

GENERAL REVIEW

1 Chapter

Post bifurcation period – swimming against tide:

The last 9 months, post State re-organisation, has been quite eventful. Exploring all possible financial resources on one hand and planning for the new State on the other hand have been the prime activities relentlessly pursued during this period. The provisions made in the A.P. Re-organization Act 2014 for the development of the State of Andhra Pradesh in regard to income generation, employment opportunities, health and educational institutions, R & D and training facilities and the social infrastructure are not adequate to compensate the opportunities lost by the people of Andhra Pradesh. The decision to bifurcate the State without even finalizing the capital city was an epitome of the manner in which bifurcation was done. The post bifurcation issues, especially the huge financial deficits continue to bother the new State of Andhra Pradesh.

Having inherited various kinds of deficits, maintaining a balance between the development and welfare, has been a major challenge. Adding to the problems, the twin effect of Hudhud cyclone and drought compounded the agony. All measures humanly possible have been taken, not only to overcome the difficulties but to convert the crisis into opportunity and also lay solid foundation for “Sunrise Andhra Pradesh”.

The Union Government had assured the State of Andhra Pradesh in the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014 and in the speech of the then Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha to support the State on several fronts that include: 1) bridging revenue deficit, 2) industry incentives, 3) special development package for the backward areas in seven districts, 4) assistance to State capital development, 5) railway zone for the State and 6) special category status.

During these few months, the support from the

Centre has been rather tepid. Financial support of Rs. 650 crore for the affected districts under Hudhud cyclone was released to the State as against the announcement of relief of Rs. 1,000 crore by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to the cyclone affected areas. Similarly, Rs. 350 crore under the Special Development Package for the seven backward districts in the State and an adhoc financial support of Rs. 500 crore towards non-plan revenue deficit were also on not commensurate.

Even the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission were not very encouraging. No special preference was given to the State despite requests for handholding support, excepting the usual allocations made to other States, as per their eligibility. Union Budget 2015-16 also did not make any special allocations to the State.

The State Government, currently running financial deficits and planning to build a world class infrastructure in the proposed capital city, is waiting for a big support from the Centre.

Geographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12°41' and 22°N latitude and 77° and 84°40'E longitude and is bordered by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Orissa in the North, the Bay of Bengal in the East, Tamil Nadu to the South and Karnataka to the West. Two major rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna run across the State. A small enclave of 12 sq mi (30 km²) - the Yanam district of Puducherry, lies in the Godavari Delta in the north east of the State. The State includes eastern part of Deccan plateau and a considerable part of Eastern Ghats.

The State is richly endowed with natural and human resources with competitive socio economic advantages. Its geographical area of 1,60,205 sq km makes it the 8th largest State in the country. Andhra

Pradesh situated in a tropical region, has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has a forest area of 34,572 Sq.Kms as per the forest records, which accounts for 21.58% the total geographical area. The State has a variety of physiographic features ranging from high hills, undulating plains to coastal and deltaic environment.

Population

The population of 4.95 Crore which accounts for 4.10% of the country's population makes it the 10th most populous State in the country. The Growth Rate of population, as per 2011 Census, has come down to 9.21 percent compared to 11.89 percent in 2001. While 70.53% of the total population lives in rural areas 29.47% live in urban areas of the State. Of the total population, 2.48 crore (50.08%) are males and 2.47 Crore (49.92%) females. East Godavari district with 52.85 Lakh population is the most populous district in the State while Vizianagaram ranks at the bottom with 23.44 Lakh. There are 127.19 Lakh households in the State and the average size of the household is 4.

Of the total population of the State, SCs constitute 17.08 percent and STs 5.53 percent. East Godavari and Guntur are at the top with 9.57 Lakh SC population and Vizianagaram is at the lowest with 2.47 Lakh SC population. While Visakhapatnam stands first with 22.57 percent of total ST population of the State and YSR with 2.77 percent has the least among the districts.

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest State in the Country, in terms of population. As per the Census 2011, the State accounts for 4.10% of the total population of the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh is more than doubled in the last half century from 23.27 million in 1961 to 49.58 million in 2011. Of this, 24.83 million are males and 24.75 million are females. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.88 percent during 1961-71 to 21.13 percent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population which was only 11.89 percent during 1991-2001 and further come down to 9.21 percent during 2001-11, which was lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.69 percent.

Population Density

The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 368 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011. Among the districts, the density of population of Krishna is the highest at 518 while Y.S.R and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200.

Sex Ratio

The Sex Ratio in the State, up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011, is higher than All India ratio of 943 in 2011 and reflects the sustained efforts of the Government in educating the people, especially those in rural areas. It is heartening that the favourable trend in sex ratio registered for the first time in the State in 2001 continued in Census 2011 also. However, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) remains a point of concern as the State has registered a decline by 20 points in CSR to 944 in the 2011 Census from 964 in 2001 Census. The Districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, and Guntur have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. The SCs and STs have registered a sex ratio of 1007 and 1012 respectively.

Literacy

Literacy Rate in Andhra Pradesh has witnessed upward trend and is 67.4 percent as per 2011 population census. While the literacy rate in rural area is 62.4 percent, in urban areas it is 79.2 percent. Male literacy stands at 74.8 percent while female literacy is at 60.0 percent. Among the districts West Godavari is at the top with 74.32 percent in 2011, and Vizianagaram is at the lowest with 58.89 percent.

Urbanization

The percentage of urban population to total population was 29.47 percent in 2011 compared to 24.23 percent in 2001 in the State. Among all districts, Visakhapatnam ranks first with 47.45 percent urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent. Srikakulam district with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts. As per Census 2011, there are 112 statutory towns and 83 census towns in the State. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) is

the largest city with a population of 17.28 Lakh followed by Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC) with 10.34 Lakh. Other important cities include Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Guntur, Ongole, SPS Nellore, Tirupathi & Kurnool. The State is an important tourist hub both for national and international travellers with several holy pilgrim centres, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations.

Land Utilisation

Of the total geographical area of the State, 40.96% is under Net Area Sown (65.61 lakh hectares), 21.80 % under Forest (34.93 lakh hectares), 6.79 % under current fallow lands (10.87 lakh hectares), 12.37% under Land put Non-Agricultural uses (19.82 lakh hectares), 8.37 % under barren and uncultivable land (13.41 lakh hectares) and remaining 9.71% is under other fallow land, cultivable waste., lands like permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves are not included in the Net Area Sown.

Soils

Sand, silt, and clay are the basic types of soil. Most 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 annual distribution of rainfall in the country and excessive heat contribute special characters to the soils.

Crop Production

Agriculture which is mostly rainfed has been the main livelihood occupation of the farmers in the State. As per the second advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2014-15 are expected to show decrease over the previous year's achievement. The area under food grains is estimated to be 39.80 lakh hectares in 2014-15 as against 42.81 lakh hectares in 2013-14, showing a decrease of 8.7%. The total production of food grains in 2014-15 is estimated 111.43 lakh tonnes while it was 116.98 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 showing a decrease of 4.7%.

Livestock

Bovine and small ruminants rearing are an integral part of agricultural production system in the State and contribute significantly to the livelihood of farmers especially women headed, landless and small farmers. Both large ruminant rearing of cattle and buffaloes and small ruminant rearing of goat and sheep are being practiced in the State. Although significant proportion of livestock is of low productivity, the role of animals as a coping mechanism, especially during the drought years is well recognized in the State. AP has a rich livestock population, and is a major producer of hides and skins.

As per the estimates (2013-2014) of Government of India, Andhra Pradesh state with an annual output of 1272.69 crore eggs stands 2nd in egg production in the country. With annual meat production of 4.89 lakh MTs. Andhra Pradesh stands 4th in the country in meat production. With an annual production of 90.83 lakh MTs of milk, Andhra Pradesh occupies 7th position in the country in milk production. Having a long coastline, AP is also a leading producer of marine food products, besides the major producer of inland fish and prawn.

Ground Water Status

The State has been divided into four categories of watersheds, which are also called ground water basins or assessment units, such as safe, semi critical, critical and over exploited for estimation of ground water resources. Out of 662 mandals in the State, 572 mandals are classified under safe category, 42 semi critical, 7 critical and 41 over exploited.

Rainfall

The State has arid, semi-arid and sub-humid climatic conditions. The average maximum and minimum temperatures are 39.0°C and 15.7°C respectively. The average annual rainfall of the State is 911 mm, two-thirds of it is received during southwest monsoon period. The distribution of rainfall is erratic, resulting in frequent droughts. Coastal Andhra receives rains mainly through southwest monsoon (80%), while Rayalaseema to a large extent during the northeast monsoon.

In Andhra Pradesh about 50% of the area falls under dry land agriculture and rest is irrigated. The total

cultivated area stands at 8.6 million ha., spread over various agro-climatic regions of the State.

Salient features of the Survey: Macro-Economic Aggregates – Current Scenario

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) introduced the new series of National Accounts Statistics with base year 2011-12, in place of the previous series with base year 2004-05.

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2014-15 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.2,64,521 crores as against Rs.2,46,724 crores for 2013-14 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 7.21%. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are 5.90% for Agriculture sector, 5.25% for Industries sector and a growth of 8.48% in the Services sector.

With the new base (2011-12), the growth rate of Andhra Pradesh for 2014-15 is likely to further go up by more than 1.2%, thus exceeding our national average growth rate of 7.4% by 1%.

The Per Capita Income is an indicator of the standard of living of the people. As per the Advance estimates of 2014-15, the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices has increased to Rs.90,517 from Rs.81,397 in 2013-14 posting a growth of 11.21 percent. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices, has also gone up from Rs.42, 170 in 2013-14 to Rs.44, 831 in 2014-15 registering a growth rate of 6.31 per cent.

As per the District Domestic Product estimates of 2013-14 at current prices, Visakhapatnam stands at first position with a DDP of Rs. 65458 crores followed by Krishna (Rs. 55472 crores) and East Godavari (Rs. 46643 crores) districts. Vizianagaram (Rs. 16386 crores), Srikakulam (Rs. 17846 crores) and YSR Kadapa (Rs.23643 crores) districts figure in the bottom three positions.

Public Finance

During the financial year 2013-14, own tax revenue was at Rs.64,123 crore which is a growth of 7 per cent over previous year. Sales Tax, Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax and Stamps and Registration contribute the bulk of the Tax Revenues. The tax collections drastically decreased compared to the last five years. The effect of agitations, bunds etc., due to division of the State of Andhra Pradesh have affected the collection of

tax revenue in the year 2013-14. The average rate of growth of tax revenue stands during last 3 years stands at 19 per cent. Non-tax revenue collections recorded at Rs.15473 crore in the year 2013-14 whereas the actuals for the year 2012-13 was Rs.15999 crores. The growth in Non-tax revenue was decreased to an extent of 3.3 per cent in the year 2013-14 over 2012-13.

The total expenditure during 2013-14 was Rs.12,8768 crore excluding the Public Debt repayments. The Revenue expenditure was Rs. 1,10,374 crore and it constituted 85.72% of the total expenditure. During the year 2013-14, capital expenditure constituted 11.87 per cent out of the total expenditure. Out of the provision of Rs.25,509 crore made in 2013-14 (BE), the capital expenditure including loans and advances (net) was Rs.18,394 crore.

Prices

The Average Daily Retail Prices of Rice (II sort), Redgramdal (II sort), Common Tamarind (Without seed) and Red Chillies Dry (Gr II) have shown increasing trend where as the price of Groundnut Oil has shown decreasing trend during the period from April, 2014 to Nov, 2014 when compared to the corresponding period of last year. Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 5.35% and 6.38% in the State and All India level respectively during the period from April, 2014 to Nov, 2014 over the corresponding period of previous year. The average daily wages of artisans and field labour (both men and women) increased during April, 2014 to Nov, 2014 compared to the corresponding period of previous year. Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities increased from 180.8 in Apr 2014 to 181.5 in November 2014. It increased from 242.4 to 252.4 for Primary Articles group, from 154.6 to 155.4 for Manufactured Products and decreased from 211.8 to 199.3 for Fuel & Power group during the same period.

Public Distribution

Rationalization of existing Fair Price (F.P.) shops has been done to ensure effective functioning of Public Distribution System, and for enabling card holders

easy access to F.P. shops without having to travel long distances. There are 28,953 Fair Price shops functioning in the State as on 30.11.2014. Out of them 4,598 are in urban areas and 24,355 in rural areas. On an average, each shop has 450 cards / families. There is one shop for every 1725 persons in Andhra Pradesh as against the Government of India norm of one fair price shop for every 2,000 persons.

At present 113.13 white cardholders are being supplied 4 Kg. rice per person subject to a maximum of 20 Kgs per family per month at Rs.1 per Kg. The requirement of rice for eligible card holders (white cards only) is 1.36 lakh MTs per month. At present 9.45 lakh AAY families are being supplied 35 Kg. rice at Rs.1 per Kg per family as against the target of 9.08 lakh AAY families. A quantity of 33103 MTs of rice is being supplied under AAY scheme at Rs.1 per Kg. against the allotment of 31798 MTs per month.

Seasonal Conditions

Rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period for 2014-15 was 374 mm as against the normal rainfall of 554 mm recording deficit by 32 %. The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2014-15 was 173 mm as against the normal rainfall of 298 mm, recording an deficit of 42%.

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

As per the Second advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2014-15 are expected to show decrease over the previous year's achievement. The area under food grains is estimated to be 39.80 lakh hectares in 2014-15 as against 42.81 lakh hectares in 2013-14, showing a decrease of 8.7%. The total production of food grains in 2014-15 is estimated 111.43 lakh tonnes as against 116.98 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 a decrease of 4.7%.

The net area irrigated in the State increased to 30.14 lakh hectares in 2013-14 as against 28.01 lakh hectares in 2012-13. The average size of land holdings in the State has marginally declined to 1.06 hectares during 2010-11 from 1.13 hectares in 2005-06. The number of holdings has increased from 72.16 lakh in 2005-06 to 76.21 lakh in 2010-11.

Agricultural Credit, Vaddileni Panta Runalu

The Annual Credit Plan 2014-15 for the State was Rs.56019.16 crore towards Agriculture Credit Rs.13788.60 crore (22.61%) was disbursed under Agricultural credit. An amount of Rs. 10108.02 crore was disbursed under crop loans as against the target of Rs. 41977.76 crore (24.07%) and an amount of Rs.3680.58 crore disbursed as against the target of Rs.14041.40 crore (26.21%) under Agriculture Term Loans including Allied activities.

During 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 123.33 crores was released under the Vaddi Leni Runalu as against the allocation of Rs. 212.00 crores. An amount of Rs.14.80 crores was released under the Pavala Vaddi as against the allocation of Rs 18.00 crores.

An amount of Rs. 37.25 crores have been settled to 3.88 lakh farmers' accounts (as on Sept. 2014) under Vaddi leni Runalu and Rs. 13 lakhs have been settled to 0.07 lakh farmers accounts under Pavala Vaddi , and the settlement of claims is under progress.

An amount of Rs. 5,000 crores was released towards the Agricultural Debt Redemption Scheme to Rythu Sadhikara Samstha as per the 2014-15 BE. An amount of Rs. 4664.35 crores has been released to 40.43 lakh farmers (22.79 lakh farm families) in Phase one.

Polam Pilusthondhi

The Programme was organized in 21,724 villages covering 8,13,244 farmers (including 1,24,000 women farmers) and all the villages are covered in Kharif 2014-15 during the Janma Bhoomi-Maa Vooru programme. During Rabi 2014-15 as on 03-12-2014, 5241 villages are covered and interacting 1,55,543 farmers (including 24,126 women farmers).

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

Apart from the "National Agricultural Insurance Scheme" (NAIS), the Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing "Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)" for the benefit of farming community. The Scheme aims to mitigate hardships of the insured farmers due to the financial loss on account of anticipated crop loss resulting from incidence of adverse deviations of weather parameters like Rainfall, Temperature, Relative humidity etc. The Scheme was extended to other Crops and Districts season by season.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

MNAIS was implemented in 4 Districts during Kharif 2013 on pilot basis was extended to all the Districts during Kharif 2014 and Rabi 2014-15 seasons to benefit the farmers in the event of crop loss due to any calamity.

Crops notified under MNAIS in all the districts of the State during Kharif 2014 and Rabi 2014-15 viz., Rice (village made as insurance unit), Bajra, Groundnut (UI), sugarcane, Blackgram, Sunflower etc.

Co-operation

District Co-operative Central banks (DCCBs) at the district level with 379 branches located in district head quarters and small towns and semi urban areas and 2037 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives at the Village Level. The total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Coop. Credit Structure is Rs.935.00 crore including the State Government share of Rs. 146.31 crore.

Horticulture

Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st in the production of Oil Palm, Tomato, Chillies, Turmeric and Mango; 2nd in production of loose flowers in India (NHB data base 2013).

Horticulture crops were grown in an area of 17.57 lakh hectares and production was 188.04 lakh tones during the year 2014-15 (1st AE).

It is an ongoing project and 5.63 lakh ha. has been covered under Micro Irrigation in the State Districts in the State since inception i.e., from 2003 to 2014, benefiting 4.96 lakh farmers, with a total financial outlay of Rs.2546.00 Crores in the year 2014-15.

Livestock and Livestock Products

The Animal Husbandry, from a humble beginning of backyard poultry, has grown into a dynamic industry. Milk and Meat production has also made a quantum leap with the production increasing substantially. A sizable number of families owning sheep and goat have already been covered with 100% livestock insurance. About 46.45 lakh families in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in the livestock sector

for their livelihood.

As per 2012 census, the Livestock population consists of 47.43 lakh Cattle, 64.65 lakh Buffaloes, 135.67 lakh Sheep, 45.06 lakh Goats and 815.85 lakh Poultry besides others.

Primary Sector Mission

The State Government has launched mission based approach for leveraging the sector to stress the two proper State into higher growths bracket. Development plans are being prepared in consultation with ICRISAT in convergence made to achieve 10-12 years growth rate in the next 4 years period, or is also envisioned to contribute to a tune of Rs 60,000 crores to GSDP by 2018-19.

Fisheries

Fisheries is one of the most promising sub-sector of the Agriculture sector. This sub-sector occupies a predominant place in the socio-economic development of the State as it contributes substantially to economic growth and income generation to Lakhs of people. Sustainable development of Fisheries can only be achieved through improvement of the quality, technical skills and management of human resource in the Sector. It is a significant employment generator and a source of nutritious food and foreign exchange earner for the State. About 1.4 million people are directly or indirectly employed in the State in this sector with it recording faster growth than crop and livestock sectors.

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in Brackish water shrimp production, first in Fresh water prawn production, second in Fresh water fish production, second in total value of Fresh water fish and fourth in Marine fish production. The State contributed nearly Rs.3,000 crore by way of marine exports, which is nearly 50% of the country's marine exports. Production of fish/prawn in the State has increased constantly from 8.14 lakh tonnes in 2005-06 to 17.69 lakh tonnes in 2013-14, and 11.18 lakh tonnes (upto Nov 2014) registering an average annual growth rate of 9.92%.

Forestry

The tangible benefits derived from Forests like

Timber, Bamboo, Fuel wood, Fodder, Non-Timber forest Products etc., are quantifiable. Intangible benefits like maintenance of ecological balance, conservation of soil and moisture, regulating the water flow, sequestering carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere etc., are not quantified but are of great significance. State government is making efforts to increase the green cover from the existing 25% to 33%.

Forest products in the State include Timber, Bamboo, Firewood & Charcoal etc. The income accrued from forestry sector in the State was Rs.35.97 in 2014-15 (upto Dec 2014). By sale of 2694.00 MTs red sanders, an amount of Rs.855.51 crore was realized in addition to regular Revenue.

MGNREG Scheme Neeru-Chettu

Under this programme 7712 ha of Block Plantations, 642 Km of Avenue Plantation 0.75 Cr of Free Distribution of seedlings and 1.96LCmt of Maintenance of water harvesting structures / old SMC Structures and 12 Kms of Construction of Water Absorption Trenches (WAT) are covered.

Sericulture

Andhra Pradesh stands second in the country in silk production next only to Karnataka. One acre of mulberry generates a steady income to a farmer with an average of Rs.75,000/-annually in 5 to 6 crops.. The State has the privilege of producing all 4 types of silk called Tasar, Eri, Muga besides Mulberry which are predominantly practiced in tribal areas of the State. The BVH cocoon production was increased from 1466.48 Mts to 1821.89 Mts in Andhra Pradesh with the introduction of incentives to BVH cocoon farmers.

Marketing

There are 190 Agricultural Market Committees under which 190 market yards and 134 sub-market yards are notified in the State. The Market Committees collected Rs. 353.80 crore towards market fee during 2013-14 and Rs. 281.14 crore during 2014-15 (up to December 2014). On an average about 5,000 farmers sell over 20,000 quintals of vegetables, every day through Rythu Bazars directly to the consumers.

Industrial Development

Micro & Small Enterprises with investment below Rs.5.00 Crs on plant & machinery filed their proposals with the District Level Nodal Agency for 625 clearances/approvals from various Departments and 466 cases were given clearances/approvals by different Competent authorities, 19 proposals were rejected/returned and in respect of 52 proposals additional information has been called and the remaining 147 are under various stages of processing. The total investment of the above proposals stands at Rs.321.37 Crores with proposed employment of 6037 persons during 2014-15 (upto December 2014).

1742 Large and Mega Projects with an investment of Rs.78,860 crore have gone into production creating employment to 4,21,222 persons as on November 2014. During 2014-15, 15 large and mega industrial projects are established with an investment of Rs.1,875 Crore and employment generation of 6814 persons.

1,06,504 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established providing employment to 11,65,102 persons involving an investment of Rs.1,69,121 crore up to March, 2014. 1990 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were established providing employment to 25,175 persons involving an investment of Rs.2,263 crore during 2014-15 (upto September 2014).

Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for setting up of 2 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) one each in Chittoor and Prakasam Districts in an extent of 5,000 to 6,000 Hectares. The concept of NIMZ is part of the National Manufacturing Policy which aims to increase the share of manufacturing sector in the GDP from 16% to 25%.

Out of 32 SEZs 10 were IT/ITES, 6 Multi Product SEZs, 4 Pharmaceuticals, 2 Biotech SEZs and 10 Sector Specific SEZs There are 44 State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the State. The capital employed by all the 44 State level public enterprises was Rs.78,398.50 crore. The capital employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 63.61 % of the total capital employed by all the SLPEs in the State.

Mines and Geology

The State occupies first position in Barytes & Beach Sand Heavy Mineral deposits in the country having the large coast line.

The State Mineral and Mining sector contributed Rs.884.64 crore of Mineral Revenue to the State exchequer during 2013-14 and targeted to achieve Rs.1,235.48 crores of Mineral Revenue during 2014-15. Mineral consumption is increasing due to promotion of various industries and manufacture of Mineral based products. The State produces about 46 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 95 million cubic meters of dimensional stones.

The Department took up initiative for grounding of Bauxite mining project and establishment of Alumina/ Aluminum project with an investment of Rs.40,000 crores.

Commerce and Exports

The State recorded (Combined State) Rs. 92,890.53 crore exports in the year 2013-14. The major exports from the State are Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemicals and plastics, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Engineering products, Minerals and Mineral Products, Handicrafts and carpets, Textiles, Leather, Animal and Marine Products.

Irrigation

Presently 54 projects (26 Major + 18 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation), will create new irrigation potential of 48.55 lakh acres and stabilize 21.18 lakh acres. During 2004-05 to 2013-14, 13 projects were completed and water released for 14 more projects creating partial irrigation potential. Remaining projects are programmed to be completed in a time bound and planned manner.

From 2004-05 to 2013-14, 17.788 lakh acres of new irrigation potential was created and 10.986 lakh acres of ayacut stabilized under Major, Medium, Minor irrigation sources and APSIDC.

Out of the total 17 AIBP projects, 7 Projects (3 Major and 4 Medium) were completed and 1 project was dropped and the balance 9 Projects are under progress.

About 40,900 tanks serving an ayacut of 21.47

lakh acres (including 35,376 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj Department with an ayacut of 8.01 lakh acres) are under Minor Irrigation.

Groundwater

The net groundwater irrigation potential created during 2013-14 was 11.20 lakh hectares. At present, the well population is more than 9 Lakh (mostly bore wells) with the area irrigated under groundwater for the year 2012-13 being 16.34 lakh hectares. If micro irrigation practices are adopted, irrigation potential through groundwater can reach to a level of 24 lakh hectares.

During Nov 2014, a net rise in the groundwater level to an extent of 0.89 m. was recorded from pre-monsoon (May, 2014) in the State. When compared the water levels of Nov, 2014 with the same month of previous year (Nov, 2013), a net fall of 2.04 metres was recorded. Coastal Andhra recorded a net rise of 1.22 m and Rayalaseema recorded a net rise of 3.89 m..

The outcome of the Neeru-Chettu programme is to increase the area of irrigated under groundwater from 16.00 lakh ha. by 2018-19 through activities taken up under Neeru-Chettu.

Power

The installed capacity is 10628.22 MW in 30-11-2014, consumers served 154.39 Lakh, and energy handled 31,575.51 (From 2nd June 2014 to 30th November 2014). Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by the way of free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released. The Estimated Budgetary subsidy (electricity) provided for agriculture given by Andhra Pradesh Government for the year 2014-15 (ie.from Jun'14 to Mar'15) is Rs 2,429.09 Crores.

During the year 2014-15, it is programmed to release 93,494 new agricultural connections. So far i.e. up to 30-11-2014, 31,945 agricultural services have been released. The total agricultural services existing in the State as on 30th November 2014 is 14.80 lakhs

Roads

The total R&B Road Network in the State was

45,831 Kms as on 31-12-2014. Of this, the National Highways constitute 4,423 Kms, the State Highways constitute 6,167 Kms and Major District Roads constitute 19,674 Kms and Rural Roads 15,567 Kms.

The density of National Highways is 8.95 Kms per lakh population (2011) in the State as against all India average of 7.67 km and in terms of area coverage, a length of 27.60 Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq.Kms in the State as against all India average of 28.2 km. Out of 4423Kms National Highways in the State, a total length of 1688 Km was handed over to NHAI for development under NHDP and 462 kms with PIU, Machilipatnam.

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj engineering department was 76,894 Kms in the State as on 01-04-2014. The surface details of the road length are (CC Roads + BT roads) 23,344 Kms, WBM 10,421 Kms, Gravel 19,636 Kms and Earthen 23495 Kms.

Transport

The State had as on 31-12-2014, a registry of 76.71 lakh vehicles. About 77.9% of the vehicles on road are two wheelers, followed by cars, tractor trailers, three wheelers, buses and goods carriage trucks. The growth of vehicles in Andhra Pradesh from the year 2000 to 2014 recorded an annual compound growth rate of 12.58% which is phenomenal.

APSRTC

The Corporation has 4 Zones, 12 Regions and 123 Depots with a total fleet strength of 12,165 buses on 3,956 routes. There are 426 bus stations located in the State catering the public needs. It operates on about 45.08 lakh kms and transports about 62.73 lakh passengers daily. with a workforce of 62,015 employees. The staff ratio per bus has been under control at 5.58 and employee's productivity has registered 66 KMs during 2014-15 (upto Dec 2014).

Airports

Government of Andhra Pradesh with a vision to promote balanced regional development across the State and improve the linkage between the capital and other districts has decided to develop Non-metro Airports. Government has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with

Airports Authority of India for upgradation/modernization of non-metro airports at Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Kadapa and Rajahmundry airports. As per MoU, Government of A.P. will provide additional land required for expansion / up-gradation of the airport on free of cost to AAI besides supply of water & electricity and security arrangement free of cost for 5 years.

Sea Ports

Andhra Pradesh has 974 Kms long coast line with a major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India control and 14 non-major ports under State Government

Gangavaram Port handled 156.20 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.616.73 crore in 2014-15 (upto December, 2014). Kakinada Anchorage Port handled 20.14 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 16.45 crore in 2014-15 (upto December 2014).

Communications

There were 10,320 Post Offices in the State, of which 59 are Head Post Offices, 8 are Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,517 are Sub Post Offices and 8736 Branch Post Offices as on 30th November 2014.

There were 2,461 Telephone Exchanges, 9.07 lakh land line connections, 37407 public telephone connections (Local +STD), 65.61 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & post paid) and 40,375 wireless subscribers WLL (pre & post paid) up to November 2014 in the State.

Banking

There were 6,200 scheduled bank offices at the end of September, 2014 in the State. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.1,73,379 crore and the total bank credit extended was to the order of Rs.2,08,008 crore up to September, 2014. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the State is 119.97% as against RBI norm of 60%.

Tourism

Andhra Pradesh is recognized for its legendary dynasties, its most revered temples, lacquer toys and beautiful weaves, rich literature and vibrant arts of Kuchipudi dance. The State is a home to a number of

holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations. Andhra Pradesh with more than 300 tourist locations and attracts the largest number of tourists in India. More than 7.5 million visitors visit the State every year.

Information Technology

e-Procurement is implemented successfully in 27 Departments, 43 PSU's & Corporations, 20 Universities and 135 Urban Local Bodies are using the e-Procurement service and they have successfully transacted 3,18,035 tenders with a value aggregating to Rs.3,53,768 Crore up to 31.08.2014.

New G2G AP SWAN Network - (AP Broad Band Network) implements more than 2000 horizontal links are connected and operational. Video Conference System is connected with DHQs and SHQs, DTA, RTA, MA&UD, MROs, APGLI Departments are utilizing the network. Mandal level Video Conference system is procured and commissioned in 669 Mandals and 49 RDOs, 13 CPOs, 14 Collectorates and 3 ITDAs

School Education

Enrolment in all types of schools in the State during 2014-15 was 72.32 Lakh out of which 0.87 Lakh were in Pre-primary; 37.48 Lakh in I-V classes; 20.98 Lakh in VI-VIII classes, 12.63 Lakh in IX-X classes and 0.36 Lakh in XI & XII classes. In percentage terms enrolment of children was about 51.81% in I-V classes, 29.01% children in VI-VIII; 17.46% in IX-X; 0.50% in XI & XII and the balance 1.22% in Pre-primary.

During 2014-15, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 4.60%, 15.74 % at I-VIII (Elementary Level) and 25.23% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools.

During 2014-15, there were 1,04,424 teachers in primary schools, 58,520 in Primary with Upper Primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 3415 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII) and 2019 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII) 12,034 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools(I-X) and 1,03,659 in Upper Primary with Secondary (VI- X).

43.90 lakh children were covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme during 2014-15 out of which, 23.31 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes including NCLP, 13.53 lakh in Upper primary (VI-VIII) and 7.24 lakh children in High Schools in the State.

Intermediate Education

There are 444 Government Junior Colleges, 8 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The Director of Intermediate Education looks after the functioning of 131 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters. Besides the Government sector, there are 1815 private un-aided junior colleges functioning in the State.

Collegiate Education

There are 146 Government Degree Colleges with an intake of 91,726 students and 141 private Aided Colleges with 1,34,256 lakh students including Oriental Colleges in the State with a total enrolment of 2.26 lakhs.

Technical Education

At present, there are 1357 Diploma & Degree Level professional Institutions with an intake of 344551 in the State. There are 306 polytechnic institutions in the State with a total intake of 86831 and 18 D. Pharmacy institutions with a total intake of 1080. During the year 2013-14, 1762 diploma holders and 2881 graduates were completed apprenticeship and 1556 diploma holders and 3986 graduates were undergoing apprenticeship training.

Craftsmen training is being imparted in 78 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 420 Private ITCs. The total intake capacity of Government ITIs in 2013-14 was 15,250 students and that for Private ITCs, it was 54,500.

Family Welfare

Family Welfare Department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 7,617 Sub-Centres, 1,069 Primary Health Centres, 179 Community Health Centres, 49 Area Hospitals, 9 District Hospitals, 6 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 11 Teaching hospitals.

There are 73 Urban Family Welfare Centres, and 185 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas of the State.

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva

Under the scheme each BPL family is provided health coverage to the extent of Rs.2.00 Lakh. The scheme was introduced on 01.04.2007 on pilot basis and subsequently extended to the entire State in a phased manner to cover population spread across the State. 21713 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 44.04 lakh patients screened in these health camps since inception of the scheme up to November 2014. 34.48 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 17.66 lakh patients treated as inpatients in 2876 network hospitals under the scheme so far. 16.04 lakh therapies were pre-authorized at the cost of Rs.4406.49 crore.

A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

APVVP hospitals provide out-patient, in-patient services, diagnostic services and laboratory services. At present there are 118 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State. There are 723 Doctors, 2060 Nursing and 372 Paramedical, 347 Administration cadres working for health care in the State. The Area Hospitals (AH) provides services with 100 beds and four clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery.

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

Health

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) is a decentralized, district based surveillance programme. It is intended to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner. It is also expected to provide essential data to monitor progress of on-going disease control programmes and help allocate health resources more efficiently.

AIDS Control Society

Andhra Pradesh is one of the States with the sixth highest prevalence of AIDS in the country. Provisional estimates put the number of people living with HIV in India at 25 lakhs and 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh. 94% of the infection is through sexual transmission, 4% parent to child, 0.6% through injecting Drug Use, and 0.4% through blood and blood products.

Women Development and Child Welfare

The Department is running 46 Homes for Children and 21 Institutions for Women to cater to the needs of Children and Women in difficult circumstances. About 9.73 Lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in Anganwadi Centres. 257 ICDS projects are functioning in the State.

Disabled Welfare

There are 3 Residential Schools for Visually Impaired, 3 Residential Schools for Hearing Impaired, One Residential Junior College for Hearing Impaired at Bapatla. 20 Hostels and 2 Homes are functioning in all the districts.

Backward Classes Welfare

At present, there are 893 Government B.C. hostels, (692 hostels for boys and 201 hostels for girls). A total strength of 97,423 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2014-15. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for encouraging Social Integration.

Of the total 893 hostels, 532 hostels are located in Government buildings. There are 31 B.C. Residential Schools (17 for boys and 14 for girls) with a total strength of 13,090 (8410 Boys and 4680 Girls) students functioning in the State during the year 2014-15. 98.99% of X class students in BC Residential schools were passed against the 90.97% of State average during the year 2013-14

Social Welfare

1450 hostels (Boys 947 and Girls 503) are functioning in the State in 2014-15. Of which 1045 hostels (625 Boys and 420 Girls) are functioning in Government buildings and 405 hostels (318 Boys and 87 Girls) are functioning in Private buildings with 1.17 lakh students. The overall pass percentage is 86.50 as against the State average of 91.20. There are 256 (Boys & Girls) College Hostels functioning with a strength of 21,511 under the Social Welfare Department for Post Matric Students. 3313 house sites were distributed by spending an amount of Rs. 1535.39 Lakhs during 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) under Indiramma programme.

Tribal Welfare

Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 335 Ashram schools, 195 Pre Matric Hostels and 168 Post Matric hostels with a strength of 1,67,709 ST students. 93% of students ST passed in the SSC exams held in March, 2014. 21,045 students have been sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships for 2014-15 against 59,409 students registered

Minorities Welfare

Government is providing Scholarships both MTF and RTF to the post matric students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Postgraduation, M.Phil, Ph.D, Diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. There are 6 Prematric Minorities Hostels and 9 Post matric Hostels are functioning aiming the educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. The Andra Pradesh state Minorities Finance Corporation Limited encourages the socio economic development of weaker sections of minorities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. Sanction of Economic support schemes for the Christian youth by sanctioning subsidy of 50% of total project cost or one lakh rupees, whichever is less. Urdu Academy has running 36 Computer Training Centres and 36 Urdu Libraries.

Youth Services

Youth Welfare schemes are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth. 37478 units of blood was collected all over the

State and 39641 youth came forward for giving pledge of donating Eyes and other Organs during the camps held by the Department upto the month of November, 2014.

Housing

58,09,155 houses have been completed comprising 51,88,608 in rural areas and 6,20,547 in urban areas under weaker section housing program, since its inception till the end of January 2015.

The board has constructed 27740 houses / flats at a cost of about Rs.500 Crores. Besides construction of houses/flats, Board has also provided 1296 developed plots under sites and services schemes at several places so as to facilitate allottees to have the houses/ flats of their choice up to Nov 2014

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

There were 1,83,533 bore wells fitted with Hand pumps, 28,173 PWS Schemes and 463 CPWS Schemes (including Sri Satya Sai Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2014. 1620 habitations are covered duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.388.05 Crore under all programmes up to Nov, 2014. Under World Bank Assistance Programme 159 works are ongoing with a cost of Rs.194.18 crore to cover 413 habitations. So far 1,26,770 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are constructed as against the target of 6 lakh, incurring an expenditure of Rs.48.13 crores during the year 2014-15. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, which is renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) from 2nd October, 2014, envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats (NGPs).

Rural Development

At present there are 71,31,910 SHG members in 6,71,484 SHGs organized into 27,618 Village Organizations (VOs) and 663 Mandal Samakhya (MSs) and 13 Zilla Samakhya (ZS) in the State. Total savings & corpus of SHG members up to January 2015 was Rs.3,290 crore and Rs.4,340 crore respectively. SERP facilitated bank loans of Rs.46,000 crores to SHGs as on December, 2014.

Sand Mining

29,49,640 cubic metres of sand valued at over Rs.19357.86 Lakhs. (As on 06.02.2015) This activity engages with 5000 SHG members directly, and the over 70 Lakh SHG members indirectly. 297 SHGs have participated in these Mini DWCRA Bazaars, and the total sales reported are Rs. 66,71,626 with 297 SHGs participating in 10 districts.

1,08,202 (Rural – 1,01,068 and Urban 7,134) girls benefitted under Maa Inti Mahalakshmi scheme and Rs. 27.05 crores (Rural areas 25.27 Crores and in Urban areas Rs. 1.78 Crores) disbursed to beneficiaries since inception up to October, 2014 @ Rs.2500/-.

Poverty - Employment – Unemployment

The poverty in the State is on a decline and currently stands at 9.2%.

There were 9,689 establishments in organized sector in Andhra Pradesh at the end of October, 2014. Out of these, 7,099 were in public Sector and 2,590 were in Private Sector. 8.45 Lakh persons were employed in the organized Sector as on October, 2014. The Public Sector alone accounted for 5.97 lakh and the remaining 2.48 Lakh were employed in the Private Sector. There were 8.80 lakh candidates on Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of October, 2014.

After an initial surge in the rural and urban unemployment rates between 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in Andhra Pradesh, there has been considerable moderation in the rural and urban unemployment rates from 1999-2000 to 2004-05. However, while the declining urban unemployment trend continued till 2009-10, it again shot up by 2011-12. The rural un-employment jacked up quite alarmingly during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 and remained at the same higher level in 2011-12.

Long term Vision 2050

The vision of the Government is to make Andhra Pradesh as one of the first three high-performing States in India by 2022 and the best State in the country by 2029 and finally to make Andhra Pradesh as the best destination in the world by 2050. In our endeavour to ensure that growth with equity remains the core agenda, Government has started drafting the long term Vision document that will usher in a new development paradigm leveraging the opportunities arising due to renewed growth climate. The Government is committed to eliminate poverty, reduce economic inequalities, and make our society healthy, happy and clean.