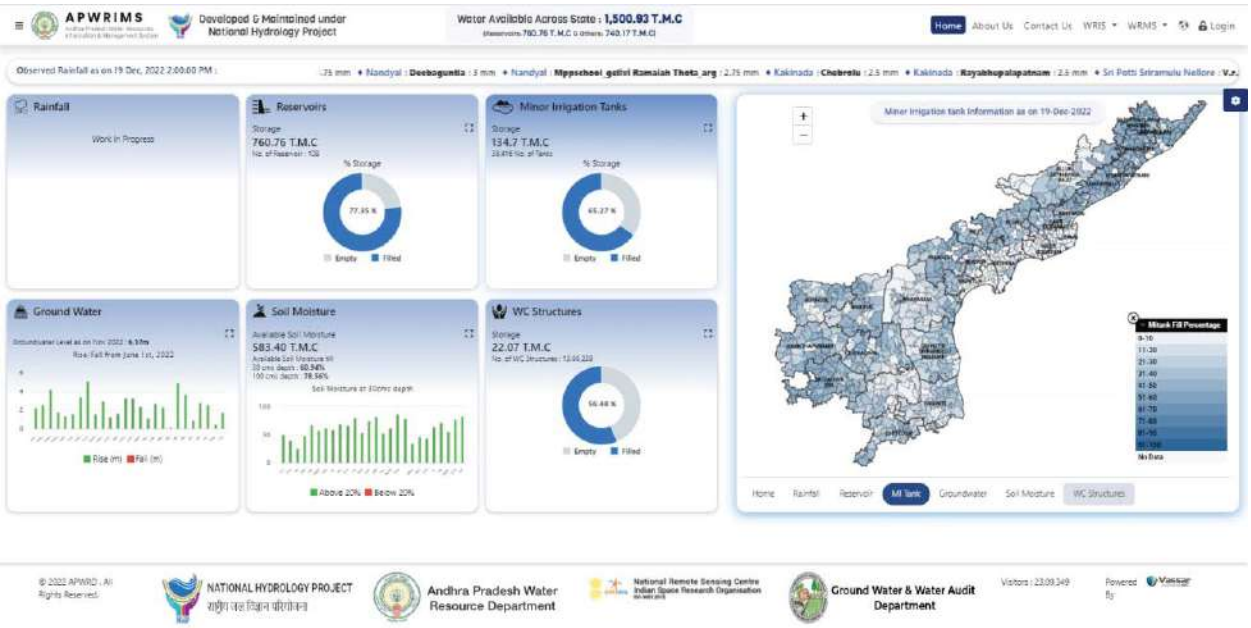
Monitoring of Ground Water Levels and Water Quality

Department is monitoring ground water levels and water quality from a network of 2788 observation wells including 1788 piezometers installed with Digital Water Level Recorders with telemetry under Real Time Ground Water Level Monitoring System in all 748 basins and covering all hydro-geological environments in the State. The department collects water samples during pre-monsoon (May) and post-monsoon (November) from all monitoring wells and also during investigations. These water samples are being analyzed in the 5 Chemical Laboratories of the department. 6750 water samples were collected / analyzed against the annual target of 6492 during 2022-23(upto December,2022).

Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information And Management System (APWRIMS)

The State Government is committed to improving the economic status of the farmers by providing the Right amount of water at the Right time to all the cultivable land of two crores acres in the State by using innovative world class technologies. Towards this goal, as a technological intervention, Andhra Pradesh Government entered in to a MoU with NRSC, an ISRO unit, to develop a full-fledged Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management system (APWRIMS) by integrating the Geo-Spatial layers, Satellite data, Hydrology models and also to develop a Geo-Portal.

This brings together all water resources related information coming from satellite data, model data, high density real time sensors data, field data, mobile app inputs etc onto one interactive unified platform. To make decisions on transfer of water between surplus to deficit basins the Government developed one stop solution called Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management System (APWRIMS) for all water related issues for better water conservation, management and groundwater recharge. (www.apwrims.ap.gov.in)



Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATALJAL)

Recognizing the achievements of the state at groundwater management with community participation, the Government of India extended Atal Bhujal Yojana scheme to the state under which funds shall be provided to the state as grants-in-aid. The goal of the scheme is to demonstrate community led sustainable groundwater management which can be taken to scale. The scheme will be implemented over a period of five years and will commence from April, 2023.

National Hydrology Project

AP Ground Water and Water Audit Department is one of the Implementing Agency among the 48 State and National agencies. It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% grant. AP Ground Water and Water Audit Department stood in First Rank in the country from last 12 months among all states.

Under this project established Real Time Ground Water Monitoring System, creating infrastructure, constructing state of art State Data Centre. Conducting Water Audit under sub basin approach and also conducting many scientific studies related to Aquifer studies, groundwater development, conservation and management of this precious resource.



Ground Water Level Scenario

In the present water year 2022-23, (up to November-2022) the State has received 3.6 % excess rainfall over normal rainfall. After utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs, a net rise in groundwater level is 2.4m is observed when compared to the pre monsoon water level (May-2022).

During this water year 2022-23, up to November,2022, 24 districts received Normal Rainfall and 02 district (Sri Satya Sai & Anantapuramu) received excess rainfall. The Percentage of rainfall deviation in 26 Districts are Srikakulam (-2.8), Vizianagaram (12.7), Parvatipuram Manyam (7.7), Alluri Seetarama Raju (8.7), Visakhapatnam (-2.8), Anakapalli (-4.3), Kakinada (15.7), Dr.B.R.Ambetkar Konaseema (7.5), East Godavari (7.1), West Godavari (4.0), Eluru (16.8), Krishna (-1.3), NTR (-5.9), Guntur (12.8), Bapatla (17.5), Palnadu (3.2), Prakasam (-4.8), Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore (-0.4), Kurnool (9.6), Nandyala (-4.3), Anantapuramu (41.5), Sri Satya Sai (49.9), YSR Kaapa (1.4), Anammayya (13.9), Chittoor (6.6) and Tirupati (-4.6).

Power

Power sector is a critical infrastructure element required for propelling the growth and for the smooth functioning of the state economy. An efficient, resilient and financially robust power sector is essential for growth and poverty reduction. The availability of reliable, quality and affordable power helps in the rapid Agriculture and Industrial development and the overall economy of the state. Power sector is one sector that has recorded significant performance in terms of generation, transmission and distribution. Various Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation (EE&EC) programs are under implementation in the state which is expected to impact the end consumers and facilitate industrial growth.

The state government, in co-ordination with BEE (Bureau of Energy Efficiency), GoI& EESL (Energy Efficiency Services Limited), GoI, is implementing several EE&EC activities to ensure optimal utilization of available resources and realize the huge scope of energy saving potential in all sectors to the tune of around 15,000MU per annum.

Solar and Wind power will be the focus areas. As a critical infrastructure pushing the state economy upwards, its impact on the agriculture sector has also showed great promise. Efforts are being put in to bring major turnaround with apt policy reforms, considerably reducing the AT&C and T&D losses and providing quality power.

Challenges

Cost of service

- The cost of service of DISCOMS increased from Rs 24,211 Cr in FY2014-15 to Rs 46,903 Cr. in FY 2021-22. Power purchase cost is 64% of the cost of service in power sector during the year FY 2021-22.
- The increase in the cost of service is mainly due to increase in power purchase cost compared to business-as-usual case. This amount is not covered by a commensurate increase in income and hence is likely to accumulate as losses to the extent not covered by income/subsidy increase.
- The abnormal doubling of cost of service in eight years is primarily due to loss of
  a) Singareni coal mines to Telanagana after bifurcation of the state and formation of the new state of Andhra Pradesh which led to increase in power purchase cost primarily due to coal transportation cost .
  b) High Central Transmission Utility (CTU) charges levied by PGCIL on Andhra Pradesh is approx. Rs 3.49 lakhs/ MW/month.

DISCOMS Financial losses

The financial losses of DISCOMS increased from Rs 9026 Cr in FY 2014-15 to Rs 31282 Cr in FY 2021-22. The loans of power sector increased from Rs 13834 Cr by end FY 2014-15 to Rs. 47,052 Cr by FY 2022-23. Of these loans Rs.37,716 Cr are working capital loans in FY 2022-23 .

Ballooning Subsidy: The government subsidies towards agriculture &other allied subsidies increased from year to year. This has put enormous pressure on the state finances.

Strengths

Huge VRE potential: AP has about 44 GW of wind and 38 GW of solar potential. The cumulative Renewable Energy

capacity installed in the State for the FY 2022-23 is 7714.336 MW. Of this, 3755.62MW from Solar Power Projects, 3693.55 from Wind Power Projects, 27.35 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 237.810 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasse, Municipal &Industrial Waste Power Projects.

Huge reverse pumped hydro potential: In the state, there is 4 GW of hydro/reverse-pumped hydro potential. 32 sites are identified by NREDCAP techno commercial feasibility reports for 29 locations were prepared and potential is estimated as 33,240 MW.

- Feasibility Reports have been prepared for 10 locations with an aggregate capacity of 9,300 MW. DPRs are under preparation. Feasibility Reports are under preparation for 8 locations with an aggregate capacity of 7,120 MW.
- Geotechnical investigations are completed at Chitravathi (500 MW) and Gandikota (1000 MW).
- To promote the Pumped Hydro Storage Power Projects in the state, Govt. of AP has notified "AP Pumped Storage Promotion Policy 2022" vide GO. Ms. No. 25 Dated 20.12.2022.

Low AT&C losses: The AT&C losses were reduced from 16.36% in FY2018-19 to 12.02% in FY 2020-21.

- The amount received from the Government towards subsidy is Rs 27,736.53 Crs against the Demand raised for Rs 36,672.33 Crs and towards Department CC Charges Rs 9,145.53 Crs received from the Government against the Demand raised for Rs 14,183.01 Crs.
- The total amount received from the Government towards subsidy and Department CC Charges is Rs 36,882.06 Crs against the Demand raised for Rs 50,855.34 Crs.
- In addition Government has released an amount of Rs 12,000.52 Crs through Government servicing loans.
- The total Government releases are Rs 48,882.58Crs (Rs 36,882.06 Crs + Rs 12,000.52 Crs).

Way Forward

Reduction of power purchase cost: In order to reduce the cost of service, the biggest component i.e. power purchase cost which constitutes 64% has to be targeted. The Discoms have been aggressively pursuing the path of purchase of cheapest power since FY 2019-20. All the high cost expiring contracts are not being renewed and efforts are on to request GoI to permit surrender of costly CGS power.

ARR-ACS gap: Govt. has already notified a 3-year trajectory for release of both subsidy and departmental electricity receivables. Govt. is also committed to timely release of subsidy and departmental charges. All the govt. offices are mandated to install pre-paid smart meters. These measures will reduce the ARR-ACS gap.

Precautions taken to reduce the thermal generation cost

- **Improvement of Coal Quality & Materialization :** To avoid the grade slippage of coal & for improving the coal materialization, a team of Engineers headed by Superintending Engineer along with Chemists were deployed to the coal mines at M/s MCL & M/s SCCL for pursuing the sampling & testing
- **Swapping of linkage quantity from MCL to SCCL:** APGENCO has transferred 3.0 MMTPA linkage quantity pertaining to Dr. NTTPS from MCL to SCCL effective from 01.04.2022. This result in saving in railway freight charges and smooth transportation of coal to Dr. NTTPS. Due to the above arrangement with SCCL, APGENCO avoided procurement of additional coal under MOU from SCCL at higher price.
- APGENCO has entered FSA for 100% of normative requirement for RTPP-IV duly revising the ACQ from 2.778 MMTPA to 2.830 MMTPA effective from 01.10.2022.
- To mitigate the coal shortage at power plants and to increase power generation, APGENCO has procured additional coal from MCL at normal price as per FSA during the FY 2022-23 through Road Cum Rail (RCR) mode.
- **Minimization of the penal charges to Railways and the transit loss:** A supervision contract was fixed to curtail the overloading & under loading of the wagons at mines thereby minimising the penal charges to Railways and the transit loss.

- **Minimization of demurrage charges:** An agency was fixed for expediting the unloading of rakes & supervision of coal rakes to avoid bunching of rakes and thereby minimizing the demurrage charges.
- **Limiting actual Operation & Maintenance (O&M) cost to normative O&M cost:** APGENCO is working in this direction to rationalize the Man-MW ratio and also maximum efforts are being put forth to minimize the O&M contract works (Repairs & Maintenance) to bring the actual O&M cost to normative cost.

New Projects

- The Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project (2x115MW), Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW), Chitrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power House (2x30MW) are at various stages of development like getting clearances, approvals etc.
- SDSTPS 800 MW (Unit#3), Krishnapatnam thermal projects Unit # 3 dedicated to nation by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 27.10.2022 which is ready for commercial operation.
- Dr.NTTPS800 MW (Unit#8) at Vijayawada thermal project is scheduled to be added in FY 2022-23.
- Polavaram Hydro-Electric 960 MW (12x80MW) Project: First Three Units are to be commissioned by July 2024 and thereafter for every two months one new unit has to be commissioned and all the 12 units by January 2026.Turbine model test, Power house pit excavation and Tunnel excavation works were completed and other related works are under progress. Detailed Engineering, manufacturing and supply of equipment is under progress.

Progress

Generation- Installed Capacity

The installed capacity in the Andhra Pradesh state upto 30/11/2022, stands at 18518.062 MW. The Transmission losses decreased to 2.73%(Provisional) during the year upto Nov,22 from 2.76% in 2021-22. Source wise installed capacities are shown below in Table 7.10

Table 7.10 Source wise installed capacities

Source of Generation		2021-22 (MW)	2022-23 (up to Nov-22) (MW)
Hydel-Genco		1797.60	1797.60
Thermal-Genco		4850.00	4850.00
CGS		1980.51	1978.806
Gas		906.77	906.77
Thermal-IPP		1270.55	1270.55
Renewable sources	Wind*	3767.95	3693.55
	Solar*	3755.626	3755.626
	Other	283.86	265.16
Total		18612.866	18518.062

* Wind and Solar values are reconciled

Transmission

The Transmission losses decreased to 2.73%(Provisional) during the year upto Nov,22 from 2.76% in 2021-22. During the Year 2022-23(up to November 2022), the total Energy met is 47468.37 MU and the per capita consumption of electricity is 1,349 units (Prov) during the period. Parameter wise details of Transmission are given in Table 7.11

Table 7.11 Parameter wise details of Transmission during 2022-23 (upto November 22

Sl. No	Parameters	Unit	2021-22	2022-23 (up to Nov-22)
1	Installed Capacity	MW	18612.866	18518.062
2	Transmission capacity	MVA	60221.50	60745.00
3	Energy Met	MU	68827.12	47648.37
4	EHT Substations	No.s	351	358
5	33KV Substations	No.s	3232	3240
6	Peak Demand Met	MW	12032 28/03/2022	12293 08/04/2022
7	Domestic Services	Lakh	159.22	162.44
8	Agricultural Pump sets energized	Lakh	18.25	18.87
9	Total Consumers served	Lakh	201.17	205.77
10	Per capita consumption	Units	1285	1349 (Prov.)
11	Transmission loss	%	2.76	2.73(Prov.)

Subsidies and Farm sector

Support to Agriculture: Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by supplying free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released. During the year 2022-23, 62517 agricultural services have been released till 30-11-2022. The total agriculture services released up to 30-11-2022 stands at 18.87 lakh. The Government is providing free power of 9 hours per a day to agricultural consumers in the state and it is now extended to all non-corporate farmers irrespective of the extent of their land holdings, type of lands and number of connections.

The Subsidies provided by Government during 2022-23 (Upto Nov.2022) are:

- Agriculture subsidy : Rs 4384.80 Cr for 9-hour free power supply provided to 18.87 lakh connections.
- Aqua Subsidy : Rs.500.00 Cr subsidy to aqua farmers for consumption of 1891.24MU towards subsidising unit rate @Rs 1.50.
- Amount received from the Government towards Department CC Charges is Rs 7176.01 Crs .
- Domestic subsidy: Free power supplied to domestic consumers of SC colonies/ST colonies (200 units / month) 14,72,571 SC and 4,34,340 ST benefitted.
- Under SC/ST Sub Plan Bore wells were provided to 5896 SCs and 1985 STs.
- Other Sections: Nurseries, weavers, Most Backward Classes (MBC) 100 units, dhobi Ghats 150units, laundries 150units, gold shops 100units, saloons 150 units, rolled gold (concession tariff of Rs.3.75 against Rs.9.20) were provided subsidies under DBT mode.

Government Schemes

Integrated power Development Scheme

The Government of India has launched the "Integrated Power Development Scheme" (IPDS) in urban areas. The Distribution system strengthening works in urban area under IPDS (Integrated Power Development Scheme) has been sanctioned through M/s PFC Ltd with GoI Grant of 60%, PFC Loan-30%, Own-10%. The works against GIS substations in APEPDCL area with sanctioned DPR cost of Rs 114.93 Crs is under progress. The expenditure incurred so far towards works against GIS substations is Rs 112.87Crs.

AP Rural High Voltage Distribution System Project

The High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) aims at reduction of losses through replacement of the low voltage network with high voltage network and installation of large number of smaller capacity Distribution Transformers viz 25 KVA/16 KVA DTRs in place of higher capacity Distribution Transformers viz., 100 KVA/63 KVA for supply to agricultural consumers. This system is best suited to meet the scattered low-density loads observed in rural areas in India.

Based on a sample study carried out in Andhra Pradesh, the system loss reduction due to adoption of HVDS system is expected to be around 10%. During the year 2022-23, in Andhra Pradesh State, HVDS has been implemented to 44,055 agricultural services up to 30-11-2022 at a cost of Rs.664.15Crs, bringing the total number of agricultural services converted under HVDS to 12,66,685 services at the cost of Rs.7394.71 crores.)

Externally Aided Projects

Power for All 24x7 World Bank (Funding agency – IBRD &AIIB): A total of 69 works are awarded with an administrative sanctioned cost of Rs.4295.518Crs ((Transco- Rs 992.318, EPDCL- Rs 1000 Crs and SPDCL - Rs 1792.69 Crs and CPDCL – Rs 510.51 Crs). 30 works were completed, 29 works are in progress and tenders are in progress for 10 works. The expenditure incurred as on November 2022 is Rs 2339.515 Crs out of the total contracted project cost of Rs 2994.778 Crs.

Visakhapatnam, Chennai Industrial Corridor projects (Funding agency ADB): 6 packages with an administrative cost of Rs 641.70 Crs was sanctioned, 3 works are completed and 3 works in progress. The expenditure incurred is Rs.409.36Crs.

APDRP (Funding agency World Bank):4 works and 1 Goods with an amount of Rs 758.40 Crs were sanctioned; all the 4 works are in progress and 1 Goods is completed .The expenditure incurred upto November 2022 is Rs.541.11 Crs out of the total contracted project cost of Rs 754.52 Crs.

Green Energy Corridor (I & II) (Funding agency - KFW/MNRE): The projects covered under GEC I & II were sanctioned with an amount of Rs 1379.75 Crs towards 8 Packages/ works (namely ICB-01 to ICB -08) of which one work completed, 7 works are in progress. Expenditure incurred is Rs.862.41 Crs out of the contracted project cost of Rs 941.14 Crs.

Energy Efficiency Activities

LED Bulb Programme

Unnat Jyothi Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)Scheme: Around 2.20 Cr LED bulbs have been distributed as against the target of 2.32 cr. The Annual energy savings for these 2.20 crore LED bulbs is around 1621MU and monetary saving of Rs.1131 crores per annum. Two LED bulbs of 7W/9W capacity are distributed at nominal price of Rs.10/- each to the households as a replacement of 60W capacity incandescent lamps (ICLs). The energy savings per LED bulb is 73.7 units per annum according to a survey by 3rd party.

Installation of LED Street lights in all Municipalities: Around 6.2 Lakh ordinary street lights have been replaced with LED Street lights in 106 Urban local bodies and saved around 133 Million units of energy worth Rs.93 crore. Centralized Control & Monitoring System (CCMS) for analyzing the energy savings in municipalities on real-time basis apart from centralized control of all the street lights from a single window was also completed.

LED Street Lighting in Gram panchayats: AP has initiated world's largest Rural LED Programme by installation of 30 lakhs LED street lights in all existing 13,065 Gram Panchayats in 26 districts with the support of EESL, GoI. As on date, around 25.22 Lakh LED lights

have been installed so far across the State. The estimated energy savings are around 279 MU per annum with a monetary benefit of Rs195 Crores per year for the entire project. It is expected to save 111 units per annum per one LED light

Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)

Andhra Pradesh Government has issued Andhra Pradesh Building Rules, 2017 which notifies mandatory Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) applicable to commercial buildings and other Non-Residential Buildings that have a plot area of more than 1000 Sq.Mts or built up area of 2000 Sq. Mts and certain categories of buildings such as multiplexes, hospitals, hotels, and convention centre's irrespective of their built-up area.

Incorporation of ECBC in Online DPMS

To streamline the ECBC Compliance, Directorate of Town and Country Planning (DTCP), Government of Andhra Pradesh has developed a state-wide ECBC Online Compliance system. DTCP has integrated building energy efficiency compliance into the Development Permission Management System (DPMS) for buildings approval.

Massive Capacity Building

Awareness and Training Programs are conducted extensively in the cities of Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati. A total of 2679 members were trained on ECBC and awarded with ECBC Expert Certification to all the members who qualified in the exam conducted. Till date, 36 Physical Training Programs, 26 webinars are conducted. With all these efforts in the state, nearly 787 buildings are registered for approvals in DPMS for ECBC Compliance at both Design and Occupancy Stages till date, out of which 86 buildings have received the occupancy certificates.

Star Rating System in APECBC

A Star Rating System has been incorporated in the Energy Conservation Building Code in Andhra Pradesh. The maximum star rating allotted to the buildings is AP ****** (6 star) with exemplary performance and minimum star rating is AP* (1 star) which is mandatory for all commercial buildings. For buildings rated AP** and above, preference will be given during design and occupancy state approvals.This system encourages building owners to opt for higher star ratings which ultimately resulted in greater energy savings.

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is a flagship programme of Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). NMEEE is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by the GoI in the year 2008.

PAT scheme is a market-based compliance mechanism to accelerate improvements in energy efficiency in energy intensive industries. Every energy intensive industry and other establishments whose annual energy consumption is equal or greater than the threshold limit specified in MoP, GoI notifications from time to time, shall deemed to be Designated Consumer (DC). There are 13 sectors i.e Aluminium, Cement, Commercial Buildings (Hotels & Airports), Chlor Alkali, DISCOMs, Fertilizer, Iron and Steel, Pulp and Paper, Petroleum Refineries, Petrochemical Units, Railways, Textile and Thermal Power Plant. In AP State, 10 sectors are there. 52 Designated Consumers cover under PAT Cycle I to VII in Andhra Pradesh. The Energy Savings achieved and Escerts Issued / Purchased is given below:

PAT Cycle	Energy Saving Million TOE	Escerts	
		Issued	Purchased
PAT Cycle I	0.274	1,30,253	77,704
PAT Cycle II	0.511	2,48,954	2,01,201
PAT Cycle III	0.033	22,289	762
PAT Cycle IV	0.321	1,47,616	0
PAT Cycle V	0.056	29,567	3858
Total	**1.205**	**5,78,679**	**2,83,525**

New initiatives by APSECM

- Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified Energy Conservation Building Code,ECBC 2017 vide G.O Ms 180 dated 1.10.2020 for mandatory adoption of the energy conservation building code in the existing building rules of AP.
- APSECM has implemented an IoT based demonstration project in MSMEs in coordination with IIT, Hyderabad in Padma ceramics in East Godavari district. The project was successful and the innovative IoT technology was recognized and showcased at national level.
- APSECM has installed 65 IoT power monitoring devices in MSME units to improve their power factor to enhance equipment life and their productivity.
- The Govt. of AP has attached highest priority for the Power Sector and promotion of efficient use of energy and its conservation which is the least-cost option to meet the increasing energy demand which requires the active involvement of each and every dept.
- The State Govt issued orders for constituting Energy Conservation (EC) cells in all the Govt depts/Autonomous bodies/Societies with nodal and technical officers.
- The role of EC Cells is to introduce cost effective, energy-efficient technologies in the State Govt depts to address escalated energy usage and electricity bills.
- State government is planning to provide 30 lakhs houses under Prime Minister Aavas Yojana (PMAY) with the world class 'Indo-Swiss energy efficient building technology' which helps to enhance thermal comfort (cooling) through adequate natural ventilation and day lighting potential which ensures minimum 20% energy savings and also a safe & healthier environment in buildings.
- Replacement of 39 No's old/obsolete Pump Sets with Energy Efficient Pump Sets in RWS Dept under the component of demonstration Project.(24 to 28 % Energy Savings Endorsed by RWS Department).
- Installation /Retrofitting of Energy Efficient appliances in places of Conventional appliances are taken up in 37 AP Residential Schools and 48 AP Govt. Girls Hostels.
- Organized Workshops and awareness Programs in the State to 3786 Nos. farmers/Pump Technicians involving DISCOM and Agriculture Department officials with the Support of KVKs. Organized Training and Capacity Building Program on Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM) for 595 No's of Pump Operators, Ward Amenity secretaries and Officials of 16 Nos Municipal Corporations.
- Replaced conventional appliances with energy efficient appliances in 541 Court buildings under Judiciary department. (21 % Savings Estimated).

Awards

In 15th ENERTIA Awards Summit:

- Andhra Pradesh state won ENERTIA Award as the "Best State for Energy Infrastructure and Development".
- APTRANSCO won ENERTIA award as the "Best Transmission Utility"
- Andhra Pradesh State Energy Conservation Mission, State designated Agency of Andhra Pradesh has bagged "1st prize in the National Energy Conservation Awards in the State Designated Agency (SDA) Sector'' for its exemplary performance in promoting and implementing energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- The award was presented based on the State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI) - 2022 score. The state received 77.5 points in SEEI-2022. The state improved by 53% compared to its SEEI 2020 score of 50.5.
- The major accomplishments of the state to achieve a higher SEEI score are
- Implementation measures of as per notification of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) and amendments to building byelaws in 123 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as well as the Eco-Niwas Samhitha (ENS) trainings in the building sector.

- Energy audits in Micro small and medium enterprises (MSME) clusters
- Measures taken for introduction of 296 E-vehicles in Govt. Depts. and another 100 E-vehicles in APSRTC for Government use etc.

Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Limited

a) The state is incurring more than Rs. 10,000 Crores to meet the Agriculture subsidy, Lift Irrigation power charges and aquaculture subsidy every year. Further, this subsidy has been continuously increasing over years on account of increasing cost of power supply as well as increase in number of pump sets. In order to ensure that this subsidy is provided on a sustainable basis, government recognized that there is a need for evolving an alternative mechanism to provide quality power and nine-hour day-time free supply to farmers. Solar energy has the potential to fulfill these requirements due to its lower cost compared to the current average procurement cost of Discoms and also due to the fact that all solar power is generated during daytime.

b) In order to provide free power to agriculture in the long run, the State government has established Andhra Pradesh Green Energy Corporation Ltd., to install 8000 MW to 10000 MW of dedicated solar power. Evacuation scheme was prepared for a capacity of 6100 MW solar power and administrative approval was issued to all the evacuation works. Tendering is in progress.

APGENCO

The total Installed Capacity of APGENCO & APPDCL is 7189.03 MW. The source wise details of installed capacities are shown in Table 7.12.

Table.7.12. Installed Capacity of APGENCO & APPDCL as on 31-12-202

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	AP as on 01.04.2022	As on 31.12.2022
1	Thermal	MW	3410.00	3410.00
2	Hydel	MW	1773.60	1773.60
3	Wind	MW	0.00	0.00
4	Solar	MW	405.43	405.43
5	AP Power Development Corp. Ltd.	MW	1600.00	1600.00
APGENCO & APPDCL Total		**MW**	**7189.03**	**7189.03**

The department has planned to implement an Important scheme namely 'Commissioning of Dr.NTTPS Stg-V (1x800MW) and SDSTPS Stg-II (1x800MW). Commercial Operation of these 800 MW unit is planned by 30.04.2023. APGENCO is making all-out efforts to achieve the generation revised targets set for the year 2022-23

Dr. NTTPS Stage-V (1x800 MW), Unit# 8

APGENCO has issued Letter of Intent (LOI) to M/s BHEL for Design, Engineering, Manufacture, to Supply including Mandatory Spares, Erection, Testing & Commissioning for coal fired 1x800MW Super-Critical Unit for a total value of Rs 2307.00 Crores on 28.10.2015.

LOI dated 06.07.2016 was issued to M/s BGR Energy Systems Ltd., Chennai for execution of Balance of Plant including Civil works on EPC basis in respect of Dr.NTTPS Stage-V (1X800MW) expansion unit with completion period of 36 months from the date of LOI.

As per the schedule, completion date for BTG &BoP contracts are 14.06.2019 & 05.07.2019 respectively. Synchronization of the unit was actually planned in June

2020 and due to pandemic COVID-19, all the works have been stalled since third week of March 2020.

APGENCO in its Board in its meeting held on 29.12.2021 has issued time extension up to 31.12.2022 to BOP contract and upto 28.02.2023 for BTG contract. Boiler light up was completed. The unit synchronized with oil firing on 07.12.2021 and achieved maximum load of 119 MW. COD activities of the project will start in February 2023 and all efforts are being put to complete the COD with priority path by April 2023. M/s. MCL issued a LoA for the supply of 3.548 Million tonnes per annum of coal to the unit on 12.11.2018.

Milestones Achieved

- 400 kV extension Switchyard charged on 28.02.2019
- Drainable Hydro test completed on 05.03.2019
- Generator stator lifting completed on 29.04.2019.
- Station Transformer charged on 12.06.2019.
- UAT & SAT,11KV& 3.3KV Boards charged.
- Non drainable Hydraulic Test completed on 24.10.2019.
- Boiler light up was completed on 28.12.2019
- Unit Synchronized with oil firing on 07.12.2021 @00:09 Hrs

Status of BTG Works: The BTG Contractor, M/s BHEL supplied 99% of material. 95% of BTG works, 99% ESP erection works and 98% of TG Package erection completed. TDBFP A& B commissioning under progress. Erection of RHS mills & feeders is to be taken up.

Status of BOP Works: The BOP Contractor M/s BGRESL, Chennai completed systems required for oil synchronization. RHS mill & bunker structure erection, CHP Equipment erection in junction towers and conveyors are in progress,

CHP: LHS Trippers erection completed. Equipment erection in junction towers and conveyors and RHS bunker building erection works are in progress.

AHP: Buffer Hopper structural erection and BAH, internal piping and erection of Ash disposal pipe lines are in progress.

Flue Gas Desulphurization Plant (FGD) Tender for Engineering, procurement and construction of Flue Gas Desulphurization Plant at Dr. NTTPS, Stage V (1x800MW) is floated on 22.01.2021.Price bid opened on 26.11.2021. M/s.BHEL is the only bidder participated. Tender was cancelled due to higher price quoted by M/s BHEL. Retendering is under process.

SDSTPS Stage-II (1x800 MW), Unit# 3

LOI for the BTG package of 1X800MW SDSTPS- Stage-II was issued to M/s BHEL on 02.11.2015 for an amount of Rs.2307 Crores. M/s. Tata Projects Limited has emerged as L1 bidder. LoI issued to M/s TPL for execution of BOP package for an amount of Rs.2660 Crores on 06-07-2016. The Fuel Supply Agreement was entered with M/s. MCL for supply 3.548 MMT of raw coal per annum. The unit is scheduled for COD by Jan-2023.

The Unit was first synchronized on 10.11.2021 with coal firing. The balance works for trial operation & COD of the Unit are under progress.

Projects under Development

Additional two units (2x115MW) at Lower Sileru Power House

Consent issued by APPCC dtd 17-12-2019. In-principle approvals accorded by Govt. of AP The Terms of Reference (TOR) issued by MOEF & CC on 14-01-2021.Tender floated in APGENCO e-procurement platform on 02-09-2021. E-Reverse auction was conducted on 15-12-2021 and M/s Shirdi Sai Electrical Ltd – M/s. PES Engineers Pvt Ltd Consortium has quoted lowest bid. LOI issued to M/s SSEL-PES Consortium on 13.04.2022. The Term Loan was sanctioned by M/s REC Ltd on 04-08-2022. Contract Agreement concluded with M/s SSEL-PES Consortium on 28-11-2022. Obtaining Environmental clearance from MOEF&CC is in process. Obtaining of consent from APERC is in process.

Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Project (9x150MW)

Terms of reference (TOR) was issued by MOEF on 03-06-2019. APPCC on 02-10-2020 has communicated their consent for establishment of pumped storage project at Upper sileru on cost plus approach. In-principle approval accorded by Govt. of AP on 19-10-2021.All the draft DPR technical chapters such as General Layout, Hydrology,

Power Potential studies, Central Soil & Material Research, Foundation Engineering & Seismic Aspects, Standing Technical Committee, Inter State matters and International matters except chapter on Geological aspects were conditionally approved by Various Directories of CWC/CEA/CS & MRS etc.,

Administrative sanction from Govt. of AP received on 20-12-2022 for an estimated project cost of Rs. 11,881.50Cr. (including GST, IDC and escalation on Civil works).Final DPR using approved chapters was submitted to CEA on 23-12-2022. Obtaining of Techno economic clearance (TEC) from CEA is in process and Stage-1 clearance for forest land (215 HA) is in process. Obtaining Environmental clearance from MOEF&CC is in process. Finalization of agency for execution of project is expected to be completed by June'2023. Project works are expected to be completed by June 2028 (60 months).

ChitraKonda (Balimela)Dam HEP (2X30MW)

New Agreement was entered with Govt. of Odisha/OHPC on 23.10.2020 for R&M of Machkund HE Project covering implementation of Chitrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power House. The Govt. of Odisha has proposed to have energy Secretaries of both the states i.e., Odisha and Andhra Pradesh as co-chairpersons of the Project Administration Committee (PAC) as Agenda Item in ensuing Project Administration committee (PAC) meeting. The PAC meeting is to be convened for taking further necessary action in finalizing the modalities on the proposal of Construction of Chitrakonda (Balimela) Dam Toe Power house jointly by APGENCO and OHPC duly sharing the costs and benefits on 50:50 basis in the similar lines of existing Machkund HE Project. It was agreed to utilize the equipment procured by erstwhile APSEB earlier.

Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (12X80MW)

Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to construct a Dam across the river Godavari near Ramayyapeta village of West Godavari district about 34KM from Rajahmundry. The Polavaram Hydro Electric Project, as a part of Polavaram Multi Purpose Project is proposed across river Godavari at Anguluru village in Devipatnam Mandal of East Godavari district to utilize the monsoon flows and flows of Godavari Delta for Hydel Power generation. With the utilization of the surplus flows, power generation is possible to an extent of 960MW (12x80MW)

Government of Andhra Pradesh, has given concurrence to APGENCO for development of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project. Central Electricity Authority (CEA), MOP, Government of India, New Delhi has accorded Techno Economic Concurrence on 21.02.2012 to the Indira Sagar Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (Now Polavaram Hydro Electric Project) at an estimated cost of Rs.3013.68 Cr at 2010-11 Price level, and a Levelized tariff of Rs.3.17/Kwh considering mega status to Project.

Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India has issued No Objection for setting up of 960MW Hydel power project at Polavaram, East Godavari District, AP by M/s APGENCO vide their letter Dated.09.10.2014. GoAP accorded in principle approval for establishment of Indira Sagar Polavaram Hydro Electric Project on 13.04.2016.Tenders were called for PHEP with an IBM of 3157.93 Crores and M/s.Navayuga Engineering Company Limited (M/s.NECL) stood L1 with 3236.46 Crores. After conducting negotiations M/s.NECL has given 0.5% discount to the quoted price and the final price became 3220.28 Crores.

Govt. of A.P accorded permission to APGENCO for execution of Polavaram Hydro Electric Project (12x80MW) on 06-12-2017.LOI was issued to M/s.NECL for Rs. 322.028 Crores on 06-12-2017 and contract Agreement was concluded on 20-12-2017.APGENCO has issued Administrative approval for Rs. 5338.95 Crores on 30-07-2018 (Price of Civil component with escalation and CSR is 1939.97 Crores and 2597.96 Crores for E&M component. IDC is additional at 801.02 Crores) based on contracted value against the earlier administrative approval of Rs.4956.39 Crores based on 2016-17 price level.

CEA has approved the cost of Polavaram Project for Rs.4124.64 Crores without IDC and escalation of prices. (E&M cost of Rs. 2613.36 Crores against the proposal of Rs.2619.66 Crores by APGENCO with 2017-18 Price Level on 06-02-2019. Civil cost of the Polavaram Project with Rs. 1511.28 Crores against the proposal of Rs.1700.58 Crores by APGENCO with March-2018 Price Level on 08-02-2019.)

Salient features of the Project

REC has sanctioned the loan / financial assistance to

APGENCO for an amount of Rs.3965.11 Cr on 28.02.2017. Govt. of AP formed an Expert committee on 14-06-2019 and APGENCO referred the project to the committee based on the instructions of Energy Department, Govt. of A.P. and terminated the contract with M/s.NECL based on the recommendations of the expert committee, approval of APGENCO Board and Govt. of AP on 14-08-2019.

With regard to the termination of PHEP contract:

M/s.NECL has filed Writ Petition No.11664/2019 on 19.08.2019 seeking a stay of entrusting the work to any third party with regard to PHEP which was undertaken by the NECL under contract dt.20.12.2017. In this connection, APGENCO floated a fresh tender through Water Resources Department along with their works jointly in line with the recommendations of the expert committee with an IBM of Rs.3216.11 Crores pertaining to PHEP on 17-08-2019. Technical bid and price bid of the tenders was opened on 21-09-2019 and 23-09-2019 respectively.

A fresh LOI was issued to M/s. Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Limited being the sole bidder for Rs. 2810.88 Crores as per the acceptance of the tender by the Commissioner of Tenders, Govt. of A.P and APGENCO board approval, as the stay was vacated by Hon'ble High court in w.p.no.11664 on 31-10-2019. However, Hon'ble High court again imposed stay from 12-11-2019.

Based on the request of M/s.MEIL, Provisional agreement was also made on 01-11-2019.As per the orders issued by Hon'ble High Court of AP on 14-12-2020, a letter was addressed to M/s MEIL to commence the PHEP work immediately and to conclude agreement. Accordingly, Final Contract was concluded with new contractor M/s MEIL for execution of PHEP Works on 30.03.2021. Zero date of the project is 30.03.2021.

As per new contract with M/s MEIL, First Three Units are to be commissioned by July 2024 and thereafter for every two months one new unit has to be commissioned and all the 12 units by January 2026. Turbine model test was completed on 14th July 21 at BHEL, Bhopal. Power house pit excavation is completed and Power house civil works are under progress. The Tunnel excavation was completed. The fabrication of steel liners for pressure tunnels, erection of steel liners for pressure tunnels Unit 1 to 12, the Power house area first stage raft concreting works are under progress. Above ground Earth mat laying work for unit 1 to 12 in power house area is under progress. Detailed Engineering, manufacturing and supply of equipment is under progress.

The Salient Features of A.P. Transco / A.P.Genco / Discoms are shown in Annexure 7.3

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has given top priority for promotion of Renewable Energy Power Projects in particular solar power projects in line with the Policies of the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Government of India.

The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State is 8826.363 MW. of this, 4132.385 MW from Solar Power Projects, 4083.57 from Wind Power Projects, 105.598 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 504.81 MW from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal &Industrial Waste Power Projects.



The Solar Pump sets programme was taken up in the State with the financial assistance of MNRE, GoI and 32,000 Solar pump sets have been installed for Irrigation purpose. Grid connected solar roof top systems with capacity of 120 MW have been installed in the State.

ROADS and BUILDINGS

Construction, development and maintenance of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Buildings are dealt by the Department.

Four categories of roads and buildings namely, National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Buildings are dealt by the Department.

Roads are one of the basic modes of transportation system and also an important sector of Infrastructure. Systematic development of road is one of the important pre-requisites for development and acceleration of growth in the economy. Among the different modes of domestic transportation system, road transport carries more than 80 percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads particularly from Rural to Urban facilitates speeding movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth trends, connectivity, social integrity and wellbeing of the society. The productivity and efficiency of road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of road network. In view of the high potential in Agricultural activity, there has been huge increase in Road network. The total R&B Road Network (excluding National Highways) in the State as on December 2022 was 45321.00 Km. The length of National Highways in the State are 8163.72 Km. The details are shown in the Table. 7.13

Table 7.13 Status of R&B Roads – Lane wise, Surface wise & Type of Road details (in Kms)

Sl. No.	Lane	Length of Road (km)	Surface	Length of Road (km)	Type	Length of Road (km)
1	Single Lane	31176.99	Cement Concrete	3649.91	National High Ways	8163.72
2	Intermediate Lane	2815.72	Black Top	48099.64	State High Ways	12595.60
3	2-Lane	13430.08	Metalled	210.41	Major District Roads	26485.51
4	2-Lane with Paved Shoulders	2163.74	Un mettaled	1189.76	Other District Roads	6239.89
5	4-Lane	2782.37	A.A Expressway New Formation UnSurface	335.00		
6	>4 Lane	780.82				
7	A.A Expressway New Formation UnSurface	335.00				
	Total	53484.72		53484.72		53484.72

Important Schemes implemented

Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges on Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR) are taken up by MDRs Wing. The MDR wing maintains a total of 32725.40 Km of roads comprising 26485.51 Km of Major District Roads and 6239.89 Km of District Other Roads. The works are taken up under the following schemes in MDR Wing

Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.50.00 Crores for the year 2022-23 and expenditure as on 31-12-2022 is Rs 33.43 Crores. Capital Works comprise widening and strengthening of roads from Single Lane to Double Lane, Double lane to multiple lanes, construction of roads & bridges etc. 31 road works with a length of 174.771Km and 5 bridge works have been completed for an amount of Rs.355.77 Crs. 29 bridge works with a length of 204.320 km and 4 bridge works taken up for an amount of Rs.508.75Crs are in progress. The remaining works are at different stages (8 Road Works for length of 29.393 Km

and 6 Bridge Works are at tender stage and 15 Road Works for length of 130.690 Km and 17 Bridge Works are at estimate stage).

Under **Tribal Sub Plan**, widening of roads from Single Lane to Double Lane, formation of roads & construction of bridges are taken up in Tribal Areas. 12 road works with a length of 187.54 Km and 1 bridge work are in progress for an amount of Rs.148.30Crs. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.23.12 Crores for the year 2022-23.

Under **Schedule Caste Sub Plan**, works comprise laying of CC pavements in SC Colonies, forming of approach roads to SC Colonies were taken up. 3 road works with a length of 10.46 Km have been completed for an amount of Rs.9.34 Crs. 8 road works with a length of 16.513 km are in progress. The remaining works are at different stages (5 Road Works for length of 27.83 Km are at tender stage).Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.10.00 Crores for the year 2022-23

Under **Road Safety Engineering scheme,** works comprise providing Road Safety Interventions, reconstruction of Culverts, Improvement of Black Spots on roads etc. are taken up. 3 road works for an amount of Rs.5.94 Crores was taken up, out of which 2 road works for an amount of Rs.3.44 Crs were completed and remaining work for Rs.2.50 Crores is in progress. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.3.00 Crores for the year 2022-23 and expenditure as on 31-12-2022 is Rs.0.79 Crores

Special Repair Works: The Government accorded administrative sanction for Rs.2205 Crores for improvement of riding surfaces of State highways and major District Roads for length of 7969 kms. Accordingly 840 works on Major District Roads were sanctioned for Rs.1285.40 Crores for improvement of 5589 Kms.

NABARD Works

The State Government has taken up infrastructure development in rural areas through financial assistance of NABARD with the funds provided under RIDF (Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund) & RIAD (Remote and Interior Area Development). Since inception of NABARD, with its funding to rural area infrastructure, nearly 9300 km of rural roads have been brought to riding surface with BT and connected to nearby towns. Since 1996-97, in 27 tranches i.e., RIDF II to RIDF XXVII (including RIAD Phase I to V) so far, in all 1928 road and bridge works for Rs.4246.90 crores were taken up.

Left Wing Extremists Works

In order to provide seamless connectivity to the difficult and remote areas which are also affected by Left Wing Extremists (LWE) violence, the Central Government has started a special project known as "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA) with funding of Central and States in 60:40 ratio. Under this programme, 46 (30 roads + 16 bridges) works for an amount of Rs. 391.03 crores were sanctioned in AP covering four districts i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam & East Godavari. Out of the sanctioned 46 works, 26 road works, 11 bridges are completed. Under this programme up to date 383.66 Km road length is upgraded at a cost of Rs 288 Cr and in the year 2022 – 23, 6 Km length of the road is upgraded at a cost of Rs 12.00 Cr.

Rural Road Plan Works

5486.07 kms of Panchayat Raj roads are transferred to Roads & Buildings Department in which around 1800 kms are having non BT surface. Under Rural Roads Plan, it is proposed to sanction works for conversion of non BT roads to BT roads in a phased manner.

During 2016-17 to 2021-22, 304 works costing Rs.898 crores were sanctioned. Under this scheme 632 KMs length of road is improved at a cost of Rs.460 crores. 18 Km length of road is upgraded to BT standards during 2022-23 at a cost of Rs 16 Cr.

External Aided Project (EAP) with New Development Bank (NDB) Funding

R&B Department has taken up the following two projects with the financial assistance of New Development Bank (NDB) for an amount of Rs.3200 crores each (Total Rs. 6,400 Cr) with 70:30 sharing (NDB Share-70% & State Share-30%).

- AP Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP)
- AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP)

Under AP Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP), it is proposed to Improve State Highways and

Bridges. For the first phase, administrative sanction was accorded for 1243.00 km with Rs. 3014.00 Cr, procurement process has been completed and the works are under various stages of progress. In the second phase, it is proposed to improve State Highways for a length of 539.45 Km with Rs. 1398.54 Cr.

Under AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP), it is proposed to improve Roads and Bridges of Major District Roads/Other District Roads for a length of 728.59 Km with Rs. 1987.60 Cr. The administrative sanction is under process at Government.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes

- The Central Government, sanctions works of Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity under CRF, allocates the fund in 50:50 ratio i.e - 1) 50% of the cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil for the Rural Roads and 2). balance 50% of cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil and the entire cess of petrol is distributed as per norms for development and maintenance of roads.
- The Government of A.P has provided Rs. 400.00 crores in B.E for the year 2022-23 and expenditure incurred Rs 69.08 crore upto 31.12.2022.
- During the year 2020-21, 46 works were sanctioned for an amount of Rs.945.90 crores for a length of 675.58 km. All 46 works are in progress,
- GoI has accorded administrative approval for 13 works costing Rs.360.30 Crores for which the Government of A.P have accorded administrative sanction. All works are tender stage.
- Further, GoI has accorded administrative approval for 9 works costing Rs.182.90 Crores and the Government of A.P have also accorded administrative sanction for all 9 works for Rs.182.90 crores. Detailed Estimates called for from S.Es.
- The above works are intended for improving the condition of the roads which benefit large number of population to transport their Agricultural produce and other industrial goods to the nearby market yards, towns, cities etc. which directly/indirectly help the socio-economic growth of the state and in turn the country.

Road Over Bridges under SethuBharatham on National Highways

Under this scheme, 22 Road Over Bridges (RoBs) were sanctioned out of which, 16 RoBs were awarded. DPRs for 6 ROBs were submitted to Ministry. 6 works out the 16 grounded works were completed and remaining 10 works are targeted for completion by March 2023. The remaining 6 ROBs are targeted for completion by the end of December 2023.

National Highways

There are 52 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 8163.72 Km of which 2884.34 Km is four-lane and above, 2163.74 Km two-lane with paved shoulder, 1949.84 Km two-lane, 373.96 Km intermediate lane, 456.84 Km are of Single lane and 335.00 Km of proposed formation (Ananthapur to Amaravathi Expressway as on March 2021). Out of 8163.72 Km, 7162.80 km is bituminous surface, 335.00 km is new formation and 665.92 Km is cement concrete pavement. In addition, in-principle declared NHs for a length of 381.00 km for which DPRs under preparation for two lane with paved shoulders and additional in-principle proposals for 1212.30 km were submitted to MoRT&H for approval.

The density of National Highways is 16.53 Km per lakh population (2011) in the State as against all India average of 10.89 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 50.08 km is available for every 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 40 km/1,000Sq.km. Out of 8163.72 Km National Highways in the state, a total length of 3120.23 Km are under the control of NHAI, 629.74 Km with MoRT&H, PIU and 4413.75 Km under the control of State PWD. 106.56 Km of NHs is improved as two-lane paved shoulders / 4 Lane and strengthening with an amount of Rs. 1116.26 Cr during the year 2022-2023.

Brief outline on the NHs and the activities :

As on 03.01.2023, National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 8163.72 Km crisscrossing the state. Out of 8163.72 Kms National Highways in the state, a total length of 4413.75 Km is under the jurisdiction of the NH&CRF Wing, R&B

Department, 3120.23 Km under the jurisdiction of NHAI and 629.74 Kms with PIUs. NH works are sanctioned broadly under Plan and Non-Plan and different schemes in plan and non-plan. Progress of works on NHs is as below.

Plan Works

- Under NH (Original), 32 works for a length of 1038.73 Kms for a total amount of Rs. 5117.05 Crores are in progress. Further, 440.67 Km of 14 road works for a total amount of Rs. 2101.90 Crores were completed in the Financial year, 2021-22..
- Under NHDP Phase-IV, one work for a length of 57.292 Kms for a total amount of Rs. 995.09 Crores is in progress.
- ROBs & Bridges under Setu Bharatham, 8 ROBs for a length of 13.123 Kms and for a total amount of Rs. 492.40 Crores are in progress.

Annual Plan 2021-22 : Revised Annual Plan 2021-22 for a total length of 1106.19 Km amounting to Rs 7644.00 Crores was approved by MoRT&H, Government of India. Allotment and Sanctions for Andhra Pradesh are the highest among other States for the year 2021-22. Sanctions exceeded Allotment by Rs. 1223.00 Crores.

Annual Plan 2022-23 : In the Annual Plan 2022-23, a total length of 976 Km amounting Rs 12123.00 Crores were approved by MoRT&H, GoI. As of now, 9 works were for a length of 201.15 Km amounting Rs. 2852.94 Cr were sanctioned by the Ministry.

Road Safety Implementation Programme (MoRT&H)

Operational Road Safety Engineering Audits and short term improvements are taken up where execution of major development project on the selected stretches is expected to commence at least after 1 year of implementation of short term measures based on operational audits. Stretches where development works like two laning/four laning are neither in progress nor in pipelines are to be identified and got approved in principle for taking up Detailed Road Safety Audit.

Most of the Works on National Highways with State PWD is taken up under Engineering Procurement & Construction Mode (EPC), wherein the contractor shall appoint the "Safety Consultant" to carry out safety audit at the design construction and commissioning stage of the project highway in accordance with the Applicable Laws and Good Industry Practice. The recommendations of the Safety Consultant shall be incorporated during the design construction and commissioning of the Project Highway. Apart from this, the MoRTH has adopted to take up Road Safety Works after conducting Operational Road Safety Engineering Audit & Detailed Road Safety Audit on National Highways. Road Safety Works taken up with the recommendations of these Audit Reports would considerably reduce the road accidents.

Road Safety Amenities and resting places for drivers

Most of the Works on National Highways with State PWD is taken up under Engineering Procurement & Construction Mode (EPC), wherein there is provision for Road Safety Amenities and resting places for drivers.

Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation

The Road Development Corporation was established in the year 1998 to develop, maintain roads, other allied and incidental activities in the State.

A.P. Road Sector Project : The project (P 096021) was approved by the Government of India and World Bank for widening, strengthening and maintaining certain important and high traffic roads with for smooth travel and to reduce transport cost. The cost of project is Rs.2245.00 Cr. The project was closed on 31.03.2019 and component wise achievements under the project are as follows.

The project comprises of following four components;

1(a) Up-gradation Component: Under this component, identified State Highways of 225.698 Km have been upgraded to 2 lane/4 lane.

1(b) Long Term Performance Based Road Contracts Component: Under this component, 26 packages were taken up for 5 year maintenance at a cost of Rs.891.00 Cr covering 4301 Km. All the packages are completed.

2. PPP facilitation component: This component is to support GoAP in implementation of PPP projects via toll revenues and viability gap support. Under this component, one project, i.e., Narketpally – Addanki – Medarametla road was taken up which is in operation stage.

3. Institutional Strengthening Component: The component is proposed to strengthen the APRDC for self-sustainability and to enhance the functional, organizational, staffing, financial, administrative and legal capacities. Necessary studies were conducted and proposals regarding strengthening the APRDC duly (a) Restructuring of Organization (b) Amendment to APRDC Act, 1998 and (c) Creation of dedicated Road Fund, were submitted to the Government for approval. In addition Road Management System and Management Information System were established under this component and the same are under operation.

4. Road Safety Component: Demonstration Corridor, i.e., Renigunta – Kadapa Road was taken up with multi-sector (Engineering, Transport, Police and Medical) approach. Improvements to identified black-spots and Finalization of Road Safety Policy were also taken up under this component.

PPP Scheme

- A second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road under (PPP) project costing Rs.808 Cr. was substantially completed and the bridge is in operation.
- Narketpally- Addanki -Medarametla Road connecting Narketpally on NH 65 and Medarametla on NH 16 was taken up and substantially completed at a cost of Rs.1197 Cr. The road is in operation stage and the length of road in Andhra Pradesh is 125 Km.

Annuity Works

Nine road works of a total length of 163.30 Km at a cost of Rs.393.55 cr. were developed and are in Operation & Maintenance stage.

NIDA Scheme –In order to complete the ongoing plan works (Roads and Bridge works) of 99 State Highways and 134 Major District Roads and ODRs loan assistance was taken from NABARD under NIDA scheme for Rs 1158.53 Cr. Loan Agreement concluded with NABARD on 11.02.2021 for Rs.1158.53 Cr. for completion of ongoing works, tenure of 12 years including 2 years moratorium.

92 out of 99 SH works have been completed and 123 out of 134 no of MDRs and ODRs have been completed. Remaining works are targeted to be completed by February, 2023.So far an amount of about Rs 800 Crores was released.

Cess loan works

The Government has accorded administrative sanction for renewals for a length of 8268 kms. with an amount of Rs.2205 Crores (1168 no of works) for improvement of Riding surfaces of State Highways & Major District Roads in R&B Dept. At present 1118 no of works costing Rs 2093 Crores were completed and remaining 50 works are targeted to be completed by February 2023. So far an amount of Rs 1854 Crores was paid.

Road safety Audit is being conducted for a length of 1,000 Km complying to the directions of the Committee on Road safety appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Road Over/Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs)

Road Over/Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) railway safety works are constructed mainly in lieu of busy level crossings (manned) where Train Vehicular Units (TVUs) are more than one lakh. The constructions are being taken up under cost sharing basis with railways on 50:50 basis as per the norms of the railway board.

For the ROBs on Golden Diagonal / Golden Quadrilateral line, the Railways will bear 100% of construction cost of ROBs. 9 ongoing ROBs were taken up under 50:50 cost sharing basis, of which 3 ROBs are nearing completion.

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways have approved 10 ROBs under SETU BANDHAN scheme under CRIF scheme during 2022-23 in the state of A.P for an amount of Rs.703.29 Cr. The construction cost of ROB (Railway portion + Approaches) amounting to Rs. 577.54 Cr. will be borne by MoRTH while the cost of Land Acquisition and shifting of utilities amounting to Rs.125.75 Cr. will be borne by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

On Golden Diagonal / Golden Quadrilateral line, the

Railways have proposed 25 ROBs with 100% contribution from Railways towards construction cost of ROBs (Railway Portion + Approaches) with the contribution of Government of A.P in respect to Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting. The GoAP have given consent for 12 ROBS with contribution of Rs.51.73 Cr. towards Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting.

Buildings

- Deposit Works of other departments including Rehabilitation Works under Polavaram Project are also taken up with an estimate cost of Rs.563.85 Cr. and the works are in progress.
- Construction of new PHCs (151 Nos.) and strengthening of existing PHCs (987 Nos.), total 1138 works under Nadu-Nedu scheme for an amount Rs 670.00 Crs were entrusted to R&B Department. Of these, 41 New PHCs are completed and 824 Strengthening / Repairs of PHCs are completed.
- Under the policy of providing 2nd PHC in each Mandal, construction of 88 New PHCs for Rs 225.32 Crs is entrusted to R&B Department.

Panchyati Raj Roads

The Total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj Engineering Department is 80217 Km in the state as on 01.04.2022. The surface details of the road lengths are CC- 5608 Km, BT- 27141 Km, WBM -8366 Km, Gravel-18369 Km, and Earthen - 20731 Km. During the year 2022-23 (Up to December 2022), 1360 Km length of road is completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.1170 crores.

Transport

Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport Department plays a key role in granting Driving licenses to Motor Vehicle drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax and enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made there under. The department also acts as nodal agency on road safety and pollution control. As on 31.12.2022, there are 1.56 Crore Motor Vehicles registered in the State of which 1.37 Cr are non-transport vehicles used for personalized purposes. Details about registered motor vehicles on road are shown in Annexure 7.4

Growth in Number of Registered Motor Vehicles

Out of 18.28 Lakhs Transport Vehicles, 0.21 lakhs are Stage Carriages (1.14%), 9.80 Lakhs are Goods Carriages (53.61%),1.09 Lakhs are cabs (5.96%)6.62 Lakhs are Auto-rickshaws (36.21%), 0.39 Lakhs are Passenger Vehicles (2.13%), 0.06 Lakhs are Ambulances (0.36%) and 0.10 Lakhs (0.54%) are other vehicles in Transport segment.

Out of 1.37 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.22 Crores are Motor Cycles which constitute 89.05%, 4-Wheelers are 10.67 Lakhs which constitute 7.29%, and 4.75 Lakhs are other vehicles i.e Tractors, Trailers road rollers, rig mounted, construction equipment, Fire tenders and others of the Non-Transport segment.

Revenue Collections

The Transport Department is the fourth highest revenue earning department to the Government. The revenue comes in the shape of taxes on motor vehicles and fee collected to attend various transactions filed by Vehicle owners / Drivers. In the F.Y. 2022-23, the Budget Estimates for Revenue Receipts was Rs. 4500 Crores and the revenue realized up to December 2022 was Rs. 3242.59 Crores with growth rate of 35.91%.

Year wise revenue received is shown in Table 7.14 Transport - District wise revenue received during 2022-23 (Up to December, 2022) is given in Annexure 7.5.

Table 7.14 Year wise revenue under Transport

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. Crores)	% of Growth
1	2016-17	2463.21	15.73
2	2017-18	3044.41	23.61
3	2018-19	3224.97	5.92
4	2019-20	3181.78	-1.34
5	2020-21	2973.33	-6.37
6	2021-2022	3340.57	12.35
7	2022-2023 (up to December, 2022)	3242.59	35.91

Enforcement

Active enforcement enables better compliance on registration, licensing and payment of tax by the owners of Motor Vehicles. During 2021-22, the department through active enforcement was able to mobilize revenue of Rs. 195.20 Crore.

During the current year the enforcement wing is focusing on Road Safety related violations such as 1) Drunken Driving, 2) Carrying passengers on Goods Vehicles, 3) Over Speed, 4) overload, 5) Driving Without helmet, 6) Not having valid driving license, 7) No reflectors on goods vehicles, 8) Not wearing seat belt, 9) Driving in wrong/ opposite direction 10) Overloading of Passengers on vehicles. During the year 2022-23 (Up to December, 2022) 3,70,841 cases were booked against the above violations and mobilize revenue of Rs.272.82 crore.

Road Safety

Road accident scenario

In the year 2022 (up to December), 19,729 number of accidents occurred and 8,053 persons died in Andhra Pradesh.

AP Road Safety Council was constituted with Hon'ble Chief Minster as Chairman, Transport Minister as Vice Chairman. The last meeting of Andhra Pradesh Road Safety Council was held on 14.12.2022.

- The District Road Safety Committees were also constituted in every district under the chairmanship of District Collector. They have been meeting regularly almost every month.
- The Committee on Road Safety constituted by the Supreme Court of India had been reviewing the road safety situation in the country on quarterly basis and is issuing directions on various aspects of road safety.
- Another important direction of the Committee on Road Safety is to constitute a Road Safety Fund as a regular source of funding Road Safety initiatives by allocating a percentage share of enforcement revenue collected by the enforcement departments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has released a budget of Rs.130 crores during 2022-23 for Road Safety Fund, as a revolving fund. Various activities to improve Road Safety will be taken up by Police, Transport and R&B Departments for utilizing the Road Safety Fund.
- A comprehensive Road Safety Audit conducted by the Transport Department along with officials of Police, NHAI and Civil Engineering wings of the local engineering college's revealed lot of inadequacies in road engineering on the National Highways. Similar Road Safety Audit needs to be conducted on all the national and state highways (app. 20,000 kms) in the State by engaging a Road Safety Audit Consultant.
- Road Safety Enforcement needs to be improved with introduction of latest technology by way of Speed Cameras, Speed Guns, Breath Analyzers, Interceptor Vehicle and Towing Cranes. Allocation of funds for Road Safety Fund will help improve enforcement.

Projects of Transport Department

i) Integrated Road Accident Database

Fatalities and injuries due to road accidents is a cause of serious concern in our State. In order to create a detailed database of road accidents in the State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated implementation of Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD) being implemented by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), GoI as part of pilot project in 7 States.The software is made ready by NIC and the officials of all the line departments are trained and implemented with police, Transport, Highways and Health department stake holders.

The IRAD application will help in improving road safety in the State by way of detailed analysis of road accidents and by taking all appropriate policy measures and remedial measures to reduce road accidents and fatalities.

ii) Institute of Driver Training & Research (I.D.T.R at Darsi)

A Driving Training Institute is being constructed near Darsi, Prakasam district under the Govt of India Scheme

IDTR at a cost of Rs. 18.51 Crs out of which Rs. 16.345 Crs is being financed by Govt of India and Rs. 1.69 Crs worth of equipment being arranged by M/s Maruti Suzuki India Limited. The Institute will be run by M/s Maruti Suzuki India Limited on a 'not for profit' basis. The R&B dept which is executing the project had already awarded the tender and the work is going on. The GoI had already released Rs. 1.49 Crs in first instalment and Rs.3.25 cr in 2nd instalment. The construction work for the project is under progress.

GoI has sanctioned Institute of Driving Training & Research (IDTR) project at Dhone in Kurnool district with a cost of Rs. 18.5 Crores. The State government allotted 33.96 Acres of land at Kothakota village for establishment of IDTR project and handed over to Transport Department. This project is taken up in collaboration with M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd., Chennai to give guidance, assistance know-how in relation to establishing and carrying operations of IDTR project.

The construction work was entrusted to the R&B department and a copy of final designs prepared by R&B department was also submitted to MoRTH. As per the estimates prepared by R&B, there is an additional cost of Rs. 2.3 Crs to be borne by the State Government on construction part. The R&B had finalized the vendor through Tender Process.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister had laid the foundation stone for the project on 25-02-2022. MoU was made between GoAP and M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd. on 30-05-2022 and MoA is in process. The civil works are under progress.

iii) Automation of Driving Test Tracks

The Transport Department is having Driving Test Tracks in all the district headquarters, where testing is being done manually. The proposal of the State Govt to fund the automation of 9 such driving test tracks at Chittoor, Ananthapuramu, Visakhapatnam (Gambheeram), Gannavaram, Guntur, Nellore, , Kurnool, Tirupati, , and Proddutur with an amount of Rs.9 crore was accepted by GoI and half of the amount was also released by the GoI.

A vender M/s Nipun Net Solutions Pvt. Ltd. has been identified through a tender process and the lowest bid was for Rs.13.44 crore for developing the centers. The committee on Road Safety Fund sanctioned Rs.4.44 crore (in excess of Central grant of Rs.9 crore) to be spent from Road Safety Fund for complication of automation of 9 Driving Test Tracks. The Automation was already started at Chittoor and Ananthapuram. The remaining tracks are also under process and expected to complete by 31-03-2023.

iv) I&C Centre

At present Fitness Certification of Transport Vehicles is being done mainly by visual inspection. For scientific inspection of Transport vehicles in the Automated Vehicle Inspection & Certification Centre (I&C Centre), a proposal was submitted to Government of India, to establish one I&C Centre at Vishakhapatnam in the govt. land already in possession of Transport Department. MoRTH, GoI sanctioned for setting up of an Inspection and Certification Center (I&C Center) with total cost of Rs. 16.50 Crores. The ARAI, Pune will work as an Executing agency in this project. Tripartite MoU has been signed up between ARAI, MoRTH and GoAP. The Vendor was identified by ARAI through global tender process and Architect & structural consultant was appointed. Civil works are in progress.

- As the MoRTH notification, Fitness testing shall be done only through automated testing stations with effect from April, 2023 for Heavy vehicles and from June, 2024 for all vehicles, efforts need to be made by the State Government to create infrastructure for such automated testing across the State in PPP mode.
- The International Centre for Automotive Technology (ICAT), Manesar, Haryana was asked to prepare a DPR for establishing ATS across the State.
- The details of no. of vehicles coming for fitness in each District are given to ICAT and basing on the potential in each District, the ICAT prepared the lane requirement and accordingly a DPR for inviting proposals from vendors to establish ATS is prepared by them.
- As per the ICAT calculation there is a requirement of 22 lanes for LCV and 19 lanes for HCV testing across the State (based on the no. of annual

fitness testings for 3.75 lakh LCV and 1.81 lakh HCV).

- ICAT submitted a draft tender document for civil construction, equipment supply installation commissioning and operation of ATS in A.P. The vendor who quotes lesser fees for testing the vehicles will be finalized as the successful bidder.
- The final DPR will be submitted to Government for approval.

YSR Vahana Mithra Scheme

The Government has announced YSR Vahana Mithra scheme providing financial assistance for an amount of Rs. 10,000/- per annum to self-owned Auto/Taxi/Maxi-cabdrivers to meet expenses towards insurance, fitness certificate and vehicle repairs etc.

Under the scheme, an amount of Rs 10,000/- was sanctioned to each of 2,61,516 eligible beneficiaries in 2022-23.The amount was credited into their bank accounts through the respective corporations.

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

The Corporation initially had a fleet strength of 609 buses (16 depots) with a staff of 5,081 in 1958. The needs of transport have increased, forcing implementation of nationalization and increase in fleet strength year after year to meet the needs of travelling public as the state has been growing on all fronts since then.

Presently APSRTC) has 4 Zones and 129 Depots spread in 26 Districts with a total fleet strength of 11098 buses and 49544 employees on rolls as on December 2022. The fleet operations of all the 129 depots are computerized and linked up.

APSRTC is daily operating 110.83 Cr Kms and transporting 36.82 Lakhs passengers. The AVU per day is 359 Kms during 2022-23 and the Corporation has achieved 99.52% fleet utilisation upto Dec-2022. The Corporation Occupancy Ratio (OR) is increased by 5 points i.e achieved 68% OR upto Dec-2022 compared to 63% OR upto Dec-2021.

Product Achievements

The Corporation has introduced trend setting improvements in the quality of travel in rural and urban areas by providing newly designed ordinary coaches "Pallevelugu", Ultra Pallevelugu, Express & Ultra Deluxe for rural passengers, "Vennela AC Sleeper,Night Rider, Amaravati,Dolphin cruiser,Garuda Plus , Garuda, Indra, Super Luxury A/C and Super Luxury buses for long distance passengers, Metro Luxury AC, "Metro Deluxe", "Metro Express" and City Ordinary buses for urban passengers, and Green "Saptagiri Express" for ghat road passengers from Tirupathi to Tirumala.

In 2022-23, APSRTC is introducing 62 Non-AC sleeper buses. At present the corporation is operating 383 A/C buses. It recorded fuel efficiency of 5.21 km per litre up to Dec-2022. As a part of improving quality of service, refurbishing activity is taken up along with face lifting activity for 1063 number of buses.

JnNURM Buses were also introduced for urban passengers in major cities like Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. The Corporation has introduced On-line ticket booking system for the convenience of passenger's and Tirumala- Tirupathi link tickets (Sheegra Darshan-1000 tickets per day) are introduced to facilitate pilgrims to Tirumala.

Safety Measures taken to avert Accidents

Corporation has initiated various measures to ensure safety of its bus passengers and also other road users. The steps taken are

- streamlining the system of recruitment of Drivers, Comprehensive training before the drivers are put on service, periodical medical examination, defensive driving training program to Drivers at Regional Headquarters/Zonal Staff Training Colleges (ZSTCs),
- payment of enhanced Safety Driving Allowances (i.e. Double the existing) to drivers and the institution of Safety Driving Instructors (SDIs) in all Depots etc., have yielded good results.
- Recently, training to Hire bus drivers on Road Safety is made compulsory both at induction and refresher levels. Safety Driving Instructor's job was reoriented giving focus on imparting training to drivers on Road Safety including PHB drivers.
- Every driver is being sensitized by the Traffic

supervisors before going to duty and senior drivers booked for special type services.

- The accidents rate during the year 2022-23 upto December-2022 was 0.06 (no.of accidents per lakh operated Kms. It is the lowest accident rate when compared to other state Transport Undertakings of similar size. The rate of accident upto March is 0.06 per one lakh KMs operated in the year 2020-21 and 0.06 in the year 2021-22.

Central Compliant Cell

APSRTC has established a 24x7 Central Compliant Cell at PNBS Vijayawada with toll number 0866-2570005 from June-2016 to receive and attend to the enquiries and complaints of its customers by engaging trained personnel. Daily on an average 4000 calls and 150 e-Mails are answered to the public in assisting travelling public and rendering immediate rectification of problem faced by them to make their journey hassle free and thereby building confidence on APSRTC. Further, customer calls and alert messages on breakdowns, accidents, medical emergency and woman safety received through apsrtclivetrack.com are being monitored for immediate necessary assistance to our customers.

During 2021-22 the Corporation has realized Rs.226.22 crores of commercial revenue upto Mar-22 compared to Rs.118.57 crores upto Mar-21. The corporation has realized Rs 219.62 crores of commercial Revenue during the year 2022-23 up to Dec-2022 compared to Rs 149.43 crores of upto Dec-2021.

Special Achievements

1. To promote Green energy, APSRTC inducted 31 electric AC buses in 2022-23 and 69 more buses are likely to induct by Feb-2023.
2. MED dept received "SKOCH AWARD" under the category of installation of Roof Top Solar Panels at Kakinada, Madanapally, Nandyal, Chittoor Bus Stations for the year 2021.
3. IT dept received Indian Express computers "Digital Technology Sabha Award" under category of "Internet of Things (IOT) for offering Cashless transactions and paperless ticketing facility" for four years 2018, 2020 and 2021, 2022., and "SKOCH AWARD" under the category of "implementation of digital payments platform for Citizen services, advanced and current ticket booking and payments to vendors and suppliers" for the year 2022.

The year wise performance of APSRTC from 2015-16 to 2022-23 is given in Table 7.15 below

Table 7.15 Operational Performance for the past 7 Years from 2015-16 to 2022-23(Upto December 22)

Parameter	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Upto Dec-22)
Optd Kms (In Crs)	162.38	165.85	156.34	157.63	152.74	73.63	115.14	110.89
Earnings (Rs.in Crs)	4266.97	4394.18	4507.53	4842.53	4781.81	2229.37	3445.13	4179.86
EPK (In Rs.)	26.28	26.50	28.83	30.72	31.31	30.28	29.92	37.70
OR (%)	69	67	73	78	75	64	64	68
AVU (In Kms)	369	374	366	365	351	203	279	360
EPB (In Rs.)	9707	9922	10567	11208	10998	6112	8352	13555

Performance

- By virtue of the people friendly policies adopted and practiced by the Corporation ever since its inception, the Organization has become an in-separable part in the lives of the citizens of the State. It is the good will of its passengers that sustains the existence of the Corporation and fuels its progress in to the future.
- Though Corporation has been adopting different strategies and cost control measures, the losses are piling up due to increase in HSD oil prices, personal cost and Material cost and the fares of all services are revised from 11.12.2019 to curtail the losses. During 2021-22, the corporation has realised Provisional revenue loss of 2943.64 Crs and is slowly improved to Rs.1180.65 Crs in 2022-23 (up to December, 2022)
- Operations are streamlined in a scientific manner after critically examining each route and corridor to eliminate redundant operations. Study of Depots by the OPD team and streamlined the services, curtailed redundant trips and suggested Cost reduction measures.
- Rationalisation of schedules on corridors is done by using real time operations using Amnex project. Vehicle Monitoring Units (VMUs) are provided for all OPRS services for online tracking to facilitate the passengers to provide efficient services.
- 100 e-Buses are introducing as a part of Green energy initiating.

Action Plan for 2022-23

- AC Keeping in view the demand from public, Corporation is planning to increase AC fleet during the financial year 2022-23.
- Keeping in view the demand from public, 62 Non-AC Sleeper buses are introducing in 2022-23.
- FASTag were fixed for all buses passing through Toll plazas for hassle free journey.
- Vehicle tracking system was introduced for Cargo business also for tracking the parcels booked.
- The period of passes issued to physically challenged persons was enhanced from 1 to 3 years.
- For the benefit of students with concessional passes, the travel distance was increased from 35 KMs to 50 KMs.
- 3.45 Lakh free bus passes and 6.55 Lakh concessional bus passes to students and other section of the society.

The Financial year 2022-23 assumes greater importance for the Corporation, the following aspect are given special focus for further improvement of performance.

- Customer satisfaction ,Operational discipline,Revenue maximization,Employee empowerment.
- Redundancy in operations shall become "Zero"
- Increasing of Cargo revenue duly tie up with e-commerce operators from first mile to last mile connectivity and introduction of Ten ton capacity containers for transportation of Bulk Cargo.
- Entered into agreements with AP Seeds Development Corporation Ltd. for transportation of over 80,000 tons of seeds and with School Education Dept for transportation of 3.75 crore text books.
- Introduced door delivery system in logistics business from September-2021.

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Performance given in Annexure 7.6

AIR PORTS

AP Airports

Airports and Non Metro Airports

Civil aviation plays a major role for economic development of the State. Apart from serving as hub for the air passengers, Airports are acknowledged as triggers of employment generation, tourism and industrial development in the region. The sector brings multitude of benefits by creating direct and in-direct employment opportunities. Ancillary sectors benefitting from airports include the hospitality, tourism, road transportation services etc.

In Air Transport, every US$ 100 expenditure produces benefits worth US$ 325 for the local economy and every 100 additional jobs result in 610 new jobs created in the local economy (Source: International Civil Aviation Organization).

Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy, 2015

Government has brought out Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy, 2015. As per the said Policy, the Government will encourage private participation in airport development, regional/national airline operations and other aviation infrastructure through various initiatives which include provision of fiscal incentives, facilitation of gap in financing through Viability Gap Funding Scheme on a case to case basis. Government has decided to develop new Greenfield Airports in the State and also to upgrade existing airstrips into low cost airports for better air connectivity and economic growth of the State. The State currently handles 1.6% of the total passenger traffic in India.

Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited

Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL,formerly Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited -BIACL) is a SPV formed under Companies Act 2013 and is 100% owned by GoAP. APADCL is the project proponent for developing the three Greenfield Airports at Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram District) near Visakhapatnam, Dagadarthi (Nellore District) and No-frills Airport at Orvakallu (Kurnool District). APADCL is the nodal agency for facilitation and improvement of aviation infrastructure in the state.

Summary on development of Greenfield Airport projects in AP

Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapuram

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to develop a new Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapuram mandal of Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam on PPP basis. The concession agreement was signed with M/s.GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL) Group by Government of AP to develop the Greenfield Airport and entered State Government support Agreement on 02 December 2021.The financial closure is under progress. The size of the project is about 2631.63 acres and about 99.68% of the land is acquired so far. Construction period of airport is 3 years from the date of financial closure and fulfillment of conditions precedent by the concessionaire and the authority. APADCL &GoAP working closely to handover the land to concessionaire as soon as possible. The Govt. of AP is proposing the Express way 6/8 lane from the city to Bheemili beach corridor to connect the International Airport.

An amount of Rs.795 Crores has been invested on procurement of land and R&R activities.

An amount of Rs 82.11 crores has been paid from Govt. to the land holders of Bhogapuram Airport (surrounding villages) from 2015-2016 to till date. Estimated cost of the Project for Phase-I is Rs. 2302.51 crores. Capacity under Phase – I is 6Mppa and Phase II is 12Mppa and Phase III is 18Mppa.

Government of AP has entered an MOU with AAI for the use of land at Civil Enclave at Vizag Naval Airfield (INS Dega) on 12.09.2022. No Objection Certificate (NOC) was granted for Closure of Scheduled Commercial Operations at the Civil Enclave at the existing Visakhapatnam Airport for 30 years once the operation commences at Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuam on 13.09.2022.

No-frills Greenfield Airport at Dagadarthi

The project is being developed on PPP basis at Dagadarthi in the Nellore district. The size of the project is 1380 acres and about 75% of the land has been acquired so far. An amount of Rs.110 Crores has been spent on acquisition of land and pre-development activities. The total project cost of the Project is Rs.1499.17 crores of which, GoAP to bear the LAR&R costs including connectivity cost and the developer to meet the project development CapEx. RFP is under preparation for selection of developer under PPP mode.

The Government of AP is working on to develop a Cargo Hub to cater the nearby districts to boost the international trade. Once the study is made the Airport will be developed to cater both passengers and the cargo business. The Principal Chief Conservator of the forest (HoFF) GoAP, has accorded permission to conduct DGPS survey in the proposed reserve forest area.

No-frills Airport at Kurnool Airport

The project is being developed on 1032 acres in EPC mode and an amount of Rs. 180 crores has been spent on the project, fully funded by GoAP from budgetary provisions and Loan guarantee to Andhra Pradesh Development Corporation (APADCL). Reimbursement of the expenditure is sought under UDAN scheme.

The Airport has got DGCA Aerodrome license on 15/01/2021 for public use. The Airport has started Airline operations under RCS – UDAN Scheme – 4 by INDIGO. The airlines started operating flights from 28th March, 2021, adding that it was the first airport in South India to be entirely developed by the State government of AP. The Airline routes from Kurnool Airport connecting with Chennai, Bengaluru, Visakhapatnam .New routes has been proposed from Kurnool to Tirupathi and Vijayawada for improvement of Air connectivity.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has named the Kurnool Airport as UyyalawadaNarasimha Reddy Airport. The Development of Airport City in 541.22 Acres is under progress. Proposal for Flying Training Institute is under process.The renewal for commercial operations from DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) obtained for two more years till Jan 2025.The proposal for development of City Side land at Kurnool Airport has been submitted to Government for approval.

Development of Water Aerodrome at Prakasam Barrage, Vijayawada

The project is envisaged to be developed in Vijayawada at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 Crore by AAI. Prakasam Barrage has been selected under RCS UDAN 3.1. As per RCS UDAN 3.1, bids have been received on Hyderabad – Prakasam barrage – Hyderabad sector. Site visit of MoCA/AAI/DGCA team concluded recently to ascertain feasibility.

Operational Airports in AP

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh which connect with major cities.

Domestic Airports: Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Orvakallu at Kurnool

International Airports: Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati.

Upgradation of existing Airports in Andhra Pradesh

Vijayawada International Airport

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has signed an MOU with Airport Authority of India(AAI) for expansion of Gannavaram Airport in 5 years period (2017-2022). AAI has agreed to spend Rs.1000 Crores. GoAP has agreed to provide land to an extent of 837.69 Acres.

AAI Contribution spent Rs.400 Crores towards new internal terminal building Rs.170 Crores, Extension of runway Rs.160 Crs , New parking base Rs. 40 Crs and Other works like Compound wall, new DVOR Rs. 30 crores. New internal terminal building Rs. 470 cr, New Apron and Link Taxiway Rs. 30 Crs, New ATC Tower Rs. 61Crs and New Fire Station Rs. 10cr and Misc Work Rs. 29cr.

A new initiative called DIGI YATRA project one of its kind have been initiated on the trail operational base which facilitates the passenger access to the airport without any identity requirement, face will be the identity once registered in the DIGI YATRA app, from 31st January 2023 the project is likely to be commenced as a full fledge project. The total cost incurred for DIGI YATRA initiative is Rs.25 crores.

Tirupathi Airport

The Airport has been granted International Airport status in October 2015 from Ministry of Civil Aviation and expansion of the airport has been taken up as per provisions of the A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014. The airport has all the support functions for the operations in place. International flights yet to be commenced. New terminal building has been inaugurated in the year 2015 by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister. Additional land to an extent of about 732 acres has been provided by the State Government to AAI for expansion of the airport at a cost of about Rs 200 Crore. 4 new parking bays have been commissioned. Extension of runway to 3810 mts is being undertaken, planned to be completed by end of 2020. Runway for the airport is expanded to handle larger aircraft of code 4E such as Airbus A330 and Boeing B787.

A new ATC Tower is likely to be installed within AAI land in the financial year 2023-2024.Additional construction of 3 Bays was taken place to accommodate code 4E type

of aircrafts. Construction of a new taxi track connecting the new Apron is completed. A new DOR building is likely to come for accommodating the navigational requirement which is at the tender process, work has been given in hands, it shall come into operations within 3 - 4 months. 90% of the extensions of runway work have been completed.

Rajahmundry Airport

Rajahmundry Airport is owned and operated by Airports Authority of India under Ministry of Civil Aviation. Rajahmundry Airport is licensed under 4C category and is capable to handle A-320 type of aircraft. State Government has handed over 852.42 Ac., of newly acquired land to take up various development works in the year 2016.

Extension of Runway from 1750 M to 3165 M, strengthening of existing Runway, Construction of Isolation Bay, Blast pad, Development of Basic strip and RESA were completed at a total cost of Rs.110.89 Cr and commissioned in April 2019. Further, widening of Turn pads for Runway and Taxiway has been proposed to accommodate VVIP aircraft of B-777-300 ER at a planned cost of Rs. 9.50 Cr have been completed.

The existing Apron is capable of handling 06 aircrafts at a time (04 AB-320 & 02 ATR-72 type) and is further planned to re-configurate to accommodate 11 no's of aircrafts with power in-power out configuration. As a part of Renewable energy, 1 MW Solar Power Plant commissioned on 20.12.2020 at a total cost of Rs. 4.65 Cr, due to which average annual savings of Rs. 85 lakhs(approx.) witnessed during the last F.Y on energy consumption.

With the growing traffic demand, construction of new Departure Terminal Building at an area 32,000 Sqm with peak hour capacity of 1400 Passengers (700 Arrival+700 Departures) has been planned at approximate cost of Rs.350 Cr like to be taken up in next Financial Year 2023-24.

To meet the growing demand of Cargo, an interim Cargo Terminal is recently commissioned and presently Indigo Airlines is handling the Cargo facility to and from Rajahmundry Airport. So far, 6400 Kg of Cargo handled from Rajahmundry Airport. In addition to this M/s. Indian Oil and M/s. HPCL established Aviation Fuel Station at Rajahmundry Airport.

During 2021-22 upto December, the total movements of aircrafts is 5433 and the total passenger movements stands at 2,06,523 which are shown in Table 7.16 .

Table 7.16 Aircraft and passengers handled for the last Seven years

Year	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22
Aircraft Movement	7617	6776	7966	8792	11739	9979	5912	5433
Passenger Movement	156675	224346	261746	268556	441445	410593	205462	206523

Visakhapatnam Airport

The existing integrated terminal building at Visakhapatnam airport is being expanded by another 5000 sqm on either side to facilitate the international passengers separately and the existing terminal building will be used only for domestic passengers. Zone 1 for international departures and Zone 2 for international arrival were operationalized. With this expansion, the peak hour domestic passenger capacity has been increased to 600 from 400 and peak hour international passenger capacity has been increased to 450 from 300. The annual paxs capacity of the terminal stands at 3.5 MPPA at present. Year wise Domestic and International

Table 7.17 Year wise Domestic and International Arrivals and departures from 2018-19 to 2022-23 (up to 31st.Dec.)

Financial year	Domestic Arrivals	Domestic departures	Domestic Footfall	International Arrivals	International Departures	International total footfall
2018-2019	1365446	1367042	2732488	59767	61863	121630
2019-2020	1293958	1272157	2566115	61937	63529	125466
2020-2021	560451	546649	1107100	7010	594	7604
2021-2022	825903	802432	1628335	1795	1186	2981
2022-2023 (31st Dec)	922198	950936	1873134	24955	27972	52927

Arrivals and departures are given in Table 7.17

The salient features of the project are given below:

The executing agency of the project is Sri Avantika Contractors (I) Ltd . The project started on 14-05-2018 with an awarded value of Rs. 56.97 Cr. Revised AAI & ES of the project is Rs 70.88 Cr. Stipulated date of completion is 13.08.2019. The Physical progress made as on date is 77%. 9,78,908 Passengers travelled during the year upto Dec 2022

Kadapa Airport

Kadapa Airport was inaugurated on 7th June 2015 with a scheduled flight from Bangalore to Kadapa and Kadapa to Bangalore by Air Pegasus Airlines.

Kadapa airport is the first airport connected under Honorable Prime Minister's prestigious programme, "UdeDeshKeAamNagarik", on 27th April,2017. M/s Trujet commenced the first daily flight operation to Hyderabad under the RCS and thereafter to Chennai, Vijayawada and to Belgaum on 01/03/2020.

Project Work Commenced at Kadapa Airport: The following project work to facilitate A320 operations (180 seat aircraft) has commenced at Kadapa airport.

- Runway expansion and strengthening of existing runway (1719m ×45m) completed.
- Extension of runway length from 1719m to 2515m completed. File processed to DGCA for commissioning the facility.
- Strengthening of Apron to accommodate A320 aircraft to cater A320 operations completed.
- Additional parking bays (5 No.s) to cater A320 aircraft completed and commissioned.
- Construction of Isolation Bay of size 76m×91m for parking of aircraft which is subject to unlaw interference completed. File processed to DGCA for commissioning the facility.
- Construction of a link taxiway for taxing of aircraft to Isolation bay completed. File processed to DGCA for commissioning the facility
- Installation of DVOR/DME work completed and commissioned.
- Complete lighting of the boundary wall and construction of security huts completed.

Kadapa Airport is one of the 10 selected airports in India for FTO (Flying Training Operations)and is in process. Indigo is going to start its scheduled flight operations from Chennai – Kadapa –Vijayawada – Kadapa – Chennai under state RCS with the support of Andhra Pradesh State Government shortly. During 2021-22 recorded 698 aircraft movements and the total passengers movements is 12765. Year wise Passenger Arrivals and departures are given in Table 7.18

Table 7.18 Year wise Passenger Arrivals and departures from 2017-18 to 2021-22

YEAR	Arrival Passenger	Departure Passenger	Total Passengers	Total Aircraft Movements
2017-18	20219	20272	44674	1177
2018-19	55235	57289	112548	2390
2019-20	53551	55369	108920	2342
2020-21	24911	25544	50455	1548
2021-22	6909	5856	12765	698

Proposed Action Plan 2023-24

- Bhogapuram International Airport: The concession agreement was signed and the concessionaire is in process of financial closure. The Govt of AP is proposing the Express way 6/8 lane from the city to Bheemili beach corridor to connect the International Airport.
- Dagadarthi Airport Project: The Government of AP is working on to develop a Cargo Hub to cater the nearby districts to boost the international trade. Once the study is made, the Airport will be developed to cater both passengers and the cargo business.
- Orvakallu Airport: The Airport got both DGCA license and BCAS approval for public use and the APADCL working towards bring the commercial Airlines to start the operations and also actively pursuing to bring the Flight Training Organization. The APADCL also working to develop an Aerotropolis (Airport city) the city of the Airport which consists of Residential, Hospitality, Health care and Commercial/Office, Wholesale/Retail shopping & Cargo Business, schools, Convention Centers and Entertainment /recreational theme park etc.
- Water Aerodrome at Prakasam Barrage: To obtain clearances (site clearance, in-principle approval and environmental clearance) from the regulatory authorities viz., Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change.

SEA PORTS

Government is envisaging Port led development of the State Andhra Pradesh which has a long coast line of 974 KM and this coast line would trigger the economic development of the State. It is planned to develop AP as logistic hub and gate-way to South East Asia. The Government of AP has established the Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board with an aim to ensure rapid development of the port sector and the overall development of hinterland and offshore areas connected to port-use and industrialization in port areas. Out of 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 12 are Coastal districts.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has One Major Port at Visakhapatnam under the administrative control of Government of India and 15 Notified Ports under the control of Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of which 3 are Captive Ports.

The Economy of Andhra Pradesh is greatly dependent on development of 12 Coastal Districts – Blue Economy and can be further enhanced by developing port based Industrial clusters. Greatest advantage of AP Coast is Tranquil waters & Deep Depths of 20 meteres are available near shore in many places and both Rail and Highway situated near and along the coast.

Non-Major Ports in Operation in A.P

Kakinada Port

Kakinada Port includes Kakinada Anchorage Port and Kakinada Deep Water Port. Kakinada Anchorage Port is

under the management of the GoAP/APMB and Kakinada Deep Water Port is under operation in PPP mode.

Kakinada Anchorage Port: The Anchorage Port is being operated by the State Government. The Anchorage Port has a capacity to handle about 4 million metric tons of cargo per annum. During the year 2022-23, the port handled 3.00 Million Tonnes of cargo (upto November, 2022) and realized revenue of Rs.40.51 Crores which Government received as Government / APMB share.

Kakinada Deep Water Port: Government of Andhra Pradesh has constructed 3 berths at a total cost of Rs.293.00 Crores. The Kakinada Deep Water Port was awarded to M/s Kakinada Seaports Limited on OMST basis on Dt. 1-4-1999. Concessionaire shall have to pay 22% of Revenue share on the Gross Income to the Government. Presently, the port is under operation with 7 berths and 6 OSV berths and one North return wall berth of 635 Mts. length. So far, an extent of 558.47 Acres land was given on lease basis.

During the year 2022-23, the Port handled 11.12 Million Tonnes of cargo (upto November,2022) and realized revenue of Rs.460.00 Crores and Government received Rs.101.20 Crores as Government / APMB share.

Gangavaram Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have awarded the development of a green field Deep Water Port at Gangavaram near Visakhapatnam to M/s Gangavaram Port Limited under PPP. The total investment under Phase I is Rs.1675 Crs and Phase II is Rs.1320 Crs. The Government of AP is having an equity share of 10.39% in M/s Gangavaram Port Limited GPL. The concession fee is 2.10% of the gross revenue earned by the developer. Presently, Gangavaram Port is under operation with capacity of 64.00 Million Tons per annum. The land to an extent of 1086.56 acres was given on lease basis. During the year 2022-23,(upto November, 2022) and realized revenue of Rs.1034.231 Crores and Government received Rs.21.72 Crores as Government / APMB share.

Krishnapatnam Port

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has awarded the development of Krishnapatnam Port to M/s Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited (KPCL) under PPP Mode on Build, Operate, Share and Transfer (BOST) basis. The Concession agreement was signed with M/s. Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited (KPCL). The developer has to pay a concession fee @ of 2.6 % of Gross income for the 30 years. The total investment under Phase I is Rs.1342 Crs and Construction of Additional berths under Phase II is Rs.6000 Crores

The commercial operations in Krishnapatnam Port were commenced on 20.03.2009. Presently, the Port is under operation with 11 berths. So far, an extent of land 4834.15 Acres was given against Acs. 6800 approved by the Government. During the year 2022-23, the Port handled with a capacity of 31.977 Million tonnes of cargo (Upto November,2022) and realized revenue of Rs.800.21 Crores of which Government received Rs.46.80 Crores as Government / APMB share.

Rawa Port

Rawa Port is located near SurasenaYanam in Konaseema District and it facilitates to transport Crude Oil from S. Yanam to Chennai / Visakhapatnam / Haldia by Sea. M/s Cairn India Pvt. Ltd., have installed Single Buoy Mooring System (SBM) at Rawa Port. The Port is in operation. During the year 2022-23, the Port handled 0.423 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.2.122 Crores as Government Share.

Non-Major Ports in Operation in A.P

Non-Major Ports at (1) Kakinada SEZ (2) Ramayapatnam (3) Machilipatnam (4) Bhavanapadu are under development process.

Kakinada SEZ Port

Government declared the Kakinada SEZ Port in Kakinada District as Minor Port to facilitate transportation of refinery products and to handle all special Economic Zone Cargo. Government have agreed to the proposal of KSEZ Pvt. Ltd., for conversion of the Captive Port to the Commercial Port through Swiss Challenge approach duly following the procedure laid down in APIDE Act, 2001, draft PPP Rules, 2012 and as per the A.P. Port Policy,2015. M/s KSEZ proposed to construct 3 berths one for Coal handling and other two to handle General Cargo

The Total Cost of Project is Rs.2123.00 Crores which includes Dredging, Breakwater Revetment, construction of 3 Berths (one for Coal handling and other two to handle General Cargo), Port Buildings, Road works, Railway line, Port Craft berth, Miscellaneous etc. Revenue share of 2.7% is to be provided to the Government for the Concession period of 30 years from the Commercial Operations Date, which is extendable by 2 periods of 10 years each.

The Development of the Project is envisaged on a total land area of 1,944 Acs out of which 133 Acs of sea accreted land owned by Government shall be made available to the Concessionaire on lease. Environmental Clearance and land for the Project is in place. Concessionaire recently achieved financial closure for the Project. Development works of the Port have commenced.

Ramayapatnam

The Port is being developed under Land Lord Model. The Port is located in present Nellore District. Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Ramayapatnam Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Ramayapatnam Port Government have accorded Administrative Sanction for Rs.3736.14 Crores for development of the Port. M/s. AECOM Consulting Engineers have been appointed as Project Management Consultants for the Project.

M/s Navayuga Engineering Company Limited and Aurobindo Reality & Infrastructure Private Limited (JV) is the successful bidder for Development of Ramayapatnam Port on EPC basis. Agreement has been concluded with them on 30.07.2021. Project completion period is 36 months from the date of agreement. EC has been obtained. Construction works are in progress.

An extent of 803 Acres of land is earmarked for port is (Backup 4000 acres).Projected Traffic will be 24 Million tonnes by 2024-25 and with capacity of 25 Mn Tons in Phase I. No of Berths are 4 (1Coal, 2 container and 1 Multi - purpose berth).Government have accorded Administrative sanction for Ramayapatnam Port Phase I works with a total Project cost of Rs.3736.14 Crores with a completion period of 36 months and the Agreement Value is an amount of Rs.2634.65 Crores.

Machilipatnam Port

The Port is being developed under Land Lord Model. The Port is located in Krishna District.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Machilipatnam Port Development Corporation Limited for the development of Machilipatnam Port. Government has accorded Revised Administrative sanction for Machilipatnam Port Phase I works with a total Project cost of Rs.5155.73 Crores with a completion period of 36 months

An extent of 800 Acres of land is earmarked for the port. The projected traffic is 26 Million Tonnes by 2024-25 with a capacity of 35 Million Tonnes in Phase I. The no of berths are 4 (General -3, coal -1).

M/s.Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Ltd, Hyderabad has emerged as successful bidder for development of Machilipatnam Port on EPC basis. Agreement has been concluded with M/s. Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Ltd, Hyderabad on 26.08.2022. Preconstruction activity works like Bathymetry survey, Topography Survey, Geotechnical Investigation of the Project site are under progress.

Bhavanapadu Port

The Port is located in Srikakulam District and is being developed under Land Lord Model. Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Bhavanapadu Port Development Corporation Limited for development of Bhavnapadu Port. The land earmarked for the Port is 1010 (Acs(2000 Acs Salt lands).Government accorded Revised Administrative sanction for Bhavanapadu Port Phase I for Rs.4361.91 Crores with capacity of 25 MTs in phase I and 4 berths (3 general berths and 1 coal berth).The Projected traffic is 15 Million tonnes by 2024-25. M/s. VishwaSamudra Ports (JV), Hyderabad is the successful bidder for Development of Bhavanapadu Port on EPC basis. Agreement has been concluded with them on 02.08.2022. Project completion period is 30 months from the date of agreement. Land acquisition and process of obtaining Environmental clearance are under progress.

Other Ports

Narsapur Port : The Port is located in West Godavari District. There is no commercial activity in the Port. No Port land is available at the Port.

Meghavaram Port: (Captive Port):The State Government declared Meghavaram Port in Srikakulam District as Minor Port for imports of Coal, fly ash for the Thermal plants. Govt. declared Meghavaram as Minor Port on dt. 19-3-2008. Further, Government accorded permission to M/s.East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd., for construction of a dedicated Captive Jetty at Meghavaram for the Thermal Power Project at Kakarapalli. No development has been taken up by the company so far.

NakkapalliPort:(Captive Port)

The State Government declared Nakkapalli as a Minor Port in Visakhapatnam District for Export of Alumina by M/s ANRAK Aluminum Ltd. The proposed Port is 75 Km from South of Visakhapatnam. M/s. Anrak Alumina Ltd., has proposed to construct 2 berths to handle alumina & thermal coal etc. The cargo handling capacity of the project is 4 MLT per annum. So far M/s.Anrak has not taken up any development.

Nizampatnam and Vodarevu Ports

The State Government have proposed to develop Vodarevu Port in Prakasham District &Nizampatnam Port in Bapatla District under Public Private Participation Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis. Project did not take off as the matter is being investigated by CBI.

Improvement of infrastructure at existing Port

Development of Kakinada Anchorage Port Facilities under Sagarmala Programme:

Kakinada Anchorage Port (KAP) at present handles about 3 MTPA of export Cargo with existing minimum facilities. In order to enhance the capacity of KAP, APMB, Govt. of A.P has taken up the work of "Improvement of Kakinada Anchorage Port Facilities" under Sagarmala Programme with support of Sagarmala Development Corporation Limited (SDCL).

Agreement concluded with M/s.VishwaSamudra Holdings Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad on 14.10.2022 with completion period of 12 months.The administrative sanction accorded for the port is Rs.91.185 Crores.

The improvement works are being taken up to improve the Kakinada Anchorage Port Infrastructure so as to handle Cargo of 4 Million Metric Tons per Annum. The works taken up are : Construction of Wharves for Mechanical Handling, Construction of Loading Points in new port area ,Strengthening of Existing roads ,Special Repairs to Existing Groynes and Revetments and Maintenance Dredging of Commercial Canal &Approach Channel.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post Offices

There are 10,605 Post offices in the State of which 57 Head Post Offices, 8 Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,500 Sub Post Offices and 9040 Branch post offices. Details of district-wise post offices data are shown in Annexure 7.7

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)

In Andhra Pradesh State, there are 1310 Telephone exchanges having 2.06 lakh land line connections, 2231 public telephone connections (Local + STD) with 53.98 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & post). District wise telephone connections are given in Annexure 7.8

Banking

There were 7681 scheduled bank offices at the end of September 2022 in the state. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs 4,35,183.49 crores and total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs 6,28,134.9 crores up to September 2022. The credit deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 144.00% as against RBI norm of 60%.

The total priority sector advances to Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) was Rs 3,49,947 crore (60.13%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Adjusted Net Bank Credit were Rs.2,27,473 crores (39.09%) against RBI norm of 18%. Non-farm sector advances were Rs 1,22,474.19 crores which accounted for 22.76% of ANBC. Other priority sector advances including export credit are at Rs.44,284.19 crores forming 8.23% of ANBC. Profile of banking institutions in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.09.2022 is given in Annexure 7.9

TOURISM

Tourism is a travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes or the provision of services to support this leisure travel. Tourism is vital for many countries, due to the income generated by the consumption of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry, and the opportunity for employment in the service industries associated with tourism.

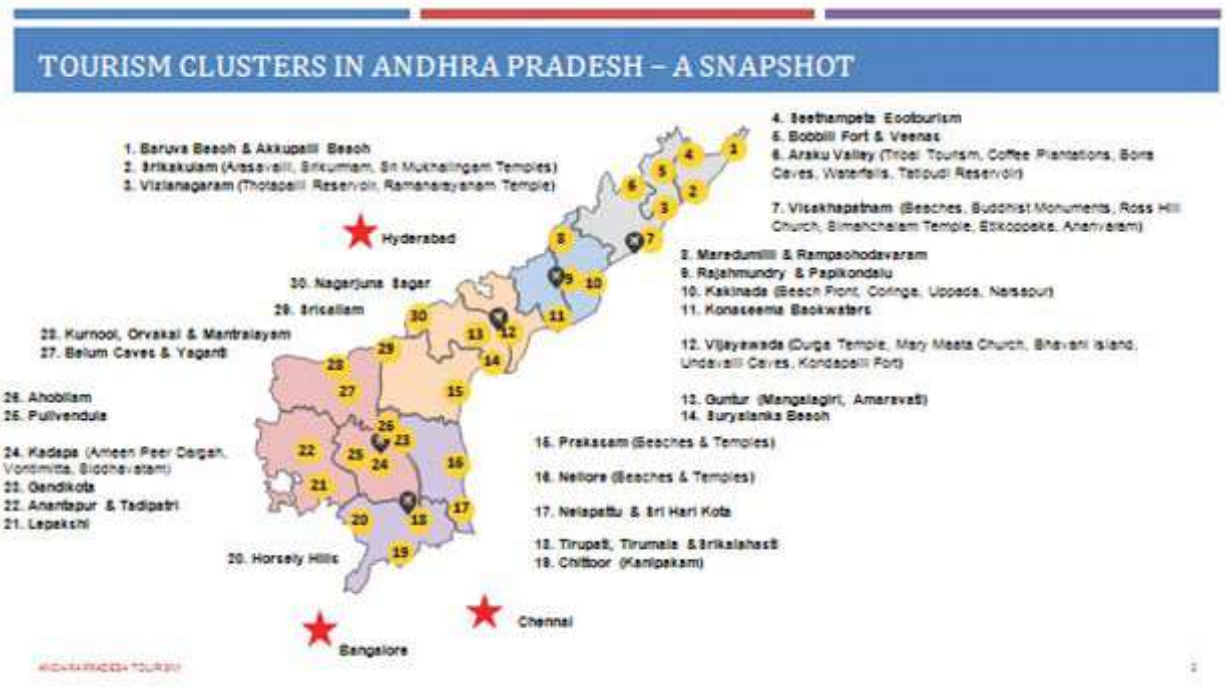
Tourism in India has grown by leaps and bounds over the years, with each region of India contributing something to its splendour and exuberance. The 'Incredible India' campaign which showcases the best that India has to offer to tourists, now commands worldwide attention.

Andhra Pradesh has the distinction of being a leading tourism destination in India and is presently, the third most visited State in terms of domestic tourism. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded priority to Tourism and has recognized its potential as a growth engine that can aid overall economic development of the state. Andhra Pradesh is among the very few states that have a definite policy for tourism with set goals and a mind set to achieve them. The state has a variety of attractions including beaches, hills wild life, forests and temples. The state has rich cultural heritage and is known for its rich history, architecture and culture. Andhra Pradesh is the top tourist destination in India. The government has been working towards developing Andhra Pradesh as a preferred destination for both international and domestic tourists.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority

The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority (APTA) is emphasizing the promotion of tourism with a view to harness its multiplier effect on employment, economic growth and poverty alleviation in an environmentally sustainable manner. For first time in the state, incentives such as investment subsidy, sales tax, road tax concession etc are proposed for investment in Tourism sector. The state also proactively initiated several tourism projects, as a result several important tourism projects such as beach development, circuit tourism across the State, tourism resorts in Araku, Horsely hills, destination development and several other projects have been undertaken.

Adopted Hub and spoke model for comprehensive development of tourism. The state is divided into 7 tourism divisions for concentrated growth in tourism sector.



The Government of A.P is committed towards the socio-economic development of the state and regards the Tourism sector as one of the key growth engines for the economy of the state and crucial for employment generation. The Government of A.P intends to build world-class tourism infrastructure, attract large scale investments, develop unique products and position the state as a preferred tourism destination.

Theme based Development

Government of Andhra Pradesh considering the abundant Tourism potential in the State and as the tourism is a labour-intensive sector and has significant multiplier effect on employment in related sectors and as it employees more women and youth than most of the other sectors approved the "Andhra Pradesh Tourism Policy, 2020-2025" to attain sustainable economic growth in and around the Tourism destination. The Policy will be in force till 31st March, 2025.

The Tourism Policy 2020-25 majorly focuses on theme-based development of luxury resorts & hotels, amusement parks, MICE Centers and other tourism projects to promote socio-economic development in the state while practicing and responsible tourism by creating employment in related sectors for women and youth. The policy has been created after extensive stakeholder interactions with the industry, experts, and local communities to identify and address any shortcomings of the earlier policy

The Policy identified 11 potential niche tourism segments in which areas the tourism can be developed. They are Rural Tourism, Heritage Tourism, Buddhist Tourism, Eco Tourism, Beach & Water based Tourism, Adventure & Recreation Tourism, Religious Tourism, Cuisine Tourism, Wellness Tourism, MICE Tourism AND Medical Tourism.

Rural Tourism

Arts and Crafts: The state is blessed with unique Arts & Crafts in each of its districts, providing livelihoods to several thousand communities, some of which have been practicing these art forms& crafts for several centuries. These are the true testimony to the rich ancient cultural heritage of the State.

Through development of tourism products, the state shall endeavour to promote these Arts & Crafts that form unique identity for the state and create avenues for them to thrive. One of the initial steps shall be to integrate the local Arts, Crafts & cuisine with all important tourism activities in the State.

APTA will endeavour to establish experience centres at each of these locations that shall serve as the focal point for creation of experiences around the art / craft. The centres will have display areas with history of the craft, experiential activity areas for the visitors to try their hand at the craft, souvenir shops and basic amenities.

Agri Tourism/Farmstays: APTA shall encourage farm owners to construct accommodation in their farmlands for tourists to experience village life and farming. The Farm stays will be listed on digital channels of AP Tourism and promoted. The helpers / guides shall be given training on hospitality and tourism.

Heritage Tourism:

Modernization & Renovation : The modernization and renovation efforts at Kondapalli Fort and Bapu Museum are prime examples of the potential these historical monuments have to preserve the culture and heritage of the State and also develop into major tourist attractions.

Heritage Stays : Dept. of Tourism shall explore the possibility of conversion of these heritage buildings into accommodation units while ensuring preservation and conservation of these monuments.

Heritage Walks / Tours: Heritage walk or Heritage Tour is a concept that helps to explore the unexplored and neglected richness of a place and helps in development of history. APTA shall seek to conduct heritage walks and tours for students, enthusiasts and other stakeholders by collaborating with experts. Special emphasis shall be given to skill development activities for the guides at the monuments and sites.

Action Plan

- Promote heritage walks, heritage hotels and cultural tourism.
- Develop museums in coordination with ASI and Archaeology department through upgradation of infrastructure, application of augmented reality and virtual reality to enhance tourist experience, development of short films to depict historical & cultural significance etc.

- Conserve and beautify important monuments in identified tourism circuits and special tourism areas.

Buddhist Tourism

Andhra Pradesh is the birthplace of Mahayana Buddhism. There are more than 40 Buddhist monuments across the State. Vizag cluster – Shalihundam, Thotlakonda, Bojjanakonda, Bhavikonda and Amaravati Cluster – AmaravatiStupa, Undavalli Caves, Nagarjunakonda are prominent Buddhist tourism clusters. Both the clusters are being developed under "Swadesh Darshan" scheme. The subsequent phase of Buddhist tourism development in AP shall focus on promotion of circuits. The State Tourism Corporation shall start operating tour packages in both these clusters.

Action Plan: Promote Buddhist tourism to popularise the historical significance of Buddhism in the State and develop special Buddhist circuits by linking all the Buddhist sites in close coordination with other states.

Eco -Tourism

Andhra Pradesh is blessed with 1 Tiger Reserve, 1 Elephant Reserve, 1 Biosphere Reserve, 3 National Parks and 13 Wildlife Sanctuaries. Eco Tourism shall be developed by creation of experiences which have low-impact on environment and high-involvement of the local communities. The focus shall be on responsible tourism to ensure the benefits are cascaded down to host communities to foster inclusive development. Safe trekking routes shall be created and documented. The routes shall have steps, markings, amenity centres as necessary. Forest regions of SV National Park, Papikondalu Wildlife Sanctuary, Nallamala Wildlife Sanctuary and Araku shall be focus areas. Capacity building activities shall be undertaken for training of local youth as guides.

Beach and Water Based Tourism

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coastline that hosts some of the most beautiful beaches in the world. Rushikonda Beach was recently awarded the much-coveted Blue flag certification. Beach and water-based tourism is one of the most preferred forms of tourism in the State. GoAP shall strive to further develop beach and water-based tourism in the State through several active interventions like Water Sports & River Cruise , Water Villas, Beach Shacks etc.

Adventure & Recreation Tourism

Adventure Sports in Andhra Pradesh is a theme of tourism that has gained prominence in the recent years. APTA has seen increased interest from adventure sports operators for starting services at various prominent tourist locations in the State. Department of Tourism has been facilitating and shall continue to facilitate the development of adventure sports in the State and also put inplace a mechanism to encourage all the adventure tour operators to adhere to the guidelines

The recreation & adventure tourism industry mainly consist of amusement parks, theme parks, adventure parks, Family Entertainment Centers (FECs) etc. Creating Mega Amusement Parks in location like Tirupati, Vizag etc. that already attract millions of tourists annually which shall create avenues for tourists to extent their stay also benefiting the local economy.

Religious Tourism

In A.P many important religious sites are famous across the world; others are prominent only in Andhra Pradesh and nearby states. The tourism ecosystem around these sites is well developed. The sites shall be promoted through documentation and dissemination of history and faith surrounding these sites and creation of tour packages to these sites, from across the country. Road shows shall be conducted in all the prominent cities of the country to empanel tour operators and promote religious tourism packages.

Cuisine Tourism

Andhra Pradesh Tourism shall seek to develop and promote tourist circuits that showcase the unique cuisine of the State and shall also endeavour to collaborate with Coffee Board of India to develop Andhra Pradesh as India's leading Coffee Tourism destination through development of coffee tourism packages.

Wellness Tourism

Wellness tourism is one of the fast-growing forms of tourism that attracts domestic and foreign tourist seeking spiritual solace. India, being the land of Yoga,

Spiritually & Ayurveda, is the major spiritual & wellness centre for the world, attracting millions of foreign and domestic tourist annually to famous ashrams & wellness centres like the Art of Living by Sri Ravi Sankar, Brahmakumaris, Isha Yoga by JaggiVasudev and other non-spiritual wellness centres like Ananda Spa etc. Andhra Pradesh with its rich religious & spiritual history and its strong roots in ancient schools of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha etc. It also has a perfect ecosystem for setting up spiritual ashrams & wellness centres with its rich spiritual history, long coastlines and vast expanses of eco-friendly locations.

Responsible Tourism

Sustainable is all about minimizing the negative impact of tourism on social, environmental and economic aspects and maximizing the positive impact. Responsible Tourism is about taking responsibility by all stakeholders for achieving sustainable tourism and create better places for people to live in for people to visit. For tourism operators, it is about providing more rewarding holiday experience for guests whilst enabling local communities to enjoy a better quality of life and conserving the natural environment.

Health and hygiene related sensitization workshops will be conducted for tourism industry stakeholders with focus on State specific issues, pandemic, as well as guidelines issued by the Government of India.

Achievements

- 38 Tribal students who are perusing BA Tourism were given training on Tourism and Hospitality, Tourism Guide at Araku Valley Resort. They are being given 6 months on job training at APTDC Hotels.
- Providing tourist facilities and water sports activities at Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir at Parnapalli in Dr.YSR District with an estimated amount of Rs.5.60 Cr from PADA which will generate 50 direct and 50 indirect employment.
- Development of Haritha resort with 15 rooms at Lambasingi completed with a project cost of Rs.5.8 Cr which generated employment to approx. 50 persons.

Plan of action

- Development of 100-years old Havelock Bridge and Pichukalanka by transforming it into a global tourist attraction with an estimated cost of Rs.800 Crores, to generate 1500 direct and 3500 indirect employment.
- Multi tourism project at Yeleswaram, Kakinada with an international standard 18-hole Golf course with member villas, water park, Destination weddings, adventure sports, Wellness Centre, Adventure Sports, Solar Power and Caravan Tourism in 323 Acres of land with an estimated cost of Rs.275 crores which will generate employment for 500
- Development of Tunnel Aquarium at Visakhapatnam with an estimated investment of Rs 100 Cr which generates employment for 150.
- Development of Sky Tower (120m height) at Visakhapatnam with an estimated investment of Rs 100 Cr which will generate employment for 200.
- Development of a Five Star Hotel, International Convention Centre and Family Entertainment Centre" under 'Novotel' brand at Peruru Village, Tirupati district with an estimated investment of Rs. 126.48 Cr to generate employment for 500.
- MOU signed with National Highways Logistics Management Ltd. (NHLML) for two Rope Way projects for preparation of DPRs (1) Sri KankaDurga Temple at Vijayawada – foot hills to temple premises (2) Eegalapenta, Telangana to Srisailam drive station, across River Krishna Will generate employment for 200.
- Mega Spiritual and Heritage Tourism Centre at Penukonda in Sri SatyaSai District have been approved by the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet with an estimated project cost of Rs.200.00 Cr under PPP will generate 1000 direct 9000 indirect employment.
- Proposed to develop 1000 seating capacity Convention Centre at Bhavani Island with an estimated project cost Rs.5.00 Cr, elevated toy train with an estimated project cost of Rs.2.5 Cr. And Jungle Eco Resorts through PPP mode with

an estimated project cost Rs.2.00 Cr which will generate 20 direct and 50 indirect employment.

- Three (3) locations vizVodarevu, Horsley Hills and Thupilipalem have been identified to develop them as a holiday resort for glamping and camping. This will generate employment for 100.
- For promotion of branding, improving visibility and revenue generation to APTDC apart from generating employment, proposed to establish 500 kiosks by following franchise mode under the brand "Amrut Kiosk" - will generate employment for 1000.
- Proposed to Develop Caravan Tourism parks along fair-weather roads from the main road with proper illumination facilities. Develop the identified places ensuring the stress free environment for tourists with all basic and other amenities with safe and fenced Caravan Parking facility etc., to generate 50 direct employment.
- Religious Tourism circuits have been identified and are being promoted in coordination with Endowments Department which generate 3000 direct and 1500 indirect employment.
- Develop web based mobile applications for creating awareness to the pilgrims about the surrounding destinations and Web portal for AR/VR and Geo-tagging. Will generate employment for 100.
- Proposed for Heritage and Adventure Mega Tourist Centre at Gandikota Village, Dr.YSR District with an estimated project cost of Rs.1000 Cr which will generate direct 2000 and 2000 indirect employment.



State Investment Promotion Committee (SIPC) & State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB)

The Government of AP has approved 12 (Twelve) projects under the guidelines of AP Tourism Policy 2020-25 for the promotion of AP State which has potential to bring in an investment of Rs 2868.81crores and approximately generates employment to 48,000 people. The projects include development of Mega Tourism Projects/5-star and above hotels, Mega Spiritual center etc.

Tourism Trade Registration

The Tourism Dept. has undertaken the exercise to register the tourism related trade establishments for the first time in the State. Under this scheme, Hotels, Resorts, MICE Centres, Homestays, Tour operators, travel agents, Water Sports & Adventure Sports operators can register. The database enables the Department to promote the establishments through the marketing channels of AP Tourism. It also encourages better industry linkages.

Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

The Tourism Department has redesigned the portal enabling the Investors to access the 'Single Desk Portal' of the Industries Department. The Investors can register their projects at "https://www.apindustries.gov.in" and can avail the benefits of obtaining all the (13) pre-establishment clearances and (11) pre operation clearances at single point. As a part of the new Tourism Policy 2020-25, the Government has proposed to set up an 'Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC)' to facilitate and guide the Investors proposing to set up Tourism Units in the State.

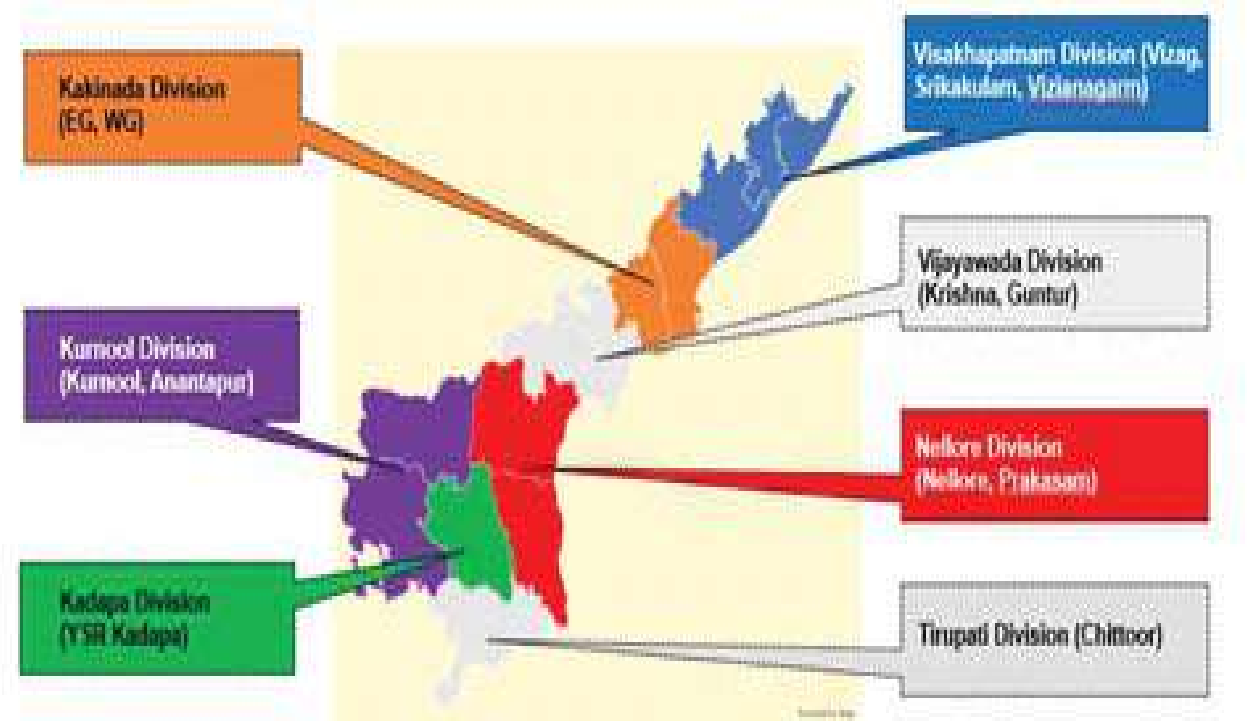
Blue Flag Certification

In Andhra Pradesh, the Rushikonda Beach in Visakhapatnam has been conferred the coveted "Blue Flag Beach". A blue flag beach tag is a testimony to the highest standards of safety, quality and environment sustainability followed at the beach and will place the beach on the international map. With the success at Rushikonda Beach, the APTA has proposed 21 more beaches across the state for blue flag certification of which 9 have been shortlisted.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC)

The AP Tourism Development Corporation is fully owned A. P. Government undertaking, created various taken projects all over AP and providing services to the visiting tourists. In order to develop A.P state as one of the most preferred tourist destinations of the Country, the government adopted mission based approach and prepared Tourism Policy. The key objectives of the Corporation are to develop tourism infrastructure development, operation of hotels &catering units, operation of guided & package tours, leisure cruises, pleasure boating activities, sound & light shows and rope way.

The key objectives of the Corporation are to develop tourism infrastructure development, operation of hotels &catering units, operation of guided & package tours, leisure cruises, pleasure boating activities, sound & light shows and rope way.For the purpose of administration, the state has been divided into 7 divisions.



In order to implement the Tourism Mission strategy and the nine major Tourism themes offered as per AP Tourism Policy, 2015, the following has been laid down as the key guiding principles:

- Enabling a conducive environment for setting up and operating tourism infrastructure projects and service.
- Incentive to encourage and promote private investments.
- Industry status for Tourism Infrastructure Projects for specified purposes.
- Comprehensive skills development and capacity building in the Tourism Sector.
- Marketing and Branding of the state as a globally recognised tourism destination and facilitating investments through a dedicated investment promotion team.

Operations of APTDC

APTDC operations are mainly Hotels and Resorts , Catering , Bar and restaurants, Tour Packages & On demand tours, Boating& Water Fleet , Adventure activities, Sound, Light, Laser Show and Ropeway & Public Private Partnership based Projects.The department has built hotels and resorts at various places in the state. APTDC builds these hotels from the funds generated through its own operations and the funds received from central and state government.

Tour Packages

APTDC runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food tourists at important locations. 37 hotels with around 914 rooms and 1932 bed strength in prime locations fostering homely ambience packages. The corporation operates an impressive fleet of 27 buses that connect important tourism locations within and outside the state. APTDC has started a Restaurant with 500 seating capacity at Tirumala and 20 New bars at various location across the state of A.P. The Corporation runs 18 tour packages from various locations.

Boating & Water Fleet & Boating Control ROMS

Andhra Pradesh has been blessed with hundreds of kms of river and coastline. To cater to the tourists who seek leisure rides on boats and vessels, APTDC owns and operates a water fleet. The water fleets available with APTDC are located at Rushikonda, Rajahmundry, Singanapalli, Perntalapalli,Polavaram, Gandipocham, Vijayawada, NagarjunaSagar and Srisailam.



Multiple private operators provide Papikondalu boat tours – 25 tour boats and 10 country boats is the estimated fleet size. Water sports services are provided by APTDC and other private players that are authorized by the government / APTDC.



Sound, Light, Laser Show and Ropeway: To engage the tourists at the destination and to add new dimension to their experience, APTDC has created sound & light show, dynamic lighting system and ropeways at Chandragiri, Belum Caves (non-revenue generating), Ettipotala, BorraCaves & Rope way at Srisailam.

Public Private Partnership Projects & Leased Property of APTDC

To encourage investment by the private sector players, the tourism policy has listed a host of incentives. A dedicated land lease policy has also been drafted to decide the bidding process. Andhra Pradesh Tourism has land parcels across the state that are given on a lease basis for a period of 33 years. Whenever an investment proposal is submitted by the investor for building of any tourism related infrastructure, the department after thorough evaluation of the DPR alienates the land from the relevant government department and invites tenders for the project.

In addition,the properties built by the corporation which are not giving a good return are also privatized and given to the interested parties for a lease/revenue share. This adds to the cash flows of the department. 39 land lease projects are in existence.

Information & Reservation System

APTDC established Information & Reservation Offices in and outside the State for the convenience of tourists visiting Andhra Pradesh to promote AP Tourism activities. The Central Reservation Offices are located at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupathi. The Information& Reservation offices are located at Rajamahendravaram, Paryatak Bhavan, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore.

Growth of APTDC

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

APTDC revenue for the Financial Year 2022-23, upto December 2022 is Rs. 124.35 Cr.

Bhavani Island Tourism Corporation (BITC)

Bhavani Island is a large river island near Vijayawada in Krishna River. This island is a unique gift of nature and is most appropriate to be developed as a major tourist destination and so formed a Special Purpose Vehicle the "Bhavani Island Tourism Corporation (BITC)".

The activities were provided as part of creation of infrastructure and other developmental activities to make the Bhavani Island a major tourist destination in Vijayawada.

Achievements

Agreements are completed for development of 5 Oberoi 7 Star Hotels under PPP at 5 different locations with an estimated cost of Rs.2868.6 Cr which will generate total employment for about 48010.

PROJECT 1: Peruru (V), TirupatiPROJECT 2: Annavaram (V), Bheemili





PROJECT 3: Gandikota(V),PROJECT 4: Horsely Hills (V), B. Kottakota





INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS

The State of Andhra Pradesh provides right climate for the growth of IT business and is developing one of the most preferred destinations in the Country. The State of Andhra Pradesh is poised towards creating a benchmark in Information & Communication Technology (ICT) endowed with a high quality state-of-the-art physical & communication infrastructure of international standards, harnessed human resources, and proactive business friendly policies of the Government..The state Government committed for IT ecosystem/ IT Services, Electronic Manufacturing /Assembling has strengthened the AP Electronics and Information Technology Agency (APEITA) for promoting the state as a preferred destination. Andhra Pradesh government firmly believes that technology focus will carve a way forward for the State of Andhra Pradesh

Functions of the Department

- Policy development – release best in class policy framework
- Investment promotion in IT and Electronics sectors to attract investments and generate employment
- e-Governance - conceptualize and implement various e-governance initiatives to make Government of Andhra Pradesh the first fully-digital Government
- Infrastructure – enable the development of world-class IT Infrastructure conducive for industry
- Standardization – define standards for data services, portals, software development for government departments & provide security audit system
- Skill development to improve industry ready talent availability

Communications & Infrastructure wing

a) AP Software Defined Wide Area Network (APSDWAN)

Andhra Pradesh State Wide Area Network (APSWAN) is the backbone network for data, and video communications throughout the State connecting the Secretariat, District Collectorates, and Mandal Headquarters. The Go-Live of the project was declared from 26.11.2010. In the vertical connectivity, the APSWAN has redundant point-to-point links (34 Mbps) from BSNL and NKN up to DHQ. All District Head Quarters (DHQs) are connected with corresponding Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) with 8 Mbps. Presently there are more than 2164 horizontal offices connected to SWAN across the State. Also, NKN 1Gbps internet link is terminated at APSWAN SHQ. To provide better network availability and connectivity, IT,E&C Department proposed to upgrade the APSWAN to AP Software Defined WAN (APSDWAN) and bandwidths at SHQ, SDC, DHQs, MHQs and HoDs (689 locations).

APSDWAN Connectivity, the APSDWAN bandwidth is upgraded the primary bandwidth (MPLS) of 1Gbps at SHQ and SDC, 100 Mbps at DHQs, 50 Mbps at HoDs, 20 Mbps at MHQ.

b).Video Conference Facility (VCF)

AP High Definition (HD) Video Conferencing System is a two (2) way Video Conferencing facility at all Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) across AP with OFC technology. The HD Video Conference project is operational from 09.12.2013. It is a studio based Video Conferencing equipment with HD display made available for all the 13 DHQs, 654 MHQs and the SHQ established by IT,E&C department with equipment deployed at 49 RDOs, 13 CPOs, and 3 ITDAs. Each district is provided with MCU at collectorate and corresponding MROs have been provided with conference end equipment. At SHQ-MCU and global portal have been provided to connect all MHQs and MCUs at DHQs. Simultaneous Video conferences are possible from DHQ as well as from SHQ. Any Mobile / Laptop can be connected to the Video conference through internet. In this project, there are two (2) types of VC service offerings available

viz., Room based VC and Software (App) based VC. In the On-Premise Software (App) based VC setup, provision is there for 2,000 users and it supports live streaming of large meetings or webinars.

c) Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN)

Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN) is the state of art technology project of AP Government connecting Six (6) buildings at IGC, Velagapudi consisting of Ground+ 1 floor in each building. APSCAN is one of the large campus area networks, which connect more than 5000 nodes on the network for data. There are two (2) hub rooms in each floor consisting of access switches in stack. The entire campus is Wi-Fi enabled with centralized wireless controllers and AAA solution.1Gbps shared internet is available for the servers and users through wired and wireless devices. There is a Network Operating Centre (NOC) located at Building 3.

d) AP State Data Center (APSDC)

AP State Data Center was built under NeGP Scheme (GoI) at Gachibowli, Hyderabad for the IT needs of all the departments of the State Government complying to Tier II+ Standards (99.75% uptime). APSDC is being shared by both the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States. It provides support Infrastructure for Power, (AC, UPS, and Generators etc.), Network Infrastructure, Security Infrastructure, Management Infrastructure, Disaster Recovery Setup, Computer Infrastructure and Storage Infrastructure.

ITE&C Department established APSDC, Amaravati at Pi Data Centers. At present 40 racks are being used for APSDC.

The IT infrastructure hosted the applications for flagship programs launched by the Government and running successfully at AP State Data Center (APSDC).viz. Grama Ward Sachivalayam, Grama Volunteer, YSR Rythu Bharosa, YSR Pelli Kanuka, YSR Kanti Velugu, Spandana, Navasakam, Jagananna Ammavodi, Jagananna Gorumudda, Navaratnalu House sites, Sand Sale management & Monitoring System (SSMMS), Sand Vehicle Tracking Solution (SVTS), School Transformation Monitoring System (STMS), Maata Sisu Samrakshana, Rythu Bharosa Kendras (RBKs), COVID-19 dashboard, FRS. Currently, 300+ Applications of various Departments are hosted at APSDC, Amaravati.

e-Procurement

(www.apeprocurement.gov.in)

The project has delivered demonstrable impact in improving the efficiency of Government entities in dealing procurement transactions, eliminated subjectivity in evaluation, delivered quantifiable cost & time savings, and significantly improved the transparency. The GoAP is implementing e-Procurement project as a core e- Governance initiative and is successfully in operation since 2003. So far 5,55,771 tenders are floated with total value of Rs. 5,07,567.63 crores on this e-procurement portal up from 01-06-2014 to Januray 2023 in the FY 2022-2023.

Auction System

The Government has issued orders to implement of the 'Konugolu' portal for providing e-Auction services to All Government Departments, PSUs, Societies, Local Bodies and other Institutions of Andhra Pradesh in place of existing platform of M/s MSTC with Forward auction charges at 0.5 (percent) % maximum Rs.1,00,000/- (plus service tax and other taxes) and Reverse auction transaction fee at 0.03 % max Rs.5,000/- per lot (plus service tax and other taxes). The domain of 'Konugolu' portal is 'konugolu.ap.gov.in'.

169 Auctions including 3 Reverse Auctions have been published during 2022-23 (upto January, 23). From 2019-2020 to 2022-23 , so far total 753 auctions have been published of which 95 are reverse auctions

Reverse Tendering

The Government issued G.O. Ms. No. 67, WR Department Dt: 16-08-2019 to implement Tender-cum-reverse auctioning process or Reverse tendering process for the ongoing works and tendering process for fresh works. Reverse Tendering initiative of the state government has saved Rs. 1,838.67 Crores, through

various strategies and methodologies adopted under this initiative with an overall 15 Percent Savings. Timely Code Review Audits by APTS and Regular Security Audits by APCSOC is a standard feature of e-Government in the state.

Promotion wing

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has identified Information Technology (IT) and IT enabled Services (ITeS), as well as ESDM sectors as priority areas for generating local employment for the citizens of Andhra Pradesh. To this extent, the department has undertaken several initiatives for promoting the State as a preferred investment destination for the IT/ ITeS and Electronics manufacturing sectors.

The ITE&C department has issued the AP IT Policy 2021-24 and the AP Electronics Policy 2021-24 to promote the investment and incentivize them to set up operations for economic development and employment and sustainable working.

The department has identified Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Satyasai and Amaravati to be developed as major technology hubs and Kopparthy, Kadapa district as a preferred destination for Electronics manufacturers.

Infrastructure Development: The major initiatives of the Government are Development of IT parks in Bhogapuram, Tirupati and Satya Sai Districts, Development of IT Concept cities in Visakhapatnam, Anatapuramu and Tirupati, Development of ESDM parks in Achutapuram, Kris City and Kosala nagaram and Promotion of YSR EMC (Electronics Manufacturing Clusters) in Kopparthy, Kadapa District.

Investment and employment: The investments in the IT/ITeS and ESDM sector, with a potential Investment generation of Rs.39265.29 Cr and more than 1,28,532 direct employment are in pipeline. M/s VTPL, HCL, Infosys, Ranstand, WNS Global, Tech Mahindra, Ail Dixon, UTNPL, Wingtech, Foxconn, M/s TCL-TTE, and M/s TCL-POTPL, are the companies investing in Andhra Pradesh.

e-Governance & Portal

The vision of the State of AP is to use e-Governance as a tool to provide integrated services to its citizens through free-flow of information and to user in an era of 'Good Governance'. The department is driving the following existing /upcoming projects.

e-Office:- As per District re-organization the new 13 districts e-Office instances are created and mapped the employees from old district to new district. Currently there are 27 e-Office instances (26 Districts + 1 State instance).

e-Sign:- e-Sign is being implemented in all 26 District instances. Digi Locker platform is implemented in the departments viz. Directorate of Government Examinations (SSC Board)- 10th Certificate, GVWV&VSWS, Civil Supplies Department, National Academic Depository (NAD)(for Universities) and MA&UD.

The other major e-Government initiatives are:

a. Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG):- Integrated MA&UD (Property Tax, Vacant Land Tax, Trade License) services.

b. Single Sign On (SSO) :- SSO implemented for below departmental applications

c. IT,E&C Department - Right of Way (RoW), AP Electronics Information Technology Agency (APEITA), ePragati Authority (e-PA).

d. Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (PR&RD) - Right of Way (RoW).

e. Real Time Governance Society (RTGS) – Spandana

f. Skill Development - Society for Employment Generation and Enterprise Development in Andhra Prahesh (SEEDAP)

g. Housing Department - Housing Project

h. Open Government Data (OGD):- 69 Chief Data Officers Identified.

i. APIsetu:- 76 Application Programming Interface (APIs) have been integrated.

j. Facial Recognition System (FRS): Vide G.O. Ms No 92 & 122, issued by General Administration department, IT,E&C department along with APCFSS implemented facial recognition system to the Secretaries to the Government and Heads of the Department.

Andhra Pradesh Electronics & Information Technology Agency (APEITA)

Promotion Wing

Government is committed for making the state as suitable destination for IT & ESDM investments and focused on implementing the action plan on attracting the investments, under a society, the APEITA. The focus is on on developing Concept cities in three locations (Vizag, Tirupati, Hindupur) catering to all regions in the state for providing thrust to the development of IT/ITES sector in Andhra Pradesh.Government has identified Visakhapatnam as Major Technology Hub. Tirupati and Kopparthy as an ideal location to build an Electronics Manufacturing Destination

Employment Opportunities in Electronics & IT

There are 30 investment proposals under IT sector with potential for generation of 10000 Jobs with an investment of over INR200 Cr., and 17 investment proposals under ESDM sector, which can generate 25,000 Jobs with an investment of over INR 7,640 Cr.

International Institute of Digital Technologies

International Institute of Digital Technologies (IIDT), Tirupati is an unique initiative of Government of AP. IIDT had been set up to create professionals' experts and entrepreneurs for digital future and its vision is to make AP to be preferred destination for digital opportunities in India. IIDT conducts skill enhancement programs in Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Science, Cyber Security and various other emerging technologies to students from A.P.

AP Innovation Society

The Vision of AP Innovation Society (APIS) is to create a world-class technologystart-up ecosystem by fostering entrepreneurship and a culture of innovation which contributes to increased knowledge, wealth, and employment in our society.

Driving the economic development through innovation, innovative methods, and products has brought a paradigm change in the Global Economic Landscape in recent years. AP Innovation Society is a first-of-its-kind organization setup by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2015, with a mandate to create policies to promote innovation agenda in the state.

The Government envisages developing "Andhra Pradesh as a destination for innovation of global repute and with a focus to enhance the quality of life of its citizens through high-quality education and health care, increased productivity in agriculture and allied activities, creation of employment by promoting innovative products and above all providing Good Governance." Continuing its steady progress, the State envisions its transformation into an innovation-driven society.

The aims are:

- Promotion of Innovation Eco-system in the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- The state of AP has to take advantage of the situation to leapfrog in terms of technology and business models, processes and procedure. The innovation required for such leapfrogging in all areas involving technologies would be the responsibility of the AP Innovation Society.
- Promote and encourage the establishment of an Innovation and Entrepreneurs culture at all universities and colleges of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- To promote Innovation Centers in each department of the government.

The model is described as under:

Starting in right earnest, AP Innovation Society advances innovation through a four-tier model viz. Government Tier, University Tier, Industrial Tier, and Rural / Urban Tier.

The direction is to promote innovation in universities, capture local innovation and scale it up at the district level and promote innovation in governance at the apex/state level.The activities and actions being planned under each tier are such that they are expected to fetch benefits in the near/immediate term, medium term as well as long term, enabling the State to attain a leadership position as outlined in its Vision.

Incubation Centers: To promote Startup Eco-System in AP, several workshops were conducted along with 26 incubators at AP Innovation Society. APIS initiated Incubators- Industries Connect workshop in 2022. MoUs exchanged between Incubators and APIS to promote activities of the Startup Eco-system across Andhra Pradesh.

Develop Incubation Enablers: Our primary enabler and ATAL Incubation Center – SKU, Anantapuram has been in the activity of Nurturing startups under APIS Vision. Extending the Mission to mentor and create enablers SKU-AIC and APIS initiated a program named IGNITE. The APIS Jointly Collaborated & partnered with

- Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE) to conduct Cohort & Master Class on Energy with 21 startups and Incubators.
- YeppAR had a session on Cohort and a master class on AR & VR (Meta) along with 24 Startups and 15 Incubators.
- VIT-AP university for collaboration on innovation and incubation promotion. Collaborated with KL University Technology Incubation Foundation (TIF) for promoting a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.

Establishment of Centers of Excellence (CoEs)

NASSCOM CoE on Industry 4.0 was inaugurated in November, which Nurtures startups in related verticals with R&D and Mentorship. Considering the demand of Industry 4.0 another CoE with STPI has also been initiated at RINL. APIS has been directed to form Center of Excellence (CoEs) in the sectors of Sustainable Energy & Energy Storage Technologies with IIPE (Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy), Visakhapatnam, Autonomous – Drones, EV, Robotics, AR & VR (Meta), 5G Uses Cases & Stack Development, Fablab.

APIS supported CoEs which are setup by STPI KALPATARU(Industry 4.0) , CoE AMTZ (Medtech), Established Rural impact CoE with SKU AIC (Rural Incubation Centre) for Rural impact Startups. APIS proposed CoE with Microsoft on AR & VR (META), CoE on Autonomous supported by aHUB (Andhra University Incubation Center), Visakhapatnam / Nasscom, Visakhapatnam, CoE on 5G Stack Development & Use Cases with Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design, and Manufacturing, Kurnool, CoE on Fablab which is being supported by IIT Tirupati (Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati).

Schemes

The Startups will be encouraged to apply for the following Central Govt Schemes:

- TIDE 2.0 Executed and Cohort-1 has been On board.
- Applied for Startup India Startups India Seed fund Scheme (SISF)
- Telecom Technology Development Fund
- Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society has been selected as a partner incubator with Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) 2022.

Focused Verticals: 1. Defense 2. Industry 4.0 Technologies 3. Agri.Tech. 4. Med.Tech. 5. Animation & Gaming and 6. Fin.Tech.

Events:

Academic Exhibition on Innovation held at State Level event conducted in the campus of ANU-Guntur. Startup India State Showcase, All India event conducted by Startup India to howcase Government Organizations of state working on R&D and Innovations. DESI 2021, Conclave held by the department to explore opportunities in defense and collaborative partners to nurture the eco-system. Fintech innovation Challenge. 532 Startups Incubated (across 30 Incubators in AP. APIS got selected as iDEX Partner Incubator (one of the 20 Incubators to promote defense startups in the country).

Proposed CoEs

- Under TIDE 2.0 APIS was awarded a grant of Rs. 1.7Cr. to nurture 20 Startups in AP. The first tranche of Rs.13,60,000/-has been received by APIS and utilized for nurturing startups. Second tranche fund of Rs. 20,40,000/-will be received shortly.
- In partnership with ACIC-KL Startups Foundation conducted IDEATHON 2022 on March 18-19, 2022. Winners are nurtured with a pre-incubation program of 6 Months.

In collaboration with APSCHE conducting outreach workshops across Andhra Pradesh is in the process to promote the establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDC) in Colleges and Universities. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) envisages establishing an Accelerator cum Incubator in Emerging Tech (AIET) to support the Emerging & Deep Tech Start-ups/entrepreneurs as a Section 8 Non-Profit Organization with the support from MeitY GOI & Industry/Incubator Partnership.

AP Information Technology Academy

A P Information Technology Academy (APITA) has been established on 01-06-2016 in place of Institute for Electronic Governance (IEG – established in the year 2004), a Schedule-X Institution of A.P. Reorganization Act, 2014. The academic activities of the Society have been planned to run in the name of **Jawahar Knowledge Centers.**

The major objectives of APITA are : Support capacity building initiatives of ITE&C Department; Develop and offer courses in IT Electronics and Communications in collaboration with industry; Bridge the urban rural divide in producing readily employable graduates; Provide conducive environment for learning through value addition programs; Promote a culture of Research and Development in IT, Electronics and Communications; Facilitate e-governance through oriented programs for state government employees; Offer consultancy support in Capacity Building programs; Collaborate with Industry, Educational and Research Institutions for the promotion and development of e-governance.

APITA has academic collaborations with several Industry and Academic Partners to offer various training programs to the students of Andhra Pradesh. Every year the organization opens registration for degree and engineering colleges (private, government aided, and government run) and students to make use of its services. APITA organizes on-campus training for students, by deputing trainers at colleges, uses existing infrastructure of the colleges for training the students / faculty / government employees. Mostly the Industry partner provides sponsored access to software's. 182 Engineering Colleges and 138 Degree Colleges are registered for the year 2022-23.

In order to attract major companies to the State thereby to generate local employment, Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to create an industry ready talent pool in the State. For this purpose, Andhra Pradesh Information Technology Academy (APITA)/ Institute for Electronic Governance (Jawahar Knowledge Centers) are established to bridge the skill set gap between industry and academia. APITA has trained more than 52,000 people and enabled jobs for 4041 of those in 2022-23.

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre (APSAC) is an autonomous scientific organization under ITE&C Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, registered under AP Societies Registration Act, 2001 and is a nodal agency for Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry, UAV Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS applications in Andhra Pradesh. The centre aims at providing scientific and technical support to the government line departments for the development of State. APSAC has been implementing certain projects with line departments some of these projects are listed below.

a. Forecasting Agriculture output using Space, Agro Meteorology and Land- based Observations(FASAL)

The main objective is the pre-harvest forecast of acreage and production of major crops at State/district level in both Kharif and Rabi seasons using optical and microwave satellite data. It helps the State for making policy decisions and advance estimate of various agricultural commodities which significantly contributes to production.

Under the operational component of FASAL programme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, MNCFC in collaboration with APSAC regularly generates crop forecasts at District/State level for major crops (Kharif Rice, Rabi Rice, Rabi Pulses, Cotton) of AP using the procedures developed by Space Applications Centre, ISRO. It is a yearly sponsored project for both Kharif and Rabi season. The analysis has been completed for 2021-

22 cropping year and results disseminated to concerned departments. The satellite data and ground truth data have been used for the assessment of crop acreage. Under this program, Optimization of Crop Cutting Experiment using remote sensing data has been also initialized in few districts of Andhra Pradesh as an experiment.

b. Agricultural Drought Monitoring

APSAC is carrying out near real time assessment of Agricultural drought monitoring using space technology, generating remote sensing based vegetation indices namely, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Normal Difference Water Index (NDWI) and Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) from satellite data. The analysis on drought monitoring is being provided to Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA), Revenue (DM) Dept., Govt. of A.P for drought assessment at mandal level.

APSAC is carrying out the project called "Generation of Remote sensing based Indices for Drought Monitoring" at Mandal level in Andhra Pradesh. The fortnightly mandal wise report for Kharif 2021-22 has been submitted to Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA), Revenue (DM) Department, Govt. of AP for declaration of drought in Andhra Pradesh.

c. Andhra Pradesh Mineral Tracking System

This project has been sponsored by Department of Mines & Geology with a broad objective of Real Time tracking of mineral carrying vehicles through a solution named "Andhra Pradesh Vehicle Tracking Monitoring System (APVTMS) from Mines to customer's locations and Mining Leases information system. The purpose of this solution is to use modern tools/technologies coupled with Geospatial platforms to enable field officers to establish better control on mining activities and its transportation. It is implemented throughout Andhra Pradesh by installation of an advanced Vehicle Tracking Device (VTD) – AIS140, which is enabled with IRNSS - Navic constellation along with GPS.

The main application of APMVTS focus on Real time Monitoring and tracking the route of mineral carrying vehicles using AIS140 VTD from Source to Destination. Through this application the illegal transport and mineral movement can be deterred and averted.

AIS-140 VTD manufacturers are empanelled (13 No.s) with APSAC for supply and installation of VTDs for APMVTS project. Around 3000 nos. of mineral carrying vehicles are fitted with AIS-140 VTDs and being successfully integrated with AP MVTS solution. A Central Command Control (CCC) has been established at DMG for providing 24X7 supports to different users and stakeholders. Weekly report is getting published by APSAC Project Team. The vital parameters are being monitored and alerts are being sent to users through SMS gateway.

The AP Sand Vehicle Tracking System (AP SVTS) was developed by APSAC. The Andhra Pradesh Sand Mineral Carrying Vehicle Tracking Solution (SVTS) is an online application whose objective is to track the Sand Mineral Carrying Vehicles from the Sand Source to the Customer location. The Aim of the SVTS is to create transparency in Sand Mineral delivery to last mile with the use of IoT based solution and help Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

d) SIS-DP (Updation) Phase-II, sponsored by NRSC, Dept., of Space, ISRO:

Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning at Panchayathi level (SIS-DP) is a national initiative of preparing basic spatial layers useful in planning process at grass root levels as per 73rd , 74th constitutional amendment of local self governance. RSC, ISRO is executing the project in collaboration with various State Remote Sensing Centers. For the first time an all India mosaic of high resolution Ortho products and DEM from Cartosat-1 and Resources at data was prepared and basic thematic layers at 1:10K scale viz. LU/LC, drainage, settlements, transportation network, slope and aspect were prepared and relevant collateral data useful in planning exercise was also integrated.

Under Phase-II, this project shall be implemented with an enhanced scope of updating geo-database with latest high resolution remote sensing data and spatial data analytics to generate simple & ready to use geospatial products and services at Grama panchayats. The geo-database, products and services prepared under this project are expected to be disseminated through Bhuvan geo portal.

Project sponsored by NRSC, ISRO, for a period of 2 years 6 months (up to March 2023). Ortho-rectified Satellite data and thematic layers were received from NRSC. The updation of thematic layers is under progress. About 69% of the work is completed.

e). Knowledge Management & Capacity Building

Under the capacity building programme, APSAC has conducted 2-Week Training Programme to 100 APIIC engineers on Geographical Information System and its Applications through webinar.

APSAC has also conducted webinar training to 550 engineers on Identification of Ground Water potential zones using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques to the engineers of RWS. About 550 engineers from 11 districts of AP participated in the deliberations.

APSAC is providing training in Geospatial Technology to graduates and post graduates of various universities in Andhra Pradesh, also providing facilities to carryout research for students of various national universities and internship to research scholars and students from various universities in terms of spatial data, technical guidance, software and other facilities for their career development.

f). PM Gati Shakti - Andhra Pradesh

The Government of India has initiated PM Gati Shakti project to plan and design the projects related to infrastructure schemes of various ministries and state governments in a holistic manner with a collaborative institutional mechanism between all stakeholders including Central and State/UT Government(s), Local bodies, and Service Providers. The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan is providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones with an aim to break departmental silos and bring in more holistic and integrated planning and execution of projects with a view to address the issues of multi-modal and last-mile connectivity.

A digital platform is designed for integrated planning, coordination and implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects by using spatial planning tools developed by BiSAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics). PM Gati Shakti Digital Platform involves the creation of a common umbrella platform through which infrastructure projects can be planned and implemented in an efficacious manner by way of coordination between various ministries/departments on a real-time basis.

Awards / Achievements during 2022-23 : APSAC achieved Excellence award in November, 2022 for providing geospatial solutions for Volume Estimation of Solid waste in Vijayawada Municipality in 3rd APAC India Digital Empowerment Meet.

APTS Ltd (Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Limited)

The APTS was incorporated in 1986 as a company under administrative control of ITE&C dept. APTS is self-sustaining without any budgetary support from government. The APTS earns in the form of Service charges by providing services in IT, ITES and procurement.

Procurement of IT and Hardware items : Procurement of Hardware, Software, Networking products and services where the value of procurement in each case exceeds INR 10 lakhs, shall mandatorily be implemented through APTS. APTS will establish rate contract for commonly procured IT hardware devices and software services to enable departments to procure the same directly from the rate contract portal (maintained by APTS). APTS has provided services in 23 major procurements.

APTS has recorded a turnover of Rs.24Cr from IT skill enhancement programs in Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Science, Cyber Security and

various other technologies to students from Andhra Pradesh

During the year 2022, APTS has undertaken procurements from major user departments at a total value of Rs.775 crores i.e. Procurement of 5,18,740 Nos. of Tablet PCs for School Education Department for issuing to VIII Class Students, 56,984 Nos. of Smart phones for Women Development & Child Welfare Department for the use by Anganwadi Workers and 69 Laptops, 110 Laser Printers and 100 Scanners to State Audit Department. In addition, APTS has recorded a turnover of Rs.24 Cr from IT skill enhancement programs in Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Science, Cyber Security and various other technologies to students.

Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified APTS as Nodal Agency for implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy (APCSP). The AP Cyber Security Policy envisages systematic and coordinated effort in four major verticals: 1) Securing the Critical Government Infrastructure, 2) Capacity Building, 3). Cyber Forensics and 4) Promotions.

The first vertical "Securing the Critical Government Infrastructure (CGI)" was achieved through continuous monitoring of critical Government Infrastructure through AP Cyber Security Operation Centre (APCSOC). The services provisioned in APCSOC are Threat Monitoring, Analytics & Incident Management Component, Security Infrastructure Device Management, Threat Surface Management Services and Brand Monitoring & Protection Services.

Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Operational Centre

Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Operating Centre (APCSOC) was established in 2017 at APTS, Vijayawada. The APCSOC monitors 24/7 for all the critical IT Infra structure of GoAP by giving advance alerts on the Cyber-attacks on the APIT Infrastructure. Government made it mandatory to complete the security audit and need to onboard all Government web applications through APCSOC. As on date 865 devices / all SDC applications are on-boarded.

ITE&C Department is mandating all Critical Information Infrastructure to undergo Mandatory Audits by all Secretariat Departments/ HoDs/ PSUs/ Societies and Institutions by the nodal agency i.e APTS. APTS conducted the Cyber security audits for 258 GoAP applications, 161 Cyber security audit Certificates issued, 16 audits conducted for other states and 746 Red team Audits conducted for GoAP applications.

APTS has empanelled with Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN), as an Information Security Auditing Organization for providing the Information Security Auditing Services. APTS is the first CERT-IN Empanelled organization in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

To conduct the security Audit, the manual / tools to be used, APTS created Audit professionals resource pool by hiring from the market and training internal resources. The types of Audits being conducted by APTS on IT Infrastructure / Departments are Web Applications Audit, Network Audit, Mobile Applications Audit and Process Audit.

Services

AUA/KUA services: Andhra Pradesh Technology Services (APTS) is the nodal Agency on behalf of ITE&C Department, GoAP for maintenance of AUA/KUA Services in the UIDAI ecosystem to provide the 'Aadhaar User Authentication Services' to the departments for the implementation of the citizen centric services, welfare schemes and flag-ship programmes of the State of Andhra Pradesh. APTS also implemented 'Aadhaar Data Vault Services' as per UIDAI regulation for storage of Aadhaar Numbers. During 2022-23 (upto December, 2022)APTS has provided citizen centric services to 24 departments for 43.12 Crore Aadhar transactions of welfare schemes and flagship programmes implemented by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Infrastructure projects being managed by APTS

APSDWAN backbone: Connecting all government offices is maintained by APTS. The SDWAN consists of 668 locations in total spread across the State covering AP Secretariat, 13 District Head Quarter (DHQ) and 654 Mandal Head Quarter (MHQ). The departmental connectivity of APSDWAN which covers 2164 offices across the state - are connected to respective vertical segments SHQ, DHQ, and MHQ. The Band Width and the connectivity is being maintained by APTS.

APSCAN: AP Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN) Network covers offices of Council of Ministers, Secretaries to the Govt., Senior Officers with 36 main departments supported by around 814 sections. The network includes Camp Office of Hon'ble Chief Minister, AP Bhavan, New Delhi. The Systems and the Network are maintained by APTS

Video Conference (VC): The infrastructure covers all Council of ministers, Secretaries to the Govt., Heads of the Departments, collectorates, SP Offices and 744 Mandal Offices. Following are the infrastructure procurements done for the Video Conference Project during the year 2022-23:

Provision of Video Conference equipment, SDWAN equipment Servers for e-Office and other IT Infrastructure to newly formed 13 Districts were done during the year 2022-23. Provided i) 100 Mbps, 50 Mbps,20 Mbps MPLS connectivity, ii) 200 Mbps Broad band and iii) 100 Mbps ILL to newly formed 13 Districts Project in the State.

Government of A.P is using Digital Signing Certificates in various IT projects including Treasury Application, e-office, e-Procurement platform for procurement through portal. AP Technology Services (APTS) issues required Digital Signing Certificates to the Government Departments for online signing. For online approvals, as per IT Act, 2000, DSCs are required. APTS as a sub-CA provides DSC to government departments. 7,713 DSCs with Signing 1 & 2 year validity issued and 10,071 DSCs with Signing & Encryption 1 & 2 year validity issued during the year 2022-23.

e-Pragathi Authority

During the financial year 2022-23, e-Pragati Authority made considerable progress towards Digital transformation of services for the selected departments.

Current on-going projects of e-Pragati Authority

APSCHE- LMS&IIC Platform (AP State Council for Higher Education Dept.)

Learning Management System (LMS) - LMS is a comprehensive module designed, developed and implemented by e-Pragati for APSCHE dept. that allows Professors to publish the digital content so that students can pursue it.

Industry Institute Connect (IIC) : IIC is another comprehensive module designed, developed and implemented by e-Pragati on the same platform which provides various Internship Programs (in both Virtual and Physical mode)to the students across the state of AP through Universities, Collages and Industries (such as Microsoft, AWS, Sales force etc.).

Out of 8 Lakh students registered, 3 Lakh students are posted for Interships, 2.50 Lakh offered certificate courses .

RoWProject - Government of AP has been making efforts to create a robust telecommunication infrastructure with adequate bandwidth across the length and breadth of the State.

State RoW Dashboard- The State RoW Dashboard is a unified Right of Way (RoW) permissions portal (includes onetime registration of Licensee/ TSPs, application submission, verification and approval by the concerned department) to be developed which can facilitate as a single-window portal between all stake holding departments for better transparency, accountability and act as a single interface to the licensee/ TSPs for applying, getting clearances.

Skill Hubs/Colleges (AP State Skill Development Corporation)- Skill Hubs is to identify the requirements of the industries & companies in that constituency and map the candidates (students or unemployed youth) to

outfit the needs of both the segments based on the education qualification of the candidates across all the disciplines in the State of Andhra Pradesh. For this, e-Pragati has developed a mobile application to register the interest of the candidates through various channels (Self, APSSDC staff, GSWS) and integrated with existing APSSDC web portal for enrolment, trainings, certifications, attendance and placement activities.49000 students registered in web portal for skill trainings, 3900 enrolled and trained

SAAP Application - Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh-e-Pragati is currently developing a project with 2 modules for the Public and SAAP staff to utilize the services of SAAP Department. One module is for Registration of different types of users which includes Citizens, Player/Member, Coach, SAAP Staff and Tenants and the second module named Pay & Play is for revenue generation to the SAAP Department developing in both Web application and mobile application.

APSBB- PBR Project (Andhra Pradesh State Biodiversity Board People's Biodiversity Register) (APSBB-PBR)and Web Portal- e-Pragati has designed, developed and implemented AP People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) project and a comprehensive web portal for AP State Biodiversity Board (APSBB) to seamlessly monitor various projects implemented by the Dept.

AP MSME-DC Web Portal (Andhra Pradesh Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises- Development Corporation)- e Pragati has developed a comprehensive web portal for Andhra Pradesh Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises- Development Corporation is in process of Digitizing its services.

APOLIS (Home Dept.) — Digitization of 376 services by developing Web and mobile applications for automation of the entire Police Department's Chief Office, DPO and Commissionerate sections.

YSR Law Nestham (Law Dept.)- Under Navarathnalu scheme through the YSR Law Nestham application, Jr. Lawyers gets monthly Stipend of Rs. 5000/-. Under this scheme, 5781 benefitted with an amount of Rs.2.89 crores during three months from July, 2022 to September,2022 .

RB- UDP Agri Tek Digital Platform (Department of Agriculture)- Agriculture Department of GoAP has envisioned to implement integrated applications, data and services architecture in order to bring several processes of Agriculture Department onto a Unified Digital Platform to support Rythu Bharosa Kendralu and associated sectors. 13,23,886 farmers are provided Crop Insurance with an amount of Rs.2772.95 Crs. The Services provided are shown in Table 7.19

Table 7.19 Services provided through RB- UDP Agri Tek Digital Platform

Type of service/ process	Kharif	Rabi
Farmers Registered in UDP	4812036	
Crop Booking done in Acres(Kharif)	11226040	5434273
No. Crop verities booked (Kharif)	176	155
Disaster Enumeration done in Acres (Kharif)	364279.61	
Paddy Procurement done in Acres (Kharif)	197117.95	346440.16
Crop Insurance provided to farmers	1323886	
Amount disbursed in Crop Insurance	2772,95,01,030 (INR)	

AP Sainik Welfare Project – It is a Rashtriya Sainik Board (RSB) project to manage schemes for Resettlement, Welfare and Rehabilitation of Ex-Service men and their dependents across the State.

SSLR Project for Knowledge Management Systems by e-Pragati - e-Pragati has completed the development activity of Document Management System (DMS) and currently the DMS is being implemented as a Pilot project at Commissionerate Office SSLR. The digitization team at Mandal headquarters will upload the digitized documents to DMS every day. The document digitization at all the Mandal Headquarters across the State is done in two phases. Currently the document digitization is in progress.

International Institute of Digital Technologies

International Institute of Digital Technologies (IIDT), Tirupati is an unique initiative of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The IIDT had been set up to create professionals' experts and entrepreneurs for digital future and its vision to make Andhra Pradesh to be preferred destination for digital opportunities in India.

IIDT conducts skill enhancement programs in Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Data Science, Cyber Security and various other emerging technologies to students from Andhra Pradesh.

Society for Andhra Pradesh Network

Government of Andhra Pradesh has set up Society for Andhra Pradesh Network (SAPNET) to harness the potential of the Satellite based communications Network for propagating Distance Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, creating Awareness in Self Help Groups and Human Resource Development. SAPNET is operating two electronic visual media Channels, MANA TV 2 and AP Prime TV. About Thirty (30) AP Government Departments are using the services of SAPNET for preparing the content and programs of their respective development and welfare schemes and to transmit through the TV Channels of SAPNET. SAPNET is also distributing the services of the sources of Local Cable TV network all over the state and AP FIBER grid landing channels

SAPNET is a not-for profit autonomous society under the ITE &C Department. Mana TV channel is established with the help of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space, and Government of India for telecasting educational and human development content through satellite communication in 17MHz Ku-band and is serving all sections of Social Sector in the areas of Education, Health, Agricultural Extension, Women Development, E-Governance, Rural Development, Creating Awareness in Self Help Groups and Community Internet Centers, Human Resources Development, Distance training/capacity building, digital India, etc.

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space (DoS), Government of India, has provided a bandwidth of 17 MHz (Ku-band) on GSAT-8 Satellite free of cost as per an MoU entered on 8th July 2000 with the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

SAPNET is not yet bifurcated as per the APR Act 2014. The entire infrastructure is located in Hyderabad under administrative Control by the Government of Telangana State. GSAT-8 Satellite Common HUB shared by Residuary AP & Telangana State as per APRACT 2014. All Technical Infrastructures facilities are located at the Hyderabad location. Both States (AP & TS) can be given two channels each for their exclusive use. The Two Studios-One Big and One Small- can also be shared by the two states on timeshare mode.

Pre-Recorded/Playback	Live/Interactive
MANA TV1 ANDHRA PRADESH	MANA TV2 ANDHRA PRADESH
MANA TV1 TELANGAN	MANA TV2 TELANGANA

This MoU is entered on 17thDecember 2022 between the Department of ITE&C Government of Telangana and the Department of ITE&C Government of AP, for providing APNET services (EDUSAT) through 17MHz Ku-band on GSAT-8 Satellite Communications for a period, till 1stJune 2024.

Thousands of viewers can watch these MANA TV Channels like Students, Teaching communities and Government functionaries. In Andhra Pradesh, a total of 48 User Departments are under SAPNET, Currently, 13 Educational User Departments and 35 Government User Departments are utilizing the services of MANA TV. Efforts are being made at different levels for resuming the Mana TV Andhra Pradesh services.

Society For Andhra Pradesh Network (SAPNET) entered a MoU on 24thDecember 2022 @ Visakhapatnam with TAP Academy Private Limited and ICloud Technologies, Corporation (ICT-USA)/International Campus Connect

Private Limited (ICC-India). Both programs offer free of cost to all college students across the state of Andhra Pradesh.

SAPNET will provide every year one lakh training to students with the help of TAP Academy.

Mana TV live telecasts the programs on as for students , live classes, IT Industry awareness sessions at fixed timings on schedules days . TAP Academy ensures to provide 20+ placement drives with help of SAPNET and the students who watched the Mana TV live training program, completed the LMS free program within the stipulated time are only eligible to attend the placement drives jointly conducted by TAP Academy & SAPNET. This MOU is valid for a period of 3 years.

ICloud Technologies, Corporation (USA) / International Campus Connect Private Limited (India) Mana TV live Training Program Offering 130+ Hours of free Mana TV live Training to the Students on Basic English – 10 Hours, Soft Skills – 40 Hours, IELTS – 40 Hours & GRE – 40 Hours. SAPNET will provide every year one lakh training to students with the help of ICloud Technologies, Corporation (USA)/International Campus Connect Private Limited (India).

ICloud Technologies, Corporation (USA)/International Campus Connect Private Limited (India) will provide career placement advisory services to the students upon the successful completion of their Graduate studies in the USA. This MOU is valid for a period of 3 years.


CHAPTER
8
SOCIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE

Demographic profile of Andhra Pradesh

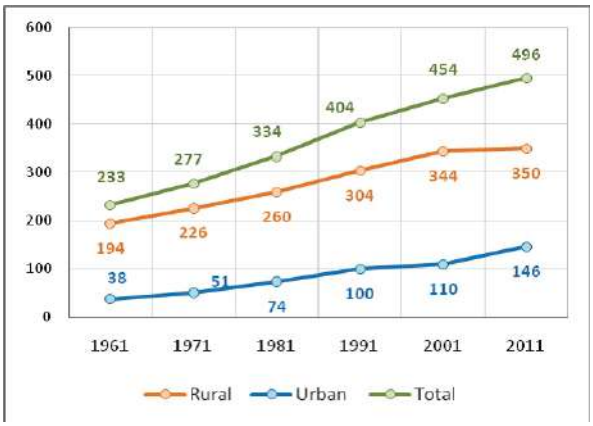
Globally, the emphasis is shifting towards wellbeing of people and ease of living, the importance of building effective social infrastructure has become imperative for registering substantial progress in human development indices. Efforts are made to bring improvement in social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security and other services which results in a healthy ambience and happy living. This calls for addressing the needs and priorities of the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups with a holistic strategy that is aligned with the government's overall development strategy taking into consideration the human development approach and the emerging priorities with respect to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Andhra Pradesh despite showing decent economic progress in certain social parameters lags behind its southern counterparts. Reduction of IMR and MMR remain critical. State is making all out efforts to compete with advanced states. Quality education through improved learning outcomes is recognized as the need of the hour. Issues relating to drinking water and sanitation are being addressed on priority. Inclusive growth is being achieved through implementation of schemes focusing on development of SCs, STs, BCs and Minorities. Andhra Pradesh is committed to harness the strength of the Self- Help Groups and to generate employment, create awareness, improve water-use efficiency and inculcate cleanliness among citizens.

Population

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per the 2011 Census, the State accounts for 4.09 percent of the total population of the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh more than doubled in the last half century from 233 Lakhs in 1961 to 496 Lakhs in 2011. Of this, 248 Lakhs are males and 247.5 Lakhs are females. Details of total population in Rural/Urban and Total are shown in Chart 8.1. Among the districts, East Godavari district 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.

Chart 8.1 AP Population (lakhs).



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.

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 figures of 943 in 2011. Sex ratio continues to be favourable in Vizianagram and Srikakulam districts. The Districts of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Guntur have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1,000 category to more than 1,000 from 2001 to 2011. District-wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2.

Density of Population

Density of population, another important demographic indicator, is defined as the number of persons living per sq. Km. The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometre, as against 382 persons per square kilometre at all India level in 2011. Krishna district has the highest density at 518 while YSR and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200.

Urbanization

Urbanization has been regarded as an important component for growth realisation. 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 all the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent urban population. 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 Rate

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 of all India literacy rate at 72.98%. 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.

Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased by over 37 percent 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. 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 district is at the top with 74.32 percent literacy rate and Vizianagaram district is at the lowest with 58.89 percent in 2011 in the state. District-wise details of male, female and total literacy rate from 1981 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4.

School Education

The Article 45 of the Constitution of India stipulate that, Universalization of Elementary Education is a directive principle of state policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6 to 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.

The Integrated Scheme on School Education (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan) envisages the 'school' as a continuum from Pre-school, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary to Senior Secondary levels. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education. The Government is committed to achieve 100% literacy and several schemes have been initiated for bringing out both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The government provides schooling facility to school aged population of 71.79 lakh children (Aadhaar linked enrolment).

Academic and Administrative Reforms

Schools have been categorized in to 6 types.

a) Satellite Foundational School(PP1 & PP2) - All standalone Anganwadi Centres and AWCs beyond 1 KM distance (to the nearest primary schools) will be Satellite Foundation Schools. The Anganwadi Teacher will impart instruction for PP1 and PP2, facilitated by the nearest school headmaster.

b) Foundational School(PP1, PP2, Class 1 & 2) - PP 1 & PP 2 in AWCs (with in 1 KM radius to nearest Primary School) and AWCs collocated in schools along with the classes 1, 2 of primary schools will formulate a foundational school. Classes 3,4 and 5 in the schools will be mapped to the nearest UP/High School. SGTs will be provided for class 1 & 2 @ TPR 1:30, PP1 and PP2 will be organized by AWWs. AWWs that are having requisite qualifications for the post of Secondary Grade Teacher (SGT) may be considered for posting as SGTs by way of promotional avenues.

c) Foundational School Plus(PP1, PP2, Classes 1 to 5) - Wherever the mapping of classes 3,4 and 5 to the nearest UP/High school is not feasible, they will remain as Foundational plus along with the nearest AWC. Teachers will be provided as per TPR 1:30

d**) Pre High School(Classes 3 to 7/8)** - All existing Upper

Primary Schools will be pre High Schools, PP1, PP2, Classes 1 & 2 of respective Upper Primary Schools will function as Foundational School from classes 3 to 7/8 will function as Pre High School as two separate units. Wherever potential, class VIII will be introduced. Students of all (8) classes will be taught by subject teachers.

e) High School(Classes 3 to 10) - Classes 3,4 and 5 mapped from nearest primary schools along with classes 6 to 10 will function as a High School. Students of all (8) classes will be taught by subject teachers. Library, laboratory and play ground will be developed and such schools will be affiliated to CBSE in single medium (without disturbing the minor media). Secondary Grade Teachers (SGTs) who are having B.Ed qualification will be redeployed from the existing primary schools to class 3 to 5 .

f) High School Plus(Classes 3 to 12) - High Schools with all amenities and high enrolment will be transformed as High School plus by introducing +1 and +2 classes in (202) mandals where there are no Govt. Junior colleges.

Details of type of schools with number of teachers working are shown in Table 8.1 and management wise number of schools and teachers in 2022-23 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	38102	98068
2	Upper Primary	8290	49693
3	High school	12563	146743
Total		**58955**	**294504**

Source: Director of School Education (Child Info & TIS data 2022-23& U DISE plus)

Table 8.2 Management-wise Schools &Teachers 2022-23

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Central Govt.	57	1041
2	State Govt. and State Govt sector	44646	183235
3	Pvt.Aided	910	4816
4	Pvt.Un-Aided	13342	105412
Total		58955	294504

Source: Director of School Education (Child Info. & U DISE plus)

There are 58,955 schools in the state with an enrolment of 71,79,445 Children and 2,94,504 Teachers, out of which 45,613 schools are Government & Aided Schools and 13,342 are private schools.

Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in Education. Some of the strategies implemented for Universalization of Elementary Education are strengthening existing schools, implementing the Jagananna Ammavodi, Supply of Student Kits under JagannannaVidyaKanuka, Naadu-Nedu and other types of

Educational facilities in small and un-served habitations.

The enrolment in all types of schools during 2022-23 in the state is 71.79 Lakhs of which 21.72 Lakhs (30.25%) are in Primary Schools, 9.79 Lakhs (13.63%) Upper Primary Schools 40.29 (56.12%) in High schools . Details of enrolment are given in the Annexure 8.5

Dropouts

During 2021-22, the Annual Average Dropout Rates are 0.80% (No drop outs) at I-V classes (Primary Level) ,1.62 % in VI-VIII classes (Upper Primary Level) and 4.89% at IX-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures such as i.e, Jagananna AmmaVodi, supply of Quality Mid-Day Meal with new Menu, Nadu-Nedu, supply of Student Kits under JaganannaVidyaKanuka Scheme etc have been taken to retain children in schools. The details of school dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6.

Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio

A teacher is a person who helps to acquire knowledge, competence or virtue, 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, 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 to overcome imbalances in demand and supply of teachers.

During 2022-23 there are 98068 teachers in Primary schools, 49693 in Primary with Upper Primary schools (I-VII/VIII), 146743 in High schools. The details of Teacher Pupil ratio in schools is shown in Table 8.3

Table 8.3 Teacher Pupil Ratio in schools (in Nos)

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High Schools
2010-11	28	20	25
2011-12	27	21	25
2012-13	30	23	25
2013-14	26	22	25
2014-15	26	21	26
2015-16	22	19	26
2016-17	22	19	28
2017-18	23	19	28
2018-19	25	21	25
2019-20	25	20	26
2020-21	26	19	28
2021-22	26	19	25
2022-23	22	20	27

Source: Director of School Education. (Child Info. & TIS data 2021-22).

Jagananna Ammavodi

To ensure that poverty of the parents does not come in the way of educating their children, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched a unique and innovative scheme "JagannannaAmmavodi". Under the scheme, government is providing financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per annum to each mother or recognized guardian from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families who are sending their children to schools or colleges from Class I to XII (Intermediate Education) in all government and Private recognized management schools / colleges in the State. Out of this, Rs 2000 from each beneficiary shall be deducted at source and released to School/College committee accounts of Government and Government Aided Schools/Colleges @ Rs.1000 for Toilet Maintenance Fund(TMF) and @ Rs.1000 for School Maintenance Fund(SMF).



Identification of Unique Mothers -2021-22

Government have decided to launch the "Jagananna Amma Vodi" scheme on 27.06.2022 for the academic year 2021-22 with following revised criteria.

- The mothers whose children were studying from Class I to XII during 2021-22 but not covered in the list of 2020 -21 are identified for extending the benefit.
- The students of 10thclass opting for IIT/Polytechnic/IIIT and other courses eligible to access Jagananna Vidya Deevena / Jagananna Vasathi Deevena will be excluded.
- Total family income should be Rs 10,000 per month in rural and Rs.12,000/-Per month in Urban areas.
- Electricity consumption shall not exceed 300 units per month (12 months average)
- The total family holding should be less than 3.00 ACs in Wet or Less than 10.00 ACs Dry for both together: Max 10.00 ACs.
- Children of Government employee/ Pensioner, four wheeler owner (excluding sanitary workers), Income tax payee and 1000 sft in Municipal property are ineligible

The district wise status under Jagananna Ammavodi during the academic year 2021-22 is shown in Table 8.4

Table. 8.4 Details of Jagananna Ammavodi 2021-22

Sl. No	Jagananna Ammavodi Status	Number of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs in Crores)
1	Total beneficiaries	4,396,402	5715.32
2	Total payments processed	4,396,149	5714.99
3	Payments success	4,376,767	5689.80
4	Payments failure	19,382	25.20
5	Grievances to be paid (Applications ineligible at the time of scheme launch but are eligible now)	24,328	31.63
6	Total payments to be made during bi-annuals (rows D+E)	43,710	56.82

Jagananna Gorumudda (PM-POSHAN)

In order to ensure qualitative, tasty and nutritious food to the children, government have revamped the Mid-Day meal program and launched in the name of Jagananna Gorumudda since 21.01.2020. The Government has revised the menu from 21-11-2022 duly enhancing the cooking cost. Five eggs per week and Three peanut jaggery (chikki) are also being served to the children along with meals. An amount of Rs. 1596.25 Cr is being spent by the Govt. for effective implementation of MDM. The program is being monitored in real time through a mobile application i.e Integrated MDM Monitoring System (IMMS) with four tier structure (School, Village, Third party and State level). The Nodal Officers in GVWS, APMs of SERP, MEPMA monitoring the progress daily by inspections of stakeholders under their Departments. Monitoring is done through dashboard.Recently, instructions have been issued by the Civil Supplies Department that Delivery of rice and other commodities to Schools covered under Jagananna Gorumudda will be done through Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs) w.e.f 01.10.2022.

The detailed SOP has been prepared. Trainings to the stakeholders including cooks have been imparted. The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to improve the quality of Mid-Day Meals by introducing an AI based solution for the first time in the country. The project shall cover all schools in Andhra Pradesh. For this TCS has developed AI based solutions to identify the Good and Bad quality food.A Toll Free Number: 14417 established along with call centre to receive complaints.

Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has setup the Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF) for maintaining cleanliness of the Toilets, Urinals, dress change room, wash basins and other associated items of the toilet complexes in all the government schools and all the Government Junior Colleges in Rural and Urban areas. The creation of TMF is a revolutionary concept and first of its kind in India and probably the largest fund created exclusively for maintenance of toilets in 44,790 Government schools and Junior Colleges. TMF is a fund of Rs.432.25 Crore, which was contributed from the Ammavodi scheme @ Rs.1000 from each parent in view of safeguarding the health of the all the students through maintaining toilets in Government schools and all Government Junior Colleges in the best possible hygienic conditions in a scientific and professional way. So far, 47,421 ayahs have been placed in schools. Rs 6000 per month is being paid as honorarium for each ayah. Cleaning Chemicals, Cleaning Tools were supplied to all schools. The maintenance of Toilets is being monitored by a mobile application IMMS with an artificial Intelligence technology for evaluation of Capturing pictures related to sanitation (Toilets, Wash basin etc), the reports were generated automatically without any human interference. Necessary Training in Toilet Maintenance is provided to all stake holders.

Andhra Pradesh Model School Society

A.P. Model Schools are established on par with KendriyaVidyalaya Template to provide quality education in Educationally Backward Blocks (E.B.B) in 2013. At present 164 Model schools are functioning under Andhra Pradesh Model School Society (APMSS) with an initial enrolment of 90484. 164 Model Schools have up to 10th class and 162 Model Schools having up to Intermediate.

There are 136 principals against 163 sanctioned posts , 1545 PGTs out of 1956 sanctioned and 1006 TGTs out of 1141 sanctioned are working in the Schools. Through DSC-2018- 55 Principal, 200 P.G.T and 427 TGT posts are filled.

The A.P Model Schools have secured 174 seats in IIITs, 4 seats in NEET/Medicine, 2 seats in NIT/IIT, 964 students got National Means & Merit Scholarship (NMMS) and became the landmark for rural talent.

Enrollment in APMS

There are 65,600 seats available in Secondary Education and 25,920 seats for Intermediate Courses consisting of 4 groups MPC, BiPC, MEC, CEC , in total 91,520 seats are available in 164 Model Schools . Model Schools are functioning with 99% occupancy rate. The schools recorded 100% pass percentage in SSC and Intermediate examinations during 2021-22

Best Teacher Awards

State Awards are being given every year by Government of A.P to the Best Teachers selected for the purpose on the occasion of Teachers Day on 5th September for

awarding. This year 58 teachers are selected for State Best Teacher Awards 2022 .The Awardees would be honoured with a Gold Coated Silver Medal, a Shawl, Cash Award of Rs. 20,000/-, Merit Certificate and a Memento.

National Awards are being given every year by Government of India to the Best Teachers selected on the occasion of Teachers Day. For the year 2022, the GoI Awarded the National Meritorious Teacher award to Dr. Ravi Aruna, Teacher, ASNRA Zillaparishad High School Kanuru, Penamaluru Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh.

Samagra Shiksha (SS)

The Union Budget - 2018-19 has proposed to treat School Education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class-XII. Samagra Shiksha - an overarching programme for the School Education sector extending from pre-school to Class -XII has therefore been prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. It is implemented as a centrally Sponsored scheme by the Department of School Education & literacy, Govt. of India through single state implementation Society (SIS) at the State level.

The Govt of Andhra Pradesh has created Samagra Shiksha by integrating the 3 schemes i.e., Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The Integrated Scheme "Samagra Shiksha" envisages providing an equitable and inclusive quality of education. Samagra Shiksha Scheme has been extended up to 2025-26 with several new features. 86 paras of NEP 2020 recommendations have been included under Samagra Shiksha.

The vision of the Scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Education.

The main emphasis of the Scheme is on improving quality of school education by focusing on the two T's – Teacher and Technology. The scheme proposes to give flexibility to the States and UTs to plan and prioritize their interventions within the scheme norms and the overall resource envelope available to them. Funds are proposed to be allocated based on an objective criteria based on enrolment of students, committed liabilities, learning outcomes and various performance indicators. The Fund Sharing Pattern of the Scheme is 60% Central and 40% State

Objectives

- Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; bridging social and gender gaps in school education; ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions and promoting vocationalisation of education.
- Provide building and infrastructure facility and other amenities to all the Government and Local Body, Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools/ Senior Secondary Schools meant for imparting education.
- Implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education(RTE) Act, 2009 to provide access to free education to all children up to 14 years as stipulated in the Act.
- Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as nodal agencies for teacher training.

Focused Interventions of the Scheme:

The major interventions, across all levels of school education, under the scheme are

Universal Access including Infrastructure Development & Retention; Gender and Equity; Inclusive Education; Quality; Financial support for Teacher Salary; Digital initiatives; RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc.; Pre-nursery Education; Vocational Education; Sports and Physical Education; Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; Monitoring; Programme Management

Gender and Equity

To promote gender equality, supportive educational interventions are implementing in the schools viz., Rani Lakshmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan (Self Defense) for Elementary and Secondary School students, Sanitary pad Vending & Incinerator machines for elementary and secondary school students, Adolescent awareness

programme for girl students, Career guidance Programme for Girls apart from strengthening Pre-Primary Education. These interventions have been implementing in all management schools as approved by PAB.

Early Childhood Care and Education

Pre-Primary education is a vital role in enhancing the all round development of a children's. NEP -2020 is implemented in the state. As per NEP Age Specific syllabus and activities were designed separately for Pre-Primary -1 & Pre-Primary -2. The Pre-Primary programme for 3 to 5 years age group is imparted in 4031 co-located Anganwadis. The Early Childhood Care and Education takes care of Child's health, mental, personal, emotional, language, Communication, literacy and cognitive development. In PAB 2022-23 an amount of Rs.35.425 Lakhs was sanctioned for 1297 Schools towards Support at Pre-Primary level, Child Friendly Furniture and for Out Door Play Materials.

Rani LakshmibaiAtmaRakshaPrashikshan - Self Defense

Self Defence techniques are necessary to develop confidence among the girls and able to defend themselves to face any kind of situation. Self Defence Programme is given to the girls students at elementary level from classes 6th to 8th and secondary level from classes 9th to 12th In PAB 2022-23, for 9043 Schools an amount of Rs.1506.45 Lakhs was sanctioned @Rs.15000/- towards implementation of the programme.

Adolescent Programme

Adolescent awareness programme for girl students is crucial as she will be the mother of tomorrow and it stimulates educational consciousness & civic sense. The programmes is for girls students studying in Clasess 9th to 12th Students to educate and provide awareness among the adolescent girls in the areas like gender awareness, menstrual health and hygiene, child marriages, child abuse, nutrition, relationships, child trafficking, goal setting and career guidance. This will develop self respect, career building, life skills among the Girl children.In PAB 2022-23, for 6750 Schools an amount of Rs.270.00 Lakhs was sanctioned @Rs.4000/- towards implementation of the programme.

Career Guidance

The Career Guidance Programme is for students at secondary and Senior Secondary stage to develop/foster knowledge, skills and attitude necessary. The Career Guidance Programme deploys a sustained training and coaching programme for Personal Development and Career Readiness for children and adolescents in schools. In PAB 2022-23, for 6760 Schools an amount of Rs.270.40 Lakhs was sanctioned @Rs.4000/- towards implementation of the programme

Sanitary Pad Vending & Incinerator Machines (Special Projects for Equity)

Swechha" Programme : The "Swechha"Programme was launched on 5th Sep 2021 . Govt. distributes sanitary pads to all girl children in government schools by Women and Child welfare Department. Under this programme , the sanitary pad vending and incinerator machines were provided in the schools to improve quality health and to provide safe disposal of sanitary napkins. It reduce school dropouts , empower the girl child, improve quality health and provide safe disposal of sanitary napkins.In PAB 2022-23, an amount of Rs.841.80 Lakhs was sanctioned for 2806 Schools towards implementation of the programme.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)

KGBV scheme was launched in August 2005 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in difficult areas. The scheme is being implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country. The scheme provides minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Minority Communities and the remaining 25% is accorded to girls from BPL families on priority.

There are 352 (Type III) KGBVs functioning in 13 districts of AP with the enrolment of 83,575 which includes 18 KGBVs for Minorities and 145 (Type IV) KGBV Girls Hostels (Attached to Model Schools) functioning with the enrolment of 11,603 in the state.

There are 352 KGBVs (from Class VI to XII) functioning in the State. In 2021-22, the SSC Pass percentage of KGBVs is 65.10% and Intermediate pass percentage is 62.83%. 352 KGBVs are upgraded to

Intermediate level for which 221 new buildings was sanctioned in addition to the existing buildings. All the Intermediate KGBVs are fully equipped with residential facilities, bedding material, text books, note books, etc. For providing nutritional food to the Girl child, the diet charges were enhanced from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.1,400/- in 2019-20. A stipend of Rs.100 is given for each girl student for purchasing of toiletry kit. The examination fee for the Intermediate students of KGBVs is borne by the Samagra Shiksha. Vocational Education is being implemented in 154 KGBVs throughout the state.

- 76809 students were benefitted through Jagananna AmmavodiProgramme.
- 95464 students were benefitted through Jagananna VidyaKanukaProgramme.
- 3 State Level Best teacher awards were received KGBVs teachers.
- 62 girls students studying in KGBVs achieved IIIT seats.

Vocational Education

Objectives

a) To enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based modular vocational courses

b) To maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/ inter-changeability in qualifications

c) To fill the gap between educated and employable

d) To reduce the dropout rate at the secondary level

Implementation Mechanism: Under the scheme, Vocational Courses based on the Job roles which have been approved by National Skill Qualification Committee (NSQC) are offered in the schools. The Vocational Education is to be taught as an additional subject in Class 9th and 10th as a compulsory and elective in Class 11th and 12th. The policy of implementation of courses finalized by NSQF and approved by MoE are implementing in Andhra Pradesh. The funding ratio of GoI and GoAP is 60:40.

Vocational Education is implemented to enhance the employability skills of students in classes 9thto 12th (youth) on modular vocational courses and to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi- entry - multi-exit learning opportunities. The programme has been operated with the support of 10 VTPs in 505 Schools in the State for the academic year 2022-23.

22 Vocational Coordinators are engaged by the VTPs with the honorarium of Rs.27,000/- per month w.e.f 01.09.2019. For the year 2022-23, total existing 4 trades i.e. 1).IT & ITES, 2).Agriculture, 3).Apparel & Made ups and 4).Electronics have been continued from 08.08.2022 with the support of VTPs. The Government of AP has permitted to implement the three new additional trades.(i) Beauty and Wellness, (ii) Food Processing and (iii) Automotive in 101 newly sanctioned Girls Schools and 238 existing schools in the State. 53,012 Students are benefitted through vocational education.

Inclusive Education

Inclusive Education Resource Centres (Bhavitha Centres)

672 Inclusive education Resource Centres (BhavithaCentres) have been providing different services to Children with Special Needs(CwSN) such as auditory training, vision stimulation, orientation and mobility, Braille skills, early child intervention, parental counselling, physiotherapy and school readiness programme. 12,053 CwSN were benefitted by the therapeutic services.

Special training is given to CwSN on daily living skills, functional academics to children with Cerebral Palsy, Autism, Visual Impairment, Hearing impairment and Mental Retardation etc categories by resource persons at the resource centers. 630 Special Educators have been working at High schools under IEDSS for teaching academic skills to 9th and 10th Children with Special Needs in all 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Door to door campaign conducted by Special Educators, IERPs, and CRPs for enrolling Out of school Children with Special Needs in Government and Government aided schools in all 672 Mandals in Andhra Pradesh.Teaching Learning Material kits have been distributed to Children with Intellectual disabilities under ADIP scheme.

Physiotherapists are working for providing physiotherapy services to Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Disability and Orthopaedic Children who are suffering with severe disabilities, Speech therapy is providing to Children with hearing impairment by resource persons in all IERCs in all Mandals of Andhra Pradesh.

Out of School Children

A survey was conducted in the state 40100 Out of School Children are identified in the survey out of which 20928 children are identified for direct enrolment in the age appropriate classes and 7716 children are identified for special training under Residential and 11456 Non-residential Special Training. 20374 children identified in the age group 16 –19 years.

Direct Enrollment Drive

1,73,292 children are identified as on 29.09.2022, through Direct Enrolment in the Child Info. These children to be enrolled into KGBVs, BhavitaCentres, Residential Schools and other Government Schools as per their age appropriate classes. At present 1,26,468 children are enrolled in Schools (as on 20.12.2022).

Non-Residential Special Training Centers (NRSTCs)

Through NRSTCs children were given Special Training under Non-Residential Mode (@20 children per each centre) every year to mainstream them in their age appropriate classes by the end of April every year. The children who are never enrolled or dropped out from school for 3 months to 18 months are eligible for this training. 11331 'Out of School children' are identified in 567 NRST centres in 2022-23. At present 2478 children are enrolled in 133 NRST centers.

Residential Special Training Centers (RSTCs)

7537 children are identified in 151 RST Centres for Special training through Residential Mode (@50 children per each centre). The children were given Special Training for those who are residing in Hilly tops/agency tracks/sparsely populated areas/spent and more than one and half years as Out of School Children/Never Enrolled were given Special Training under RSTC. At present 106 children are enrolled in 2 RST Centres in Krishna district.

Seasonal Hostels (SHS)

Children whose parents likely to migrate to other places in search of seasonal work are identified and the Seasonal Hostels are provide education for the children. 17907 children were identified in 358 seasonal hostels of the State. At present 4859 children are enrolled in 103 seasonal hostels.

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs)

The Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalayas (NSCBAVs and Hostels) were established for specific category of Urban Deprived Children and efforts have been put forth continuously by mobilizing and motivating the children. There are 3 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose AwasiyaVidyalayas (@345 Children) and 14 Hostels (@ 980 children) are functioning in the State. The Children of various deprived categories such as Orphans, Semi-Orphans, Homeless, CWAP, Beggars, Street Children, Rag Pickers, children of HIV affected, children of sex workers etc., are studying in the hostels. At present 1176 children enrolled in NSCBAVs (@302 children) & Hostels (@874 children).

Transport Allowance

Transport allowance is provided for the children who are residing in hilly/Sparsely populated areas and also to children who are residing in a distance of more than 1 KM for primary schools, more than 3 KM for Upper Primary Schools and 5 KM distance for High Schools.

The government providing free transport/Escort facility for 32569 children classes studying I to VIII from sparsely populated areas/urban areas where schools are not available and 7852 Secondary school students with distance of 5 KMs neighbourhood area schools during the academic year 2022-23 as per RTE Act 2009 norms.

Open Schooling System

20374 children were identified for Open Schooling System is providing Rs.2000/- per child to support socially and economically disadvantaged groups such as children belonging to SC, ST, CWSN, Minority etc, and girls in 16 to 19 years of age group through the Open School System (NIOS/SIOS) for the use of study materials and certification .

Quality Initiatives /SIEMAT

Focus on Quality

The Pedagogy activities lead to improve the Quality of education in terms of Children, Teachers, Schools, Teaching Learning Process, Teaching Learning Material, Community Participation, Textbooks, Uniforms, Learning Enhancement Programme, Sports, Libraries and Assessment.

The In-service Subject teachers' training material and modules are being developed based on the analysis of the students' achievements in various assessments, and the gaps in their academic standards. This is expected to improve the overall quality of education in secondary schools. Various in-service training/workshop programmes are organized for developing capacity building of teachers, community, and school leadership for HMs and administrators in the state.

Quality Initiatives 2022-2023

Andhra Pradesh has used technology on improving student learning outcomes, facilitating teachers' professional development, consolidation of government schools, and improving governance by placing transparent and accountable administrative processes. Technology was leveraged effectively and pilots conducted and scaled up for greater impact.

National Education Policy (NEP)-2020

Action Taken in Andhra Pradesh

- The State Government has taken decision to rename Anganwadis as Pre Primary 1 & Pre Primary 2.The SCERT has designed & developed curriculum for Pre Primary sections. Preparatory classes will start from the academic year 2022-23. The training and resource material developed for PP1 &PP2.
- Semester system is being implemented from class 1 to 8 from the academic year 2020-21. High-quality bilingual textbooks and teacher hand books are developed with an emphasis on Foundational Literacy & Numeracy (FLN).
- Initiated an incentive scheme of giving education kits to students (Jagananna Vidya Kanuka), with a budget of Rs.650 Cr.
- Implementing CCE to assess the students' performance through formative and summative assessments. Class room based assessments were introduced. Year long reading campaign 'We Love Reading' initiated at school level to improve foundational literacy of children.
- Extensive training programme for (1) lakh primary teachers on pedagogy was done in three spells.NISHTHA online courses in both English and Telugu media are being successfully implemented.
- Initiated Mana Badi Naadu Nedu Programme (Infrastructure Development) to strengthen the (9) infrastructural components in schools in a phased manner. (15715 & 22344 schools are taken under phase 1) with the budget of total Rs.11,301 Cr for all 3 phases.
- State has taken up restructuring of School Complexes in tune with NEP Guidelines is under process. Development of Balasahityam (Children's Literature) on district wise cultural and historical stories is initiated for cultural enrichment. Mother Tongue based Multilingual Education (MT-MLE) text books developed in 6 tribal languages (Savara, Konda, Kuvi, Adivasi, Oriya, Koya and Sugali).

National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Proficiency (NIPUN Bharat)

Under the programme, a State Level FLN Mission was formed and FLN Committees were constituted at District, Mandal and School level. Orientation classes conducted to all stake holders on awareness of FLN mission. The FLN learning outcomes have been translated into Telugu and designed the class wise monthly activities for achieving the learning outcomes. Two periods are being allotted exclusively for conduct of FLN activities in the timetable. Three months school preparedness programme Balavatika (Vidya Parvesh) implemented after reopening of the schools in July for the academic year 2022-23.

Training & Capacity Building: 76075 Secondary and Sr Secondary teachers were trained under NISHTHA 2.0 and 69,741 Primary School and 17761 AW teachers trained on

FLN under NISHTHA 3.0 training programmes

As part of teacher capacity building on leadership in constructive use of technology in teaching and learning programme, SIEMAT offered 6 week online course on constructive teaching and learning with technology to 528 teachers in level 1 across various districts of Andhra Pradesh who have completed the course with required criteria and pursuing level II training. Level 1 for Batch II training for 846 KGBV and Model school teachers commenced.

Google – Read along program in AP: Govt. has partnered with Google to launch Google Read Along to improve the reading outcomes of students in English. Programme has been launched on 20th May, 2022. Orientation program to teachers was conducted on 18th May 2022 on the usage of the App. As on 1st October, 2022, total 111351 Partner Codes entered.

Learning Improvement Program (LIP)

The programme has been launched on 28th September 2022 and is being implemented at upper primary class of 6, 7 and 8 in schools. Teaching modules were developed subject wise and trainings were conducted. To conceptualize, design and implement the LIP to improve children's learning at the upper primary/middle stage in the identified ten districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, ParvathipuramManyam, Alluri SitaRamaRaju, Visakhapatnam, Anakapalli, Anantapuram, Sri Sathya Sai, YSR Kadapa, Annamayya.

100 days reading campaign: The objective of the programme is to make students as independent readers and lifelong learners. As part of the implementation of the NEP-2020, the Govt.of AP has implemented 100 days reading campaign in all schools under all management.

Implemented Mother Tongue based Multi Lingual Education: All text books of Classes 1 to 3 were developed in the local tribal languages i.e., Savara, Konda, Kuvi and Adivasi etc.

Composite school Grant: The State has provided the school grants @ Rs. 25000 to Rs.1.0 lakhs depending on the enrolment of the schools to all Government Elementary, Secondary and Sr. Secondary schools to ensure conducive learning environment with basic minimum equipment for the holistic development of all learners.

Library Grant: State has procured and supplied class appropriate books to all Elementary, secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools from NBT, Publication Division, CIIL and NCERT with the objective to inculcate reading habit among the students. Government provide a Library Grant of Rs. 5000 for primary schools and Rs. 13000 for upper primary schools, Rs. 15000 for secondary Schools and Rs.20,000 for Sr. Secondary Schools.

Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyaan (RAA): The state has been implementing this programme to develop the spirit of inquiry, creativity and love for Science and Mathematics among school children. Nurturing student Science and Maths Clubs and organizing outside school activities like conduct of online Exhibition, quiz competition, science and maths kit, school mentoring, participation in Olympiads.

Physical Education Sports: The sports equipment is being provided under this component. Budget for procurement of sports equipment for indoor & outdoor games in convergence with Departments of Sports is provided @ Rs. 5000 to all Primary, @ Rs. 10,000 for upper primary, @ Rs. 25,000 to Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools.

School Safety: Guidelines were issued to all schools in the State to implement school safety measures, have a complaint box and sensitize students.

Introduction of CBSE pattern in Government schools

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a historical decision to affiliate all the Government Schools in to CBSE in phased manner and decided to implement the CBSE pattern of exams in 1308 Schools consisting of Zillaparishad (417), Municipal (71), APREIS (39), APMS (164), KGBV (352), APSWREIS (179), M.J.P.B.C.W.R.E.I (26), APTWRES(45), Ashram Schools (15), in Phase I (2022-23). Rs. 588.60 lakhs has been paid to CBSE towards affiliation fees @Rs.45K in respect of 1308 schools.

Teachers were provided training on pedagogy and assessments of CBSE pattern.The state has supplied the class 8 books in CBSE mode and also provided training to concerned teachers. As on now the state has got affiliated 1247 schools. CBSE initially confirmed for affiliation to 1000 schools

PM SHRI schools: These schools shall set examples for the best in class in the country. The education in these schools will be such, that it will nurture lifelong learners who carry the acumen and desire to learn, unlearn and relearn at all spectrums of life to become engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by the National Education Policy 2020.

PM SHRI schools aim to prepare more than 14,500 schools of excellence in which every student feels welcomed and cared for, where a safe and stimulating learning environment exists, where a wide range of learning experiences are offered, and where good physical infrastructure and appropriate resources conducive to learning are available to all students. 13455 schools (100%) have self applied through online in PM SHRI portal for approval of PMSHRI Schools of which 7892 schools passed from the school level.The District Nodal Officers verified 7892 schools at the district level.

Best Practices

DIKSHA –Digital infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing Samagra Shiksha-Andhra Pradesh

Class new textbook Energized

- All new textbooks of VII class (English medium + Telugu Medium + minor media and Bilingual Textbooks are QR Coded and tagged with e-Content and assessments.
- Academic calendar was energized
- Pictorial Dictionary was given QR Codes
- PP1 and PP2 textbooks were with QR Codes

LIVE Sessions through DIKSHA: Exclusive live sessions are conducted by using YouTube streaming in DIKSHA platform by using the OBS software – it is shared as best practice to NCERT. 86 – Live sessions, 120 hrs of live classes, Sign language support live classes.

Clickable PDF Textbooks: All new textbooks are made as clickable QR Codes so that e-Content popup instantly as and when clicked on QR Code. All the textbook content Concept wise from class 6th to 10th is supplied to students.

Online Courses in DIKSHA: 10 New courses are made and stitched in DIKSHA, 38 courses are translated and hosted in DIKSHA, 2 online Quizzes (CBSE Aryabhattaganith challenge, Constitution) conducted

Daily e-Content Programme: VidyaDaan 19 Projects were opened. 19 projects of classes from 1st to 10th are opened and content is accepted from teachers.

English lab – Videos: Collected 1910 videos for English and supplied to 15757 schools. Training was given to teachers on how to use them in classroom transaction.

NISHTHA – 2019 to 2022

- It is a flagship program of MHRD and a national initiative for school heads and teachers for holistic advancement of elementary stage under Samagra Shiksha.
- Andhra Pradesh is the pioneering state in the country in conducting the online training from NCERT through NISHTHA portal. Now NISHTHA training is being conducted in DIKSHA platform.
- NISHTHA 1.0: Courses are conducted in English, Telugu and Urdu Languages for Elementary Teachers. 1, 03,897 Teachers were enrolled and 97,894 Teachers completed. 18 courses conducted.
- NISHTHA 2.0: Courses are conducted in English, Telugu and Urdu Languages for Secondary and Sr Secondary Teachers. 76.075 Teachers enrolled and 72,975 completed Generic course. Total courses are 13 and the present course is 12 and the course is made rerun.
- NISHTHA 3.0: Courses are conducted in English, Telugu and Urdu Languages for Primary and Anganwadi teachers. 69741 Teachers and 17761 Anganwadi teachers enrolled. Total courses are 12 and the Present course is 8

Digital Training

The following are the few themes of digital trainings

- Training on Transaction of new English medium textbooks to primary teachers, Assessments and pedagogy of CBSE pattern to Primary teachers.
- One day orientation on NEW textbooks after

giving the textbooks to schools at school complex level, Orientation on new textbooks.

- AP_Cyber Hygiene Practices: Personal Di gital Devices, AP_Catch the Rain, AP_COVID-19 Responsive Behavior, Diksha AP Content Creation Course, Clep_Diksha_Utilization of content in classroom transactions.
- Trainings on FLN to the KRPs and DRPs and at Mandal level
- Online Training for teachers on CBSE Pattern-English, launching of ATL Labs and training to ATL teachers and students, School Safety Training.
- 6699 e contents for class I to X was created in DIKSHA by the teachers during the tenure.
- By utilizing DIKSHA application, Teachers' groups were formed for peer learning, discussions and sharing the online course updates among the groups.
- e_Content at fingertips of students: Class wise, medium wise, subject wise clickable PDF were created by embedding links to reach e-Content present in ETB of DIKSHA.The PDF copies were shared in to all the teacher and students WhatsApp groups of the state.
- Digital Textbooks: Digital textbooks were also created by stitching together the softcopy of textbook and are made available for the students and teachers.

YouTube Channels:

"DIKSHA AP"(https: //www.youtube.com/ channel/ UCC_WWoPgBZ1RkZ3pbQEgx7Q) an official YouTube channel of Andhra Pradesh DIKSHA wing with 70,000 subscribers has been utilized extensively for teacher trainings. During the tenure 110 live sessions were conducted along with 5 tutorial videos were also uploaded.

Online learning through whatsApp groups: What's App groups were created Class wise especially for class 9th and 10th across Andhra Pradesh. The E-Content was supplied to the groups especially in the links of DIKSHA, YouTube, NROER and other useful websites.

Content for Divyang children: A video was developed on sign language for creating awareness to parent of CwSN on how to protect Children with Special Needs from Covid-19 and it was broadcasted in Doordharsan (Saptagiri Channel) in Andhra Pradesh.

i. APP based Training on English language transaction in classroom to tribal (Both Primary and secondary) teachers is conducted by EdFirst to improve the classroom transaction skill in English medium for tribal area teachers with the target of 10,000 teachers.

ii. APP based Teacher Capacity Building through online certificate course on 'Constructive Teaching and Learning with Technology' (Master Trainers) a 6-weeks online certification course titled Part-1", developed by Centre of Excellence in Teacher Education (CETE), at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, was implemented by Samagra Shiksha, Andhra Pradesh with the support of UNICEF India, from March, 2021targeting 650 teachers.

iii. Continuous Learning Enhancement Program - Online training to Primary teachers on New Textbooks: The new syllabus from class 1 to 5 is focusing on promoting foundational literacy and numeracy skills among students duly embedding Constitutional values. For each course portfolios are collected from the teachers and a dashboard of portfolios is also made available with the help of data studio.

Major flagship Programme

Fit India Programmes

- Provided Training of e-khelPathasal- PETs and community coaching programme to contribute in professional development of PETs across India.
- To conduct structured age appropriate physical education programme
- To implement Khelo INDIA /Fit India Programmes in the schools.

Fit India Quiz

- To create awareness about fitness and sports among school children
- 100 schools and 2344 children are participated in

first phase during 2021 In Fit India Quiz Competition

- The registration for schools in 2nd phase for participation started from 3rd September, 2022 to 15th October, 2022.
- Fit India School Week covers the area of fitness assessment, yoga activities in sports, freedom run etc.
- To learn common yoga protocols, different courses of yoga, participation in Khelo India National Fitness programme through Fit India Mobile App.
- The State has implemented EK BHARAT SHRESHTHA BHARAT (EBSB) in all management schools with paired state of Punjab.
- EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat was announced by honourable prime minister on 31st October 2015.on the occasion Sardarvallabhaipatel through this innovative measure, the knowledge of the culture, traditions, and practices of different states and UTS will lead to an enhanced understanding and bonding between the states and UTs there by strengthening unity and Integrity of India.
- Andhra Pradesh state is paired with Punjab state.
- 200 Schools of Andhra Pradesh are paired with 200 hundred schools of Punjab.
- 25 Students (19students from Dept. of School Education A.P., 3 from NVS and 3 from KVS) were selected from thirteen Districts of A.P, for AKAM-EBSB- Visiting Paired state - Punjab, for five days
- **Vidyanjali:** A program to enable community/ volunteers/organizations/institutions/ NRIs to interact and connect directly with the Government and Government schools.Total On boarded Schools of AP are 31646 and Volunteers are 214.
- **Shikshak Parv-2022:** ShkshakParv is being celebrated from 5th September, 2022 onwards till 30th September. Encompassed all the stakeholders i.e., each and every functionary of school education from school teachers, students to MRCs and CRCs. Issued instructions to districts to upload the videos on innovative pedagogy by the teachers on VidyaAmrit portal.

School Leadership Academy, SIEMAT

- Video documentaries were developed on best practices of schools.
- 5 Days online orientation was conducted to all school leaders of Andhra Pradesh and the same was streamlined through A.P. SLA YouTube channel from 7th March to 11th March, 2022.
- Online interviews were conducted on the best practices of school leaders including DIETs
- Modules useful for teachers were translated in to Telugu by DIET, Angaluru Krishna District.

Jagananna Vidya Kanuka

This scheme is aimed to minimize the dropouts, improve Gross Enrolment Ratio and retension rate and improve the learning outcomes of the children. Under "Jagananna Vidya Kanuka" scheme for the Academic Year 2022-23, the Government of A.P have supplied Students Kits consisting of three (3) pairs of uniforms, set of notebooks, text books, a pair of shoes and two (2) pairs socks, a belt, school bag and a dictionary to all the students studying from Classes I to X in all the Government /MPP /Municipal / Residential Schools of Education & Welfare Departments/ Ashram Schools/Aided Schools/ Model Schools/ KGBVs/ Registered Madarasas .

The enrolment in the Government schools has increased tremendously due to the Government initiatives like JaganannaVidyaKanuka, Ammavodi, ManaBadi Nadu Nedu and JaganannaGorumudda.

During 2022-23, under the scheme 45,14,687 students are benefitted with school kits at an average cost of Rs1964/- each in the State with a total budget of Rs.886.69 Crores.

For the year 2023-24 the Government have decided to change the uniform cloth shirting pattern from plain to checked shirting and planned to supply the kits with an average cost of Rs.2419/- each to benefit 43,10,165 students with a total budget of Rs 1042.53 Crores.

The procurement of items is made through e-procurement with reverse tendering process for ensuring transparency. The timelines proposed by the

Government will be followed strictly and it is planned to complete the supply process by March 2023 and the kits will reach to the school point by April 2023.

Mana Badi Nadu Nedu (MBNN)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh considers the school as a divine place and wants to promote the school as a true learning centre to the children and introduced 'Mana Badi – Nadu Nedu' program in 2019-20 to fulfil the needs of 9 (Nine) Components in the schools on mission mode in phased manner (i) Toilets with running water (ii) Drinking water supply (iii) Major and minor repairs (iv) Electrification with fans and tube lights (v) Furniture for students and staff (vi) Green chalk boards (vii) Painting (viii) English laband (ix) Compound wall & Kitchen sheds.

Under 1st Phase MBNN, 15717 schools out of 44,512 schools in the state were covered and the works taken up under Phase 2 are in progress at various stages.

Intermediate Education

The plus two stage (Intermediate) education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. The Directorate of Higher Education has been bifurcated into two, Directorate of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education from 1-11-1989.There are 476 Government and Vocational Junior Colleges and 45 Aided Junior Colleges functioning under the administrative control of the Board of Intermediate Education.

Conventional courses in science, arts and commerce are offered at Intermediate in plus 2 Education. 23 Vocational courses are also being offered in the fields of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para Medical, and Business & Management. The category-wise Junior colleges functioning under Government, aided and others are shown in Table.8.5 and the district wise and category wise details of Junior colleges functioning for the year 2022-23 are given in Annexure 8.7

Table.8.5 Category wise Junior colleges functioning in the state

Sl.No	Category of College	No of colleges
1	Government +Vocational	476
2	Private Aided	45
3	Private Unaided	2535
4	Others	729
	Total	3785

Enrolment of Students

Contact/Awareness Programme is conducted at School level/mandal level for identification of SSC students and dropouts to improve enrolment in Government Junior colleges for the academic year 2022-23 by preparing pamphlet, highlighting success stories of the students studied in the concerned Government Junior college. The Government has fixed minimum target of 10% increase in enrolment of students in Government Junior colleges over last year. The enrolment of students during 2022-23 is shown in the Table 8.6 below.

Table 8.6 Enrolment of students in colleges in the year 2022-23

2022-23	Govt.+ Aided+ Other		Private		Total	
	No.of Colleges	Enrollment	No. of Colleges	Enrollment	Colleges	Enrollment
1st year	1250	104246	2535	358673	3785	462919
2nd Year	1250	163910	2535	339446	3785	503356

Source: Board of Intermediate Education

Results, Trainings and Vocational Courses

For General Courses 4,85,851 candidates appeared in 2nd year I.P.E March 2022 of which 2,78,494 (57.32%) students passed, whereas under IPASE, 1,10,602 (60.67%)students passed out of the 1,82,280 candidates appeared. The results in detail are shown below in Table 8.7

Table .8.7 Results of Students appeared for General and Vocational Courses 1st and 2nd year of I.P.E 2022 and I.P.A.S.E

Sl.No	Description	1st year			2nd year		
		Appeared	Passed	Pass %	Appeared	Passed	Pass %
01	IPE -2022	512325	257873	50.33	485851	278494	57.32
02	IPASE -2022	360020	219612	61	182280	110602	60.67
03	TOTAL	872345	477485	54.73	638131	389096	60.97

Out of the sanctioned 6116 Junior Lecturer posts, 5881 Junior Lecturers in different categories i.e Regular (2010), MTS (180) Hourly Basis (101) Contract Faculty (3590) and Guest Faculty (783) are working in Non- sanctioned posts. 3590 Junior Lecturers were engaged on contract basis. Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty from the academic year 2021-22 with remuneration @ Rs.57,100/- p.m.

State Institute of Vocational Education

State Institute of Vocational Education (SIVE) was established as apex body in the Directorate of Intermediate Education. At present 23 Vocational courses with two years duration are being offered. The Government has sanctioned 1680 Vocational sections. There are 224 Government Junior Colleges with vocational courses and 8 exclusive Government vocational junior colleges functioning in the State and around 92,858 students are pursuing their 2 year Intermediate Vocational courses.

Academic programme

Vocational Text Books and Practical manuals were revised for 2nd year with new curriculum for the academic year 2020-21 and uploaded in the Board of Intermediate portal.

Merging of Vocational Courses

There are 23 Vocational Courses being offered after merging of Commerce Vocational Courses in the academic year 2021-22. The SIVE wing in the department has taken each and every step to upgrade in merging of Commerce courses i.e Insurance and Marketing (I&M) and Retail and Marketing (R&M) and Banking and Finance Services (BFS) Courses as Banking and Retail Management (BRM) as new course from the academic year 2021-22.

Clinical Training

The Vocational Paramedical Courses i.e., Multipurpose Health Worker (MPHW)(F), Medical Lab Technician (MLT), Physiotherapy (PT) and Ophthalmic Technician (OT) are functioning and Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) informed to facilitate Clinical Attachment & Clinical Training from the academic year 2022-23.

Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDE)

The Regional Directorate of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDE) advised to monitor the Apprenticeship training program at field level for Intermediate Vocational Pass out students.

As per the guidance of Regional Director, RDSDE, Vijayawada the SIVE Department going to conduct the Industrial Survey in 13 Districts and collect the Data and will submit to the RDSDE, Vijayawada in the month of January, 2022. The Apprenticeship Mela in co ordination with RDSDE was conducted for the academic year 2022-23 at Guntur, Kadapa, Anantapur to the pass out students of the Vocational Intermediate Students for 765 vacancies in various trades as per RDSDE, Vijayawada.

APSSDC

Government of Andhra Pradesh under the guidance of the Hon'ble CM planned to establish cascading skill eco system. As a part of the skill ecosystem, skill hubs are being established in Government Junior Colleges under phase –II in 111 Assembly constituencies with support and cooperation of APSSDC.

Samagra Shiksha

Under Quality Intervention, all the Govt. Junior Colleges are getting College Grants, School Safety Grants, Talent Search Grants, Library Grants and Sports Grants. The department gets the necessary funds to Intermediate Education from the Samagra Shiksha.

Strengthening of Vocational Education:

a) As per NEP norms reformation and total revision of Vocational courses up linking them with B.Voc. Courses.

b) Preparation of blue print, question papers, teacher manuals, lab manuals, lab equipment in the revised syllabus by NCERT Team.

c) Preparation of a specially designed English text book with communication skills, business skills, entrepreneurship skills.

d) Preparation of revised and updated general foundation course text book with resource manual, student work book, with leadership qualities, entrepreneurship qualities, negotiation abilities to enable the students to develop as an entrepreneur.

e) Focus on pre employment training, lifelong learning and placements after training.

f) Application of PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana) for training the students during OJT.

g) Up linking of all the vocational courses with the related agencies, institutions, industries and firms for internship and placements.

h) Strengthening of all vocational labs in all the Government Vocational Junior Colleges and Government Colleges (General) with vocational courses in a phased manner.

i) Industry-Education consultation to improve student outcomes.

Jagananna Ammavodi

Government is providing financial assistance @ Rs.15000/- per annum to each mother or recognized guardian of Below Poverty Line household sending their children to the Junior colleges. Under the scheme 6,48,676 students are benefitted during 2021-22.

Toilets Maintainence Fund (TMF)

Government has deducted an amount of Rs 1000/- for the year 2020-21 and an amount of Rs.2000/- for the year 2021-22 from the Ammavodi beneficiaries in the State and kept with the Director MDM & Sanitation for maintenance of toilets in the Schools and Government Junior Colleges by engaging the Ayahs on honorarium basis.

618 Ayahs were engaged in all Government Junior Colleges in the State and they were paid honorarium. An amount of Rs.1,47,42,500/- paid up to the month August 2022 and the payment for months of September and October is under process. From November 2022 the payment process was transferred to the DEOs under School Education Department.

Mana Badi-Nadu Nedu

Government has introduced Nadu-Nedu programme for modernisation and transformation of Schools by providing basic infrastructure works with 9 components. All Govt. Junior Colleges are set for modernization and transformation in the phase II under the Mana Badi Nadu Nedu programme.

As part of implementation, the District Collector and Magistrate, Krishna District accorded administrative sanction for providing infrastructure Facilities to SRR and CVR Govt Jr college, Vijayawada with an Estimated amount of Rs.2.10 Crs. The work was entrusted to the APEWIDC department for Execution and decided to take up the work as Demo Work for Govt Jr Colleges under Mana Badi Nadu Nedu. 4 blocks out of 5 blocks in the college are being repaired. So far an amount of Rs.1.05 Crores expenditure incurred.

Now, the Government has introduced Nadu-Nedu phase-II programme for modernization and transformation of Government Junior Colleges by providing basic infrastructure works with the following 8 components are Toilets, Electrification, Drinking Water,

Painting of entire Campus, Green Chalk boards, Minor Major repairs and compound walls.

Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.280 Crores for implementation of Nadu Nedu programme in 468 GJCs for modernization and transformation in Phase II. All the works are started. The team of Officers have conducted review meetings in connection with the progress of Mana Badi Nadu Nedu Phase-II works taken up in GJC's and submitted the report. So far an amount of Rs. 56.76 Crs was sanctioned as revolving fund in 1st instalment, of which an amount of Rs. 34.06Crs have been incurred towards Nadu-Nedu works taken up in GJCs in the State

Best Teacher Awards

Government has introduced the scheme of Best Teachers Awards to Junior College principals and junior lecturers to encourage to improving their efficiency in teaching methods. Government has been honouring the best teachers at plus two stages, with best teacher award, on 5th September every year, in commemoration of the birthday of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Former President of India. This year 19 Junior Lecturers / Principals were honoured with Best Teacher Award.

RIDF Works

Govt. has sanctioned 248 works/Projects under RIDF 18,19,20,22 and 23 with an estimated cost of Rs.25472.81 Lakhs under RIDF NABARD Assistance to the Intermediate Education. 224 works were completed, 09 works are in progress, 10 works are not started and 05 works are cancelled.

Collegiate Education

Higher Education Sector focuses on providing quality education to transform the state into a knowledge hub. Access to meaningful learning and in particular to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society is the mission statement. Higher Education plays an important role in economic growth and development of a nation. Higher education, in terms of its relevance and importance, enjoys a significant position in the education system as it equips people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

The state Government has prioritized education as an essential component of Human Development. The state is working towards building a system which ensures that education programmes are made accessible, inclusive and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of young people with a special focus on students from disadvantaged population groups.

The state Government catering to the educational needs of 1.45 Lakh students in UG & PG courses. Out of these, 27 are Autonomous colleges (14 GDCs+ 11 Aided + 2 Cluster University constituent colleges), 2 Social Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges and 3 Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), and one Govt. Degree College with DBT Star College status.169 Government Degree Colleges (165 Degree + 1 oriental + 3 Cluster University constituent colleges) and 55 Private Aided Colleges(PACS) are functioning providing undergraduate (UG) & post-graduate (PG) education targeting the age group of 18-23 years. The CCE has taken up various initiatives and reforms to enhance 'ACCESS to higher education, QUALITY and for "FUTURE READINESS" as mandated by 'National Educational Policy-2020 and to achieve the objectives of the State Government's policy of "Reaching the unreached through development of skills and creation of opportunities". The details of number of Degree Colleges and their strength during 2022 – 23 is shown below in Table 8.8

Table 8.8 Details of Degree Colleges and students (UG & PG) in 2022 – 23.

Category	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges	166 + 3 Cluster University constituent colleges	1,00,092
Private Aided Colleges	55	44,968 (Aided – 15,789, Unaided – 29,179)
Total	**224**	**1,45,060**

Govt. Degree Colleges cater to the educational needs of students representing all sections of the society including the poorest, underprivileged communities residing in the remotest parts of the state. Govt. Degree colleges are imparting higher education to more than one lakh students and among them 51.24% are women students and 28.13% belong to SC, 13.90% ST, 46.55% BC and 11.41 % other categories.

District wise number of colleges, strength and category wise enrolments in Government and Private Aided Degree colleges during the year 2022 - 23 are given **in Annexure 8.8 and Annexure 8.9 respectively**

As part of enhancing the 'ACCESS' to higher education for youth, the 'Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), cross cutting issues like 'Gender Parity Index (GPI)' are being addressed through online admissions, establishment of new Govt. degree colleges, women's colleges, model degree colleges, etc..

Simultaneously 'QUALITY of higher education at government institutions is ensured through encouraging the accreditation by NAAC, Implementation of 'Revised Curriculum with 'Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)', content generation for 'Life Skill and Skill Development Courses', implementation of "Community Service Project (CSP)", Internships in UG education, Strengthening "Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)". Also conducting Capacity Building Programs / Faculty Development Programs, regular Academic Audit' of GDCs, Review Meetings and visits to colleges, historic establishment of 'Consortium of Autonomous Colleges, and 16 Nodal Resource Centers (NRCs) to address all grass root level issues in autonomous and affiliated colleges.

Steps are taken for "FUTURE READINESS" by means of imparting 'Employability Skills, innovative introduction of Industry Connect for assured Internships", befitting career guidance and placement assistance by imparting requisite skills through 'the Jawahar Knowledge Centers (JKCS) ", Introduction of 'Market Oriented Programmes, integrating technology innovation in education through enabling online "Learning Management System (LMS)" for all the students. "Mobile Apps" for monitoring and resolving issues in the conduct of regular class work (C-MAP), internships (1-MAP), assessment (A-MAP), attendance (FRAMS), grievances (G-MAP). Management of information to students (SIMS), establishment of Research and Development Centres (RDCs), Inclusive Centres, issuing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for effective functioning of the Colleges etc.,

Initiatives to enhance GER & GPI

- Andhra Pradesh with Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Higher Education is 35.1 % and Gender Parity Index is 0.84 (as per AISHE 2019 – 20), department of Collegiate Education contributes 2.1 % state GER and with GPI of 0.96 (GER = No. o f Students / No. of 18 – 23 age group in AP / 100)
- SOPs issued on strategies for enhancing access to HE to Socio Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) and Women
- Establishment of 14 new Government Degree Colleges after 2020 – 21
- Establishment of Help Desk in all colleges.

Online Admissions

Government of AP introduced online admissions from Academic year 2020-21 for undergraduate courses offered by the Degree Colleges in the State to promote merit, achieve excellence, curb malpractices, implement reservations and conduct fair, non-discriminatory and merit-based admissions on a transparent basis in the larger interests and welfare of the student community.

Establishment of New Degree Colleges

The following 14 new Government Degree Colleges were established with a total sanctioned intake of 2330.

- 3 colleges during 2020 –21 at Nakkapalli in Visakhapatnam Dist (1) ; Vempalli in Kadapa Dist(1) ,Veduru Kuppam in Chittor Dist.(1)
- 7 colleges during 2021 – 22 at Palasa , Ponduru, Thogaram in Srikakulam Dist. (3); Thagarapuvalasa in Visakhapatnam Dist. (1),), Mummidivaram in East Godavari Dist (1) ,Darsi in Prakasam Dist. (1) and Rayachoty in Kadapa Dist(1)
- 4 colleges during 2022 – 23 at Allagadda in Kurnool Dist(1), Pulivendula in Kadapa (1), Dornala in Prakasam(1) and Panyam in Nandyal Dist. (1) and

- 4 Private Aided Colleges, SKVT College, Rajahmundry and SV Degree College, Parvathipuram, SKR College, Rajahmundry and BT College Madanapalle were taken over by the Government as Government Degree Colleges.

Quality Initiatives

Preparation of Colleges for National Assessment and Accreditation Council

- As per UGC guidelines, the Department of Collegiate Education mandated all colleges to get accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).
- The accreditation and subsequent grading by NAAC are credible indicators of quality of education imparted by the institutions
- GC(A) , Rajahmundry got A+ with CGPA 3.38; GDC (W), Ananthapur got NAAC "A" grade with 3.15 CGPA in April 2020 and KVR Govt., college for Women (A), Kurnool got 2.76 CGPA with B++ grade in Revised Accredited Framework assessment by NAAC
- Zonal Review meetings conducted and instructed all colleges to prepare for submission of IIQA. 8 GDCs submitted SSR and 17 GDCs submitted IIQA

Accreditation of Colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)

As per the UGC guidelines, government mandated all Colleges to get accredited by NAAC. The accreditation and subsequent Grading by NAAC is a credible indicator of quality of education imparted by the institutions. Out of 169 Government Degree Colleges, 109 colleges having NAAC eligibility where as 16 colleges having valid grade as on today and the department is preparing 65 colleges for submission of II QA in December,2022. 90 colleges are to be accredited. 17 Colleges submitted II QA by November 2022.

Implementation of Revised Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Introduced Revised Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) from 2020 - 21 in all colleges in AP to allow flexibility in Degree education system which provide an option for student to choose 3 or 4 year Degree after completion of 3rd year. Introduced 4 Life skill courses (Student can choose 4 courses from 10 courses spread in first 3 semesters), 4 Skill Development Courses (Student can choose 4 courses from 24 courses spread in first 3 semesters) and Skill Enhancement Courses in 5th Semester and internship for 10 months Programme.

Master Trainers Training Programme (MTTP) Conducted for 184 faculties on Internships in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi National Council for Rural Education, Govt. of India. Proposed to train all faculties on Internships and LMS digital content generation from 5.1.23 at 16 Nodal Resource Centres @ 50 per batch

Implementation of Life Skills Courses and Skill Development Courses

Life skills, as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) are, "The abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life." UNICEF has also defined life skills as, "A behaviour change or behaviour development approach designed to address a balance of three areas: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Skills."

Skill Development Courses are intended to train students in broad-based multiple career oriented general skills, in Arts, Commerce and Science streams.These courses are intended to introduce multidisciplinary into the curriculum.

17 courses identified (4 LSCs and 13 SDCs Highlighted ones) in phase- I and prepared text books and organized Master Training Programmes for 175 faculty and Faculty Training Programmes for 2681 faculty in collaboration with VVKI, Art of Living. Printing of Text books for 17 LSCs and SDCs is in Progress. The subject experts/content generators are supposed to prepare the e-content in four quadrants for placing them on CCE_LMS portal. The department proposes to acknowledge/recognise the services of the subject experts/content generators duly providing weightage to them in the Annual Self Appraisal report (ASAR).

To train Commerce faculty and Commerce students in Skill Development Courses collaborated with NSE, National Stock Exchange.

Learning Management Systems, Preparation of e-content

Learning Management System (LMS) is an initiative to prepare e-content for all subjects and papers. This enhances the quality of teaching and promotes cooperative learning among students which promotes self-learning among students at their own pace, place and time. It is a step towards realising the Government's vision to transform Andhra Pradesh into a knowledge hub and empower its students with knowledge and skills. Through LMS, teachers utilize various pedagogical practices like video lessons, power point presentations, and problem solving tasks, question banks, case studies, and projects to promote active learning in students leading to effective transfer of knowledge and skills to students in and outside the classroom.

3000 videos prepared by faculty members of the Department were made available to the students in Collegiate Education LMS Application. It is proposed to prepare LMS for all topics, all subjects and papers. Topics were assigned to every faculty for preparation of LMS in 4 Quadrant Model. Department proposed to establish studios on 16 Nodal Resource Centres with an objective to provide access to all faculties in that NRC area for preparation of LMS.

CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment

To bring uniformity among all the Government Degree College in A.P, CCE has issued on SOP basing on "Blooms Taxonomy' for CIA for implementation from 2022 January. A Total of 50 Marks is to be scaled down to 25 Marks for non – autonomous colleges and it is to be scaled down to the respective internal marks of autonomous colleges.

Academic Audit

The department initiated Academic & Administrative audit to improve the functional efficiency of colleges and guide to get good grades for NAAC/NIRF. The formats are designed and modified as per NAAC seven-point criteria. Academic & Administrative Audit assesses the colleges by a peer team formed with Academic Advisors and suggests measures for quality enhancement of education in Government & Private Aided Degree colleges in the State every year to improve the functional efficiency of colleges and accountability of teachers.

Steps for "FUTURE READINESS"

Market-oriented new Employable Courses

Department of Collegiate Education in collaboration with industry prepared 25 new Market-oriented courses by modifying one subject in the degree courses. UGC, Delhi sanctioned B.Vocational courses for 11 GDCs. These courses include Certificate, Diploma and B.Vocational course as per NSQF (National Skills Qualifications Framework) guidelines. Introduced Apprenticeship based Degree Programmes in 9 GDCs in collaboration with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) of Govt of India, from the Academic Year 2022- 23.

Capacity Building Programmes

- Capacity Building Programmes conducted for all Principals and organizing Academic Leadership programme at National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), Delhi.
- Master Trainers Training Programme (MTTP) conducted for 184 faculty on Internships in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi National Council for Rural Education, GoI.
- Conducted Master Training Programmes for 175 faculty and Faculty Training Programmes for 2681 faculty in collaboration with VVKI, Art of Living.
- Proposed to train all faculty on Internships and LMS digital content generation at 16 Nodal Resource Centres @ 50 per batch.

RCs/OCs/FDPs-2022

UGC – HRDCs of respective Universities and HRDIs organizes Orientation, Refresher, Short term Courses and other training programmes periodically to the Lecturers working in Government Degree Colleges. As per the UGC guidelines, these Trainings are mandatory for lecturers for the purpose of Career Advancement Scheme and they also help the Lecturers to update their pedagogical and professional skills.

The Department also organize various Faculty Development programmes to enhance and upgrade college teachers on New Knowledge, Advanced

Teaching, Research, New frontiers and Emerging Technologies on regular basis.

In 2022 department conducted 3 Short time, 5 Orientation, 18 Refresher and one CCE/FIP courses in which 724 participated and benefitted.

Technology enabled governance:

Department initiated development of the following 5 APPs to ease and facilitate monetarizing and administration

- **Teaching learning Process Management System (TLPMS) Application** available in two forms, Web Application for Desktop Users and Mobile Application.
- **Collegiate Education Grievance Redressal and Monitoring (e – CEGRaM) APP** to address the grievances of students and faculty with transparency.
- **Student Information Management System (SIMS) Application for** Students to check timetable, assessment, pay fee from any place
- **Internship Monitoring App (I-MAP):** Student upload daily logbook during internship, Faculty monitor the Student's attendance, performance during internship and assess students and guide them.
- **Student Continuous Internal Assessment App** gives Student's wise performance Assessment in Internal, external Sem and examination and Progress Report.

Initiatives for Holistic Development

Establishment of Inclusive Centre: The department established inclusive centres at 165 Government Degree Colleges and 58 Aided Colleges of AP. Inclusive Centre consists of 5 clubs 1) Legal Club To create legal awareness among students, 2) Anti human Trafficking Club to sensitize the students against Human Trafficking, 3) Youth Red Cross Units to mould the students to become socially useful citizens of the country, 4) Counseling Club to support students & to promote counseling for the needy and 5) Entrepreneurial Club to create awareness on small scale & rural entrepreneurship & to promote start up ideas.

Swachh Bharat Mission: ODF

As part of Community awareness programmes, Villages / slums around each Govt., Degree Colleges are adopted and habitants are sensitized about open defecation, cleanliness, Covid Protocol, Awareness and taking Covid Vaccine, etc.

Green Initiatives:

- Implementing Vanam – Manam, Jagananna Pachchatoranam Plantation Programmes in all colleges
- Creating awareness in adopted villages also through NCC & NSS about importance of plantation and rain water Harvesting
- Introduced 'Solar Equipment' solutions in 48 colleges, as a part of developing ' Green Campus' under RUSA
- 20KV / 10KV / 6KV/ Solar panels are installed in 48 colleges and generate approximately 2248 units each day and 67442 units / Month.

Technical Education

The prime objective of the department is to increase and enhance skilled technical manpower through Polytechnic education to cater to the needs of the industry and thereby achieve sustainable development goals. The Government also lays emphasis on improving the ranking at all India level by enhancing the quality of education in the Polytechnics and increase the number of students who join Polytechnic education. There are 84 Government, 1 Aided and 175 Private polytechnics functioning in the state.

Mission

- Teaching and learning suiting industry needs
- Interaction with Industry for upgrading courses
- Revision of curriculum every five years
- Modernization of laboratories matching industry skills-set
- Making learning self-targeting for students in need of immediate supervisory technical jobs.
- Accreditation from NBA for Government Polytechnics

Courses Offered

- 3 Year diploma courses are offered in 18 branches of Engineering & Non- Engineering.
- 3 ½ year Sandwich diploma courses are offered in 9 branches of Engineering.
- 2 Year diploma course in Pharmacy is offered in 9 Government Polytechnics and 24 Private institutions.
- 5 new emerging courses are started with an intake of 804.
- 9 Diploma in Vocation Courses are started in 6 Private Polytechnics with intake of 622.

The admissions in Polytechnics in the state of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2022-23 are shown below in Table.8.9

Table.8.9 Admissions in Polytechnics of AP for the year-2022-23 (in Nos)

Type of College	No. of Polytechnics	Sanctioned strength	Admitted	Vacancies	Percentage of admitted
Government & Aided	85	17068	10402	6666	60.94%
Private	175	58838	30289	28549	51.48%
TOTAL	**260**	**75906**	**40691**	**35215**	**53.61%**

Institutional Infrastructure Development

15 Government Polytechnics are running without permanent buildings. Construction of buildings for 11 Polytechnics taken up with NABARD- RIDF funds is under progress. Under NABARD – RIDF XX to XXIV, 70 works sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.365.46 crores. of which 49 works completed, 19 works are in progress and 02 works are not yet started. Total Expenditure under these RIDF is Rs. 218.66 crores. Under State Development Programme (State Plan) Budget, 15 works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.82.83crores of which 5 works were completed and other 10 works are in progress. The total Expenditure is Rs. 29.35 crores. Government has also issued administrative sanction orders for construction of (14) New hostel buildings exclusively for SC students in Government Polytechnics and (2) hostel buildings in GMR Polytechnics in Rajahmundry and Madanapalle. Out of above (16) hostel buildings, (7) are completed and (9) are under progress.

Information Technology & Related Infrastructure

The virtual class rooms are provided in 84 Government Polytechnics to conduct online classwork/ video conferencing/ Seminars/ Workshops etc. High Speed Internet Connectivity is established in 84 Govt. Polytechnics. 500 Digital Class rooms are established in 84 Government Polytechnics and facilitated uninterrupted access to Learning Management System and to other online courses like SWAYAM MOOCS. Biometric attendance system is arranged in 84 Government Polytechnics.

Learning Management System (LMS): It is an Anywhere Anytime Learning Programme.LMS is a digital version of content of Engineering (Theory and Practicals) subjects that the student can access, browse and can work at own place anytime and anywhere, even on mobile or personal computer.

e-Administration (e-Office): Paperless administration achieved through effective implementation of e-office both at HOD, Regional and Government Polytechnics.

Web Counselling: The admissions into Polytechnics are performed by web counselling using 32 Government/Private/ Aided Polytechnics as Help Line centres.

Institutional Websites and Online Grievance Redressal System: All the 84 Government Polytechnics are equipped with institutional websites and mandatory Online Grievance Redressal System has been incorporated at the institutional level.

Curriculum Development

Curriculum is Revising, as per Industry needs to keep pace with changing face of Industry. As per the revised Curriculum, Industrial Training for 6 months is made

mandatory. Thrust for group work and project work is emphasized. The revised curriculum C-20 is implemented from the academic year 2022-23 onwards.

Skill Development Activities

41 Skill Development Centres in 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been established on self-sustainable basis. CISCO academies were established in all 84 Government Polytechnics. So far 62,178 students attended certified courses in CISCO Academies till the Academic Year 2021-22.Technical Skill Development Institutes (TSDIs)in collaboration with APSSDC- SIEMENS were established in 7 Government Polytechnics offering 19 courses. Total 73,040 students get trained in 40 APSSDC-SIEMENS centres.

MoA signed with IIIT Bombay to facilitate students of Government Polytechnics to take up Online Courses on Spoken Tutorial relevant to their branch of study. As on date 6408 students have successfully completed the Courses and the process is going on.

Skill Hubs

Government is establishing the Skill Hubs in all 175 Assembly Constituencies to enhance the employability opportunities of youth of A.P State. Government of A.P established Skill Hubs in 17 Government Polytechnics in Phase-I. Each Skill Hub running with two courses of each intake 30 students. Under Phase–II, Skill Hubs in 17 Government Polytechnics to be established.

Industrial Training

Skilling enhanced through 'Mandatory Industrial Training' for six months which was commenced in 2018. In the academic year 2022-23, the number of students undergoing practical training is 36,273. 84 faculty members of different branches are trained at 6 industries.

Capacity Building Programs for faculty

23 Programmes are conducted by NITTTR Extension Center, Vijayawada in coordination with SBTET for 972 staff members in the year 2022 and 3 Programmes are conducted to the 84 Principals of Government Polytechnics.

POLYCET-2022 Entrance Examination: The Department of Technical Education has conducted POLYCET-2022 Entrance Examination on 29.05.2022. Out of 131608 candidates appeared, 120866 candidates are qualified (Percentage: 91.84)

M.O.Us:

The Department of Technical Education has entered M.O.U. with EDUSKILLS for establishing 6 Corporate Training Academies (Cisco Networking Academy, AWS, REDHAT, PALO ALTO, BLUE PRISM, and MOCRO CHIP) in Government Polytechnics in phased manner from June 2021.

M.O.A signed with IIT, Mumbai on Spoken Tutorial to facilitate students to take up online courses relevant to their branch of study. 4447 students Trained in this programme.

M.O.U with CISCO Systems, Inc.India was signed to offer training programmes on IT Fundamentals and CCNA. Across the State 782 Staff and 50557 students were trained.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

Government sanctioned budget towards infrastructure facilities in GMR Polytechnics as welfare to the SC pursuing Diploma courses in two Government Model Residential Polytechnics (for S.C students). An amount of Rs.1.24 crores was sanctioned in the F.Y. 2022-23 towards welfare amenities for SC students of 2 GMR Polytechnics.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

Government sanctioned budget towards Infrastructure Facilities in GMR Polytechnics as welfare to the ST students pursuing Diploma courses in Seven Govt. Model Residential Polytechnics for ST students. An Amount of Rs. 1.78 crores was sanctioned and expenditure in the F.Y. 2022-23 towards welfare amenities for ST students of 7 GMR Polytechnics.

Visualizing Future Polytechnic Education

- Continuous updating of curriculum, faculty training in tune with curriculum revision.

- Strengthening Industry Institute Interaction with apprenticeship, industrial seminars, industrial training, and industry exposure visits.
- Attain accreditation status from NBA in a phased manner for Government and provide world class Polytechnic education in the state by 2025.
- Challenges for accreditation in government polytechnics - digitalization of library, infrastructure gaps, and modernized laboratories meeting industry – skilling requirements.
- Reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled man-power.
- Prepare students for identified vocations with an emphasis on development of attitudes, knowledge and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment.
- Provide opportunities to fulfil the needs of women, rural and tribal students.
- Provide residential & non-residential training for candidates from interior & backward areas and also locals from nearby areas.
- Emphasis will be laid on promoting Online classes by State Board of Technical Education and Training (SBTET).
- One Polytechnic in each District will be developed as Centre of Excellence Polytechnic in future.

Family Welfare

Ensuring access to health facilities is one of the top agenda for the State Government and provides Key Health Services such as Maternal Health Care, Child Health Care and Family Welfare Services through the Family Welfare department. These services are provided by 11071 Sub-centres (including 10032 YSR Village Clinics), 1142 Rural Primary Health Centres, 542 Urban Primary Health Centres, 175 Community Health Centres, 53 Area Hospitals, 12 District Hospitals, 2 MCH Centers and 28 Teaching and other allied Hospitals in the state.

Over the years, there has been a significant improvement in various health parameters. The estimated Crude Birth rate, Crude Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state stand at 15.7, 6.3 and 24 respectively as compared to 19.5, 6.0 and 28 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, bulletin - 2020). The male and female expected life at birth for the combined state of Andhra Pradesh state are 68.4 and 72.1 respectively as against the All-India figures of 68.6 and 71.4 in (2016-20). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births reported, stands at 47 for Andhra Pradesh welcomingly much lower than All-India's 97, as per the latest Sample Registration System (2018-20).

Demographic Goals

The State has set itself goals for key health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Total Fertility Rate etc. 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. The status of demographic achievement in AP is shown in Table.8.10

Table 8.10 Status of achievement in Demographic Goals – AP.

Sl. No	Name of the Indicator	Goal	Present Status		Source
			AP	India	
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	< 70	45	97	SRS - 2018-20
2	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	< 20	24	28	SRS- 2020
3	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	< 25	27	32	SRS - 2020
4	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.8	1.5	2.0	SRS - 2020
5	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	-	71.1	66.7	NFHS - 5
6	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	-	15.7	19.5	SRS 2020
7	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	-	6.3	6.0	SRS 2020
8	Adult Sex Ratio (ASR)	-	996	943	Census 2011
9	Child Sex Ratio (CSR)	-	944	918	Census 2011

Source: SRS, NFHS & Census

I. Maternal Health Care Services

Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to the pregnant and lactating women by implementing various schemes (both Central and State) like Janani SurkshaYojana, Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram, PradhanMantriSurakshitMathrutvaAbhiyan (PMSMA) Programme, Pradhan MantriMatruVandanaYojana, SurakshitMatritvaAswasan (SUMAN) LaQshya and issue of Mother and Child Health Cards (MCP). Each of these has a definite objective and while providing necessary maternal services, helps in declining the Maternal Mortality Ratio.

- Under the scheme Janani Suraksha Yojana, incentives are being paid to the pregnant women at the time of delivery to encourage institutional deliveries at Public Health Institutes.1.53 Lakh pregnant women were benefitted during 2022-23 up to December 2022.
- Under the Government of India's new policy to guarantee free & cashless deliveries including caesarean operations in all public health institutions. 1,24,553 pregnant women availed drugs and consumables, 1,23,751 availed free diet, 1,24,312 availed free diagnostics and 94,680 availed drop back services under "Janani Shisu Suraksha Karyakram" scheme which was initiated under NRHM without any user charges and any out-of-pocket expenditure during 2022-2023 (up to December).
- 9,96,116 Mother and Child Health Cards are issued to every registered pregnant woman to have on-hand record of health services being provided. Birth certificates are also included in this card.
- Another intervention to provide quality ANC and also detection, referral, treatment & follow up of high-risk pregnancies and women having complications, GoI has been implementing PradhanMantriSurakshitMathrutvaAbhiyan (PMSMA) Programme under which at least one antenatal checkup will be provided to the pregnant woman by a doctor / gynecologist during the 2nd& 3rd trimester of pregnancy on the 9th day of every month to ensure that no High-Risk pregnancy goes undetected. This is in addition to the three (3) ANC checkups being conducted by ANMs/ Staff Nurses. A total of 6,74,609 pregnant women screened under PMSMA during the year, 2022-23 upto December and identified 1,22,281 high risk mothers.
- As a step to further encourage early registration of pregnancy and receiving at least one antenatal check-up, the GOI scheme Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a Maternity Benefit Scheme is being implemented in the state. Under this scheme, cash incentive of Rs.5000/- will be paid to the pregnant woman and lactating mothers for 1st live birth in three installments at Rs.1000 /- for early registration of pregnancy, Rs.2000 /- for receiving at least one antenatal check-up after 6 months of pregnancy and Rs.2000 /- for registration of child birth and first cycle of vaccination. During 2022-23, under the scheme, 1,62,162 beneficiaries are covered up to December 2022.

The Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services is shown in the Table 8.11 below

Table 8.11 Progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services. (In. Nos)

Sl. No.	Indicator	2021-22 upto Dec'21	2021-22 up to Dec 2022
1	ANC Registrations	6,57,071	6,32,580
2	High Risk PW	1,01,057	1,10,242
3	ANC 4 Checkups	7,25,257	6,49,902
4	Govt. Institutional Deliveries	2,24,902	2,19,168
5	Low Birth Weight (<2.5 Kgs)	36,287	31,830
6	Breast Feeding within 1Hr	4,85,929	5,35,276
7	Post Natal Checkups	5,15,380	4,75,238

Source: Family Welfare

II. Child Health Care Services

Government of Andhra Pradesh is taking all possible steps for prevention of Neonatal , Infant and Under five Deaths by providing care during labour and child birth, immediate newborn care, care of healthy newborn, small, sick newborn and Care beyond newborn survival in the state through various functional units covering 61 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 21 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, 163 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) in the state with specialized care services for the low birth weight / premature/ high risk New-borns.

Promoting Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding under Mothers Absolute Affection (MAA) programme., providing Iron Folic acid syrup supplementation to children age 06-59 months under Anaemia Mukta Bharath (AMB) program on bi-weekly at household level. Every year ORS and zinc is providing through IDCF Programme to prevent Diarrhoeal deaths in under five children. Under SAANS Program, awareness is creating through campaigns to intensify action for reducing mortality due to childhood Pneumonia from 12th November, 2022 – 28th February, 2023.

The Child Death and Surveillance Review (CDSR) is ensuring to understand the causes of child deaths. Analysis of child deaths provides information about the medical causes of death which helps to identify the gaps in service delivery and corrective measures to fill the gaps in community and facility level service delivery.

State New born & Child Health Resource Centre is established at Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada for providing capacity building, mentoring services, research and evaluation with an aim to improve quality of care in all paediatric units and to reduce new born & child morbidity and mortality.

During 2022-23 upto December, 22

- 50 Special New-born Care Units, 44477 Sick New Born Babies were treated
- 157 new-born stabilisation units, 29874 Babies were stabilised
- 21 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres 4047 SAM Children were treated
- Child Immunization - Ensures all children get completely vaccinated. Immunization across the State is being carried out as per the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) starting from Birth up to 16 years of age. The current routine immunization schedule has different types of vaccines providing protection against major diseases (Hep–B, Polio, TB, Pneumonia Pertussis diphtheria, Tetanus, Measles, Rubella, Diarrhoea caused by Rotavirus) and Japanese Encephalitis in 10 districts to the infants and children. Present practice as per National Immunization Schedule under UIP India, two doses of f-IPV is administered intradermal at 6 and 14 weeks, as per Revised schedule would include an additional dose (3rd dose) at 9 months, new schedule f-IPV will be administered age at 6 weeks, 14 weeks & 9 months.
- State is performing special immunization campaigns like Pulse Polio Immunization, conducting Mission Indra Dhanush Schedule as per the GoI guidelines to cover the left out and drop out children. It is an ongoing programme with time-to-time reviews, reorientation trainings and introduction of new vaccines.

During 2022-23 (Up to December 2022), 103.34% of coverage achieved under full Immunization (Children below 1 yr) and 103.99% of coverage under Complete Immunization (Children 1 to 5 Yrs).

Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram: The children will be screened for health problems under this program and provide vitamin-A supplementation, bi-annual de-worming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. Achievements under Programme are shown in Table.8.12.

Table: 8.12 Achievements of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram Programme

Sl.No	Intervention	2021-22	2022-23 (Up to Dec 2022)
1	Schools & AWCs Screening (in No's.)	0	77392
2	Screening Children (in lakh Nos)	0	52.09
3	Children treated by PHC/UHC MOs team (in Lakh Nos.)	0	0.45
4	Referral to higher Centres (in Nos.)	0	501
5	Treated at higher hospitals – AarogyaSree& Non AarogyaSree (in Nos.)	0	213
6	Eye Screening (in Lakh Nos.)	0	31.73
7	Spectacles Distributed (in Nos.)	0	19981
8	Albendazole Tablets distributed (incroreNos)	1.04	1.01
9	Iron Folic Acid tabs (Big + Small) (in CroreNos)	12.85	14.2
10	RBSK Target (in Lakh Nos)	74.50	81.9
11	Mobile Health Teams (in Nos.)	0	600
12	District Early Intervention Centres(in Nos.)	34	34

Source: Family Welfare

Rashtriya Kishor SwasthyaKaryakram (RKSK): GoI has launched a comprehensive programme called, 'RashtriyaKishorSwasthyaKaryakram (RKSK) to respond to the health and development requirements of adolescents in a holistic manner. Core principles of the RKSK program are health promotion and a community-based approach, expanded scope of the programme includes nutrition, sexual & reproductive health, injuries and violence (including gender-based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse. Under Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Adolescent girls and boys enrolled in government/government aided/ municipal schools from 6th to 12thclasses are covered and out of school girls are being supplemented with IFA Blue Large tablets.

In Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs), counselling and referral services are provided to adolescents. At present, there are 1958 operational AFHC clinics across 26 districts. Under Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, Sanitary Napkins are being distributed free of cost to all in school adolescent girls studying in Government institutions in rural & Urban areas. During the year 2021-22, 12,50,748 students studying 7th to 12th Classes in Govt. Institutions are receiving Sanitary Napkins every month regularly.

A new initiative by GoI under Ayushman Bharat called School Health Programmes is being implemented in 26 districts. The main objective is to strengthen the preventive and promotive aspects through health promotion activities. These activities will combine health education, health promotion, disease prevention and improve access to health services in an integrated, systemic manner at the school level.10932 Principals/ Head masters and 2 teachers from each school, a total of 30079 teachers were trained to implement the programme successfully.

Under Peer Educator Program 84075 Peer educators are selected in 26 districts to reach out to adolescents. Each peer educator forms a group of 15-20 boys and girls from their community and conduct weekly one-to-two-hour participatory sessions using Peer Educator Kits. During the session peer educator will sensitize adolescents towards their health and inform them about existing adolescent friendly health services.

Family Welfare Services

In order to control population explosion and to decrease the Total Fertility Rate, Family Planning Services are being provided by implementing the schemes/interventions relating to family planning activities. 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. During 2022-23 (up to December 2022), 987 Vasectomies, 95,523 Tubectomy operations, 29,915 Interval IUCD insertions, 12,908 PPIUCD Insertions and 837 Antara Injections were performed. There were 2,22,182 OP and 3,41,416 CC users.

Under the **'Family Planning Indemnity Scheme',** sterilization operations are conducted to indemnify all the beneficiaries of sterilization and health facilities (public & accredited private/ NGO). In case of death due to sterilization operation Rs.2.00 lakhs is given, 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 sterilization operation failure (payable once) and a maximum of Rs. 25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication due to sterilization operation (within 60 days of operation) and indemnity coverage of Rs.2 lakhs to the service providers on legal issues arising out of the surgery. During the year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022) 4deaths, no sterilization complications and failure cases are reported.

Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act:

The PC & PNDT (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 and Rules 1996 are implemented in the state to prevent the female feticides and to improve the female sex ratio. Multi Member Appropriate Authority and Advisory Committees were constituted at State, District and Sub District Level and regular meetings are being conducted by these committees to review the implementation of PC & PNDT Act in the state. During 2022-23 (up to December, 2022), 122 Registrations, 3012 inspections, 381 decoy operations were conducted.

Web portal was established for online Registration, Renewals, Modifications, Payments, Reporting and Grievances (pcpndtap.gov.in). All VHNCs platforms are utilizing to discuss the importance of female child and implementation of PC&PNDT Act. Awareness meetings conducting in all VHNDs programme days on Save the Girl child norm.) International Girl Child Day (11.11.2022) celebrated at District level by conducting awareness among school children regarding importance of PC&PNDT Act and Save Girl child norm.

National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)

The main goal of the programme is elimination of TB by 2025. The targets given under the NTEP are to achieve 90% success rate and to achieve 1,15,000 TB cases notification per year. For the year 2022 (January to December), the state has achieved 80% of the target assigned for Case notification and 93% success rate was recorded.

Prominent Health Services

The Accredited Social Health Activists **(ASHA)** is providing services as link workers between community and health system. Andhra Pradesh has 42,752 ASHAs (37,017 in rural area & 5,735 in urban area). They are involved in all Govt. schemes. Their knowledge is updated from time to time by conducting orientation programme on the relevant subjects.

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)

This is a platform to provide provision of preventive and development services to the community through several flagship programmes introduced by Government. VHSND activities are updated as per the September - 2019 guidelines hence forth VHND are called as VHSND. Every I & III Friday, VHSND will be conducted in all AWC's as a state specific initiative.

VHSND is an intersectoral collaboration of following four components

1. **Health:** It includes basic health and counseling services for reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health, Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases
2. **Nutrition:** It includes services as well as counseling related to growth monitoring, breast feeding and complementary feeding, maternal nutrition, micronutrients etc.
3. **Early Childhood Development:** It includes age-appropriate play and communication for children.

4. **Sanitation:** Defines promotion of hygiene, hand washing, safe drinking water and use of toilets.

A successful VHSND requires involvement and coordination among multiple stakeholders from different departments at community level.

Urban Slum Health Services (NUHM)

National Urban Health Mission was started in 2014 with an objective to provide preventive, primitive and curative services to the people living in urban population particularly in slum areas. The state government has sanctioned total 560 Urban PHCs and at present 542 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) in 120 ULBs have been established under National Urban Health Mission. Each urban health centre covers 25,000 to 30,000 populations in slum area. The Urban Primary Health Care is catered around the principles of equity, inclusive, responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness. State has sanctioned Infrastructure, Equipment and Human resources for all Urban PHCs to provide quality health care to the Urban Population.

Under these UPHCs, 43.10 Lakhs OPD, 12.89 Lakhs and Specialist services are being provided by General Medicine, Gynaecology, Paediatrics doctors through e-Sanjivini TeleMedicine calls from April to December 2022. 172 types of drugs and 33 types of surgicals are procured and will be supplied to all Urban PHCs. 60 types of in-house lab diagnostic tests are being provided in Urban PHCs. ABDM is a new initiative integrating the ABDM to digitalize all health facilities and health records in the state developed for UPHCs to integrate the electronic health records. From 01-02-2022 to 31-12-2022 Urban PHC's entered 15,73,083 Electronic Health Records in Dr.Care Application.

Digitalisation of Mother and Child Records for on line tracking in rendering MCH Services

To track every mother and child in receiving the health services from time to time, the name based online record is being maintained under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Portal, which is a centralized web-based application. All ANMs are provided with Tablet PC's along with Net Connection and SIM cards for using these tabs so that ANMs can easily identify the services due to the pregnant mothers & infants. The beneficiaries are also alerted with SMS in receiving health services due from time to time. During 2022-23, a total of 6,54,727 mothers and 6,23,549 children were registered in the web portal.

ANMOL is the Tablet Application for ANMs to upload data in RCH portal. It is user friendly application and having the facility to upload the data at the work place even though there is no net connectivity. Due lists and pending works will be displayed and digital RCH register is readily available in the application. Work plans generated for selected period and selected village by ANM. All ANMs are using this application and doing the data entry in this only.

Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres

Establishment of YSR Village Clinics

1. Government decided to establish 10,032 DR YSR Village Clinic at every village secretariat. Village clinic consists of One ANM and One CHO (MLHP).
2. Andhra Pradesh has been awarded for achieving 98.34% of the target assigned for operationalization of Ayushman Bharat - Health and wellness centres (AB-HWCs) for December, 2022 before the timeline on "**UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE DAY-2022"**

Tele Medicine Services

1. e-Sanjeevani telemedicine services are being provided by state of Andhra Pradesh. 27 tele-medicine HUBs were established in 11 Medical colleges & 16 District Hospitals.
2. As on date, total 2.82 crore Tele consultations are done, which comprise of the 35% of total consultations in India.
3. Andhra Pradesh has been awarded the second prize in the category of large states for conducting the highest number of Teleconsultations at AB-HWCs during the campaign from 12th October 2022 to 8th December 2022, on "UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE DAY-2022"

Family Physician Concept

Government of AP has taken up Family Physician Concept with an objective of providing health care services to the unreached rural population.Trail run was started from 21st October, 2022 in 10,032 YSR Health Clinics in the state covering the entire rural population. To implement the Family Physician Concept, all PHCs are provided with two doctors on permanent recruitment (till now 770 CAS posts in PHCs has been filled). One doctor will attend PHC and other doctor will attend the YSR Village Health Clinic through 104 vehicles on fixed day schedule and provide the following services.

Morning Session: General OP services, Antenatal services to the pregnant women and Postnatal Care. Screening and follow up of Hypertension and diabetes will be done. Follow up services to Arogyasri Beneficiaries.

Evening Session: Visit the Anganwadi Centre to provide nutritional counselling and Government Schools to conduct School Health Programme in the Village. Home Visits will be conducted to the bedridden and chronic ill patients.

Every YSR Clinics are filled with Community Health Officer (MLHP), ANM and ASHAs. 14 types of laboratory tests will be done as per the need and 67 types of drugs are made available to the patients attending the Family Physician Concept. Till now 25,04,307 people utilized the services in Family Physician Concept.

At present 676 MMUs (104 Vehicles) are being utilized for Family Physician concept. Another 262 MMUs (104 vehicles) are going to be added so as to cover every Village Health Clinic twice in a month.

Non Communicable Diseases (NCD)

Following programmes are being implemented under Non Communicable Diseases:

National Programme for Prevention and Control Of Cancer, Diabetes, Cvds and Stroke Programme (NPCDCS)

District NCD Clinics are functioning in all district hospitals and NCD Clinics are functioning In all 177 CHCs. At PHC level, NCD clinics are being conducted daily from 2 to 4 pm. Cardiac Care Units are functioning in all the District Hospitals.

POPULATION BASED SCREENING - NCD-CD 2.0 survey: Universal screening for NCD-CD 2.0 rolled out in the state on 02-10-2021. All the ANMs 18668 are trained and provided with tabs. Dedicated online application developed for screening. So far72.62% population has been screened.

Non Communicable diseases Management through Family Physician Concept (FPC)

State has launched the Family Physician Concept, a flagship programme to extend the health services at the doorsteps of the community through the Medical Officers for creating confidence among public and to deliver curative care in addition to prevention and promotion. Under the FPC, Medical Officers shall visit FPC clinic at the Health and Wellness Centre/Village secretariat once in a fortnight to deliver the medical services (OP and NCD follow-up care etc.) along with CHOs, ANM, ASHA & Volunteers, which will enhance health seeking behaviour.

All confirmed cases of Hypertension & Diabetes cases of NCD-CD survey data will be referred in the Family Physician Doctor for providing treatment and follow up care. The treatment and medicines are provided free of cost to all patients. 9,66,793 cases are registered, 2,10,570 total cases visited for follow-up for Hyper tension and 7,02,268 cases are registered,1,00,618 total cases visited for follow-up for Diabetes.

Performance of Family Physician concept:

National Mental Health Programme (Nmhp)

Psychiatric ward and clinics are functioning in every District Hospital. State Mental Health Authority was constituted. Mental Health Clinics conducting in every PHC once in a fortnight.

Tele MANAS Cell: To make mental health services accessible to people living in far off places from health facilities, State Tele MANAS cell started functioning from 11-10-2022 with 24x7 tele counselling facilities at Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada (Toll Free No. 14416). All staff of District Mental Health Teams are

trained in Tele Counselling by NIMHANS in virtual mode. Counsellors attend Calls from persons with mental health distress and give Counselling for about 20-30 Minutes. It is notable that the state has prevented 15 suicidal attempts through Tele Counselling from 11th Oct to 31st Oct 2022.

National Programme For Health Care Of Elderly

Geriatric wards are established in District Hospitals at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa and Ananthapuramu.

Construction of Geriatric Wards at 4 District Hospitals is under progress out of 6 district hospitals (at CHC Kotturu, AH Gudiwada, DH Markapur, DH Atmakur, DH Madanapalle, DH Nandyal) @ 70 lakhs per each Geriatric ward. Geriatric Clinics are established in every CHC and clinics are conducted in all PHCs every Thursday.

National Tobacco Control Programme

As a part of State Quitline Services 3217 patients are counselled and referred to TCC's for quitting the habit. 4342 persons stopped the habit,17187 patients availed TCCs services (April- November 2022). Social Workers are visiting with the NMHP teams and Tuberculosis teams in identifying the Tobacco users and referring to the Psychologists in TCCs. Enforcement Drives are conducted in 21 Districts. Orientation on Illicit Trade of Tobacco conducted from 4th week of October. One month drive on ban on E-cigarettes drive conducted from 15th December 2022 to 15th January 2023.

National Programme For Prevention And Control of Fluorosis

The National Programme for Prevention And Control Of Fluorosis (NPPCF) is being implemented in 9 districts i.e. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool and Ananthapuram in the state. Every month 10 villages are covered @ 20 households per village and all primary schools in village are screened for identification of dental and skeletal and Non-skeletal fluorosis.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Salt Testing Kits provided to all HWCs for conducting of salt testing. So far, a total of 1,18,522 salt tests were done at HWCs. The test results are being shared with the departments concerned for taking follow up action. The results are :

- 75.36 % tested salts samples with adequate iodine
- 75% households using salt with adequate iodine
- 77.7% shops selling salts with sufficient iodine
- 80.1% Anganwadi Centers using salts with adequate iodine
- 80.11% schools using salts with adequate iodine in mid-day meal

IDD survey is planned in one village in each PHC in the selected 30 PHCs of 7 endemic districts i.e., Allurisitarama Raju, Parvathipuram Manyam, Krishna, Eluru, NTR, YSR Kadapa & Konaseema

National Oral Health Programme (NOHP)

245 Dental Units are established, at all the APVVP Hospitals. Dental clinics specialty started in all Primary Health Centres by Dental Assistant Surgeon once in a week.All the Dental Surgeons are provided with a Oral Health App to upload the cases at DH/AH/CHC. The Monitoring is done at State team verifying the Dashboard . During a period of April to October – 2022 a total of 3,33,013 patients have received oral health treatment. 97341 tooth extractions, 9183 – Root canal treatments & 9,63,797 – Other Dental procedures were conducted. All the Dental Surgeons conducts the Speciality PHC visits weekly once.

Emergency Health Transportation Scheme (108 Services)

768 ambulances (26 Neonatal, 196 ALS and 552 BLS ambulances) with trained technical staff 24 hours and 365 days through 108 toll-free number were made operational to cover entire state. 26.66 lakh patients and 2.94 lakh pregnant women were transported during 1st July 2020 to 21st Dec 2022 under the Scheme. Feeder

Ambulance facility is made available to transport pregnant women from hard-to-reach areas up to the point where 108 ambulance services are unavailable.

Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust

The objective of the scheme is to provide end to end cashless health care services to the BPL families identified by the Government in Empanelled Network Hospitals for 3255 procedures with financial limit of Rs. 5 Lakhs per family per annum. The cashless treatment includes OP registration, free diagnostics, consultation, surgical procedures/Medical treatment, consumables, post discharge medicines for ten days and follow-up for certain procedures. The trust strives to implement, establish, provide, administer, modify and supervise either directly or indirectly "Dr.YSRAarogyasri" Scheme or any other Scheme(s) under the Trust for the benefit of the citizens of AP.

Health Schemes and Services

The Health schemes implemented by the trust include:

i. Dr. YSR Aarogyasri for the Below Poverty Line families

ii. Dr. YSR Aarogya Aasara

iii. Employees Health Scheme for the employees, pensioners and their dependents,

iv. Working Journalists Health Scheme for the accredited journalists identified by I&PR,

v. AarogyaRaksha Scheme,

vi. Aayushman Bharat- PMJAY

Health Schemes

a) Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme

Dr. YSR Aarogyasri Scheme is a `flagship scheme' of all health initiatives of the State government introduced with an aim to achieve Universal Health Coverage in the state. Under Dr. YSR Aarogyasri scheme, 141.54 lakhs of existing beneficiary families of the state are eligible for the benefits. As per eligibility criteria issued by government, families with an annual income up to Rs.5 lakhs are eligible. All the dependent family members existing in the white ration card / health card are also eligible. No premium is collected from the beneficiaries. Government will bear the entire expenditure of treatment as per the scheme guidelines. 2249 network hospitals are empanelled including other states and 3,255 procedures are covered under the scheme. 138 follow-up procedures are identified for cashless treatment for one year from the date of discharge. So far, 5,512 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas where 14,39,914 beneficiaries were screened and 11,714 patients were referred.

b) Dr. YSR Aarogyasri health cards

Previously Aarogyasri Health Cards were issued to only BPL families based on the civil supplies data available with the department. Government issued orders relaxing the annual income limit up to Rs. 5 Lakhs per. All the families with the annual income up to Rs. 5 Lakhs can apply to get smart health cards with QR code, which enables them to give their past health records through Aarogyasri App. Till date, 1,41,54,228 new cards were issued. Under the scheme, 16,47,782 patients are benefitted with an amount of Rs.4999.66 crores upto December,2022. The Details are given in Annexure 8.10

c) Employees Health Scheme

The Scheme was introduced for the benefit of 20.87 Lakh State Government Employees, Pensioners and their dependents on a premium contribution of 50:50 between State Government and Employees / Pensioners. Under the scheme, 2500 procedures have been notified along with treatment of 25 identified chronic diseases. 170 procedures identified under follow-up treatments. Rs.2.00 lakhs is the limit per episode of illness with no limitation on number of episodes. OPD treatment for 25 identified chronic diseases is being provided in Govt. Teaching Hospitals. Under the scheme 2,29,470 patients have benefitted with pre-auth amounting to Rs.241.79 crores i.e., upto January,2023.

For the uncovered procedures, based on the recommendation of the technical committee, the Trust has issued Letters of Credit (LOCs) to the hospitals where 143 beneficiaries of EHS have been treated for the high-end procedures like Liver Transplant, Heart Transplant, Bone Marrow Transplant, Deep Brain Stimulation, etc., for an amount of Rs. 16.45 Crores.

d) Working Journalists Health Scheme

Government has introduced the Working Journalists Health Scheme for providing free health care services on the lines of EHS to the accredited journalists identified by the I&PR department which is the nodal agency. The scheme is being run by the Trust for working journalists of the state. The scheme is implemented with the same guidelines of EHS. Under the scheme 962 patients are benefitted with pre-auth amounting to Rs.2.17 Crs upto December,2022.

e) Aarogyaraksha

The APL families are covered under Dr. YSRAarogyasri scheme with a premium collection of Rs.1200/- per family member per year and implemented w.e.f 07.04.2017.The financial coverage is Rs 2.00 lakhs per year per individual. The scheme covers 1044 procedures with 138 follow up packages as in Dr YSR Aarogyasri. The enrolment under Aarogya Raksha Scheme shall be done through the website of Dr. YSR Aarogyasri Health Scheme/ Mee-Seva/ through Agencies. During 2020-21&2021-22, 72,532 families with 1,96,765 family members are enrolled. An amount of Rs.24.24 crores premium has been collected. Payment settled for 20,619 claims with an amount of Rs. 40.57 crores.

f) Aayushman Bharath(PMJAY), A grant-in-aid programme

Aayushman Bharat is a national heath scheme introduced by GoI in the year 2018 to provide financial protection up to Rs.5 lakhs per family per annum for the vulnerable population of 50 Crore beneficiaries living in India. An MoU was made between State Health Agency (SHA) from State Govt. and National Health Authority (NHA), GoI for implementation of Aayushman Bharat in the State of A.P.

Under Dr. YSR AHCT, 1.41 crore families are benefited in the State. But, as per the SECC- 2011, the total beneficiaries identified under AB PM-JAY in AP are 55.31 lakhs. The budget share between Centre and State is 60:40 and the proportionate families' eligible for AB PM-JAY is 38.20%. During the period 2019-22 an amount of Rs.1522.96 Crores has been released by the GoI.

g) Inclusion of Obstetric procedures

In order to further reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate from 65 to 50 per one lakh live births, the GoAP has included the Obstetric procedures viz., Normal Delivery and Caesarean Section under Dr.YSRAarogyasri scheme. As per G.O.Ms.No.289 HM & FW (I.1) department dated:07.11.2022, the package rates are Rs.8,800/- and Rs. 14,100/- respectively.So far, 6,04,846 Pre-auths raised, 5,61,614 therapies approved for an amount of Rs.617.25 crores.

Services

a) 104 SevaKendram - Helpdesk (Helpline)

The Trust has an integrated and dedicated helpdesk/ helpline called "104 SevaKendram"(Health Information Help Line) which functions from 8:00AM to 10:00PM for 365 days. This Toll-Free Call Centre provides Health Advice (with SMS prescription), Counselling Services, Directory Information and information pertaining to the schemes services through inbound call services. The Trust monitors the scheme and resolves the grievances by obtaining direct feedback of the beneficiaries through outbound calls. Average number of in-bound calls per day is 900 and average number of out-bound call per day is 560.

b) Medical Reimbursement

Government has authorized the Trust to scrutinize the medical reimbursement bills of the government employees & pensioners for reimbursement of medical bills for hastening up the process of medical reimbursement bills.

c) Cochlear Implantation programme

The scheme has been designed as a special package to provide cashless services to the needy hearing impaired deaf and dumb children up to the age of 5 years with package amount of Rs. 6.5 lakhs per beneficiary towards Cochlear Implantation Surgery and Audio Verbal Therapy for one year. 935 hearing impaired children are benefited from Cochlear implantation programme till date.

d) Dialysis treatment for the patients suffering from Chronic Kidney Disease

The Trust is providing cashless dialysis treatment to the patients suffering from Chronic Kidney Disease in identified network hospitals of both Government and Private with a package amount of Rs. 10,280/- per month for 10 dialyses. There are 31 Government and 160 Private Network Hospitals empanelled for treatment of Maintenance of Hemo dialysis under all the schemes of Dr.YSR Aarogya sri Health Care Trust.

Implementation of "Navaratnalu" under Aarogyasri

a) Inclusion of all the procedures costing more than Rs. 1000/- (pilot project to cover all the districts)

To provide cashless health service for the treatments costing more than Rs.1000/-, the Trust has taken initiative and included 1000 new procedures to the existing 1059 procedures and identified West Godavari district to implement 1000 procedures as pilot project from 03.01.2020. Present Scheme is expanded from 2446 procedures to 3255 procedures vide G.O.Ms.No.289 HM & FW (I.1)dated 07.11.2022.

b) Issue of YSR Aarogyasri Health Cards

The Government has decided to issue Smart health cards, with plastic material, with QR Code, and with new purposes like beneficiaries can view their health record through OTP system from Aarogyasri mobile application. Further, health survey data can also be added to their existing health records in the Aarogyasri portal.As on 31.12.2022, nearly 1.41 Cr Dr.YSRAarogyasri health cards have been delivered to the eligible beneficiaries. 4,96,787 new Aarogyasri health cards were issued till date.

c) Expansion of Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme to the cities of other states

The Trust has empanelled 202 hospitals (Hyderabad -131, Bengaluru –49 and in Chennai –22) for 716 identified Super Specialty procedures. 24,161 patients with 72,802 pre-authorisation approvals have taken treatment for an amount of Rs. 181.42 Cr from 1stNovember, 2019 to till date.

d) YSR AarogyaAasara

To compensate the loss of wages during post-op recovery period, Government has permitted to provide Post-Operative Sustenance Allowance (AarogyaAasara) to the patients who undergo surgeries under Dr. YSRAS for the post-op recovery period @ Rs.225/- per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per month. For some procedure any number of months based on the rest period suggested by treating doctors. From December, 2019 to December,2022 an amount of Rs.903.90 crores provided to post–operative sustenance allowance to 17,06,023 patients under Aarogya Aasara.

e) 108 Ambulances (Revamped)

With an aim to provide timely services during emergency conditions, the government has revamped the 108 Ambulances. There are 768 (432New + 336 Old) ambulances of which 552 are Basic Life Support Ambulances, 196 Advanced Life Support Ambulances, and 26 Neonatal Ambulances. 27,00,942 Emergencies (Covid–19: 2,54,609; non-Covid: 24,46,333) were attended from July 2021 to December 2022.

f) 104 Mobile Medical Units -Family Physician Concept

There are 676 (@ One Per Mandal) Mobile Medical Units Integrated with primary health care system. All 676 MMUs are mapped with Village Health Clinics as a unit. Integration with Dr. YSR Aarogyasri health cards is completed. Trips are planned to cover all Village Health Clinics twice per month. The average number of patients served per day by each MMU is 40. In the MMU 14 lab tests are done and 67 varieties of drugs are available. The Medical Team comprises of PHC Medical Officer, MLHP, ANM, ASHA (will conduct OP) and visit Anganwadi school and homes of bedridden and Aarogyasri patients.

g) Coverage of COVID – 19 under the Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme.

In view of the spread of COVID -19 Pandemic across the world, the Government of AP has decided to provide cashless health care services to the CORONA virus affected people irrespective of their economic status and also to treat the suspected patients. Accordingly, the Trust has included 7 more procedures under the scheme duly adding the additional amount of isolation rooms,

PPEs, cost of additional 20 investigations which are required to do for the COVID-19 positive cases and 1 Post COVID-19 treatment procedure for management of complication after recovery from COVID.2,14,135 patients were treated with preauthorized amount of Rs.743.22 crores.

h) Coverage of Road Accident Victims treatment under the Dr.YSR Aarogyasri Scheme.

The Government issued orders vide G.O.Ms.No.303, HM & FW(I.1) Department Dtated:28.11.2022 to provide cashless treatment for all Road accident victims including those belonging to other states and persons not having Dr.YSR Aarogyasri cards in all the empanelled hospitals under Aarogyasri Scheme.

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) is an autonomous organization funded by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, to manage secondary level hospitals. The APVVP deals exclusively with the secondary level Hospitals i.e First Referral Units (FRU) like Community Health Centres (CHC), Area Hospitals (Sub District Hospitals (SDH)) and District Hospitals (DH) with a bed strength ranging from 30 to 450. APVVP Hospitals provide outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services.

Under APVPP,177 CHCs/MC with 6330 CHCs/MCH beds, 53 SDHs(AHs) with 5500 beds and 12 DHs with 2600 beds, 4 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) with 60 beds are functioning in the state.

Hospital Activities

The Community Health Centres (CHC) with 30-50 beds provide maternity, child health services apart from the general health services. The Sub District Hospitals (SDH)/Area Hospitals (AH), with 100-150 beds provide services and clinical specialties whereas the District Hospitals (DH) with bed strength ranging from 150 to 450 provide clinical services like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Anesthesia, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental, Dermatology, Psychiatry, Radiology and Dental Care etc.

All the above hospitals are provided with professionals under various specialties, other Nursing, Paramedical staff and medical equipments 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 and allotments specified by APVVP. These Hospitals along with the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Teaching Hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) act as a platform for implementation of various National Health programmes like Malaria, TB, Leprosy, HIVs and Family Welfare programmes.

Hospitals Performance: The year wise Comparative performance of Hospital activities in 4 key indicators is shown in the following Table. 8.13

Table.8.13 Performance of Indicators of Hospital activities

Sl. No.	Name of the Development indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-2	April 2022-Nov 2022
1	Out Patients	23903222	24346056	13688784	18405676	15136566
2	In Patients	1895026	2019868	1420029	1843502	1470415
3	Major Surgeries	91207	91038	76926	79150	65102
4	Deliveries	174748	167893	160045	160071	106604

Human Resources

In APVVP Hospitals, 3,316 doctors including specialists, 3,551 Nursing, 5,065 Paramedical staff and 1061 administrative staff working for Health care. There are 12 Blood banks and 50 Blood Storage Centers functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. These blood banks provide blood to the needy patients in the Hospitals.

The YSR Aarogya Sri Health Care Scheme

Patients admitted under Aarogya Sri Scheme are provided free treatment in the hospital and free post discharge treatment. Free diet is provided during hospital stay and paid transport charges. All APVVP Hospitals are empaneled and YSR Aarogya Sri Health Care Scheme is being implemented in all APVVP Hospitals. 754 more procedures are included in the scheme to previous 2364 procedures. There is increase in the number of cases from January 2022 to December 2022. Under AarogyaSri 1,71,199 Preauths are approved for an amount of Rs.18981.77 Lakhs during Jan,2022 to Dec,2022.

Aarogya Asara: All women who deliver in Govt Hospitals are paid Rs.5000/- under Aarogya Sri and to those who have been hospitalized for more than 1week and preauths raised are paid Aarogya Aasara to compensate the loss of daily wages @Rs.225/- per day or Rs.5000/-per month for 836 types of surgeries.

Blood Banks: There are 37 blood banks (previous 12) and 192 blood storage centers (previous 50) functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. These blood banks conduct voluntary blood donation camps and provide blood to the needy patients.

Performance of National Health Mission

Under National Health Mission: 20SNCU (11 new SNCUs are functionalized this year), 23 New mini SNCU and 163 NBSU (44 new NBSUs are functionalized this year) are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. 105 APVVP facilities are targeted to get NQAS certification this year, 18 Hospitals applied and 5 Hospitals are certified in addition to the existing certified hospitals.

63 APVVP Hospitals are targeted to get LAQSHYA Certification.15 Hospitals have applied and 3 Hospitals are Certified.NCD Clinics are established in all APVVP Hospitals. Cancer Screening centers are established this year in all APVVP Hospitals.Cancer Screening, Detection, Treatment centers are established in District hospitals and the doctors and staff are trained in the activity.

Trauma Care Centers

Trauma Care Centers aims to provide immediate emergency Medical Care to accident victims at present 6 Trauma Care Centers are functioning at DH-Rajahmundry, DH-Eluru, DH-Tekkali, AH-Tuni, CHC-Naidupeta and CHC-Pathikonda which are on National Highways.

Other Programs implementing by APVVP include - Scientific Sanitation Policy- Implemented in all APVVP Hospitals, Bio Medical Equipment Maintenance Program, Bio Medical waste Management, Talli Bidda Express, NTR Baby Kits, 6 Trauma Care Centers , SNCU (48) & NBSU(119) ,NRC(18), RFID(11 hospitals), Maha Prastanam (6 hospitals), Linen Services (Sapta Varna-3 hospitals)

Recruitment: Nine continuation notifications were issued for Doctors recruitment. 2018 doctors are selected and orders issued for 1471.

The following activities are proposed for future action plan:

- PHCs, CHCs, AHs, DHs, THs are mapped for patient referral in districts according to the convenience of the patient and delay in reaching referral hospital. Patient referral protocols are communicated for strict implementation.
- HUB & Spoke model of deployment of specialists to provide MCH services in all APVVP Hospitals.
- Equipment supply shall be made on par with IPHS Norms.

SADAREM Programme

Software for Assessment Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation and Empowerment (SADAREM) aimed to screen all the differently abled and issue a digitally signed permanent disability certificate to all the eligible in the state in a saturation mode. This certificate paves way to the differently abled to claim their share in

education, employment and for obtaining financial and nonfinancial concessions from the Government.

The erstwhile procedure of manual assessment of disability and manual certification was entirely revamped by the new system of Web Enabled online assessment and digital certification. To avoid mobs in hospitals, fixed time slots are allowed to PWDs. 68796 certificates issued during 2022-23 (upto 01-12-2022).

The waiting period in getting disability certificate has been reduced significantly due to increase of hospitals conducting screening from 56 to 171and also due to the increase in number of beneficiaries screened per week from 2715 to 8320. This change has proportionally increased the opportunities of the PWDs in getting financial support and other concessions as promised in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016.

Action plan under SADAREM for the upcoming years

- To screen all the differently abled in the state and to award certificates to all the eligible with lesser waiting time & in a saturation mode by the year end. To integrate to the Village/ ward secretariat portal
- To access the advance slot booking and printout services from the village of his residence.
- Development of aids to the differently abled and for other purposes.
- To incorporate more categories of disabilities for permanent certification as per the guidelines issued by GoI by integrating into UDID (Unique disability ID) portal

Strengthening and Upgradation of Hospitals

Government permitted the APMSIDC to take up the works as region wise packages for Strengthening and Upgradation of Hospitals under the control of APVVP under NABARD TRANCHE-XXIV /XXV and Navaratnalu. The APMSIDC called for tenders as three packages, tenders also finalized and the work started.

In addition, the following activities are proposed for future action plan under APVVP with an objective of Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate, Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate, Improving the quality of Health Services provided by public Health Facilities and Reduction of Out-of-Pocket expenditure to the people on account of Health.

Action plan for future activities

- Extension of Trauma Care services to another 38 hospitals to the Level-III
- Providing free Dentures in 148 hospitals and Free Hearing Aids in all District & Area Hospitals
- Free Hearing Aids to be provided in all District & Area Hospitals

HEALTH

Public health schemes

The State Health department implements various central and state public health schemes relating to control/ eradication of Vector Borne diseases, TB, Blindness, Leprosy etc. The following are some of the implementation programmes.

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program

The National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) deals with Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis and Filaria with the support of state government and National Framework For Malaria Elimination (NFME) programme with broad objective of elimination of Malaria (Zero indigenous cases) throughout state by 2030 and prevention of deaths due to Vector Borne Diseases. The Diagnostic facilities and treatment for Malaria is available in all the government health Facilities.

The ELISA diagnostic and case management facilities for Dengue, Chikungunya are available in all the Govt. General Hospitals/Govt. Medical Colleges, District Hospitals, Area Hospitals.The filariasis treatment facilities are available in the identified Govt. Health Institutions. The Japanese Encephalitis(JE) Vaccination is available in PHCs, CHCs and other government hospitals. The Mosquito control operations are being carried out with the co- ordination of Panchayath Raj and Municipal Administration Departments under the technical

guidance of the Health Department.

The major strategies include:

1. Early Diagnosis and Complete treatment for Malaria and other Vector Borne Diseases.
2. Integrated Vector Control Measures through ensuring of Prompt Usage of LLINs, Conduction of Insecticidal spray operations,(IRS), promoting personal Protection measures and source reduction methods.
3. Capacity Building and inter-sectoral co-ordination with line departments, i.e., Education, RWS, Panchayath raj, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, etc.

The goals of the National Framework For Malaria Elimination (NFME) in India 2017-30 are:

- Elimination of Malaria (Zero indigenous cases) throughout state by 2030.
- Maintain malaria-free status in areas where malaria transmission has been interrupted and to prevent re-introduction of Malaria.

The Framework has four objectives:

- Eliminate malaria from all the 13 Districts.
- To maintain the sustainability of the incidence of malaria to less than 1 case per 1000 population in all Districts by 2024.
- Interrupt indigenous transmission of malaria throughout the State.
- Prevent the re-establishment of local transmission of malaria in areas where it has been eliminated and maintain State malaria free status by 2024 and beyond

Product Innovations:

- "Vector Control and Hygiene APP" is being monitored to capture low lying areas, garbage heaps, indoor and outdoor mosquito breeding places for effective management and to control the growth of mosquitoes in coordination with PRRD and MAUD departments.
- "Friday- Dry Day" concept app is also being monitored and implemented for prevention and control of Dengue and Malaria in coordination with the PR&RD, RWS and MAUD Departments.

The status of Vector Borne Diseases in the State is shown in the Table 8.14 below

National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)

The main goal of the programme is elimination of TB by 2025. The main objectives are to achieve 90% notifications and 90% success rate for all TB cases, to significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB and to achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB etc.

Implementation of the program & Activities

- In NTEP program TB cases will be identified with free diagnostic tests like sputum microscopy, CBNAAT and Truenat. Concerned supervisors will

Table 8.14 Status of Vector Borne Diseases in the State of AP.

Diseases	2021			2022 (up to 11.12.2022)		
	Sample collection	positives	Deaths	Sample collection	positives	Deaths
Malaria	6088254	1314	0	5663740	1805	0
Dengue	86357	4760	0	88256	5961	0
Chikungunya	753	16	0	1596	21	0
AE/JE	0	0	0	10	3	0
Filaria	122175	0	0	96439	0	0

visit the TB patient's house and initiate treatment. Continuous monitoring of the patient will be done through Nikshay Portal and 99 DOTS mechanism.

- To diagnose and treat all vulnerable groups, unreached population by implementing Active Case Finding strategy.Engaging private sector, giving incentives to providers to encourage notification
- Implementing Nutritional support to all TB patients, financial incentive of Rs.500/- per month for each notified TB patient for duration for which the patient is on anti-TB treatment i.e., 6 to 8 months.
- Treatment regimen changed to Daily Fixed Dose Combinations according to weight bands to prevent Relapse and increase treatment adherence.
- ICT based monitoring of adherence of the treatment by 99 DOTS.

The achievements under the programmes are shown in Table. 8.15

Achievements (upto Nov, 2022)

In the year 2021-22 received award for TB index score and stood 2nd place in the country for the year 2021 in the category of >50 Lakhs population. Under sub-national TB free certification East Godavari District, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam received three (3) Bronze awards.

National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment

This programme aims to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4 % to 0.3%. The present Prevalence is 1% in the state. The strategies under the programme are aimed to control avoidable blindness, Training of Ophthalmic Personnel and Provision of Equipment / Consumables to provide high quality of eye care to the effected population, expand coverage eye care services to the underserved areas, reduce the backlog of cataract cases and develop institutional capacity for eye care services.

Table 8.15 Performance of NTEP as per Indicator

Indicator	2021		2022 (Jan-Nov)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
TB notifications	115000	86766 (75%)	105442	84112 (80%)
Success Rate	64893	58119 (90%)	77177	71681 (93%)

Disease Control

The scheme covers 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 Centers and early detection of other eye diseases viz., Glaucoma and Diabetic retinopathy. 115 Vision centers and 38 Secondary Vision Centers are established and linked with Tele Ophthalmology.

To achieve the Major Milestone of Reduce the prevalence of blindness and the disease burden of Blindness & Visual Impairment 2,61,382 cataract surgeries were conducted, 25538 spectacles distributed free of cost and 2202 donated Eye Balls (cornea for corneal transplant) collected during 2022-23 (up to October,2022).

Dr. YSR KantiVelugu

The Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated a unique Special innovative Programme "Dr.YSRKantiVelugu" - Mass Eye Screening to provide comprehensive Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Eye care services to the population at free of cost, to be implemented in 6 Phases over a period of 3 years on a mission mode from 10.10.2019 to 31.01.2023.The programme has been launched on 10.10.2019 on the occasion of "World Sight Day".

Mode of implementation: Dr. YSR KantiVelugu Programme is being implemented in 6 Phases, targeting specific population in each Phase. The Target Population is 5.60 Crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh approved the Action Plan and issued administrative sanction orders with an estimation of Rs.560.89 Crores towards procurement of the equipment, drugs, staff, materials.

Under Phase-I & II: Eye Screening of School Children in both Govt. and Private schools was successfully completed, screened 66,17,613 children covering 60,393 schools, provided 1,58,227 free spectacles to all children and conducted 310 surgeries for the identified School Children.

Under Phase-III: Eye Screening "Avva-Tata" for 60 years and above population started on 16.08.2021. Under Phase III, 22,79,769 Old Age people screened, Spectacles provided 10,17,536 Spectacles to beneficiaries and 4,20,998 Cataract Surgeries done. Phase III AVVA-TATA Eye Screening Programme is still being conducted in all districts. .

Eye Screening, Prescription of Spectacles is being done at PHCs / Urban PHCs / Village Secretariats/ Ward Secretariats and Institutions. Cataract Surgeries are conducting in Govt. Institutions , 83 Registered NGO Hospitals and Aarogyasri Empanelled Hospitals. The total expenditure incurred so far for implementation of the programme is Rs.121.46 Crores.

Achievements

- 55 Govt. Institutions and 13 DBCSs are strengthened with Opthalmic Equipment. 83 NGO Eye Hospital are providing eye care services. 400 PMOAs were Outsourced for implementation of Dr YSR Kanti Velugu Programme.
- Training is being conducted for New PMOAs with the support of LVPEI . Govt. included the Cataract Surgeries in Dr YSR Aarogyasri Scheme and providing services in Empanelled Hospitals. All screening details of beneficiaries are entered in Online Database unique programme Govt. of AP Initiative flagship programme.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), Government Health Institutions are diagnosing leprosy cases, motivating the patients for complete treatment. PHCs and higher institutions are providing treatment for leprosy reaction cases wherever necessary.

The major focus of the programme is on early case detection through universal coverage of vulnerable population and to ensure timely & complete treatment of confirmed cases in order to prevent Grade II disabilities to less than 1 per 1 million population. Present G2D deformity per million is 0.43. Andhra Pradesh has reached elimination goal in the year 2005 in all districts i.e Prevalence of Rate (PR) <1 case/ 10,000 population.

Strategies

In order to detect hidden leprosy cases in the community, the Government have been implementing the following interventions from time to time.

Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) was conducted consequently for 4 years from 2016-17. At present the Prevalence Rate (PR) is 0.35/10,000 population and ANCDR is 4.16/1 lakh population. Grade-II Deformity Rate in the year 2015-16 was 5.59 and has been reduced to 0.8/1 million populations in 2022-23. Focal survey is conducted in the village/ ward, if deformity case is reported to bring out hidden cases.

Leprosy Case Detection Campaigns (LCDC) are being conducted in all districts from 15th November -2022 onwards covering entire population for early detection of hidden cases and to give early and complete treatment. Under LCDC 32805690 Persons screened, 9762 suspected, 346 new cases identified and put on treatment upto 28-11-2022.

SPARSH Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC),2022

Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign is conducted as per the directions of Central Leprosy Division, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi to Organize "ANTI LEPROSY DAY" on 30.01.2021 followed by campaign up to 13 February. SLACs have been a great success in making the community aware about early detection of leprosy to reduce stigma & discrimination against person affected with leprosy.

The focus of SLAC is making the community aware about the importance of early detection of leprosy followed by

complete treatment in order to prevent physical disabilities; making community aware of the incentives provided under the new strategy of Active Case Detection & Regular Surveillance.

This year 17625 villages were covered during Sparsh campaign in the state. All beneficiary details are being entered in NIKUSTH Online Reporting System. Grade-II Deformity cases in the year 2015-16 were 291 and have been reduced to 11 in 2022-23. 89 Reconstructive Surgeries were done in the year of 2022-23.Special Focus was made on contract tracking and provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis, Single Dose Rifampic in (SDR) is being given to all contacts.

Sufficient budget is available in the District for various interventions prescribed by Central Leprosy Division under NHM GOI. Online Trainings conducted on NLEP for Healthcare staff in the year 2022-23 and trained 2323 Medical Officers , 19158 ANMs, 1155 Nodal persons and 42752 ASHAs

Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme(IDSP)

In View of COVID-19 Pandemic, in coordination with other departments effectively monitored the Tracing, Testing and Treatment of cases. Till 12 December 2022, 3.39 Cr samples were tested, 23.39 lakhs cases were identified, out of which 23.24 lakhs were discharged and 14733 died.

Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) is being implemented under IDSP, shifting from aggregate data to name based data collection and reporting with advanced data modeling and analytics tools from 1st October 2021. Reporting Performance for the year 2022 till data is S-Form-92%, P-Form-97% & L-Form-96%.

A.P State 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 at 24 lakhs in India and 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh.

The following prevention activities are taken up:

- Provision of Basic Services which include HIV/AIDS counselling, testing services and also prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV through 2057 Centers (213 Standalone ICTC's for HIV confirmatory testing and 1564 Govt., 182 Pvt, 104 Community Base Screening Targeted Intervention (CBS TI) NGOs & 6 Mobile for HIV Screening test)
- Facility Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres have been established in Private sector hospitals based on the need.
- The prevalence of HIV among the adult population has continued a steady decline at the State level from 2.41(1998) to 0.37(2021) as per the HIV Sentinel surveillance
- Targeted Interventions (TIs) including Link Workers Scheme are implemented through Non-Government Organisations and Community Based Organisations to provide condom promotion, behavioural change communication and treatment services for sexually transmitted infections to Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM), Trans Gendered(TG)/Trans Sexual(TS), Intravenous Drug Users (IDU), migrants and truckers who are highly vulnerable for HIV/AIDS due to their life style.
- At present 96 targeted interventions are implemented in the state to cover 8 FSWs, 3 IDUs, 73 core components, 3 truckers and 9 migrants in high focused areas. These interventions cover 1,15,373 FSWs, 23,224 MSMs, 3,863 Trans Gendered(TG)/Trans Sexual(TS), 1,721 IDUs, 1,31,484 migrants and 18,189 truckers in the state. The key population is adjusted towards the existing TIs and DAPCUs through 96 NGOs.

Blood Transfusion Services (BTS) are provided through establishment and supporting 196 (Government – 42; IRCS – 18; Private/Charity –136) Blood banks, 120 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 Transfusion Services of Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society has

developed an android and web-based application for donor registration. AP Blood Cell APP was started for improving the Voluntary Blood Donations. The facebook tool is also utilised in promoting voluntary blood donations in the state.

Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Reproductive Tract Infection services are provided through 55 Designated STI/RTI Clinics (DSRCs) in Government Hospitals providing free STI treatment.

Care, Support and Treatment ART: Initiation is being provided through 53 Anti-Retroviral Treatment Centers in Government Hospitals, which provide free ART medicines to all eligible People Living HIV in the state. ART services are widely decentralized by establishing 37 Link ART + centres and 93 Link ART Centres. Around 2.11 lakh PLHIV are presently receiving ART medicines free of cost from the ART centres in the state. Single window services are being provided for PLHIV TB Co-Infected PLHIV through ART centers. 99 dots implemented for HIV-TB patients. 19,912 ART patients are receiving ART pensions through YSR Pension Kanuka.

President's Emergence Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR India) a program supported through Centres for Disease Control (CDC) & United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with their partners is focusing on the strengthening of HIV Prevention activities among key population and strengthening of ART treatment services for PLHIV working in close coordination with SACS/DAPCU, ART centres and other stakeholders with an objective of achieving UNAIDS goals of 95-95-95. (95% HIV Positive people know their status- 95% PLHIV who know their status on treatment - 95%of PLHIV on ART are virally suppressed).The performance of APSACS is given in Table - 8.16

The District wise performance of ICTC programme, Non Anti- Natal Clients and Anti- Natal Clients in 2022-23 (Up to December,2022) is given in Annexure 8.11 and District Wise Anti Retroviral therapy programme performance is given in Annexure 8.12.

Women's Development and Child Welfare Department

Government is implementing several schemes and programs under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development services, as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

The multifarious activities of Department of Women Development and Child Welfare are:

- The implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Table 8.16 Physical Performance of APSAC during 2022-23

Programmatic Targets Vs Achievements - Physical Performance FY 2022-2023 Up to December-2022				
Component Name	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Achievement**	**% Achievement**
Blood Safety	Total Blood units Collection	4,01,265	4,51,274	112%
	Voluntary Blood Units Collection	3,41,100	3,96,950	116%
Integrated Counselling &Testing Centers	NON Ante Natal Cases Tested	12,64,513	13,78,392	109%
	NON Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)		11,566(0.8%)	
	Ante Natal Cases Tested	6,58,350	9,01,310	137%
	Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)		417(0.05%)	
STI component (DSRC)	Total number of Visits	2,63,280	2,65,946	101%
Anti-Retro Viral Therapy	Alive on ART	NA	2,11,651	NA
TI –NGO	HRG Coverage	2,80,946	2,93,854	103%
	FSW	14,001	16,674	119%
	core composite	1,08,218	1,25,786	116%
	IDU	1,246	1,721	138%
	Migrant	1,27,598	1,31,484	103%
	Trucker	35,000	18,189	52%
	Condom Distribution	4,98,41,893	40,87,1032	82%
	Clinic Services annual average	1,62,556	1,57,157	97%

Source: Aids Control Society

- The implementation and monitoring of various protective and welfare measures and schemes for women and children.
- Management of Departmental Institutions for the Welfare of Destitute Women and Children.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

The government of India is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in Andhra Pradesh since 2nd October, 1975 and the scheme was universalized in the year 2006.The scheme stands one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for

early childhood development. Andhra Pradesh is implementing through 55607 AWCs under 257 ICDS projects (200 Rural, 33 Urban & 24 Tribal) in 26 districts.

Objectives of the ICDS Scheme:

- Improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- Lay foundations for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition among children and women and school dropouts among children.
- Achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

Early Childhood Care Education(ECCE)

Early Childhood Development (ECD) is 'an outcome of a child's status as being adequately nourished, physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally sound, socially competent and ready to learn. The emphasis on early years of life, from conception till about the age of five of children would works for better results during schooling as well later stage of life.

The state Government in Andhra Pradesh has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Development. Government of A.P is focusing on developing Anganwadi Centres as Foundational Schools to provide holistic learning opportunities to the children in early years as per National Education Policy. The state government has taken several initiatives to strengthen Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCE). Children in the age group 3-6 Years are covered under ECCE through 55607 Anganwadi centers.

Activities of ICDS

- Pre-School syllabus has been revised based on National Education Policy-2020. Age specific syllabus and activities were designed separately for Pre-Primary-1 & Pre-Primary-2 in consultation with national and international organizations for child centric engagement.
- **PP-1 & PP-2 books :** PP-1 & PP-2 books have been designed with focus on English learning. Activity Books and Workbooks with simple classroom instructions were designed to engage children and tune to language, arithmetic and social skills.
- **Monthly and Daily Calendars :** Designed Daily and Monthly Calendar of activities for Pre-Primary-I and Pre-Primary-II for active engagement of children and to guide the Anganwadi Workers to ensure the syllabus is covered as per the schedule.
- **Videos on Pre-School Activities :** Developed videos on essential pre-school activities for holistic development of the children and shared with Anganwadi Workers for easy adoption and facilitate them with the children
- **Youtube Channel :** The Department has created a YouTube Channel to capacitate all the Anganwadi workers. Making videos on Pre-School activities and other developmental areas and uploading in YouTube channel for easy adoption and implementation.
- **Capacity Building:** 250 CDPOs, 1450 Supervisors and 53,400 AWWs are trained on pre-school syllabus and activities developed by the Dept. Rs.1,000/- per AWC has released for procurement of raw material to prepare TLM
- **Remote Learning of pre-school activities:** The

department has started an innovative model called 'Remote Learning of pre-school activities' to reach all the children and mothers of pre-school children remotely. The RLMs are being shared with all AWWs to help them to conduct ECCE activities with children.

- **Mothers Groups:** "Mothers Groups' with the mothers of pre-school children are formed and sharing the pre-school activities daily to engage children at home.
- **Procurement & Supply of Pre-School kit:** Pre-school kit consisting of 19 items is being supplied to all AWCs as TLM to ensure the developments among children. Department has provided user manual with all the details pertaining to each item in the kit with the areas of developments.

Strengthening of ECCE Activities in collaboration with PRATHAM organization

State government in collaboration of PRATHAM organization is building the capacities of CDPOs, Supervisors and Anganwadi workers for effective implementation and monitoring of Early Childhood Education activities in the state. The following activities have been implemented so far

- Pratham has facilitated a 2 days residential training for 26 SRG members @ Two per District on ECCE Curriculum &Holistic Development (Physical, Cognitive, Language, Social & Emotional, Creative) in the month of Feb 2022.
- Pratham& WD&CW Department jointly facilitated 2 days residential trainings for all CDPOs & Supervisors across the state in Feb & March 2022. In turn, supervisors oriented the AWWs during sector meetings in 6 ITC supported districts in March 2022.
- Capacitated 78 CDPOs @ Three per District on Leadership development (Pedagogical, Institutional & Community) in ECCE with the support of UNICEF in Dec

Way Forward

- Program Management Unit (PMU) will be established at WD&CW Dept. with the support of Supporting Andhra's Learning Transformation (SALT) program funded by World Bank. The PMU will assist the Department in planning, implementation, monitoring and review of ECCE Activities
- Training of CDPOs and Supervisors on National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers on Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA 4.O) on ECCE will be completed by Mar 2023 and for AWWs starts from March 2023 onwards
- Hands on training to be given to all AWWs under 120 days certificate course on ECCE under SALT Audio visuals and digital infrastructure will be developed on ECCE activities. Audio visuals and digital infrastructure will be developed for ECCE activities
- LED TVs available in co-located AWCs will be utilized for digital FLN activities. LED TVs to be provided to all AWCs with the support of World Bank Funds to display audio visual material on ECCE to children.
- Training to AWWs on PSE Kit Manual for effective use of kit material.
- "Mother's Groups need to be strengthened for effective implementation of ECCE activities at household level.

YSR Sampoorna Poshana

To address the problem of anaemia and malnutrition among 31.88 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months, YSR SampoornaPoshana plus (+) in 77 Tribal and sub plan mandals and YSR SampoornaPoshana in remaining mandals of the State is being implemented under supplementary nutrition through Anganwadi centers in supersession of the existing schemes of supplementary nutrition and the scheme has been launched on 7th September, 2020 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

YSR SampoornaPoshana Plus+ scheme: YSR SampoornaPoshana Plus+ Scheme is covering 77 Scheduled and Tribal sub plan mandals by providing one full meal at the Anganwadi Centre along with egg and 200ml milk and monthly Take Home Ration kit (@

Rs.500/- per month) daily to Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers. Hot cooked meal along with egg and 200 ml milk is provided to Children aged 36 months to 72 months at Anganwadi Centre and children aged 6months - 36 months are being provided Take Home Nutrition from Anganwadi Centers i.e. Balamrutham 2.5kg/month, 30 eggs per month and milk 200 ml per day for 30 days in a month.

YSR SampoornaPoshana Scheme :YSR Sampoorna Poshana is covering all the remaining mandals (except 77 scheduled and tribal sub plan mandals) across the state by providing beneficiaries i.e. Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers one full meal at Anganwadi Centre and monthly Take Home Ration Kit (@ Rs.250/- per month), Children aged 36months to 72 months are being provided Hot cooked mid- day meal along with egg and 100 ml of milk at Anganwadi Centre and children aged 6months - 36 months are being provided Take Home Nutrition from Anganwadi Centres i.e. Balamrutham 2.5kg/month, 25 eggs per month and 100 ml milk per day.

The Government has approved total budget of Rs.2303.00 Crores for implementation of YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus + and YSR Sampoorna Poshana scheme.

To have more prominence in milk supplies to beneficiaries, according to the request of the department, APDDCFL in coordination with WD&CW department has developed an app which will track the supplies of milk to Anganwadi centers with transparency until it reaches to the beneficiary. According to this app the milk dispatches will be tracked from the place, date, time, batch code and vehicle number of dispatch to till it reaches the beneficiaries. Thus transparency is being maintained while supplying the milk to beneficiaries in the state.

- Prioritizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-Government is taking various innovative steps to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries under Anganwadi Services.
- Through YSR SampoornaPoshana and YSR SampoornaPoshana Plus (+) diversified food along with Egg and Milk supplementation is providing to enhance iron, protein, mineral supplementation to reduce anaemia in pregnant & lactating mothers; malnutrition among children and thereby improving their health and wellbeing. A total of 7 Lakh pregnant women and lactating mothers, 9 Lakh children of 36 -72 months age and 15 lakh children of 6 -36 months age are benefitted.
- Over and above the Central Government allocation, State Government is spending additionally Rs.1,583 Crores to provide daily egg and milk to all Pregnant and Lactating women and Children aged 6 – 72 months.
- Monthly convergence review meetings are being conducted at State and district level to review SDG indicator status, monitor nutritional status and to provide necessary guidance to field functionaries on various aspects including management of SAM and MAM children.
- 98% of the children enrolled in Anganwadi Centres are being covered every month under Growth Monitoring. Their height and weight is being uploaded on the Poshan Tracker and YSR Sampoorna Poshana application.
- Through YSR Sampoorna Poshana application, the supplies and end level distribution of commodities to beneficiaries is being tracked for transparent implementation of the scheme at ground level.
- Over 98% of Pregnant and children below 6 years are being covered under Health check-ups in a month through VHSNDs.

National Nutrition Mission (POSHAN Abhiyaan 2.0)

POSHAN Abhiyaan 2.0 is a strategy with a vision to address the challenge of malnutrition. The Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Poshan Abhiyaan has been aligned under Poshan 2.0 as an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme.

The objectives of Poshan 2.0 are to contribute to human capital development of the country and address challenges of malnutrition. Promote nutrition awareness, good eating habits for sustainable health, wellbeing and to address nutrition related deficiencies through key strategies.

Poshan 2.0 shall focus on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment of MAM/SAM and Wellness through AYUSH. It will rest on the pillars of Convergence, Governance and Capacity-building. Poshan Abhiyaan will be the pillar for Outreach and will cover innovations related to nutritional support, ICT interventions, Media Advocacy and Research, Community Outreach and Jan Andolan.

Components under POSHAN Abhiyaan:

1. Technology– Procurement of remaining Smart phones and GMDs
2. Community mobilisation and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC),
3. Community based events ,
4. Jan Andolan,
5. Convergence Action Plan (CAP) and
6. Incentives.

1.Technology – Procurement of remaining Smart phones and GMDs: The new ICT application ""Poshan Tracker" will provide a 360-degree view of the activities of the Anganwadi Centre (AWC), service deliveries of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and complete beneficiary management for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children. The system will enable real-time monitoring and tracking of all AWCs. The Poshan Tracker will be integrated with the RCH portal of Health.

2. Community mobilization and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC): It is focusing on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into a Jan Andolan through involvement of PR Institutions/Villages Organizations/SHGs/volunteers etc. and ensuring wide public participation. State is carrying out IEC activities on regular basis. Poshan Panchayats, shall meet discuss reasons formal nutrition specific to their jurisdiction and facilitate necessary community/social support mechanism every month. The Poshan Panchayats maintain a list of beneficiaries at each AWC and the total number of PWLM, Children up to the age of 6 years and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 14-18 years (in Aspirational Districts and NER) and monitor their nutritional status on a month-to-month basis.

3.Community based events :The community based events are aimed at capitalizing on important activities and disseminate essential message relating to care during pregnancy, early registration, MIYCF (Maternal, Infant and Young child feeding practices),counsel pregnant and lactating women on appropriate nutrition and health behaviours. The events are held bi-monthly at AWC/ Panchayats with active involvement of PRI, health, SHG (including sadikaramitras) elders of community and husbands and mother-in-law of beneficiaries. An amount of Rs. 250/- per event is allotted AWC.

Status:

- Over 95% AWCs are organizing CB event twice a month. All AWWs are supplied with event related information pamphlets to disseminate correct messages.
- The participation of health, PRI and SHG is good, short videos have been developed based on ILA themes and uploaded in Poshan Tracker application phones

4.Jan Chaitanyam: As part of this, the mission will focus on converting the agenda of improving nutrition into people mandate through involvement of general population, PRI, SHGs. Strategies for janaandolan includes a series of IEC campaigns and mass events at AWCs, schools, colleges and public places to build knowledge on optimal breast feeding, anaemia, maternal nutrition complementary feeding to prevent malnutrition.

By adopting 360 degree approach various campaigns, mass media activities have been carried out in convergence with all departments, NGOs and all sections of society for reducing malnutrition. Being nodal agency successfully organized two campaigns across the state Poshan pakhwada (March-2022) and Poshan maaha (September 2022).

5.Convergence Action Plan (CAP) : Malnutrition is complex subject which can be dealt with standalone intervention. Research shows that malnutrition can be effectively handled with the coordinated efforts between nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions. Towards this direction, a block, district and state level convergent action plans will be developed to promote coordinated cross-sectoral efforts to address malnutrition. Govt. of AP have been constituted committees at various levels for effective convergence efforts through GO. MS. No: 39.

Status:

- Formation of block, district and state level committees at all levels has been completed
- Following bottom up approach, all 257 projects and 26 districts have prepared convergence action plans for FY 2022-23.

6. Incentives: Incentive component aimed at motivating the Anganwadi workers for more active participation in improving the nutritional status women. Annual monetary incentives in the form of cash awards will be given to Anganwadi-ASHA-ANM, Monthly monetary incentives for AWWs for implementing Poshan Tracker is also under consideration of the POSHAN Abhiyaan (i.e., Rs.500/- Per month for Anganwadi Worker and Rs.250/- per month for each Anganwadi Helper). GoI has given revised guidelines on monthly performance incentives.

Mission Vatsalya Scheme

Mission Vatsalya is a centrally sponsored scheme with an objective to institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures, enhance capacities at all levels, create database and knowledge base for child protection services, strengthen child protection at family and community level, ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels and for implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Services providing under the scheme

1. Institutional Services:

Child Care Institutions (CCIs) 46 Children Homes for girls (Children in Need of Care and Protection) are functioning in the State under the scheme. At present 1031 inmates are staying in these Children Homes.

Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) It is place for providing shelter to orphan, abandoned, surrendered and neglected children in the age group 0-5 years who were declared Legally Free for Adoption by Child Welfare Committee by following due process. At present 96 children are there in 14 SAAs.

2. Non Institutional Services:

Adoption -At present 96 children are housed in 14 SAAs in the State. 35 children are placed for In-Country adoption and 5 children are placed for Inter-Country adoption.

Sponsorship - Sponsorship is the provision of supplementary support to families to meet medical, nutritional, educational and other needs of their children with a view to improve their quality of life. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.500/- per month per child is being provided, total 6512 children were provided sponsorship.

Foster Care -Foster care is a system in which a minor has been placed into a ward, group home, or private home of a state-certified caregiver, referred to as a "foster parent" or with a family member approved by the state. The placement of the child is normally arranged through the government or a social service agency.

The Emergency Outreach Services available are ,Health Services, Counseling, Rescue and Rehabilitation. PM CARES portal, NCPCR Bal Swaraj Protal (Covid care & CiSS), NCPCR MIS portal, DBT portal, CARINGS portals are monitored and updated

Accomplishments under the scheme :

- 1738 sensitization & awareness programmes are organised by involving stakeholders viz., DCPU, CCIs, NGO/CSOs, Police, Revenue, Education, Health, Village and Ward Secretariat depts., Child line etc.
- Total 1031 children in need of care and protection are being provided rehabilitation in children homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies.
- 96 children ages between 0-5 are placed in the 14 Specialized Adoption Agencies(SSAs) and 35 children are placed for in-country adoption and 5 children are placed for inter-country adoption.
- 1170 child marriages were prevented,
- 839 Sexual assault cases registered/booked under POCSO Act, 2012.
- 301 children were rescued for begging and 213 children were rescued from child labour.

Schemes for Women

DISHA One Stop Centres: One Stop Centres are operational 24x7 in all 13 districts to provide mental, social, economic and psychological support to women in

distress. Exclusive Women SI has been posted in each DISHA One Stop Centre. 2,630 women assisted during 2022-23.

Working Women's Hostels: 23 Working women's Hostels are providing security to the middle class working women who are residing far away from their families for employment purposes. 462 Women benefitted during 2022-23.

Ujjawala Homes: 5 Ujjawala homes have been established for the women rescued from trafficking. 213 beneficiaries covered during 2022-23.

SwadharGreh: 21 SwadharGreh for Women in Distress have been established for rehabilitation of women in Distress. During 2022-23, services provided to 576 women.

Toll free 181: Women Helpline Toll free number is operational 24x7 for support to women in distress. 10,37,404 calls answered through the helpline since inception. 9,228 critical cases referred to line departments for assistance.

Institutional Services: 2 Service Homes, 2 State Homes, 4 Collegiate Homes, 1 Home for the Aged, provided services to 135 beneficiaries.

DV Act: Under implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 2,498 cases were addressed across the State.

Foundational Schools

As per National Education Policy in Andhra Pradesh State, the Government has decided to co-locate the Anganwadi Centers with nearby Primary Schools. 10,932 Anganwadi Centers are already co-located with 9740 Schools. 12212 Anganwadi Centers will be co-located in 7868 Schools.

All the existing Anganwadi Centers will function as YSR Pre-Primary Schools with PP1 and PP2. The existing primary schools will have PP1 and PP2 along with Class-I and Class-II and will be called Foundation Schools. As far as possible, the Anganwadi Centers will be collocated in the Schools.

Welfare of Differently Abled, Transgender & Senior Citizens

The Department is working towards implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and National Trust Act, 1999 that ensures multi sectoral coordination with various government departments for prevention, early identification and detection, education, employment, rehabilitation, mainstreaming of Differently Abled Persons, 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 11.04 Lakhs. Out of them 2.03 Lakhs are visually handicapped, 2.90 Lakhs hearing handicapped, 3.13 Lakhs orthopedically handicapped, 1.02 Lakhs mentally handicapped and multiple Differently Abled are 1.96 Lakhs. As per the census 2011, the population of Senior Citizens in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 50 lakhs and the population of Transgenders is 3812. So far 1728 Certificates have been issued to the Transgender persons in the state through the National Portal for the Transgender.

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

Education

20 Hostels are working with a sanctioned strength of 1675 boarders in the state, 3 out of 6 Residential schools are for Hearing Impaired located at Vizianagaram, Bapatla, Ongole and 3 for Visually Impaired at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Hindupuram with a sanctioned strength of 810. One Residential Junior College for Hearing Impaired at Bapatla, Guntur District is working with sanctioned strength of 50.

Schemes

JaganannaVasathiDeevena

Government sanctions food and hostel expenses to differently abled students @ Rs 10,000/- to ITI, Rs 15,000/- to Polytechnic and Rs. 20,000/- to Degree and above

courses per annum. Under this scheme 2284 Differently Abled Students were benefitted with an amount of Rs. 2.28 Crores during 2021-22.

JaganannaVidhyaDeevena: Under this scheme, Government provide complete fee reimbursement to every eligible student on saturation mode. 3008 Differently Abled Students were benefitted with an amount of Rs. 3.73 Crores in 2021-22 towards reimbursement of Tuition fee.

Constructions of buildings for Homes/ Hostels / Schools

Government allocated an amount of Rs.3.00 crores for the year 2022-23 for construction of buildings for Hotels, Homes and Residential Schools.

Institutions

There are (4) Homes functioning in the State of which 3 for Blind at Kakinada, Anantapuram, Tirupathi and one Home for Aged and Disabled at Machilipatnam with a sanctioned strength of 335 inmates.

Senior Citizens

The Government of India enacted Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Tribunals in all the Sub Divisions headed by RDOs / Sub - Collectors and Appellate tribunals headed by the District Collectors were constituted in all Districts to ensure that the Senior Citizens are able to live with dignity. Their needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are also taken care of. 1430 cases were received, 1106 cases disposed, 173 were rejected and 156 cases are pending till date.

Special Recruitment Drive

Government 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. The period was last extended up to 31.03.2023

Government of India Schemes

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been releasing Grant in aid to the projects run by NGOs under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens and Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse schemes. The Government of India sanctioned District Disability Rehabilitation Centers to East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Under DDRS scheme, 70 NGOs functioning in the State with an estimated amount of Rs. 31.71 crores per year to cover 6,350 beneficiaries.

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

Government of India approved the State Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction and released an amount of Rs. 8.63 crores.Under the scheme,25 Drug De-addiction centres are functioning in Government hospitals. Till date 4,934 inpatients and 92,027 outpatients were treated. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.13.88 crores (100% GoI funds) proposed for the FY 2021-22 to the State of Andhra Pradesh

National Action Plan for Senior Citizens

Government of India approved the State Action Plan for Senior citizens and released an amount of Rs.75 lakhs (100% GoI funds) in 2019-20 as first instalment and an amount of Rs.25 Lakhs was sanctioned as 2nd instalment for the financial Year 2021-22. Seven Physiotherapy centres were sanctioned in 7 Government hospitals with an amount of Rs. 68.55 lakhs under the National Action Plan for Senior Citizens for the FY 2019-20. Till date 22,578 patients were treated.

Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services & Welfare of Street Children

The Juvenile Welfare department endeavors to undertake necessary steps for effective implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and to provide care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of 'Children in need of care & protection' (orphans, victims of exploitations, abuse, run-aways etc.,) and 'Children in conflict with law(children who have been alleged to have committed offences) up to the age of 18 years. Dept also deals with the Probation of offenders Act, 1958.

A. Statutory Bodies

Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB):Under the JJ Act, 2015, Juvenile Justice Boards are constituted by the Government in all the erstwhile districts in the State to deal with the cases of 'Children in conflict with law'. Each

Board consists of two Social Worker Members and presided by one lady Principal Magistrate.

Child Welfare Committees (CWC):As per the JJ Act, 2015,Child Welfare Committees are constituted in all the erstwhile districts in the State to deal with the cases of 'Children in Need of Care and Protection'. Each committee consists of a Chairperson and four members. As the term period of the previous Boards & Committees was expired, Government has constituted new JJBs & CWCs in the State.

B. Institutional Services

Through institutional services, Government is providing social safety net to the Children in need of care and protection and Children in conflict with law. The State government is running different types of Homes viz., four Govt. Children Homes, six Govt. Observation Homes for Boys, four Extension Observation Homes, two Govt. Special Homes for Boys, two Govt. Spl-cum-Children Home & Observation Home for Girls, three Places of Safety and five Open Shelters (by NGOs).During 2022-23 (upto December), 161 children are educationally rehabilitated and 53 children are vocationally rehabilitated from these Homes.

As per new JJ Act,2015, Department has taken up the process of registration of all the child care institutions in the State. 497 Child Care Institutions(CCIs) have got registrations under JJ(CPC) Act in the State.

The department also implements the Probation of Offenders Act 1958. First offenders are placed on probation instead of committing to the jails.

C.Key achievements during 2022-23

- District teams were formed to visit all the Child Care Institutions in the State to ensure the well-being of Children residing therein and also to monitor the facilities available for the Children in the Institutions.
- Construction/Up-gradation of five Homes is taken-up to provide better facilities to the children under **'Mission Vatsalya'** scheme. Rs.60 lakh sanctioned by the State government and Rs.109.95 lakh sanctioned by the GoI.
- Children Homes where Schools are functioning within the premises have been included in the 'Nadu-Nedu' program to strengthen the infrastructure.

Social Welfare

The Scheduled Castes Population in the state 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 percent 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 997.SC population ranges from 7.68% in Visakhapatnam district to 23.19% in Prakasam district.

The literacy rate among SCs is 64.47, lower than the State's Literacy rate of 67.35. The Literacy rate among SCs ranges from 55.26% in Kurnool district to 71.43% in West Godavari district. The SC enrollment ratio is 82.29% and dropout rate is 39.64% as against the general rate of 33.41%.In order to improve GER in higher education and reduce dropout rate among SCs, Government is implementing different Educational programmes namely JaganannaVidyaDeevena (RTF) and JaganannaVasathiDeevena (MTF) under Navaratnalu scheme.

Educational Programmes

A) Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF)

Under this scheme, government provides reimbursement of full fee to all eligible students studying ITI, Polytechnic, Degree & above level courses as fixed by the competent authorities. The amount will be credited into the bank account of mother of the respective student in four instalments. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 218.735 Crs is allocated of which Rs.189.16 Crores was incurred (upto December) benefiting 2.29 Lakh SC students.

B) Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF)

Under this scheme, Government provides scholarship to all eligible poverty line category of students ; Rs. 20,000/- per student studying Degree and above level courses; Rs. 10,000/- per student per year for ITI students and Rs. 15,000/- per student per year for polytechnic students. The amount will be credited into the bank account of

mother of the respective student in two instalments. During 2022-23, Rs.247.79 Crs is allocated and Rs.149.33Crs was incurred upto December, 2022 benefiting 2.18 lakh SC students.

C) Jagananna Videshi Vidya Deevena

Government introduced new Scheme "Jagananna Videshi Vidya Deevena" vide G.O.Ms.No.39, Social Welfare (Edn) Department, dated 11.7.2022 to provide financial assistance to eligible students belonging to SC/ST/BC/Minority/EBC including Kapu to pursue higher studies in top 200 universities as per latest QS world university rankings only on saturation basis. Candidates allowed to pursue study in PG/Ph.D/MBBS courses.

Government Hostels

751 Pre-matric hostels are functioning in the state with a sanctioned strength of 77,400 in 2022-23, including 40 Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes. The students studying from Class III to X will be admitted into these hostels in the ratio i.e; SC: 70%, Christian converts from SCs :12%, ST:5%, BC:9% and others: 4%. The amenities i.e; cosmetic charges, bed sheets, carpets, uniform, Note Books, Stationary items, Sports Items are provided to the students along with diet charges.

299 Post Matric Hostel are functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 30,900 in 2022-23. The SC students studying from Intermediate to PG courses will be admitted into these hostels. These Hostels are provided diet and Cosmetic charges only .

17Ananda Nilayams(8 boys and 9 girls) are functioning with a sanctioned strength of 1700 in the state in 2022-23. 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 of Ananda Nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social Welfare hostels.

YSR Kalyana Masthu

Government introduced the Schemes 'YSR Kalyana Masthu' for SC/ST/BC/ Minorities other than Muslims/Differently Abled and YSR Shaadi Tohfa for Muslim Minorities to financially empower the eligible brides and their families. The Scheme is implemented on saturation basis, in a transparent manner through the Grama/Ward Sachivalayam with enhanced scale of financial assistance ranging from Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- w.e.f 01.10.2022, vide G.O.Ms No. 47, SW (EDN.1) Dept., dated 10.09.2022.

Important Schemes

- Free Power : Free Power up to 200 units is provided to the eligible SC households. 17.44 lakh SC households are covered every month. During 2022-23 an amount of Rs.300.00 Crs is allocated and Rs.40.00 Crs was incurred upto December, 2022.
- Rehabilitation of Jogins : The A.P. Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1989 is implemented in the state for abolishing the Jogin system is implemented through APSCCFC Ltd. The basic objective of rehabilitation is to secure economic independence for the Jogin women so that they would not be socially exploited and simultaneously to bring about social change. The scheme is implemented through APSCCFC Ltd.
- The AP Study Circle : These Study Circles organizes coaching programmes for educated unemployed youth for competitive examination for both Central, State Services and other Competitive Examinations in three centers at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati which are rejuvenated. During 2022-23, Rs.2.25 Crs is allocated and Rs.1.69 Crs. was incurred with benefiting 600 SC students.
- Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities (POA) 1989 (as amended)

  • 13 special session courts and 1 Exclusive court (at Lakshmi pet, Srikakulam dist.) are functioning to trail the cases registered under POA act.13 Special Mobile Courts are functioning for dealing offences under PCR Act, 1955 in the state.

  • Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims / dependents of atrocities is paid as per PoA rules. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)was prepared for the implementation of PoA Act.

  • A new web portal (poa.apcfss.in) was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister exclusively to monitor the implementation of SCs & STs POA Act.

- Statue of Dr.B.R Ambedkar : Installation of 125 feet Statue of Dr.Babasaheb Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and development of park in an extent of 18.81 acres at Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Swaraj Maidan at the prime location of Vijayawada town was sanctioned for Rs.268.46 Crs. APIIC is the Executing Agency. During 2022-23, Rs.150.00 Crs was allocated and Rs.30.34 Crs is incurred.
- Scheduled Caste Component : The SCSP & TSP Act, 2013 is enacted to ensure accelerate development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years, focusing on economic, educational and human development. Under Scheduled Caste Component, to implement schemes in 44 departments/HODs , an amount of Rs.18518.29Crs is allocated and incurred expenditure of Rs.11604.61Crs during 2022-23 up to December,2022

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Coop Finance Corporation Limited

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

The Corporation mainly prepare plans, promote and take up economic assistance programme 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 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 Annual Action Plan an amount of Rs. 7048.68 crores is allocated for the year 2022-23 for the benefit of 43,63,411 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries to implement Pensions and Schemes under Navaratnalu.

Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

The Government of India is providing Special Central Assistance (SCA) every year against the Budget allocation to Government of Andhra Pradesh. This SCA is utilized as subsidy for various economic support schemes under SC Action Plans for the SC families living in Below Poverty line for their economic development.The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has approved Rs. 135.95 Crores has Grant under PM-AJAY - SCA to SCSP for the year 2022-23.

Navaratnalu Schemes

YSR Pension Kanuka

YSR Pension Kanuka scheme has been introduced with a view to ensure secure and dignified life for all the poor people in A.P. Under this scheme, pensions will be provided to Old age persons, Widows, Weavers, Abhayahastham, Artists, Single Women Transgender, Aids Patients, Dialysis Patients, Disabled persons(CKDU), Fishermen, Toddy Toppers , Traditional Cobblers and Dappu Artists, Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Disease, Severe haemophilia, ART, Bilateral Elephantiasis, Paralysis, Severe Muscular, multi deformity leprocy, Sainik Welfare pension patients.

During 2022-23, Rs.3,052.00 Crs was allocated and released Rs.2,641.00 Crs to benefit 11.82 lakh SC pensioners under YSR Pension Kanuka scheme. The different pensions released to SCs during 2022-23 are :

- Rs.2087.939 Crs released as monthly pension @Rs2,500/- each to assist 9.73 lakh SC Old age persons, Widows, Weavers, Abhayahastham, Single Women , Aids Patients, , Fishermen, Toddy Toppers , Traditional Cobblers.
- Rs.501.674 Crs released as monthly pension @Rs3,000/- each to assist 1.99 lakh SC Artists, Transgender, Disabled persons(CKDU), Dappu Artists, multi deformity leprosy Patients.
- Rs.24.448 Crs released as monthly pension @Rs5,000/- each to assist 5568 SC pensioners under Anti-Retroviral Therapy Patients(ART), Bilateral Elephantiasis, Paralysis, Severe Muscular dystrophies , Sainik Welfare pension patients.

- Rs.9.48 Crs released as monthly pension @Rs 10,000/- each to assist 1,126 SC pensioners under Thalassemia, Sickle Cell Disease, Severe haemophilia patients.
- Rs.17.019 Crs released to assist 2,087 SC dialysis patients providing monthly pension of Rs.5000 to patients in early stage and Rs. 10,000 to those in the advanced stages of kidney diseases.

Other Schemes under Navaratnalu

In addition to the above pensions, various assistances are being provided to the Scheduled Castes under NAVARATNALU like., Jagananna Amma vodi, YSR Vahana Mitra, YSR Cheyutha, YSR Nethanna Nestham, YSR Mathsyakara Bharosa, YSR Aasra, Financial Assistance to Hawkers (Jagananna Thodu), Jagananna Chedodu, Jagananna Vidya Deevana, Jagananna Vasathi Deevana.

Jagananna Amma Vodi

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to each mother or recognized guardian, who belongs to below poverty line house hold to enable her to educate her child/ children from class 1st to XII (Intermediate education) .in all recognized Government, Private Aided and Private un-aided Schools/ Junior Colleges including Residential schools.Under JaganannaAmmaVodi Scheme, during 2022-23, Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 1284.365 Crs of which Rs 1180.95 Crs released to assist 9,08,426 SC Students.

YSR Aasra Loan to Women Coop. Societies

An amount of Rs 15,000 crore would be allocated towards waiving the DWCRA loan covering 89 lakh DWCRA women in the state. DWCRA Loan waiver will be implemented in four phases. Loans to women would be given at Zero interest. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 1288.059 Crs budget allocated for the year 2022-23 and the amount is yet to be released for the year.

YSR Cheyutha

Under this scheme, Government is providing assistance to SC women in the age group of 45 to 60 years @ Rs. 75,000/- in a span of 4 years i.e., @ Rs.18750/- per year starting from 2nd year. During the year 2022-23, Rs. 1017.14 Crs was allocated, an amount of released Rs 1197.868 Crs to 6.39 lakhs SC women.

YSR Vahana Mitra

The scheme provides an annual cash incentive of Rs. 10,000/- to drivers of autos, taxis and maxi-cabs. who own their vehicles. The amount is meant to meet expenses of maintenance, obtaining insurance and fitness certificates and other documents. During 2022-23, Rs. Rs. 64.656 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs. 65.799 Crs released to 65,799 Scheduled Castes auto, taxis and maxi-cab drivers.

Jagananna Chedodu

Financial Assistance will be provided to the SC persons who are engaged in Barber, Washermen and Tailoring profession. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 23.079 Crs was allocated, Rs. 0.847 Crs released to 847 SC beneficiaries.

YSR Nethanna Nestham

The scheme will benefit 85,000 handloom weaver families in the State. Under the scheme, Rs 24,000 will be credited directly into the bank accounts of the weavers having own looms every year. During 2022-23, Rs.2.07 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.2.27 Crs released to 947 SC weavers.

YSR Matsakara Bharosa

The ban on marine fishing is implemented from 15th April to 14th June and relief will be provided @ 10,000/- as onetime payment to all affected families of crew members as well as to the owners of Motorised and Non-motorised fishing crafts as they lost their livelihood due to imposing of ban on marine fishing for 61 days. During 2022-23, Rs.0.75 Crs was allocated, an amount of Rs.2.339 Crs released to 2339 SC Matsyakaras.

Jagananna Thodu

Under this scheme, Government provide financial support Hawkers and caste based workers. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs.4.468 Crs was allocated, Rs.2.24 Crs released to 1,26,649 SC for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Caste Hawkers.

Tribal Welfare

The Tribal Welfare Department is committed for the

overall socio- economic development of scheduled tribes in the State through formulation of policies, programs and implementing the constitutional safeguards. According to Census, 2011, the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh is 27.39 lakhs constituting 5.53 percent of the total population of the State. The scheduled areas extend over 6841.31sq kms, which is about 8.82 percent of total area of the State, with 3,512 villages spread in Parvathipuram Manyam, Aluri Seetharamaraju and Eluru districts. There are 34 ST communities living in the State. Of the 27.39 lakh tribal population, 10.54 lakh are found in the above 4 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 tribal areas.

Important Goals

Tribal department assist the government in formulating policies applicable for Scheduled Area/Scheduled tribes of the State. The Department convenes the AP Tribes Advisory Council, enforce protective regulations in scheduled areas and ensure effective implementation of the Rule of Reservation in favour of STs and special reservations for STs in scheduled areas.

Towards the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the department mainly provide necessary support to the children of ST for their educational development, economic support to ST families for taking up various income generating activities, basic infrastructure support to the STs for taking up various economic activities, procure Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from the forest dependent ST families to undertake Public Distribution System in the remote and interior tribal areas. Study, protect, preserve and disseminate information on tribal culture through TCR&TI (TCR & TM), coordinate with the line departments of the State Government and ensure formulation and implementation of TSP/STC.

Quality Initiative under Education

As a measure of Quality Enhancement for STs under Education, 379 Ashram Schools, 18 Hostels, 163 Post-matric Hostels and 1953 Govt. Primary Schools are functioning in the State with an enrolled strength of 1,72,278 students. In budget for 2022-23, an amount of Rs. Rs.720.95 Crs is allocated towards Diet, Cosmetics and Other maintenance charges. Out of which Rs.516.49 Crores incurred. In the Ashram Schools 68% students passed the SSC Exam in 2022-23.

Jagananna Vidya Kanuka Kit (JVK Kit)

Under this scheme, supplying student kits to the students from 1st to 10th classes. The Kit contain- Uniform cloth – 3 pairs, Text books, set of Note books, 1 Pair Shoe, 2 Pairs of socks, 1 School bag, 1 Belt & 3 Masks. Under this programme 1,27,270 students are benefited during 2021-22.

Ammavodi

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.13,000/- per annum is provided to each eligible BPL mother or recognized guardian of students of Class I to Class XII (Intermediate) for sending their children's to schools/colleges from the academic year 2019-20. Additional amount of Rs.1000/- has been allocated for District Toilet Maintenance Fund (DTMF) under the control of District Collector & Rs.1000/- for School Maintenance Fund per annum. 2,85,817 STs are benefited with an amount of Rs.371.56 Crores during 2021-22.

Post-Matric Scholarships

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) Under this scheme, Government provides food and hostel expenses to every eligible student @ Rs. 10,000/- to ITI student, Rs. 15,000/- to Polytechnic and Rs. 20,000/- to students of Degree and above courses per year. The amount shall be credited into the respective account of the mother of the eligible student. 31,980 ST Students are benefited with an amount of Rs.33.75 Crores during 2022-23.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): Government provides complete fee reimbursement to every eligible student. The Full fee i.e. Tuition Fee, Special Fees, Other Fees & Exam Fees as fixed by the AFRC (Admission & Fee regulation Committee) will be reimbursed. The respective Universities will decide the fee structure for the courses which are not falling under Technical courses. Full fee shall be credited to the student mother's

accounts on behalf of students. 45,349 ST students are benefited with an amount of Rs.69.25 Crores during 2022-23.

Health

Tribal Medical College: The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned YSR Tribal Medical College at Paderu with an amount of Rs.500.00 Crores (60:40 ratio between GoI and State Govt.) At present civil works are in progress.

Multi Speciality Hospitals: The Government have sanctioned 5 Multi Speciality Hospitals in ITDAs under Tribal Sub Plan at Seethampeta of Srikakulam District, Parvathipuram of Vizianagaram District, R.C. Varam of East Godavari District, Buttaigudem of West Godavari District and Dornala of Prakasam District for an amount of Rs.482.00 Cr and was foundation laid by Hon'ble Chief Minister on October 2, 2020. Work started at Seethampeta and remaining works orders issued.

Day Care Centers: An amount of Rs 4.30 crores was released for establishment and maintenance of 4 Day Care Centers of ITDAs at Seethampeta, , Parvathipuram, Paderu and Rampachodavaram.

YSR Sampurna Poshana Plus:The Tribal Welfare Department is implementing Nutrition food to pregnant women, lactating mothers and children aged 6 months to 72 months , children aged below 5 years in 77 mandals of 7 ITDAs through Anganwadis. YSR Sampoorna Poshana plus (+) in 77 Tribal and sub plan mandals covering 8 ITDAs, 52 ICDS projects and 8320 Anganwadi Centres.

Birth Waiting Homes: 40 Birth Waiting Homes (BWH) exist in the tribal areas of state. 36 Birth Waiting Homes are approved by the NHM, GoI. The ITDAs release Rs. 52OO/- p.m towards maintenance of each Birth Waiting Home. Rs.300/- per pregnant women per day for 7 days towards food, glass of milk and safe drinking water to the pregnant woman and patient attendant. 40 BWH are functioning at ITDAs of Seethampeta (5), Parvathipuram (5), Paderu (9), RC Varam (5), Chinttoor (7), KR Puram (5) and Srisailam (4).

Tribal Early Intervention Centers /DEIC: Under NHM, 4 District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) were sanctioned to welfare of the tribal community and building is sanctioned to each DEIC @ Rs.1.06 Crs. Rs.4.24 Crores to construct Tribal Early Intervention Centers at ITDAs of Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, Paderu & Srisailam. More than 25.16 Lakh mosquito nets were distributed to Tribals. DEIC is not hospital but it is a unit of referral management from birth to 19 years.

Eradication of Doli Deaths: Habitation wise plan of action prepared. Out of 16,156 habitations, 1818 are identified as remote and with no road connectivity. To bring pregnant women to the Birth Waiting Homes from remote habitations 15 days before the due date, new concept like bike ambulances are being designed in collaboration with JNTU, Kakinada.

Infrastructure

Road Connectivity: Government is providing connectivity to unconnected habitations by forming all weather roads to tribal habitations for giving access to services like health, education and daily needs etc. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs.797.66 Crores sanctioned for road connectivity of 2901 Km, out of which 387 Km was completed with an expenditure of Rs.75.42 Crores by which 258 habitations (25636 people) were benefited.

The Department is providing infrastructure facilities to educational institutions like hostels, classrooms, water supply and sanitation, staff quarters in hilly, remote and agency areas on par with developed areas. Constructing youth training centres for imparting skill development, Girijan Bhawans to celebrate community functions, ceremonies for tribal population and taking up construction of Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, health centres. Infrastructure facilities like link roads, godowns, DR depots etc are developed for better marketing facilities.

During 2022-23, budget of Rs.92 Crores allotted for the sanctioned 1022 works with Spill over commitment of Rs.429.44 cr of which 117 works were completed with an incurred expenditure of Rs.89.32 cr.

Economic Support Schemes

The MoTA, GoI has released an amount of Rs.19.26 crores in PAC meeting for the year 2021-22 for Gravity schemes with filters water purifiers, Solar Drinking water schemes,

drinking water facilities in 11 PvTG habitations, Solar Pump sets under Drinking water infrastructure, approach CC roads to habitations, providing Bike ambulances in CHC's /PHC's in (75) PvTG areas under Conservative Cum Development Program.

Navaratnalu

Jagananna Amma Vodi: The objective of Jagananna Amma Vodi Scheme is to provide financial assistance of Rs. 13,000/- per annum to each mother or recognized guardian who is below poverty line household and sending her children to schools /colleges i.e., from Classes I to XII (Intermediate Education) and additional amount has been allocating Rs.1000/- for District Toilet Maintenance Fund (DTMF) under the control of District Collector & Rs.1000/- for School Maintenance Fund per annum. 2,85,817 STs are benefited with an amount of Rs.371.56 Crores during 2021-22.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): The objective of Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) is to provide reimbursement of tuition fee to eligible ST students. 45,349 ST students are benefited with an amount of Rs.69.25 Crores during 2022-23.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF): The objective of Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF) Schemes is to provide Rs. 10,000/- per ITI Student, Rs. 15,000/- per Polytechnic student, Rs. 20,000/- for other Degree and above course per year to every eligible student for food and hostel expenses. 31,980 ST Students are benefited with an amount of Rs.33.75 Crores during 2022-23.

Jagananna Videshi Vidya Deevena (JVVD):To provide financial assistance to the students to pursue higher education in foreign countries to complete professional courses and MBBS courses in top 200 Universities (as per the latest QS world Ranking only) for the students belonging to SC/ST/BC/Minority/EBC including Kapu students from 2022-23 onwards. 100% tuition fee to Students admitted in Top 100 Universities/Institutions.

YSR Vahanamitra: This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per annum to Self-Owned Auto/Taxi Drivers towards insurance, fitness certificate, repairs and other requirements. (10,472) STs were benefited with an amount of Rs.10.47 Cr during 2022-23.

YSR Cheyutha: Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended to the women belonging to BC, SC, ST and Minority Communities who are in the age group of 45-60 years with a sum of Rs. 75,000/- in four phases (in four years) through various Welfare Corporations to create access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, income generation and wealth creation at the household level, on a sustainable basis leading to better standards of living. (1,70,190) ST women were benefited with an amount of Rs.319.10 Cr during 2022-23.

Jagananna Chedodu: The scheme provides financial assistance to Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors belonging to all communities who are living below poverty line. The financial assistance would be Rs. 10,000/- per annum. (3,143) ST Rajakas, Nayee Brahmins and Tailors were benefited with an amount of Rs.3.14 Cr during 2021-22.

YSR Nethanna Nestham: The scheme provides Rs. 24,000/- per annum to every weaver family who owns a Handloom to modernize their equipment and to compete with the power looms sector. (276) ST waivers are benefited with an amount of Rs. 0.66 cr during 2022-23.

YSR Matsyakara Bharosa: Financial Assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- for each fishermen family during the ban period is provided under the scheme. (790) ST fishermen are benefitted with an amount of Rs.0.79 Cr during 2022-23.

YSR Pension Kanuka:The scheme YSR Pension Kanuka is a part of the welfare measure to ameliorate the hardships of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society particularly the old and infirm, widows and persons with disability to secure a dignified life. (3,59,675) STs benefited with an amount of Rs. 638.08 Cr during 2022-23.

YSR Aasara:Under the scheme, the entire outstanding bank loan amount as on 11.04.2019 will be reimbursed directly to the Groups Savings accounts of the SHG women in four installments from financial year 2021- 22 through the respective welfare Corporations. (3,01,033) STs were benefited with an amount of Rs.174.17 Cr during 2021-22.

Jagananna Thodu: The scheme is to provide financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to hawkers (chiruvyaparulu) to

ameliorate the financial hardship. (27017) STs are benefitted with an amount of Rs.0.53 Cr during 2022-23.

Reimbursement of Electricity Charges to ST Households: Under Jagjeevan Jyothi Scheme, Government extended the Free Power provision from (100) units to (200) Units per month to ST Households. The Government has allocated Rs. 70.00 Crs benefiting 4,58,210 Households during 2022-23.

TCR&TM Building: As a part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, TCRTM building constructed with an amount of Rs.10crs (Rs 6.75Cr MOTA share and Rs.3.25 Cr GOAP share) which was inaugurated in August, 2021.

Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum (TFFM): The foundation stone for the construction of the Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum with an estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 crore at Tajangi (v), Chintapalli (M), Alluri Sitaramaraju district. The grounding of construction work as well as curation work have been initiated. The civil construction works of the museum is 30% completed with an expenditure of Rs. 5.0 crores.

Tribal Sub Plan:

During 2021-22 an amount of Rs.6539.07cr is allocated out of which an amount of Rs.4125.40 cr.(63%) is incurred as expenditure up to 31/3/2022.The total budget under STC (earlier TSP) for the financial year 2022-23 is Rs. 6144.90 Crores which is distributed to line departments. An amount of Rs.6044.90 Cr is allocated to (40) line departments including TWD under various schemes and Rs.100.00 Cr. is allocated for implementation of Special Projects for Tribal Livelihoods.

Implementation of Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

Under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Schedules Tribes (STs) and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) dwelling in the Forest land for years eking out their livelihood from the Forest produce prior to 13-12-2005, are eligible for Forest Rights on the Forest lands. The STs and OTFDs are eligible for Forest Rights on the Forest lands, as afore mentioned up to a maximum of 10 Acres per family.

2,81,431 Individual Claims are received for an extent of 5,73,222 Acres and 3,294 Community claims received for an extent of 6,23,679 Acres till now.

2,22,750 Individual Titles approved for an extent of 4,49,154 Acres and 1,822 Community Title deeds for an extent of 5,26,455 Acres were distributed till now. YSR Rythubharosa scheme is extended to all the Individual eligible RoFR ST farmers also.

AP Schedule Area Land Transfer Regulation (LTR)

The AP Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulations 1 of 59 as amended by 1 of 70 are intended to prohibit the transfer of lands between tribals and non-tribals as well among the non-tribals in the scheduled area. As of December 2022, 12673 LTR cases decided in favor of tribals covering an extent of 56933 Ac. under the Land Transfer Regulations. 165 cases were taken up and got implemented covering an extent of Ac.927 in the scheduled area of AP. Developing of an technical App is in progress.

A training program was organized at ITDAs of Seethampet, Parvathipuram and Rampachodavaram, in the Scheduled Area covering the 63 officers of both revenue and tribal welfare to bring legal awareness among them on the important rulings of the Courts and pleadings to be taken up in High Court cases.

Panchayats (Extensions to Scheduled Areas(PESA) Act 1996, Act 1998 & Rules 2011:

Total (2039) Gram sabhas were notified in 617 Gram Panchayats of Scheduled Areas under Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules, 2011. The ITDAs have identified 2039 habitations for declaration of villages under Andhra Pradesh PESA Rules 2011.

Training Programs for the division, mandal and field level functionaries of Village Secretariats in the Scheduled Area were held on PESA Act and other tribal beneficial laws covering 9029 official at the end of December 2022.

Girijan Cooperative Corporation

Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC) has pumped in Rs.317.95Crores into tribal economy so far up to December, 2022 through its core activities and also fixed

an annual target of Rs.575.00 Crores for the year 2022-23.

During the financial year 2022-23, GCC has procured Rs.24.04 Crores worth Minor Forest Produce & Agricultural Produce, Rs.4.10Crores worth Raw Coffee and Rs.2.65Crores worth Domestic Requirements through GCC owned DR Depots (Fair Price Shops).

GCC other Activities:

- During the year 2022-23, Essential Commodities worth Rs.12.133Crs (1213.36 lakhs) have been distributed and other daily requirements such as pulses etc., worth Rs.1623.93 lakhs have been supplied.
- Value added products worth Rs.10.069 Crs (1006.91 lakhs) have been sold up to 31.12.2022.
- Disbursement Credit Loan (Coffee Loans & SAO Loans) is Rs.1.62Crs (162.14 lakhs) and Rs.0.88Crs (88.09 lakhs) has been recovered from the trail farmers (up to 31.12.2022).
- During the year GCC has enhanced the Purchase prices of honey per kg from Rs170/- to Rs.200/-; Soapnuts from Rs.30/- to Rs.45/-; Maredu gaddalu from Rs.400/- to Rs.500/- ; Dry Amla from Rs.60/- to Rs 80/- and Marking Nuts from Rs.12/- to Rs.15/- to enhance their income for their livelihood.
- On the eve of "World Adivasi Divas–2022", Government has implemented Minimum Time Scale to 164 Tribal Salesmen working in GCC by enhancing their remuneration from Rs.12,000/- to Rs.23,120/- per month from 01.08.2022.
- GCC has set up Retail Outlets/ Stalls for sale of "Girijan" Products under "One Stations One Product" as pilot project in the Railway Stations at Vijayawada & Rajamahendravaram. Similarly, in other Railway Stations at Visakhapatnam, Duvvada, Eluru, Simhachalam etc., are also under process.

Backward Classes Welfare

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, dyeing fall under 139 communities listed are divided into five Groups viz., Group A, B, C, D and E. Government is implementing various welfare schemes, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of these Backward Classes.

According to the Act No. 13 of 2019, 1/3rdof the funds from plan outlays shall be earmarked for the Backward Classes. The Government is committed to incur an expenditure of Rs.75,000 crores in 5 years' period @ Rs. 15,000 Cr., per year under BC Sub Plan.

Pre- Metric Hostels

Hostels provide free boarding and lodging facilities to students belonging to the Backward Classes for enabling them to pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 747 Govt. B.C. hostels, (559 hostels for boys and 188 hostels for girls). A total of 54,908 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2022-23. All these hostels have a combination of 76% of seats for Backward Classes, 10% of seats for Scheduled Castes, 5% of seats for Scheduled Tribes, 3% of seats for Minorities and 6% of seats for other castes for encouraging Social Integration.

Out of the total 747 Hostels, 545 hostels are located in Government buildings and the remaining 202 hostels in private buildings. The boarders are provided diet charges at Rs. 1,000/- per month per boarder for 3rd & 4th classes, Rs.1250/- per month per boarder for 5th to 10th classes. They are also provided cosmetic charges @ Rs.100/- per month for boys and @ Rs.110/- per month for girls for 3rd to class 6th classes and Rs.125/- per month for boys and Rs. 160/- for Girls from class 7th to 10th class. Towards hair cut charges,boys are given Rs.30/- per month. Every year, boarders are supplied with note books, three pairs of dresses and bedding material. 100% of 10th class students in BC Hostels were passed in March 2022. An amount of Rs.272.70 Cr. is allocated and incurred expenditure of Rs. 129.52 Cr during the financial year 2022-23.

College Hostels for Boys and Girls (Post-Metric Hostels)

In order to promote education among BC Boys and Girls at the Post Matric level, Government has issued orders for establishment College Hostels @ one for each Assembly Constituency for Girls and Boys. 182 Boys College Hostels

and 180 Girls College Hostels are functioning in 2022-23. An amount of Rs.131.19 Cr. allocated during 2022-23 and incurred expenditure of Rs.65.29 Cr. Admission into the College Hostels for Boys and Girls is made following the Rule of Reservation@69% to BCs, 15% to SCs, 6% to STs and 10% to Minorities. Government is providing diet charges of Rs.1400/- per month per boarder from Intermediate to Post Graduation.

Residential Schools

At present, 102 BC Residential Schools are functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh, of which 54 are meant for Boys and 48 for Girls. 14 BC Residential Junior Colleges, 7 for Boys and 7 for Girls are also functioning in the State. The total sanctioned strength in the BC Residential Schools for the year 2022-23 is 41,236 (Boys-22281, Girls-18955). Out of 102 schools, 10 Institutions located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor), Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore), Akkupally (Srikakulam), Nellimarla-Boys (Vizianagaram), 2 Annavaram (Visakhapatnam), Vemuladeevi (West Godavari), Nakshthranagar (Guntur), and Singaraya-konda (Prakasam) are meant for the children belonging to Fishermen Community.

Admission pattern in BC Residential Schools/Junior Colleges

The ratio for admission of students into

BC Residential Schools: BC-A: 20%, BC-B: 28%, BC-C: 3%, BC-D: 19%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 2% and Orphans: 3%.

In Fishermen Schools: Fishermen children- 46%, BC-A: 7%, BC-B: 10%, BC-C: 1%, BC-D: 7%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 1%, Orphans: 3%.

Buildings: At present, 16 Boys and 10 Girls Residential Schools are located in Government buildings and the remaining schools are being maintained in Other Government/Private buildings.

Videsi Vidhyadharana

The scheme Videshi Vidyadarana is being implemented in the state for sanction of Financial Assistance to BC and EBC students for pursuing higher studies abroad. The students, whose annual family income from all sources is less than Rs.6.00 lakh are eligible. The maximum age under the scheme is 35 years as on 1st July of the year of advertisement date. Financial Assistance of @Rs.15.00 lakh will be sanctioned for each BC student and Rs.10.00 lakh for each EBC student for pursuing higher studies in Post Graduate courses in foreign universities, also eligible for Travel Grant and Visa Fees. Government have issued orders to sanction assistance to 1750 students (1000 BC and 750 EBC) every year under the scheme.

YSR Vidyonnathi

Government have introduced the Vidyonnathi Scheme to impart coaching in reputed Pvt. Institutions for providing financial assistance to the candidates through the prescribed process for (UPSC Civil Service Examination Prelims-cum-Mains and interview)

i. Students will be paid a stipend Rs. 12,000/- per month for 9 months

ii. Institutional fee is paid to the institution Rs.1,30,000/-

iii. BC Students are sponsored to 19 empanelled institutions

A.P. Study Circles for Backward Classes

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, Group-II,JLs, Police, Defense ,Banking, Railway Jobs etc. All these Study Circles have an admission pattern of 66% to Backward Classes, 20% to Scheduled Castes and 14% to Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Social Integration. An amount of Rs.10.00 Cr. is allocated in 2022-23 for 13 Study Circles and incurred expenditure of Rs.7.50 crore.

PelliKanuka

"YSR KalyanaKanuka" as an incentive to the eligible Below Poverty Line girls at the time of their marriage to alleviate financial difficulties to celebrate marriages in the families of Backward Classes in the State. Govt. enhanced the marriage incentive from Rs. 35,000 to Rs.

50,000 to BC Brides and Inter Caste Marriage incentive has been enhanced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000. The incentive will be paid in two instalments, 20% before marriage and the rest 80% immediately after the marriage.

Corporations under Backward Classes

A.P. Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation

The A.P. Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., was established in 1974 for Economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State. The primary objectives of the Corporation are to undertake the tasks of economic up-liftment of the members of the Backward Classes in the state and to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets.

YSR Navaratnalu Schemes

YSR Vahana Mitra for B.Cs

"YSR Vahana Mitra" is basically a welfare unique scheme in A.P., which is aimed to improve the quality of life of the Self owned taxi, Auto and maxi cab drivers in the state. Financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum per beneficiary has been provided covering 144166 BC beneficiaries during 2022-23 with an expenditure of Rs. 144.17 Crores.

YSR Matsyakara Bharosa

The financial assistance has been sanctioned to the Marine fishermen, who are having own mechanized boats for their livelihood during the fishing holiday period @ Rs.10,000/- per year. 115185 BC beneficiaries are benefitted during 2022-23 with an expenditure of Rs. 115.19 Crore.

YSR Nethanna Nestham for weavers: The scheme is meant for BC Weaver beneficiaries who owns handloom to help the weavers @ Rs.24,000/- per year to modernize their equipment and compete with the power loom sector. During 2022-23, covering 74660 BC beneficiaries with an expenditure of Rs.179.18 Crore.

Jagananna Ammavodi : The financial assistance has been sanctioned and released to the Toilet Maintainance Fund @ Rs.250/- out of Rs.1000/- per year. During the year 2022-23, an Rs.3538.64 Crore has been incurred towards expenditure for 23,67,647 beneficiaries.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF): During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.946.33 Crore has been incurred for providing fee reimbursement assistance to 5,30,995 BC beneficiaries.

Jagnanna Vasati Deevena (MTF) :Financial assistance to eligible students who are studying ITI @ Rs.10,000/-, Polytechnic @ Rs.15,000/- and other Courses @ Rs.20,000/- in two instalments. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 497.61 Crore expenditure has been incurred for the benefit of 4,67,965 BC beneficiaries.

Jagananna Chedodu

This scheme is meant for Rajakas(washermen), Nayee Brahmins (Barbers) and Tailors @Rs.10,000/- per year during the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.16.63 Crore expenditure has been incurred covering 16,634 beneficiaries.

Jagananna Thodu

Under the "Jagananna Thodu" (Financial Assistant to Hawkers)" Government is providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs.10,000/- with Zero-interest to B.C. Artisans, street Vendors and Petty Traders. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.5.75 Crore expenditure has been incurred for 3,24,530 beneficiaries through Union Bank of India.

YSR Cheyuta

Under YSR Cheyutha , Government is providing financial assistance to B.C Women who have completed 45 years of age and below 60 years @ Rs. 18,750/- per beneficiary per annum. During the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.3364.81 crore expenditure has been incurred for 17,94,564 beneficiaries.

YSR Aasara

Financial Assistance would be sanctioned to the B.C Woman members of SHG groups for reimbursement of entire outstanding loans for which Rs.6175.40 Crore expenditure (from 2020-21 to 2021-22) has been incurred for 38,18,510 beneficiaries

Pension Kanuka

The scheme is related to all categories of social security pensions for B.Cs releasing to the eligible beneficiaries every month directly to the Bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Under the "YSR Pension Kanuka" an amount of Rs.2325.24 Crore has been released and incurred for 30,94,070 beneficiaries during 2022-23.

B.C. Corporations

The 56 BC corporations have been established during 2020-21. One corporation for every BC community with a population of more than 30,000 have been set up for the upliftment of Backward Classes (BCs) and for the overall development of small and marginal sections. Government emphasises to alleviate the living standards of BC Communities by providing houses, ration cards, pensions and financial assistance etc through the Corporations.

BC Sub-Plan

An Act has been made providing statutory basis to BC Sub-Plan and notified in A.P. Gazette on 19-02-2019. As per the Act, 1/3rd of the funds from outlays shall be earmarked for the Backward Classes.

Acts

- Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is apportioned among different communities duly following the reservation of BC and Minorities – 29%; SC– 15%; ST–6%.
- Providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Posts for their Political Upliftment. Act has been made (Act No.27 of 2019) for this. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is provided to Women cutting across all Communities including OCs, as a measure of horizontal Reservation.
- Providing 50% Reservation to BC, SC, ST and Minorities in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts for their Economic Upliftment. An Act has been made (Act No. 25 of 2019) for this. 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is apportioned among different communities as BC and Minorities–29%; SC– 15%; ST–6%
- Providing 50% Reservation to Women in Nominated Works Contracts and Service Contracts for their Economic Upliftment. An Act has been made (Act No.26 of 2019) for this 50% Reservation as envisaged under the Act is provided to Women cutting across all communities including OCs, as a measure of horizontal reservation.

The Panchayat Raj Department is the Nodal Department to implement it in respect of works contracts,the General Administration Department is Nodal Department to implement and ensure it in respect of service contracts. A Special Drive is to be undertaken to facilitate registration of contractors from among Women of all Communities. Exemption is given in respect of Solvency Certificate and Experience Certificate for registration purpose.

Economically Backward Classes Welfare

A.P. State Economically Backward Classes Welfare Development Corporation was established in the year 2018 to provide support schemes to poor EBC communities (other than SC/ST/BC/ Kapu/ Minority/Christian/ Brahmin communities) in the state of AP. The Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) is a category of Below Poverty Line people with annual income less than Rs.60,000/- in rural areas and Rs.75,000/- in urban areas, who do not belong to any disadvantaged social category such as SC/ST/BC.

The Government have introduced several new schemes for the welfare of EBC Communities and implementing them on saturation basis without any discrimination of caste, creed, region or religion under "Navaratnalu" programme like YSR Pension Kanuka, Jagananna Ammavodi, YSR Mathsyakara Bharosa, YSR EBC Nestham, YSR Nethanna Nestham, Jagananna Chedodu. Government is also implementing several other schemes for EBC communities along with other communities like Jagananna Vidya Deevena, Jagananna Videshi Vidya Deevena, YSR Vahanamithra and YSR Asara, Jagananna Vasathi Deevena, Jagananna Vidya Kanuka etc.

Under these schemes, beneficiaries are selected by the Village/Ward Volunteers in a transparent manner. There is

no scope for corruption and red tapism either in selection of beneficiaries or payment as the amount is directly deposited into the bank account of the beneficiary through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), which has created history in the country.No other state in the country is implementing so many schemes under DBT mode for the welfare of EWS Communities as is being done in our state.

Milestones towards the Welfare of EBCs Communities

Government of Andhra Pradesh has created Department of Economically Weaker Section Welfare vide G.O. Ms. No.130, General Administration(Cabinet-II), dt: 02.11.2021 in order to improve the livelihood of these communities, laying emphasis on education, skill development & training, etc. so as to reduce disparities, Government have created a new Department i.e. "Department of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Welfare" with the following corporations.

1. A.P. Reddy Welfare and Development Corporation.
2. A.P. Kamma Welfare and Development Corporation.
3. A.P. Brahmin Welfare and Development Corporation.
4. A.P. Kshatriya Welfare and Development Corporation.
5. A.P. Kapu Welfare and Development Corporation.
6. A.P. State Arya Vysya Welfare and Development Corporation.
7. A.P. EBC Welfare and Development Corporation.

Education Schemes

Jagananna Ammavodi

In order to provide education for development of EWS Communities where poverty became a hurdle in the way of educating their children, Government provide financial assistance of Rs. 15,000/- per annum to the mothers of children studying in class I to XII in all the Government recognized Private Aided and Private Unaided schools / Jr. Colleges including Residential Schools/Jr.Colleges in the State. During the last 3 Years, an amount of Rs.1712.67 Cr. have been incurred as expenditure to benefit 7,92,880 EBC students. Rs. 170.40 Cr. is incurred so far for 1,22,829 beneficiaries during the FY.2022-23.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena(RTF)

Under the scheme, Government reimburses the tuition fees (RTF) and deposit amount directly into the Bank Account of student's Mother or Guardian. This scheme is being implemented on saturation basis and majority of EWS Students pursuing studies in technical courses like Engineering, Medicine and P.G. Courses. As mothers are automatically involved in the education of their children there shall be increased supervision of parents on facilities in colleges and more accountability ensured by depositing the amount in to the mothers' accounts.

Government has incurred expenditure an amount of Rs. 1276.85 Cr. for 2,05,555 EBC beneficiaries within a period of 3 years. During the FY.2022-23 an amount of Rs.139.15 Cr. has been utilised for 43,417 students so far.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF)

The aim of Jagananna Vasathi Deevena Scheme is to provide financial assistance to the eligible students towards food and accommodation. Government provides Rs. 20,000/- per student to all eligible students studying Degree and above level courses; Rs. 10,000/- per student per year for ITI students and Rs. 15,000/- per student per year for polytechnic students. The amount will be credited into the bank account of mother of the respective student in two instalments. Government has incurred an amount of Rs.324.43 Cr. for a period of 3 years (2019 to 2021) for 1,88,428 EBC students. During the FY.2022-23 an amount of Rs.45.43 Cr. released and utilised so far for 43985 EBC students.

Jagananna Videsi Vidyadeevena Scheme

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O. Ms. No.39 SW(EDN) Dept, dt.11.07.2022 have introduced Jagananna Videshi Vidya Deevena scheme to EBCs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible students of all communities including BCs to pursue higher studies in foreign countries to complete PG/Ph.D, MBBS and other professional courses from the year 2022-23 onwards.

The financial assistance will be sanctioned to those students who get admission in any of the top 200 Universities as per the latest QS World University rankings.The candidate whose family income is less than Rs.8.00 lakh per annum is eligible under this scheme. Income Certificate must be certified by the District Collector concerned. The scheme is implemented on saturation basis. The age of the candidate shall not exceed 35 years. One time award is done to only one candidate in a family under this scheme. The amount is payable in 4 equal instalments.

The selected candidates, who get admission in the first top 100 Institutions/Universities shall be eligible for financial assistance of 100% of tuition fee and for admission in the next 100 Institutions/Universities (ie., 101 to 200 ranked Institutions/Universities), the selected student get financial assistance of 50% of Tuition Fee or Rs.50.00 lakh whichever is less.

Notification issued by the Nodal authority of Social Welfare Department on 03.08.2022 for Registration of Applications. The applications have to be filed online https://jnanabhumi.ap.gov.in. The Commissioner, Social Welfare Department is the Nodal Authority. During the FY.2022-23 an amount of Rs. 5.97 Cr. has been utilised for 62 students so far.

Economic Schemes

YSR EBC Nestham

The scheme was officially launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 25th January, 2022. YSR EBC Nestham is a unique welfare program under which financial assistance of Rs. 45,000 (over the 3 years) is provided to all BPL Economically Weaker Sections women between the age group of 45-60 years women beneficiaries towards social and economic empowerment for achievement of self-sustenance. An amount of Rs. 598.44 Cr. has been released to 3,98,963 women beneficiaries of EWS Communities. An amount of Rs.590.01 Cr. is allocated during the FY.2022-23 and the scheme is scheduled to be launched.

YSR Aasara

As a part of implementation of "Nava Ratnalu", the Government is committed to alleviate the poverty in both rural and urban areas and to improve the productivity, the YSR Aasara scheme was launched on 11.09.2020.

The Government has decided to reimburse the entire SHG loan outstanding amounts of Rs. 2128.60 Cr pertaining to 1,21,112 women beneficiaries of EWS communities to strengthen the economic development of poor SHG Backward Classes women in both rural and urban areas. An amount of Rs.2113.77 Cr. have been incurred as expenditure for the last 2 Years for 119296 EBC beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.16.65 Cr. is allocated during the FY.2022-23 and scheduled to be launched.

YSR Pension Kanuka

To ameliorate the hardships of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society particularly the old and infirm, widows and persons with disability Government introduced YSR Pension Kanuka to secure a dignified life. The Government has reduced eligible age criteria from 65 years to 60 and sanction pensions in 21 days on saturation basis.

The Government is distributing pensions to old age persons and people suffering from various diseases at their homes / Hospitals / Working Places by Village / Ward Volunteers. Patients suffering from various deceases are unable to earn their lively hood. To make a better livelihood , Government introduced 11 categories of health pensions to patients suffering with various deceases and sanctioning monthly pension of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 based on the category of their disease. Pensions of all types to an amount of Rs.6341.49 Cr. are being delivered to about 11,07,455 pensioners belonging to EWS communities on the first day of every month by the village / Ward Volunteers at the doorsteps of the beneficiaries without any discrimination of caste, creed and political affiliation.

An amount of Rs.317.85 Cr. Is incurred for 6,18,705 beneficiaries during the FY.2022-23.

YSR Nethanna Nestham

The Government has decided to implement 'Y.S.R. Nethanna Nestham scheme by providing Rs.24,000 per annum to every BPL weaver family who owns a Handloom so as to modernize their equipment and in-turn compete with the power looms sector. During the

FY.2022-23, an amount of Rs.2.41 Cr. Is incurred for 1005 beneficiaries.

YSR Matsyakara Bharosa

The Government have announced the new scheme in the year 2020-21, for the benefit of the fishermen. Under this scheme, the Government provide financial assistance of Rs.10,000/ to the fishermen for mechanized, motorized and non-motorized boats and fishing nets during the fishing banned period between 15th April to 14th June. The beneficiaries will get increased diesel subsidy of Rs 9 per litre. The families of fisherman who died while hunting will also get an ex gratia of Rs.10 Lakhs. During the FY.2022-23 so far Rs.1.50 Cr. is incurred for 1505 beneficiaries.

YSR Vahana Mithra

This scheme is meant for financial assistance to the Taxi, Cab and Auto driver cum owners belonging to EBC Communities. The financial assistance is meant for insurance, repairs and other maintenance charges to EBC communities Drivers. An amount of Rs. 41.47 Cr. budget is incurred as expenditure for 15376 EBC communities beneficiaries for the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22. During the FY.2022-23, an amount of Rs.7.11 Cr. is incurred for 7113 beneficiaries so far.

Jagananna Chedodu

The Government has introduced a new scheme to provide financial assistance to Tailors belonging to EBC communities. The financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per annum who are living on the profession of Tailoring. During the FY.2022-23, an amount of Rs.2.89 Cr. is incurred for 2894 beneficiaries so far.

Jagananna Thodu

Under the "Jagananna Thodu" (Financial Assistant to Hawkers)" Government is providing financial loan of Rs.10,000/- with Zero-interest through banks to Hawkers of EBC communities who are engaged in road side petti business like selling fruits / Vegetables , street Vendors ,Petty Traders etc.,. An amount of Rs. 7.87 Cr. budget is incurred as expenditure for 155182 EWS beneficiaries for the year 2021-22 and in 2022-23 an amount Rs.3.55 Cr. incurred as expenditure for 18829 beneficiaries.

Mobile Dispensing Units (MDU's)

Government have implemented Novel Welfare Self-employment scheme to EBC beneficiaries by providing four-wheeler mini truck Mobile Dispensing Units for door delivery of PDS. The main objective is to provide financial assistance for creation of income generating assets to the poor Economically Backward Classes beneficiaries towards sustainable livelihood and economic upliftment. An amount of Rs. 2.68 Cr. budget is incurred as expenditure for 1508 EWS beneficiaries for the year 2021-22. An amount of Rs.0.06 Cr. is allocated during the FY.2022-23.

Minorities Welfare

As a secular country, the Government's endeavor 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. 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.

Minorities Welfare Hostels

There are 6 Pre Matric Minorities hostels and 10 Post Matric hostels functioning in the state aiming educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. During the financial year 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 0.98 Crores has been released to the 7districts (United) for maintenance of minorities Welfare hostels.

Residential Schools

There are 6 residential schools in the state aiming towards educational and social development of minority students with residential amenity. During the year 2022-

23 an amount of Rs.2.00Crores has been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the state.

Jagananna Videshi Vidya Devena

Under this scheme Government provide financial assistance to eligible students belong to SC/ ST/ BC/ Minority/EBC including Kapu to pursue higher studies in top 200 World Ranking Universities on saturation basis.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)

The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme restructured as "Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)" was implemented during the remaining period of 15th Finance Commission i.e. up to 2025-26. The scheme continues to support the projects sanctioned under erstwhile Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for completion of the sanctioned and ongoing projects to be implemented in MCBs, MCTs and COVs with certain specifications in population and area.

The revised PMJVK scheme will be implemented in all districts of the country including 112 Aspirational Districts. States may propose projects where the concentration of minority population is more than 25% in the catchment area (15KM radius). The State Level Committee (SLC) will need to certify the same for the projects proposed in the identified areas.

AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing welfare schemes for the Minorities. Many initiatives such as Navaratnalu schemes - YSR Vahana Mithra, Jagananna AmmaVodi, Jagananna Vidyadeevena (RTF) , Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF), Jagananna Chedodu, YSR Nethanna Nestham, YSR Cheyutha , YSR Pension Kanuka, Jagananna Thodu (Hawkers) & YSR Matsyakara Bharosa Scheme were implemented during the year 2022-23.

YSR Vahana Mithra Scheme

YSR Vahana Mitra scheme is implemented by the Transport Department providing financial assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- per annum to self owned Auto/Taxi/Maxi cab Drivers to meet expenditure for Insurance, Fitness Certificate, Repairs and other requirements etc. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.4.92 crores released to the 4,922 beneficiaries.

Jagananna Ammavodi

Under the scheme, Government is providing an amount of Rs. 15,000/- financial assistance to each mother/ recognized guardian who is below poverty line, irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region to enable her to educate her child / children from class I to XII in all types of Schools / Jr. Colleges from academic Year 2019-2020. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.90.70 crores released to the 64,834 beneficiaries under this scheme.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena (MTF)

Under the scheme, Government is providing an amount of Rs. 10,000/- for each student of ITI courses; Rs.15,000/- for Polytechnic students; Rs.20,000/- for Degree and above course students. The amount will be deposited into the Bank Account of Mother of the student. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.67.79 crores released to 62,966 beneficiaries under this scheme.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF)

This scheme is being implemented towards upliftment of poor and vulnerable sections of the state on saturation mode to all eligible students belonging to Minority Category from the academic year 2019-20. Under this scheme, Government will provide reimbursement of Full Fee, Special Fees, Other Fees & Exam as per guidelines to all eligible Minority students. The Full fee amount will be credited into the accounts of the mothers of the students. The amount shall be paid in four installments in academic year, quarter wise. During 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 130.96 crores released under this scheme to 66459 beneficiaries.

Jagananna Chedodu

The Government of AP provide economic upliftment to the BC Communities who are living below poverty line, to sanction financial Assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per annum to the families of Rajakas (Washermen), Nayee Brahmins(Barbers) and Tailors who are living on the profession of Washing of Clothes , Barber shops and

Tailoring respectively. Under this scheme, during the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 0.12 crores released to 120 beneficiaries of BC Minority community.

YSR Nethanna Nestham

Government is implementing the scheme for providing Rs.24,000/- per annum to every weaver family who owns a Handloom to modernize their equipment and to compete with the power looms sector. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 0.99 Crores released to 412 beneficiaries under this scheme.

YSR Cheyutha Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs.75,000/- in four phases (in four years @ Rs. 18,750 per year) shall be sanctioned to the women belonging to BC, SC, ST and Minority Communities within the age group of 45 to 60 years towards their financial empowerment through various Welfare Corporations. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 82.18 crores released to 43,830 Minority women beneficiaries under this scheme.

YSR Pension Kanuka

Under the Scheme, Government will provide pensions @ Rs.2500/- to the Old age Pensions (OAP), Widow, Weavers, Toddy Toppers, Fisherman, Single Women, Abhaya Hastham, Traditional cobblers and PLHIV (Art pensions) categories, Rs.3000/- to Disable Pension, Rs.10000/- to Dialysis(CKDU) and reduced the age of old age pensioners (OAP) from 65 to 60 years to every eligible Beneficiary under YSR Pension Kanuka for the year 2022-23. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 549.56 Crores released to 3,27,132 minority pensioners under this scheme.

Jagananna Thodu (Hawkers)

The Government of AP introduced Jagananna Thodu Scheme to extend financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- at 0% (Sunna Vaddi) interest to the Petti & Street Vendors engaged in vending on footpath selling Vegetables in Push carts, selling Tiffin and food items on the roadside. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 0.04 crores released to 1,899 beneficiaries under this scheme.

YSR Matsyakara Bharosa Scheme

Under the scheme, fisherman will get an amount of Rs.10,000/- in which Rs 4,000/- has for the accommodation the yearly angling boycott under the time frame between April to June month. During the year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 0.03 crores released to 33 Beneficiaries.

AP State Christian Finance Corporation Ltd

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been in the forefront in implementing of welfare schemes for the Christian Minorities. Many new initiatives brought out such as Jagan Anna Vidya Deevana, Jagan Anna Vasthi Deevana, Jagan Anna AmmaVodi, YSR Vahana Mitra, Jagananna Thodu, YSR Matsyakara Bharosa YSR Cheyutha, Honorarium to Pastors during lockdown, Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem, Grant in Aid to Churches and Church run Institutions and others are appreciated throughout the state. The population of Christians in Andhra Pradesh is 6.82 Lakhs.

Schemes of the Corporation

Jagananna Vidya Deevena (RTF) Under this scheme, During the FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.11.15 Crores was incurred to benefit 4945.

Jagananna Vasathi Deevena(MTF) Under this scheme, During the FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.4.42 Crores was incurred to benefit 4446.

Jagananna Ammavodi Under this scheme, During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.12.675 crores incurred for providing financial assistance to 9750 beneficiaries.

YSR Vahana Mithra Scheme Under the scheme is implemented by the Transport Department to self owned Auto/Taxi/Maxi cab Drivers. Government provide financial assistance @ Rs. 10,000/- to each per annum towards for expenditure for Insurance, Fitness Certificate, Repairs and other requirements etc. During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.0.61 crores released to provide financial assistance to 611 beneficiaries.

Support for Barbers, Tailors and Washermen: Under this scheme an amount of Rs.10,000/- is provided as financial assistance to Barbers, Tailors and Washermen belonging

to Christian community. During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.0.90 Lakhs released for providing financial assistance to 9 beneficiaries.

Support for Chenetha Weavers (Nethanna Nestham): Under this scheme Rs.24,000/- is provided as financial assistance to Chenetha Weavers belonging to Christian community. During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.2.16 Lakhs released for providing financial assistance to 9 beneficiaries

YSR Cheyutha: Under this scheme, during FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.17.529 Crs financial assistance released to 9349 beneficiaries.

YSR Aasara : Under this scheme, Government will reimburse the outstanding bank loans of SHG women in 4 instalments. During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.13.682 Crs allotted.

YSR Pensions: During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.46.00 Crs allotted of which Rs.27.24Crs was released of which Rs.23.014 Crs is spent to provide pensions to 14,737 Christians.

YSR MatsyakaraBharosa: During FY 2022-23, Rs.2.80 Lakhs was released for providing financial assistance to 28 beneficiaries.

Financial Assistance to Hawkers (Jagananna Thodu): Under this scheme, Rs.10000/- per year is provided as interest free loans to hawkers, street vendors and artisans engaged in traditional handicrafts through banks. During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.3.48 Lakhs released for providing financial assistance to 2,007 beneficiaries.

Mobile Dispensing Units: Government proposed to distribute Public Distribution System commodities such as rice, dal etc., directly to the beneficiary houses through Mobile Dispensing Units . During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.0.20Crs was allotted.

Grant in Aid : During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.10.00 Lakhs was allotted for repair/renovation/improvement and also for new construction of Churches.

Pilgrimage to Holy land of Jerusalem and other Biblical places

Under this scheme, Government provide subsidy to the pilgrims to visit Holy Land of Jerusalem @ Rs.60000/- per beneficiary whose annual income is below Rs.3.00 Lakhs and a subsidy of Rs.30000/- to pilgrims whose annual income is above Rs.3.00 Lakhs. Additional amount shall be borne by the beneficiary. During FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.250.00 Lakhs released for conducting programme.

Monthly honorarium to Churches (Pastors): Under the scheme 6484 pastors have applied out of which 5196 are eligible and provided Rs.5000/- per month from August 2022. Till date Rs.12.913Crs (1291.35 Lakh) released. Another 3231 Churches are selected for the said scheme.

Andhra Pradesh State WAQF Board

Honorarium to Imams

During the Year 2022-23, Government has released an amount of Rs.89.26 crores (as on 10.01.2023) out of an allocated an amount of Rs.120.00 crores towards Honortarium/Incentive of Rs.15,000/- per month to benefit 4,965 Masjids i.e Rs.10,000 Per month to Imams and Rs.5,000/- per month to Mouzzains.

Protection of Muslim Women

Assistance to Muslim Divorced Women: Under the Provision of Muslim Women (Protection of Right and Divorce) Act 1986 Muslim divorced Woman is entitled for maintenance allowance .As per orders passed by the Courts, an amount of Rs.12.93 Lakhs has been allocated to benefit 57 Divorce Women in 2022-23.

Grant in Aid to Waqf Institutions: During the FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs.0.371Crs (37.12 Lakhs) was released for construction of compound walls to (4) Waqf Institutions and Rs.0.80Crs (80.00 Lakhs) was released as Ramzan Grant to Waqf Institutions &Iftar arrangements at District Level.

AP State Haj Committee

The State Haj Committee is the intermediate body constituted by the State Govt., to assist Central Haj Committee in respect of the pilgrimage for Muslim for Haj & connected matters. The A.P. State Haj Committee provides assistance to Haj pilgrims during their stay at Embarkation point in Hyderabad/Bangalore proceeding to Haj Pilgrimage in all matters including issue of pilgrim

passports matters foreign exchange and also their return journey matters. 1151 pilgrims were selected for the year 2022-23 and 1151 pilgrims were selected for Haj 2022.

Every year the AP State Haj Committee deputes Govt. Employees as the Khadim-Ul- Hujjaj (Haj Volunteers) to assist Haj Pilgrims in MakkahMukarramah and MadinaMunawwarah. 50% of the expenditure will be borne by the AP state Haj Committee/Government and remaining 50% by Haj Committee of India. 9 volunteers deputed in the year Haj -2022.

In accordance with the assurance in Navaratnalu the Government is providing financial assistance to the intending Haj Pilgrims for other Haj expenses other than travel expenditure. Considering the annual income of pilgrims, an amount of Rs. 60,000/- will be provided if income is Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum, and Rs.30,000/- will be provided if the income is above Rs.3.00 Lakhs per annum. The scheme will facilitate several intending Haj Pilgrims who can't fully afford the expenses. For the year 2022- 23 for this scheme an amount of Rs.5.718 Crores was allotted. 1117 Pilgrims benefited during the year 2022

AP State Urdu Academy

Education Facilities to Minorities: Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing welfare schemes for the Minorities such as Free Vocational Computer Training i.e., ADCA (Advance Diploma in Computer Training) and ML DTP (Multi lingual DTP with URDU Typing). Every year 4320 students are benefited under this scheme. In the Year 2022-23, students have undergone training in the 36 Computer Training centers in 26 Districts and daily approximately 1800 readers are visiting 36 libraries in the state.

Grant in Aid for construction of Urdu-Ghar-Cum-Shadikhanas: Under this scheme Urdu-Ghar-Cum-Shadikhanas are being constructed for the use of minority communities. During the FY 2022-23, Government has issued Administrative Sanction for construction of Urdu-Ghar-Cum Shadikhanas in the state, for which an additional amount of Rs.3.37 crores have been sanctioned and the works are under process.

AP Noorbasha/ Doodekula Muslims Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd.,

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been in the forefront in implementing welfare schemes for the Noorbasha / Dudekula Minorities. Many new initiatives brought out such as Jagan Anna AmmaVodi, YSR Cheyutha, Grant in Aid to Construction of Community Halls and others are appreciated throughout the state. The population of Noorbasha / Dudekula in Andhra Pradesh is 4.57 Lakhs.

During the FY 2022-23, Government has allotted a budget of Rs.32,000 only and additional budget of Rs.80.00 Lakhs was released for administrative expenditure and implementation of schemes of APSNDF.

Schemes of the Corporation

Jagananna Ammavodi: Under this scheme, An Amount of Rs. 15,000/- (14,000/-+1,000/-) financial assistance to each mother/ recognized guardian to educate her child / children from class I to XII in all types of Schools / Jr. Colleges and Toilet Maintenance funds. During the FY 2020-21, an amount of Rs.66.18 Crores was incurred to benefit 47,274.

YSR Cheyutha: Under this scheme an amount of Rs.75,000/- in 4 years shall be released to eligible Noorbasha/Dudekula women between 45 to 60 years age group. During the FY 2021-22 an amount of Rs.66.52 Crores was utilized to Noorbasha/Dudekula women to benefit 35476.

Heavy Motor Vehicle Driving Program:The Government has approved a Heavy Motor Vehicle Driving Training for 200 candidates which costs Rs.51,89,400/- out of which the cost for the selected 159 Candidates shall be Rs.41,25,573/-. The Heavy Motor Driving Training course is conducted through AP State Road Transport Corporation as per the guidelines

Andhra Pradesh State Survey Commission of WAQF.

After the bifurcation of the state and as per the A.P. state re-organization act under Schedule X, the Survey Commission of Waqfs has been established. Initially It is proposed to take up the Survey work of 10,522 un-notified Waqf properties & institutions like Mosques,

Eidgah, Burial Grouds, Dargahs, Ashoor Khanas etc., through DGPS Survey and to generate Survey reports.

Initially Guntur, Krishna, Prakasam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kurnool Districts are identified for Survey of Un-notified Waqf Properties and the Survey has been completed and submitted to gazette publication in Guntur District. The work is in process in 7 districts. So far survey of 44 Mandals in Krishna Dist, 38 mandals in Prakasam District, 18 Mandals in Vijayanagaram, 38 mandals in East Godavari Dist, 37 mandals in West Godavari and 40 mandals in Kurnool District have been completed. The survey reports of 25 Mandals in Krishna district, 23 Mandals in Prakasam District and 9 Mandals in West Godavari, 13 mandals in Kurnool District District have been submitted to GOAP for Gazette Publication.

Action plan has been submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh by forming 6 teams to complete the Survey of the Un-Notified Waqf Properties in Four year @ 4414 properties per year from 2021-2022 onwards.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities

The Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM) was established to uplift the down trodden minority communities educationally and economically by providing free coaching in various competitive examinations, trainings and skill development programmes. The CEDM is implementing the three major projects sponsored by the state government.

- Project-I: Improving the Class room performance of School Children belonging to Minorities (Urdu, Telugu& English Medium) at SSC level.
- Project-II: Improving the performance of Minorities in admission seeking competitive examinations (POLYCET, DIETCET, EAMCET, NEET & JEE etc.).
- Chamak Scheme Improving the performance of Minorities in Job oriented Examinations (APPSC Group-I,II,III,IV, DSC, TET, RRB, BSRB, VRO/VRA, Panchayat Secretaries, SSC, Police Recruitment etc.).

For the Financial Year 2022-23 the budget sanctioned Rs. 5.00 Crores to Center for Educational Development of Minorities and the beneficiaries are 3000 - School level, 1250 – Admission seeking entrance test, 2500 – Job oriented competitive examinations were utilized by the Minorities of Andhra Pradesh State.

Youth Services

The Department of Youth Services was established in the year 1972 to inculcate a sense of volunteerism among the youth between the age group of 18 and 35 years and involve them in constructive activities. Keeping in view the need of the hour, the department has been initiating innovative schemes/programmes for the development and empowerment of youth in all the fields of their life.

In order to create awareness, encourage and motivate the Youth to participate in community development programmes voluntarily, the following programmes were conducted during the 2022-23.

Activities during 2022-23

Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign

On the occasion of 75th India Independence Day Celebrations- Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign was conducted in a grand manner from 1st August to 15th August, 2022. March past with National Flag, felicitation to freedom fighters and their family members, heritage walks, cultural festivals, selfie with National Flags etc., were conducted involving large number of youth in all the activities.

Observance of National/ International Important Days

The Department has been making arrangements for observing (13) National/International Important Days in all the districts of the state by organizing suitable programmes to enlighten the youth about the prominence of the day. The important days observed in the year from April to December, 2022 include International Yoga Day, International Day against Drug Abuse, World Population Day, International Youth Day, World First Aid Day etc. All the days have been observed duly involving the members of active Youth Clubs, NSS, NCC, Sports etc., in coordination with line departments like Nehru Yuva Kendras, NSS, Sports, Education etc.

Clean India 2.0 Campaign

Clean India 2.0 campaign was conducted in the identified municipalities and villages in coordination with Nehru Yuva Kendras, Municipalities, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development department etc.

Health Check up and Blood Donation Camps:

Keeping in view the importance of blood donation to save many lives, camps were conducted in all the districts and 3790 units of blood collected during the camps.

Other activities : Awareness programmes on Drug Abuse and its bad effects on youth, eve teasing, awareness programmes on Disha App etc., were conducted to create knowledge among the youth about the current issues and also make them sensible towards society in all the districts.

Youth Festivals

District Level Youth festivals were conducted in all the 26 districts on the lines of National Youth festival in the months of October and November, 2022 and State Youth festival was conducted in the month of December, 2022 in a colourful manner on the lines of National Youth Festival in all the districts. The 1st prize winners will be sent to participate in National Youth Festival to be held from 12th January, 2023 at Hubbli-Dharwad.

Action Plan for 2023-24

- Conduct Personality Development & Career Counselling Classes in all the educational institutions to the students of 9th , 10th , Inter and Degree classes to enlighten the students about the higher educational and career opportunities
- Conduct awareness camps involving the youth between the age group of 18 and 35 years in all the community welfare activities in all the villages.
- Formation / Rejuvenation of Youth Clubs/ Associations - Encourage youth to form into groups to take up community development programmes and develop leadership qualities.
- Conduct of Youth festivals in all the districts and State level to provide an opportunity to the talented youth by arranging a platform to exhibit their talents and send the 1st prize winners to participate in National Youth Festival to be held from 12th January, 2023 at Hubbli-Dharwad.

Housing

Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation (APHCL) has been the pioneer in implementation of Weaker Section Housing Programme along with adequate amenities. APHCL acts as a Techno Financing Nodal Agency in shelter delivery in rural and urban areas to implement both Central and State sponsored Housing Schemes in the state by encouraging construction of houses through self- help and mutual help basis. It also encourages community participation in the construction of houses.

The following are the details of schemes, activities, achievement and initiatives taken up by APSHCL for implementation of NPI Programme which is a flagship programme of the State Government.

Scope of work

Govt. of AP is committed to provide permanent houses to all the eligible households in the State by 2024 in saturation mode duly providing house sites and Housing in the name of "Pedalandariki Illu" which is included in the Govt. flagship programme of "Navaratnalu".

30.20 Lakh house site pattas were distributed at free of cost with an extent of 1.50 cents in Rural areas and 1.00 cent in Urban areas to women beneficiaries in the extent of around 71,811 Acres with a market value of Rs.56,102 Crores.

House sites were distributed in 17,005 Layouts and named as YSR Jagananna Colonies.Govt., have decided to construct 30.20 Lakh houses in (3) Phases out of which 15.60 Lakh Houses in Phase-I and 3.03 Lakh Houses in Phase-II (1.24 Lakh Houses under PMAY YSR Urban BLC (Visakhapatnam), 1.79 Lakh Houses under PMAY YSR Gramin) put together a total of 18.63 lakh Houses with a Unit cost of Rs.1.80 lakh per each House amounting to a Project cost of Rs.33,534 Crores have been taken up so far.

The following are the (2) schemes under implementation

with a unit cost of Rs1.80 Lakhs.

A. PMAY-YSR Urban (BLC) –mentioned in Table 8.17

B. PMAY-YSR Gramin – mentioned in Table 8.18

The Financial pattern of Rs. 1.80 Lakhs is as follows

Tabel 8.17 PMAY-YSR Urban- BLC

Details	ULBs (Rs.)	UDAs (Rs,)
GoI Assistance	1,50,000	1,50,000
MGNREGS Funds (90 person days and ISL)	-	30,000
GOAP Share	30,000	-
Unit cost	1,80,000	1,80,000

Table 8.18 PMAY- YSR Gramin

Sl. No	Source	Unit cost in Rupees	
		Plain areas	IAP Districts
I	**Subsidy from Housing**		
1.	GoI Subsidy(60%)	72,000	78,000
2.	GoAP Subsidy(40%)	48,000	52,000
3.	GoAP Addl. subsidy	30,000	20,000
	Total	**1,50,000**	**1,50,000**
II	MGNREGS funds (90 person days and ISL)	30,000	30,000
	Total Unit cost	**1,80,000**	**1,80,000**

Out of 18.63 Lakh Houses, 13.13 Lakh Houses were taken up in Layouts and 5.50 Lakh Houses in Own sites/Possession certificates. It is targeted to complete all the Houses by December, 2023. The district wise physical progress is shown in Annexure 8.13

Key initiatives of the Government

a) Type design has been finalized with accommodation of a Bed room, Living room, Kitchen, Bath cum toilet and Verandah in every house with a plinth area of 340 Sft. Besides this it is decided to provide (2) fans, (2) tube lights and (2) LED bulbs to each beneficiary.

b) To supply 5.00 MTs of Cement to each beneficiary at lesser price than the market. So far 12.22 lakh MTs of cement was supplied to districts.

c) Steel is supplied at lesser price than the market . So far 125061.00 MTs of Steel was supplied to districts.

d) Provide 20 MTs of sand at free of cost to the beneficiary. Beneficiary will transport sand in case less than 40 KM from reach/Depot/Stock yard to site. Bulk Sand dumps are being provided in bigger layouts to make available of Sand to the beneficiaries within the Layout. So far 56.34 lakh MTs of sand was lifted in all districts in the State.

e) Temporary godowns are being established under critical infrastructure in bigger layouts to make available of Materials at beneficiary's door step. So far 72 godowns are sanctioned and are in-progress.

f) To develop the layouts as villages by providing infrastructure facilities viz., Water supply, Drainage, Electricity and CC Roads etc., with a Project cost of Rs.32,909.00 Crs in Phase-I & II Layouts.

g) Decided to construct welcome arches in all the Jagananna Layouts wherever there are more than (50) plots. At 1st instance Welcome arches are being taken up in 890 Layouts and an amount of Rs.50.00 Crs is allocated for the purpose.

h) Beneficiaries were also facilitated to get (12) other building materials viz., Door/window frames, shutters, electrical & sanitary items etc., at lower than market prices and these rates were finalized through Reverse Tendering Process. All the materials procured are tested in NABL approved labs and only after satisfying the results as per ISI, with held 2% amount is being released. So far an amount of Rs.203.00 Crs value material has been supplied to beneficiaries.

i) An additional amount of Rs.35,000/- is being facilitated as loan @ 3% interest rate to the beneficiaries from the Banks/Financial Institutions to complete their Houses early. So far loans were sanctioned to 7,46,464 beneficiaries amounting to Rs.2629.73 Crs.

j) Registering applications, sanction of Houses, Progress monitoring, Geotagging, Stage updation, Release of payments etc., are done through online portal in transparent manner.

k) All Payments are released in DBT system through PFMS portal.

l) Proper quality control has been envisaged through the Quality control teams of the Department.

m) Quality testing Laboratories are being established in big Layouts to ascertain the quality of various building materials.

n) Proposed to complete 5.00 lakh houses taken up by APSHCL under NPI programme and inaugurate all these Houses on ugadi 2023 i.e., 22.03.2023 in a big way.

PUBLIC HEALTH & MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply Improvement Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) 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 123 Urban Local Bodies including 17 Municipal Corporations of the state is being exercised by Engineer-in-Chief (PH). The operation and maintenance of Water Supply Schemes is being attended by the 123 ULBs. All ULBs are supplying potable water to the public and service level is satisfactory in terms of Quality, Quantity and frequency. The department is dealing with investigation, design, preparation of estimates and plans for water supply, sewerage, roads and storm water drainage schemes in all 123 Urban Local Bodies including 17 Municipal Corporations and execution of the same.

Water Supply

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

Town with Under-ground drainage - 135 LPCD (16 ULB's),

Town without Under-ground drainage - 70 LPCD (107 ULB's).

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and improving service levels. The sources of water range from Surface, Sub- Surface & Ground water. During this year, 1954 MLD of drinking water is being supplied in 123 ULB's. The frequency of supply is twice in a day in 28 ULBs, once in a day in 64 ULBs and in alternate days in 31 ULBs.

Sewerage Sector

At present total quantity of Sewage generation is 1503.20 MLD in the State. In 15 ULB's, 48 Sewage Treatment Plants are treating 615.45 MLD of sewage. 428.17 MLD capacity of 58 STPs for a combined treatment are under construction in 33 ULB's under various schemes. The State government has taken decision to provide UGD facilities and Treatment plants in all ULBs duly complying with the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal.

Storm Water Drains

At present, 22,990 Kms of Storm water Drains are functioning in 123 ULB's of the state. 7.50 Kms of storm water drainage network has been added to the existing network during 2022-2023. Government is taking necessary steps to provide Storm water drains in ULBs to avoid inundation and fly nuisance. In this sector drains have been provided in various ULBs with grant funds and general funds.

HUDCO

- Water supply project in Nellore Municipal Corporation with an estimated cost of Rs.556.77 Cr had been taken up. In this project Water Treatment Plant with a capacity of 122 MLD, HDPE & DI Distribution lines for length 612 Kms & 65000 House service connections have been completed and commissioned.
- Sewerage & Septage Management project at a cost of Rs.585.05 Cr has been taken up in Nellore Municipal Corporation and nearing completion. The project will benefit Seven lakh people in Nellore Municipal Corporation with sewerage facilities to all.
- Out of the proposed STPs of 105 MLD capacity, 71 MLD has already been commissioned and being utilised. The remaining STPs of 34 MLD capacity is in progress and Sewer lines of 390.61 Kms length were laid as part of this project.

One Time Special Financial Assistance

- Storm Water drainage scheme in Vijayawada had been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.461.04 Crs and 261.15 Kms length of drains were completed achieving overall progress of 60% of

the work and further work is in progress. After completion of the project, 443.78 KM of storm water drainage network will be created in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation.

- Sewerage Scheme in Guntur Municipal Corporation had been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.903.82 Crs. achieving overall progress of 60% of the work and further work is in progress.
- Out of 1065.00 KMs of proposed Sewer Lines, 505.08 Kms are laid. After completion of the project, STPs of 123 MLD capacity will become operational in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation.

Water Supply Projects

- Under CSR Grant, Water Treatment Plant of 11.00 MLD has been completed and commissioned in Palakollu Municipality.
- In Kavali Municipality, Water supply project has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 155.00 crores and is in progress. 24.50 Kms of pipelines were completed, overall 41% of the work is completed.
- In Pulivendula Municipality, Water supply project has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 65.00 crores and is under progress. Out of intended 90.33 Kilometres of distribution network, 53.03 Kms of Distribution pipelines have been laid, and overall 54% of the work is completed. 23% of work is completed during 2022-23, further work is in progress and is scheduled to be commissioned by May 2023.
- In Rayachoty Municipality, Water supply project has been taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 98.00 crores and is under progress, in which main components includes construction of 17 MLD Water treatment plant, and 130.32 Kms length of pipelines are proposed. 47.90 Kms length of pipeline has been completed and overall 21% of the work is completed during the year 2022-23. Further work is in progress and scheduled to be commissioned by September 2023.
- New projects with an estimated cost of Rs.332.28 crores have been taken up in Machilipatnam, Markapuram, Proddutur, Kamalapuram, Narsapuram, Amalapuram and Tadepalligudem ULBs during the year 2022-23 and work is in progress. After completion of the above schemes, new water treatment capacity of 51 MLD, distribution network of 614.53 KM, and 44,815 no. of HSCs will be added to the existing infrastructure.

Under Ground Drainage Projects

- Sewage Treatment Plant of 10 MLD In Pulivendula Municipality, 19.80 MLD in Yemmiganur Municipality have been added to existing infrastructure. Under Ground Drainage project with an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 crores is taken up and 56% of the work is completed. The main components taken up are 15.77 MLD capacity STPs, and 58.123 Km of UGD network. 41.08 KMs have been completed so far, out of which 35.44 Kms length is completed during the year, further work is in progress and is scheduled for commissioning by May 2023.
- In Rayachoty Municipality, Under Ground Drainage project at a cost of Rs. 236.00 crores is taken up and 9% of work is completed. The main components under Construction are 22.4 MLD Sewage treatment Plant and UGD network of 205 KM. UGD network of 38.19 KM has been completed. So far, 44.75 KM has been completed during the year 2022-23. The works are scheduled for commissioning by August 2023.
- New projects with an estimated cost of Rs.128.36 crores have been taken up in Mydukur, Kamalapuram, Tadepalli- Mangalagiri and Narsapuram ULBs which are in Investigation & Survey stage, tenders will be concluded by the end of January 2023.

Storm Water Drainage & Disposal Projects

- New projects have been taken up in Mydukur, Kamalapuram, Proddutur, Tadepalligudem ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.199.37 crores. After completion of the above projects, 84.64 kms of new storm water drains will be added to existing infrastructure.

AMRUT PHASE – I

Water Supply projects costing Rs.796.79 crores were taken up in 24 Urban Local Bodies and are in progress with 80% of work completed. Out of the 24 projects, schemes in 5 ULBs have been completed & commissioned. 11,200 Nos. House Service connections (HSCs) and 133.30 kilometres of distribution network are added to the existing infrastructure. Balance works are in progress and scheduled to be completed by March 2023.

AMRUT PHASE – II

Water Supply projects have been taken up in 27 ULBs at a cost of Rs.1752.34 crores. Distribution Network of 82.36 kms and 805 HSCs have been added to the existing infrastructure during the year. After completion of the scheme 302 MLD of water treatment capacity will be added to the existing treatment capacity. Out of the 27 projects, 4 projects have been completed and 81% of work completed in balance works which are expected to be completed by March-2023.

Sewerage and Septage Projects have been taken up in 25 towns at a cost of Rs.770.86 crores. The construction of Sewage treatment plants are in progress in various ULB's, 41% of the work is completed. Sewage Treatment Plant of 15 MLD has been added to the existing infrastructure in Ongole Municipal Corporation. After completion of the remaining projects, treatment capacity of 165 MLD will be added to the infrastructure. All the projects are in progress and are scheduled to be completed by August-2023.

Strom water drainage projects have been taken up in 7 towns at a cost of Rs.334.23 crores.One project in Kakinada Municipal Corporation has been completed and 60.47 kilometers of drains have been added to the existing infrastructure.The physical progress in the balance six works is 42% and are scheduled to be completed by August-2023. During this year about 7.50 kilometers of storm Water Drainage network has been added to the existing network.

These AMRUT projects have good impact on 1lakh+population towns and these projects improved coverage of Water Supply, Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage service.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Government have accorded administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.5352.60 Crs for taking up water supply infrastructure in 50 ULB's and Sewerage & Septage management projects in 5 ULB's. This project is taken up with the financial assistance of 70% from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and 30% funds from state government. All the works are in progress and are targeted to be completed by the end of 2024.

Water treatment capacity of 467.50 MLD, 3719 kms of distribution network, and 4,19,800 House Service Connections & Water meters will be created in 50 ULBs of the State. In 5 ULBs, where grey water treatment is taken up, a treatment capacity of 29 MLD will be created.

Manabadi Naadu- Nedu

The Up-gradation of Infrastructure facilities in schools taken up with an estimated cost of Rs. 233.43 crores in 777 schools in 61 ULB's are completed under Phase-I of Manabadi Nadu-Nedu.

Under phase-II of Manabadi Nadu-Nedu, works have been taken up in 3939 schools with an estimated cost of Rs.902.79 crores in 95 ULB's to create facilities in 10 sectors i.e. Toilets, Drinking Water, Major & Minor Works, Electrification, Painting, Furniture, Green Boards, English Labs, Kitchen Sheds, and Additional Class Rooms. The works are in progress.

Crematoriums

Construction of 40 Liquifed Petroleum Gas (LPG) based and One (1) Electrical based Modern Scientific Crematoriums in 38 ULBs has been taken up recently with an estimated cost of Rs. 57.23 crores under 14th Finance and 15th Finance Commission Grants. Out of the 40 works, crematoriums are operational in 7 ULBs and 75% of work is completed, remaining works are scheduled to complete by March 2023.

Providing Temporary Water Supply to the Houses (Jagananna Colonies) constructed under Navaratnalu (Pedalandariki Illu):

· Providing temporary water supply for the construction purpose to the NPI (Navaratnalu Pedalandariki Illu)houses in the urban areas under Government's flagship program “Navaratnalu” has been

taken up with an estimated cost of Rs.280.85 Crs in 101 ULB's. The physical progress of works is 72%. Further works are in progress.

YSR Urban Health Clinics

- In order to provide better medical services to the urban people, the State government has decided to set up YSR Urban Health Centres. The aim of setting up the health centres is to provide medical services to all at a commute of two kilometres.
- At present a total number of 528 YSR Urban Health Centers have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs.374.61 crore. Out of which 344 New Urban Health Centres have been sanctioned for an amount of Rs.356.21 Crore and 184 repair work have been sanctioned for existing Urban Health Centres with an amount of Rs. 18.40 Crores.
- All the 184 renovation works have been completed and 267 Nos. of new UPHC buildings have been completed. The remaining UPHCs will be completed by the end of February 2023

Action Plan for financial year 2023-24

- To complete AMRUT Projects of Phase I & II covering Water Supply, Sewage and Sepatage Management and Storm Water Drains benefitting 86.76 Lakhs population.
- To complete water supply schemes in 4 ULBs: Pulivendula, Rayachoty and Markapuram, Managalagiri-Tadepalli Urban Local Bodies costing Rs. 193.14 Crores to benefit 4.82 Lakh population.
- To complete at least 25% progress in projects costing Rs.304.24 crores in Narsapuram, Amalapuram, Proddutur, Kamalapuram, and Machilipatnam Urban Local Bodies
- To complete Storm Water Drainage & Disposal schemes in Machilipatnam, Tadepalligudem, Mydukur, Kamalapuram, and Mangalagiri-Tadepalli Urban Local Bodies costing Rs.107.92 Crores to benefit 6.10 lakh population and to complete at least 35% of the work in Proddutur Municipality.
- To complete Sewage & Septage Management Schemes in Pulivendula and Rayachoty ULBs costing Rs.336.00 crores to benefit 1.57 Lakhs population and achieve 30% progress in projects costing Rs.128.36 crores in Narsapuram, Managalagiri-Tadepalli, Mydukur, and Kamalapuram ULBs.
- To complete 50% work in Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project(APUWSSMIP) taken up with the aegis of AIIB in 50 Urban Local Bodies

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Drinking Water Supply

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department is the nodal agency in the State for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities in rural areas. The drinking water facilities are being provided by various types of schemes such as bore wells with hand pumps/single phase motors, direct pumping, MPWS, PWS and CPWS schemes.

The infrastructure created include: 2,10,264 hand pumps fitted to bore wells covering 4% population, 13,839 direct pumping covering 4% population, 37,498 PWS/MPWS schemes covering 51% population and 41% population covered with 585 CPWS schemes. 112 Water Testing Laboratories existing as on 01-04-2022.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide functional household tap connections (FHTC) to every rural household and public institutions by 2024. The objective is to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) with minimum service level of 55 liters per capita per day (LPCD) to every rural household and Public institutions, viz. GP building, School, Anganwadi centre, Health centres, wellness centres.

On- going Programme

- The State Government planned to provide safe Drinking water supply with full infrastructure to all households in the state with functional household tap connects (FHTCs) by 2024 through

Retrofitting, Augmentation, Drinking water projects in scarcity & quality problem areas. It is also planned to provide FHTCs for new housing colonies (Jagananna Colonies), an amount of Rs. 26778 crores sanctioned on saturation mode for providing safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households by 2024.

- During 2021-22, 9.69 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs duly incurring an expenditure of Rs. 669.56 crores.
- 10.39 lakh households have been provided with FHTCs upto 31.12.2022 during 2022-23 against annual target of 30.84 lakh households incurring an expenditure of Rs. 438.96 crores .

Base Line

48,493 rural habitations i.e 54 % of habitations are covered with 55 LPCD, 46% of habitations are covered with 0 to 55 LPCD service level. Out of 95.69 Lakh rural households, about 64.77 lakh (68%) households are having house tap connections as on 31.12.2022.

Action Plan

- During 2022-23 Planned to provide FHTCs - to 30.84 lakh households and so far 10.39 lakh households have been provided the facility.
- For the Financial Year 2023-24, it is planned to provide FHTCs to 10.46 lakh households.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Solid Waste Management

Urban Sanitation-Door to Door Garbage Collection& Segregation

The main aim is garbage free roads, free flowing of side drains, controlling the insanitary conditions created by stray animals and mosquitoes, which has been achieved. In the state there are 123 urban local bodies i.e., 17 municipal corporations, 79 municipalities and 27 nagar panchayats. As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 1.49 crores.

The total solid waste generation in the state in 123 ULBs is 6890 TPD and the waste collected is 100%. The segregation of waste at source is covered in 43.75 lakh households (98.17 %) for the year upto December,2022-23.

Establishment of Waste Processing Facilities under SWM

At present, two Waste to Energy Projects at Visakhapatnam & Guntur with 15 MW capacity each are in operation by treating 1800 MTs of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) covering 72 ULBS (Visakhapatnam - 27 ULBs & Guntur-45 ULBs). For disposal of combustible waste, 51 ULBs are mapped to 7 Cement Plants treating 355 TPD in Rayalaseema area. It is proposed to establish Waste to Energy Project with a capacity of 7.5 MW at Rajahmundry covering 22 ULBs.

For treatment of wet waste, 35 Waste to Compost plants/Bio-methanation plants are established covering 43 ULBs of which 29 are Waste to Compost plants, 4 Bio CNG plants & 2 ISWM Plants with an installed capacity of 1600 TPD & treating about 1550 TPD. Further, 16 Waste to Compost/ Bio-methanation Plants (14 Waste to Compost & 2 Bio-methanation) covering 16 ULBs are in progress with an installed capacity of 398 TPD. Work orders issued for establishment of 35 Integrated Solid Waste Management Projects. Windrow Compost Units are established in 80 ULBs, treating 2254 TPD of Wet Waste as an interim measure till the establishment of ISWM Projects/ Waste to Compost Plants.

About 2.80 lakh households are practicing Home Composting. 1920 Bulk Waste Generators are identified & 800 Bulk Waste Generators (41.66%) are practicing onsite processing treating 350 MT tons of waste per day.

Solid Waste Management

To manage dry waste, Material Recovery Facilities are established in 123ULBs. Under Extended Producer Responsibility in terms of PWM Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Collection Centres are established in 5 ULBs. To process non- recyclable plastic waste, 51 ULBs have so far tied up with nearby cement plants. So far 945 TPD plastic waste has been sent to cement plants. The plastic waste is also being used in construction of roads in the ULBs in Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Rajamahendravaram, Kakinada &Amalapuram and so far about 19.10Kms of road laid by using 26.80 MTs of Plastic Waste.

The Manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of certain identified Single Use Plastic has been prohibited w.e.f. 01.07.2022. The Carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic shall not be < 120 microns in thickness has been prohibited w.e.f. 31.12.2022. The manufacture and use of Plastic flexi banners in the State is banned w.e.f. 26.01.2023.

Under legacy waste management, remediation of dumpsites is completed in 2 ULBs Vijayawada and Tirupati and cleared 8.52 Lakh Tons of Legacy Waste. In the remaining 121 ULBs, Bio-Mining is started & about 17.50 Lakh Tons Legacy Waste is treated upto December,2022.

Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)

The total sewerage generated in the state is 1503.20 MLD in 123ULBs. 48 STPs existing in 15 ULBS are running with Treatment Capacity of 615.45 MLD. 58 STPs in 34 ULBS with capacity of 428.17MLD are under construction. At APTIDCO Houses, 130 STPs with capacity of 117.75 MLD are under construction. It is proposed to construct 117 STPs & 117 NSTPs with Capacity of 670 MLD in 74 ULBs (below 1 lakh population) under SBM 2.0.

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants: Construction of 5 FSTPs completed in Narsapur, Rajam, Vinukonda, Bobbili, Palamaneru. In 59 ULBs, construction of FSTPs are in progress & in remaining ULBs construction of FSTPs are in Tender Stage. Further, in 32 AMRUT cities, Co-treatment is proposed where STPS are currently developed.

Model Towns: Three cities, viz., Visakhapatnam, Kakinada & Tirupathi are considered as model towns for development of Solid Waste Management. These three model towns have attained efficient Solid Waste Management & are planning to attain 100% Sewage Management as well. The initiatives by these ULBs can be adopted & replicated by other ULBs in the State.

Re-use of Treated Water: It is estimated that out of total quantity of water supplied to households 80% is discharged as Sewage. Approximately 1503 MLD of Sewage is being generated in the State every day. At present, Sewage Treatment Plants were constructed in 15 ULBs. About 615.45 MLD of Sewage is being treated through these STPs. In 9 ULBs around 110 MLD of treated water is being used for Industrial, Plantation, Ground Water Recharge, Street Washing etc., and purposes.

In Tirupathi municipal corporation, 5 to 6 MLD of treated water is being supplied to M/s Srikalahasti Pipes Ltd through a separate pipeline of 34 KMs laid by the Industry itself & the Industry is paying Rs.7.5 lakhs per month to municipal corporation.

Air pollution: Action is being taken by 13 Non-attainment cities viz., Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Rajahmahendravaram, Eluru, Ongole, Chittoor, Kadapa & Ananthapuram to reduce the Air pollution with the NCAP Grant & 15 FC Grants.

Clean Andhra Pradesh Programme (CLAP)

AP has envisioned a programme called "Jagananna SwachhaSankalpam"-Clean Andhra Pradesh (CLAP) launched on 2nd October, 2021 with a mission of making Bin Free, Litter Free & Garbage Free cities. The key objective of the programme includes 100% Segregation of Waste at Source with Community participation, 100% Door to Door collection of garbage, 100% scientific treatment of the waste generated & visual cleanliness of the cities.

In the First Phase, CLAP programme was launched in 45 ULBs (Corporations, Selection Grade, Special Grade and First Grade Municipalities) & in remaining 78 ULBs (Second grade, Third grade and Nagarapanchayats) will be taken up in second phase.To achieve the objectives of CLAP, necessary infrastructure such as Garbage auto tippers, garbage Transfer Stations and 3 coloured bins are provided.So far 1.21 crores bins have been provided to every household with a cost of Rs.80.17 Crs.

As a part of CLAP programme, it is proposed to provide 2,535 garbage tippers to Phase-I (42) ULBs @ One auto for every 1000 households (i.e., for every ward secretariat). So far 2,208 garbage auto tippers have been deployed in 40 ULBs. Balance 327 garbage auto tippers will be deployed. In Phase-II 78 ULBs, 903 garbage auto tippers will be deployed. 220 e-autos provided to Guntur municipal corporation under UNIDO Project.

It is proposed to establish Garbage Transfer Stations at clustered level & the GTSs will act as an intermediary point, where primary waste collected from households is transferred and compacted.136 GTSs in 81 ULBs with a cost of Rs.156.95 Crores are proposed.Work grounded for 115 GTSs with a cost of Rs.126.40 Crs in 72 ULBs &

remaining 21 GTSs in 14 ULBs work will be grounded soon.

To take up Solid Waste Management Activities in the ULBs and to meet the O&M cost of the vehicles deployed for Door to Door Garbage collection. All the ULBs have obtained Council Resolutions for collection of User fee from every household. All ULBS have notified the rates of User Fee ranging from Re.1/- to 5/- per day and collecting the same from residential and commercial premises. Collection of User Fee has been commenced from November, 2021 onwards.

So far an amount of Rs.87.96 Crs have been collected by 40 ULBs towards User Fee. An amount of Rs.87.63 Crs paid to the Service Providers towards the O&M Charges. To monitor the activities of CLAP a separate Dashboard has been developed & regularly reviewing the performance of the Municipal Commissioners on implementation CLAP programme in the ULB.

15th Finance Commission Grants

Assistance to New Municipalities/Corporations for Developmental Works: To improve infrastructural facilities in Municipalities/Corporations, an amount of Rs.200.00 Lakhs was provided in Budget Estimates 2022-23. Further, during the year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.4270.40 Lakhs was released to (03) ULBs as additional funds and the same was incurred as expenditure by the ULBs.

Assistance to Municipalities for providing basic facilities in Municipal Schools: For implementation of the Scheme of Transformation of Municipal Schools Project (TOMS) in ULBS, an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 2022-23. The amount will be utilised for the implementation of TOMS project.

Solid Waste Management in Nagar Panchayts/ Municipalities/ Corporations: For the Scientific Processing and disposal of Municipal Solid Waste in all Urban Local Bodies in the State, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 2022-23 and the same was released to (28) ULBs in the State as per the requirements furnished by the ULBs.

Development Works in Mangalagiri, Guntur District: For Development of Mangalagiri and Tadepalli as Model Towns, an amount of Rs.2000.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 2022-23. The project has been handed over to Andhra Pradesh Urban Infrastructure and Assets Management Limited (APUIAML), Vijayawada. The amount will be utilised for Development works in Mangalagiri, Guntur District.

Developmental Works in Pulivendula Municipality: For Developmental Works in Pulivendula Municipality an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 2022-23. The amount will be utilised for Developmental Works in Pulivendula Municipality.

Ward Volunteers

All the ward volunteers are provided with Mobile phones through which service requests made by the public are being redressed. A total of 70,000 mobiles phones (Redmi 8A) were supplied. During the year 2020, Ward volunteers played an instrumental role in delivering the Government's flagship Welfare schemes to each and every house hold including distribution of Social Security pensions, YSR Cheyutha, Jagananna Ammavodi, Jagananna Thodu, Jagananna Vidya Deevena, Jagananna Vasathi Deevena, YSR Chedodu, YSR Arogyasree, YSR Aasara etc.

Ward Secretariats & Ward Secretaries

A total of 34505 ward secretaries are discharging their duties in delivering the welfare schemes in coordination with the line departments viz. revenue, civil supplies, municipal, public health, engineering, town planning, education, home, health medical and family welfare etc.

Floods have hit most of the state due to heavy rain fall and two cyclones namely "Mandous" also hit the public life during 2022. It is the ward secretaries with the help of ward volunteers who brought normalcy to the flood and cyclone affected urban areas of the state. Right from arranging temporary flood relief centers including supply of daily needs, food, milk, ration and maintenance of sanitation each and every work is done in an organized way in coordination with State Disaster Management Agency.

Covid-19 has been taken up with the help of Ward Volunteers and had completed the programme successfully.To strengthen the Ward Secretariat system, Government is going to fill up the vacancies in ward secretariats by issuing a fresh notification to fill around 1800 vacant ward secretaries' posts.

Dr. YSR Urban Clinics In order to strengthen the Health Infrastructure and to provide better medical facilities round the clock at the Ward level, the Government of A.P has envisaged setting up YSR Urban Clinics at the Ward level apart from revamping of existing Urban Health centers as YSR Urban Clinics.Government have accorded permission for establishment of Dr. YSR Urban Clinics in the State with the infrastructure facilities such as Buildings, furniture and Man-power under the A.P. Health System Strengthening Project & National Urban Health Mission (APHSSP & NUHM) Schemes.

- Government issued orders according sanction for establishment of 560 YSR Urban Clinics vide G.O.Rt.No.686, HM&FW Department, Dt.09-11-2020:

  a. by renovating 205 existing Urban Health Centers @ Rs.10 Lakhs each – Rs.20.50 Cores.

  b. by constructing 355 new UPHCs @Rs.80 Lakhs each – Rs.284.00 Crores.

The progress of construction of the DR YSR Urban Clinics is shown in Table 8.19

Table 8.19 progress of construction of the DR YSR Urban Clinics

Component	Target	Completed & Handed over	% Completion
Renovations	184	184	100 %
New Construction	344	259	75 .29%

promoting Green & Human Interaction with the Streets.

Government have issued orders on Parameters/ modalities/timelines/Evaluation Committee for Conducting of Green and Beautification City Challenge Competition under Jagananna Haritha Nagaralu and Inter-CityCompetitions on the Greening and Beautification City Challenge among the ULBs with a reward of Rs.1.00 Crore each to Top 10 ULBs.

Jagananna Nagara Batalu

A holistic Urban Road Infrastructure Management Program for Pothole-free Urban Roads. As a Pre Monsoon Activity, Road Repair Works were taken up in the months of May & June 2022. All ULBs have completed Road Repair Works by 20.07.2022 and 41412 Potholes are repaired and Rs.58.20 crores incurred for road repairs.

Jagananna Haritha Nagaralu:

Jagananna Haritha Nagaralu improve the visibility of cities in the state by developing Greenery in municipal roads along with Medians, Road Sides etc., adding beauty and keeping them neat and clean. Under this Programme, 2 components are proposed 1) Greening & Beautification of Roads and Avenues & Smart Street and (2). Smart street component

A) Under Greening & Beautification of Roads and Avenues component, Central Median plantation and development, Avenue plantation, traffic island development, paintings (mural arts) etc., have taken up in 45 ULBs (Grade-I and above Municipalities and all Corporations), 5 ULBs completed works .

B) Under smart street component, one suitable road in each ULB, initially, with a minimum length of 2 to 3 Kms identified so as to develop as Model Road in all aspects in 46 ULBs (17 Municipal Corporations and 28 Grade-1 and above Municipalities and Pulivendula Modal Town) for developing the identified Streets as Mobility Corridors (motorized, NMT and pedestrian friendly as opposed to only vehicular movement) & Public Spaces while

Photo Exhibitions were conducted in the ULBs on Road Repair Works taken up with NADU-NEDU Photos.

As a post Monsoon Activity, Road Survey was conducted in all 123 ULBs. Under phase II, 20624 Potholes identified on the Municipal Roads with an estimated amount of Rs.21.55 crores.

Real Time Monitoring System: For monitoring the roads which are 25,326 KMs in length in Urban areas, Road Network Master Data is available with Ward Amenity Secretaries (4119 wards) through AP CM MS Applogins 'AP CONSISTENT MONITORING OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES' (AP CM MS) App.

Every day (10.00 am – 12.00 noon) all Ward Amenities Secretaries shall survey every street within his / her ward and capture Potholes & other grievances regarding

drains, UGD, Drinking Water Pipeline, Street Light. Citizens can also report Potholes and similar grievances through this app & the same shall appear in Ward Secretary Login.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas

Government of Andhra Pradesh established "Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)" with an objective to promote, strengthen and nurture self-sustainable institutions of the poor. MEPMA is designated by GoI as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities in Andhra Pradesh.

Priority programs implementing under Navaratnalu

YSR"Sunna"Vaddi

Government is implementing this scheme to reduce the interest burden of the Urban poor on SHG Bank loans. 1,99,189 SHGs covered and released Rs. 302.78 Cr during the year 2022-23

YSR Aasara

As part of "NavaRatnalu", the outstanding Bank loan of SHGs as on 11.04.2019 shall be reimbursed in four instalments. 1.56 lakh SHGs are eligible and 14.82 Lakh members shall be benefited with an eligible amount of Rs.4743.91 Cr. An amount of Rs. 1184.82 Cr has been released as 1st instalment and an amount of Rs. 1233.98 Cr has been released as 2nd instalment.

YSR Cheyutha

Financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 (over the 4 years) will be provided to the women in the age group of 45-60 years belonging to SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. An amount of Rs. 18,750/- has been released as 3rdinstalment to 5.60 lakh beneficiaries under Cheyutha. The shops are being set up by tying up with renowned companies HUL, ITC, P&G and Reliance to provide sustainable livelihoods to the down-trodden women.

1,82,053 beneficiaries are supported with livelihood activities by providing loans of Rs 560.96 Cr to 1,69,595 beneficiaries.

National Urban Livelihoods Mission

GoI has restructured the SJSRY scheme as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) and designated MEPMA as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementing National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) activities in Andhra Pradesh. The main components of NULM

a) Social Mobilization &Institution Development (SM&ID)

The main objective is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self-reliant. 2.53 Lakh SHGs formed with 26.50 Lakh members. 8570 SLF/ALF and 190TLF/CLF were formed. The corpus fund of SHGs is Rs. 1180.99 Cr, SLFs is Rs. 142.13 Cr and for TLFs is Rs. 4.43 Cr.

b) Self-Employment Program (SEP)

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self-employment ventures and micro enterprises. During 2022-23, under Bank Linkage to SHGs, Rs. 6372.32 Cr has been mobilized out of a target of Rs.2250 Cr. and 3335 individuals are assisted under Self Employment Program (individual), 85 groups assisted under SEP(G).

c) Employment through Skill training & Placement (ESTP)

The main objective of the programme is providing an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood.

d) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)

Strengthening and sustainability of livelihoods of Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the state as a part of the National Policy on urban street vendors. Government of India has launched "PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANIDHI)" on 14th May, 2020, a Central Sector Scheme to uplift the street vendors adversely affected by COVID-19 pandemic and consequent lockdowns. Street vendors are entitled to avail working capital loan (WC) up to Rs. 10,000 with tenure of 1 year to be repaid in monthly installments. GoI will reimburse interest @ 7% per annum to the Bank Accounts of Beneficiaries on quarterly basis

for the regular repayment. In addition, incentives on digital transactions to a max of Rs.100 per month for 200 or more transactions.

Under PM SVANIDHI, 3,37,030 Street Vendors Registered, Loans for an amount of Rs. 322.04 Cr was sanctioned to 2,60,477 of which, Rs. 273.58 Cr disbursed to 2,32,695 beneficiaries.

e) Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)

The main objective of SUH is "Providing 24/7 Shelter to Urban Homeless with all amenities. 92 Homes sanctioned and 89 are operational.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

MEPMA, in convergence with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is implementing different health initiatives for creation of awareness to the urban poor on prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, water, sanitation and Hygiene. MEPMA has formed and strengthened 10,440 MahilaAarogya Samithies (MAS) with 92,007 members to act as bridge between urban poor and health service providers, line departments, NGOs for optimum utilization of services to reduce out of pocket expenditure. MEPMA is organizing Health camps, health checkups for the urban poor in coordination with line departments.

Jagananna Mahila Mart

- As part of the Honorable CM's vision to promote sustainable livelihoods among the urban poor, it is proposed to facilitate SHG women to set up Jagananna Mahila Mart in all ULBs in a phased manner with a one-time contribution of Rs.150/- per member.
- As a pilot project, JMM established at Pulivendula on 3rd January 2021 and during the 1st year achieved annual turnover of Rs 1.54 Cr
- Another 5 JMMs established at Rayachoti, Addanki , Chittoor, Tirupathi and Punganuru.

Rural Development

The Rural Development Department has three major wings namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Watershed Development Programmes, and YSR Jalakala under Rythu Bharosa for the alleviating poverty and developing the rural areas.

The multi-pronged strategy adopted by Rural Development Department through the above programmes are not only addressing the rural poverty but also helping the creation of vital rural infrastructure.

The MGNREGS program is one of the biggest wage employment program and provides employment to about 95 lakh wage seekers from 55 lakh households. About 20 Cr person days are being generated annually under MGNREGS assuring a secured life to rural poor.

The watershed program on the other hand is contributing a lot to address the land degradation and productivity enhancement of farm lands In the state, 50% lands are degraded and nearly 30% people are poor (below poverty line). With proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management, it is possible to increase the productivity of degraded lands, reduce poverty by creating huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that the development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

The YSR Jalakala Program aims to provide irrigation/ water security to small and marginal farmers by sinking borewells in the agriculture fields with 100% government funds. YSR Jalakala, the Free Borewells scheme is aimed at utilising the available groundwater resources for the improvement of livelihoods of the farmers and thereby improves the GSDP under primary sector.

All the 3 programmes are being implemented and monitored through robust MIS for achieving the desired outcomes. The scheme related data is available in Public domain for public access ensuring transparency in the implementation of these schemes.

I. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was notified on September, 2005. The Act provides 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 is providing not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every house hold in rural areas as per demand, resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and durability. The livelihood resource base of the poor is strengthened, proactively ensuring social inclusion and also strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions. MGNREGS is implemented in all 26 districts of the State.

All the works executed can be categorized into four, namely Public works relating to Natural Resources Management, Individual assets for vulnerable sections, Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant Self-Help Groups and Rural Infrastructure. The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with 90% central and 10% state shares. The central government releases the amount for 100% of the wage payments, 75% of the material payment and 6% administrative expenditure. The State Government releases amount for 25% of the material payments, unemployment allowance and MGNREGS-AP State Council expenditure.

Performance of MGNREGS

- Andhra Pradesh occupies 5th place in the country in generating of 1885 Lakh person days against approved Labour Budget of 1900 Lakh person days by GoI. Out of these Person days generated by SCs is 446 Lakhs (23.66%), STs – 185 Lakhs PDs (9.81%), and Women –1124 Lakhs PDs (59.63%) were generated during FY 2022-23.
- During 2022-23, total expenditure under MG NREGS is Rs.5098 Crores of which Rs.3933 Crores is towards unskilled wages and Rs.1165 Crores towards skilled wages & material component.

Priority Works

Construction of Grama Sachivalayam Buildings, Rythu Bharosa Kendralu, YSR Health Clinics, Bulk Milk Cooling Units, Digital Libraries etc are the key Projects taken up. The progress of works taken up is given below

- Grama Sachivalayam Buildings:- 10,917 Grama Sachivalayam buildings were sanctioned of which 5571 buildings completed and balance 5346 works are in progress.
- Rythu Bharosa Kendralu :- 10,243 RBK buildings were sanctioned of which 3769 RBK buildings were completed and balance 6474 works are in progress.
- YSR Health Clinics :- 8320 YSR Health Clinic buildings were sanctioned. Out of which 2024 Health Clinic buildings were completed and balance 6296 works are in progress.
- Bulk Milk Cooling Centres :- 1589 BMCU & AMCU buildings were sanctioned. Out of which 49 buildings were completed and balance 3685 works are in progress.
- Digital Libraries :- Out of 13450 Gram Panchayats, 3589 Digital Library buildings were sanctioned,15 Digital Libraries were completed and balance 3574 works are in progress.

Plantation activities under MGNREGS

State government is promoting Horticulture, Avenue Plantations & Other Plantation Programmes under MGNREGS, as a means of providing & creating productive assets for the poor wage seekers so that there is a sustainable source of income. The main object of the implementation of the Plantation Programmes under MGNREGS is to improve livelihoods to the Small & Medium Farmers& SC, ST rural poor.

Creation of Green Assets (plantation) is the largest activity next to wage employment under MGNREGS with an objective to improve green cover & to provide sustainable livelihood to the rural poor.

Horticulture Plantation

Horticulture Plantation is promoted in rural areas covering small and marginal farmers by providing assistance under MGNREGS for raising different fruit crops like Mango ,Cashew , Sweet orange, Acid lime, Guava, etc. An extent of 22,118 acres of horticulture plantation was taken up benefiting 13,829 households during the year 2022-23.

Promotion of Moringa : To address the problem of malnutrition in rural poor, Moringa Plantation activity is promoted under MGNREGA in coordination with NRLM (SERP) in the State in the lands of individual households and also community lands.

- 200 Moringa nurseries were raised for distribution of 10 lakh saplings to women wage seekers / SHG members/ Anganwadi Centres / Govt. Schools during current FY 2022-23
- Moringa Plantation is taken up in 887 acres benefitting 982 households

Avenue Plantation : 3.3 lakh Plants were planted in a stretch of 828 KMs along PMGSY / Internal Roads, @ 400 Plants per KM on both sides of the Road Tagging of SHG Members @ 200 Plants each/1 KM each as watcher.

Amrit Sarovar

On the occasion of Azadi Ki Amrit Mahotsav, marking 75 years of Independence from colonial rule, and create sustainable long term productive assets, proposed Construction/Development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (ponds) in every district of the country. Each Amrit Sarovar will have pondage area of minimum of 1 acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meter. In Andhra Pradesh, Construction/ development of existing tanks was taken up to cover 2120 Amrit Sarovar Tanks. All Amrit Sarovars to be completed by end of Amrit Varsh i.e. 15th August 2023.

I. Watershed Development Programme

Watershed Development Programmes are being implemented to combat recurring drought conditions in the state. 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 watershed with total participation of the local community. Soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting, ground water recharge, improvement of vegetation and bio-mass, wasteland development etc., are the main components of Watershed Development Programmes.

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 the velocity of water, allow percolation, control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land to augment productivity.

The following schemes are under implementation







PMKSY – Watersheds (erstwhile IWMP)

PMKSY-Watersheds (erstwhile IWMP) aims to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water and create sustainable livelihoods for asset less. IWMP is being implemented by Rural Development through State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Status of WDC-PMKSY 1.0:

GoI has sanctioned 372 watershed projects in 8569 villages covering an area of 15.44 lakh Ha. with an outlay of Rs.1,930.67 Crores since 2009 (Batch - I to V) in 11 districts viz., Anantapuramu, Chittoor, YSR-Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, Vishakhapatnam , Guntur &West Godavari. The funding pattern of the project is 60:40 as Central share & State share.

372 sanctioned watershed projects of Batch-I to V were completed and submitted their end line evaluation reports to the DoLR, MoRD, GoI. Under WDC-PMKSY 1.0,

an amount of Rs.1658.09 Crs was spent against release of Rs.1754.08 Crs and 13.45 Lakh hectares of degraded land was treated out of 15.44 Lakh Hectares. WDC-PMKSY 1.0 sanctioned watershed projects (Batch I – V) were completed on 31.03.2022.

WDC-PMKSY 2.0

GoI have sanctioned 59 New Generation Watershed Projects under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 to treat an area of 2,44,405 Ha. with the proposed project cost of Rs.55531.30 lakhs in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh i.e., Anantapuramu (7), Sri Sathya Sai (3), Chittoor (7), Annamayya (10), YSR (9),Kurnool (5),Nandyal (2), Prakasam (8), Visakhapatnam (1), Anakapalli (2), ASR (1), Vizianagaram (3) & Parvathipuram Manyam (1) . Details shown in Annexure 8.14

The main objectives of the PMKSY-2.0 Watersheds are: to improve the productive potential of rainfed and degraded land , strengthen community based local institutions for promotion of livelihoods & watershed sustainability and enhancing economic growth of village communities dependent on Watershed; Ecological restoring and sustainable management of natural resources across the project area and Improving the economic and social conditions of the resource poor, asset less, differently-abled and women in particular.

The 2500-5000 Ha of cluster area treated under watershed approach. The present funding pattern of the programmes is 60:40 as Central & state shares. The Project period is 3 - 5 year and the unit cost is Rs.22,000 per Ha in plain area and Rs.28,000/- per Ha for Hill area. The Payment shall be made through SNA and The expenditure shall be monitored through PFMS and MIS.

During 2022--23, an amount of Rs.64.74 Crores has been released under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 Project. The total expenditure incurred upto December, 2022 is Rs.15.44 cr.

Progress of WDC-PMKSY 2.0 - during 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022

- Preparation of DPRs was completed. Execution of Entry Point Activity (EPA) Works is under progress,
- Preparation of Productive System Improvements (PSI) and Livelihood, (LH) convergence plan is under process. Execution of Natural Resource Management (NRM) Works is under progress.



I. YSR Jala Kala

Under `NAVARATNALU, the state government has launched "YSR Jala Kala" programme on 28.09.2020 to drill bore wells at free of cost to the needy and eligible farmers.The government has planned to drill 2 Lakh free Bore wells to the needy & eligible farmers in the state in 4 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with a total financial outlay Rs.4,215 crores . Government also provides pump sets to small and marginal farmers at free of cost to the bore wells drilled under this programme

The sole objective of the Program is to provide the irrigation water to the every acre of arable land of needy, small and marginal farmers in all the 26 districts by drilling of agricultural bore wells and providing with Motors / Pump Sets and energization of drilled bore well free of cost, for improving livelihoods of the farmers and thereby improve the GSDP under primary sector.

Since inception of the programme, 17,804 bore wells were drilled covering 23,766 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs 182.99 Crores through which 89,015 acres of land brought under cultivation. During the F.Y.2022-23, 5,942 bore wells were drilled covering 8,206 beneficiaries with an amount of Rs 76.02 Crores and 29,710 acres brought under cultivation,

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)

The women empowerment and poverty eradication programme in AP intends to ensure that disadvantaged communities shall be empowered to overcome all social, economic, cultural and psychological barriers through self-managed organizations implemented through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in the rural areas. It aims to cover all the rural poor households in the state with a special focus on the poorest of the poor households. This movement has achieved significant

poverty reduction and social capital creation through a holistic approach facilitating and promoting empowerment, creating opportunities, providing mechanism for social security and working for equity.

Institution Building & Capacity Building

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.88.46 lakh rural women have been institutionalized into 8.65 lakh SHGs, in that 2,37,939 PWD members formed 3,547 PWD SHGs. A total of 28,371 Village Organisations (VOs), 660 Mandal Samakhyas (MS) and 26 Zilla Samakhyas have come into existence across the state. The total savings by the members is Rs.8,623.69 Cr. and the corpus available with SHG members is close to Rs.10,741.46 Crs. Out of 88.46 lakh rural SHG members, around 100% of the members have their individual member SB accounts in banks.

Under capacity building all SHG members, Village organisations and Mandal samakhyas OB and EC members trained on SOPs, Financial Management (FM), Livelihood activities and given awareness on Gender, Food and Nutrition and GPDP & VPRP.

YSR Pension Kanuka - Social Safety Net for Poor and Vulnerable

For the welfare and development of all segments of the society, Government announced "Navarathnalu" comprising of various welfare and developmental programmes. As part of the Navarathnalu, Enhancement of pension amount and reduction in the age criteria for old age pension is a major welfare measure to ameliorate the hardships of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society particularly the old and infirm, widows and persons with disability to secure a dignified life.

The state government has enhanced the social security pension amount for Old Age Persons, Widow, Toddy Tappers, Weavers, Single women, Fishermen, ART (PLHIV) Persons, Traditional Cobblers to Rs. 2,750/- per month, (w.e.f 01.01.2023) and Disabled persons to Rs. 3,000/- per month.

The state government has extended financial assistance in the form of pensions to the people suffering from Thalassemia major cases, Sickle cell diseases, severe Haemophilia, Bilateral Elephantiasis, Paralysis, severe Muscular dystrophy, Chronic Kidney disease patients, Multi Deformity Leprosy and Kidney/Liver/Heart Transplant. The pension amount ranges from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 per month which will be utilized for their medicine supplements. Under YSR Pensions scheme, 64.06 lakh are benefitted every month and leading dignified life in the society.

The State government has restructured the delivery systems to function as an effective mechanism for delivering government services at door step of all eligible households. 'Pensions at door delivery system' is first of its kind in India, which has been commenced from 1st February, 2020 in the state. Remarkably 2.66 lakhs Village and Ward Volunteers are participated in disbursement of pension every month. An amount of Rs.1765 crores released to 64.06 lakh pensioners in December, 2022 for January, 2023 payments. During 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 17,672 crores have been allotted for pensions and the expenditure is estimated to Rs.19,677.15 Crores. During 2023-24, it is estimated as Rs. 21,079.54 Crores for pensions.

Category-wise & District wise release of pensions for the month of December, 2022 payable in January 2023 are shown in Annexures 8.15 & 8.16

Bank Linkage

SHG Bank Linkage programme aims to enable the poor households in accessing adequate formal credit at their doorsteps through their membership in SHGs with a cheaper rate of interest.

The growth of SHG bank-linkage in the state is phenomenal. AP state stood in first position in the country with 30% of National share with 99% recovery under SHG Bank Linkage programme with yearly bank linkage disbursement of around Rs.25,000 Crores in both Rural and urban areas.

During the financial Year, 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 18,135.77 Crores was disbursed to 3,98,472 Rural SHGs upto November, 2022 against the target amount of Rs.21,010.97 Crores to 5,51,073 Rural SHGs.






YSR Sunna Vaddi

With a view to encourage better repayment culture and to reduce interest burden on the rural and urban poor on SHG Bank loans the Government of AP is continuing interest subvention through YSR "Sunna" Vaddi programme. The SHGs which availed bank loans and have outstanding loan during the current financial year upto Rs.3 lakhs are eligible for YSR "Sunna" Vaddi.

An amount of Rs. 1257.99 Crs was released to 7.81 lakhs SHG Loan accounts for the FY 2020-21, Rs. 1096.23 Crs released to 9.41 Lakh during the FY 2021-22 and Rs. 1261.07 Crs released to 9.76 Lakh SHG loan account for the FY 2022-23 in both Rural & Urban SHGs. So far, in 3 Years an amount of Rs.3,615.29 Crs was released from the FY: 2020-21 to 2022-23.

YSR Aasara

The objective of YSR Aasara program is to reimburse the entire bank outstanding loan amount as on 11.04.2019 directly to the Groups Savings accounts of the SHG women in four installments from financial year 2020-21 through the respective welfare Corporations. This will create access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, income generation and wealth creation at the household level, on a sustainable basis leading to better standards of living of poor SHG members both in rural and urban areas.

Under this program, Government proposed to reimburse the entire outstanding Bank Loan of Rs. 25,516.56 Crs as on 11th April 2019, in four installments starting from 2020-21. An amount of Rs. 12,758.28 Crs was disbursed to 7.96 lakhs SHGs SB Accounts under two instalment (F.Y: 2020-21 & 2021-22) in both Rural & Urban areas. The 3rd Instalment amount of Rs. 6,379.14 Crs will be disbursed to 7.96 SHGs in the month of January 2023.

YSR Cheyutha

YSR Cheyutha is a unique welfare program under which financial assistance of Rs.75,000 (over 4 years) will be provided to approximately 25 lakh women beneficiaries between the age group of 45-60 years, belonging to SC/ST/BC/Minority communities to steer women beneficiaries towards social and economic empowerment.

Under the scheme, the government has entered into partnerships with multinational companies such as Amul, HUL, ITC Ltd, P&G, NIINE, Reliance retail, and AJIO business to support the identified beneficiaries across dairy, retail business. So far, 1,34,707 Retail stores were established.

Under the YSR Cheyutha scheme, financial assistance of Rs.4500.20 crores was released to over 24 lakh beneficiaries in 2020-21 in the first trench, Rs.4660.97 Crores has been released to over 24.85 Lakh beneficiaries in 2021-22 in the second trench and in 3rd Trench during 2022-23 financial assistance of Rs.4949.44 Crores has been released to over 26.39 Lakh beneficiaries on 23.09.2022.

Livelihoods were promoted covering 2.95 lakh beneficiaries with an additional loan of Rs.1655.37Cr during the FY 2020-21 and 2.88 lakh beneficiaries with an additional loan of Rs.2160.01Cr in the FY 2021-22. Retail Business, Textiles / Apparels, Live Stock (Including Aasara), Back Yard Poultry, Non - Farm Livelihoods and Farm Livelihoods comes under the livelihoods activities and in the FY 2022-23 it is targeted to promote the livelihoods to 2.16 lakh beneficiaries as of now 36971 beneficiaries are covered with additional loan of Rs. 211.38 Cr.

Stree Nidhi

Streenidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Limited, Andhra Pradesh operates in rural as well as urban areas with an objective of providing livelihood loans to poor SHG women in transparent and easily accessible manner through SHG federations i.e. VO/SLFs and MS/TLFs. In addition to the loan services, Streenidhi 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.

Streenidhi extend LH loans to SHG women up to Rs.1 lakh, repayable in 12 to 36 EMIs with 11% interest. No processing fee, no penal interest with loan protection covered under Suraksha scheme.



Credit Disbursement

Streenidhi has provided loans to an extent of Rs.2260.10 Crores to 584104 SHG members against the target under Projected Annual Credit Plan (ACP) of Rs. 4000 Crores to 8,00,000 SHG Members for the financial year 2022-23. Streenidhi have achieved 75% projected credit disbursals up to 31.12.2022. The loan outstanding as on 31.12.2022 is Rs.3325.42 Crores. The recovery rate during current financial year stands at 96.37% as on 31.12.2022. Streenidhi has ensured the asset quality by restricting NPAs to 1.63% of total loan amount outstanding of Rs.3325.42 Crores as on 31.12.2022.

Abhayahastam Pensions

Dr. YSR Abhaya Hastham is a co-contributory pension cum insurance scheme. 34, 55,031 SHG members have been enrolled and Rs. 595.46 crores distributed since inception.This scheme provide lifelong Pension of Rs.500/- per month to SHG members after crossing 60 years age besides providing life insurance cover for the members to the age group of 18 to 59 years.This is a member contributory Scheme, the SHG members are paying every year Rs.365/- and the Government is providing matching grant of Rs.365/- and total amount is deposited at LIC as Fund Manager. 1,49,415 members are getting only ABH Pension of Rs.500/- per month and a total amount paid towards ABH pensions in December,2022 is Rs. 7.47crores.

Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash

Andhra Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) is implementing Food, Nutrition, Health and Wash (FNHW) activities under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) scheme in 660 mandals of 26 Districts. FNHW activities are focusing intensively on 210 mandals in phased manner. 52 mandals in 1st year (2021-22), 158 mandals in 2nd year (2022-23) and planning to focus 138 mandals in the 3rd year (2023-24).

The main focus of FNHW component under NRLM is to bring behaviour change at individual, house hold and community levels on Health, Nutrition & Sanitation interventions to contribute towards sustainable human development through empowering the communities.

Under FNHW, the project is focusing on 1000 day window period that lies between pregnancy through two years of age which is the best window of opportunity to improve nutritional status by ensuring nutrition security at household level (promotion of Nutri gardens and Back yard poultry) and promoting consumption of diversified diet leads to decrease in the number of underweight & stunted children and a reduction of anemia.

During the financial year 2022-23, the project focused in all 210 mandals covering 8926 Village organizations, 175140 SHGs & 1,75,1400 SHG members.

- Capacity building programmes conducted for 4,454 project staff, 482 Mandala Mahila Samakhya Accountants, 1608 Village Organisation Assistants, 1608 Nutrition Activists, 113 Health Sub Committee and Office Bearers of Zilla (district level) Samakhyas.
- 38937 units of Backyard Poultry grounded and another 32331 units are in progress. 145804, plants like Moringa, Lemon, Amla and Custard Apple were distributed to SHG Women, Seeds distributed to 92,120 SHG members for growing kitchen gardens,
- 1,028 units of food and hygiene enterprises promoted and 439 units are in progress, 6,312 Sheep, Goat units provided through the various schemes.
- 1st dose of Covid 19 vaccinated to 79,18,008 (90%) and 2nd dose for 66,19,113 (75%) SHG members. 82.35 Lakh SHG members, pregnant women were mobilized for Health related activities like Poshan Maah from 1st–30thSeptember 2022.

(AGRASR)-ESHGs

AP State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) is implementing Elderly Self Help Groups activities under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)/Action Group aimed at Social Reconstructions scheme in 15 mandals of 13 Districts. AGRASR activities are focusing intensively in 15 mandals in phased manner. 15 mandals in 1st year (2021-22) Newly Elderly SHGs formed 1981 (ESHGs) Submitted to Ministry of Social Justice empowerment

Gender

Andhra Pradesh SRLM is implementing the Gender sensitization and related activities under the NRLM scheme in 662 mandals of 13 Districts. Gender activities will be implemented intensively in 218 mandals in phased manner- 52 mandals in 1st year (2021-22), 100 mandals in 2nd year (2022-23) and 66 mandals in the 3rd year (2023-24).

The gender program aims to ensure gender equity, equality and a dignified way of living for women in rural areas. Women's mobility, participation and decision making is enhanced through their self-managed institutions by providing capacity building training. The main agenda of the gender component is to create an


మలి వయసుకు అండ!

60 ఏళ్ల దాటిన వారితో సంఘాలు

అమరావతి మండలంలో ఏర్పాటుకు చర్యలు

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environment for women at all levels through women protection committees and support adolescent girls groups.

Establishment of gender institutional Structure at Village Organization, Grama Panchayat and Mandal Samakhya level, capacity building programmes on women issues are implementing focusing in 221 mandals of 26 districts.

1,85,356 Gender Point Persons; 7,627 VOAs; 185356 SHGs; 7983 VO SAC; 198 MS SAC and 17 ZS SACs are trained in model mandal on Gender issues, Domestic violence, sexual abuse ACTs etc.

130 functional Gender Resource Centers (GRC) at block Level in model mandal and 84 functional Gender Resource Centers (GRC) at block Level in non-model mandal are functioning in AP.

AP SERP has conducted Gender Campaign-2022 in all the 26 districts and 662 Mandals and prepared Action Plan for National Gender Campaign against Gender Discrimination from 25.11.2022 to 23.12.2022.

Unnathi (PoP) SCC (Earlier SCSP) & STC (Earlier TSP)

The mission of Unnathi is to enable every poor family in rural Andhra Pradesh to come out of poverty and improve the quality of life through provision of various livelihood opportunities with various fund sources like SC, ST sub plan funds of State and GoI.

Unnathi provides interest free loans to the eligible SHG women in rural areas of the state. An amount of Rs.104.12Cr released to SC Sub plan funds to 22183 SHG women and Rs. 13.66Cr released to ST Sub plan funds to 2675 ST SHG women to establish livelihood activities of their own choice.

Unnathi is implementing livelihood creation in ITDAs with IWMP 5th batch LH funds under the nodal agency of SLNA. An amount of Rs.28Cr is allocated for livelihood creation for this financial year and Rs.17.40Cr released. So far, 2382 SHG members are supported livelihoods with an amount of Rs. 9.77 Cr.

Farm Livelihoods:

Farm Livelihoods activities under DAY-NRLM aimed to strengthen the existing livelihoods, diversify the household livelihoods portfolio, to address household's food and nutrition security and to create market linkages for agriculture produce.

An amount of Rs.263.45 crores sanctioned for farm livelihood activities. 86 FPOs, 8654 FPGs were formed and 129652 Mahila Kisans organised into groups during 2022-23. Staff appointed in the field for formation of Producers groups with Women Farmers (Mahila Kisans) with Agriculture commodity based, livestock and fishery groups.

Farm Livelihood Interventions in 2022-23

- **Chillies:** To improve the income of Chilli farmers, SERP entered into a MoU with Kalgudi Digital private Ltd., to train farmers on enhancing the yield, facilitate on input and output market linkages in FPOs of Prakasam, Guntur, Kurnool and Krishna Districts. As on date 2645 farmers details were digitalized.

- **Millets:** The Millet cultivation intervention was started with a target of 89,000 Acres with 55,000 Farmers. As on date 43,426 Mahila Kisans were identified covering 66,200 acres and planned for training.
- **Moringa:** The Moringa Cultivation was taken up in Individual lands/Nurseries in Convergence with MGNREGS 9,423 Farmers were identified. Sanctions are under progress from MGNREGS wing.
- **Convergence Status:** 5.92 lakh farmers benefitted from convergence activities of Horticulture, Agriculture, MGNREGS, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries.
- **Value chain:** Rs.216.56 Crores released to existing FPOs as Working Capital & Business fund under APRIGP. Value chain activities in Groundnut, Cashew, Redgram, Maize, Mango, Tamarind, Pulses and Turmeric were taken up by the concerned FPOs.
- **Trainings:** SERP had entered an MOU with RYSS to support in 1750 GPs in 175 mandals for agriculture and Livestock promotion.

NRLM- Non-Farm Livelihoods

a. Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme - The objective is promoting entrepreneurship among the rural poor SHG women by setting up village enterprises and providing financial and handholding support. During 2022-23 (up to December) 2706 enterprises are formed against the annual target of 1856, training given to 17485 enterprises out of 16249 (107.6% target reached). Identification of MED (Micro Enterprises Development) Blocks in all the districts to promote enterprises.

b. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are designed so as to ensure necessary skill training and skill up-gradation of the rural BPL youth to mitigate the unemployment problem. After successful completion of the training, they will be provided with credit linkage assistance by the banks to start their own entrepreneurial ventures. Total 7613 Rural youth were trained as against the Annual Target of 10875 for FY 2022-23. 879 candidates settled on Self Employment. Trainings planned at RSETIs for Govt. of AP under Flagship program of YSR Cheyutha and Aasara.

c. Shyam Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) –

The objective of the scheme is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned Rurban clusters. DPR prepared with a value of Rs.8.34 Crs in 11 GPs at 11 districts and 11 blocks.

- Unit cost for Machinery of the Minimum Unit Cost is Rs.1,00,000/- and Maximum Unit Cost is Rs. 10,00,000/- of which 90% from Rurban fundsand 10% beneficiary's contribution.
- As on date around 89 proposals received with Rs.3.56Cr financial support from 1838 beneficiaries from 4 districts.
- In FY 2022-23 , DPRs preparation in all cluster and Geo-tagging of all units are completed.

d. Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) Scheme

- To enhance competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry and promote formalization of the sector, support FPOs, SHGs and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain

Targets and Achievements for FY (2022-2023)

- No. of units target given by NRLM is 10,000 Seed Capital Units.
- Targeted Amount Rs. 40 Crs @ Rs.10,000 to Rs.40,000 per Beneficiaries
- As on recommended in NRLM 11,233 Seed Capital Units. (Achievement 112%)
- Higher Order Enterprises target as per NRLM 400 units. (Achievement 65%)
- As of now Higher Order Enterprises estd. 259 units Grounded.
- Last financial Year(2021-2022)1st Phase seed capital amount Rs.29.29 Crs released to beneficiaries & 2nd Phase seed capital amount Rs.786.61 Lakhs have been released to concern Mandal Samakhyas.

- Seed Capital Hand Holding Cost (1.57 Cr.) fund has been released to concern Mandal Samakhyas.
- Planned for Capacity Building Training to seed capital beneficiaries to improve their hygiene practices and production.
- 24 Districts have been completed convergence meeting with concern line departments except Krishna and West Godavari Districts.
- SRLM has given approvals for 12,182 Seed Capital Beneficiaries for the Financial Year 2022-23 in the NRLM Site.

e. SARAS (Sales of Articles of Rural Artisans Society):

SERP with the assistance of Government of Andhra Pradesh organizing "SARAS (Sales of Articles of Rural Artisans Society)" Fairs / "DWCRA Bazaars" with support of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt of India, in major cities twice a year in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam to sell their products at fair prices. Other states organised the Regional SARAS for 2022-23, about 79 women showcased their products and doing business worth over Rs.2.11 crores. Local melas organised in Kakinada district. Vizianagaram Festival and Sikkolu Utsav, about 358 SHGs participated and product sold worth Rs.2.08 Cr.





f. Government e-Marketplace (GeM):

The "Saras Gallery" special market space for self-help products was jointly launched by the Govt of India, MoRD & GoAP at the Government – e- Market place. GeM facilitates online procurement of common use Goods & Services required by various Government Departments / Organisations / PSUs. So far 80 SHG members and 2 SHGs have been registered in NRLM portal. Recently MoRD, GoI entered an MOU with Flipkart and Amazon and SHGs are to be registered in e-marketing.

g. SHGs for SARAS Gallery/Store /Products Tracking:

Dept. of Rural Development (Rural Livelihood Division), New Delhi is lauching the Saras Gallery, the retail outlet in New Delhi for selling the products of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Producer Enterprises (PE) promoted by the programme. So far marketed 66 products worth Rs.8.50 Lakhs of 7 SHGs. 2,37,738 SHG products tracking were uploaded so far which is highest in the country, Target from each district is 41,341 SHG products.


CHAPTER
9
POVERTY,
EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT

Poverty

Despite India being rated as a developing nation and achieving substantial growth in its economy, poverty continues to be a major challenge. However, poverty is on the decline in India. Ever since India became an independent Nation, poverty alleviation remained the principal component of the State and Central government initiatives. Over the decades, poverty has been interpreted and measured by experts in several methods. However, discussions centering around different dimensions of poverty remained the core welfare agenda in almost all the national and international forums.

Poverty is the state of not having enough material possessions or income for a person basic need. Poverty may include social, economic and political elements. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter. World Bank defines extreme poverty as living on US$1.9 or less in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. In India, it was as low as 0.8% in 2019 and the country managed to keep it at that level in 2020 despite the unprecedented COVID-19 outbreak.

The central theme of the Goal-1 of the SDGs 'No Poverty'aims to end poverty everywhere and in all its forms.

Concept and measurement of poverty (income/expenditure based)

As in many countries poverty was historically defined and estimated in India using a sustenance food standard. This methodology has been revised. India's current official poverty rates are based on the Planning Commission's data derived from the Tendulkar methodology. It defines poverty not in terms of annual income, but in terms of consumption or spending per individual over a certain period for a basket of essential goods. This expenditure is called the poverty line. The basket of goods and services necessary to satisfy basic human needs is the Poverty Line Basket (PLB).

Poverty can be measured in terms of the number of people living below this line (with the incidence of poverty expressed as the head count ratio (HCR) or the poverty ratio - number of poor to the total population expressed as percentage).

Levels of poverty in Andhra Pradesh - Drop in Number of poor in India

India has a long history of studies on measurement of poverty.The erstwhile Planning Commission was the nodal agency in India for estimation of poverty. Based on the methodology suggested by the Expert Groups/ Committees set up by the Planning Commission from time to time, India has undertaken periodic assessments of the incidence of poverty since 1960s.

The expert group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar recommended using poverty lines which are substantially higher than earlier ones.The official estimates of poverty for the period 1973-74 to 2011-12 are placed in Annexure 9.1

As per the latest available estimates of the Planning Commission released in July 2013 for the year 2011-12, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96 % and 5.81% respectively and combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. Annexure 9.1 depicts the percentage of people below the poverty line in united Andhra Pradesh and at All India level for different time periods. However, there has been widespread criticism that government grossly underestimated the number of poor in the country through a choice of unrealistic poverty-lines.

The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index report has revealed that the number of poor people in India dropped by about 415 million over the last 15 years. However, the country still has the highest number of poor people and children worldwide. India is among many countries that have reduced poverty significantly faster. The study was released by research centre Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Poverty among children fell faster, it indicated. However, India has the world's highest number of poor children, amounting to a total of 97 million or about 21.8 per cent of the Indian children population between the ages 0 and 17 years.

Andhra Pradesh–hub of innovative poverty alleviation programmes

Andhra Pradesh enjoys the legacy for introducing and

implementing innovative poverty alleviation programmes. Apart from general economic policies, targeted poverty alleviation programmes for women's empowerment, providing housing and other infrastructure like pensions, land distribution and health insurance arehelping the poor in various dimensions. Increasing budgetary allocations, improving delivery systems in poverty alleviation programs and effective monitoring can help to reduce poverty.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The Poverty ratio measured hitherto has one dimension – Income/Consumption. The people who do not have sufficient income to cover the defined basket of goods and services were considered poor. However, Poverty, as defined by those who are poor include the lack of education, health and standard of living (as measured by housing, employment, assets, drinking water, sanitation etc). Thus Multidimensional Poverty Index(MPI), as a measure which explores poverty beyond income deprivations is a tool for policy makers working for SDG 2030 agenda.

The NITI Aayog has released the Baseline Report on National Multidimensional Poverty Index on 24th Nov., 2021. The report presented the status of the Headcount Ratios, Intensity of Poverty and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value for India and all the States/UTs and districts.

The Headcount ratio (No. of MPI poor households), Intensity of Poverty and MPI values (0<=1, with '1' indicating highest MPI) have been compiled in this report for India, all states and districts with in the State.

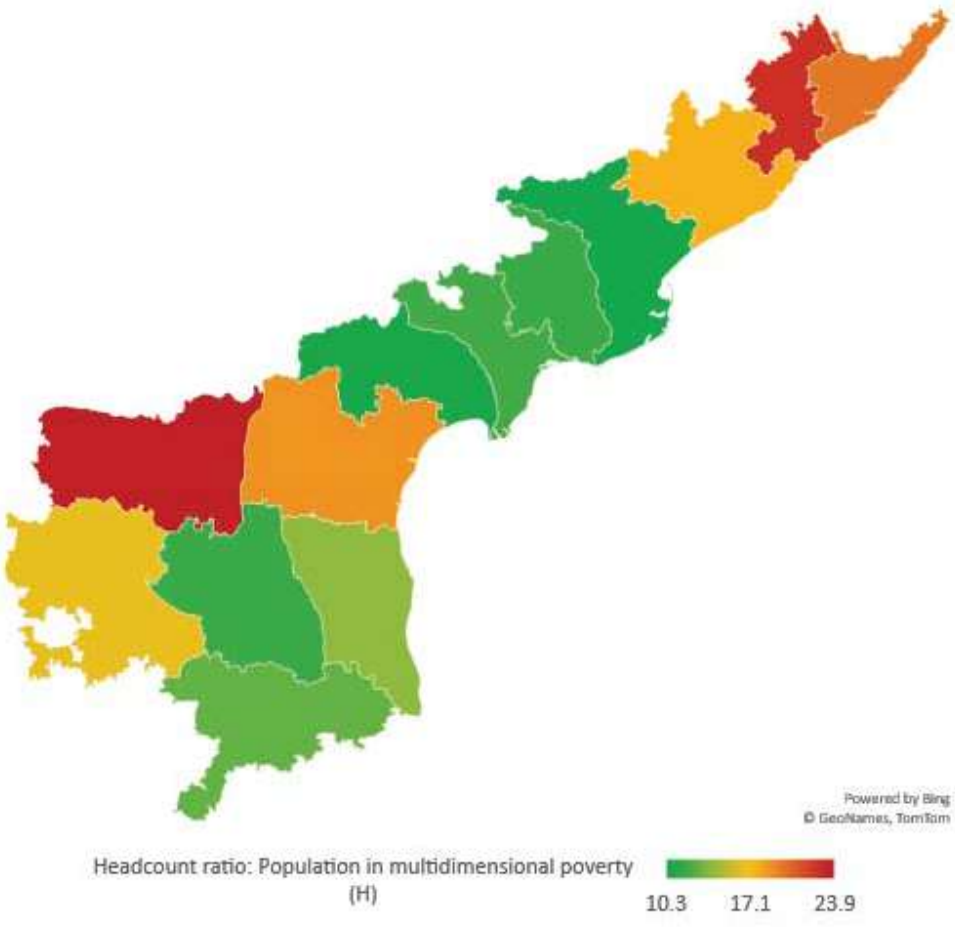
Overall Headcount Ratio, Intensity, MPI

Type		Andhra Pradesh	All India
All	Headcount Ratio	12.31%	25.01%
	Intensity	43.23%	47.13%
	MPI	0.053	0.118
Rural	Headcount Ratio	15.37%	32.75%
	Intensity	43.28%	47.38%
	MPI	0.067	0.155
Urban	Headcount Ratio	4.91%	8.81%
	Intensity	42.83%	45.25%
	MPI	0.021	0.040

MPI Findings: Andhra Pradesh Snapshot (NITI Aayog)

MPI Score	AP Rank
0.053	8/28
Headcount Ratio	**Intensity of Poverty**
12.31%	43.23%

District-wise Distribution of Poverty



MPI: State Rankings The MPI Score = Headcount Ratio x Intensity of Poverty

Sl No	State	MPI Score
1	Kerala	0.003
2	Goa	0.015
3	Sikkim	0.016
4	Tamil Nadu	0.020
5	Punjab	0.024
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.030
7	Mizoram	0.046
8	Andhra Pradesh	0.053
9	Haryana	0.055
10	Karnataka	0.056
11	Telangana	0.059
12	Maharashtra	0.065
13	Tripura	0.075
14	Uttarakhand	0.079
15	Manipur	0.080
16	Gujarat	0.084
17	West Bengal	0.097
18	Arunachal Pradesh	0.115
19	Nagaland	0.117
20	Chhattisgarh	0.134
21	Odisha	0.136
22	Rajasthan	0.14
23	Assam	0.156
24	Meghalaya	0.157
25	Madhya Pradesh	0.173
26	Uttar Pradesh	0.180
27	Jharkhand	0.202
28	Bihar	0.265

Indicators considered for Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI uses information from 12 indicators which are grouped into 3 equally weighed dimensions – health (3 indicators), Education (2 indicators) and Standard of Living (7 indicators). The status of households who are deprived of specific theme (in terms of 12 identified indicators) in AP State as per the report are as follows:

Sl.No	Indicator	Andhra Pradesh (%)	India (%)	Best State (%)		Relative position of AP
1	Nutrition	26.38	37.6	13.3	Sikkim	10
2	Child-Adolescent Mortality	1.82	2.69	0.19	Kerala	13
3	Maternal Heal	9.66	22.59	1.73	Kerala	5
4	Years of schooling	16.9	13.88	1.78	Kerala	22
5	School Attendance	1.7	6.4	0.3	Kerala	7
6	Cooking Fuel	16.4	58.4	3.1	Goa	6
7	Sanitation	22.7	51.9	1.3	Kerala	15
8	Drinking Water	9.3	14.6	1.93	Punjab	26
9	Electricity	0.5	12.2	0	Goa	6
10	Housing	14.7	45.6	9.5	Goa	3
11	Assets	11	13.9	1.72	Punjab	9
12	Bank Account	3.6	9.66	2.1	Himachal Pradesh	7

From the above table, it is evident that AP State although performed decently well in some of the indicators such as Housing, Electricity, maternal health, cooking fuel, school attendance and bank accounts, there are certain concerns in respect of some of the indicators like Drinking water, Years of schooling, Sanitation, Child-adolescent mortality and Nutrition, which may require some special attention.

The 12 indicators considered for compilation of MPI are broadly and directly related to the departments of Health, Women Development & Child Welfare, School Education, PR&RD(RWS), Housing, Energy and Finance.

District-wise results:

Sl.No.	District	Values		
		Head Count Ratio	Intensity	MPI
1	**Guntur**	**8.31**	41.21	**0.034**
2	East Godavari	8.55	41.46	0.035
3	Krishna	8.98	41.74	0.037
4	West Godavari	9.11	39.90	0.036
5	Y.S.R. Kadapa	9.96	41.91	0.042
6	Chittoor	10.34	42.35	0.044
7	SPSR Nellore	11.67	44.41	0.052
8	Anantapur	13.24	42.08	0.056
9	Srikakulam	14.01	41.57	0.058
10	Visakhapatnam	15.10	47.03	0.071
11	Prakasam	15.63	44.52	0.070
12	Vizianagaram	19.00	42.51	0.081
13	**Kurnool**	**20.69**	45.56	**0.094**
	AP State	**12.31**	**43.23**	**0.053**

From the above table, it is seen that Guntur district with an MPI value 0.034 tops the list(lowest poverty) while Kurnool with an MPI of 0.094 stands at the bottom (high poverty). Among the districts, Anantapur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Vizianagaram and Kurnool deserve special attention as these districts have Higher Poverty (MPI) and higher Head Count Ratio.

Uses of MPI in Policy reform:

- Complement monetary poverty statistics
- Track poverty over time
- Allocate resources by sector, region, population sub-groups
- Target reforms at marginalized regions, groups, or households
- Coordinate policy across sectors and subnational levels
- Disaggregation by State, districts, population groups
- Leave No One Behind identify the poorest

Employment and Unemployment

The surveys of National Sample Survey (NSS) on the employment and unemployment are the primary sources of data for various indicators of labour force. Thedata isused for planning, policy formulation, decision

making and actas an input for further statistical and planning exercises by various government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars. NSS surveys on employment and un-employment with large sample size of households have been conducted quinquennially since 27th round onwards. Nine such comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted so far by NSSO, the latest being the one conducted during NSS 68th round (July 2011-June 2012).

Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent intervals, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, on the recommendations of the National Statistical Committee (NSC)constituted a Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS).

The SCLFS recommended Schedule of Enquiry and Sampling Design for the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to produce annual estimates of employment and unemployment characteristics for both rural and urban areas along with quarterly estimates for urban areas. In May 2019, the First Annual Report was prepared based on the data collected and it presents the estimates pertaining to various aspects of employment and unemployment at National as well as State level. The latest report by PLFS is for the year 2020-21.

Labour Force

- Labour force or in other words, the "economically active population", refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and, therefore includes both employed and unemployed persons.
- The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 100 persons.
- LFPR= (No. of employed persons + No. of unemployedpersons) / Total populationx100

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) – PLFS 2020-21according to usual status (ps+ss)by age group are presented in the below Table. 9.1

Table 9.1: LabourForce Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) – according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2020-21.

Item	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	15-29 year	15-59 Years	15 years and above	All	15-29 year	15-59 years	15 years and above	All
Rural								
Male	64.1	84.7	78.0	61.8	60.6	81.4	78.1	57.1
Female	34.8	58.0	51.7	41.4	22.0	39.2	36.5	27.7
Person	50.2	71.3	64.8	51.6	42.0	60.4	57.4	42.7
Urban								
Male	60.6	82.9	76.7	58.7	59.0	80.9	74.6	58.4
Female	24.3	34.4	31.7	25.5	19.0	25.8	23.2	18.6
Person	42.0	57.7	53.4	41.9	39.9	53.7	49.1	38.9
Rural + Urban								
Male	63.0	84.1	77.6	60.8	60.1	81.2	77.0	57.5
Female	31.2	50.0	45.1	36.1	21.1	35.2	32.5	25.1
Person	47.5	66.8	61.1	48.4	41.4	58.4	54.9	41.6

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21MoSPI, GoI.

The PLFS Survey reveals that nearly 48.4 % of the AP State's population (All age groups) is in labour force. The participation, however, is better in rural areas (51.6 %) as compared to urban areas (41.9 %). The lesser (although better than India) overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in AP was primarily due to lower LFPR for females, which was 36.1% only. However, when compared to All India (25.1 %), the LFPR for females is fairly higher in the AP state. LFPR is substantially low for females across all age groups as compared to males. Although the job market offers relatively fewer opportunities for females as compared to males in rural areas, the situation is grim in urban areas also.

The youth in the age-group 15-29 years presents an intriguing picture. The possible reasons for low labour participation of females in urban areas, especially in the age group 15-29 years could be non-availability of suitable work due to higher levels of education, lack of flexibility in work timings and proximity of workplace to their households in urban areas. Even if this significant shortfall in female labour force participation in urban areas could be construed as rising enrolment in higher education, a rise in open unemployment among educated youth shows that the job market could not accommodate the fit educated youth.

Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR /WPR)

Persons who are engaged in any economic activity in a given period (i.e. employed) constitute the workforce. The WPR is the percentage of persons employed among the persons in the population. The WPR is based on the current daily status. As per the current daily status, a person is considered working (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during a day.The WPR according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2020-21is shown in Table 9.2 below.

$$WPR = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Table 9.2: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2020-21.

Item	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	15-29 years	15-59 years	15 years and above	All	15-29 years	15-59 years	15 years and above	All
Rural								
Male	53.4	80.3	75.3	58.9	53.6	77.9	74.4	54.9
Female	32.9	57.3	51.0	40.8	20.2	38.4	32.2	27.1
Person	43.7	68.8	62.7	49.9	37.5	58.2	53.3	41.3
Urban								
Male	49.4	78.1	72.5	55.4	49.2	75.7	69.9	54.9
Female	17.9	31.8	29.4	23.7	14.3	23.4	21.3	17.0
Person	33.3	54.1	50.2	39.4	32.6	49.9	45.8	36.3
Rural + Urban								
Male	52.1	79.6	73.8	57.8	52.3	77.2	73.0	54.9
Female	27.7	48.6	43.9	35.2	18.5	33.9	28.7	24.2
Person	40.2	63.9	58.6	46.5	36.1	55.7	50.9	39.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, MoSPI, GoI.

The PLFS survey revealed clear-cut gender differences in Work Participation Rates (WPR) both in Andhra Pradesh and All India level. WPR among young (15-29 years) is lowest both in Andhra Pradesh and all India level and this is generally true for rural and urban areas but more prominently in case of urban females (17.9% as compared to 32.9 % in rural areas). The relatively higher work participation rates of females in rural areas could be due the livelihood and employment generating works like MGNREGS. One solace in this regard for the AP state is that the Work Force Participation (WPR)for females in all age groups(40.8%) is high in Rural areas than of the Country(27.1%). The distribution of workers in Usual Status (PS+SS) by broad status is shown in Annexure 9.2.

Unemployment Rate

Persons are considered unemployed, if he/she was not working, but available for work for a relatively longer period.

- Unemployment Rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force. This gives the unutilized portion ofthelabour-force.
- Unemployment Rate=

$$\frac{\text{No.of unemployed persons}}{\text{(No. of Employed + Unemployed persons)}} \times 100$$

Details about the unemployment rates on usual status (ps + ss) of PLFS 2020-21for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in the below Table.9.3

Table 9.3: Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group PLFS 2020-21

Item	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	15-29 years	15-59 years	15 years and above	All	15-29 years	15-59 years	15 years and above	All
Rural								
Male	16.8	5.1	4.7	4.7	11.6	4.3	3.8	3.9
Female	5.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	8.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Person	13.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	10.7	3.6	3.3	3.3
Urban								
Male	18.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	16.6	6.4	6.1	6.1
Female	26.1	7.5	7.2	7.2	24.9	9.1	8.6	8.6
Person	20.7	6.3	6.0	6.0	18.5	7.1	6.7	6.7
Rural + Urban								
Male	17.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	13.0	4.9	4.5	4.5
Female	11.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	12.5	3.7	3.5	3.5
Person	15.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	12.9	4.6	4.2	4.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, MoSPI, GoI.

The unemployment rate is slightly lower in AP (4.1%) as compared to India (4.2%). Unemployment is highest in people aged between 15-29 years and as age advances, the problem appears to cease. One reason that could be attributed is the inclination among the young adults towards education. It may also sound reasonable to presume that higher levels of unemployment rate in this age-group are probably spending time unemployed in wait of their desired job commensurate with the educational qualifications and pay expectations. The relatively lower levels of unemployment among females in rural areas after the young age (15-29years) could be that they have opted for employment of their choice to augment their family income, having waited till such time after completing basic education, getting married and giving birth.

Details of Unemployment Rate according to usual status (ps+ss) is shown in Annexure 9.3.

Employment and Training

The Department of Employment and Training trains the unskilled into skilled trainees so as to meet the demand of the Industry. Several schemes, both of the State and Union government are being implemented for various training programmes for students of ITIs and Polytechnics and training of apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities availabletherein. The following are some of the important schemes.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

The Craftsmen Training Scheme aims to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in various vocational trades to meet the manpower requirements in industries to raise the industrial production quantitatively and qualitatively by systematic training of workers. There are 84 Government and 433 private ITIs functioning in the state. The admitted trainees will be imparted technical training in various trades as per the Director General of Training (DGT), New Delhi norms and syllabus with 80% of practical training and 20% theory. 46,927 students were admitted in ITI of them 16,041 in government institutes and 30,886 in private institutes.

Achieved Top Ranks in AITT Exams: 33 Students got All India top ranks in ITI examination results declared by Govt. of India.10 Students got All India First rank in various trades.

JaganannaVidyaDeevena and Vasathi Deevena.

ITI students are covered under State Govt. scheme "JagannaVasathiDeevena" in which students of SC, ST, BC, Minorities, Kapu, EBC and Differently-abled categories who are studying ITI (Both Govt. and Private ITIs) will be paid an amount of Rs. 10,000 per year which will be deposited in the student Mother Bank Account. An amount of Rs. 11.93 crores was paid to 36,083 beneficiaries.

Skill Hubs

Skill Hubs are established in 32 Govt. ITIs with the collaboration of industries. The objective of skill hub is to train unemployed youth and college drop outs to meet the local industry demand and to uplift livelihood and mainstreaming back to education and employment or entrepreneurship. 599 trainees have completed training and 1332 are undergoing training.

Establishment of new Govt. ITIs for Minorities

Govt. of AP has accorded administrative sanction for the establishment of two ITIs for Minorities at Adoni and Rayachoti at first instance, with an estimated amount of Rs. 861.60 lakhs to meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is responsible for implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961, which was enacted with the objective of regulating the program of training of apprentices in the industry by utilizing the facilities available therein for imparting on-the job training. Under the scheme, 25% of the prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs.1500/- per month per apprentice to all apprentices is shared with the employers and the cost of basic training with Basic Training Providers (BTP) is shared up to a maximum of Rs.7500 per trainee.

6553 establishments are registered in Portal and 8175 candidates are registered.4310 apprentices have completed training.2326 candidates are undergoing training. Department is conducting Apprenticeship Melas every month to promote apprenticeship act and increase apprentices. 3457 candidates were placed in

various establishments through apprentice melas.1391 students of 30 ITIs have got on the Job Training in 91 Industries in 14 different trades.

Dual System of Training

154 different Industry partners have made MoU with 81 Govt. ITIs in 18 trades for conducting Dual system of Training in which students studying ITI course spent half of their course duration in Industry, which enables the students on the Job training and enhances their employability.

Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Scheme

This is a Central Sector Scheme assisted by World Bank with the objective of improving the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through ITIs and apprenticeship. The STRIVE is a five year project implemented by MSDE (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship) through State. Under the scheme15 Govt. ITIs have been selected in the state. An amount of Rs. 1550 lakhs was released by GoI under 1st phase for the up gradation of infrastructure in the selected ITIs.

National Career Service (NCS)

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Transforming Employment Exchanges into Career Centers, the GoI aims to transform Employment Exchanges into career centers. The objective is to assess the demand of skills in labour markets, provide guidance to youth on job opportunities as per their attitude and potential, connecting youth and other job seekers with jobs through job fairs. In its endeavour to Interlink the Employment Exchanges, Government of India released an amount of Rs 152 lakhs as one time grant towards basic IT infrastructure to improve the accessibility of the NSC services at the employment exchanges.

The Department has been organizing Job Melas under National Career Service (NCS) in all districts of A.P to provide jobs in Private Sector establishments to job seekers through District Employment Officers concerned. 273 Job Melas were conducted under National Career Service scheme and 9281candidates are provided employment in various Pvt. Sectors during the year up to December, 2022.

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) is constituted as a not-for-profit Public–Private Partnership (PPP) Corporation to promote Skill-Development & Entrepreneurship. The Corporation acts as a Single Umbrella for all the skill development initiatives in the State. The key activities of the APSSDC are enhancing the employability skills of students to make them job ready, offer placement linked industry relevant short term skill development courses to unemployed youth and Link up Job seekers with employers through job fairs etc.

APSSDC has trained more than 8.08 lakh candidates in the last three year (since 2019) under which 6.45 Lakh are students who have been provided industry aligned certification and 1.63 lakh are unemployed youth with sustainable employment

Skill Initiatives

Cascading Skill Ecosystem

The State has initiated a holistic strategy to improve access and quality of the skill development initiatives has been taken up through a cascading skill ecosystem model with a coordinated approach involving multiple stakeholders such as Departments of Employment & Training, Technical Education, Collegiate Education, SEEDAP, NAC etc effectively using the the existing State Govt. Infrastructure such as Govt. ITI, Polytechnic, Degree colleges, IIITs, TTDCs, YTC, and Central Govt. infrastructure such as CEMS, MSME, IITTM etc. Every institute in the cascading skill ecosystem has been mapped to an industry.

The transformed skilling ecosystem comprises of the following:

Skill Hubs: Skill Hubs is a legislative assembly constituency unit that shall cater to the demands of local industries to impart skill trainings of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF Level) 1-4 courses to the school & college dropouts and ITI & Polytechnic pass outs. 177 Skill Hubs are inaugurated and 3000+ candidates are under training.

Skill Colleges: 26 Skill Colleges are high-end institutes

that offer advanced courses to ensure placements with high package of salary. 13 Skill Colleges are commenced and 720 candidates are under training. Each college offer trainings in NSQF Level 5 and above courses with focus on emerging industrial trends and technologies. Key focus will be on the recently passed out graduates looking for the employment.

Skills University: A state level institution that will oversee the functioning of skill colleges and skill hubs. In addition, Skill University will accommodate the research and skilling activities. APSSDC has been instructed to work on the skill university model. Land has been identified at Kobaka, Tirupati and modalities are being explored

Skill Spokes: Industry Spokes are the industries which can train job aspirants within their premises or any Private/Govt. building by using their in-situ resources and offer placements. Through these, industries can skill candidates gain the practical know-how to match theories with a holistic view of the specializations. They also cover the aspects of building, designing course curriculum, operating, and providing placements. 33 Industries are ready to collaborate with APSSDC.

Skill International: Govt. of AP is planning to undertake skills development initiatives to tap the international/ overseas placement opportunities in identified priority sectors. To create an internationally benchmarked quality skills ecosystem and provide global career opportunities, APSSDC is reaching out to major industry partners and international institutes who can partner with AP Govt. and support overall framework and also working in convergence with National Skill Development Corporation - International (GOI), OMCAP, and APNRTS to plan the training's as per the global requirement. The specific focus has been on regions like the Middle East, the European Union, Australia, Canada, Japan and USA.

Skill Training Programs for Students

Employability Skill Centres (ESCs): Labs established across 525 Degree Colleges with a focus on improving the employability quotient.18,262 candidates have been trained on "Campus Recruitment Training" in FY 2022-23.

Engineering College Programs: 102 CM's Excellence centres aiming at offering skill trainings to the students pursuing technical education have been established. 14,536 candidates have been trained in various industry certification programs in FY 2022-23.

Dassault Systemes: APSSDC in collaboration with Dassault Systemes, established 64 3D Experience Centres (including 1 CO Eat ANU) to train the students in courses of Aerospace, Automotive and Ship Building domains.

Labs through CSR: High-end labs established in 20 ITI colleges with CSR support from industries. Companies like Hitachi, Schneider, Jaquar etc. have collaborated with APSSDC.

Applied Robotic Control (ARC): An initiative taken by APSSDC-ECM convergence centres. APSSDC is the implementing partner where European Centre for Mechatronics, Germany is the knowledge partner and IES Germany/India is executing partner across the state.

Skill Training Programs for Unemployed Youth

Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) is the scheme under Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for offering skill trainings in electronic sector. APSSDC has been designated as state implementing agency under ESDM.

Jal Jeevan Mission is Government of India's initiative that has been designed to build capacities of the frontline workers/employees working under RWS dept. for ensuring quality services in terms of water supply and sanitation. APSSDC has been designated as implementing agency for these trainings. The job roles for training are Assistant Mason, Assistant Plumber General, Plumber General, Fitter and Electrician.

SANKAP, MSDE, GOI: Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project aims at establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs, providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors.APSSDC has been designated a nodal agency for implementing SANKALP scheme in AP State.

National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB): With an objective to promote upliftment of fishermen community, NFDB, GOI has issued training target APSSDC to conduct a 3-day skill development program for fish farmers/fisher/fisher women.

Trainings to under privileged: Demand driven skill trainings were offered to SC youth with an objective to uplift their living standards through sustainable employment.

Jobs Facilitation: APSSDC organizes various kind of job drives by bringing both industries and candidates on the same platform to enable them to choose right candidates/jobs as per their needs/aspirations.

Progress during FY 2022-23 (Till Dec 2022)

- In the FY 2022-23, APSSDC has trained about 68,886 candidates under which 59,249are students and 9,907 are unemployed youth through various skilling initiatives during April'2022 to Dec'2022.

Targets for FY 2023-24:

- To train 1,04,130 youth under state sponsored schemes with an estimated budget of Rs. 500 crores.
- To train 51,300 youth under central sponsored scheme – Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 with an estimated budget of Rs. 85 crores.

National Academy of Construction

National Academy of Construction was established in 1998, by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, as a Society. It is managed by Board of Governors consisting of Secretaries to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Heads of Research Institutions and Members of Academic institutions and the Builders Association of India.

Objectives:

a. For the service and the benefit of the Construction and Allied industries. Creating awareness, imparting training to increase its relevance to the National good and to achieve quality to the International Standards
b. To engage in activities for the promotion of Education, Training, Research, Professionalism and Skill Formation at all levels of the Construction and Allied industries.
c. To contribute to the development of the Construction Industry to enable the industry meet the challenges of economic and social growth.
d. Initiate & promote human resource development at all levels of construction industry. Promote technical competence & managerial capabilities of construction contractors and their personnel.
e. To cause promotion of new materials, cost effective and productive technologies.
f. Promote the design and production capabilities of Indian equipment manufacturing industries to meet the challenges.
g. Promote the potential of the Indian Construction and related input industries.
h. Improve quality standards and promote accelerated completion of construction activities and projects.

Placement Linked Unemployed Youth Training Programs:

The Objective of this "Placement Linked Skill Development Training" programme is to inculcate the beneficiaries / candidates with sufficient knowledge on Technical know-how, with regard to the tools & tackles, procedures & methods of modern technical aspects by inculcating sound knowledge of the Course they have opted for and providing employment assistance for betterment of their livelihood under the sponsorship of APSSDC and SEGED in Andhra Pradesh for unemployed youth in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Recognized Prior Learning Programme (RPL)

Jal Jeevan Mission: The objective of this programme is to enhance the skills of the workers with latest Skills of the competitive world and make them ready for handling new techniques & methods by optimizing their work hours for the work force of RWS&S Department under the sponsorship of APSSDC.


CHAPTER
10
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Origin of Sustainable Development

To address the major issues of poverty, hunger, health risks, gender inequalities, illiteracy, degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity worldwide from a global partnership perspective for sustainable development, the United Nations established an independent commission on 'development and environment', headed by Bruntland, Norwegian Prime Minister. In 1987, the United Nations Bruntland Commission defined sustainability as 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising with the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

UN's development agenda – Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In September 2000, most world leaders adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration including 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to face major issues by 2015 mainly focused on reducing poverty, enhancing education, promoting women empowerment, improving maternal health and ensuring environment sustainability under a global partnership commitment. Following the completion of the period earmarked for MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals, developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators came into being.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at Global Level

On 25th September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit considering a new set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by the year 2030. The 17 SDGs set in the 2030 Agenda comprise a wide range of targets related to social, economic and environmental issues to be reached by all countries before the end of 2030. 169 targets and 232 indicators were contemplated to monitor progress towards the achievement of the 17 goals. The SDGs cover a broad range of interconnected issues, from economic growth to social issues to global public goods.

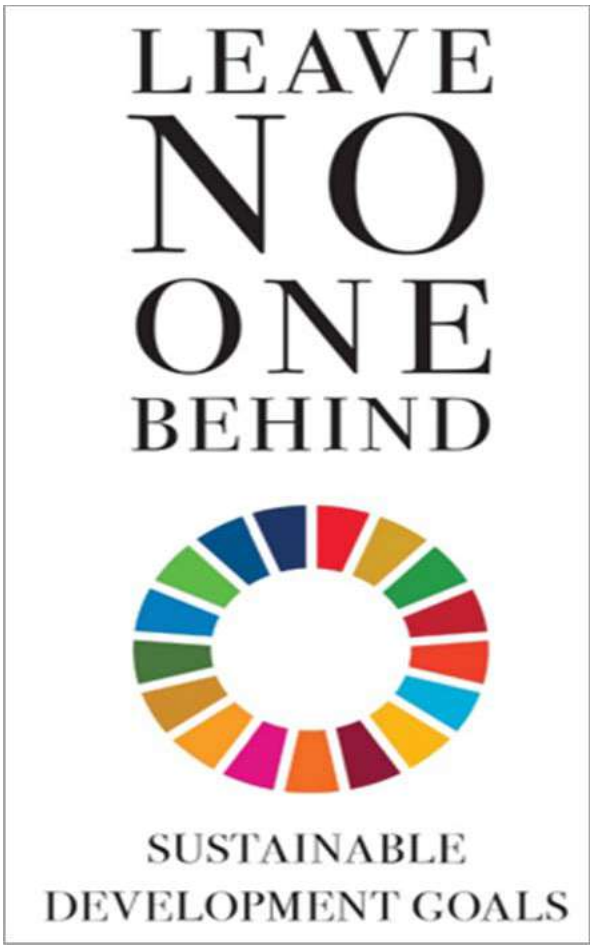
SDGs - India

India as a member country of the United Nations and signatory to the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, has also adopted the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 (SDG 2030) as the guiding framework for its National Development Agenda till 2030.

SDG Indicator frameworks

At the national level, one of the first initiatives undertaken was to map the schemes, policies, and programmes of the Central Government with corresponding SDG targets. To monitor the progress of SDGs into on-going national policies, programmes, and strategic action plans to address the developmental

Figure 1: Leave No One Behind - Unequivocal commitment of United Nations



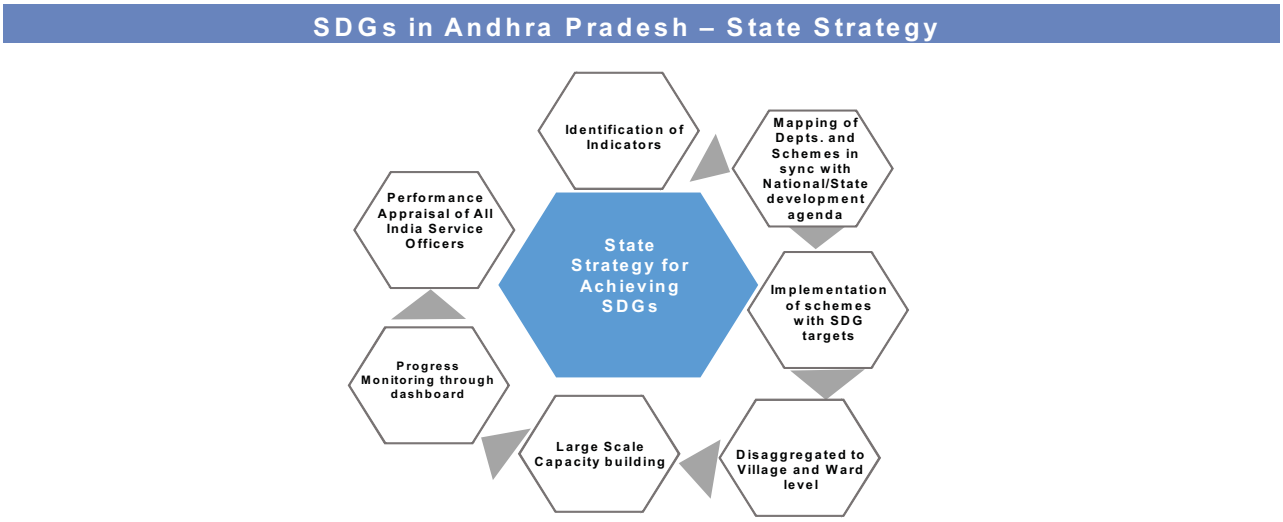
challenges, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation prepared national Indicator Framework through a participatory process.

At the National level, NITI Aayog is designated as the government institution responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the SDGs in the country.

Adoption of SDGs in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh, along with the nation adopted the Global Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and targets to direct and drive the social and economic development policies.

Figure 2: SDGs in Andhra Pradesh – State Strategy under implementation



State Indicator Framework (SIF)

On the lines of the National Indicator Framework (NIF) formulated by the NITI Aayog and with similar objectives, AP has developed **State Indicator Framework (SIF)** in 2022 consists of 475 indicators for tracking the progress of the SDGs . Keeping in view of the changing priorities, new indicators may be added to the frame. Similar framework has also been devised for Districts **(District Indicator Framework -DIF)** and shared with districts and further drilled down to grass root level.

All the Central / State government schemes including state government's prestigious programme "Navaratnalu" are mapped with 17 SDGs and also aligned the Annual State Budget with the SDGs. An appropriate criterion has been followed while mapping the schemes based on the intended outcome(s) of a scheme.

Localization of SDGs

Andhra Pradesh State is way ahead of other States in ensuring localization of SDGs down to the Village/Municipal Ward Secretariat level. AP is one of the few states which has documented the processes, procedures and issued Government Orders by way of Standard Operating Procedures for effective implementation, monitoring target setting and policy correction.

Sustainable Development Goals–SDG initiatives in Andhra Pradesh

- The State SDG framework consisting of 475 indicators besides SDGs, subsumes all themes and related monitorable indicators of: Aspirational Districts Program, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Ease of Living(Urban) and Good Governance Index.
- Maximum granularity has been planned in implementation and monitoring of SDGs in Andhra Pradesh through the novel feature of Village and Ward Secretariats was leveraged on. AP is one of the States where SDG targets have been drilled down to Village and Ward level (localization).

- AP Government have issued series of orders(GOs) with guidelines for developing SoPs, Localizing SDGs and essentially involve
- Mapping of SDGs with programmes and schemes and identifying the levels (e.g. State, District & Villages)
- Monitoring SDG indicators through the SDG portal.
- Capacity building of functionaries at all levels in the State.
- Constitution of State level and District level Monitoring Committees.
- Inclusion in Performance Appraisal of All-India Service Officers.
- All Departments and related schemes and the Annual Budget aligned with SDGs - The departments have mapped related schemes (Navaratnalu and others) with every indicator under all SDGs.
- Standard Operating Procedures(SoPs) have been developed by the respective departments for each of the indicators and memos have been issued by the Secretaries concerned directing the HoDs to follow the guidelines outlined in the SoPs.
- Nodal officers appointed at State and District level exclusively for SDGs.
- Orientation workshops organised in the presence of the Chief Secretary with all Secretaries/ HoDs.
- District level orientation has been done for all District Collectors and JCs.
- Trainings are given to different Panchayat Raj Institution functionaries on SDG related themes (9) by the institutes of Human Resource Development Institute (HRD) and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD). Trainings to 1.50 lakh Panchayat Raj Institutions have been completed for Four themes and it is planned to cover the remaining themes in a phased manner.

SDG Monitoring - Andhra Pradesh Model

The Government has put in place a relevant monitoring system covering the goals, themes, targets and indicators to periodically track the State's actions in terms of its progress towards achieving the SDGs. The State has set around 100 targets relevant to its context and further defined 475 indicators for monitoring progress across SDGs. The framework of goals, targets and indicators are mapped with the strategies and schemes of the government for ease of monitoring required achieving each of the goals. Further, as part of the Localization of SDGs relevant indicators are being monitoring at the Village and Ward Secretariat level.

- State level – 181
- District level – 61
- Village level – 47
- Urban - 25 (17 Municipal Corporations)
- Priority Indicators - 20

20 Priority indicators were identified, including 8 core indicators considered to be most important pertaining to the departments of Health, Women Development and Education.

3 Focus areas of Intervention – 8 Priority Indicators

Anemia

1. Percentage of adolescent females aged 10-19 years who are Anaemic
2. Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are Anaemic

Malnourishment

1. Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted
2. Percentage of children under 5 years who are underweight

Dropouts

1. Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)
2. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)
3. Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)
4. Percentage of schools with functional girls toilet.

Sl.No.	Name of the Department	Name of the Indicator
1	Health, Medical And Family Welfare	Percentage of adolescent females aged 10-19 years who are anaemic
2	Health, Medical And Family Welfare	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic
3	Women, Children, Disabled and Senior Citizens	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted
4	Women, Children, Disabled and Senior Citizens	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight
5	Human Resources (School Education)	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)
6	Human Resources (School Education)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)
7	Human Resources (School Education)	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)
8	Human Resources (School Education)	Percentage of schools with functional girls toilet

SDG Web- Portal

In order to monitor these indicators, a portal has been developed by the Planning Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The portal provides for data entry for 475 SDG indicators including the 115 indicators monitored by the NITI Aayog. Data entry/updating and monitoring the progress will be done in the SDG portal https://apsdg.ap.gov.in.

SDG India Index – 2020-21 Best performing areas of Andhra Pradesh

NITI AAYOG – Government of India develops SDG India Index to benchmark and rank states vis-à-vis their respective performances in SDGs. Andhra Pradesh State has retained 4th rank in the SDG India Index Report - 2020-21. Andhra Pradesh has emerged as one of the top 5 performing States in the country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for 2019, 2020 and 2021.

As per the report, AP State has done very well in the following areas/goals.

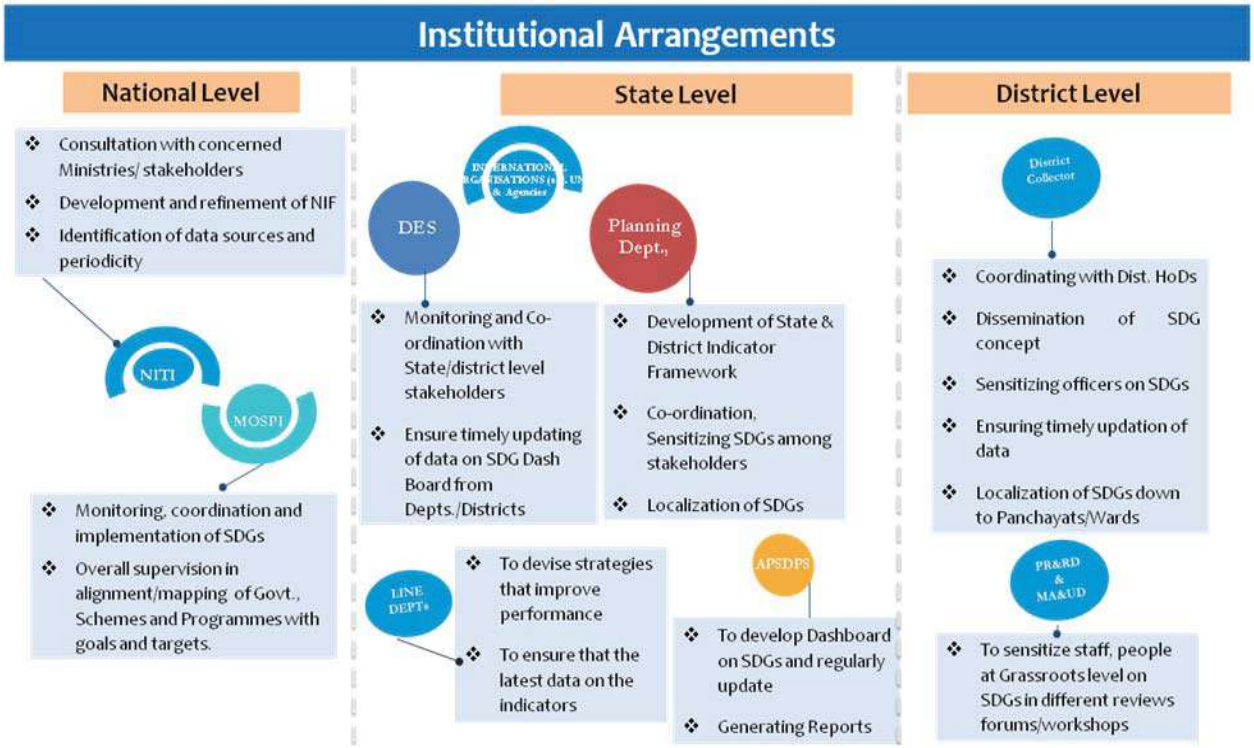
- AP State a stood in No. 1 position in SDG7- Affordable and Clean Energy
- The State stood in 2 nd position in SDG14- Life below water
- The State secured 4th place in SDG6-Clean water and sanitation
- The State stood in 5th place in SDG1 and SDG 5- No poverty and gender equality

SDG	Main department concerned	SDG Index- 2019-20		SDG Index- 2020-21	
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank
SDG1-End poverty	Rural Development	69	3	81	5
SDG2-End hunger	Civil Supplies	35	19	52	**14**
SDG3-Good health and wellbeing	HM&FW	76	2	77	7
SDG4-Quality education	School/Higher Educ.	52	18	50	19
SDG5-Gender Equality	Women & Child	37	17	58	**5**
SDG6-Clean water and sanitation	RWS, MA&UD	96	1	92	4
SDG7-Affordable and Clean Energy	Energy, EFS&T	86	6	100	**1**
SDG8-Decent work and economic growth	Planning(DES), LET&F	78	2	67	6
SDG9- Industry, innovation & infrastructure	Industry,Fin., APIIC	66	9	52	13
SDG10-Reduced Inequalities	WCD, Welfare	68	12	74	**6**
SDG11-Sustainable cities and communities	MA&UD	36	22	78	**11**
SDG12-Responsible consumption & production	Agriculture Fisheries	57	16	84	**6**
SDG13-Climate Action	EFS&T	70	2	63	7
SDG14- Life below Water		61	2	79	**2**
SDG15-Life on Land	Agriculture	86	19	69	**9**
SDG16-Peace, justice, strong institutions	Law, VSWS	86	1	77	9
SDG17-Global Partnerships	Planning				
Composite SDG		**67**	**3**	**72**	**4**
Composite SDG-INDIA		**60**		**66**	

Institutional Arrangements

The aspirational nature of the 2030 Agenda, along with the broad scope and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals calls for rethinking governmental strategies and for applying different approaches to governance, based on the principles of accountability, innovation, integration and collaboration. The multi and cross-sector nature of the Sustainable Development Goals covering multiple policy areas requires strong collaboration among of all parts of government, along with institutions. AP State, on the lines of the Nation, has put in place a strong institutional mechanism to care take of different aspects of SDG activities as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Institutional Arrangements for achieving SDGs



APSDPS: AP state Development Planning Society

DES: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

PR & RD: Panchayat Raj and Rural Development

MA&UD: Municipal Administration and Urban Development.

SDG 1- End Poverty in all its forms and everywhere

The core theme of SDG-1 is to end poverty in all its forms (income and deprivations) everywhere (rural and urban) and among all groups through effective and sustainable state interventions by 2030. Over the decades, several poverty eradication programmes, subsidies to poor people, pension schemes targeting people below poverty line (BPL people) have been implemented in the State to ensure at least minimum income to the poor.

As per the official estimates of the Planning Commission for the year 2011-12, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of united Andhra Pradesh were 10.96% and 5.81% respectively and the Head Count Ratio for the combined ratio stands at 9.20%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 25.70%, 13.70% for rural and urban areas and the combined was 21.92%. This lower Head Count Ratio(HCR) of the State is not only lower than All India's HCR, but is the lowest among major states with population more than 4 crore. The NITI Aayog has released the Multidimensional Poverty estimates also.

SDG-1 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Goal 1 : End Poverty				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of households living in katcha houses	0.3	1.6	Housing for all poor (Pedalandariki illu) , Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana
2	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	87.8	80.2	YSR Aarogyasri , National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool)
3	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	96.13	53.9	YSR Pension Kanuka, YSR Asara, Cheyutha, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
4	Head count ratio as per the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	34.32	12.3	PDS, Jagananna Amma Vodi, Arogyasri, Jagananna Gorumudda, YSR Sampoorna Poshana
5	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	11.97	99.7	MGNREGA

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger -Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Prevalence of malnutrition among children, inadequate nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers, stunting and wasting among children continue to draw attention of the governments both at State and Central levels. Ending hunger through ensuring food security and bringing improvements in nutrition levels through effective public distribution systems and sustainable agriculture practices remains the core agenda of the government.

Nutrition related outcomes in Andhra Pradesh - Current Scenario

As per Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS), 2019 anemia is a concern both in AP state and India as well. Anemia among girls in the adolescent age-group is more serious and is even more alarming in case of India.

The Table below shows the current situation of Stunting, Wasting, Underweight and Anemia in the state

Nutrition related outcomes in Andhra Pradesh - (NFHS-5: 2019-20)

Item	Andhra Pradesh (%)
Stunting	31.5
Wasting	16.1
Under-weight	35.5
Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic	63.2
All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic	61.94

To address the nutrition issues, the Union government has given utmost attention to tackling the nutrition related issues through Poshan Abhiyan. In AP state, YSR Sampoorna Poshan and YSR Sampoorna Poshan plus schemes are being implemented.

SDG-2 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 2 : Zero Hunger				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	4633.03	3626.7	Enhansing Crop Productivity, YSR Rythu Bharosa, Nine Hour Free Power to Agriculture, YSR Jalakala
2	Millets and oilseeds produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2372.3	1108	
3	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	100.00	100 (As on March 2022)	Mee Intiki Mee Ration, National Food Security Act
4	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	22.2	53.7 (2019-21)	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, National Nutrition Mission
5	Percentage of adolescent females aged 15–19 years who are anaemic	27.9	60.1	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, National Nutrition Mission
6	Percentage of women (aged 15-49) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	5.3	14.8 (2019-21)	
7	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	4.32	1.3	YSR RBKs, Rythu Bharosa, Amul Paalavelluva, YSR Matsykara Bharosa, Micro Irrigation
8	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	12.7	29.6 (2019-21)	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, Jagananna Gorumudda, National Nutrition Mission
9	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	22.3	31.2 (2019-21)	YSR Sampoorna Poshana, YSR Sampoorna Poshana Plus, Jagananna Gorumudda, National Nutrition Mission

The State has a vision of ensuring zero malnutrition amongst children while providing adequate, safe and nutritious food for all residents of Andhra Pradesh, particularly women of reproductive age, children and vulnerable populations. It is planned to achieve this target by making farming efficient, economically viable and sustainable and climate resilient.

SDG -3: Good Health and well-being – Ensure Healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The focus areas under the goal are maternal and child health, reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases, universal access to medicines and vaccines, and minimizing substance addiction, road traffic injuries and deaths, and pollution related illnesses.

Andhra Pradesh has shown better performance in terms of Mortality rates as compared to India at all levels in the recent period. Significant reduction in number of births attended by skilled health personnel as reflected in huge surge in institutional deliveries largely contributed to longevity of new born children. As a result of implementation of various programmes, the state has made improvement in various health parameters.

Infant Mortality Rate: The Infant Mortality Rate in Andhra Pradesh is 24 as compare to All India 28 (as per SRS bulletin 2020). Establishment of 1.50 lakh Wellness centres and bringing 10 crore families in the country

under the national health insurance under the game changing Ayushman Bharat helped the state to supplement the State's own health initiatives in reducing IMR and MMR.

Maternal Mortality Ratio: The Maternal Mortality Ratio-MMR (the number of mothers dying per 1 lakh live births) has shown a significant progress during the last 7 years. While there is a decline of 62% in MMR in seven year span for country, AP recorded a better progress with 67% decline.

Sustained efforts – significant decline in Communicable diseases:

Due to government's intervention in provision of access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, increased coverage of supplementary nutrition programme, expansion of public health facilities etc, the share of communicable, neonatal, maternal and nutritional diseases (CNMNDs) in the total disease burden came down to 27% from 49%. It is further reduced by introduction of mother and child healthcare schemes by both State and Centre.

Andhra Pradesh Village-Ward Secretariat and Volunteer Systems have immensely aided the state in the fight with the Covid-19 pandemic. The State has initiated working in this direction and focused on lowering the mortality rates.

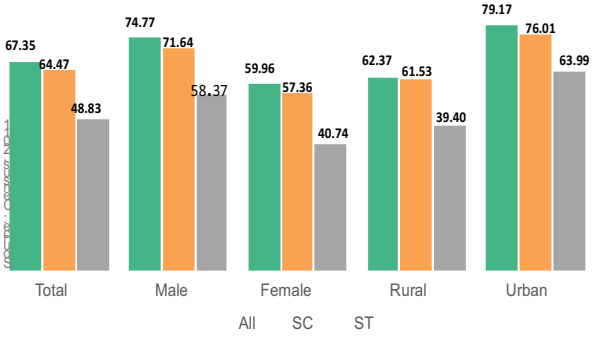
SDG-3: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 3 : Health and well-being				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	0.7	13.4	
2	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	1.24	13.4	Road Safety Schemes
3	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	30	45 SRS (2018-20)	YSR Aarogyasri, National Nutrition Mission
4	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9	27 SRS(2020)	YSR Aarogyasri National Nutrition Mission
5	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	102.8	103.34	National Health Mission
6	Percentage case notification rate of Tuberculosis against target	96.61	93 (2022)	National Health Mission (RCH Flexible Pool)
7	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.02	0	YSR Pension kanuka, National AIDS
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	99.97	99.9	YSR Aarogyasri, PMMVY
9	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	6.6	13.5 (2017-18)	YSR Aarogyasri
10	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	119	94	NHM- Human Resources for Health & Medical Education
11	Life expectancy	75	70	YSR Aarogyasri, PMMVY, National Nutrition Mission

SDG -4 - Quality Education

Quality of educational outcomes remained a concern in the country and in states as well. The UN charter stressed Quality education as the foundation for sustainable development. Access and promotion of inclusive and high quality education and life-long learning opportunities for all and eliminating gender disparities at all levels in education continues to garner attention of the government. Thus, education has become a human right and a force for sustainable development and peace.SDG 4 promotes- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Status of Sex-wise, Social Group-wise Literacy Rates in Rural & Urban Areas of AP state



The State is striving hard to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education. The thrust areas include:

- Ensuring Equity, inclusiveness and quality
- Enrolment and Dropout
- School Infrastructure
- Learning outcomes

Andhra Pradesh has recognized that education as an essential component of Human Development. The state is working towards building a system which ensures that education programmes are made accessible, inclusive and responsive to the needs of diverse groups of children and young people, with a special focus on students from disadvantaged population groups.

SDG-4 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 4 : Quality Education				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	75.8	35.2 (2019-20)	Jagananna Vidya Deevena , (Full fee Reimbursement)
2	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1.45	0.8	Jagananna Vidya Deevena (Full fee Reimbursement), Jagananna Vasathi Deevena
3	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	100.00	97.4	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Jagananna Vidya kanuka, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools
4	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	5.9	4.89 (2021-22)	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Jagananna Vidya kanuka, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools

5	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	85.6	56.7 (2021-22)	Jagananna Amma Vodi, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools
6	Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	91.5	73.5	Improving learning outcomes
7	Percentage of persons with disability (15 years and above) who have completed at least secondary education	32.4	15.4 (Jul-Dec. 2018)	
8	Percentage of persons (15 years and above) who are literate	98.6	65.4	Jagananna Amma Vodi, jagananna Vidya Deevena (Full fee Reimbursement), NISGSE- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education
9	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	100	85.79 (2020-21)	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu, Samagra Shiksha, SCERT
10	Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	94.32	65.3	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu, Samagra Shiksha, SCERT
11	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	7	17 (2020-21)	Filling up Teacher vacancies
12	Percentage of schools with computer	98.78	38.54 (2020-21)	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu, Samagra Shiksha, SCERT

SDG 5 - Gender Equality - Achieve gender equality and women empower all women

Despite provision of equal rights for men and women by the Constitution of India, Gender disparities continue to exist in the country. Some such areas include: female-male ratio, literacy and education, food and nutrition, health care system, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, work participation rate, opportunity to employment, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work access to economic resources and the most importantly political participation.

Gender Sensitive Governance

The government in the recent past has brought about revolutionary reforms in the economic and social sectors with focus on self-reliance of women for ensuring equal rights and women empowerment. The state government have strengthened its efforts on gender-responsive planning and budgeting across sectors, eliminating violence and discrimination against women and ensure gender-responsive governance.

Andhra Pradesh state has shown noteworthy progress in certain areas pertaining to women and called for additional attention in respect of certain other areas. Though the Female literacy rate has gone up from 52.72 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011, it is considerably less compared than the male literacy rate of 74.77 percent.

The schemes and policies implemented by the state for girl child empowerment, future education and marriage expenses of female child have shown a marked improvement in the sex ratio in AP to 997 in 2011 from 983 in 2001 which is higher than India's 943.

Sex Ratio (all ages) in Andhra Pradesh



Areas of concern:

- Women in labour force
- Women in Institution Building
- Sexual exploitation and crime against girls and women
- Violence against women
- Administrative and political Powers.

Empowerment of women by building awareness of gender issues and providing them equality of opportunities irrespective of sex in education, health and employment opportunities is the cornerstone of the government's thinking.

SDG-5 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 5 : Gender Equality				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	6.5	30 (2019-21)	Disha Act
2	Sex ratio at birth	1028	944 (2011 census-CSR)	
3	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by any modern methods	100	93.5 (2019-21)	
4	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	99.2	84 (2019-21)	
5	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	286	165 (2020-21)	
6	% of Women (aged 15-49) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	91.2	48.9	
7	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.96	0.7	Wages under MGNREGA, Other labour wages
8	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	0.8	0.6	
9	Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)	34.32	30.1	

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Globally, over 80 per cent of the wastewater generated by society, flows back into the environment without being treated or reused. An estimated 64–71 per cent of natural wetlands have been lost since 1900 as a result of human activity. National priorities on reliable energy, economic growth, resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, consumption and production and food security are all linked to a sustainable supply of clean water.

The Government is working towards giving assurance to the residents of Andhra Pradesh that they will have access to reliable and clean drinking water supply at their doorstep in both urban and rural areas, sewerage and storm water systems in urban areas.

As per the latest NFHS-5 data, it is evident that nearly 97% of the population in the State have access to improved drinking water facility and 77% have access to improved sanitation facility and the population living in urban areas have a comparatively better access.

Rural Water Supply: Basic sources for rural drinking water in Andhra Pradesh are bore wells with hand pumps/ single phase-motors, direct pumping schemes, MPWS schemes, PWS schemes and CPWS schemes. The State Government is planning to provide safe & adequate drinking water with minimum of 70 LPCD service level through sustainable surface/ground water sources by 2030.

Urban Water Supply

95% urban population is having safe and adequate drinking water within their premises and all ULBs are having facility with 135 LPCD drinking water supply. Frequency of supply and per capita supply has been

SDG-6 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 6 : Clean water and Sanitation				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	36.99	69.3	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, Urban Water Supply Scheme
2	Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	67.32	100	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, Urban Water Supply Scheme
3	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	100	100 (2021)	CLAP, Solid & Liquid waste management, Door to Door Garbage Collection & Segregation, Swacha Bharat Mission
4	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	100	100	CLAP , Swachha Andhra Corporation
5	Percentage of schools with functional girl's toilet	100	78.32 (2020-21)	Mana Badi - Nadu-Nedu, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
6	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)	0.36	33.3	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission, Urban Water Supply Scheme
7	Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	0	3.5	YSR Jalayagnam, Jala Jeevan Mission

improved in 5 ULBs, about 32,000 house service connections have been added in this year.

- Through Drinking Water Project Proposals (WATERGRID), government is planning to provide bulk water supply and deliver water to rural, urban and Industrial demand through sustainable surface/groundwater sources.
- Under Nadu-Nedu programme, the Government is strengthening the school infrastructure such as drinking water, toilets etc. in 3 phases.

Key thrust areas:

- Waste Management
- Door to Door Garbage Collection
- Solid Waste Management
- Sanitation
- Storm Water Drains

The Government of Andhra Pradesh commits to providing basic services and facilities for clean drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas to ensure a better quality of life for all its residents.

SDG 7 – Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, Modern Energy and Clean energy

The Goal aims to eliminate inefficient energy sources and instead promote universal access to safe cooking fuel and electricity generated from non-polluting and affordable renewable sources.

Andhra Pradesh has shown commendable performance in ensuring access to electricity. From a power deficit state, A.P has transformed into a power surplus state. 100% of the state population has access to electricity. A.P is the third state in the country to achieve this milestone.

The state is provided free LPG Gas connections to women of BPL families under Deepam Scheme to reduce dependence on forest for fire wood, improve their health status and remove drudgery due to conventional cooking. 100% of the population in the state is having LPG connection.

Strategic interventions and tangible outcomes in power sector

- Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency Activities

SDG-7 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 7 : Affordable & Clean Energy				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	100	100	PM Ujwala Yojana
2	Percentage of households electrified	100	100 (2019)	Free Power supply to SC/ST households, LED Lights scheme, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyothi Yojana

SDG 8 - Decent work and Economic Growth

Global economic vulnerability

The general global economic slowdown in the recent past has induced apprehensions at the National level about the likely prospects of growth in the current year, largely driven by various external factors. Experts believe that India's aspiration to become a $5 trillion economy by 2024 depends on strengthening markets to provide equal opportunities, enable fair competition and ease of doing business. However, the most unexpected fallout of the Covid-19 on the global economies including India has been threatening.

In AP State, 80% of the labour in rural areas is in the informal sector, as compared to 75.5% working at the Country level. While 73.9% labour in urban areas are in informal sector, this share is a little lower at 63.2% in the Country.

The government is committed to give special thrust to focus on education, health, skill development and employment generating activities.

SDG-8 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 8 : Decent work and Economic Growth				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of households with any member with a bank or post office account	97.6	95.8 (2019-21)	
2	Number of Functioning Branches of Commercial Banks per 1,00,000 population	43.1	15.48	
3	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	62.7	22.6	Recapitalization of Public Sector banks
4	Percentage of women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	59.84	59.38	Recapitalization of Public Sector banks
5	Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	1.2	4.4	Jagananna Thodu, Stree Nidhi, AP-Amul Paalavelluva, Jagananna Jeevekranthi, Pradhana Manthri Kausal Vikas Yojana
6	Labour force participation rate (%) (15-59 years)	77	66.8	Jagananna Thodu, Stree Nidhi, AP-Amul Paalavelluva, Jagananna Jeevekranthi, Pradhana Manthri Kausal Vikas Yojana
7	Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	8.5	67.7	
8	Proportion of Waste recycled vs Waste generated	100	53.62 (2021-22)	
9	Annual real growth rate of GDP (adjusted to price changes) per capita	11.97	10.78	Improving Agriculture productivity, Tourism, Trade, Hotels, IT Services, manufacturing, MSMEs, Industrial production

SDG 9 – Build Resilient Infrastructure, promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

The SDG-9 encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization and innovation to drive economic growth, create job opportunities and finally to advance the technology capabilities of industrial sectors and prompts the development of new skills.

NITI Aayog, Government of India, while designing the strategy set an agenda in respect of achieving Industrial targets by the year 2022. These include: Doubling the manufacturing sector growth rate, targeting a rank of 50 in the Ease of Doing Business Index and promote adoption of the latest technological advancements.

Manufacturing sector, as an employment provider remains the high focus area in the state. The state government is taking all measures to increase the share of industry in the economy through investment in development of industrial infrastructure

The state has undertaken several reforms to facilitate business friendly environment by enabling faster processing and enhanced transparency by leveraging technology.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State to take measures to revive the small and medium scale industries hit by pandemic Covid-19 with a ReSTART package which includes the payment of sanctioned incentives, working capital loans, preferential market access etc.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Policy-2020-23

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced the AP Industrial Development Policy (IDP) 2020-2023, identifying 10 thrust areas to propel economic growth

SDG-9 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 9 : Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	18.8	8.6	Incentives to MSMEs
2	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	100.00	24.19 (2020)	
3	Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	3.66	3.2	
4	Service sector employment as a percentage of total employment	62	31.6	
5	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	99	91.2 (2019-21)	
6	Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	New	87.03 (2021)	
7	Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	36.99	9.2	
8	Percentage Share of GVA in services to total GVA (current prices)	67.32	42 (2019-20)	
9	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by allweather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	100.00	98.95 (2021)	PMGSY

with manufacturing as the high priority sector that would create large scale employment.

The AP Government proposes to set up a support centre called YSR AP One to provide one stop shop support to entrepreneurs. 'YSR AP One' would provide handholding support (to investors) during pre-establishment and setting up of industrial units. The major incentive a prospective investor gets under the new policy is the reimbursement of State Goods and Services Tax for five years (capped to Fixed Capital Investment) for medium, large and mega industries linked to employment creation.

Andhra Pradesh is one State in India to take up the initiative in bringing A.P. Single Window Clearances system. This provides efficient, convenient, transparent and integrated electronic services to investors and industrialists. This Policy aims to create an ecosystem that provides all clearances required to setup industry within 21 working days. The main focus for attracting investments is the strategy of "Ease of doing Business".

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Inequalities in opportunities and access – Inclusive growth strategy

Goal 10 calls for progressive reduction of income inequalities along with inequalities of other variants within society and enhance representation and voice of all people. Inequalities in societies not only adversely impact the pace of development but also weaken social unity. The inequalities are in income and consumption; structural inequalities based on gender, religion, caste and social groups as well as regional inequalities.

Economic growth can be used as a powerful propeller towards an inclusive, prosperous economy and ultimately happy society, if the growth strategies are combined with inclusive.

Andhra Pradesh – welfare model for inclusive governance

In the context of Andhra Pradesh, Goal 10 of SDGs seeks to lessen inequalities among various socio-economic

SDG-10 : Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified Monitorable Indicators

Goal 10 : Reduced Inequalities				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies **	98.33	20.6	
2	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population	0	23.1 (2020)	Disha Act
3	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	0	12.2 (2020)	Disha Act
4	Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	1.39	1	Pension Kanuka to Transgender
5	Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professionals and Technical Workers	120.2	43.5	
6	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	56.02	50 (2021)	
7	Gini Coefficient	0.13	0.13	

groups in terms of access to services, economic opportunities and overall quality of life. The core agenda of the state government is welfare and there is a long term action plan to significantly lift the human development levels of the state citizens through meaningful and effective interventions in health, education and skill development areas.

Prominent Segments of exclusion

Of the total population of about 4.96 crore in Andhra Pradesh, 17.08% are accounted by Scheduled Castes, another 5.53% by Scheduled Tribes. A little over 50 lakhs(10.14% of State total population) constitute elderly population. While 24.4 lakh people are having some disability(2.46%), 50,000 are transgenders.

A.P government is committed to reduce inequalities and protect the interest of the vulnerable sections, minorities, women, disadvantaged sections of the society including the differently abled population. Several schemes/programmes targeting these sections have been put in place by this government.

SDG Goal 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

Sustainable and resilient cities have become the backbone in the economic development of any state. The world cities occupy less than 3% of the earth's surface but account for 60- 80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. Many cities are already struggling with environmental degradation, traffic congestion, inadequate urban infrastructure, and a lack of basic services, such as water supply, sanitation and waste management.

Goal 11 aims to promote inclusiveness and sustainable urbanization so that the cities can be productive, accessible places that attract talent, encourage innovation and create economic growth.

Sustainable development – managing urban spaces

Rapid urbanization has increased employment opportunities to millions of people, provided new jobs

SDG-11: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Goal 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	1.31	9.63 (2020)	Identifying accident prone areas
2	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	0	0.2 (2019-21)	Housing for all poor (N), Jagananna Housing Colonies, PMAY-Urban
3	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	100	100	CLAP, Solid & Liquid waste management, Swachha Bharat Mission
4	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	100	77.1	CLAP, Swachha Bharat Mission
5	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	100	98.17	CLAP
6	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	122.69	97.3	Solid & Liquid Waste Management
7	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	100	89.7 (July 2018)	Comprehensive Storm Water Drainage System, Swachha Bharat Mission
8	Percentage of Individual Household Toilets Constructed Against Target SBM (U)	137.81	126.02 (2021)	CLAP, Swachha Bharat Mission

and contributed to poverty reduction and economic growth. Therefore, efficient urban planning and management practices must be put in place to deal with the existing and upcoming challenges brought about by urbanization.

Current Scenario of Urbanization in AP

According to 2011 census, almost 30% of Andhra Pradesh population lives in cities. The decadal urbanization growth rate has been 7%. Andhra Pradesh has the highest proportion of slum population (38.3% in the country).

AP state has paid adequate focus on dealing with issues relating to urban areas and has been paying attention to the issues of building infrastructure to withstand the huge rural to urban migration, drinking water and sanitation issues, maintaining greenery through urban forestry and other attendant issues.

Key strategic intervention: To provide better living standards to its citizens viz permanent housing, clean and safe drinking water, drainage system, sanitation, road connectivity and other services for better living.

SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production

The goal envisages implementation of a 10-year framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns. The environmentally sound recycling of e-waste increased at a slower pace, from 0.8 kg per capita to 1.3 kg per capita. Efficient management of natural resources, the way to dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important.

AP State's drive towards Sustainable Consumption and Production

The agriculture sector in the state has been practicing un-balanced productive methods such as excessive use of fertilizers, energy and water to instant increase its productivity. The world studies reveal that these practices lead to water, air pollution and environmental degradation.

SDG-12: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Goal 12 : Responsible Consumption and Production				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	0	56.3	YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu
2	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	43.07	133.9 (2020-21)	
3	Installed capacity of bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	28.2	10.7	
4	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	100	80.5	Swachha Bharat Mission
5	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	1.27	0.88 (2019-20)	Swachha Bharat Mission
6	Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	100	100 (2019)	Swachha Bharat Mission
7	Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	New	97.73 (2022)	

Areas of focus: The government 'Green Economy' vision is structured around Sustainable Water Use, Green Cover, Clean Energy, Healthy Environment, Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Mitigation.

SDG 13: Managing Climate Change – the new imperative

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, water management problems, reducing agricultural production and food security, increasing health risks and others. Goal 13 aims to integrate climate action into national policies and strategies and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management.

Strategies for achieving sustainable environment

Advocating the methods to handle Climate change, the National Action Plan on Climate Change has identified 5 key pillars that are critical for sustainable environment viz, Limit crop Residue Burning, Reduce air, Water and Noise pollution, Solid Waste Management, Forest Management and Climate Change Mitigation.

AP State is committed to achive global standards in respect of climate related issues and stop pollution.

SDG-13: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Goal 13 : Climate action				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	98.3	42.31 (2022)	Improving the share of Renewable Energy
2	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	1408	3007 (2016)	
3	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	1.06	15.6	Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development
4	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	27.5	19.5 (2019)	

SDG 14- Life below Water

SDG 14 seeks to address some of the challenges faced by the life under water - threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion and climate change, degradation and loss of biodiversity, ocean acidification, all of which are caused primarily by human actions.

Andhra Pradesh has a coastal line of about 974 KMs of Bay of Bengal with one Major port at Visakhapatnam and 15 notified Ports out of which 4 are functional ports.

The schemes aligned to the SDG 14 are YSR Jalayagnam, YSR Jala Kala and YSR Matsyakara Bharosa. For making the marine fishing as sustainable and economically viable to coastal fishermen and to protect ocean fishery

resources and bio-diversity during the breeding season, the government enforces a ban every year, restricting the fishing activities. Cash compensation of Rs. 10,000 is provided in lieu of the loss of income during the ban period through YSR Matsyakara Bharosa.

AP is keen to garner the potential benefits from the species under water and has plans to boost the productivity and enhance export earnings from the marine products. During 2022-23, SDG 14 not considered for Ranking by NITI Aayog.

SDG 15: Life on Land

Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for our sustenance and livelihoods. Over 80 per cent of the human diet is provided by plants while the cereal crops rice, maize and wheat provides 60 % of energy intake. Forests cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, provide vital habitats for millions of species and important sources for clean air and water.

Interventions of Andhra Pradesh

Towards Sustainable Life on Land: Andhra Pradesh is the 8th largest state in India in terms of Geogaraphical area. The state comprises 4.96% of India's geographical area and area under forest is 36.88 lakh hectares and accounted for 22.63% of geographical area of the state.

Combat land degradation and foster afforestation

The State Government has launched a massive people's movement involving public and farmers in a big way to increase tree cover outside reserve forests to improve environment and to provide gainful employment to thousands of unemployed youths.

SDG-15: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Goal 15 : Life on Land				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	33	23.35 (ISFR 2021)	Vanamahostavam, Jagananna Pacha thoranam, National Mission for a Green India
2	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	33	2.87 (2021)	Vanamahostavam, Jagananna Pacha thoranam, National Mission for a Green India
3	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	2.74	1.22 (2019-20)	National Mission for a Green India
4	Percentage of degraded land over total land area	5.46	33.81 (2015-16)	
5	Percentage increase in area of desertification	0	3.45 (2018-19)	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
6	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	0	40 (2020)	
7	Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover	New	4.87 (2021)	

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institution

This Goal lays down the basic principles which enable the achievement of all the other goals mainly by building the foundations for peaceful and inclusive societies, robust system of justice for all, and inclusive and accountable institutions.

Key strategies: The focus of the state in law and order is to reduce overall crime-rate to one of the lowest in the country with special focus on crime against women and crime against SC & ST. The government has set up Special Courts to ensure speedy trial of atrocities committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the ground of caste. Initiatives have been launched for other vulnerable groups as well.

Thrust areas

- Check on Crime
- Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions - Village/Ward Secretariats
- Corruption-free governance
- Decentralized Governance

SDG-16: Scheme mapping for NITI Aayog identified monitorable Indicators

Goal 16 : Peace and Justice				
Sl. No.	**Indicator**	**Target set by NITI Aayog / Best State value**	**AP State Value**	**Related Schemes**
1	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	0	1.73 (2020)	
2	Murders per 1,00,000 population	0.9	1.6 (2020)	Disha Act
3	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	3.8	17.5 (2020)	
4	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0	4.5	Disha Act, Home affairs scheme for safty of women, Umbrella ICDS,National Labour Project
5	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	0	18.2	Umbrella ICDS,National Labour Project
6	Charge sheeting rate of IPC Crime	97.1	89.1 (2020)	
7	Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was registered	100	92.2 (2019-21)	Birth registration
8	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	103.62	97.1	
9	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	5.3	1.21 (2020)	

SDG - 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Sustainable Development Goal 17 is about "partnerships for the goals." It is a call for countries to align policies. The Goal has 17 targets to be achieved by 2030, broken down into five categories: finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systemic issues. Progress towards targets will be measured by 25 indicators.

SDG 17 is a vision for improved and more equitable trade, as well as coordinated investment initiatives to promote sustainable development across borders. It is about strengthening and streamlining cooperation between nation-states both developed and developing, using the SDGs as a shared framework and a shared vision for defining that collaborative way forward. In case of India, the indicators are being finalized at the National level. Andhra Pradesh state is yet to work on the goal.

The State government is continually striving to deliver results to improve the lives of people of Andhra Pradesh, across all walks of life. The state is moving forward to achieve the top position in the country in SDGs which can be possible only with continued support and cooperation from the departments concerned and stake holders.

Converging efforts for data consistency

Some of the indicators have inter-departmental connectivity and the outcomes require converging efforts. Monitoring of the progress under the indicators, especially the 8 High priority indicators covering the concepts of Anaemia, Malnutrition and School Dropouts and infrastructure is being done on a fortnightly basis at the highest level.

In order to facilitate data consistency and easy monitoring at all levels, a portal is being developed by the VSWS department. The portal provided integrating the related applications through appropriate APIs. Dashboards provide data verification possible at the household level.

CHAPTER

11

GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES

Good Governance Initiatives

The AP Government has put in place several new age institutions that merit replication in other States. Some of the key initiatives are:

- Establishment of Village and Ward Secretariats
- Public Grievance Redressal mechanism, SPANDANA and
- Restructuring of Districts – administration at doorsteps of people
- Rythu Bharosa Kendralu – One stop solution for all agriculture needs
- YSR Jagananna Saswata Bhu Hakku Mariyu Bhu Raksha Pathakam

A. Grama/Ward Volunteers & Village /Ward Secretariats- A new era in decentralization of Administration

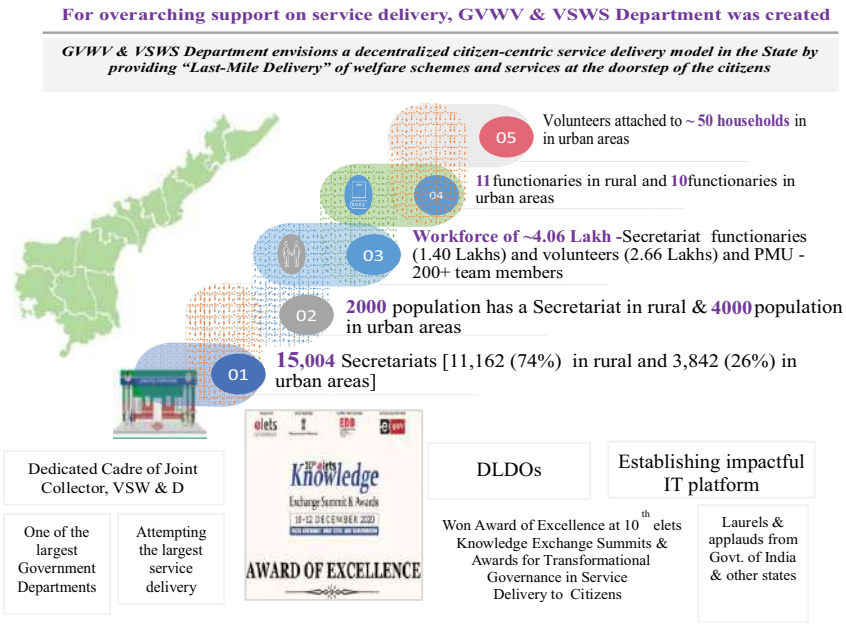
Government is committed to revamp delivery systems in the State with an aim to improve living standards of the people irrespective of Caste/Creed/Religion/Gender and political affiliation. The concept of NAVARATHNALU is the core theme of governance implemented through Grama/Ward Sachivalayas. In order to implement Navaratnalu, Government deployed Grama / Ward Volunteers in Rural / Urban Areas for delivering government services and welfare schemes at the door steps of all eligible households. The objective of positioning Village / Grama Volunteers is to ensure timely and transparent services to eliminate the corruption at all levels of administration. Village/ Ward Volunteers will identify the problems being faced by people in his /her jurisdiction and the same will be brought to the notice of Village /Ward Secretariats and then get them resolved.

Grama / Ward Volunteer

Government positioned 2.65 lakh volunteers in the State @ One Grama volunteer per 50 households in Rural Areas and one ward volunteer per 70-100 households in Urban Areas with effect from 15th August, 2019 with a honorarium of Rs.5,000 /- per volunteer per month and financial support of Rs.200/- per month towards purchase of widely circulated Telugu daily Newspaper.

Village /Ward Secretariats

Government established 15004 Village /Ward Secretariats (Andhra Pradesh Grama Sachivalayams and Ward Sachivalayams) (GSWS) to deliver the welfare schemes and services in a transparent &corruption free manner w.e.f 2nd October 2019 and recruited 1,25,160 functionaries.



In village secretariat, 11 functionaries and in Ward Secretariat 10 functionaries from various Line Departments were posted to extend services and Welfare Schemes to the citizens. Massive recruitment was taken up to fill 1,34,866 Posts and 125,160 functionaries were recruited. Probation of 1,00,724 VWS functionaries of 14 Line Departments were declared during June - July 2022 and regularized. Employee Health Schemes (EHS) is extended to all the Secretariat employees whose Probation is declared. Extended a Revised Pay Scales of 2022 (RPS 2022). Pay Scale of Rs.23,120 – 74,770 is given to Panchayat Secretary (Grade V) & Ward Administrative Secretary and the Pay Scale of Rs.22,460 – 72,810 to all the other Village/ Ward Secretariat employees at par with RPS 2022 who have successfully completed their Probation. They are also covered under APGLI Scheme.

Capacity Building – All the 1.4 Lakh Functionaries (Newly recruited and existing employees deployed in Secretariats) have been trained in all the services ,themes and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) i.e., Anaemia, Malnourishment, School Dropouts through online from the platform of APSIRD. The Department of Grama Sachivalayams and Ward Sachivalayams has been strengthened with induction of regular DLDOs at divisional level. They inspect and monitor the Village and Ward Secretariats vigorously.

Infrastructure

The GVWV & VSWS Department has provided the Village/ Ward Secretariat with 2 Desktops, 1 UPS, 1 Multifunctional Printer, 1 Laminating Machine, 1 IRIS Reader, 1 Finger-print scanner and Internet facility. The Department has provided each Grama/Ward Volunteer with 1 Smart Mobile, 4G SIM, and each Mahila Police and Welfare & Education Assistants with 1 Smart Phone with a 4G Sim. In addition to the mentioned IT and hardware infrastructure, each Village/ Ward Secretariat is provided essentials for day-to-day activities such as High-Security Stationery, Lamination Pouches and other stationery items.

Volunteer Appreciation Programme

Considering the vital role of the volunteers who acts as a catalyst for timely delivering services to the citizens and as a token of gratitude, Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to recognize /Award the best performing volunteers on the occasion of Ugadi Festival, based on the eligibility divided into 3 categories:

Level 1 – Seva Mitra – Financial Incentive of Rs. 10,000 and Certificate, Shawl and Badge

Level 2 – Seva Ratna - Financial Incentive of Rs. 20,000 and Medal, Certificate, Shawl and Badge

Level 3 – Seva Vajra - Financial Incentive of Rs. 30,000 and Medal, Certificate, Shawl and Badge. So far the program was conducted 2 times in 2021 & 2022 and incurred expenditure Rs. 226.77 Crs & Rs.239.16 Crs respectively.

Services / AP SEVA

The GSWS department aims to digitize all the Government to Citizen (G2C) services and provide a one stop solution to the citizens through the unified service delivery platform. AP Seva portal is a unified solution for all the services provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to its citizens. So far, 6.05 Crs Services have been delivered through Village /Ward Secretariats, since 26th January 2020 to 19th December 2022. Top 5 services by volume are mentioned in table 1.

Table 1 Top 5 services by volume

Sl.No.	Services	No. of transactions
1	Integrated Certificate	34,36,814
2	Income certificate	31,24,538
3	ROR - 1B	23,11,533
4	Computerised Adangal	14,39,332
5	Mutation and Title deed cum Pattadar Pass Book	4,86,591
	Total	**1,07,98,808**

Aadhar Services

The Government of A.P has proposed to introduce Aadhar services in the Secretariats to increase the penetration of the Aadhar Card and related services across the State which help its citizens convenience and easy access to Aadhar related services. 3,72,701 Aadhar Services delivered up to 31st March 2022 in the identified 2377 secretariats and 13,98,601 Aadhar Services delivered from 1-4-2022 to 22-12-2022. Total 17,71,302 services delivered so far.

Common Services Centers (CSC)

Common Services Centers (CSCs) are a strategic cornerstone of the Digital India program. CSCs are envisaged as assisted front-end ICT (Information and Communication Technology) enabled centers for delivery of various G2C (Government to Citizen) and other B2C (Business to Citizen) services to the citizens. To ensure the availability of Central Government G2C and B2C services to all citizens to Village/Ward Secretariats, the GVWV & VSWS Department has taken this initiative duly integrating CSC services including registration of e-Shram (National Database of un organised sector) services under the Department. The GVWV & VSWS Department has enabled 190 GoI Services and so far delivered 14.10 lakh services.

Registration Services

The state government has proposed to enable Registration department services through Village/Ward Secretariats and planned to execute the implementation in 2 phases, Phase-I, 51 Secretariats already started and proposed to establish in 613 Secretariats in Phase-II.

Citizen Outreach Campaign

The Government has decided to conduct a "Citizen Outreach Campaign" twice every month i.e last Friday and Saturday of the month. Each secretariat employee shall team up with 2-3 volunteers to visit every household in the jurisdiction. The Village/Ward Secretariat employees shall interact with the households to make the citizens aware about various Government schemes and services being delivered through Village/Ward Secretariats. They shall also obtain Real time Feedback from Citizens and attend to the grievances.

Beneficiary Outreach Campaign (BOC)

The Welfare & Education Assistant / WWDS along with Volunteers organise Beneficiary Outreach Campaign (BOC) for all Welfare Schemes by conducting meetings with the beneficiaries of respective welfare scheme two days before the launching of the scheme in their jurisdiction. After launching of the scheme, the Welfare & Education Assistant / WWDS shall take digital acknowledgement, physical acknowledgement, Selfie with beneficiaries and hand over the letter of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to the beneficiaries.

Gadapa Gadapaku Mana Prabhutvam

Andhra Pradesh has taken up the programme Gadapa Gadapaku Mana Prabhutvam (GGMP) from 11th May 2022 onwards in which the Hon'ble MLAs concerned would make visits to all households (HH) Village/Ward Secretariats to create awareness among the public about the schemes and programs. Government sanctioned Rs.20.00 lakhs to every secretariat for the high priority works identified by Hon'ble MLAs during GGMP visits. As per the prescribed guidelines, Public Representatives have visited 7,665 Secretariats out of 15,004 secretariats.

Social Behaviour and Communication Change Cell (SBCC)

The GVWV & VSWS Department has established Social Behaviour and Communication Change (SBCC) Cell in collaboration of UNICEF for promotion of Covid Appropriate Behaviour (CAB) among the public. The District Coordinators of SBCC are positioned in all districts. In addition to CAB, creation of awareness programs on reduction of Anaemia among adolescent Girls and Child Marriages are being undertaken in coordination with Women & Child Welfare Department and Medical & Health Department.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Andhra Pradesh is implementing various welfare schemes to all the eligible citizens and committed to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by the Year 2030. The result of government programmes and schemes come out in the form of SDG indicators based on the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Issue of Income & Integrated Certificates

The state government would be providing students completing 10th & 12th standards with income and integrated certificates, free of cost, in an easy and citizen centric way. Certificates are being given by conducting a survey of the households instead of citizens going to the Secretariats to apply for income or integrated certificate. The survey of students will be done on Beneficiary

Outreach Program (BOP) Mobile Application by VRO and the certificates will be issued in regular workflow of APSeva by Tahsildar being the final authority. The target for issue of Income & Integrated Certificates for 10th & Intermediate Students is 10.80 Lakhs.

AP SEVA enabling Direct Citizen Services

Citizen can directly apply for services like Income certificate, integrated certificate, RoR-1B and Computerized Adangal through AP Seva portal by creating a citizen login account with email and Aadhaar at https://vswsonline.ap.gov.in/#/home

Issue of Marriage certificate, Birth and Death certificate, New electricity connection, Water connection, New rice card and Aarogyasri services, other top 30 services by volume will be enabled through AP Seva in a phased manner in next two months.

AP Consistent Rhythms in Schools Application

In order to bring child centric health and education in schools all the 4 relevant Village/ Ward Secretariat functionaries - WEA/WEDPS, EA/ Ward Amenities, Mahila Police and ANM perform their activities simultaneously on a digital platform. An App called 'Consistent Rhythms in Schools has been launched in the 1st week of July 2022 for Inspection by relevant functionaries and issue resolution to Line Departments. Reports through Dashboards are being enabled for Monitoring at District and State level.

Navasakam Beneficiary Management platform (NBM)

The NBM portal was developed by the GVWV & VSWS Department, which act as an unified platform for all the schemes and benefits provided by the GoAP. This portal shall be a one stop solution for all schemes duly capturing following scheme related process:

- Open access to citizen to check their eligibility for a scheme as announced by government.
- Ensure stage wise approval of beneficiary list
- A social audit process to ensure transparent beneficiary selection and to avoid inclusion/ exclusion errors
- Receipt of Grievance and Grievance Redressal mechanism
- Delivery of benefits including Aadhaar enabled payment system through Direct Benefit Transfer to beneficiaries' bank accounts and reducing verification of bank accounts for every scheme.
- The beneficiary can take Digital Acknowledgement.

Monitoring and Delivery of Welfare Schemes

The Department of GVWV&VSWS is vested with the responsibility of rolling out the various government services and welfare schemes to the public. In order to standardize and put the system in place, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of 19 Schemes, 33 services have been published.

B. SPANDANA - Public Grievance Redressal System

Spandana is a Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring Mechanism in Andhra Pradesh, a reformed system for all departments in the Government which is centralized through an application. It integrates 32 departments with 113 HODs seamlessly which initiates re-engineering and digital transformation.

The portal was launched on 1st April 2021, with in-time and quality redressal as its main objectives. A total of 6,98,219 grievances were received and 6,76,637 (97%) were redressed, 21,579 (3%) are in progress and a total of 72,799 (21%) petitions were reopened till February 28th, 2023

Spandana- An Initiative winner:

Spandana as an initiative has won accolades and awards for its approachability to the public. Officers working in this initiative are briefed, trained and sensitized on handling the issues or grievances raised by the citizens. Spandana initiative has succeeded in the using technology to have wider reach to the Spandana centres across the districts through video conferencing by facilitating interaction between citizens and government through cost-effective means for redressal.

Objectives of Spandana Redressal system:

It has a unified approach in Redressal of the grievance from the secretariat level to the last mile functionary of the Government within a stipulated time frame. Quality Redressal and user satisfaction are given utmost importance.

Systems Interventions and Building Institutions:

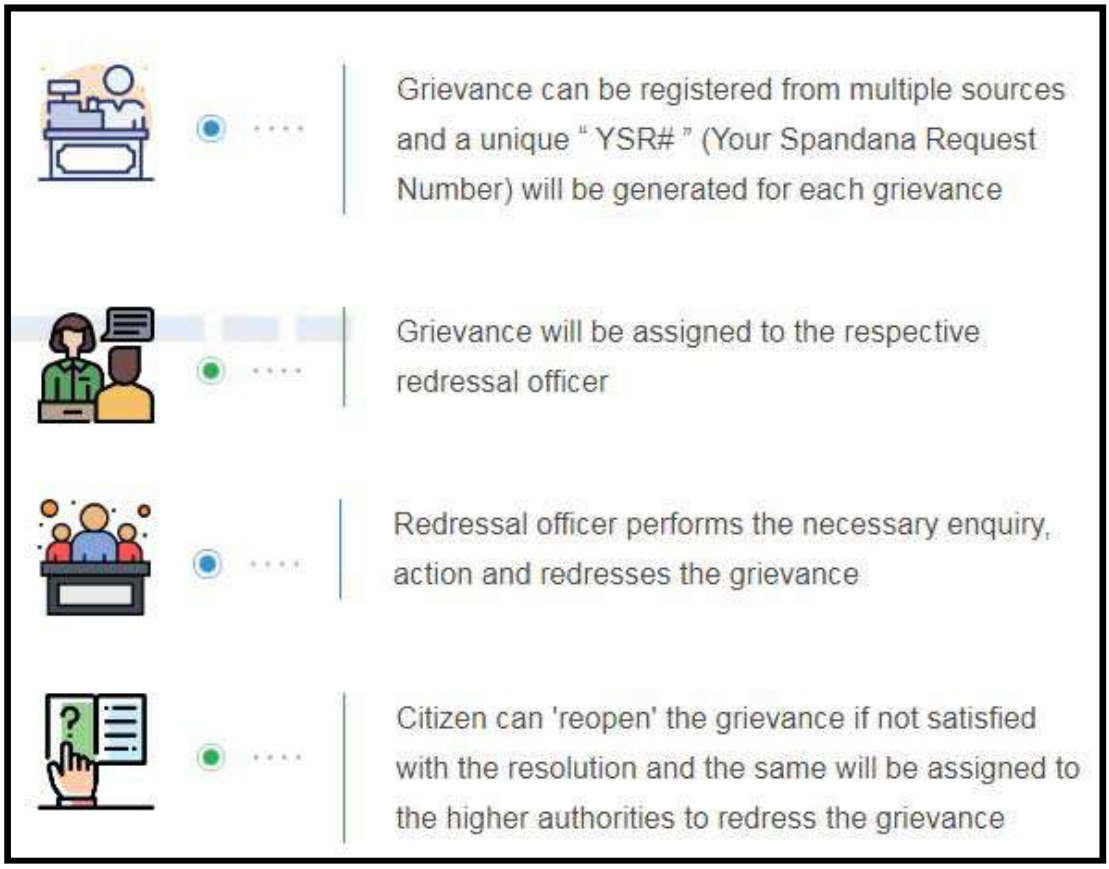
The grievance is assigned to the appropriate departmental stakeholders for investigation and remedy through a robust workflow developed in collaboration with the stakeholders. Monitoring Spandana KPIs is made possible by interactive dashboards created for Collectors, Secretaries and HODs. This is also reviewed by HCM with all District Collectors and SPs, by the CS during Secretaries Conference.

Impacts and Benefits:

When a service is denied or delayed, citizen can raise a grievance through the Spandana platform. Citizens can re-open the grievance in case of dissatisfaction. Spandana provides a fair and speedy means of dealing with grievances. It saves government's time and money as solutions are found for various problems through single platform. It helps to build a system of governance based on openness and trust.

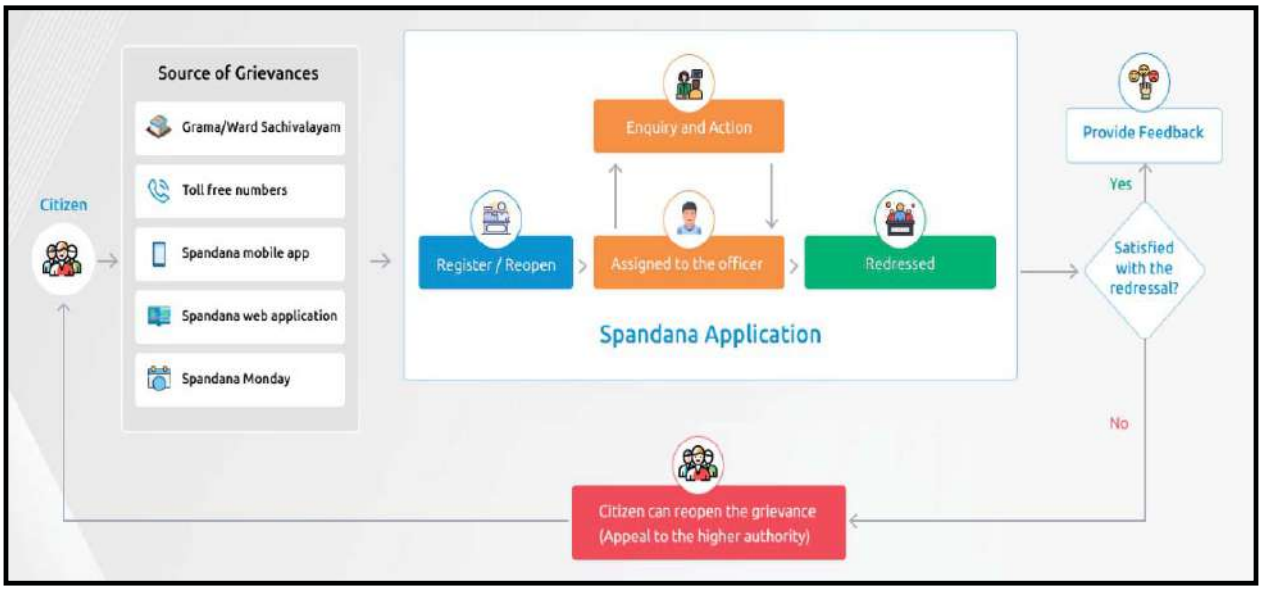
Spandana Redressal Process:

A grievance, a formal complaint can be raised by citizens on any issue regarding the delivery of service, on department or officer or on any scheme of the Government.



The officer confirms the grievance is related to his/her department and jurisdiction. In case of any changes, the officer sends the grievance to Spandana Team for the correct officer to be assigned.

Grievance Redressal: Redressal Action contains a proper action taken report based on the enquiry findings. Each grievance is closed with an enquiry report attached and a detailed endorsement addressed to the citizen which is legible, clear and properly signed by the officer in SLA.

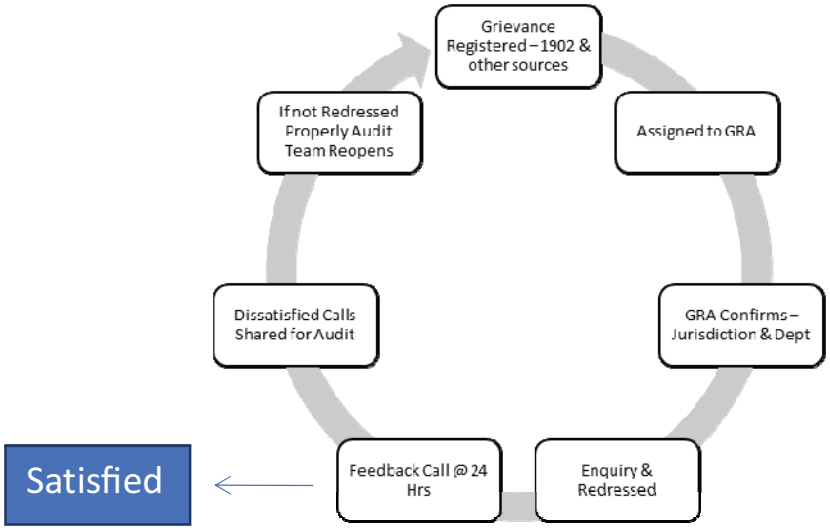


Review & Monitoring on KPIs:

- Fortnight review by HCM with All District Collectors and SPs
- Weekly CS review on Spandana KPIs
- Monthly CS review during Secretaries conference

Spandana - Redressal Workflow

(Citizen Centric, Doorstep, Faceless & Seamless)









C. Restructuring of Districts in Andhra Pradesh

The combined state of Andhra Pradesh consisted of 13 districts spreading across an area of 1,62,967 Sq.kms having 4.96 Crore population. There were 25 Parliament Constituencies and 175 Assembly Constituencies in the state with 679 mandals, 124 municipalities including 17 municipal corporations and 51 revenue divisions.

Historical Background

Historically the Andhra State was formed in the year 1953 with 11 districts. By merging Telangana with Andhra State, the 'Andhra Pradesh State' was formed with 20 districts. In the year 1970 the backward areas of Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool were carved out i.e., Ongole division, Kandukur division and Markapur division respectively and formed into a new district 'Ongole' which was later renamed as Prakasam district. In the year 1979 two more districts Viz, Vizianagaram and Rangareddy were created resulting increase in the total districts to 23. Since then no attempt has been made by the Successive governments in formation of districts.

Efforts by the Government

After a gap of 40 years, in the year 2019, the Hon'ble Chief Minister made a promise to people in his manifesto that "to classify 25 Parliamentary Constituencies as 25 Districts" to take the Governance closer to the people through creation of compact District Administrative Units and development of the areas concerned. The regional disparities are reduced, as these compact district administrative units are easily accessible to citizens, for better monitoring, with greater transparency and optimum resource utilization resulting improved public trust and satisfaction on the Governance. The State government has undertaken profound measures to mitigate and solve the difficulties of the people and to bring good governance to the door steps of the people. As part of this endeavour, the Grama Sachivalayam Ward

Sachivalayams (GSWS) was introduced.

As part of this exercise of creation of compact District Administrative Units, the Secretary to Government, Planning Department has been assigned this important and imperative task of restructuring of the districts. An in-depth study and detailed analysis on the existing structure of the districts is made, keeping in view of the various socio-economic and cultural factors involved in the present constitution of the Districts. The restructuring of the districts is essentially intended for better and good governance and for better administrative convenience.

Constitution of Committees

Towards realisation of the true essence of administrative reforms, the Government has constituted the following four Committees to study the restructuring of Districts in Andhra Pradesh.

- **Sub- Committee 1:** Geographical Boundaries Demographic Distributions, Revenue Divisions & Head Quarters with details headed by Secretary, Planning and the Chief Commissioner of Land Administration for Rules & Process
- **Sub- Committee 2:** Structural and Personnel Reorganization headed by the Principal Secretary, GAD, Services
- **Sub- Committee 3:** Assets & Infrastructure headed by the Principal Secretary, T R & B
- **Sub- Committee 4:** Information Technology Issues headed by the Secretary, IT, E & C Department and Finance & CFMS issues by Spl. Chief Secretary to Govt, Finance

The Secretary to Government, Planning Department has conducted an in-depth study by analyzing existing structure of the districts focusing on Socio-Economic and Cultural factors involved.

Rational Behind Creation of Compact Administrative Units

- Number of districts have been enhanced from 13 to 26 with an average population of a district is 19.06 Lakh and 6,267 Sq. kms geographical area. The revenue divisions increased from 51 to 76 for better access to the public within their vicinity.
- The population of the Districts is in the range of 23.44 Lakh (Vizianagaram District) to 52.85 Lakh (East Godavari District) before restructuring of the Districts.
- After restructuring, the average population of the districts has fallen in the range of 9.25 Lakh (Parvathipuram manyam) to 24.69 Lakh (SPS Nellore) to reduce the gap between the administration and its citizens.

Factors taken into consideration in restructuring of the districts

The following are some of the key critical success factors for which due consideration was given while restructuring the existing districts:

- Area and Physical features of existing Districts and proposed districts.
- Demographical profile of the present districts and changes that would come by way restructuring of districts.
- Geographical contiguity of the Parliamentary Constituencies (PC), Assembly Constituencies (AC) falling in the districts; existing location of mandals in the Parliamentary Constituency and Revenue Divisions, Administrative ease etc.
- The distance of the last mandal to the existing Revenue division/ District headquarters.
- Social, Historic and Cultural affinities of the people with the areas in the existing districts.
- Historical association of the people with the areas and places.
- Common interests of the people and Public demand.
- Towards administrative convenience, proximity of the District Administration to the people.
- Major avenues of economy and revenue generation for the proposed districts.
- Economic progress and development of all regions.
- Towards all-inclusive and balanced regional development of the State.

Proposal

Duly considering all the probabilities and possibilities emerging out of the study, wherever it is deemed necessary few mandals of a Revenue Division are shifted to new proposed district. Similarly, adequate care has also been taken while proposing new Revenue divisions. It is ensured that each proposed new district shall have at least 2 Revenue Divisions. Accordingly, in all 76 revenue divisions together with the 51 existing revenue divisions (2 revenue divisions duly merged) and 27 new revenue divisions have been proposed for public and administrative convenience.

Keeping in view of the aforesaid aspects, each Parliamentary Constituency is proposed as a new district with few adaptable changes except Araku Parliamentary Constituency which is proposed to form into 2 new districts exclusively for Tribal population.

Process

Hon'ble Chief Minister also shared his knowledge on the Geographical and population spread of the entire state and guided in making proposals. The proposals prepared were shared with the respective District Collectors in the state. The Collectors studied in detail and submitted proposals to CCLA with their views and remarks.

Based on the proposals of the CCLA, the Revenue Department in Government have issued a draft notification specific of each proposed districts in State Gazette on 26th January 2022 calling for objections and suggestions from the people, NGOs, CSOs, Peoples representatives, Political Parties on the proposal within 30 days time. The respective Collectors have taken up detailed study and scrutiny of all objection/suggestion received from various organizations and duly considering the representations; the District Collectors have submitted final proposals directly to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. The Government taking into account the aspirations of the people allowed changes in the draft proposals for restructuring of districts and formation of new districts. Finally 26 districts came into existence after the announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 4th April 2022.

Outcome

An earmarked great Governance transformation is the conversion of the existing 13 districts into 26 districts by which decentralized governance would be provided to the citizen. This transformative initiative has been conceptualized after 42 years of history of the state. All-inclusive development of the state has been prioritized by reducing disparities, creating representation of the Citizen and being mindful their convenience.

Population wise

The Population of Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 Census in 4.96 Crores and on an average each district of the proposed 26 districts is to get around 19 lakhs. After following due process and fulfilling the peoples aspiration the new districts profile come out in a scientific manner with 90% of the new districts population falling in between 17 and 22 lakhs while the two districts formed for tribal population are having 9 lakhs each. Most populous district being SPS Nellore with 24.7 lakhs followed by Prakasam with 22.88 lakhs, Kurnool 22.71 lakhs, while Bapatla is having lowest population of about 16 lakhs. 18 districts population is ranging between 22 and 18 lakhs.

Area wise

Area wise Prakasam at Ongole is having largest area of 14,322 square kilometres followed by Alluri Sitarama Raju at Paderu, the Tribal district with 12,251 sq. Km. and YSR at Kadapa with 11,228 Sq.Km. Visakhapatnam, which is totally an urban district having the smallest area of 1,048 sq. Km. followed by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema at Amalapuram with 2,083 Sq. Km. and West Godavari at Bhimavaram with 2,178 Sq. Km.

The District wise area and population of newly formed 26 districts in the state is shown in Annexure 11.1

Assembly segment Wise

Srikakulam, Prakasam at Onogle and Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore are having 8 Assembly Segments each. West Godavari at Bhimavaram, (Narsapur parliamentary Constituency) Krishna at Machilipatnam, NTR at Vijayawada, Guntur, Palnadu at Narasaraopet are coterminous with their Parliamentary Constituencies having 7 Assembly segments.

The Assembly Constituency segments are having presence in two districts are shown in Table 2:

Table 2 Assembly Constituency segments are having presence in two districts.

Sl.No.	A.C. Code	Name of the Assembly Constituency (A.Cs)	District – I	District - II
1	13	Salur(ST)	Vizianagaram	Parvathipuram Manyam
2	31	Pendurthi	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalli
3	40	Anaparthi	Kakinada	East Godavari
4	42	Ramachandrapuram	B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	Kakinada
5	43	Mummidivaram	Kakinada	B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema
6	52	Jaggampeta	Kakinada	East Godavari
7	66	Gopalapuram(SC)	East Godavari	Eluru
8	122	Venkatagiri	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Tirupati
9	125	Rajampet	YSR	Annamayya
10	138	Panyam	Nandyal	Kurnool
11	155	Rapthadu	Ananthapuramu	Sri Sathyasai
12	170	Nagari	Chittoor	Tirupati

Revenue Divisions

In all 76 revenue divisions were brought in existence while 27 having new, 51 are existing and 2 were merged with the existing divisions while Badvel division was the first to come in the existence. The average number of mandals per revenue division is 9 with majority having between 8 and 12 per division there are 5 divisions having 13 mandals and few divisions are created with less number of mandal such as Kuppam, Chinturu with (4). Urban divisions Vijayawada with 8 mandals and Visakhapatnam with 6 mandals are under special circumstances.

The District (26) wise number of Assembly Constituencies, Revenue Divisions and Mandals are shown in Annexure 11.2

Mandal Wise

Prakasam District at Ongole and SPS Nellore district are having highest number of mandals with 38 each followed by YSR District at Kadapa with 36 and Tirupati with 34. Visakhapatnam District is having lowest number of mandals with 11 followed by Guntur with 18 and both East & West Godavari are having 19 each.The 2 hilly districts created for tribal population share similar features while the remaining 24 plain districts are comparable with same units.

D. RYTHU BHAROSA KENDRALU – One Stop Solution For Agriculture Needs

The State Government has put in place a farmer-supporting initiative of establishing 10,778 Rythu Bharosa Kendralu(RBKs) in every village with a qualified agriculture, horticulture and fisheries graduate. The aim to provide a one-stop solution to all the agricultural needs that range from providing quality certified key farm inputs to enabling sale of end produce. The strength of the RBKs is that all Government programmes are routed through RBKs and all services are available at the doorstep of the farmers. The RBK model is different from earlier initiatives as it has effectively translated Government intentions, laws and resources to outcomes valued by farmers. Further, the RBK channel is providing a comprehensive solution to all the agricultural needs along with e-Crop Booking facility.

Andhra Pradesh Government is Leveraging digital technologies through the usage of CMAPP (Continuous Monitoring of Agriculture Prices and Procurement), and entire procurement process was re-engineered and digitalised with an objective to monitor the prices of commodities daily at RBK level and prioritize procurements wherever and whenever necessary.

Further, e-crop booking is put in place at the RBK level itself, to act as a single source for effective policy formulation and implementation of programmes such as Free Crop Insurance, Input subsidy, Interest free crop loans and procurement of agricultural produce at MSP along with area specific guidance for farmers. Further, KIOSKs are made available at the RBKs, thereby farmers are enabled to place orders for farm inputs online for delivery at their doorstep. An integrated call center with agri. scientists in place is made available to advice the farmers on various crop related issues.

With all these initiatives and RBKs playing a central role with Community hiring centres coming up at the RBK level itself, the mandal level and the district level agricultural advisory committees also in place, various initiatives and policy interventions such as promotion of crop diversification, migration to millets production and switching over to organic farming gradually, have all resulted in the sector demonstrating commendable performance.

E. YSR JAGANANNA SASWATHA BHU HAKKU MARIYU BHU RAKSHA PATHAKAM

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country which has undertaken a comprehensive Resurvey in nearly after 100 years using the most modern and advanced survey technologies for the best accuracy of 5 cm. The main objectives of this scheme are to ensure the land owners' title security by providing “Bhu Hakku Pathram” and to secure boundaries by planting “Bhu Raksha Survey Stones,”free of cost.

The Resurvey project is being taken up in 17,584 villages, spreading across 2.26 crore acres of agricultural lands, 85 lakh Government and private lands in 13,371 Gramakantams, including 40 lakh Government and private properties in 123 urban areas. This flagship programme has been initiated with an estimated cost of Rs.1000 Crores. The State Government is committed to complete the project by December 2023 in a phased manner. So far, State Government has distributed "Saswatha Bhu Hakku Pathraalu" to 7,92,238 property owners in 2,000 villages.

All land-related services will be integrated and come into a single desk system at the Village Secretariat, providing integrated survey, registration and Mutation services to the Village Secretariat. The land records in both physical and digital mode to be safely kept in villages so as to leave no scope for tampering. Settlement of appeals & objections is done by Mandal Mobile Magistrate Teams.

ANNEXURES

A.2.1: AP GSDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (AE)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	GSDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores)											
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE	2022-23 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing												
1.1	Agriculture	52041	61230	71147	78898	84070	96498	115132	108886	128912	138864	154594	177694.4
	a)Agriculture	29782	36743	39269	40540	39380	38196	42246	37298	48095	44829	44866	54161
	b)Horticulture	22259	24488	31878	38358	44690	58303	72886	71588	80817	94034	109728	123533
1.2	Live stock	27588	33584	36430	43127	53474	66440	79124	91633	100911	115587	131366	140978.5
1.3	Forestry & Logging	2503	2530	2805	3464	3538	5734	5962	7931	8300	9165	9347	9748
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	14519	18573	22707	32085	42190	58721	67885	72378	79926	93146	111223.2
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**94008**	**111864**	**128956**	**148196**	**173167**	**210863**	**258939**	**276335**	**310501**	**343542**	**388453**	**439644.6**
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14590	14192	12914	17023	19316	22738	24848	21932	16215	27708	32089
3	Manufacturing	50706	42377	42423	54532	58840	64715	73284	84120	85239	91007	111528	124702.3
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	10765	7130	10141	11513	12835	15962	20493	19554	26469	28823	32849	43019
5	Construction	37026	37590	40651	45324	45603	50401	54228	60079	56549	60983	71839	84011
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	**112659**	**101687**	**107408**	**124282**	**134301**	**150394**	**170743**	**188601**	**190190**	**197028**	**243923**	**283820.9**
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	26736	31792	37849	42018	47468	48566	54364	62903	67817	52225	72037	92509
7	Transport,Storage & Communications												
7.1	Railways	2643	3037	3345	4331	4387	4878	5643	5978	6346	6044	7028	8280
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	28536	32353	35050	41431	41503	46837	52579	54319	45321	57396	69817
7.3	Communications	5402	6214	7960	8991	10725	11205	11314	12527	14242	15302	19177	24466.98
8	Financing,Insurance, Real estate & ProfessionalServices												
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15843	17105	19047	20599	21346	24901	33190	36708	39254	47274	57069
8.2	Real est.,Ownership of Dwellings	28338	34341	38973	44652	49612	54950	61143	67796	71177	75296	86274	97614
9	Community, Social & Personal Services												
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	15524	17390	19439	23505	23943	26931	29862	33431	40355	38109	46568
9.2	Other Services	27304	30639	35383	41703	51225	56856	64457	68405	78118	71209	80515	95172
	SERVICES SECTOR	**143086**	**165925**	**190359**	**215230**	**248953**	**263246**	**295590**	**333240**	**362157**	**345005**	**407810**	**491496**
	GVA	**349753**	**379477**	**426722**	**487709**	**556421**	**624503**	**725272**	**798176**	**862848**	**885575**	**1040187**	**1214961**
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	46565	52635	54183	62167	75744	77556	89608	85278	98853	112000	124099
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	14638	15085	16916	14359	15831	16693	14063	22287	27640	18350	21332
	GSDP	**379402**	**411404**	**464272**	**524976**	**604229**	**684416**	**786135**	**873721**	**925839**	**956788**	**1133837**	**1317728**
	NSDP	340000	370196	413164	470934	544827	612349	705890	790810	828033	850594	1006285	1165179
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642	51946	52251	53079
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	**69000**	**74688**	**82870**	**93903**	**108002**	**120676**	**138299**	**154031**	**160341**	**163746**	**192587**	**219518**

A.2.2: AP Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (AE)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	% Contribution											
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE	2022-23 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing												
1.1	Agriculture	14.88	16.14	16.67	16.18	15.11	15.45	15.87	13.64	14.94	15.68	14.86	14.63
	a)Agriculture	8.52	9.68	9.20	8.31	7.08	6.12	5.82	4.67	5.57	5.06	4.31	4.46
	b)Horticulture	6.36	6.45	7.47	7.87	8.03	9.34	10.05	8.97	9.37	10.62	10.55	10.17
1.2	Live stock	7.89	8.85	8.54	8.84	9.61	10.64	10.91	11.48	11.70	13.05	12.63	11.60
1.3	Forestry & Logging	0.72	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.92	0.82	0.99	0.96	1.03	0.90	0.80
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	3.40	3.83	4.35	4.66	5.77	6.76	8.10	8.50	8.39	9.03	8.95	9.15
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**26.88**	**29.48**	**30.22**	**30.39**	**31.12**	**33.76**	**35.70**	**34.62**	**35.99**	**38.79**	**37.34**	**36.19**
2	Mining & Quarrying	4.05	3.84	3.33	2.65	3.06	3.09	3.14	3.11	2.54	1.83	2.66	2.64
3	Manufacturing	14.50	11.17	9.94	11.18	10.57	10.36	10.10	10.54	9.88	10.28	10.72	10.26
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	3.08	1.88	2.38	2.36	2.31	2.56	2.83	2.45	3.07	3.25	3.16	3.54
5	Construction	10.59	9.91	9.53	9.29	8.20	8.07	7.48	7.53	6.55	6.89	6.91	6.91
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	**32.21**	**26.80**	**25.17**	**25.48**	**24.14**	**24.08**	**23.54**	**23.63**	**22.04**	**22.25**	**23.45**	**23.36**
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	7.64	8.38	8.87	8.62	8.53	7.78	7.50	7.88	7.86	5.90	6.93	7.61
7	Transport,Storage & Communications												
7.1	Railways	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.89	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.68
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	7.00	7.52	7.58	7.19	7.45	6.65	6.46	6.59	6.30	5.12	5.52	5.75
7.3	Communications	1.54	1.64	1.87	1.84	1.93	1.79	1.56	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.84	2.01
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services												
8.1	Banking & Ins.	4.08	4.17	4.01	3.91	3.70	3.42	3.43	4.16	4.25	4.43	4.54	4.70
8.2	Real est.,Ownership of Dwellings	8.10	9.05	9.13	9.16	8.92	8.80	8.43	8.49	8.25	8.50	8.29	8.03
9	Community, Social & Personal Services												
9.1	Public Admn.	3.98	4.09	4.08	3.99	4.22	3.83	3.71	3.74	3.87	4.56	3.66	3.83
9.2	Other Services	7.81	8.07	8.29	8.55	9.21	9.10	8.89	8.57	9.05	8.04	7.74	7.83
	SERVICES SECTOR	**40.91**	**43.72**	**44.61**	**44.13**	**44.74**	**42.15**	**40.76**	**41.75**	**41.97**	38.96	**39.21**	**40.45**
	GVA	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

A.2.3: AP Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA at Current Prices from 2012-13 to 2022-23 (AE)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year										
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE	2022-23 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing											
1.1	Agriculture	17.66	16.20	10.89	6.55	14.78	19.31	-5.42	18.39	7.72	11.33	14.94
	a)Agriculture	23.37	6.88	3.24	-2.86	-3.01	10.60	-11.71	28.95	-6.79	0.08	20.72
	b)Horticulture	10.01	30.18	20.33	16.51	30.46	25.01	-1.78	12.89	16.35	16.69	12.58
1.2	Live stock	21.74	8.47	18.38	23.99	24.25	19.09	15.81	10.12	14.54	13.65	7.32
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1.08	10.85	23.51	2.13	62.08	3.98	33.02	4.65	10.42	1.99	4.29
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	22.25	27.92	22.25	41.30	31.49	39.18	15.60	6.62	10.43	16.54	19.41
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**18.99**	**15.28**	**14.92**	**16.85**	**21.77**	**22.80**	**6.72**	**12.36**	**10.64**	**13.07**	**13.18**
2	Mining & Quarrying	3.02	-2.73	-9.01	31.82	13.47	17.72	9.28	-11.73	-26.07	70.87	15.81
3	Manufacturing	-16.43	0.11	28.54	7.90	9.99	13.24	14.79	1.33	6.77	22.55	11.81
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	-33.77	42.23	13.52	11.49	24.36	28.39	-4.58	35.37	8.89	13.97	30.96
5	Construction	1.52	8.14	11.49	0.61	10.52	7.59	10.79	-5.88	7.84	17.80	16.94
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	**-9.74**	**5.63**	**15.71**	**8.06**	**11.98**	**13.53**	**10.46**	**0.84**	**3.60**	**23.80**	**16.36**
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	18.91	19.05	11.01	12.97	2.31	11.94	15.71	7.81	-22.99	37.94	28.42
7	Transport,Storage & Communications											
7.1	Railways	14.92	10.13	29.49	1.30	11.19	15.68	5.93	6.16	-4.76	16.28	17.82
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	16.61	13.38	8.33	18.21	0.17	12.85	12.26	3.31	-16.56	26.64	21.64
7.3	Communications	15.04	28.10	12.94	19.29	4.47	0.98	10.73	13.68	7.45	25.32	27.58
8	Financing,Insurance,Real estate & Professional Services											
8.1	Banking & Ins.	11.13	7.96	11.35	8.15	3.63	16.66	33.29	10.60	6.94	20.43	20.72
8.2	Real est.,Ownership of Dwellings	21.18	13.49	14.57	11.11	10.76	11.27	10.88	4.99	5.79	14.58	13.14
9	Community, Social & Personal Services											
9.1	Public Admn.	11.38	12.02	11.78	20.92	1.86	12.48	10.88	11.95	20.71	-5.57	22.20
9.2	Other Services	12.22	15.48	17.86	22.83	10.99	13.37	6.13	14.20	-8.85	13.07	18.20
	SERVICES SECTOR	**15.96**	**14.73**	**13.07**	**15.67**	**5.74**	**12.29**	**12.74**	**8.68**	**-4.74**	**18.20**	**20.52**
	GVA	**8.50**	**12.45**	**14.29**	**14.09**	**12.24**	**16.14**	**10.05**	**8.10**	**2.63**	**17.46**	**16.80**
	PRODUCT TAXES	9.72	13.04	2.94	14.74	21.84	2.39	15.54	-4.83	15.92	13.30	10.80
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	14.45	3.05	12.14	-15.12	10.25	5.44	-15.76	58.48	24.02	-33.61	16.25
	GSDP	**8.43**	**12.85**	**13.07**	**15.10**	**13.27**	**14.86**	**11.14**	**5.97**	**3.34**	**18.50**	**16.22**
	NSDP	8.88	11.61	13.98	15.69	12.39	15.28	12.03	4.71	2.72	18.30	15.79
	PER CAPITA	**8.24**	**10.95**	**13.31**	**15.01**	**11.74**	**14.60**	**11.38**	**4.10**	**2.12**	**17.61**	**13.98**

A.2.4: AP GSDP Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (AE)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	GSDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores)											
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE	2022-23 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing												
1.1	Agriculture Proper	52041	52569	60624	60983	58460	64304	74118	69303	78063	75331	78932	83322
	a) Agriculture	29782	30479	34194	34075	29892	27759	32641	26234	33054	28494	26009	28797
	b) Horticulture	22259	22090	26429	26908	28568	36545	41477	43069	45009	46837	52923	54525
	Live stock	27588	29247	29721	31185	36219	41917	46918	50760	53484	55837	59941	61672
1.2	Forestry & Logging	2503	2469	2491	2412	2361	2498	2702	2747	2887	2897	2814	2917
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	13546	15516	17620	24479	30999	41452	48226	51151	55296	65169	68344
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**94008**	**97831**	**108353**	**112200**	**121518**	**139717**	**165192**	**171035**	**185585**	**189361**	**206855**	**216255**
2	Mining& Quarrying	14162	14283	13880	12798	17393	20632	20116	19739	17756	14035	18445	20440
3	Manufacturing	50706	40188	38575	48828	54969	60545	65701	71515	71590	75969	81603	85536
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	10765	7345	9815	10251	11546	14481	17653	14954	20528	23284	24088	25661
5	Construction	37026	35571	37076	39963	39947	43657	43858	45796	41503	43987	49793	52135
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	**112659**	**97387**	**99345**	**111842**	**123855**	**139316**	**147328**	**152004**	**151376**	**157275**	**173928**	**183772**
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	26736	29554	33149	36789	43218	43450	47281	52548	55777	42434	51539	60113
7	Transport,Storage & Communications												
7.1	Railways	2643	2897	3105	3781	3732	3753	4266	4418	3855	2967	4306	4473
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	26720	28378	29968	34410	34230	37761	39522	40115	30287	35197	37890
7.3	Communications	5402	5845	6988	7692	8949	9003	8827	9440	10977	11488	11751	13218
8	Financing,Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services												
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15635	16515	18063	19081	19803	21518	26719	28037	29750	32326	35723
8.2	Real est.,Ownership of Dwellings	28338	32426	34130	37025	38969	40939	43757	40399	44685	47426	53085	55337
9	Community, Social & Personal Services												
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	14468	15318	16371	19004	18534	20044	21387	23213	26402	23303	26208
9.2	Other Services	27304	28252	30303	33281	37716	38982	41895	41821	44991	39515	41944	45972
	SERVICES SECTOR	**143086**	**155796**	**167887**	**182970**	**205080**	**208694**	**225349**	**236255**	**251649**	**230268**	**253452**	**278934**
	GVA	**349753**	**351014**	**375585**	**407011**	**450453**	**487727**	**537869**	**559294**	**588609**	**576904**	**634235**	**678961**
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	43155	44807	51629	59778	64850	70504	77174	76404	74822	82629	88456
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	13540	13277	14076	11624	12365	13636	9854	15204	18006	11975	13079
	GSDP	**379402**	**380629**	**407115**	**444564**	**498607**	**540212**	**594737**	**626614**	**649810**	**633720**	**704889**	**754338**
	NSDP	339996	341335	360239	397064	446997	477566	526626	558862	571096	550004	613759	655662
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642	51946	52251	53079
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	**69000**	**68865**	**72254**	**79174**	**88609**	**94115**	**103177**	**108853**	**110587**	**105880**	**117464**	**123526**

A.2.5: AP Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2012-13 to 2022-23 (AE)

Sl No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year										
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE	2022-23 AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing											
1.1	Agriculture Proper	1.02	15.32	0.59	-4.14	10.00	15.26	-6.50	12.64	-3.50	4.78	5.56
	a) Agriculture	2.34	12.19	-0.35	-12.28	-7.14	17.59	-19.63	26.00	-13.80	-8.72	10.72
	b) Horticulture	-0.76	19.64	1.81	6.17	27.92	13.50	3.84	4.50	4.06	12.99	3.03
	Live stock	6.01	1.62	4.92	16.14	15.73	11.93	8.19	5.37	4.40	7.35	2.89
1.2	Forestry & Logging	-1.36	0.90	-3.19	-2.12	5.82	8.16	1.64	5.11	0.36	-2.87	3.67
1.3	Fishing & Aquaculture	14.06	14.55	13.56	38.93	26.63	33.72	16.34	6.07	8.10	17.86	4.87
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**4.07**	**10.75**	**3.55**	**8.30**	**14.98**	**18.23**	**3.54**	**8.51**	**2.03**	**9.24**	4.54
2	Mining& Quaurrying	0.85	-2.82	-7.79	35.90	18.62	-2.50	-1.88	-10.05	-20.96	31.42	10.81
3	Manufacturing	-20.74	-4.02	26.58	12.58	10.14	8.52	8.85	0.10	6.12	7.42	4.82
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	-31.77	33.62	4.45	12.63	25.42	21.91	-15.29	37.27	13.42	3.45	6.53
5	Construction	-3.93	4.23	7.79	-0.04	9.29	0.46	4.42	-9.37	5.99	13.20	4.71
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	**-13.56**	**2.01**	**12.58**	**10.74**	**12.48**	**5.75**	**3.17**	**-0.41**	**3.90**	**10.59**	5.66
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	10.54	12.17	10.98	17.48	0.54	8.82	11.14	6.15	-23.92	21.46	16.64
7	Transport,Storage & Communications											
7.1	Railways	9.62	7.19	21.77	-1.30	0.56	13.67	3.56	-12.74	-23.05	45.16	3.87
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.19	6.21	5.60	14.82	-0.52	10.32	4.66	1.50	-24.50	16.21	7.65
7.3	Communications	8.19	19.57	10.08	16.33	0.60	-1.96	6.95	16.28	4.66	2.28	12.48
8	Financing,Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services											
8.1	Banking & Ins.	9.67	5.63	9.37	5.64	3.78	8.66	24.17	4.93	6.11	8.66	10.51
8.2	Real est.,Owenership of Dwellings	14.43	5.25	8.48	5.25	5.06	6.88	-7.67	10.61	6.13	11.93	4.24
9	Community, Social & Personal Services											
9.1	Public Admn.	3.81	5.88	6.87	16.08	-2.47	8.15	6.70	8.54	13.74	-11.74	12.47
9.2	Other Services	3.47	7.26	9.83	13.33	3.36	7.47	-0.18	7.58	-12.17	6.15	9.60
	SERVICES SECTOR	**8.88**	**7.76**	**8.98**	**12.08**	**1.76**	**7.98**	**4.84**	**6.52**	**-8.50**	**10.07**	10.05
	GVA	**0.36**	**7.00**	**8.37**	**10.67**	**8.27**	**10.28**	**3.98**	**5.24**	**-1.99**	**9.94**	7.05
	PRODUCT TAXES	1.69	3.83	15.23	15.78	8.48	8.72	9.46	-1.00	-2.07	10.43	7.05
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	5.86	-1.94	6.02	-17.42	6.37	10.28	-27.74	54.29	18.43	-33.49	9.22
	GSDP	**0.32**	**6.96**	**9.20**	**12.16**	**8.34**	**10.09**	**5.36**	**3.70**	**-2.48**	**11.23**	7.02
	NSDP	0.39	5.54	10.22	12.58	6.84	10.27	6.12	2.19	-3.69	11.59	6.83
	PER CAPITA	**-0.20**	**4.92**	**9.58**	**11.92**	**6.21**	**9.63**	**5.50**	**1.59**	**-4.26**	**10.94**	5.16

A.2.6: All India GDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (FRE)

Industry	GDP at Current prices (Rs.in crores)										
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing											
1.1 Crops	982151	1088814	1248776	1292874	1327992	1486044	1633264	1680777	1885276	2039409	2230455
1.2 Livestock	327334	368823	422733	510411	582410	672611	785683	882009	977918	1108485	1227766
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	137558	156674	173760	184411	205364	217603	255053	269727	295006	319903
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	79911	98190	116567	132720	154643	193275	212087	235550	252512	288526
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**1501947**	**1675107**	**1926372**	**2093612**	**2227533**	**2518662**	**2829826**	**3029925**	**3368471**	**3695412**	**4066649**
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	285842	295794	308476	294011	326808	336109	377661	357001	316268	429364
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1572837	1713451	1878369	2146189	2333722	2566623	2812560	2705101	2800895	3396735
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	215350	260155	282258	334965	355709	425718	449459	502999	500804	555605
5. Construction	777335	849365	921470	979086	991084	1080870	1200414	1352118	1378669	1343531	1737505
INDUSTRY SECTOR	**2635024**	**2923394**	**3190870**	**3448189**	**3766249**	**4097109**	**4528864**	**4991798**	**4943770**	**4961498**	**6119209**
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	1054533	1184560	1320833	1433969	1609001	1881395	2136707	2326331	1847897	2246697
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	954683	1078421	1206474	1307323	1468583	1722671	1955798	2131424	1756941	2100859
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	99850	106140	114359	126646	140418	158723	180909	194907	90956	145838
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	529534	609453	689906	786763	860544	930155	997528	1066055	1152558	1022770	1365296
7.1 Railways	61150	72296	78724	92459	100451	106786	116584	123596	135376	129709	146600
7.2 Road transport	262442	300651	338306	370364	399902	434947	484134	536552	565162	435727	669697
7.3 Water transport	6910	7190	6476	7590	7298	9206	13021	13059	13228	14097	18227
7.4 Air transport	4393	8128	6853	11820	20344	21496	22444	12730	22496	10845	12294
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	72054	75719	91681	88246	102468	97602	103341	103582	93184	115052
7.6 Storage	5108	6165	6026	6407	7021	7442	16194	18597	19796	20556	21590
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	142969	177804	206442	237282	247809	247549	258179	292918	318652	381836
8. Financial services	480226	536819	599341	661411	726286	750201	846194	941778	1027636	1085931	1175253
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1239813	1470167	1701935	1899852	2161236	2281018	2587720	2853477	2950835	3437034
10. Public administration & defence	491155	546231	601912	676818	731578	827438	945082	1045488	1151736	1206397	1336428
11. Other services	534827	617343	700023	814718	928489	1071399	1195759	1375658	1557139	1418040	1692318
SERVICES SECTOR	**3969975**	**4604192**	**5245910**	**5962479**	**6580717**	**7349430**	**8146975**	**9153406**	**10068876**	**9531870**	**11253025**
GVA at basic prices	**8106946**	**9202692**	**10363153**	**11504279**	**12574499**	**13965200**	**15505665**	**17175128**	**18381117**	**18188780**	**21438883**
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	1057977	1180444	1291662	1518496	1746288	1898896	2043568	2079742	2156311	2688673
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	260677	316656	310075	327982	321120	319819	314518	319028	357266	515164	656545
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**8736329**	**9944013**	**11233522**	**12467959**	**13771874**	**15391669**	**17090042**	**18899668**	**20103593**	**19829927**	**23471012**
POPULATION (In million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327	1341	1355	1369
PER CAPITA NNI (Rupees)	**63462**	**70983**	**79118**	**86647**	**94797**	**104880**	**115224**	**125946**	**132341**	**127065**	**148524**

Source: NSO, New Delhi

A.2.7: All India Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (FRE)

Industry	(% of contribution)										
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing											
1.1 Crops	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.5	9.8	10.3	11.2	10.4
1.2 Livestock	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.7
1.3 forestry & logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**18.5**	**18.2**	**18.6**	**18.2**	**17.7**	**18.0**	**18.3**	**17.6**	**18.3**	**20.3**	**19.0**
2. Mining & quarrying	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0
3. Manufacturing	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.3	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.4	15.8
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
5. Construction	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.4	8.1
INDUSTRY SECTOR	**32.5**	**31.8**	**30.8**	**30.0**	**30.0**	**29.3**	**29.2**	**29.1**	**26.9**	**27.3**	**28.5**
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	10.2	10.5
6.1 Trade & repair services	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	9.7	9.8
6.2 Hotels & Restaurants	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.6	6.4
7.1 Railways	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
7.2 Road transport	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.1
7.3 Water transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4 Air transport	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5 Services incidental to transport	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
7.6 Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
8. Financial services	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.5
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.5	14.7	15.1	15.5	16.2	16.0
10. Public administration & defence	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.2
11. Other services	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.9
SERVICES SECTOR	**49.0**	**50.0**	**50.6**	**51.8**	**52.3**	**52.6**	**52.5**	**53.3**	**54.8**	**52.4**	**52.5**
GVA at basic prices	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Souce: NSO New Delhi

A.2.8: All India Sector-wise Growth Rates of GVA at Current Prices from 2012-13 to 2021-22 (FRE)

Industry	% Change over previous year									
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing										
1.1 Crops	10.9	14.7	3.5	2.7	11.9	9.9	2.9	12.2	8.2	9.4
1.2 Livestock	12.7	14.6	20.7	14.1	15.5	16.8	12.3	10.9	13.4	10.8
1.3 forestry & logging	10.5	13.9	10.9	6.1	11.4	6.0	17.2	5.8	9.4	8.4
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	17.5	22.9	18.7	13.9	16.5	25.0	9.7	11.1	7.2	14.3
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**11.5**	**15.0**	**8.7**	**6.4**	**13.1**	**12.4**	**7.1**	**11.2**	**9.7**	**10.0**
2. Mining & quarrying	9.5	3.5	4.3	-4.7	11.2	2.8	12.4	-5.5	-11.4	35.8
3. Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	9.6	14.3	8.7	10.0	9.6	-3.8	3.5	21.3
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	15.4	20.8	8.5	18.7	6.2	19.7	5.6	11.9	-0.4	10.9
5. Construction	9.3	8.5	6.3	1.2	9.1	11.1	12.6	2.0	-2.5	29.3
INDUSTRY SECTOR	**10.9**	**9.1**	**8.1**	**9.2**	**8.8**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**-1.0**	**0.4**	**23.3**
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	19.3	12.3	11.5	8.6	12.2	16.9	13.6	8.9	-20.6	21.6
6.1 Trade & repair services	20.3	13.0	11.9	8.4	12.3	17.3	13.5	9.0	-17.6	19.6
6.2 hotels & restaurants	11.1	6.3	7.7	10.7	10.9	13.0	14.0	7.7	-53.3	60.3
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	15.1	13.2	14.0	9.4	8.1	7.2	6.9	8.1	-11.3	33.5
7.1 Railways	18.2	8.9	17.4	8.6	6.3	9.2	6.0	9.5	-4.2	13.0
7.2 Road transport	14.6	12.5	9.5	8.0	8.8	11.3	10.8	5.3	-22.9	53.7
7.3 Water transport	4.1	-9.9	17.2	-3.8	26.1	41.4	0.3	1.3	6.6	29.3
7.4 Air transport	85.0	-15.7	72.5	72.1	5.7	4.4	-43.3	76.7	-51.8	13.4
7.5 Services incidental to transport	13.3	5.1	21.1	-3.7	16.1	-4.7	5.9	0.2	-10.0	23.5
7.6 Storage	20.7	-2.3	6.3	9.6	6.0	117.6	14.8	6.4	3.8	5.0
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	13.5	24.4	16.1	14.9	4.4	-0.1	4.3	13.5	8.8	19.8
8. Financial services	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.8	3.3	12.8	11.3	9.1	5.7	8.2
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	18.0	18.6	15.8	11.6	13.8	5.5	13.4	10.3	3.4	16.5
10. Public administration & defence	11.2	10.2	12.4	8.1	13.1	14.2	10.6	10.2	4.7	10.8
11. Other services	15.4	13.4	16.4	14.0	15.4	11.6	15.0	13.2	-8.9	19.3
SERVICES SECTOR	**16.0**	**13.9**	**13.7**	**10.4**	**11.7**	**10.9**	**12.4**	**10.0**	**-5.3**	**18.1**
GVA at basic prices	**13.5**	**12.6**	**11.0**	**9.3**	**11.1**	**11.0**	**10.8**	**7.0**	**-1.0**	**17.9**
PRODUCT TAXES	18.9	11.6	9.4	17.6	15.0	8.7	7.6	1.8	3.7	24.7
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	21.5	-2.1	5.8	-2.1	-0.4	-1.7	1.4	12.0	44.2	27.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**13.8**	**13.0**	**11.0**	**10.5**	**11.8**	**11.0**	**10.6**	**6.4**	**-1.4**	**18.4**
PER CAPITA NNI	11.9	11.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.3	5.1	-4.0	16.9

Souce: NSO New Delhi

A.2.9: All India GDP Estimates at Constant(2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (FRE)

Industry	GDP at Constant prices (Rs. in crores)										
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing											
1.1 Crops	982151	983809	1037060	998425	969344	1020258	1075111	1049211	1108603	1139447	1158250
1.2 Livestock	327334	344375	363558	390449	419637	461572	497830	540970	581714	617852	654937
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	124743	132093	134609	136960	144547	152351	163949	173972	184015	188416
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	71362	76487	82232	90205	99627	114730	124468	130037	135013	147519
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**1501947**	**1524288**	**1609198**	**1605715**	**1616146**	**1726004**	**1840023**	**1878598**	**1994326**	**2076327**	**2149122**
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	262609	263107	288685	317974	349248	329612	326815	317134	289905	310415
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1486873	1560709	1683938	1903850	2054764	2209428	2328992	2259706	2325438	2582473
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	191635	199601	214047	224158	246496	272650	294147	300798	287757	316110
5. Construction	777335	780050	800771	835229	865335	916445	964306	1026789	1043429	983619	1129368
INDUSTRY SECTOR	**2635023**	**2721167**	**2824188**	**3021899**	**3311317**	**3566953**	**3775996**	**3976743**	**3921067**	**3886718**	**4338366**
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	981620	1034506	1135841	1261426	1389322	1568175	1707781	1828868	1440312	1571355
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	888665	941941	1037640	1150121	1268230	1435984	1563237	1675607	1369375	1469374
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	92955	92565	98201	111305	121092	132191	144544	153261	70938	101981
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	529534	569523	617556	671848	731399	757056	800245	830977	861192	719183	885092
7.1 Railways	61150	69162	73685	80720	85452	82161	87886	91350	82303	65754	83107
7.2 Road transport	262442	282425	300563	320813	343155	362324	396401	417538	432160	321732	435534
7.3 Water transport	6910	7052	7345	7954	8095	8569	11915	12628	13016	12284	12771
7.4 Air transport	4393	4183	4550	5188	6053	7172	8373	9402	9158	3435	5446
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	66480	70172	75596	81156	86835	84351	89061	91356	81389	87916
7.6 Storage	5108	5716	5210	5529	6245	6100	12976	13784	14021	13687	18114
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	134505	156031	176047	201243	203896	198344	197215	219178	220902	242204
8. Financial services	480226	529792	577914	627255	672788	695983	728670	758170	784536	824562	830392
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1150239	1289493	1446460	1621999	1796983	1808521	1956051	2113708	2134290	2268435
10. Public administration & defence	491155	501383	510046	543853	565106	614238	676507	722773	762531	757616	792700
11. Other services	534827	568262	600748	659262	711691	781744	836035	902705	969873	842474	962562
SERVICES SECTOR	**3969974**	**4300820**	**4630263**	**5084519**	**5564408**	**6035327**	**6418152**	**6878456**	**7320707**	**6718437**	**7310537**
GVA at basic prices	**8106946**	**8546275**	**9063649**	**9712133**	**10491870**	**11328285**	**12034171**	**12733798**	**13236100**	**12681482**	**13798025**
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	960811	1008913	1092430	1145558	1239334	1354508	1495644	1555807	1364810	1550357
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	260677	294070	271192	276889	267935	259425	244097	236527	257267	359175	422541
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**8736329**	**9213017**	**9801370**	**10527674**	**11369493**	**12308193**	**13144582**	**13992914**	**14534641**	**13687118**	**14925840**
POPULATION(In million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327	1341	1355	1369
PER CAPITA NNI (Rupees)	**63462**	**65538**	**68572**	**72805**	**77659**	**83003**	**87586**	**92133**	**94420**	**86054**	**92583**

Souce: NSO New Delhi

A.2.10: All India GDP Estimates at Constant(2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (FRE)

Industry	% Change over previous year									
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 TRE	2020-21 SRE	2021-22 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing										
1.1 Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.3	5.4	-2.4	5.7	2.8	1.7
1.2 Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.2	6.0
1.3 forestry & logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	2.4
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.5	3.8	9.3
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	**1.5**	**5.6**	**-0.2**	**0.6**	**6.8**	**6.6**	**2.1**	**6.2**	**4.1**	**3.5**
2. Mining & quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	-5.6	-0.8	-3.0	-8.6	7.1
3. Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	-3.0	2.9	11.1
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.3	-4.3	9.9
5. Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.6	-5.7	14.8
INDUSTRY SECTOR	**3.3**	**3.8**	**7.0**	**9.6**	**7.7**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**-1.4**	**-0.9**	**11.6**
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1	12.9	8.9	7.1	-21.2	9.1
6.1 Trade & repair services	12.0	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	13.2	8.9	7.2	-18.3	7.3
6.2 hotels & restaurants	3.4	-0.4	6.1	13.3	8.8	9.2	9.3	6.0	-53.7	43.8
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.6	-16.5	23.1
7.1 Railways	13.1	6.5	9.5	5.9	-3.9	7.0	3.9	-9.9	-20.1	26.4
7.2 Road transport	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	9.4	5.3	3.5	-25.6	35.4
7.3 Water transport	2.1	4.2	8.3	1.8	5.9	39.0	6.0	3.1	-5.6	4.0
7.4 Air transport	-4.8	8.8	14.0	16.7	18.5	16.7	12.3	-2.6	-62.5	58.5
7.5 Services incidental to transport	4.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	-2.9	5.6	2.6	-10.9	8.0
7.6 Storage	11.9	-8.9	6.1	12.9	-2.3	112.7	6.2	1.7	-2.4	32.3
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	6.8	16.0	12.8	14.3	1.3	-2.7	-0.6	11.1	0.8	9.6
8. Financial services	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	5.1	0.7
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8	0.6	8.2	8.1	1.0	6.3
10. Public administration & defence	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.7	10.1	6.8	5.5	-0.6	4.6
11. Other services	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.8	6.9	8.0	7.4	-13.1	14.3
SERVICES SECTOR	**8.3**	**7.7**	**9.8**	**9.4**	**8.5**	**6.3**	**7.2**	**6.4**	**-8.2**	**8.8**
GVA at basic prices	**5.4**	**6.1**	**7.2**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**3.9**	**-4.2**	**8.8**
PRODUCT TAXES	7.9	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.2	9.3	10.4	4.0	-12.3	13.6
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	12.8	-7.8	2.1	-3.2	-3.2	-5.9	-3.1	8.8	39.6	17.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	**5.5**	**6.4**	**7.4**	**8.0**	**8.3**	**6.8**	**6.5**	**3.9**	**-5.8**	**9.1**
PER CAPITA NNI	**3.3**	**4.6**	**6.2**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**2.5**	**-8.9**	**7.6**

Souce: NSO New Delhi

A - 3.1: State's Own Tax Revenue **(Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Tax/Revenue	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 RE
1.	Sales Tax	17800	20808	20098
2.	State Excise	11575	14703	16167
3.	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	2966	3433	5124
4.	Stamps and Registration	5603	7635	9000
5.	Land Revenue	143	50	60
6.	Professional Tax	270	272	356
7.	Electricity Duty	13	12	4095
8.	NALA	141	256	222
9	State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	18871	23809	29200
10	Other Taxes and Duties	45	40	67
	Total	**57427**	**71018**	**84389**

A - 3.2: State's Own Non-Tax Revenue **(Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Tax / Revenue	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 RE
1.	Mines and Minerals	2256	2983	3893
2.	Forests	31	161	52
3.	Interest Receipts	24	20	24
4.	Education	19	420	269
5.	Medical and Health	185	216	227
6.	Police	206	190	290
7.	Others	674	1026	1756
	Total	**3395**	**5018**	**6511**

A - 3.3: Resource Flows from the Centre to the State **(Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 RE
I.	**Finance Commission**	**36017**	**56338**	**53943**
a)	Tax share (Devolution)	24441	35347	38177
b)	FC Grants	11576	20991	15766
II.	**Other Grants-in-aid from GOI incl. CASP etc. (other than FC grants and EAP Grants)**	**20296**	**18179**	**31605**
III.	**Externally Aided Projects**	**4563**	**4896**	**5500**
a)	Grant	0	0	0
b)	Loan	4563	4896	5500
IV.	**Small Savings (Net)**	**-1173**	**-1213**	**-1213**
	Total	**59703**	**78200**	**89835**

A 3.4: Composition of Total Expenditure **(Rs. Crores)**

Sl . No.	Item	2020-21 Accounts	2021-22 Accounts	2022-23 RE
1.	Revenue Expenditure	152677	159163	205556
2.	Capital Outlay	18975	16373	16847
3.	Loans & Advances	1715	2138	1816
	Total Expenditure*	**173367**	**177674**	**224219**

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments

Annexure 3.5: Composition of Total Debt **(Rs Crores)**

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21 Actuals	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 RE
1.	Central Loans	14171	17672	21244
2.	Market loans	229318	265421	311215
3.	Small Saving Loans	10158	8985	7773
4.	Provident Fund	23276	26990	28695
5.	Others	73634	59018	57307
	Total*	**350557**	**378087**	**426234**
	Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP	35.53	31.46	32.35

The outstanding debt includes un-apportioned amount of Rs.4422.59 crores.

Annexure 3.6: Deficits and Interest Payments **(Rs. Crores)**

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 RE
1.	Interest Payments	20018	22165	25288
2.	Revenue deficit	-35540	-8611	-29108
3.	Fiscal Deficit	-55167	-25011	-47717

A.4.1 Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

(in Rupees)

Year (April-March)	Rice (II sort)	Redgram Dal (II sort)	Ground Nut Oil	Common Tamarind (Without Seed)	Red Chillies Dry (Gr. II)	Onions (Gr. II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2019-20	30.70	81.90	117.42	113.57	138.01	34.37
2020-21	31.95	91.96	145.89	157.61	158.79	31.58
2021-22	32.58	96.79	-	125.33	161.89	27.09
2021-22 Apr 21 to Dec 21	32.46	97.11	-	126.67	153.36	26.04
2022-23 Apr 22 to Dec 22	34.29	101.73	-	118.59	248.80	21.23

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

A.4.2.Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for 2022-2023 (Base Year 2012=100)

Month	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr'22	172.6	175.3	173.6	170.8	169.2	170.1
May'22	177.5	178.2	177.8	172.5	170.8	171.7
June'22	178.3	179.5	178.7	173.6	171.4	172.6
July'22	176.4	179.4	177.5	174.3	172.3	173.4
Aug'22	175.8	179.8	177.3	175.3	173.1	174.3
Sept'22	178.2	181.9	179.6	176.4	174.1	175.3
Oct'22	180.2	182.6	181.1	177.9	175.3	176.7
Nov'22(P)	180.4	182.9	181.3	177.8	175.0	176.5
Average	177.4	180.0	178.4	174.8	172.7	173.8

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) GOI., New Delhi.

A.4.3: District Wise Ration Shops, Category wise Ration cards and Rice Distribution up to December, 2022

Sl. No	District	Ration Shops	Ration Cards (in No.s)		Distribution of Rice in MTs per Month
			White	AAY cards	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	1603	36,716	6,25,102	9281.82
2	Vijayanagaram	1249	38,066	5,36,495	7753.58
3	Manyam	578	56,268	2,20,515	3266.53
4	ASR	671	61,446	2,32,274	3352.04
5	Visakhapatnam	648	12,020	5,09,426	7760.20
6	Anakapalli	1063	26,905	5,14,926	7239.12
7	Kakinada	1060	23,524	6,22,287	8897.55
8	Konaseema	926	24,804	5,14,321	7330.68
9	East Godavari	870	21,598	5,42,973	7634.70
10	West Godavari	1011	30,672	5,05,751	7178.94
11	Eluru	1164	37,112	6,05,414	8514.51
12	Krishna	1059	30,549	4,95,891	6887.52
13	NTR	957	23,063	5,66,166	8204.90
14	Guntur	972	24,607	5,65,939	8010.46
15	Bapatla	1123	22,313	4,57,744	6237.75
16	Palnadu	1290	30,734	6,06,068	8686.56
17	Prakasam	1392	33,120	6,26,456	9285.37
18	Nellore	1513	40,910	6,81,331	9539.80
19	Kurnool	1232	43,448	6,18,635	10074.15
20	Nandyal	1204	29,640	5,03,856	7479.39
21	Ananthapur	1645	53,390	6,00,730	9268.98
22	Sri Satya Sai	1367	50,170	5,11,820	7768.09
23	Kadapa	1239	36,943	5,39,904	8143.11
24	Annamayya	1123	40,506	4,55,274	6871.36
25	Chittoor	1378	39,977	4,94,279	7802.87
26	Tirupathi	1457	39,301	5,52,666	7971.41
Total		29794	9,07,802	1,37,06,243	200441.34

Source: Civil Supplies Department

A.4.4 District wise LPG Connections

Sl No.	Name of the District	LPG Connections released under various schemes, from 01.04.2022 to 30.11.2022			
		Deepam	PMUY	Tribal Package	CSR
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	371	6889	0	0
2	Vizianagaram	616	18746	0	0
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	143	1406	0	0
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	228	1922	0	0
5	Visakhapatnam	159	1106	0	0
6	Anakapalli	492	7559	0	0
7	Kakinada	771	11918	0	0
8	Konaseema	471	326	0	0
9	East Godavari	441	6017	0	0
10	West Godavari	161	5871	0	0
11	Eluru	296	1157	0	0
12	Krishna	360	20	0	0
13	NTR	488	407	0	0
14	Guntur	315	2	0	0
15	Bapatla	127	1954	0	0
16	Palnadu	334	122	0	0
17	Prakasam	293	627	0	0
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	685	7301	0	0
19	Kurnool	484	7677	0	0
20	Nandyal	393	3381	0	0
21	Anantapur	207	2374	0	0
22	Sri Sathya Sai	1003	1724	0	0
23	YSR	167	153	0	0
24	Annamayya	340	35	0	0
25	Chittoor	773	435	0	0
26	Tirupati	515	2610	0	0
Total		10633	91739	0	0

Source: Civil Supplies Department

A 5.1: Land Utilisation Particulars (Area in Lakh Hectares)

Year	Forest	Barren &Un-cultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc.Tree crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Cultur-able Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geogra-phical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2008-09	34.67	14.30	18.33	2.59	1.83	4.78	7.00	9.44	67.26	160.20
2009-10	34.67	14.25	18.47	2.58	1.80	4.76	8.19	14.23	61.25	160.20
2010-11	34.87	14.09	19.00	2.52	1.76	4.59	7.10	8.31	67.96	160.20
2011-12	34.87	14.07	19.21	2.50	1.75	4.49	7.32	10.37	65.62	160.20
2012-13	34.84	13.43	19.87	2.12	1.65	4.14	8.19	11.34	64.62	160.20
2013-14	34.93	13.41	19.82	2.12	1.60	3.92	7.92	10.87	65.61	160.20
2014-15	36.63	13.51	20.02	2.14	1.60	3.92	8.58	14.01	62.35	162.76
2015-16	36.88	13.47	20.32	2.12	1.57	4.11	8.32	14.10	62.08	162.97
2016-17	36.88	13.46	20.48	2.11	1.57	4.14	8.60	14.96	60.77	162.97
2017-18	36.88	13.45	20.55	2.09	1.55	4.14	9.40	14.43	60.48	162.97
2018-19	36.88	13.45	20.58	2.08	1.55	4.12	9.36	14.46	60.49	162.97
2019-20	36.88	13.36	20.74	2.06	1.55	4.12	9.25	14.52	60.49	162.97
2020-21	36.88	13.35	20.80	2.03	1.53	4.05	8.85	14.60	60.88	162.97
2021-22	36.88	13.35	20.82	2.04	1.54	4.02	8.94	15.00	60.38	162.97

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.

A 5.2: District wise Land Utilisation Particulars during 2021-22 (Area in Lakh Hectares)

Sl. No	DISTRICT	Forest	Barren & Un-cultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc.Tree crops & Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Cultur-able Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Geogra-phical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Srikakulam	0.69	0.48	1.03	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.18	0.55	2.82	5.84
2	Vizianagaram	1.19	0.73	0.83	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.30	0.89	2.40	6.54
3	Visakhapatnam	4.41	1.29	1.14	0.03	0.31	0.11	0.43	0.92	2.52	11.16
4	East Godavari	4.66	0.83	1.57	0.22	0.05	0.16	0.58	0.56	4.17	12.80
5	West Godavari	1.33	0.40	1.30	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.26	0.42	4.46	8.51
6	Krishna	0.76	0.37	1.56	0.11	0.09	0.20	0.37	0.57	4.70	8.73
7	Guntur	1.62	0.32	1.85	0.12	0.25	0.24	0.50	0.81	5.68	11.39
8	Prakasham	4.59	1.53	1.85	0.55	0.03	0.57	1.32	1.77	5.41	17.62
9	SPS Nellore	2.72	0.82	3.14	0.33	0.08	0.78	0.98	0.70	3.53	13.08
10	YSR Kadapa	5.01	2.22	1.82	0.09	0.07	0.45	0.91	1.36	3.43	15.36
11	Kurnool	3.41	1.23	1.52	0.03	0.02	0.41	0.71	1.60	8.73	17.66
12	Ananthapuramu	1.97	1.60	1.58	0.06	0.09	0.43	1.13	3.17	9.10	19.13
13	Chittoor	4.52	1.53	1.63	0.33	0.30	0.46	1.27	1.68	3.43	15.15
	Andhra Pradesh	36.88	13.35	20.82	2.04	1.54	4.02	8.94	15.00	60.38	162.97
	% of total geographical area	22.63	8.19	12.78	1.25	0.94	2.47	5.49	9.20	37.05	100

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada.

A.5.3: Category wise Soil types in the state

Soil Category	Area ('000 Ha)	Percentage
1	2	3
Gravelly clayey moderately deep Red soils	305	1.87
Gravelly clayey moderately deep desert soils	891	5.47
Gravelly clayey moderately deep grass land soils	166	1.02
Gravelly clayey shallow dark brown soils	872	5.35
Gravelly loam to gravelly clayey shallow dark brown soils	44	0.27
Gravelly loamy dark brown moderately deep soils	479	2.94
Gravelly loamy moderately deep grass land soils	420	2.58
Moderately deep black clayey soils	225	1.38
Moderately deep calcareous moist clayey soils	237	1.45
Moderately deep calcareous black soils	1559	9.57
Clayey moderately deep wet soils	22	0.13
Clayey to gravelly clayey moderately deep dark brown soils	3040	18.65
Dark grayish brown moderately deep moist stratified soils	31	0.19
Dark grayish brown moderately deep stratified loamy soils	42	0.26
Loamy to clayey skeletal deep Reddish brown soils	3328	20.42
Loamy to gravelly clay deep dark reddish brown soils	1219	7.48
Shallow gravelly Red soils	1696	10.41
Shallow loamy to gravelly clay Red soils	112	0.69
Deep black clayey soils	1250	7.67
Fine loamy gravelly clayey shallow Reddish brown soils	214	1.31
Light gray deep sandy soils	114	0.7
Very dark brown moderately deep wet silty soils	31	0.19
Total	16297	100

Source: AP Space Application Centre

A 5.4 : Distribution of Land Holdings by size classes, 2010-11 and 2015-16

(Holdings in lakh Nos and Area in lakh Hectares)

Size Class	Number of Holdings		Percentage to Total		Area Opeprated		Percentage to Total		Average Size	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal	49.84	59.04	65.40	69.26	21.60	23.36	26.68	29.18	0.43	0.40
Small	15.91	16.46	20.88	19.31	22.51	23.34	27.80	29.16	1.41	1.42
Semi-Medium	7.96	7.70	10.44	9.03	21.00	20.20	25.94	25.24	2.64	2.62
Medium	2.30	1.89	3.02	2.22	12.82	10.38	15.83	12.97	5.56	5.49
Large	0.20	0.15	0.26	0.18	3.04	2.76	3.75	3.45	15.28	18.71
Total	76.21	85.24	100.00	100.00	80.97	80.04	100.00	100.00	1.06	0.94

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.5: District wise Distribution of Land Holdings and area by size classes, 2015-16

(Holdings in lakh Nos and Area in Lakh Hectares)

District	Marginal		Small		Semi-Medium		Medium		Large		All Groups		Average size of Holdings (Ha.)
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Srikakulam	5.67	1.67	0.62	0.85	0.17	0.46	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.14	6.50	3.32	0.51
Vizianagaram	4.05	1.29	0.60	0.83	0.24	0.63	0.08	0.42	0.01	0.16	4.97	3.34	0.67
Visakhapatnam	4.39	1.47	0.67	0.94	0.30	0.81	0.10	0.56	0.01	0.17	5.47	3.95	0.72
East Godavari	6.49	2.19	0.86	1.18	0.31	0.83	0.08	0.44	0.01	0.15	7.74	4.79	0.62
West Godavari	4.74	1.77	0.87	1.22	0.38	1.01	0.10	0.56	0.01	0.15	6.11	4.71	0.77
Krishna	4.74	1.86	1.00	1.39	0.42	1.14	0.11	0.58	0.01	0.09	6.27	5.06	0.81
Guntur	6.38	2.66	1.39	1.96	0.52	1.38	0.11	0.57	0.00	0.11	8.41	6.68	0.79
Prakasam	4.32	2.00	1.78	2.54	0.87	2.29	0.24	1.32	0.02	0.22	7.22	8.36	1.16
SPS Nellore	3.91	1.49	1.03	1.45	0.44	1.15	0.14	0.80	0.02	0.29	5.53	5.17	0.94
YSR Kadapa	2.81	1.34	1.34	1.93	0.63	1.63	0.11	0.57	0.01	0.17	4.89	5.64	1.15
Kurnool	3.66	1.93	2.13	3.03	1.14	3.07	0.35	1.96	0.02	0.40	7.31	10.39	1.42
Ananthapuramu	2.87	1.61	2.67	3.92	1.78	4.52	0.35	1.90	0.03	0.58	7.70	12.52	1.63
Chittoor	5.03	2.07	1.50	2.11	0.49	1.28	0.09	0.52	0.01	0.12	7.13	6.10	0.86
Andhra Pradesh	59.04	23.36	16.46	23.34	7.70	20.20	1.89	10.38	0.15	2.76	85.24	80.04	0.94

N.B: Total may not tally due to rounding off.
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A.5.6 Season Wise Rainfall

(Rainfall in mm)

Season	South West Monsoon (June to Sep)		North East Monsoon (Oct to Dec)		Winter Period (Jan to Feb)		Hot Weather Period (Mar to May)		Total (June to May)	
Normal	**556.0**		**296.0**		**15.7**		**98.3**		**966.0**	
Year	**Actual**	**% of Deviation to normal**	**Actual**	**% of Deviation to normal**	**Actual**	**% of Deviation to normal**	**Actual**	**% of Deviation to normal**	**Actual**	**% of Deviation to normal**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
2008-2009	567.5	2.1	241.6	-18.4	0.2	-98.7	61.3	-37.6	870.6	-9.9
2009-2010	427.7	-23.1	228.5	-22.8	12.3	-21.7	148.4	51.0	816.9	-15.4
2010-2011	755.6	35.9	456.1	54.1	15.8	0.6	90.7	-7.7	1318.2	36.5
2011-2012	498.7	-10.3	174.3	-41.1	24.7	57.3	65.4	-33.5	763.1	-21.0
2012-2013	586.0	5.4	356.8	20.5	33.4	112.7	60.7	-38.3	1036.9	7.3
2013-2014	518.9	-6.7	359.0	21.3	1.2	-92.4	88.2	-10.3	967.3	0.1
2014-2015	355.7	-36.0	170.0	-42.6	2.5	-84.1	77.9	-20.8	606.1	-37.3
2015-2016	523.0	-5.9	287.2	-3.0	4.3	-72.6	98.0	-0.3	912.5	-5.5
2016-2017	533.8	-4.0	85.3	-71.2	1.6	-89.8	56.5	-42.5	677.2	-29.9
2017-2018	567.1	2.0	177.5	-40.0	1.4	-91.1	80.9	-17.7	826.9	-14.4
2018-2019	456.6	-17.9	124.1	-58.1	10.2	-35.0	44.1	-55.1	635.0	-34.3
2019-2020	532.9	-4.2	245.8	-17.0	21.1	34.4	74.7	-24.0	874.5	-9.5
2020-2021	704.8	26.8	370.3	25.1	20.6	31.2	95.3	-3.1	1191	23.3
2021-2022	607.3	9.2	368.2	24.4	23.0	46.5	106.6	8.4	1105.1	14.4
Normals after Restructuring of districts	**574.8**		**285.5**		**15.9**		**99.4**		**975.6**	
2022-23 (Upto December)	583.2	1.5	310.4	8.7					893.6	3.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.7: District wise Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon

(Rainfall in mm.)

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoon (June to September 2022)			North-East Monsoon (October to December, 2022)			TOTAL		
		Actual	Normal	% Deviation	Actual	Normal	% Deviation	Actual	Normal	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	13	14
1	Srikakulam	721.3	696.4	3.6	241.7	294.3	-17.9	963.0	990.7	-2.8
2	Vizianagaram	795.4	667.0	19.3	251.6	262.0	-4.0	1047.0	929.0	12.7
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	843.6	764.4	10.4	190.3	196.3	-3.1	1033.9	960.7	7.6
4	Alluri Sitharamaraju	986.1	895.0	10.2	212.6	208.2	2.1	1198.7	1103.2	8.7
5	Visakhapatnam	570.0	588.3	-3.1	355.9	365.3	-2.6	925.9	953.6	-2.9
6	Anakapalli	682.4	681.9	0.1	262.9	306.0	-14.1	945.3	987.9	-4.3
7	Kakinada	820.8	670.1	22.5	301.0	300.5	0.2	1121.8	970.6	15.6
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	888.3	779.0	14.0	373.2	396.1	-5.8	1261.5	1175.1	7.4
9	East Godavari	860.1	775.9	10.9	220.2	232.6	-5.3	1080.3	1008.5	7.1
10	West Godavari	851.2	794.0	7.2	298.6	312.9	-4.6	1149.8	1106.9	3.9
11	Eluru	879.4	765.2	14.9	228.7	184.0	24.3	1108.1	949.2	16.7
12	Krishna	634.4	645.4	-1.7	301.0	303.5	-0.8	935.4	948.9	-1.4
13	N.T.R	648.0	732.2	-11.5	227.0	198.2	14.5	875.0	930.4	-6.0
14	Guntur	601.7	571.9	5.2	294.5	221.7	32.8	896.2	793.6	12.9
15	Bapatla	608.1	504.6	20.5	362.8	322.5	12.5	970.9	827.1	17.4
16	Palnadu	437.4	486.1	-10.0	268.3	198.2	35.4	705.7	684.3	3.1
17	Prakasam	319.5	366.2	-12.8	394.8	384.8	2.6	714.3	751.0	-4.9
18	SPSR Nellore	336.1	320.3	4.9	625.9	645.9	-3.1	962.0	966.2	-0.4
COSTAL Andhra		693.5	650.2	6.7	300.6	296.3	1.5	994.2	946.5	5.0
19	Kurnool	428.9	401.1	6.9	171.7	147.2	16.6	600.6	548.3	9.5
20	Nandyal	456.4	504.2	-9.5	170.9	152.0	12.4	627.3	656.2	-4.4
21	Anantapuramu	449.2	319.7	40.5	198.8	139.3	42.7	648.0	459.0	41.2
22	Sri Sathyasai	518.8	356.5	45.5	270.7	170.7	58.6	789.5	527.2	49.8
23	Y.S.R	376.5	405.0	-7.0	262.6	225.9	16.2	639.1	630.9	1.3
24	Annamayya	444.5	380.0	17.0	316.0	288.1	9.7	760.5	668.1	13.8
25	Chittoor	483.1	458.7	5.3	382.5	352.2	8.6	865.6	810.9	6.7
26	Tirupati	387.5	414.3	-6.5	599.9	615.1	-2.5	987.4	1029.4	-4.1
RAYALASEEMA		443.1	404.9	9.4	296.6	261.3	13.5	739.8	666.3	11.0
Andhra Pradesh		583.2	574.8	1.5	310.4	285.5	8.7	893.6	860.3	3.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.8: Area and Production of Food grains in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Year	Area (in Lakh Hects.)	Production (in Lakh Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1	2010-11	45.56	149.96
2	2011-12	41.80	147.73
3	2012-13	41.54	139.27
4	2013-14	42.81	156.94
5	2014-15	39.63	160.02
6	2015-16	41.36	143.78
7	2016-17	39.70	149.16
8	2017-18	42.06	167.22
9	2018-19	40.23	149.56
10	2019-20	41.45	175.12
11	2020-21	43.01	165.04
12	2021-22	41.34	154.85
13	2022-23*	39.59	169.30

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Note: * As per 2nd Advance Estimates 2022-23

A 5.9: Season-wise Area under Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	YEAR												
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Paddy	Kharif	1797	1710	1530	1706	1635	1399	1520	1477	1564	1526	1601	1631	1441
		Rabi	975	636	679	877	759	762	585	741	644	830	951	781	809
		Total	2772	2346	2209	2583	2394	2161	2105	2218	2208	2356	2552	2412	2250
2	Jowar	Kharif	9	28	28	33	37	44	14	30	15	37	3	3	6
		Rabi	79	120	136	85	104	130	83	110	141	118	117	73	112
		Total	88	148	164	118	141	174	97	140	156	155	120	76	118
3	Bajra	Kharif	45	29	54	47	25	33	39	43	21	20	26	27	21
		Rabi	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	1	5	5	3	4
		Total	48	32	57	49	28	37	42	48	22	25	31	30	25
4	Maize	Kharif	49	82	91	110	100	75	85	107	104	96	114	130	134
		Rabi	184	190	218	242	203	158	165	229	162	205	187	212	192
		Total	233	272	309	352	303	233	250	336	266	301	301	342	326
5	Ragi	Kharif	35	35	34	37	29	27	27	27	24	26	26	23	22
		Rabi	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	8	8	8	7	8	8
		Total	40	40	39	42	34	31	32	35	32	34	33	31	30
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	28	27	36	26	18	47	24	18	10	19	15	10	9
		Rabi	2	2	2	2	2	4	7	3	3	3	6	5	2
		Total	30	29	38	28	20	51	31	21	13	22	21	15	11
7	Pulses	Kharif	394	230	246	230	198	361	444	363	359	358	274	303	280
		Rabi	979	1082	1092	878	844	1088	969	1045	967	894	969	925	919
		Total	1373	1312	1338	1108	1042	1449	1413	1408	1326	1252	1243	1228	1199
8	Total Food Grains	Kharif	2328	2141	2018	2190	2041	1986	2153	2065	2097	2082	2059	2127	1913
		Rabi	2228	2039	2136	2091	1922	2150	1817	2141	1926	2063	2242	2007	2046
		Total	4556	4180	4154	4281	3963	4136	3970	4206	4023	4145	4301	4134	3959
9	Groundnut	Kharif	1317	1033	1042	1086	804	682	933	648	687	568	745	723	497
		Rabi	109	103	115	90	70	93	80	87	61	93	124	102	93
		Total	1426	1136	1157	1176	874	775	1013	735	748	661	869	825	590
10	Castor	Kharif	83	151	105	48	46	49	32	31	35	37	15	14	43
11	Sesamum	Kharif	70	27	21	28	21	28	34	14	17	6	14	14	17
		Rabi	28	26	23	33	64	25	30	26	31	33	22	26	22
		Total	98	53	44	61	85	53	64	40	48	39	36	40	39
12	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1556	1275	1236	1238	944	850	1096	786	837	712	869	855	658
		Rabi	314	271	253	199	188	147	134	129	114	141	163	127	128
		Total	1870	1546	1489	1437	1132	997	1230	915	951	853	1032	1002	786

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * 2022-23 As per 2nd Advance Estimates

A 5.10: Season-wise Production of Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Thousand Tonnes)

Crop	Season	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Paddy	Kharif	5961	7803	6067	6535	7646	6159	7850	7412	7865	8013	6760	7019	7747
	Rabi	5864	3813	4227	5455	5037	5074	4153	5279	4487	5697	6329	5157	5618
	Total	11825	11616	10294	11990	12683	11233	12003	12691	12352	13710	13089	12176	13365
Jowar	Kharif	13	61	73	57	55	49	20	30	2	39	4	3	6
	Rabi	143	291	339	209	290	308	178	303	227	350	406	256	251
	Total	156	352	412	266	345	357	198	333	229	389	410	259	257
Bajra	Kharif	80	45	95	78	32	59	68	83	21	47	60	48	52
	Rabi	8	7	4	4	7	6	4	10	2	12	10	7	10
	Total	88	52	99	82	39	65	72	93	23	59	70	55	62
Maize	Kharif	203	283	364	408	329	276	355	502	431	451	434	442	628
	Rabi	1681	1480	1547	1805	1609	1135	1298	1824	1132	1670	1350	1455	1428
	Total	1884	1763	1911	2213	1938	1411	1653	2326	1563	2121	1784	1897	2056
Ragi	Kharif	40	29	36	36	27	25	26	30	29	32	30	20	22
	Rabi	7	9	6	7	7	9	9	14	14	12	9	11	13
	Total	47	38	42	43	34	34	35	44	43	44	39	31	35
Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	26	16	33	20	12	44	17	15	5	18	11	7	5
	Rabi	4	3	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	4	7	6	2
	Total	30	19	36	21	14	49	24	16	6	22	18	13	7
Pulses	Kharif	144	80	123	131	115	200	199	177	81	177	114	105	145
	Rabi	822	853	1010	948	834	1029	732	1042	659	990	980	949	1003
	Total	966	933	1133	1079	949	1229	931	1219	740	1167	1094	1054	1148
Total Food Grains	Kharif	6467	8317	6791	7265	8216	6812	8535	8249	8434	8777	7413	7644	8605
	Rabi	8529	6456	7136	8429	7786	7566	6381	8473	6522	8735	9091	7841	8325
	Total	14996	14773	13927	15694	16002	14378	14916	16722	14956	17512	16504	15485	16930
Groundnut	Kharif	856	355	540	681	330	598	391	837	333	622	540	317	349
	Rabi	250	228	240	200	163	203	212	211	129	228	234	199	220
	Total	1106	583	780	881	493	801	603	1048	462	850	774	516	569
Castor	Kharif	70	13	47	26	27	28	16	20	14	25	6	3	23
Sesamum	Kharif	12	6	5	13	6	5	8	3	5	2	3	2	3
	Rabi	7	7	8	8	22	9	9	8	8	12	6	6	6
	Total	19	13	13	21	28	14	17	11	13	14	9	8	9
Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1995	1393	1668	1971	1677	1946	2251	2644	2321	2915	2740	2553	2218
	Rabi	377	350	320	271	226	234	240	233	149	250	251	217	238
	Total	2372	1743	1988	2242	1903	2180	2491	2877	2470	3165	2991	2770	2456

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Note: * 2022-23 As per 2nd Advance Estimates

A 5.11: Season-wise Productivity of Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Kgs. /Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Paddy	Kharif	3318	4562	3965	3832	4677	4402	5166	5019	5029	5250	4223	4303	5376
		Rabi	6011	5995	6225	6214	6636	6660	7095	7122	6963	6868	6655	6601	6944
		Total	4265	4951	4660	4641	5298	5198	5702	5722	5593	5819	5130	5048	5940
2	Jowar	Kharif	1447	2151	2652	1747	1487	1110	1436	1018	130	1051	1332	794	986
		Rabi	1809	2430	2481	2438	2770	2369	2139	2750	1618	2968	3482	3476	3308
		Total	1773	2376	2509	2247	2435	2049	2036	2382	1474	2510	3428	3369	2178
3	Bajra	Kharif	1796	1573	1751	1654	1289	1767	1744	1912	1013	2297	2303	1782	2465
		Rabi	2268	2051	1504	1853	1924	1793	1394	2054	1341	2465	2159	1823	2465
		Total	1832	1620	1740	1663	1366	1769	1718	1927	1031	2328	2281	1787	2465
4	Maize	Kharif	4148	3467	4006	3711	3292	3682	4149	4678	4134	4717	3807	3390	4686
		Rabi	9117	7759	7086	7454	7910	7204	7878	7956	6992	8144	7203	6880	7435
		Total	8073	6473	6182	6286	6390	6068	6604	6911	5872	7055	5918	5549	6307
5	Ragi	Kharif	1143	825	1044	983	952	955	953	1131	1228	1244	1143	906	989
		Rabi	1473	1767	1451	1555	1500	1876	1724	1775	1700	1569	1395	1435	1568
		Total	1183	944	1091	1045	1029	1090	1077	1277	1348	1320	1197	1038	1167
6	Groundnut	Kharif	650	344	518	627	410	876	419	1291	484	1095	724	437	702
		Rabi	2279	2219	2082	2218	2325	2190	2664	2435	2122	2439	1895	1962	2365
		Total	775	513	674	749	564	1033	595	1426	617	1285	891	625	964
7	Castor	Kharif	842	83	454	522	578	564	471	651	419	686	406	229	538
8	Sesamum	Kharif	168	226	232	449	272	183	228	220	270	212	211	169	177
		Rabi	259	279	337	261	347	364	290	302	268	368	262	240	290
		Total	193	252	287	347	328	268	257	274	269	343	242	215	231

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Note: * 2022-23 As per 2nd Advance Estimates

A 5.12: Source wise Gross Area Irrigated

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2009-10	16.96	3.03	15.01	1.33	36.33
2	2010-11	19.99	4.50	15.61	1.43	41.53
3	2011-12	17.84	3.94	15.99	1.44	39.21
4	2012-13	15.63	3.79	16.34	1.35	37.11
5	2013-14	19.56	3.77	16.23	1.40	40.96
6	2014-15	18.82	3.27	15.32	1.45	38.86
7	2015-16	13.93	3.86	16.43	1.25	35.47
8	2016-17	16.01	2.51	16.16	1.14	35.82
9	2017-18	16.21	3.15	16.71	1.23	37.30
10	2018-19	16.53	2.50	15.92	1.40	36.35
11	2019-20	17.84	3.12	15.76	1.41	38.13
12	2020-21	18.57	3.36	16.52	1.40	39.85
13	2021-22	17.54	3.46	16.15	1.29	38.44

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.13: District - wise and Source - wise Gross Area Irrigated 2021-22

(Area in Lakh Hects.)

Sl. No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1.34	0.59	0.24	0.06	2.23
2	Vizianagaram	0.47	0.73	0.52	0.02	1.74
3	Visakhapatnam	0.42	0.22	0.33	0.24	1.21
4	East Godavari	3.14	0.32	1.14	0.26	4.86
5	West Godavari	2.64	0.15	2.88	0.14	5.81
6	Krishna	1.99	0.28	1.06	0.15	3.48
7	Guntur	3.73	0.02	1.10	0.11	4.96
8	Prakasham	0.63	0.06	1.14	0.04	1.87
9	SPS Nellore	1.68	0.62	0.88	0.04	3.22
10	YSR Kadapa	0.19	0.05	1.56	0.01	1.81
11	Kurnool	1.11	0.13	1.40	0.22	2.86
12	Ananthapuramu	0.18	0.03	2.07	0.00	2.28
13	Chittoor	0.02	0.26	1.83	0.00	2.11
	Andhra Pradesh	17.54	3.46	16.15	1.29	38.44

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.14: Source-wise Net Area Irrigated

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2009-10	13.08	2.75	10.24	1.15	27.22
2	2010-11	14.31	4.12	10.66	1.21	30.30
3	2011-12	14.92	3.67	11.22	1.24	31.05
4	2012-13	11.75	3.46	11.58	1.22	28.01
5	2013-14	14.30	3.39	11.21	1.24	30.14
6	2014-15	14.29	2.93	10.80	1.25	29.27
7	2015-16	10.81	3.63	11.93	1.06	27.43
8	2016-17	12.25	2.36	11.62	0.96	27.19
9	2017-18	11.87	2.96	11.74	1.06	27.63
10	2018-19	13.03	2.32	11.45	1.16	27.96
11	2019-20	13.56	2.87	11.19	1.16	28.78
12	2020-21	13.56	2.99	11.72	1.09	29.36
13	2021-22	13.44	3.10	11.90	1.08	29.52

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.15: District - wise and Source - wise Net area Irrigated 2021-22

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1.20	0.50	0.05	0.05	1.80
2	Vizianagaram	0.44	0.67	0.34	0.03	1.48
3	Visakhapatnam	0.39	0.20	0.22	0.22	1.03
4	East Godavari	1.65	0.26	0.64	0.21	2.76
5	West Godavari	1.40	0.14	1.84	0.08	3.46
6	Krishna	1.92	0.27	0.69	0.13	3.01
7	Guntur	3.14	0.02	0.63	0.11	3.90
8	Prakasham	0.63	0.06	1.12	0.04	1.85
9	SPS Nellore	1.35	0.56	0.77	0.04	2.72
10	YSR	0.18	0.05	1.43	0.01	1.67
11	Kurnool	0.94	0.12	1.05	0.16	2.27
12	Ananthapuramu	0.18	0.02	1.71	0.00	1.91
13	Chittoor	0.02	0.23	1.41	0.00	1.66
	Andhra Pradesh	13.44	3.10	11.90	1.08	29.52

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

A 5.16 Disbursement of Agriculture Credit loan during 2022-23

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

S.No.	District	Kharif 2022				Rabi 2022-23 (up to Dec. 2022)			
		Short Term production Loans	Agricultural term loans Including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities	Total Agriculture loans disbursed	% of Achievement	Short Term production Loans	Agricultural term loans Including Infrastructure and Ancillary Activities	Total Agriculture loans disbursed	% of Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	1738	1228	3892	117	683	152	835	36
2	Vizianagaram	2185	1174	3483	126	315	244	559	29
3	Parvatipuram Manyam	630	310	1410	166	177	35	212	35
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	125	88	1041	121	112	75	187	31
5	Visakhapatnam	687	1668	2880	78	442	161	603	23
6	Anakapalle	1375	905	3017	109	281	23	304	16
7	Kakinada	1936	1816	4994	119	650	31	681	23
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	2631	1893	3364	105	685	60	745	33
9	East Godavari	2256	2597	4434	118	971	156	1127	42
10	West Godavari	2490	2451	3421	70	952	20	972	28
11	Eluru	3199	2147	4988	115	524	24	548	18
12	Krishna	1840	1680	4863	106	814	16	830	26
13	NTR	1763	2220	4717	83	1146	332	1478	37
14	Guntur	3011	1973	5405	83	420	21	441	10
15	Bapatla	2289	1565	3815	123	620	214	834	38
16	Palnadu	3624	1637	4664	128	196	159	355	14
17	Prakasam	2771	2414	5190	113	122	175	297	9
18	SPSR Nellore	2619	2666	4985	102	933	220	1153	33
19	Kurnool	2370	1084	4154	119	798	45	843	34
20	Nandyal	2198	1360	3219	106	379	272	651	30
21	Anantapuramu	3883	1893	4372	102	562	252	814	27
22	Sri Satyasai	2872	1323	3444	118	335	46	381	18
23	YSR Kadapa	2800	1778	3973	110	299	12	311	12
24	Annamaya	2569	1400	3744	121	784	312	1096	50
25	Chittoor	2787	1679	3377	105	254	105	359	16
26	Tirupathi	3145	2199	6100	118	906	58	964	26
Total		59793	43148	102946	107	14360	3220	17580	26

Note: Kharif 2022 figures are yet to be reconciled with SLBC.

A.5.17: Loan and Other Eligibility Cards issued and credit extended to licensed cultivators during 2022-23 (up to December, 2022)

(Rs. in Crores)

S.no	Districts	CCRC			JLGs		
		Number of CCRC issued	No. of CCRCs issued with loans	Credit Extended	No. of JLGs formed	No. of JLGs issued with loans	Credit Extended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	3650	1430	10.72	499	199	2.52
2	Vizianagaram	5678	2454	15.52	654	430	5.38
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	4874	607	3.04	165	122	1.51
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	288	166	0.83	559	233	1.31
5	Visakhapatnam	225	56	0.28	0	0	0
6	Anakapalli	2723	1527	8.02	0	0	0
8	Kakinada	40946	11906	164.78	496	410	4.59
9	Konaseema	51784	5580	44.64	391	270	2.65
7	East Godavari	66999	4387	41.52	2855	2078	27.82
10	West Godavari	53471	7936	39.68	966	225	25.17
11	Eluru	43502	6753	43.76	512	509	12.09
12	Krishna	49989	6504	32.52	502	361	11.73
13	NTR	38500	6837	34.17	981	496	9.52
14	Guntur	28740	5359	53.62	1214	872	18.44
15	Bapatla	36055	1435	7.25	447	323	7.22
16	Palnadu	40514	2425	20.55	215	159	4.69
17	Prakasam	21477	3769	18.86	3586	655	11.47
18	SPSR Nellore	15047	665	1.96	654	112	1.69
19	Kurnool	6858	310	2.48	66	20	0.25
20	Nandyal	12262	1987	9.93	345	122	2.06
21	Ananthapuramu	2657	657	5.25	28	5	0.05
22	Sri Sathya Sai	528	289	1.73	53	53	0.78
23	YSR	3710	2659	27.43	1873	1250	8.48
24	Annamayya	959	607	3.04	394	79	0.69
25	Chittoor	1532	1668	7.56	582	107	2.56
26	Tirupati	5645	2532	12.7	278	178	1.49
Total		538613	80505	611.84	18315	9268	164.16

Source: Agriculture Department

A.5.18 Area & Production Particulars of Horticulture Crops for the year 2020-21

S. No	Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MTs
1	2	3	4
I	**Fruits**		
1	Anola/Amla	337	6066
2	Banana	97245	5834700
3	Ber	2824	59304
	Citrus		
1	Limes/Lemons	43044	688704
2	Sweet Orange	110970	2663280
3	Custard Apple	1751	17510
4	Grape	2341	46820
5	Guava	14370	330510
6	Jackfruit	1169	40915
7	Mango	376494	4517928
8	Papaya	16146	1533870
9	Pineapple	3873	61968
10	Pomegranate	18697	280455
11	Sapota	12880	193200
13	Muskmelon	12448	410784
14	Watermelon	17160	566280
15	Dragon Fruit	86	998
16	Avocado	3	8
17	Other fruits	7028	632520
	Total Fruits	**738866**	**17885820**
II	**Vegetables**		
1	Beans	10727	150183
2	Bittergourd	6566	124754
3	Bottlegourd	1780	37380
4	Brinjal	15929	414154
5	Cabbage	2351	49371
6	Capsicum	235	8225
7	Carrot	821	17241
8	Cauliflower	2354	40018
9	Cucumber	2877	66171
10	Chilies green	19495	506870
11	Garlic	6	480
12	Elephant foot yam	3726	223560
13	Bhendi(Okra)	20539	788088
14	Onion	42007	777334
15	Parwal/Pointed gourd	488	13176
16	Peas	27	189
17	Potato	2293	41274
18	Radish	693	14553
19	Pumpkin	285	6270
20	Sweet Potato	716	10740
21	Tapioca (Cassava)	10523	168368
22	Tomato	58404	2450670
23	Other Vegetables	32168	1383224

S. No	Crops	Area in Ha	Production in MTs
1	2	3	4
	Total Vegetables	**235010**	**7292293**
III	**Aromatics**		
1	Cholorophytum		
2	Palm Rosa	142	568
3	Annota	980	6860
4	Lemon Grass	338	2704
5	Citronella	3	1
6	Coleus	1	2
7	Ashwagandha	1256	1256
8	Other Medicinal Plant	1480	2960
	Total Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	**4200**	**14351**
IV	**Plantation Crops**		
1	Arecanut	1940	3880
2	Cashewnut	136720	340161
3	Cocoa	28672	28672
4	Coconut (No. of lakh Nuts)	118979	16382
5	Oil Palm	193395	3949712
6	Coffee	64294	29575
	Total Plantations	**544000**	**4352000 (16382 lakh nuts)**
V	**Spices**		
1	Ajwan	1078	1078
2	Betelvine	2105	50520
3	Black pepper	23513	23513
4	Chillies (Dried)	190221	1160348
5	Coriander	2816	5632
6	Ginger	776	6984
7	Tamarind	7144	85728
8	Turmeric	24370	292440
9	Other Spices	3137	28233
	Total Spices	**255160**	**1654476**
VI	**Flowers Category**		
1	Chrysanthemum	3003	144144
2	Jasmine	3707	22242
3	Marigold	6368	76416
4	Rose (Lakh Nos)	570	2850
5	Tube Rose	1513	13617
6	Crossandra	1864	7456
7	Others	486	13122
	Total Flowers	**17511**	**276997 (2850 Lakh Nos)**
	Grand Total	**1794747**	**31475937 MTs/ 16382 Lakh Nuts / 2850 Lakh Nos**

Source: Horticulture Department

A.5.19: District wise Productivity of Growth Engine Crops 2020-21

(MT/Hectares)

District	Productivity of crops								
	Mango	Banana	Papaya	Sweet Orange	Coconut (No. of nuts per Ha.)	Oil Palm	Cashew	Dry chillies	Tomato
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Srikakulam	11	46	46		13500	10	0.7	5	29
Vizianagaram	12	35	75		14200	15	0.7	7	35
Parvathipuram Manyam	15	65	95	24	14200	25	0.7	6	35
Alluri Sitharama Raju	8	65	95	29	14200	18	1	6	42
Visakhapatnam	12	46	80	18	14500	18	1		42
Anakapalli	15	65	95	24	14500	18	1	6	42
Kakinada	15	65	95	19	14500	18	1	6	42
Konaseema	15	65	40	24	11600	19			20
East Godavari	12	46	40	24	11600	19	1	4	20
West Godavari	10	40	75	20	15000	20	1	4	25
Eluru	15	40	75	20	15000	20		6	25
Krishna	10	50	80	25	19200	12	1	6	30
NTR	15	65	95	12	19200	12	1	6	30
Guntur	8	56	85	20	10000			6	42
Bapatla	15	56	95	24	10000		1	6	42
Palnadu	12	56	85	2	10000			6	42
Prakasam	10	56	75	15	16000		1	6	27
SPSR Nellore	12	60	95	24	16000	18	1	6	42
Kurnool	8	65	75	20	14500			4	45
Nandyal	15	65	75	20	14500			4	45
Ananthapuramu	15	65	60	16	14500			1	28
Sri Sathya Sai	15	65	60	16	14500			6	28
YSR Kadapa	7	65	70	25	14500			6	45
Annamayya	15	65	70	24	14500			6	45
Chittoor	9	60	80	24	14500	18		6	45
Tirupati	15	60	80	24	14500	18	1	6	45
TOTAL	321	1487	1991	493	369200	278	14.10	131	938

Source: Horticulture Department

A.5.20 Year wise Production estimates @ of Milk, Eggs and Meat

Sl. No.	Year	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat (000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	2008-09	6640.02	310.45	108925
2	2009-10	7237.82	349.43	113932
3	2010-11	7734.39	383.65	116383
4	2011-12	8402.04	440.06	122440
5	2012-13	8810	477.65	128740
6	2013-14	9082.73	488.75	127269
7	2014-15	9656.02	527.66	130958
8	2015-16	10816.95	566.13	141743
9	2016-17	12177.94	632.51	158275
10	2017-18	13725.16	708.12	177776
11	2018-19	15044.36	780.61	197545
12	2019-20	15263.32	850.39	217077
13	2020-21	14713.84	954.11	249639
14	2021-22	15403.08	1025.59	264503
15	2022-23 (up to December 2022)	10933.65	734.157	178401

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A.5.21: District wise Production estimates of Milk, Meat and Eggs during 2022 - 23

(up to December 2022)

Sl. No.	District	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat ('000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Lakh Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Srikakulam	506.62	15.706	799.553
2	Vizianagaram	596.17	25.110	8058.958
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	166.84	8.761	244.831
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	150.82	15.589	435.060
5	Visakhapatnam	98.81	7.111	3447.270
6	Anakapalli	585.46	21.069	5998.797
7	Kakinada	472.42	36.497	6466.176
8	Dr B.R Ambedkar Konaseema	304.86	21.954	14140.716
9	East Godavari	371.73	74.349	57384.087
10	West Godavari	297.60	23.382	13034.227
11	Eluru	733.85	50.099	17293.361
12	Krishna	432.35	28.841	10899.156
13	NTR	312.21	23.016	3817.265
14	Guntur	249.67	17.530	10996.519
15	Bapatla	476.07	13.094	402.570
16	Palnadu	513.63	29.876	4290.819
17	Prakasam	669.11	41.648	352.158
18	Spsr Nellore	766.37	33.627	1562.245
19	Kurnool	172.88	27.725	645.410
20	Nandyal	298.70	28.932	420.786
21	Ananthapuram	305.52	33.423	731.712
22	Sri Satyasai	404.05	36.784	742.466
23	Ysr	336.37	22.340	510.500
24	Annamayya	462.88	29.376	1649.016
25	Chittoor	798.61	42.002	10893.349
26	Tirupati	450.05	26.316	3183.765
Total		10933.65	734.157	178400.771

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A.5.22: Livestock Population as per the latest 20th Livestock Census, 2019

(In Nos.)

S.No	District	Cattle	Buffaloe	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	456291	40477	623641	277268	966	1594852
2	Vizianagaram	377960	97845	448154	156511	2585	5126764
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	228681	46017	207451	173110	5089	846060
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	625951	91868	193361	382483	8148	1571655
5	Visakhapatnam	41256	26832	46739	33079	161	1703367
6	Anakapalli	185096	250402	161641	180976	3845	3366524
7	Kakinada	76502	282273	141229	101870	4394	9248636
8	Dr B.R Ambedkar Konaseema	75460	153542	25111	23518	6268	5731807
9	East Godavari	74778	193847	171263	69265	2080	21375656
10	West Godavari	44597	172105	38621	22625	860	5309999
11	Eluru	136549	512142	526836	198810	7646	10347494
12	Krishna	36126	283711	219734	53764	3656	5567749
13	NTR	28397	235052	234933	91979	1686	3913406
14	Guntur	16899	198009	125451	20451	1194	3365423
15	Bapatla	21930	381764	427523	49990	3219	776022
16	Palnadu	66072	467046	469424	156291	1645	4569354
17	Prakasam	56332	671812	1567122	417589	3422	833434
18	Spsr Nellore	57774	646088	1095197	386929	2969	1931113
19	Kurnool	235586	126784	1103043	304744	8682	584844
20	Nandyal	120536	293071	882914	305830	2800	703360
21	Ananthapuram	215896	189843	2297300	412094	8164	1036657
22	Sri Satyasai	281206	95600	2629287	472092	4603	1486918
23	Ysr	44650	399910	983684	362582	2777	1095152
24	Annamayya	295390	88924	1744686	379456	1820	2893221
25	Chittoor	540397	4910	501893	208018	386	10320845
26	Tirupati	259775	269625	760733	280809	2893	2562840
Grand Total		4600087	6219499	17626971	5522133	91958	107863152

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A 5.23 Targets and achievements up to 31.12.2022

Sl. No.	Name of the Indicator	Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos)	% of Achievement
1	Curative Treatment	32758584	37637641	114.89
2	Preventive Treatment	37883563	49474718	130.6
3	Castrations Done	257813	306550	118.9
4	Vaccinations done	52126700	56081966	107.59
5	AI Done	3441232	2950039	85.73
6	Calves Born	1209869	1058449	87.48
7	Fodder Cultivation (In Acres)	330491	365108.73	110.47
8	Pasu Vignana Badi	63186	99951	158.19
9	Fertility Camps Conducted	14128	14095	99.77

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

A.5.24 Fish and Prawn Production

(In MTs)

Sl. No	District	2021-22(As on 31.03.2021)				2022-23(As on 31.12.2022)			
		Inland fish & Fresh Water Prawn	Inland fish & Fresh Water Prawn	Brackish Water Shrimp	Total	Marine Fish & shrimp	Inland fish & Fresh Water Prawn	Brackish Water Shrimp	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	61310	95265	14463	171038	26604	63451	7362	97417
2	Vizianagaram	12191	25309	217	37717	6358	10331	83	16772
3	Visakhapatnam	131764	47623	11782	191169	79612	9193	60	88865
4	Parvathipuram Manyam	-	-	-	-	-	8764	-	8764
5	ASR	-	-	-	-	-	5739	-	5739
6	Anakapalli	-	-	-	-	30010	16575	6338	52923
7	Kakinada	-	-	-	-	85752	75021	11541	172314
8	Konaseema	-	-	-	-	30711	113725	36526	180962
9	East Godavari	114179	305342	90180	509701	-	57779	-	57779
10	West Godavari	1686	1569454	33856	1604996	2359	497823	53593	553775
11	Eluru	-	-	-	-	-	810157	8927	819084
12	Krishna	49694	1112484	214765	1376943	34016	537137	187115	758268
13	NTR	-	-	-	-	-	14897	-	14897
14	Guntur	60422	91161	74531	226114	-	26814	-	26814
15	Bapatla	-	-	-	-	57592	100520	110025	268137
16	SPS Nellore	108598	253149	106017	467764	40121	148230	53487	241838
17	Palnadu	-	-	-	-	-	76169	-	76169
18	Prakasam	54506	38915	61111	154532	15737	22887	19466	58090
19	Kurnool	0	49917	0	49917	-	13501	-	13501
20	Nandyala	-	-	-	-	-	32449	-	32449
21	Ananthapuramu	0	9638	0	9638	-	5725	-	5725
22	Satyasai	-	-	-	-	-	5315	-	5315
23	YSR Kadapa	0	6476	0	6476	-	3960	-	3960
24	Annamayya	-	-	-	-	-	4541	-	4541
25	Chittoor	0	7043	0	7043	-	3089	-	3089
26	Tirupathi	-	-	-	-	13588	120149	16719	150456
	Total	594350	3611776	606922	4813048	422460	2783941	511242	3717643

Source: Fisheries Department

A.5.25: District wise Forest Area

(Area in Sq.Kms)

Sl.No	District	Geo- graphical Area(GA)	Very Dense Forest	Moderate Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total (4+5+6)	%of GA	Change wrt 2019 assess ment	Scrub Forest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	5,837.00	0	154.12	706.71	860.83	14.75	41.52	389.64
2	Vizianagaram	6,539.00	0	231	882.58	1,113.58	17.03	61.59	352.43
3	Visakhapatnam	11,161.00	67.31	1,875.27	1,831.30	3,773.88	33.81	17.45	853.86
4	East Godavari	12,805.00	1,103.32	2,586.75	1,431.13	5,121.20	39.99	127.1	143.59
5	West Godavari	8,507.00	376.04	544.15	808.12	1,728.31	20.32	123.91	3.6
6	Krishna	8,727.00	38	138.95	486.81	663.76	7.61	13.58	25.27
7	Guntur	11,391.00	1	290.33	601.59	892.92	7.84	4.92	456.87
8	Prakasam	17,626.00	254.61	1,802.59	1,276.48	3,333.68	18.91	29.84	1,217.30
9	S.P.S. Nellore	13,076.00	27	629.9	812.03	1,468.93	11.23	127.27	787.18
10	YSR	15,359.00	40	2,708.24	1,627.79	4,376.03	28.49	8.37	1,023.12
11	Kurnool	17,658.00	87	1,509.88	582.62	2,179.50	12.34	6.93	682.02
12	Anantapur	19,130.00	0	212.22	785.78	998	5.22	11.17	1,100.38
13	Chittoor	15,152.00	0	1,245.35	2,028.33	3,273.68	21.61	73.25	1,240.83
Grand Total		162,968.00	1,994.28	13,928.75	13,861.27	29,784.30	18.28	646.90	8,276.09

Source: ISFR 2021

A. 5.26. Protected areas of Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. no.	Name of the Protected Area	District	Area in Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4
1	Coringa WLS	Kakinada	235.70
2	Kolleru WLS	Eluru, West Godavari	308.55
3	Krishna WLS	Bapatla, Krishna	194.81
4	Rajiv Gandhi WLS (Tiger Reserve)	Nandyal, Prakasam, Palnadu	2131.30
5	Rollapadu WLS	Nandyal	6.14
6	Gundla Brahmeswaram WLS (Extended Core)	Nandyal, Prakasam	1194
7	Sri Lankamalleswara WLS	Kadapa	464.42
8	Nelapattu WLS	Tirupati	4.58
9	Pulicat WLS	Tirupati	600.00
10	Koundinya WLS	Chittoor	357.60
11	Sri Venkateswara WLS	Annamayya, Tirupati	525.97
12	Sri Venkateswara NP (Part of S.V.WLS)	Annamayya, Tirupati	
13	Kambalakonda WLS	Visakhapatnam	70.70
14	Penusila Narasimhaswamy WLS	Kadapa, Annamayya, Nellore	1030.90
15	Rajiv Gandhi NP	Kadapa	2.30
16	Papikonda NP	Eluru, Alluri Sitharama Raju	1012.90
Total			8139.88

Source: Forest

A: 5.27 District wise Achievements under Sericulture up to December-2022

Sl No	DISTRICT	Employment Generation (Nos)	Mulberry Cumulative Area up to December-2022 (in Acres)	Cocoon Production (CB& BV cocoons) (in M.T)	Raw silk Production (CB& BV Silk) (in M.T)	Sericulture Farmers (in Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	8195	803	75	10.86	582
2	Vizianagaram	9114	893	29	4.03	398
3	Manyam	4460	437	9	1.24	196
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	7808	765	91	12.5	370
5	Visakhapatnam	602	59	5	0.69	19
6	Anakapalli	7726	757	64	9.12	348
7	Kakinada	30873	3025	790	112.32	618
8	Konaseema	102	10	0	0	3
9	East Godavari	5603	549	56	7.83	179
10	West Godavari	0	0	0	0	0
11	Eluru	29424	2883	531	72.55	1129
12	Krishna	3725	365	86	11.74	154
13	NTR	5052	495	115	15.59	213
14	Guntur	1694	166	29	4.1	41
15	Bapatla	9083	890	160	21.87	399
16	Palnadu	11135	1091	170	23.53	352
17	Prakasam	38130	3736	661	91.89	1210
18	SPS Nellore	9828	963	47.9	6.77	324
19	Kurnool	20494	2008	540.4	74.4	795
20	Nandyal	25117	2461	674	92.51	986
21	Ananthapuramu	70289	6887	2805.5	384.45	3513
22	Sri Satyasai	500781	49067	20776.5	2847.66	26400
23	YSR	11461	1123	295	40.58	632
24	Annamayya	131801	12914	4065.2	544.17	8490
25	Chittoor	409661	40139	17463	2400.36	26332
26	Thirupathi	21627	2119	793	110.49	1322
STATE TOTAL		1373785	134605	50331	6901	75005

Source: Sericulture Department

A 5.28 District wise Godowns in Agriculture Market Committees for the month of December -2022

S.No.	District	No. Existing Godowns		No. Godowns Occupied	
		No.	Capacity in M.Ts	No.	Capacity in M.Ts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	43	37500	29	25000
2	Vizianagaram	36	26900	20	14930
3	Pravathipuram Manyam	31	19760	19	11000
4	Alluri Seetharamaraju	5	2800	3	1800
5	Visakhapatnam	5	3850	3	1250
6	Anakapalli	13	9522	7	5090
7	Kakinada	16	15055	7	6130
8	Konaseema	36	33200	24	16500
9	East Godavari	13	13200	8	8400
10	Eluru	64	50310	50	35260
11	Krishna	105	103620	67	59700
12	West Godavari	64	60190	20	15646
13	NTR	45	54100	29	38450
14	Guntur	75	66580	38	23805
15	Bapatla	66	66265	29	26300
16	Palnadu	70	72740	50	51290
17	Prakasam	41	40505	20	24490
18	Nellore	50	57650	27	35450
19	Kurnool	32	35940	22	28274
20	Nandyal	55	49740	23	20250
21	Anantapur	44	34120	25	19450
22	Srisatyasai	30	19650	15	9250
23	YSR	39	30315	23	19190
24	Annamaiah	19	9730	16	8170
25	Chittoor	18	17950	12	11300
26	Tirupati	37	34300	26	23050
Total		1052	965492	612	539425

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

A:5.29 District wise Market fee collection for the year 2022-23 (Up to Dec-22)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	District	2022-23 (Up to Dec-22)
1	2	3
1	Srikakulam	475.09
2	Vizianagaram	379.52
3	Pravathipuram Manyam	291.41
4	Alluri Seetharamaraju	90.60
5	Visakhapatnam	535.44
6	Anakapalli	607.23
7	Kakinada	1932.55
8	Konaseema	1921.31
9	East Godavari	1385.69
10	West Godavari	3268.15
11	Eluru	2249.42
12	Krishna	2350.10
13	NTR	976.16
14	Guntur	8289.84
15	Bapatla	1600.66
16	Palnadu	1854.23
17	Prakasam	1600.03
18	Nellore	1705.31
19	Kurnool	1834.34
20	Nandyal	1575.42
21	Anantapur	712.84
22	Srisatyasai	269.11
23	YSR	738.80
24	Annamaiah	558.50
25	Chittoor	679.20
26	Tirupati	1288.28
Total		39169.23

Source: Commissioner, Agricultural Marketing

A 6.1: Large & Mega Industrial Projects gone in to production

Sl. No	District	Upto Mar 2021 (2014 to 2021)			2021-2022			2022-2023 (Upto Dec 2022)		
		No. of L&M Units	Investment in Rs. Crores	Employment	No. of L&M Units	Investment in Rs. Crores	Employment	No. of L&M Units	Investment in Rs. Crores	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	8	1434	2787	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Vizianagaram	6	386.67	815	1	50	40	0	0	0
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Alluri Sitaramaraju	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Visakhapatnam	9	14266.16	6770	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Anakapalli	49	9764.39	16201	5	1328	1345	3	2092	3000
7	Kakinada	11	890.49	3557	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	East Godavari	4	217.86	1130	1	2700	2450	0	0	0
10	West Godavari	6	230.24	2378	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Eluru	7	567.46	1055	3	55	230	0	0	0
12	Krishna	8	2337	15923	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	NTR	12	1025	3440	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Guntur	7	276.91	1750	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Bapatla	4	194.7	550	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Palnadu	9	2013.86	2293	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Prakasam	8	208.08	1240	1	47	40	0	0	0
18	S.P.S.R. Nellore	14	10848.13	4869	2	225	810	1	7942	450
19	Kurnool	2	180	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nandyala	2	93.6	165	0	0	0	1	1200	1000
21	Anantapuram	5	1924.45	6700	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Sri Satya Sai	35	17483.24	40637	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Y.S.R	3	779	736	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Annamayya	3	221	448	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Chittoor	5	5668.1	37730	1	56.8	18	0	0	0
26	Tirupati	69	23157.62	44605	11	1464.57	3302	8	3865.67	8040
Grand Total		286	94167.96	195989	25	5926.37	8235	13	15099.67	12490

Source: Industries Department

A 6.2. Micro Small and Medium Enterprises gone into production

S.No	District	Targets			Achievements		
		No Of MSMEs	Investment (in Rs in Crores)	Employment	No Of Units	Investment (in Rs in Crores)	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	4000	500	5000	1838	248.7	8977
2	Vizianagaram	5000	625	6250	1530	170.4	7335
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	750	93.75	938	1980	150.3	7103
4	Alluri Sitaramaraju	750	93.75	938	750	48.06	2624
5	Visakhapatnam	5250	656.3	6563	3020	1495	12741
6	Anakapalli	5250	656.3	6563	2418	477.1	12788
7	Kakinada	5000	625	6250	2226	151.6	8446
8	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	4000	500	5000	1086	1431	4924
9	East Godavari	6000	750	7500	2123	331	9299
10	West Godavari	5000	625	6250	1838	270.7	6682
11	Eluru	4000	500	5000	3464	212.3	14637
12	Krishna	6000	750	7500	2683	132.6	7990
13	NTR	5000	625	6250	1789	233.5	8989
14	Guntur	6000	750	7500	2197	365.4	10421
15	Bapatla	4000	500	5000	1576	239.2	4291
16	Palnadu	5000	625	6250	410	16.63	1476
17	Prakasam	5000	625	6250	2563	469	10554
18	S.P.S.R. Nellore	6000	750	7500	2528	397.6	11443
19	Kurnool	6000	750	7500	1490	2357	7618
20	Nandyala	5000	625	6250	1665	91.16	5334
21	Anantapuram	6000	750	7500	3002	241.2	9533
22	Sri Satya Sai	5000	625	6250	2848	353.1	11152
23	Y.S.R	6000	750	7500	2703	2473	11743
24	Annamayya	4000	500	5000	2594	328.1	13218
25	Chittoor	5000	625	6250	2006	168.9	8731
26	Tirupati	6000	750	7500	3434	508.5	8978
	Total	125000	15625	156252	55761	13360	227027

Source: Industries Department

A 6.3 : Progress on Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme- For the year 2022-23 District wise as on 09/01/2023.

Rs. In lakhs

NO.	District	Targets		Spon sored	Sanctioned		MM Claimed		MM Disbursed	
		Physical	Financial		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	120	348	162	69	330.36	56	240.82	37	149.83
2	Vizianagaram	112	324.8	318	153	386.42	85	208.49	39	96.38
3	Manyam Parvathipuram	62	179.8	139	36	145.25	18	76.03	11	47.50
4	A S R	90	261	266	61	78.58	14	10.96	0	0
5	Visakhapatnam	46	132	79	47	225.78	36	143.94	32	111.84
6	Anakapalli	100	290	50	10	83.90	4	16	1	8.75
7	Kakinada	86	249.4	197	87	495.48	56	277.04	29	125.62
8	Konaseema	90	261	128	43	171.34	17	78.69	7	31.01
9	East Godavari	80	232	280	192	942.16	197	869.57	142	696.24
10	West Godavari	80	232	126	102	409.18	82	316.20	68	260.04
11	Eluru	116	336.4	72	40	230.84	20	90.52	11	54.75
12	Krishna	104	301.6	171	66	329.34	37	184.68	33	162.53
13	NTR	84	243.6	123	32	142.39	15	55.44	4	12.25
14	Guntur	74	214.6	259	158	841.96	124	564.24	100	447
15	Bapatla	104	301.6	120	33	101.02	22	70.77	9	30.50
16	Palnadu	116	336.4	301	96	530.87	40	173.63	24	102.32
17	Prakasam	158	458.2	386	105	366.82	72	262.90	53	198.24
18	SPSR Nellore	158	458.2	526	208	920.70	166	663.85	101	384.17
19	Kurnool	108	313.2	197	101	280.34	89	232.40	66	181.68
20	Nandyal	120	348	214	33	100.96	17	33.18	5	10.17
21	Ananthapur	130	377	342	167	587.46	130	445.13	95	289.95
22	Sri Satyasai	134	388.6	342	111	736.38	70	502.23	29	219.96
23	YSR	150	435	232	75	267.39	66	236.66	40	156.11
24	Annamayya	124	359.6	446	41	233.69	19	95.98	10	67.05
25	Chittoor	130	377	279	138	545.13	130	459.53	103	367.79
26	Tirupathi	140	406	287	78	448.42	38	171.64	22	87.76
Total		2816	8165.00	6042	2282	9932.16	1620	6480.52	1071	4299.44

Source: Industries Department

A. 6.4. Sector wise Exports for last three years (HS Code base):

Products	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Value in INR Cr	Value in USD Mn	Value in INR Cr	Value in USD Mn	Value in INR Cr	Value in USD Mn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Animal & Animal Products	17917	2531	16004	2157	21341	2866
Vegetable Products	7098	1001	12160	1643	14060	1885
Food Stuff	6989	985	8286	1118	12778	1714
Mineral Products	8216	1159	4673	630	6558	879
Chemical & Allied Products	25785	3636	30841	4159	28431	3812
Plastic/Rubber	604	85	716	96	620	83
Raw Hides, Skins, Leather & Furs	41	6	55	7	156	21
Wood and Wood Products	454	64	277	37	802	108
Textiles	3337	471	3287	445	5670	761
Footwear/Headgear	1518	214	1344	182	2259	303
Stone/Glass	2443	345	6374	867	3051	409
Metals	7535	1064	10568	1428	17706	2376
Machinery/Electrical	4144	583	5536	750	8419	1131
Transportation	17932	2531	23906	3226	20941	2821
Miscellaneous	815	115	716	96	1050	141
Total	104829	14788	124744	16842	143843	19312

Source: Industries Department

A. 6.5 List of Products Identified to promote Exports

Sl. No.	District	Products
1	2	3
1	Srikakulam	Granite , Cashew , Pharmaceutical Marine food Products
2	Vizianagaram	Mango, Mango Jelly, Cashew Kernal
3	Manyam Parvathipuram	Rice
4	A S R	Coffee
5	Visakhapatnam	Sea/Marine Food Products , Engineering Goods Health Services
6	Anakapalli	Jaggery, Coir products Etikoppaka wooden toys
7	Kakinada	Frozen Shrimp , Cashew Kernels , Rice [redacted]Non Basmati[redacted]
8	Konaseema	Coir Products, Frozen Shrimp
9	East Godavari	Food Products, Nursery Plants, Coir/Coir based Products
10	West Godavari	Processed Shrimp, Crochet Lace Products, Coir & Allied Products
11	Eluru	Shrimp, Aqua Feed , Human Hair Products
12	Krishna	Imitation Jewellery ,, Frozen Shrimp, Textiles & Bed sheets, Kalamkari Products
13	NTR	Pharmaceuticals & API, Casting (auto components, Textiles, Mango
14	Guntur	Cotton Yarn, Chillies, Turmeric
15	Bapatla	processed Shrimp Granite, Cotton yarn/oleoresins
16	Palnadu	Spices, Textiles
17	Prakasam	Granite, Marine food products
18	SPSR Nellore	Processed Sea Foods, Rice, Lemon Based Products, Mineral Based Products, Wooden Cutlery.
19	Kurnool	Cotton , Chillies Caustic Soda Flakes, Hydrogenated Castor Oil
20	Nandyal	Stone Idols, .Slab Polishing
21	Ananthapur	Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Readymade Garments,Groundnut Products,.Millet products
22	Sri Satyasai	Silk Saris & Silk Fabrics, Leather Puppets, Wall Hangings & Lamp shades, Ready Made Garments & Apparels
23	YSR	Barium Chloride, Barium Nitrate, Barium Carbonate, Sodium Sulphide Flakes
24	Annamayya	Barites Lumps & Powder, Fresh Fruits & Vegetables,Granite Blocks & Polished Slabs, .Hand Loom Silk Sarees
25	Chittoor	Mango pulppolished granite & Raw granite blocks
26	Tirupathi	Automobile Components, Textile Products, Electronic Products, . Pharma Products

Source: Industries Department

A. 6.6 Annual Survey of Industries

Sl. No.	Characteristic	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Provisional)
1	Factories	No.	11786	12696	12515	12536	12582
			(-8.91)	(7.72)	(-1.43)	(0.17)	(0.37)
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Crores	168968.43	187770.52	183576.4	189923.30	200527.07
			(12.32)	(11.13)	(-2.23)	(3.46)	(5.58)
3	Working Capital	Rs. Crores	16708.42	2891.12	15496.55	38856.73	19968.71
			(87.51)	(-82.7)	(436.01)	(150.74)	(-48.61)
4	Outstanding Loans	Rs. Crores	54481.48	49304.45	59259.76	53616.44	63205.70
			(2.48)	(-9.50)	(20.19)	(-9.52)	(17.88)
5	All Workers	No.	421850	460467	499345	507053	551378
			(-2.60)	(9.15)	(8.44)	(1.54)	(8.74)
6	All Employees	No.	519530	567345	609798	620947	681224
			(-1.99)	(-9.20)	(7.48)	(1.83)	(9.71)
7	Wages to Workers	Rs. Crores	6392.47	7363.57	8258.68	9002.30	10660.66
			(3.61)	(15.19)	(12.16)	(9.00)	(18.42)
8	Total Emoluments	Rs. Crores	11163.71	12186.01	14255.37	15756.63	18460.22
			(-3.51)	(9.16)	(16.98)	(10.53)	(17.16)
9	Fuel etc. consumed	Rs. Crores	13316.87	14631.14	15964.6	18086.07	18122.47
			(-4.86)	(9.87)	(9.11)	(13.29)	(0.20)
10	Material consumed	Rs. Crores	145941.59	178681.69	225412.6	266833.01	272681.46
			(-9.65)	(22.43)	(26.15)	(18.38)	(2.19)
11	Total Input	Rs. Crores	203028.63	235897.45	284440.19	331540.12	347513.15
			(-5.69)	(16.19)	(20.58)	(16.56)	(4.82)
12	Products & By Products	Rs. Crores	200281.99	235176.48	298878.9	346721.49	349191.21
			(-8.28)	(17.42)	(27.09)	(16.01)	(0.71)
13	Total Output.	Rs. Crores	242692.46	273177.12	335946.48	381855.02	402548.19
			(-3.41)	(12.56)	(22.98)	(13.67)	(5.42)
14	Depreciation	Rs. Crores	7594.36	9112.83	10917.08	17326.27	13347.56
			(7.95)	(19.99)	(19.80)	(58.71)	(-22.96)
15	Net Value Added	Rs. Crores	32069.47	28166.83	40589.21	32988.63	41687.48
			(10.82)	(-12.17)	(44.10)	(-18.73)	(26.37)
16	Gross Value Added	Rs. Crores	39663.83	37279.66	51506.29	50314.90	55035.04
			(10.25)	(-6.01)	(38.16)	(-2.31)	(9.38)

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.
* Figures in Brackets indicate % of growth over the previous year
* The above data from 2015-16 to 2019-20 is Pooled Data of Central & State sample survey of ASI results

A. 6.7 Index of Industrial Production (Base Year = 2011-12)

Sl.No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	April to March 2020-21	April to March 2021-22	Growth Rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	10	Manufacture of food products	89.56	165.22	164.90	-0.19
2	11	Manufacture of beverages	11.81	29.24	34.37	17.57
3	12	Manufacture of tobacco products	29.04	46.45	54.95	18.30
4	13	Manufacture of textiles	31.33	135.20	166.99	23.51
5	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	3.06	485.18	308.74	-36.37
6	15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.29	135.07	236.10	74.79
7	16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	1.12	42.42	58.38	37.62
8	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	8.7	75.37	79.81	5.89
9	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.32	77.59	47.39	-38.92
10	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	14.78	102.57	95.92	-6.49
11	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	60.71	174.69	188.71	8.03
12	21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	54.45	151.70	138.67	-8.59
13	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.98	115.36	121.79	5.57
14	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	109.69	92.44	113.17	22.43
15	24	Manufacture of basic metals	155.37	106.84	124.71	16.72
16	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4.41	119.97	574.04	378.49
17	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.84	2167.68	821.41	-62.11
18	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	29.1	93.27	47.39	-49.19
19	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.72	288.09	221.78	-23.02
20	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2.55	40.24	68.75	70.87
21	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.44	29.84	30.40	1.86
22	31	Manufacture of furniture	0.26	84.93	97.30	14.56
23	32	Other manufacturing	5.46	34.03	43.80	28.72
	Total Manufacturing		**629**	**124.0**	**132.4**	**6.8**
	Mining and Quarrying		**194.33**	**59.6**	**59.2**	**-0.7**
	Electricity		**176.67**	**152.0**	**166.2**	**9.4**
	General Index		**1000**	**116.4**	**124.2**	**6.7**

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

A 6.8: Year wise Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Limestone (up to December 2022)

Sl. No	Year	Crude Oil (Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)	Natural Gas (mcm)	Growth Rate (%)	Limestone (000 Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2011-12	303584	-	1353	-	65036	-
2	2012-13	295329	-2.72	1228	-9.24	61367	-5.64
3	2013-14	274030	-7.21	1143	-6.92	31471	0.17
4	2014-15	256662	-6.33	514	55.03	31925	48.06
5	2015-16	294792	15	555	8	30965	-3
6	2016-17	261605	-11	853	54	34917	13
7	2017-18	321000	23	959	12	38787	11
8	2018-19	286900	-11	1077	12	48540	25
9	2019-20	216511	-24	847	-21	43309	-11
10	2020-21	154333	-29	814	-3.8	41432	-4.3
11	2021-22	159279	3.20	793	-2.57	50543	21.99
	2022-23 (up to December2022)	150897	30.56	533	-7.99	39403	5.68

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology, Hyderabad.

A 6.9: Mineral Revenue (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	District	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 up to Dec 22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	5775	9139	10126	11136	10199	10509	9900	9678
2	Vizainagaram	2345	3096	3602	4421	5945	6183	5331	7213
3	Visakhapatnam	5238	7288	8487	9982	10942	12365	13256	10319
4	East Godavari	5272	6395	37335	7107	5752	5453	21040	33032
5	West Godavari	2515	3623	4009	7535	3869	4766	9699	3973
6	Krishna	8766	12374	35105	18060	18909	19501	23831	18053
7	Guntur	11457	14370	13943	16932	12608	13793	12325	14856
8	Prakasham	17740	23153	23501	26767	35196	40486	40358	31012
9	SPS Nellore	3821	7515	7569	7594	6551	6750	8743	10002
10	YSR Kadapa	18991	20171	14647	30001	29586	13445	35638	23490
11	Kurnool	14483	18466	17105	25815	21710	24089	27583	19397
12	Ananthapuramu	6079	9125	8975	13117	14253	13309	16613	10732
13	Chittoor	7713	10197	10882	14315	12499	21181	10754	13456
	Sub Total	110195	144912	195286	192782	188019	191830	234801	205213
	ODBA/ODC & Others	29410	25158	19461	53567	19188	11157	424	0
	Security Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0
	Sand	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	4200
	Grand Total	139605	170070	214747	246349	207207	202987	339001	209413

Source: Directorate of Mines and Geology

A.7.1 Irrigation Potential Created (Ayacut in Acres)

S.No.	District	Major Irrigation	Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	APSIDC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	402517	29710	333946	41119	807292
2	Vizaianagaram	76276	95806	324561	10492	507135
3	Visakhapatnam	34518	39250	279617	6483	359868
4	East Godavari	736248	95981	235937	36470	1104636
5	West Godavari	764103	50422	152155	57697	1024377
6	Krishna	1026526	16427	118459	140728	1302140
7	Guntur	1186709	0	37526	247390	1471625
8	Prakasam	600970	48479	155902	155612	960963
9	SPS Nellore	599612	19722	282852	16073	918259
10	YSR	411380	59557	110702	26086	607725
11	Kurnool	676554	36823	81299	115932	910608
12	Ananthapura	144279	40989	141936	9284	336488
13	Chittoor	23023	21875	305552	2208	352658
Total		6682715	555041	2560444	865574	10663774

Source: Irrigation Department

A.7.2. Number of Minor Irrigation Sources in A.P as per MI Censes during 1986-87, 1993-94, 2000-01, 2006-07, 2013-14 & provisional data of 6th MIC in 2017-18

Type of Source	1st Census 1986-87	2nd Census 1993-94	3rd Census 2000-01	4th Census 2006-07	5th Census 2013-14	6th Census 2017-18 (Provisional)	% of variation of 2nd over 1st Census	% of variation of 3rd over 2nd census	% of variation of 4th over 3rd Censes	% of variation of 5th over 4th Census	% of variation of 6th over 5th Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dug Wells	1175345	1216412	1185219	376617	212030	171311	3.49	-2.56	-68.22	-43.7	-19.20
Shallow Tube Wells	110071	317197	656359	321203	185255	198848	188.17	106.92	-51.06	-42.32	7.34
Medium Tube Wells	0	0	0	0	212950	237597	0	0	0	0	11.57
Deep Tube Wells	13421	31216	87482	218801	377950	525013	132.59	180.25	150.11	72.74	38.91
I)Total Ground water Schemes	1298837	1564825	1929060	916621	988185	1132769	20.47	23.27	-52.48	7.8	14.63
Surface Flow Irrigation	79023	79953	82443	45204	51363	47590	1.18	3.11	-45.17	13.64	-7.35
Surface Lift Irrigation	15071	19426	24193	10671	14803	10605	28.9	24.54	-55.89	38.72	-28.36
II) Total Surface Irrigation Schemes	94094	99379	106636	55875	66171	58195	5.62	7.3	-47.6	18.42	-12.05
Total Minor Irrigation Schemes (I+II)	1392931	1664204	2035696	972496	1054356	1190964	19.47	22.32	-52.23	8.42	12.96

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada.

A.7.3: Salient Features of A.P. Transco / A.P. Genco / Discoms

I. AT A GLANCE OF AP POWER SECTOR					
Sl. No.	**Parameter**	**Unit**	**As on 31.03.2022 (Provl.)**	**Added during FY 2022-23**	**As on 30.11.2022 (Provl.)**
I	**Installed Capacity (APPCC)**				
	a) A.P.GENCO				
	1 Thermal	MW	3410.000	0.00	3410.000
	2 Hydel	MW	1773.600	0.00	1773.600
	AP Power Development Corp. Ltd	MW	1440.000	0.00	1440.000
	TOTAL A.P.GENCO (except Solar) & APPDCL	MW	6623.600	0.00	6623.600
	1. GGPP	MW	216.000	0.00	216.000
	b) Private Sector			0.00	
	1 IPPs	MW	1961.320	0.00	1961.320
	2 Small Hydro	MW	24.050	0.00	27.350
	3 Wind	MW	3767.950	(74.40)	3693.550
	4 Bagasse , Bio-mass Co-Generation projects & Bio mass	MW	202.000	(22.00)	180.000
	5 Others (Waste Heat+ Muncipal waste)	MW	57.810	0.00	57.810
	6. Total Solar	MW	3755.626	0.00	3755.626
	TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	MW	9768.756	0.00	9675.656
	c) Share from Central Sector	MW	1980.510	(1.70)	1978.806
	Total	**MW**	**18588.866**	**(98.10)**	**18494.062**
II	**Energy Generated (cumulative)**		**During FY 2021-22 (Provl)**	**During Nov-22**	**During FY 2022-23 (Provl)**
	1 Thermal	MU	22020.29	1705.68	15490.95
	2 Hydel	MU	3698.06	457.07	3219.68
	APGENCO TOTAL	**MU**	**25718.35**	**2162.75**	**18710.63**
	Generation (Wind)	MU	7083.83	201.93	5927.03
	Generation (Solar)	MU	7656.9	569.71	5066.39
	Generation (Other NCEs)	MU	797.46	82.31	585.49
	Generation (Others)	MU	27570.58	2501.98	17358.80
	Total Generation	**MU**	**68827.12**	**5518.68**	**47648.34**
	Maximum demand during the year (At Generation Terminal)	MW	12032 MW on 28/03/2022	9450 MW on 08/11/2022	12293 MW on 08/04/2022
	Max. grid consumption during the Year	MU	233.4 MU on 28/03/2022	192.10 MU on 08/11/2022	234.15 MU on 01/04/2022
	Per capita consumption	Kwh	1198 (FY2020-21)		1285 (FY2021-22)

III	**TRANSMISSION**				
	Transmission Lines		**As on 31.03.2022 (Provl)**	**Added During FY 2022-23**	**As on 30.11.2022 (Provl)**
	a) 400 kV	Ckm	5436.73		5436.73
	b) 220 kV	Ckm	11872.00	8.76	11880.76
	c) 132 kV	Ckm	12482.00	236.35	12718.35
	Sub - stations				
	a) 400 kV	Nos.	16	0	16
	b) 220 kV	Nos.	103	1	104
	c) 132 kV	Nos.	232	6	238
	TOTAL	Nos.	351	7	358
	MVA ADDED (Including Augmentation)	**MVA**	**60221.50**	**523.50**	**60745.00**
	LOSSES		**During FY2021-22 (Provl.)**	**During Nov-2022 (Provl.)**	**During FY2022-23 (Provl.)**
	Transmission Losses	%	2.76	2.3	2.68
	Distribution Losses	%	7.38	6.09	6.65
	T & D Losses	%	9.76	8.14	8.99
IV	**DISTRIBUTION**		**As on 31.03.2022 (Provl)**	**Added during FY 2022-23**	**As on 30.11.2022 (Provl)**
	DISCOM's Lines				
	d) 33 kV	km	29075.27	117.00	29192.27
	e) 11 kV	km	274966.00	8457.28	283423.28
	f) LT	km	304116.80	9582.32	313699.12
	TOTAL		608158.07	18156.60	626314.67
	DISCOM's Sub - stations				
	d) 33 kV	Nos.	3232	8	3240
	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	1110888	52646	1163534
	Consumers Served				
	I) Domestic	Nos.	1,59,56,514	2,88,179	1,62,44,693
	II) Commercial & others	Nos.	18,38,580	98,214	19,36,794
	III) Industry	Nos.	1,35,272	6,199	1,41,471
	IV) Institutional	Nos.	3,47,363	1,138	3,48,501
	V) a) Agricultural (* econcilled)	Nos.	17,53,771	48,383	18,02,154
	b) Aqua culture Services		65,176	1,816	66,992
	c) Others AGL Categories		6,532	12,318	18,850
	Agricultural Total		**18,25,479**	**62,517**	**18,87,996**
	L.T.Total	Nos.	2,01,03,208	4,56,247	2,05,59,455
	H.T.Total	Nos.	14,483	536	15,019
	Grand Total	**Nos.**	**2,01,17,691**	**4,56,783**	**2,05,74,474**
	***Reconcilled**				

Source: Energy

A.7.4: Registered Motor Vehicles

Categories	Class Of Vehicles	As on 31-03-2022	As on 31-12-2022	Growth (%)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Transport				
Stage Carriages	APSRTC / Hire with APSRTC	19916	20368	0.009
	Private	976	976	0.00
Goods Carriage	Articulated	10623	10848	2.11
	Heavy, Medium &Light	443930	463381	4.38
	3 Wheel Goods Vehicles	113369	118312	4.36
	Tractors & Trailers	372764	387470	3.94
Cabs	Maxi cabs	27312	27814	1.83
	Other than Maxi Cabs (Taxi Cars)	78641	81544	3.69
Auto Rickshaw	Auto Rickshaw	645274	662071	2.60
Passenger Vehicles	Contract Carriages	6405	6681	4.30
	Private Service vehicles	2455	2499	1.79
	Education Institute Buses	28979	29983	3.46
Transport Others	Ambulances	6538	6686	2.26
	Others*	9692	10105	4.26
Total transport Vehicles		1766874	1828738	3.50
2 Wheelers	Motor Cycles	11771371	12256669	4.12
4 Wheelers	Jeep	10611	10615	0.03
	Motor Cars	984816	1056891	7.31
Tractors &	Tractors	258118	270016	4.60
Trailers	Trailer for Agriculture purpose	147546	150120	1.74
Non-Transport Others	Road Rollers	1556	1614	3.72
	Rig Mounted	986	989	0.30
	Construction Equipment	24007	25404	5.81
	Fire Tenders	416	424	1.92
	Others	26546	26786	0.90
Total Non-Transport Vehicles		13225973	13799528	4.33
Grand Total of Transport & Non-Transport		14992847	15628266	4.23

*Transport Others: Motor Cycle Cab, Cash Van, E-Cart, E-Rickshaw etc..
** Non Transport Others: Tractor driven combined harvester, Crane, Dumpere
Source: Transport Department.

A 7.5 Transport District wise Revenue (Up to December-2022)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl .No	District	Revenue collected during 2022-23 (Up to December-2022)	Revenue Collected during 2021-22 (Up to December-2021)	% of Achievement in 2022-23 over 2021-22
1	2	3	4	5
1	Srikakulam	105.11	87.03	20.77
2	Vizianagaram	100.61	75.66	32.97
3	Visakhapatnam	429.88	313.37	37.17
4	East Godavari	317.89	227.19	39.92
5	West Godavari	251.84	177.26	42.07
6	Krishna	412.48	307.95	33.94
7	Guntur	294.07	226.01	30.11
8	Prakasam	151.11	129.55	16.64
9	SPSR Nellore	245.27	159.79	53.49
10	YSR Kadapa	177.59	140.54	26.36
11	Kurnool	199.62	155.42	28.43
12	Ananthapuram	204.72	156.97	30.41
13	Chitoor	255.29	190.72	33.85
	State Transport Authority (STA)	97.11	38.27	153.74
	TOTAL	3242.59	2385.72	35.91

Source: Transport Department

A 7.6 : Performance of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (26 Districts)

Sl No	ITEM	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Upto Dec-22)
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Buses on Road(held on last day)	No.	12229	12256	11833	11763	12027	11834	11439	11236	11098
2	Avg. Buses operated	No	12023	12039	11785	11684	11959	11761	10996	11226	11138
3	Scheduled Buses(As on last day)	No	11193	11283	10983	10851	10993	10946	10612	10412	10319
4	Kms. Operated	Crs.	164.58	162.38	165.85	156.34	157.63	152.74	73.69	115.14	110.89
5	Seat Kms.	Crs.	7865	7775	7914	7461	7522	7223	3485	5445	5245
6	Passengers Kms.	Crs.	5480	5156	5307	5444	5848	5443	2229	3463	3364
7	Passengers Carried	Crs.	232	230	240	242	260	256	105	98.34	101.24
8	Occupation Ratio	%	70	69	67	73	78	75	64	64	68
9	Accidents	No.	1320	1217	1206	1244	1163	950	390	617	691
10	Accident Rate per lakh kms	No.	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
11	HSD oil K M P L	Kms.	5.23	5.19	5.20	5.23	5.20	5.10	5.28	5.25	5.21
12	LUB oil K M P L	Kms.	5183	5390	5513	7028	8284	9156	10305	1947	1916
13	Employees	No.	61806	59372	56592	54349	53263	51928	51339	50145	49544
14	Staff per Bus (On Held)	No.	5.54	5.41	5.44	5.23	4.93	4.87	4.97	4.93	4.98
15	Turn Over	(Crs)	4008.01	5016.20	5250.42	5582.74	5995.50	5835.67	2691.79	4189.27	5233.55

Source: Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

A 7.7. Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh as on 05.01.2023

(Nos)

Sl. No	Circle Name	Head Post Offices	Mukhya Dak Ghar	Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	3	0	62	437	502
2	Vizianagram	2	0	51	471	524
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	1	0	24	284	309
4	Alluri Sitaramaraju	0	1	22	380	403
5	Visakhapatnam	2	0	64	93	159
6	Anakapall	2	1	34	364	401
7	Kakinada	2	0	50	223	275
8	B.R. Ambedkar Kona seema	3	1	55	268	327
9	East Gosdavari	1	0	59	221	281
10	West Godavari	4	1	67	246	318
11	Eluru	2	0	64	373	439
12	Krishna	3	0	75	323	401
13	NTR	2	0	60	209	271
14	Guntur	3	0	77	220	300
15	Bapatla	2	1	58	289	350
16	Palnadu	2	1	47	374	424
17	Prakasam	3	0	82	576	661
18	SPSR Nellore	3	0	83	557	643
19	Kurnool	2	0	53	311	366
20	Nandyala	1	1	54	343	399
21	Ananthapur	2	0	63	403	468
22	Sri Satya sai	2	0	53	417	472
23	YSR	3	0	78	501	582
24	Annamayya	2	0	52	410	464
25	Chittoor	1	1	42	339	383
26	Tirupati	4	0	71	408	483
Total		57	8	1500	9040	10605

Source: Chief Postmaster General

A. 7.8 Status of Telephone Connections up to 31.12.2022

S. No	Circle Name	Telephone connections LL			Telephone Exchanges			Mobile connections (Pre & Post paid) in lakhs	Public Telephones
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	4402	140	4542	5	62	67	271902	103
2	Vizianagaram	4861	372	5233	13	30	43	294583	7
3	Vishakhapatnam	33681	1813	35494	48	56	104	718490	591
4	East Godavari	17115	6937	24052	29	122	151	703587	335
5	West Godavari	2154	18559	20713	18	121	139	451833	136
6	Krishna	23000	10065	33065	22	138	160	593113	405
7	Guntur	27222	118	27340	29	107	136	562987	50
8	Prakasam	4629	1755	6384	14	86	100	185085	134
9	SPS Nellore	9655	1345	11000	23	63	86	374294	60
10	YSR	3050	1063	4113	13	57	70	203016	258
11	Kurnool	8204	1792	9996	19	81	100	334435	7
12	Ananthpur	7909	1221	9130	20	62	82	298827	145
13	Chittor	13329	1536	14865	24	48	72	406789	0
Total		159211	46716	205927	277	1033	1310	5398941	2231

Source: Telecom BSNL

A: 7.9 District wise number of Bank branches, Deposits, advances and CD ratio as on 30.09.2022

S.No	District	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	No. of Branches	District-wise Data as on 30.09.2022		
							Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	138	84	64	0	286	10585.94	13699.05	129%
2	Vizianagaram	127	76	80	0	283	9974.67	13591.05	136%
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	45	41	7	0	93	2559.25	3765.77	147%
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	45	4	0	0	49	1546.4	1706.46	110%
5	Visakhapatnam	33	14	84	427	558	58388.45	68099.74	117%
6	Anakapalli	108	86	3	7	204	8203.63	12838.86	157%
7	Kakinada	95	110	125	0	330	17739.34	22126.47	125%
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	120	127	5	0	252	11007.36	17653.69	160%
9	East Godavari	94	109	115	0	318	15633.63	23699.03	152%
10	West Godavari	107	154	89	0	350	14242.61	24653.53	173%
11	Eluru	120	120	72	0	312	13917.91	22011.9	158%
12	Krishna	142	127	58	23	350	16681.82	32393	194%
13	Guntur	166	81	267	3	517	36093.43	44342.3	123%
14	Bapatla	101	130	8	0	239	8870.2	15129.4	171%
15	NTR	88	98	56	239	481	52861.97	99955.78	189%
16	Palnadu	92	124	45	0	261	9027.41	20179.03	224%
17	Prakasam	144	99	80	0	323	13068.51	23418.79	179%
18	SPSR Nellore	129	113	130	0	372	18076.14	27210.63	151%
19	Kurnool	76	59	134	0	269	13192.6	18264.93	138%
20	Nandyal	88	83	57	0	228	8134.97	13888.84	171%
21	Ananthapuramu	83	59	130	0	272	15171.12	21650.82	143%
22	Sri Sathya Sai	85	77	50	0	212	8616.86	12733.89	148%
23	Y.S.R	83	70	123	0	276	14240.78	20304.13	143%
24	Annamayya	105	91	26	0	222	9740.17	13135.45	135%
25	Chittoor	131	65	59	0	255	13410.74	14871.62	111%
26	Tirupati	129	125	115	0	369	34197.58	26810.71	78%
Total		2674	2326	1982	699	7681	435183.49	628134.9	144%

Source: Finance (Institutional finance) Deaprtment

A 8.1: Population

Sl. No.	District	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	1555369	1769968	1959352	2321126	2537593	2703114
2	Vizianagaram	1411055	1589558	1804196	2110943	2249254	2344474
3	Visakhapatnam	1665213	2035831	2576474	3285092	3832336	4290589
4	East Godavari	2608375	3087262	3701040	4541222	5021502	5285824
5	West Godavari	1978257	2374306	2873958	3517568	3857768	3995742
6	Krishna	2076956	2493574	3048463	3698833	4187841	4517398
7	Guntur	2327246	2844488	3434724	4106999	4465144	4887813
8	Prakasam	1671726	1919995	2329571	2759166	3059423	3397448
9	SPS Nellore	1408891	1627740	2014879	2392260	2668564	2963557
10	YSR Kadapa	1342015	1577267	1933304	2270720	2601797	2882469
11	Kurnool	1570955	1982090	2407299	2973024	3529494	4053463
12	Ananthapuramu	1767464	2115321	2548012	3180863	3640478	4081148
13	Chittoor	1905344	2267413	2737316	3261118	3745875	4174064
Andhra Pradesh		23288866	27684813	33368588	40418934	45397069	49577103
India		439234771	548159652	683329097	846421039	1028610328	1210854977

Note: Data for 2001 and 2011 Census includes merged villages of Khammam
Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

A: 8.2: Percentage of Decadal Variation of Population and Sex Ratio

Sl. No.	District	Decadal variation percentage					Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)					
		1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Srikakulam	13.80	10.70	18.46	9.33	6.52	1,047	1,033	1,023	1,012	1,014	1,015
2	Vizianagaram	12.65	13.50	17.00	6.55	4.23	1,017	1,009	1,006	1,000	1,009	1,019
3	Visakhapatnam	22.26	26.56	27.50	16.66	11.96	1,000	992	981	975	985	1,006
4	East Godavari	18.36	19.88	22.70	7.93	5.26	999	996	993	998	993	1,007
5	West Godavari	20.02	21.04	22.39	8.13	3.58	992	994	991	994	991	1,004
6	Krishna	20.06	22.25	21.33	13.22	7.87	962	964	971	969	978	992
7	Guntur	22.23	20.75	19.57	8.72	9.47	976	974	973	970	984	1,003
8	Prakasam	14.85	21.33	18.44	10.88	11.05	991	987	978	970	971	981
9	SPS Nellore	15.53	23.78	18.73	11.55	11.05	989	986	978	980	984	985
10	YSR Kadapa	17.52	22.59	17.47	14.78	10.79	957	958	959	955	974	985
11	Kurnool	26.17	21.45	23.50	18.72	14.85	977	969	962	953	965	988
12	Ananthapuramu	19.68	20.44	24.81	14.34	12.10	946	947	946	946	958	977
13	Chittoor	19.00	20.72	19.14	14.86	11.43	957	960	966	966	982	997
Andhra Pradesh		18.88	20.53	21.13	11.89	9.21	984	981	978	976	983	997
India		24.80	24.66	23.85	21.54	17.70	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source: Census of India, Government of India

8.3: Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population and Density of Population

Sl. No.	District	Percent of Urban Population to Total Population					Density of Population (Persons per Sq. Km.)					
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Srikakulam	10.65	10.89	12.50	10.98	16.16	266	303	336	398	435	463
2	Vizianagaram	-	15.94	17.22	18.33	20.94	216	243	276	323	344	359
3	Visakhapatnam	22.30	31.28	39.83	39.95	47.45	149	182	231	294	343	384
4	East Godavari	19.23	22.21	23.80	22.94	24.85	241	286	342	420	392	413
5	West Godavari	17.71	20.77	20.71	19.46	20.24	256	307	371	454	453	470
6	Krishna	27.25	32.54	35.82	32.08	40.81	238	286	349	424	480	518
7	Guntur	24.98	27.53	28.89	28.80	33.81	204	250	302	361	392	429
8	Prakasam	11.07	14.99	16.45	15.28	19.56	95	109	132	157	174	193
9	SPS Nellore	15.77	20.76	23.79	22.45	28.94	108	123	154	183	204	227
10	YSR Kadapa	14.18	19.37	24.03	22.59	33.97	87	103	126	148	169	188
11	Kurnool	20.30	24.49	25.84	23.16	28.35	89	112	136	168	200	230
12	Ananthapuramu	17.77	20.84	23.50	25.26	28.07	92	111	133	166	190	213
13	Chittoor	13.45	16.88	19.80	21.65	29.50	126	151	181	215	247	275
Andhra Pradesh		18.35	22.14	24.77	24.13	29.47	145	173	208	252	279	304
India		17.98	19.51	22.87	25.49	31.14	144	177	216	273	325	382

Source: Census of India, Government of India

A 8.4: Literacy Rates (Percentage of Literates to Population age 7 years and above)

District	1981			1991			2001			2011		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Srikakulam	32.65	13.02	22.72	49.14	23.52	36.22	67.19	43.68	55.31	71.61	52.08	61.74
Vizianagaram	30.98	12.55	21.74	45.92	22.47	34.19	62.37	39.91	51.07	68.15	49.87	58.89
Visakhapatnam	36.49	18.99	27.83	56.13	34.60	45.51	69.68	50.12	59.96	74.56	59.34	66.91
East Godavari	41.71	28.86	35.31	55.32	42.26	48.79	69.54	60.30	64.93	74.10	66.95	70.50
West Godavari	43.58	31.59	37.61	59.75	46.98	53.38	77.68	68.55	73.13	77.65	71.01	74.32
Krishna	48.60	34.61	41.71	60.55	45.54	53.16	74.39	63.19	68.85	78.30	69.18	73.74
Guntur	45.25	26.60	36.06	56.54	35.85	46.35	71.24	53.74	62.54	74.79	60.09	67.40
Prakasam	40.52	18.01	29.39	53.14	27.06	40.30	69.35	45.08	57.38	72.92	53.11	63.08
SPS Nellore	41.04	23.09	32.16	58.40	36.99	47.76	73.67	56.38	65.08	75.74	61.99	68.90
YSR Kadapa	43.91	17.77	31.11	63.14	32.35	48.12	75.83	49.54	62.83	77.78	56.77	67.30
Kurnool	39.96	17.06	28.73	53.24	26.04	39.97	65.96	40.03	53.22	70.10	49.78	59.97
Ananthapuramu	40.84	16.52	29.02	55.92	27.61	42.18	68.38	43.34	56.13	73.02	53.97	63.57
Chittoor	43.06	20.24	31.85	62.61	36.44	49.75	77.62	55.78	66.77	79.83	63.28	71.53
Andhra Pradesh	39.26	20.39	29.94	56.53	34.92	45.86	71.28	52.72	62.07	74.77	59.96	67.35
India	46.89	24.82	36.23	64.10	39.30	52.20	75.26	53.67	64.84	80.90	64.60	72.98

Source: Census of India, Government of India

A 8.5: Enrolment of Children in Schools

Year	Pre Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2001-02	239959	4888813	1261983	1159476	2659	7552890
2002-03	236448	4645175	1378157	1263455	2523	7525758
2003-04	157497	4286794	1382624	1395761	2666	7225342
2004-05	36199	2039848	665865	709635	1242	3452789
2005-06	154391	3955616	1387230	1598020	3443	7098700
2006-07	285781	3920406	1387937	1639163	3569	7236856
2007-08	267712	3814748	1376052	1670370	2785	7131667
2008-09	281988	3775763	1341770	1708002	6139	7113662
2009-10	162415	3808746	1323400	1728719	9765	7033045
2010-11	158537	3827465	1355780	1709061	11487	7062330
2011-12	23416	786908	279710	332618	7245	1429897
2012-13	168192	3810085	1417557	1783305	18771	7197910
2013-14	163138	3851333	2097833	1195459	29504	7337267
2014-15	87309	3747680	2098400	1263420	35962	7232771
2015-16	NA	3548246	2072730	1281701	NA	6902677
2016-17	NA	3475771	2084949	1286577	NA	6847297
2017-18	NA	3565725	2100691	1309110	NA	6975526
2018-19	NA	3612123	2094322	1336626	NA	7043071
2019-20	186170	3774467	2132103	1336699	893664	8323103
2020-21	NA	3727676	2179189	1371483	1097672	8376020
2021-22	NA	2606311	996633	3645574	NA	7248518
2022-23	NA	3573752	2229916	1375777	NA	7179445

Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Child Info. Data 2022-23)

A 8.6 School Dropout Rate

Year	Class I – V			Class I – VIII			Class I – X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2001-02	27.31	29.46	28.36	52.42	60.46	56.30	NA	NA	NA
2002-03	26.33	25.58	25.97	47.05	53.64	50.29	68.34	74.23	71.16
2003-04	29.51	30.34	29.92	47.65	53.45	50.53	64.92	71.13	67.91
2004-05	21.84	22.79	22.31	45.91	50.39	48.12	61.91	67.35	64.55
2005-06	17.09	17.59	17.36	42.45	46.20	44.31	60.85	66.18	63.48
2006-07	19.05	19.15	19.11	37.22	40.54	38.87	60.78	65.18	62.96
2007-08	11.85	11.64	11.75	29.66	32.85	31.25	59.21	62.72	60.95
2008-09	8.1	7.26	7.69	29.24	30.43	29.83	54.97	57.75	56.35
2009-10	9.27	8.58	8.93	20.69	21.38	21.03	49.31	51.08	50.18
2010-11	10.56	9.33	9.95	15.35	15.99	15.66	42.95	45.44	44.19
2011-12	7.51	7.40	7.45	14.94	14.96	14.95	41.23	42.75	41.98
2012-13	5.83	6.34	6.08	20.33	20.42	20.38	32.84	34.00	33.41
2013-14	3.16	3.25	3.20	19.37	18.95	19.16	26.20	27.48	26.83
2014-15	4.88	4.30	4.60	14.91	16.59	15.74	24.54	25.93	25.23
2015-16	8.57	8.97	8.76	18.42	10.96	14.75	23.12	24.64	23.87
2016-17	2.18	2.13	2.15	1.47	1.65	1.55	0.78	1.84	1.29
2017-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.80	3.23	3.52
2018-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.77	3.78	4.29
2019-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.85	2.73	3.82
2020-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.31	3.37	4.38
2021-22	0	0	0	1.72	1.51	1.62	4.84	4.82	4.83

- Source: Selected Educational Statistics AP (Udise Plus 2021-22)
- Note: Annual Average Dropout Rate has been taken in place of Dropout Rate from the year 2016-17 and they are calculated for the stages Primary (I – V Classes) , Elementary (VI – VIII Classes) and Secondary (IX – X Classes) respectively.

A 8.7 No. of GJCs and AJCs in the State.

Sl.No	Name of the District	No of GJCs	No of AJCs	Total colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1	Srikakulam	38		38
2	Vizianagaram	18		18
3	Parvathi Puram Manyam	14		14
4	Alluri SitharamaRaju	20		20
5	Visakhapatnam	10	1	11
6	Anakapalli	20		20
7	Kakinada	14	2	16
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	12	1	13
9	East Godavari	16	2	18
10	West Godavari	14	2	16
11	Eluru	20		20
12	Krishna	8	2	10
13	NTR	10	2	12
14	Guntur	5	6	11
15	Bapatla	15	6	21
16	Palnadu	9	1	10
17	Prakasam	25	1	26
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	23	4	27
19	Kurnool	23	4	27
20	Nandyala	21	1	22
21	Anantapuram	22	3	25
22	Sri Sathaya Sai	23		23
23	YSR	20	7	27
24	Annamayya	24		24
25	Chittoor	31		31
26	Tirupati	21		21
Total		476	45	521

Source : Intermediate Education

A.8.8: Category Wise Enrolment of Students (UG & PG) in Govt. Degree Colleges 2022 - 23

(in No.s)

Sl. No	District	Govt. Degree Colleges	Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	11	2945	4636	7581	1082	824	5210	465
2	Vizianagaram	6	1016	1144	2160	301	391	1374	94
3	ParvathipuramManyam	6	1370	1475	2845	344	1260	1159	82
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	7	2738	2260	4998	46	4718	171	63
5	Visakhapatnam	4	2068	3193	5261	954	1081	2830	396
6	Anakapalli	6	1334	1352	2686	319	445	1607	315
7	Kakinada	7	3038	3576	6614	1486	514	3321	1293
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	7	1243	1448	2691	1141	81	1028	441
9	East Godavari	7	4950	4633	9583	2553	1275	3937	1818
10	West Godavari	6	1448	1344	2792	959	51	1321	461
11	Eluru	8	1302	1162	2464	834	492	861	277
12	Krishna	4	748	586	1334	605	54	457	218
13	NTR	4	2147	1288	3435	1323	215	1497	400
14	Guntur	2	113	2570	2683	1108	209	932	434
15	Bapatla	4	712	1090	1802	592	139	769	302
16	Palnadu	2	638	317	955	379	104	368	104
17	Prakasam	6	484	670	1154	658	100	303	93
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	7	1219	1736	2955	1344	212	1102	297
19	Kurnool	6	1948	3015	4963	1565	199	2875	324
20	Nandyal	10	1134	621	1755	653	90	885	127
21	Anantapuramu	7	5498	3486	8984	2637	473	5139	735
22	Sri Satya Sai	6	1428	1534	2962	754	188	1723	297
23	YSR	10	2089	2495	4584	1391	149	2069	975
24	Annamayya	9	1928	1775	3703	1114	203	1901	485
25	Chittoor	8	3080	2416	5496	2129	231	2490	646
26	Tirupati	9	2184	1468	3652	1888	217	1265	282
	Total	169	48802	51290	100092	28159	13915	46594	11424

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

A.8.9: Category Wise Enrolment of Students (UG & PG) in Private Aided Degree Colleges 2022 - 23

(in No.s)

Sl. No	District	No of Pvt. Aided Colleges	Men	Women	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	1	485	256	741	77	110	537	17
2	Vizianagaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Parvathi puram Manyam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Visakhapatnam	1	0	1536	1536	173	54	902	407
6	Anakapalli	1	656	391	1047	74	37	860	76
7	Kakinada	2	641	226	867	170	5	481	211
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	East Godavari	1	10	74	84	11	16	26	31
10	West Godavari	5	4704	3056	7760	1573	139	4053	1995
11	Eluru	1	0	1745	1745	598	58	772	317
12	Krishna	3	602	385	987	372	20	464	131
13	NTR	5	3293	2973	6266	1622	181	2729	1734
14	Guntur	11	4463	3044	7507	2143	334	2896	2134
15	Bapatla	3	827	478	1305	220	33	633	419
16	Palnadu	2	985	395	1380	528	113	551	188
17	Prakasam	4	416	158	574	189	24	268	93
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	2	869	184	1053	483	80	381	109
19	Kurnool	4	3336	1579	4915	1346	68	3167	334
20	Nandyal	1	142	109	251	81	16	98	56
21	Anantapuramu	2	1782	1343	3125	540	143	1771	671
22	Sri Satya Sai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	YSR	5	1771	1308	3079	819	70	1488	702
24	Annamayya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Chittoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tirupati	1	0	746	746	334	29	318	65
Total		55	24982	19986	44968	11353	1530	22395	9690

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Students in Aided Sections : 15789
Students in Unaided Sections: 29179

A. 8.10. YSR Arogya sri

S.No	Name of the District	No. of Patients benefitted	No. of cases Approved	Approved Amount (Rs in Cr)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Srikakulam	68,439	95,974	221.13
2	Vizianagaram	97,417	1,26,708	244.45
3	Parvathi Puram Manyam	28,588	34,838	63.70
4	Alluri SitharamaRaju	19,649	24,018	39.98
5	Visakhapatnam	61,359	88,874	183.61
6	Anakapalli	50,084	69,049	135.88
7	Kakinada	64,427	89,699	188.10
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	43,164	66,930	157.31
9	East Godavari	80,598	1,19,790	255.54
10	West Godavari	55,990	84,662	193.29
11	Eluru	61,880	87,467	196.68
12	Krishna	74,375	1,11,917	254.47
13	NTR	35,394	52,684	123.96
14	Guntur	80,277	1,24,448	283.61
15	Bapatla	40,387	64,501	152.23
16	Palnadu	67,748	95,626	210.72
17	Prakasam	62,557	91,995	212.30
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	67,416	1,02,851	237.52
19	Kurnool	92,404	1,20,697	232.01
20	Nandyala	82,645	1,08,706	237.34
21	Anantapuram	81,103	1,08,693	229.27
22	Sri Sathaya Sai	50,539	66,571	130.26
23	YSR	86,317	1,15,189	244.60
24	Annamayya	54,693	74,348	157.57
25	Chittoor	82,543	1,11,533	235.92
26	Tirupati	57,789	81,830	178.21
Grand Total		16,47,782	23,19,598	4999.66

Source: Dr.YSR Aarogya sri Health Care Trust

A 8.11 ICTC Program performance of Non Antenatal Clients & Antenatal Clients FY 2022-23(April-2022 to Dec-2022)

District	Non Antenatal Clients (Non-ANC)					Antenatal Clients (ANC)				
	Target	Tested	% of Achievement	NON-ANC Positives	NON-ANC % of Positivity	Target	Tested	% of Achievement	ANC Positives	ANC % of Positivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Srikakulam	43291	80230	185%	275	0.34%	22539	39727	176%	9	0.02%
Vizianagaram	56587	57256	101%	368	0.64%	29461	35446	120%	10	0.03%
Parvathi Puram Manyam	24332	18410	76%	90	0.49%	12668	18043	142%	5	0.03%
Alluri Sitharamaraju	43847	10047	23%	48	0.48%	22828	16576	73%	2	0.01%
Visakhapatnam	56036	74859	134%	699	0.93%	29174	32747	112%	16	0.05%
Anakapalli	44049	33906	77%	318	0.94%	22933	23135	101%	17	0.07%
Kakinada	53368	58052	109%	830	1.43%	27785	44303	159%	21	0.05%
Konaseema	57941	35709	62%	247	0.69%	30166	23644	78%	1	0.00%
East Godavari	52841	35428	67%	571	1.61%	27511	15775	57%	17	0.11%
West Godavari	49980	28984	58%	488	1.68%	26021	23373	90%	15	0.06%
Eluru	53335	44023	83%	592	1.34%	27768	39984	144%	19	0.05%
Krishna	44255	33344	75%	339	1.02%	23041	18629	81%	9	0.05%
NTR	62992	111388	177%	1009	0.91%	32796	53106	162%	33	0.06%
Guntur	52559	122203	233%	934	0.76%	27364	55663	203%	30	0.05%
Bapatla	45399	49642	109%	243	0.49%	23636	23265	98%	6	0.03%
Palnadu	58358	40491	69%	484	1.20%	30383	20985	69%	26	0.12%
Prakasam	23602	85124	361%	610	0.72%	12288	62539	509%	30	0.05%
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	46932	56562	121%	438	0.77%	24434	59635	244%	23	0.04%
Kurnool	45446	46296	102%	458	0.99%	23661	53352	225%	27	0.05%
Nandyal	52076	38688	74%	331	0.86%	27113	37987	140%	11	0.03%
Anantapuramu	57162	73608	129%	395	0.54%	29763	42280	142%	12	0.03%
Sri Sathya sai	46735	42312	91%	304	0.72%	24332	23703	97%	15	0.06%
YSR	49247	66569	135%	370	0.56%	25640	47085	184%	12	0.03%
Annamayya	40476	42338	105%	337	0.80%	21073	23813	113%	15	0.06%
Chittoor	47771	38530	81%	248	0.64%	24871	26820	108%	13	0.05%
Tirupati	55896	54393	97%	540	0.99%	29101	39695	136%	23	0.06%
Andhra Pradesh	1264513	1378392	109%	11566	0.84%	658350	901310	137%	417	0.05%

Source: Aids control Society

A 8.12 Anti retroviral Therapy Program performance as per December-2022 ART MPR

Sl.No.	District	Cumulative Number of PLHIV in Active Care - Dec 2022	Number of PLHIV alive and on ART at the end of Dec-2022
1	2	3	4
1	Srikakulam	7859	7857
2	Vizianagaram	6619	6616
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	975	975
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	297	297
5	Visakhapatnam	10389	10388
6	Anakapalli	7259	7259
7	Kakinada	14492	14492
8	B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	6228	6227
9	East Godavari	10797	10797
10	West Godavari	13977	13976
11	Eluru	7827	7826
12	Krishna	6190	6190
13	NTR	17257	17254
14	Guntur	17433	17429
15	Bapatla	2822	2822
16	Palnadu	9385	9385
17	Prakasam	14141	14140
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	8030	8030
19	Kurnool	6930	6930
20	Nandyal	4462	4461
21	Anantapuramu	8353	8353
22	Sri Sathya sai	6549	6548
23	YSR	8537	8536
24	Annamayya	2609	2609
25	Chittoor	3795	3792
26	Tirupati	8463	8462
	Andhra Pradesh	211675	211651

Source: Aids control Society
PLHIV: People Living with HIV.

A 8.13 District wise Achievements / Physical Progress made from 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022 against 18.63 Lakh houses

Sl.No	District	No. of Houses	NS	BBL	BL	RL	RC	Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Srikakulam	77,831	8,076	30,105	10,736	5,167	7,884	15,863
2	Vizianagaram	77,507	5570	27,525	15,076	4,931	6,669	17,736
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	31,428	4001	10,517	6,676	2,176	996	7,062
4	Alluri Sitharamaraju	17,016	1601	10,905	4,033	420	55	2
5	Visakhapatnam	1,35,037	51308	74,415	3,195	881	1,765	3,473
6	Anakapalli	60,322	6079	34,420	9,670	2,633	4,241	3,279
7	Kakinada	74,331	4557	47,384	6,947	1,795	3,635	10,013
8	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	34,051	2347	19,781	6,076	886	1,251	3,710
9	East Godavari	62,495	6369	32,763	8,374	1,890	1,224	11,875
10	West Godavari	72,557	3378	41,395	6,534	2,121	3,000	16,129
11	Eluru	1,02,670	4614	65,176	12,036	3,567	4,997	12,280
12	Krishna	99,684	13504	63,291	9,341	2,416	3,376	7,756
13	NTR	86,856	3874	57,370	14,561	2,138	2,848	6,065
14	Guntur	70,904	2119	44,811	16,218	1,264	2,058	4,434
15	Bapatla	46,050	3006	28,665	6,276	1,384	1,693	5,026
16	Palnadu	53,237	2601	36,241	8,042	1,433	2,449	2,471
17	Prakasam	75,102	19540	33,447	8,720	2,641	3,784	6,970
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	81,056	15028	36,935	19,168	2,308	2,846	4,771
19	Kurnool	57,074	1281	37,335	7,245	2,382	2,921	5,910
20	Nandyal	60,766	3944	33,499	9,929	2,642	2,251	8,501
21	Ananthapuramu	69,914	8403	29,544	17,698	2,953	4,987	6,329
22	Sri Satya Sai	67,256	21221	23,182	11,322	2,595	4,223	4,713
23	YSR	1,05,889	7955	42,644	32,595	6,368	7,671	8,656
24	Annamayya	78,349	9561	23,808	21,125	7,076	8,123	8,656
25	Chittoor	71,651	5616	11,162	18,297	7,237	11,665	17,674
26	Tirupati	78,648	11430	30,619	18,347	4,540	5,233	8,479
	State Pool	15,881	15881	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	18,63,562	2,42,864	9,26,939	3,08,237	75,844	1,01,845	2,07,833

Source: Housing

A 8.14 District & Project wise area sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY 2.0

Sl.No	District	No. of Projects	Extent (Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ananthapuramu	7	23303	6347.24
2	Sri Sathya Sai	3	9027	2527.56
3	Chittoor	7	27542	6059.24
4	Annamayya	10	47218	10387.96
5	YSR	9	39613	8714.86
6	Kurnool	5	24276	5340.72
7	Nandyal	2	9763	2147.86
8	Prakasam	8	30672	6747.84
9	Visakhapatnam	1	5000	1100.00
10	Anakapalli	2	10000	2200.00
11	ASR	1	5000	1100.00
12	Vizianagaram	3	8164	1796.08
13	Parvathipuram Manyam	1	4827	1061.94
Total		59	244405	55531.30

Source : Rural Development

A.8.15 District wise Pensions

Sl. No.	District	No. of Pensions	Total Amount (Rs. in Crs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Srikakulam	320283	86.76
2	Vizianagaram	284206	77.32
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	142195	38.93
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	125117	34.80
5	Visakhapatnam	161749	45.43
6	Anakapalli	259334	71.10
7	Kakinada	280089	77.02
8	Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema	242328	65.63
9	East Godavari	240983	66.40
10	West Godavari	224070	61.13
11	Eluru	274241	75.99
12	Krishna	240814	66.14
13	NTR	232776	64.57
14	Guntur	256551	70.48
15	Bapatla	230794	63.14
16	Palnadu	272606	75.56
17	Prakasam	287781	79.87
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	312964	86.92
19	Kurnool	241012	66.96
20	Nandyal	218656	60.31
21	Ananthapuramu	280380	78.26
22	Sri Sathya Sai	268094	74.35
23	YSR	257456	71.05
24	Annamayya	218588	60.29
25	Chittoor	265347	72.36
26	Tirupati	267826	74.15
Total		6406240	1765.04

Source: SERP

8.16 Category wise Pensions

Sl.No	Category wise	No. of Pensions	Amount in Crs.
1	2	3	4
1	Abhayahastam	149291	7.46
2	Amaravathi Landless Poor	17025	4.30
3	Dappu Artists	57283	17.18
4	Disabled	750731	225.22
5	Fishermen	65842	18.11
6	O.A.P	3443131	946.86
7	Pensions to artists	3381	1.01
8	Sainik welfare pensions	510	0.26
9	Single Women	178610	49.12
10	Toddy Tappers	39671	10.91
11	Traditional Cobblers	41156	11.32
12	Transgender	2234	0.67
13	Weavers	94951	26.11
14	Widow	1473999	405.35
15	CKDU Govt	4472	4.47
16	CKDU Private	6183	6.18
17	DMHO	38390	19.68
18	ART	39380	10.83
Total		6406240	1765.04

Source: SERP

A 9.1: Poverty in Andhra Pradesh and All India

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Percentage of People below Poverty Line						
1973-74#	48.41	50.61	48.86	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78#	38.11	42.55	39.31	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983#	26.53	36.30	28.91	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88#	20.92	40.11	25.86	39.09	38.20	38.86
1993-94#	15.92	38.33	22.19	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05#	11.20	28.00	15.80	23.30	25.70	27.50
1993-94*	48.10	35.20	44.60	50.10	31.80	45.30
2004-05*	32.30	23.40	29.90	41.80	25.70	37.20
2009-10*	22.80	17.70	21.10	33.80	20.90	29.80
2011-12*	10.96	5.81	9.20	25.70	13.70	21.92
Number of People below Poverty Line (lakhs)						
1973-74#	178.21	47.48	225.69	2612.90	600.46	3213.36
1977-78#	149.13	48.41	197.54	2642.47	646.48	3288.95
1983#	114.34	50.24	164.58	2519.57	709.40	3228.97
1987-88#	96.38	64.05	160.43	2318.80	751.69	3070.49
1993-94#	79.49	74.47	153.97	2440.31	763.37	3203.68
2004-05*	187.07	51.33	238.80	3266.63	807.59	4076.10
2009-10*	127.90	48.70	176.60	2782.10	764.70	3546.80
2011-12*	61.80	16.98	78.78	2166.58	531.25	2697.83

- Source: Planning Commission, Government of India
- Note: # As per Lakadawala Methodology report
- * As per Tendulkar Committee report

A 9.2. Distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment (%) - PLFS 2020-21

Status	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	41.2	12.3	29.4	48.6	21.9	40.0
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	4.3	24.8	12.7	11.0	42.8	21.3
All Self employed	45.4	37.2	42.1	59.7	64.8	61.3
Regular Wage / Salary	15.5	9.8	13.2	13.6	9.1	12.1
Casual labour	39.1	53.0	44.7	26.8	26.2	26.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	34.6	24.2	31.5	35.4	26.0	33.2
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	3.0	16.9	7.2	4.5	12.4	6.3
All Self employed	37.6	41.1	38.7	39.9	38.4	39.5
Regular Wage / Salary	47.4	46.6	47.2	45.3	50.1	46.4
Casual labour	15.0	12.3	14.2	14.9	11.5	14.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combined						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	39.1	15.0	30.0	44.8	22.8	38.2
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	3.9	23.1	11.1	9.2	36.6	17.3
All Self employed	43.0	38.1	41.1	53.9	59.4	55.6
Regular Wage / Salary	25.4	18.0	22.6	22.7	17.4	21.1
Casual labour	31.6	44.0	36.3	23.3	23.2	23.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2020-21 MoSPI , GoI.

A 9.3. Unemployment Rate (UR) (%) according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level 2020-21

General Education Level	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
Not literate	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Literate &up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	1.3
Middle	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.8	2.2
Secondary	3.9	0.2	2.8	4.2	1.5	3.6
Higher Secondary	6.4	3.8	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.9
Diploma / certificate course	14.2	31.9	16.9	14.1	20.1	15.3
Graduate	23.0	22.0	22.8	14.7	25.3	16.7
Post Graduate & above	26.2	11.7	23.0	10.1	23.6	13.9
Secondary & above	12.3	6.9	10.9	7.8	10.0	8.3
All (incl. n.r.)	4.7	1.3	3.3	3.9	2.1	3.3
Urban						
Not literate	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.3
Literate &up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	1.9
Middle	0.9	3.2	1.4	3.7	2.6	3.5
Secondary	1.5	0.0	1.2	4.3	3.2	4.2
Higher Secondary	5.7	4.9	5.5	7.9	8.7	8.0
Diploma / certificate course	17.9	17.7	17.9	12.5	16.4	13.2
Graduate	13.6	33.4	19.0	11.7	23.9	14.5
Post Graduate & above	10.2	7.6	9.4	8.3	18.4	11.7
Secondary & above	9.2	16.4	11.0	8.6	16.3	10.2
All (incl. n.r.)	5.5	7.2	6.0	6.1	8.6	6.7
Combined						
Not literate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4
Literate &up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	1.4
Middle	1.7	0.8	1.5	2.9	1.1	2.5
Secondary	3.2	0.1	2.3	4.2	1.9	3.8
Higher Secondary	6.1	4.2	5.6	6.7	6.0	6.6
Diploma / certificate course	15.8	28.9	17.3	13.3	18.3	14.2
Graduate	18.7	28.8	20.9	13.1	24.5	15.5
Post Graduate & above	15.9	8.6	13.8	9.0	20.1	12.5
Secondary & above	11.0	10.7	11.0	8.1	12.6	9.1
All (incl. n.r.)	4.9	2.7	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2020-21, MoSPI, GoI.

A. 11.1 District (26) wise Area and population

Sl. No	District	Area (Sq. Kms.)	Population-2011		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Srikakulam	4,591	1088142	1103295	2191437
2	Vizianagaram	4,122	960450	970361	1930811
3	Visakhapatnam	1,048	988393	971151	1959544
4	Anakapalli	4,292	854821	872177	1726998
5	Kakinada	3,019	1042307	1050067	2092374
6	Dr B.R.Ambedkar Kona Seema	2,083	862030	857063	1719093
7	East Godavari	2,561	911520	920812	1832332
8	West Godavari	2,178	889252	890683	1779935
9	Eluru	6,679	1035066	1036581	2071647
10	Krishna	3,775	869215	865864	1735079
11	NTR	3,316	1114462	1104129	2218591
12	Guntur	2,443	1042101	1048974	2091075
13	Bapatla	3,829	788804	798114	1586918
14	Palnadu	7,298	1024016	1017707	2041723
15	Prakasam	14,322	1160628	1127398	2288026
16	SPS Nellore	10,441	1245524	1224188	2469712
17	Kurnool	7,980	1141778	1129908	2271686
18	Nandyal	9,682	897449	884328	1781777
19	Ananthapuramu	10,205	1132902	1108203	2241105
20	Sri Sathyasai	8,925	931593	908450	1840043
21	YSR	11,228	1037867	1022787	2060654
22	Annamayya	7,954	853247	844061	1697308
23	Chittoor	6,855	939538	933413	1872951
24	Tirupati	8,231	1098515	1098469	2196984
Tribal districts					
25	1) Parvathipuram Manyam	3,659	454623	470717	925340
26	2) Alluri Sitharama Raju	12,251	466270	487690	953960
Total		162967	24830513	24746590	49577103

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

A. 11.2 New District (26) wise number of Assembly Constituencies, Revenue Divisions and Mandals

Sl.No	District	No. of		
		ACs	Divisions	Mandals
1	Srikakulam	8	3	30
2	Vizianagaram	7	3	27
3	Visakhapatnam	6	2	11
4	Anakapalli	7	2	24
5	Kakinada	7	2	21
6	Dr B.R.Ambedkar Kona Seema	7	3	22
7	East Godavari	7	2	19
8	West Godavari	7	2	19
9	Eluru	7	3	28
10	Krishna	7	3	25
11	NTR	7	3	20
12	Guntur	7	2	18
13	Bapatla	6	3	25
14	Palnadu	7	3	28
15	Prakasam	8	3	38
16	SPS Nellore	8	4	38
17	Kurnool	8	3	26
18	Nandyal	6	3	29
19	Ananthapuramu	8	3	31
20	Sri Sathyasai	6	4	32
21	YSR	7	4	36
22	Annamayya	6	3	30
23	Chittoor	7	4	31
24	Tirupati	7	4	34
Tribal districts				
25	Parvathipuram Manyam	4	2	15
26	Alluri Sitharama Raju	3	3	22
Total		175	76	679

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada



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