



SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

2024-25

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Government of Andhra Pradesh





Preface

The Government of India presents the Economic Survey annually in both houses of Parliament, during the Union Budget Session. This survey provides a detailed analysis of the national economy, reviewing economic trends over the past year, evaluating key development programs and outlining policy directions for the future.

Similarly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh brings out the Socio-Economic Survey each year and presents it in both Houses of the State Legislature, alongside the Budget documents. The Survey is a comprehensive report that documents the socio-economic transformation of the state over the financial year, offering insights into macro economic trends, sectoral performance, and details of various government initiatives. The Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25 is the result of collaborative efforts among government departments, compiled using official data. The report not only captures growth trends and developmental achievements but also identifies challenges and emerging opportunities to support evidence-based decision-making.

This year's survey consists of multiple chapters covering key aspects of the state's development and also encompass a brief account on Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 outlining the long-term development goals for transforming Andhra Pradesh into a globally competitive state, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & KPI Monitoring and an overview of Policies that would influence socio-economic growth.

I thank all government departments, research institutions and experts for their support in preparing this survey. Their efforts in providing accurate data and insights have helped compile this report. I also appreciate all stakeholders who contributed to making this document informative and useful.

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Chapter

1

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

1.1 GEOGRAPHIC, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh, the 8th largest state in India, spans 1,62,970 sq. Km across 26 districts. Located in a tropical region, it has the nation's third-longest coastline, stretching 974 km. As per the 2011 census, the state ranks 10th in population, contributing 4.09% of the national total. Population growth saw an upward trend from 18.88% (1961-71) to 21.13% (1981-91) before declining to 9.21% (2001-11), significantly lower than the national growth rate of 17.70%.

With a population density of 304 individuals per sq. Km, Andhra Pradesh falls below the national average of 382. Krishna district records the highest density at 518, while Ysirkadapa and Prakasam have the lowest, below 200. The sex ratio improved from 983 (2001) to 997 (2011), surpassing the national average of 943.

The state's literacy rate rose from 62.07% (2001) to 67.35% (2011), though it remains below the national rate of 72.98%. Female literacy also improved from 52.72% to 59.96% over the same period. Since 1981, overall literacy has increased by over 37 percentage points.

Urbanization has driven economic growth, with the urban population rising from 24.13% (2001) to 29.47% (2011). Visakhapatnam leads with 47.45% urban residents, followed by Krishna (40.81%), while Srikakulam (16.16%) and Prakasam (19.56%) remain the least urbanized.

The state's soil composition varies due to climate, altitude, and bedrock, comprising sand, silt, and clay in different proportions. Rainfall disparities and high temperatures further influence soil characteristics.

Land utilization patterns reveal that 30.40% (49.55 lakh hectares) of the state's land is cultivated. Forests cover 22.63% (36.88 lakh hectares), while 14.90% (24.29 lakh hectares) is under current fallow lands. Non-agricultural use accounts for 12.84% (20.93 lakh hectares), and 8.19% (13.35 lakh hectares) is barren or uncultivable. The remaining 10.09% (16.43 lakh hectares) includes other fallow lands, cultivable waste, grazing areas, and tree crops, with 0.95% (1.54 lakh hectares) dedicated to miscellaneous groves.

1.2 STATE ECONOMY (2024-2025)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to achieve sustained economic growth and development. As per the advanced estimates 2024-25, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹16.06 lakh crore, reflecting a robust growth rate of 12.94% over the previous year. This growth is driven by balanced performance across the sectors of agriculture, industry, and services.

The agriculture broad sector shows significant growth with a GVA of ₹5.19 lakh crore, growing at 15.86%. The industry sector's GVA is estimated at ₹3.41 lakh crore, growing at 6.71%, while the services sector remains a major contributor with a GVA of ₹6.11 lakh crore, growing at 11.70%.

In agriculture, sub-sectors such as horticulture, livestock, and fishing have

shown substantial growth, with fishing and aquaculture achieving 16.0% growth rate. The industry sector has seen growth in manufacturing(6.57%) and construction (10.47%). The services sector has also performed well, with communications growing at 15.28%, and banking & insurance growing at 14.61%.

The per capita income of Andhra Pradesh for 2024-25 is estimated at ₹2,68,653, higher than the national average of ₹2,00,162, indicating improved living standards for the state's residents.

1.3 PUBLIC FINANCE

The revenue for the State in FY 2024-25 (RE) comprised of ₹94,967 crores from Own Tax sources, ₹7,018 crores from Own Non-Tax sources, and ₹89,157 crores from Central Transfers. The Total Expenditure by the State, excluding ways and means advances and public debt repayments, was ₹2,36,512 crores in FY 2023-24 and is expected to be ₹2,49,418 crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). The Total Debt of the State in FY 2023-24 was ₹4,91,734 crore and is expected to reach ₹5,64,488 crores at the end of FY 2024-25 (RE).

In FY 2023-24, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of ₹38,683 crores and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹62,720 crores. In FY 2024-25 (RE), the Revenue Deficit is expected to be ₹48,311 crores, while the Fiscal Deficit is estimated at ₹73,362 crores.

1.4 PRICES, WAGES, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The state monitors the prices of essential commodities daily to track changes and implement price stabilization measures. For

instance, the sharp increase in onion prices by 40.24% in 2024-25 was managed through government interventions such as direct procurement from farmers and investment in cold storage facilities. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers and Agricultural Labourers has shown an upward trend, reflecting the rising cost of living. The CPI for Industrial Workers in Andhra Pradesh increased by 4.89% in 2024-25, while the CPI for Agricultural Labourers rose by 5.93%.

Wages for agricultural laborers and artisans in Andhra Pradesh have seen varied growth. The average daily wage for male agricultural laborers increased by 5.65% to ₹561 in 2024-25, while female laborers saw a modest rise of 2.58% to ₹398. Skilled trades such as carpentry and blacksmithing experienced faster wage growth, with carpenters' wages increasing by 7.74% to ₹710. However, some occupations like cobblers saw a slight decline in wages. These wage trends highlight the varying demand for different occupations in the rural labor market.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) in Andhra Pradesh plays a crucial role in ensuring food security for economically vulnerable populations. The state operates 29,796 Fair Price Shops, covering 1.48 crore beneficiaries. The introduction of Aadhaar-linked ration cards has enhanced transparency and reduced leakages. The monthly rice allocation under PDS increased to 2.35 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, reflecting the government's commitment to food security.

Initiatives like the Deepam-2 Scheme, which provides free LPG cylinders to eligible families, aim to improve health outcomes and reduce reliance on firewood. Despite these efforts, challenges such as logistical inefficiencies and subsidy burdens persist,

requiring continued policy enhancements and infrastructure investments.

1.5 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a vital sector in Andhra Pradesh, supporting 60% of the population. It remains the largest contributor to the rural economy, with 49.55 lakh hectares (30.4%) of the state's 162.97 lakh hectares under cultivation.

The State received an average rainfall of 960.3 mm from June to December 2024, compared to the normal rainfall of 860.0 mm, resulting in an excess of 11.7% (Normal).

According to the 2nd Advance Estimates, the cultivated area of food grains in 2024-25 increased to 37.51 lakh hectares, up 12.85% from 33.24 lakh hectares in 2023-24. Food grain production is estimated at 161.86 lakh tonnes, a 12.94% increase from 143.31 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Paddy production also saw significant growth, with the area under paddy increasing by 9.16% and production rising by 12.95% to 127.15 lakh tonnes. Improved rainfall patterns, better irrigation infrastructure, and **crop diversification strategies** have contributed to this growth.

The state government aims to achieve high growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors over the next five years by enhancing infrastructure, providing interest-free loans, subsidized seeds, modern farming tools, and promoting Zero-budget Natural Farming (ZBNF).

The APCNF agricultural schemes for 2024-25 include support for 25,000 acres under natural farming, with 1,000 acres per Parliamentary constituency. Local

consumption will be promoted to improve community health and nutrition.

To safeguard tenant farmers, the government has focused on tenant loaning through RMG, JLG, and Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCS). As of January 3, 2025, CCRCS were issued to 9,13,283 tenant farmers, with Rs. 2,848.77 crores disbursed to 2,00,409 farmers.

Horticulture:

Andhra Pradesh, the largest fruit producer in India, has 18.23 lakh hectares under horticulture, producing 365.92 lakh MT, contributing 15.6% of the national output. The state excels in oil palm, papaya, lime, cocoa, tomato, and chillies productivity, and ranks 2nd in mango, sweet orange, and turmeric. In 2024-25, 1,43,329 acres were converted to remunerative horticulture crops, and micro-irrigation covered 2.05 lakh acres, benefiting 75,035 farmers with a Rs. 793.67 crore subsidy. Micro-irrigation was implemented across 1,89,000 acres, and the oil palm area was expanded by 39,502 acres.

Animal Husbandry

Inclusive growth through livestock in Andhra Pradesh primarily benefits poor communities, offering high returns, job creation, asset building, and a safety net against crop failure. Andhra Pradesh has some of the richest livestock resources in the country, with significant increases in milk and meat production. In 2023-24, Andhra Pradesh ranked 1st in egg production (2548.74 lakh eggs), 5th in meat production (10.68 lakh metric tons), and 7th in milk production (139.94 lakh metric tons). According to the 2019 Livestock Census, the state has 340.60 lakh livestock and 1078.63 lakh poultry, showing a 15.79% increase over the 2012 census.

providing a total storage capacity of 9,65,492 MTs, of which 626 godowns (capacity: 5,65,508 MTs) are operational. During 2024-25 (up to December 2024), Market Committees collected Rs. 433.39 crores in market fees. The e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform integrates primary markets across the state, facilitating fair pricing for farmers. As of December 2024, e-NAM registered 1,452 farmers, 69 traders, 9 commission agents, and 52 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), with a total transaction value of Rs. 5,954.96 crores.

Andhra Pradesh contributes about 30% of national fish production and 31% of India's shrimp exports. In 2024-25, fish production reached 41.38 LMT (73.1%) against a target of 56.62 LMT. Key initiatives include a 61-day marine fishing ban, diesel oil subsidies, ex-gratia payments to families of deceased fishermen, and the construction of fishing harbors and fish landing centers. The state also offers a power tariff concession for aqua service connections and promotes sustainable aquaculture through various projects and schemes.

1.6 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Andhra Pradesh's forests cover 38,436.58 sq. km, providing timber, bamboo, fuel wood, fodder, and non-timber products, along with ecological benefits. Nagaravanams (City Forests) aim to provide healthy urban environments, with 37 completed and 7 Temple Eco-parks in development. The Nagar Van Yojana aims to create pollution-free, green cities, with 61 Nagar Vans sanctioned.

Andhra Pradesh is aiming to become a premier destination for industrial investment in India, boasting the nation's third-longest coastline, six operational ports, abundant mineral resources, a strong agriculture base, and a surplus of electricity.

Andhra Pradesh continues to make efforts to be a leading industrial hub in India, leveraging its strategic location, abundant resources, and investor-friendly policies. The state has introduced key policy frameworks such as the Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29, MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29, and the Electronics Manufacturing Policy to drive industrial growth. These policies prioritize key sectors, including automobiles, pharmaceuticals, textiles, food processing, green energy, electric vehicles, and semiconductors.

Andhra Pradesh is the second-largest producer of raw silk in India, after Karnataka, and was awarded the "Best Bivoltine Practicing State in India" by the Ministry of Textiles. In 2024-25, sericulture farmers produced 61,394 MT of quality cocoons worth Rs. 2,701 crores and 8,458 MT of quality raw silk worth Rs. 2,960 crores. To extend sericulture activities, 621 new silkworm rearing sheds were constructed in 2024-25.

Agriculture Marketing

The manufacturing sector remains key, contributing approximately 11% to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The state is committed to develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

The Agriculture Marketing sector in Andhra Pradesh is robust, with 1,052 godowns

The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved eight large and mega industrial projects in FY 2024-25, with a total committed investment of ₹2,45,275 crores, expected to create 65,541 jobs.

INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Andhra Pradesh is actively developing three key industrial corridors under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme

- Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) – Developing three industrial nodes at Vizag, Chittoor, and Kopparthi, covering 33,000 acres with ₹5,000 crores investment.
- Chennai-Bangalore Industrial Corridor (CBIC) – Establishing Krishnapatnam North Node over 10,834 acres, with an initial ₹2,139 crores investment.
- Hyderabad-Bangalore Industrial Corridor (HBIC) – Developing Orvakal Industrial Node over 2,621 acres, with a planned ₹1,781 crores infrastructure investment.

To attract industries, the government has introduced various incentives, including investment subsidies, tax exemptions, and employment-linked incentives. Andhra Pradesh ranks No.1 in Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), with the Single Desk Portal (SDP) achieving a 99.2% clearance rate for industry approvals. The state is further enhancing this system with SDP 2.0 for faster clearances and better investor support.

Handlooms and Textiles

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles oversees handlooms and power looms in both the cooperative and decentralized

sectors, as well as the establishment of apparel and textile parks in the garment sector. Andhra Pradesh plays a significant role in the national handloom industry, with various welfare schemes and progress initiatives being implemented to support weavers and artisans.

1.7 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The government is focusing on economic infrastructure with special emphasis on key sectors such as irrigation, power, roads, ports, airports, and tourism.

The irrigation infrastructure, including canals, dams, and reservoirs, plays a crucial role in the state's agricultural productivity. Polavaram Irrigation Project, a National Project has now picked up pace with Head works completion rate at 74.92%, Left Main Canal at 73%, Right Main Canal at 93% and the total project (works) at 78% completion rate. Number of other projects like Vashadhara, Totapalli, Somasila, Veligonda, Gundlakamma and Puskara LIS are also being focused.

In the power sector, Andhra Pradesh has an installed capacity of 27,392 MW, utilizing thermal, hydel, gas, and renewable energy sources. The state is also focusing on renewable energy, with a significant potential for wind and solar power. Ongoing schemes provide free and subsidized power to agriculture and aqua farmers, along with various energy efficiency initiatives.

The Roads and Buildings sector in Andhra Pradesh is vital for transport infrastructure, with a road network of 45,379 km and 8,744 km of National Highways. In aviation, the state is enhancing air connectivity through new Greenfield airports and upgrades to existing airstrips, managed by the Andhra Pradesh Airports Development

Corporation Limited (APADCL). The state operates six airports, including three international ones.

The maritime sector is also expanding, with major ports like Kakinada, Gangavaram, and Krishnapatnam contributing significantly to the state's revenue. Development of non-major ports and fishing harbors further boosts maritime infrastructure. Strategic investments in these sectors are expected to generate substantial employment and drive economic growth.

The Andhra Pradesh Tourism focuses on branding, promotion, and investments in tourism, with the new Tourism Policy 2024-29 aiming to develop thematic circuits, luxury resorts, and MICE centers. The policy emphasizes responsible tourism, employment generation, and world-class infrastructure. The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC) supports these initiatives by developing tourism infrastructure, operating hotels, and offering guided tours.

The state is enhancing its IT and electronics sectors through initiatives by the AP Electronics & Information Technology Agency (APEITA) and the Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society (APIS), fostering a robust startup ecosystem and promoting digital technologies.

1.8 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In the education sector, the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan ensures inclusive and equitable quality education, while programs like Mana Badi Mana Bhavishyathu focus on improving school infrastructure. To reduce financial barriers to education, the Thalliki Vandanam Scheme to be effective soon shall provide ₹15,000 annually to mothers of school-going children.

The state has 58,572 schools and over 3 lakh teachers, ensuring a teacher-pupil ratio of 20:1 in primary, 19:1 in upper primary, and 24:1 in high schools. The dropout rates remain a concern, especially at the secondary level. Recognizing the need for better educational support, the Sarvepalli Radhakrishna Mitra School Kits initiative has been launched to provide students with essential items such as textbooks, uniforms, shoes, and other necessary supplies, ensuring that children, especially from underprivileged backgrounds, have access to basic educational resources.

One of the major advancements in student welfare is the expansion of the DokkaSeethamma Mid-Day Meal Program, which was previously available only for students up to Class 10. The government has now extended this scheme to Intermediate students (Classes 11 and 12), ensuring nutritious meals for a larger student population. The program, which benefits 27.97 lakh students, provides five eggs, three peanut jaggery chikkis, and ragi java weekly to improve student nutrition and retention in schools..

In higher education, Andhra Pradesh has 475 Government Junior Colleges, 44 Aided Junior Colleges, and 2,535 Private Colleges, with an enrollment of 10.72 lakh students. The Vidya Shakti Program, in collaboration with IIT Madras, provides special coaching classes via Zoom for students in Classes 3 to 12, improving learning outcomes. Additionally, Technical Education Institutes have introduced AI integration, industrial training, and research collaborations, with the curriculum being revised every 3-4 years to align with industry needs.

In the healthcare sector, Andhra Pradesh has achieved a Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of 45 per 1,00,000 live births and an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 24 per 1,000

live births, both better than the national average. The Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Trust provides cashless healthcare to 1.43 crore families, covering 3,257 procedures under various health schemes. Emergency healthcare services have been strengthened, with 768 ambulances transporting 9.22 lakh patients.

For marginalized communities, the government has been implementing several schemes including Post Matric Scholarships, Fee Reimbursement (RTF), and Mega DSC Coaching for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Backward Classes (BC), and Minority groups. The NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme provides ₹4,000 per month to elderly, widows, transgenders, and disabled persons. Additionally, Haj and Jerusalem pilgrimage financial assistance, honorariums for Imams and Mouzzains, and special education scholarships have been introduced for minority welfare.

The Housing for All initiative aims to complete 7.60 lakh houses by 2026, supported by PMAY-Urban and PMAY-Gramin schemes. Urban sanitation has improved, with 96.07% waste segregation, 104 operational Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), and new waste management initiatives under the Clean Andhra Pradesh Programme (CLAP). The Mission for Urban Poverty Alleviation has supported 5.21 lakh street vendors through the PM SVANidhi scheme, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are benefiting from e-commerce platforms like Amazon and Flipkart.

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aims to improve water security by providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to all rural households by 2027. Currently, 70.04 lakh households (73%) have been covered, with an action plan to provide 5.40 lakh additional FHTCs in

2024-25, 10 lakh in 2025-26, and 10 lakh in 2026-27. The government has also developed 112 water testing laboratories and installed 2,00,101 hand pumps to ensure safe drinking water in rural areas.

The Watershed Development Program (WDC-PMKSY 2.0) has been launched to improve agricultural productivity, ecological balance, and livestock management. 59 new projects covering 2,44,405 hectares are being implemented, focusing on soil and water conservation, natural resource management, and afforestation activities. Key achievements include 102 Entry Point Activities, 1,948 Natural Resource Management (NRM) works, and distribution of 408 agricultural implements to farmers.

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) is actively promoting rural self-employment through Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Andhra Pradesh leads the country with a 36% national share in SHG financing. There are 8.50 lakh SHGs with 89.21 lakh women members, with savings of ₹14,500 crore and corpus funds of ₹16,941.95 crore. The Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation provides livelihood loans up to ₹1 lakh at low-interest rates, disbursing ₹21,123.71 crore since 2011. Key livelihood interventions include Drone Didis for precision agriculture, millet cultivation, fisheries promotion, and bamboo farming.

Under the Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA), efforts are being made to improve urban self-employment, provide financial support to street vendors, and integrate SHGs into e-commerce platforms. The PM SVANidhi scheme has benefited 5.21 lakh street vendors, while 3.48 lakh SHG members have been linked to welfare schemes under the "SVANidhi Se Samriddhi" initiative.

2047 aims to transform Andhra Pradesh into a Wealthy, Healthy, and Happy State by 2047. This vision aligns with the national Viksit Bharat 2047 initiative, focusing on economic growth, social well-being, sustainability, and governance efficiency. The vision emphasizes innovation-driven growth, citizen participation, and sustainable infrastructure development. Key areas include:

Citizen Participation: Developed through extensive public consultations, expert reviews, and research-based policy planning, the vision engaged with 1.18 crore households, multiple rounds of discussions at various levels, and direct inputs from over 17 lakh people, including students, women, farmers, and entrepreneurs.

Strategic Foundations and Objectives:The Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 is guided by 10 Principles. The vision focuses on economic strength, technological leadership, human capital development, social security, sustainability, and effective governance. It aims to create a high-growth, innovation-led economy by leveraging AI and deep-tech, enhancing education and skill training, expanding social welfare, promoting green energy, and implementing AI-based public services.

Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 aims to establish Andhra Pradesh as a global economic powerhouse with key targets including increasing GSDP to over \$2.4 trillion, achieving a per capita income of over \$42,000, reducing unemployment to below 2%, increasing women's workforce participation to over 80%, and ensuring that over 95% of the workforce is skilled.

Implementation Strategy: The vision adopts a structured, multi-phase implementation approach with sector-specific execution plans, strategic partnerships, and real-time governance mechanisms. Vision Monitoring Units (VMUs) at state, district, and constituency levels will ensure real-time tracking of development progress. The Swarna Andhra Key Performance Indicators (KPI)s Dashboard will provide real-time tracking of performance indicators.

1.11 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - MONITORING THE SWARNA ANDHRA VISION PROGRESS

The Swarna Andhra KPIs Monitoring framework facilitates tracking, evaluating, and enhancing the progress of key socio-economic and environmental indicators aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This data-driven approach ensures effective governance, transparency, and accountability by monitoring economic growth, human development, agriculture, infrastructure, and governance indicators. It provides insights into policy impact and resource allocation, standardized data collection and reporting across government agencies, and helps policymakers identify trends, evaluate progress, and take corrective actions. The system integrates real-time data analytics with policy evaluation mechanisms, enabling evidence-

based decision-making at multiple governance levels.

1.12 POLICIES

Andhra Pradesh is committed to becoming a premier investment destination with several sectoral policies in the pipeline. The policies will focus on green energy, advanced manufacturing, digital transformation, and urban development, reinforcing the state's

long-term vision for economic growth and global competitiveness as it is transforming its journey towards Vision 2047, aiming for sustainable and inclusive development across all sectors.

The state government has implemented a comprehensive policy framework covering infrastructure, industry, agriculture, education, healthcare, tourism, environment, and social welfare.

MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

Chapter

2

2. MACRO ECONOMIC AGGREGATES

2.1 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. State Domestic Product provides a comprehensive measure of economic performance of the State. In the context of planned economy of the state, State Income and Per Capita Income (PCI) play a vital role in formulation of policies. by

administrators, policy makers and promoting sustainable economic development. Analysis of SDP helps to know structural changes taking place in the economy.

“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, usually a year.

Table 2.1 Estimates of GSDP for the year 2024-25.

Year	Andhra Pradesh (FAE)				All India (FAE)			
	GSDP (Rs. Lakh Cr.)		Growth Rate (%)		GDP (Rs. Lakh Cr.)		Growth Rate (%)	
	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices
2023-24	7.99	14.22	6.18	8.60	173.82	295.36	8.2	9.6
2024-25	8.73	16.06	9.24	12.94	184.88	324.11	6.4	9.7

2.1.1 Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is estimated at Rs.8,73,142 Cr. (Rs.8.73 Lakh Crores) as against the First Revised Estimate for the year 2023-24 of Rs.7,99,312 Cr. (Rs.7.99 Lakh Crores) with growth of 9.24%. GSDP estimates at constant prices (2011-12) from 2011-12 to 2024-25 (FAE) are mentioned in **Annexure 2.1** and at current prices shown in **Annexure 2.2**

As per the Provisional Estimates (PE), the GDP of All India for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is at Rs.

184.88 Lakh Crores, as against Rs. 173.82 Lakh crores in 2023-24 (PE) and registered a growth rate of 6.4%. Details shown in **Annexure 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 & 2.10**

2.1.2 Broad Sector wise GVA and GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The First Advance Estimates for 2024-25 show strong growth across sectors. Agriculture and allied activities are projected to grow at 10.70%, industry at 6.58%, and services at 8.53%. Details shown in **Annexure 2.3, 2.4 & 2.5.**

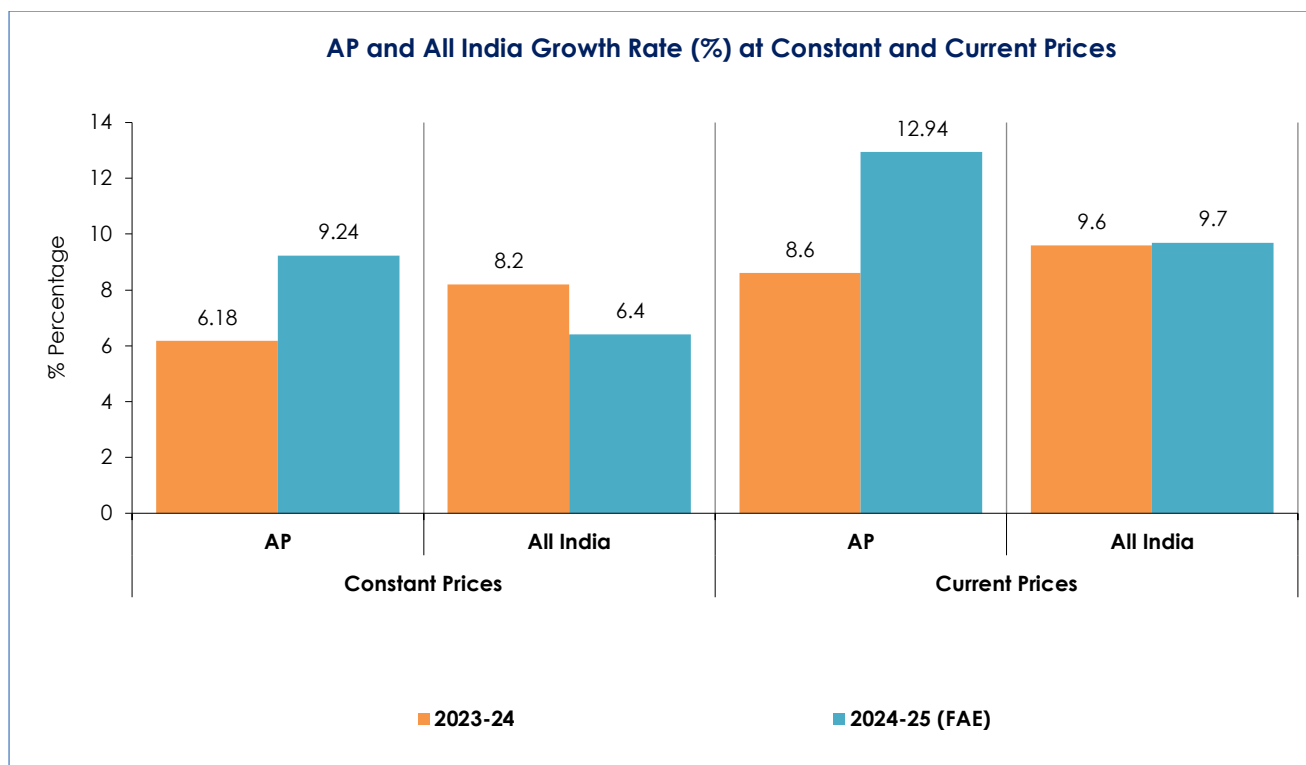


Chart 2. 1 AP and All India Growth Rate (%) at Constant and Current Prices

Table 2. 2 Broad Sector wise GVA and GSDP estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

YEAR	Agriculture		Industry		Services		GSDP (Rs. Lakh Cr.)	Growth Rate (%)
	GVA (Rs. Lakh Cr.)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Lakh Cr.)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Lakh Cr.)	Growth Rate (%)		
2014-15	1.12	3.55	1.12	12.58	1.83	8.98	4.45	9.20
2015-16	1.22	8.30	1.24	10.74	2.05	12.08	4.99	12.16
2016-17	1.40	14.98	1.39	12.48	2.09	1.76	5.40	8.34
2017-18	1.65	18.23	1.47	5.75	2.25	7.98	5.95	10.09
2018-19	1.71	3.54	1.52	3.17	2.36	4.84	6.27	5.36
2019-20	1.86	8.51	1.51	-0.41	2.52	6.52	6.50	3.70
2020-21	1.89	1.89	1.80	18.86	2.28	-9.21	6.60	1.52
2021-22 (TRE)	2.07	9.60	1.86	3.19	2.55	11.46	7.07	7.14
2022-23 (SRE)	2.13	2.87	1.94	4.68	2.81	10.43	7.53	6.51
2023-24 (FRE)	2.10	-1.58	2.09	7.52	3.03	7.71	7.99	6.18
2024-25 (FAE)	2.32	10.70	2.23	6.58	3.29	8.53	8.73	9.24

Broad sector wise, year wise GVA and GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (FAE) is shown in Chart 2.2

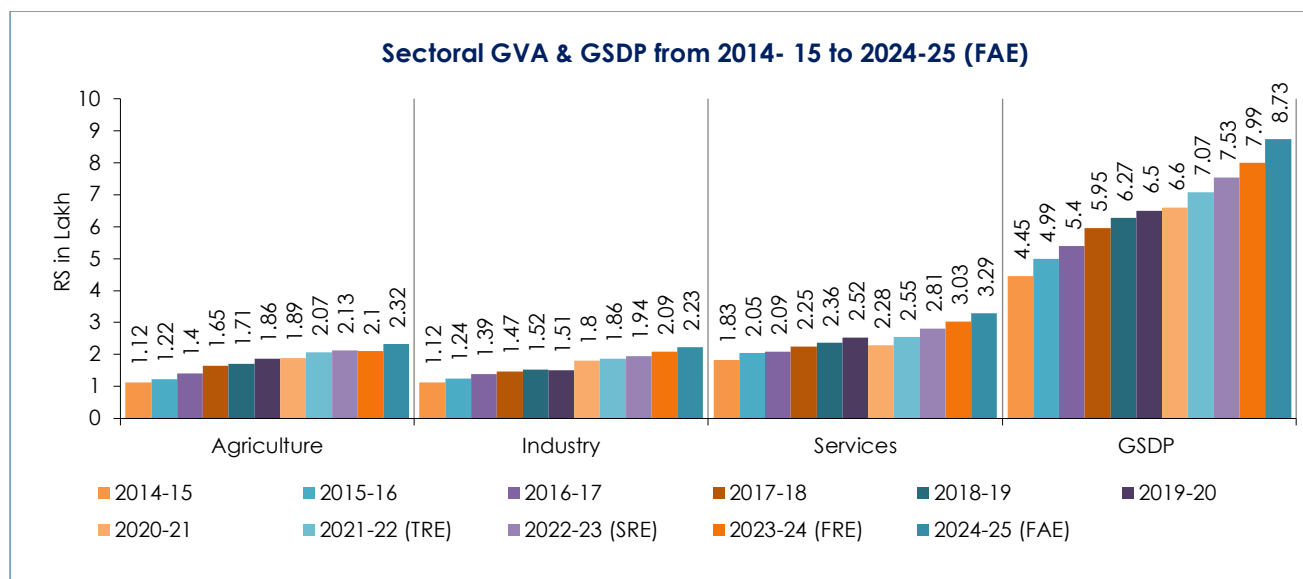


Chart 2. 2 Sectoral GVA & GSDP from 2014- 15 to 2024-25 (FAE)

2.2 AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR

Agriculture and allied sector comprise of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing & Aquaculture sectors. The Agriculture & Allied Sector's GVA is estimated at Rs.2,32,296 Cr. for 2024-25 (FAE) with growth rate of 10.70%.

Estimates of Sub-sector-wise GVA for 2024-25 (FAE)

- Agriculture: Rs.25,584 Cr. as against Rs.22,249 Cr. of 2023-24 FRE: growth rate of 14.99%.

- Horticulture: Rs. 60,527 Cr. as against Rs. 55,007 Cr. of 2023-24 FRE: growth rate of 10.04%.
- Livestock Sector: Rs.66,456 Cr. as against Rs.60,673 Cr, growth rate of 9.53%
- Forestry & Logging Sector: Rs. 2,644 Cr. as against Rs. 2,643 Cr. of 2023-24 FRE: growth rate of 0.04%.
- Fishing and Aqua Culture: Rs. 77,085 Cr. as against Rs. 69,264 Cr. in 2023-24 FRE: a growth rate of 11.29%.

Table 2. 3 GVA Estimates of Agriculture and Allied Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (FAE)

Year	Agri. & Horti.		Livestock		Forestry & Logging		Fishing & Aquaculture	
	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)
2014-15	60,983	0.59	31,185	4.93	2,412	-3.17	17,620	13.56
2015-16	58,460	-4.14	36,219	16.14	2,361	-2.11	24,479	38.93
2016-17	64,304	10	41,917	15.73	2,498	5.82	30,999	26.63
2017-18	74,118	15.26	46,918	11.93	2,702	8.16	41,452	33.72
2018-19	69,303	-6.5	50,760	8.19	2,747	1.64	48,226	16.34

Year	Agri. & Horti.		Livestock		Forestry & Logging		Fishing & Aquaculture	
	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Crores)	Growth Rate (%)
2019-20	78,063	12.64	53,484	5.37	2,887	5.11	51,151	6.07
2020-21	75,197	-3.67	55,846	4.42	2,760	-4.39	55,297	8.11
2021-22 (TRE)	80,097	6.52	59,368	6.31	2,623	-4.97	65,171	17.86
2022-23 (SRE)	81,303	1.51	60,986	2.72	2,570	-2.03	68,345	4.87
2023-24 (FRE)	77,257	-4.98	60,673	-0.51	2,643	2.86	69,264	1.34
2024-25 (FAE)	86,111	11.46	66,456	9.53	2,644	0.04	77,085	11.29



Chart 2. 3 Sub Sector Wise GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 To 2024-25 (FAE)

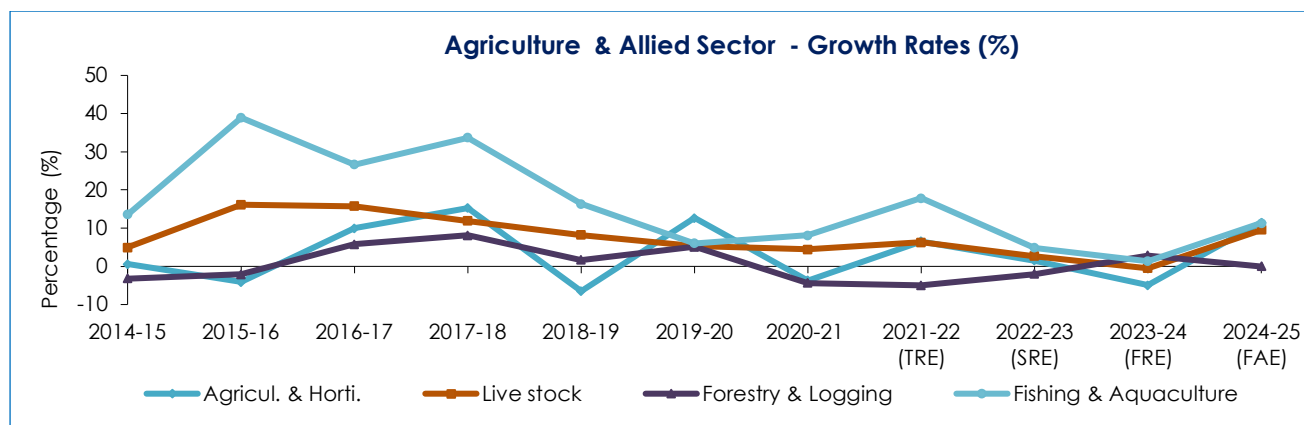


Chart 2. 4 Sub Sector Wise Growth Rates

2.3 INDUSTRY SECTOR

The industry sector's GVA is estimated at Rs. 2,22,741 crores for 2024-25 (FAE), reflecting a growth rate of 6.58%, compared to Rs. 2,08,981 crores in 2023-24 (FRE). This sector encompasses Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply,

Remediation & Other Utility Services, and Construction. Notably, the Construction sector and the Electricity, Gas, Water Supply, Remediation & Other Utility Services sector have grown by 9.55% and 5.87%, respectively. Meanwhile, Manufacturing and Mining have registered growth rates of 5.32% and 2.70%, respectively.

Table 2. 4 Estimates of Industry Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 to 2024-25(FAE)

Year	Mining & Quarry		Manufacturing		Electricity, Gas, Water supply		Construction	
	GVA (Rs. Cr.)	Gr Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Cr.)	Gr Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Cr.)	Gr Rate (%)	GVA (Rs. Cr.)	Gr Rate (%)
2014-15	12,798	-7.8	48,828	26.58	10,251	4.44	39,963	7.79
2015-16	17,393	35.9	54,969	12.58	11,546	12.63	39,947	-0.04
2016-17	20,632	18.62	60,545	10.14	14,481	25.42	43,657	9.29
2017-18	20,116	-2.5	65,701	8.52	17,653	21.91	43,858	0.46
2018-19	19,739	-1.88	71,515	8.85	14,954	-15.29	45,796	4.42
2019-20	17,756	-10.05	71,590	0.1	20,528	37.27	41,503	-9.37
2020-21	13,051	-26.5	98,595	37.72	23,147	12.76	45,137	8.76
2021-22 (TRE)	17,081	30.88	90,936	-7.77	19,329	-16.5	58,330	29.23
2022-23 (SRE)	20,943	22.61	88,651	-2.51	21,876	13.18	62,888	7.81
2023-24 (FRE)	15,722	-24.93	100,913	13.83	23,154	5.84	69,193	10.03
2024-25 (FAE)	16,147	2.7	106,281	5.32	24,513	5.87	75,801	9.55

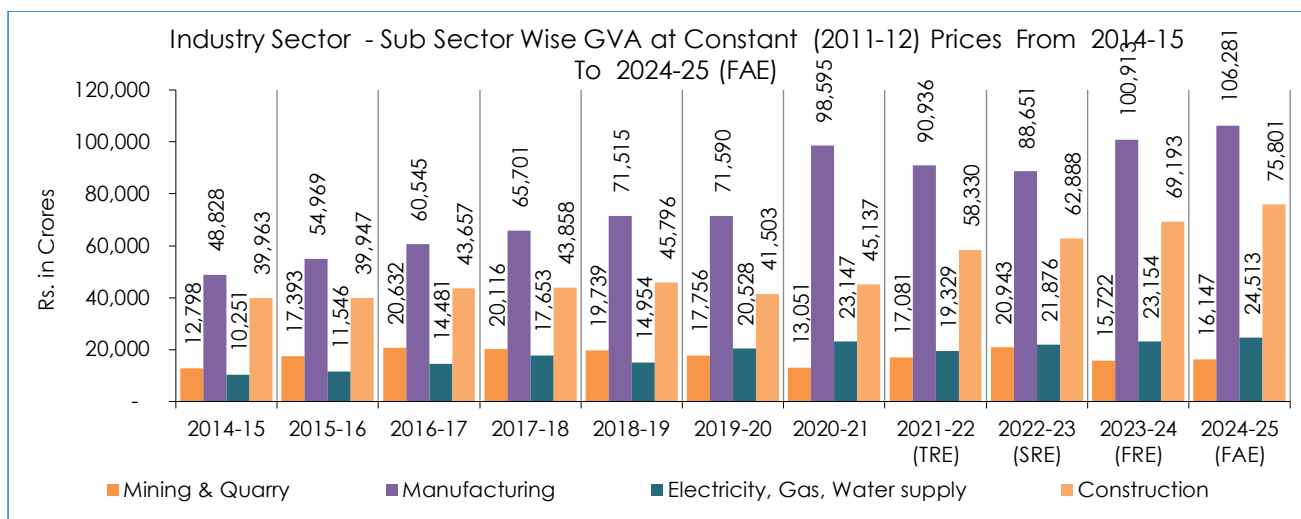


Chart 2. 5 Sub Sector Wise GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 To 2024-25 (FAE)

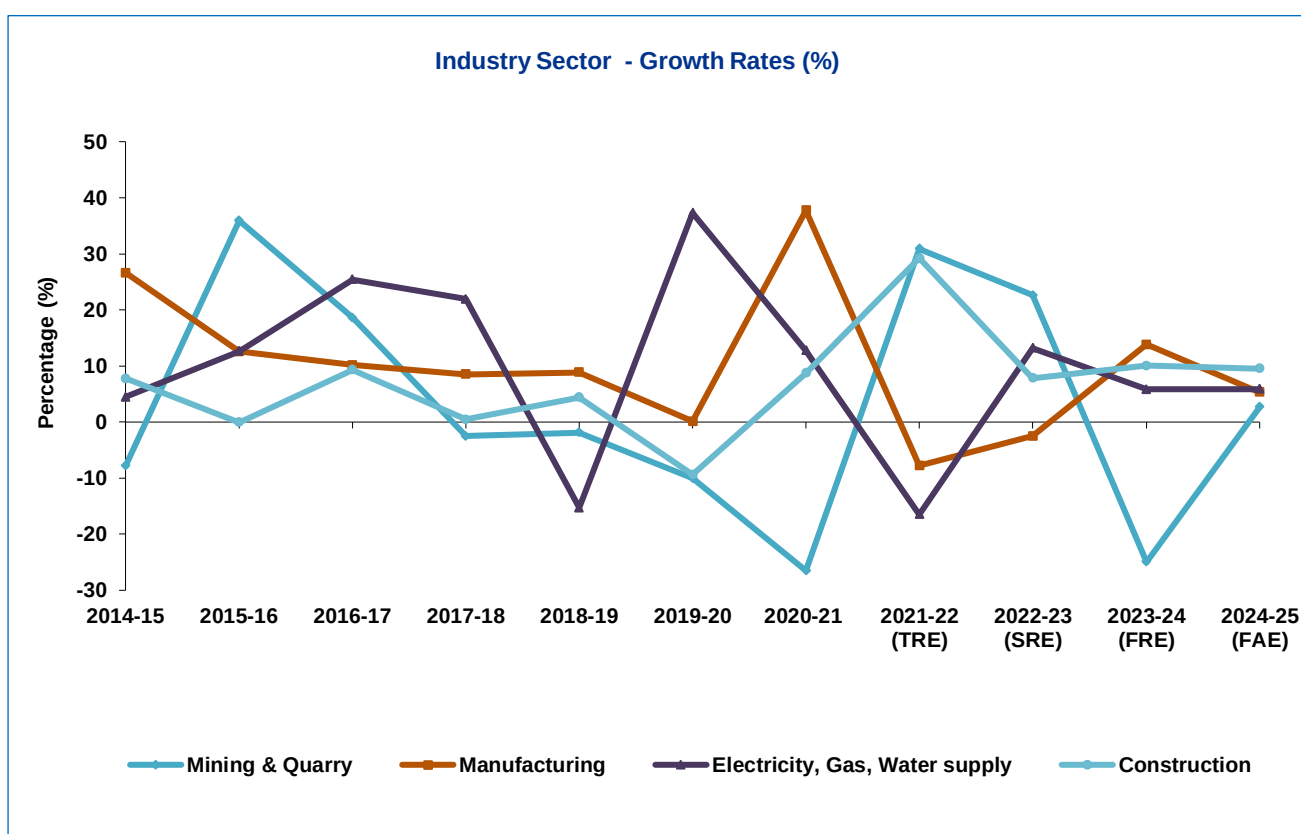


Chart 2. 6 Sub Sector Wise Growth Rates

2.4 SERVICE SECTOR

The service sector, a crucial component of the economy, encompasses a wide range of activities including Trade, Hotels, Restaurants, Transport by Other Means & Storage, and Supra Regional sectors such as Railways, Communications, and Banking & Insurance. From 2014-15 to 2024-25, the sector has

shown consistent growth, with notable increases in GVA across various sub-sectors. For instance, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants grew from Rs. 36,789 crores in 2014-15 to an estimated Rs. 69,836 crores in 2024-25. Similarly, the Banking & Insurance sector saw a rise from Rs. 18,063 crores to Rs. 47,038 crores over the same period. This growth reflects the sector's resilience and its pivotal role in driving economic development.

Table 2. 5 Service Sector - Estimates of GVA (Rs. Crores) at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	Railways	Transport by Other means & Storage	Communications	Banking & Ins.	Realest., Ownership of Dwellings	Public Admn.	Other Services
2014-15	36,789	3,781	29,968	7,692	18,063	37,025	16,371	33,281
2015-16	43,218	3,732	34,410	8,949	19,081	38,969	19,004	37,716
2016-17	43,450	3,753	34,230	9,003	19,803	40,939	18,534	38,982
2017-18	47,281	4,266	37,761	8,827	21,518	43,757	20,044	41,895
2018-19	52,548	4,418	39,522	9,440	26,719	40,399	21,387	41,821
2019-20	55,777	3,855	40,115	10,977	28,037	44,685	23,213	44,991
2020-21	42,996	3,411	28,197	10,127	30,723	47,148	26,677	39,196
2021-22 (TRE)	49,098	3,857	38,068	10,753	31,543	52,396	27,162	41,778
2022-23 (SRE)	57,983	4,342	39,497	11,643	36,425	55,465	28,520	47,333
2023-24 (FRE)	64,057	5,070	42,311	12,787	41,171	59,048	28,526	49,914
2024-25 (FAE)	69,836	5,380	47,588	13,351	47,038	62,845	28,552	54,122

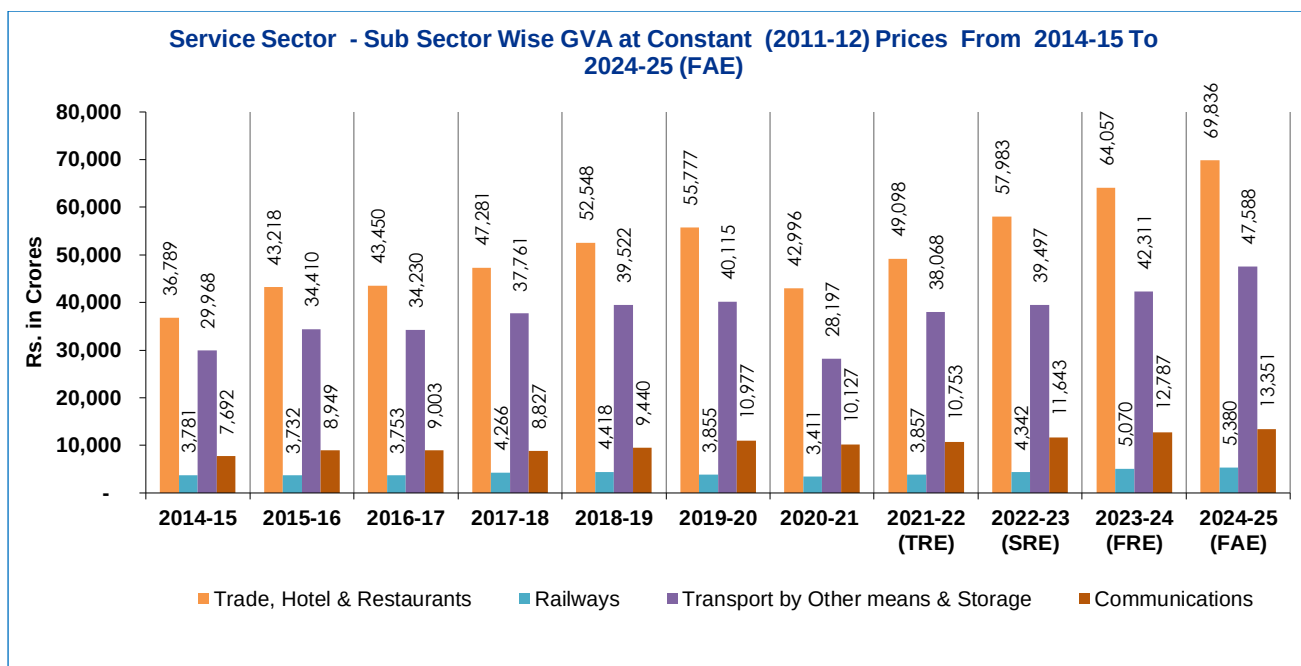


Chart 2. 7 Sub Sector Wise GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 To 2024-25 (FAE)

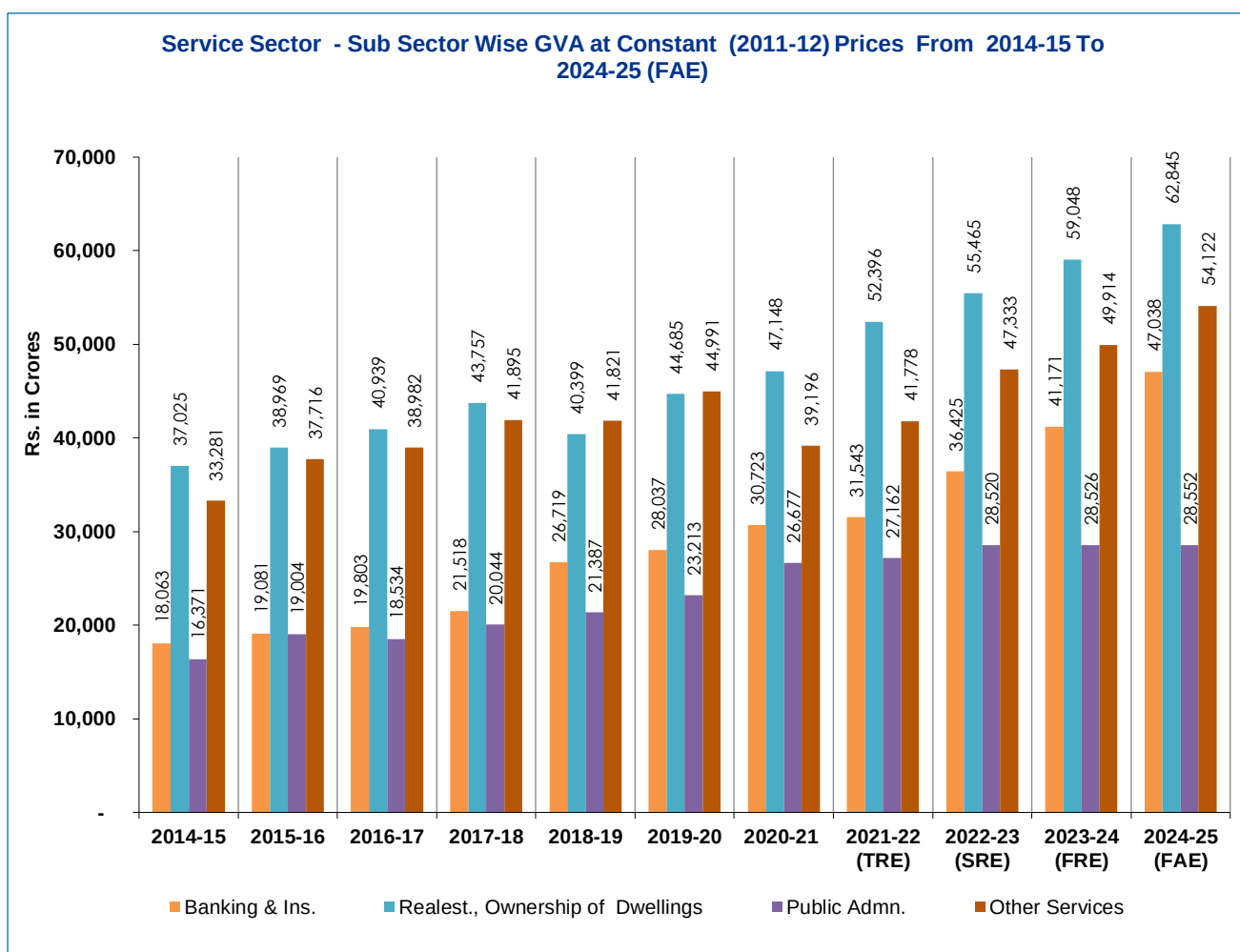


Chart 2. 8 Sub Sector Wise GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 To 2024-25 (FAE)

Year	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	Railways	Transport by Other means & Storage	Communications	Banking & Ins.	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	Public Admn.	Other Services
2014-15	10.98	21.77	5.60	10.07	9.37	8.48	6.87	9.83
2015-16	17.48	-1.30	14.82	16.34	5.64	5.25	16.08	13.33
2016-17	0.54	0.56	-0.52	0.60	3.78	5.06	-2.47	3.36
2017-18	8.82	13.67	10.32	-1.96	8.66	6.88	8.15	7.47
2018-19	11.14	3.56	4.66	6.95	24.17	-7.67	6.70	-0.18
2019-20	6.15	-12.74	1.50	16.28	4.93	10.61	8.54	7.58
2020-21	-22.91	-11.51	-29.71	-7.75	9.58	5.51	14.92	-12.88
2021-22 (TRE)	14.19	13.07	35.01	6.18	2.67	11.13	1.82	6.59
2022-23 (SRE)	18.10	12.57	3.75	8.28	15.48	5.86	5.00	13.30
2023-24 (FRE)	10.48	16.77	7.13	9.82	13.03	6.46	0.02	5.45
2024-25 (FAE)	9.02	6.11	12.47	4.41	14.25	6.43	0.09	8.43

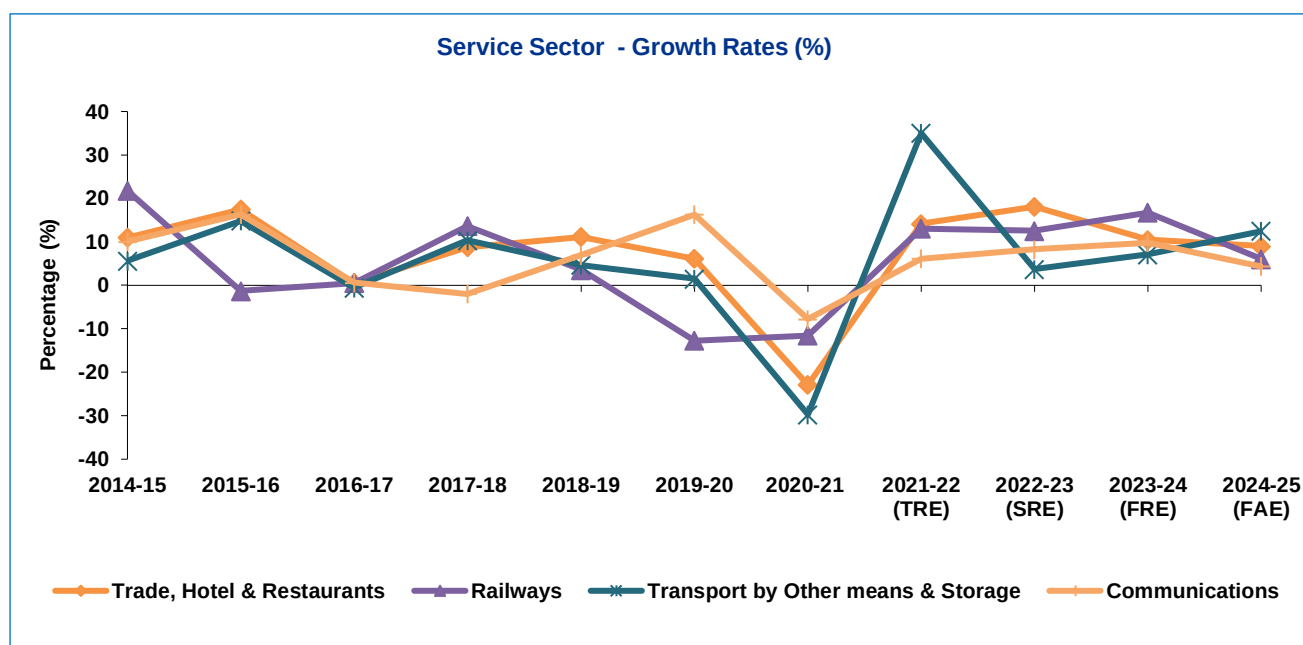


Chart 2. 9 Service Sector Growth Rate

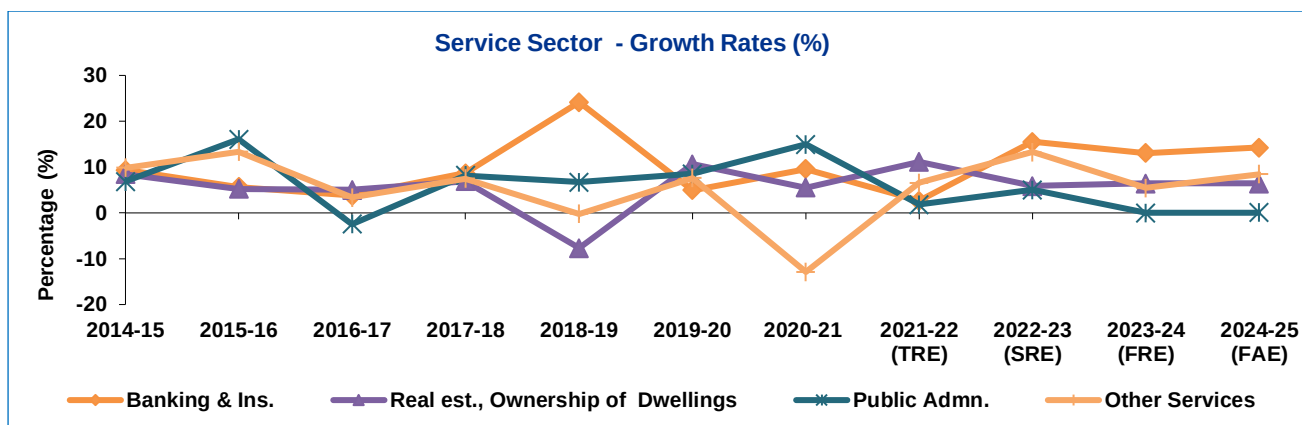


Chart 2. 10 Sub Sector Wise Growth Rates

The GVA of Services Sector for the year 2024-25 (FAE) at Constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at Rs.3,28,713 Cr. as against Rs. 3,02,885 Cr. in 2023-24 (FRE), with a growth rate of 8.53%.

Banking, Transport by other Means & Storage, Trade, Other Services, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings, Railways, Communications and Public Admn registered a growth rate of 14.25%, 12.47%, 9.02%, 8.43%, 6.43%, 6.11%, 4.41% and 0.09% respectively.

The GVA estimates of Service Sector at Constant (2011-12) Prices are shown in Chart 2.10

Estimates at Current Prices

GSDP at Current prices

- GSDP at Current Prices for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is estimated at Rs.16,06,109 Cr. (Rs.16.06 Lakh Cr.) as against the First Revised Estimate for the year 2023-24 of Rs. 14,22,094 Cr. (Rs.14.22 Lakh Cr.) with a growth rate of 12.94%.
- All India GDP for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is at Rs. 324.11 Lakh Cr., as against Rs.295.36 lakh crores in 2023-24 (PE), registered a growth rate of 9.7%.Table 2.1 Broad sector wise GVA/GSDP estimates at Current Prices

Table 2. 7 Service Sector – Growth Rates (%) at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		GSDP (Rs. Lakh Crore)	GSDP Growth Rate
	GVA (Rs. Lakh Crore)	Growth Rate	GVA (Rs. Lakh Crore)	Growth Rate	GVA (Rs. Lakh Crore)	Growth Rate		
2014-15	1.48	14.92	1.24	15.71	2.15	13.07	5.25	13.07
2015-16	1.73	16.85	1.34	8.06	2.49	15.67	6.04	15.10
2016-17	2.11	21.77	1.50	11.98	2.63	5.74	6.84	13.27
2017-18	2.59	22.80	1.71	13.53	2.96	12.29	7.86	14.86
2018-19	2.76	6.72	1.89	10.46	3.33	12.74	8.74	11.14
2019-20	3.11	12.36	1.90	0.84	3.62	8.68	9.26	5.97

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		GSDP (Rs. Lakh Crore)	GSDP Growth Rate
	GVA (Rs. Lakh Crore)	Growth Rate	GVA (Rs. Lakh Crore)	Growth Rate	GVA (Rs. Lakh Crore)	Growth Rate		
2020-21	3.43	10.33	2.23	17.20	3.43	-5.18	9.79	5.70
2021-22 (TRE)	3.90	13.92	2.61	16.94	4.11	19.83	11.32	15.64
2022-23 (SRE)	4.33	11.01	2.98	14.24	4.96	20.58	13.09	15.71
2023-24 (FRE)	4.48	3.49	3.20	7.42	5.47	10.31	14.22	8.60
2024-25 (FAE)	5.19	15.86	3.41	6.71	6.11	11.70	16.06	12.94

Broad Sector-wise GVA/GSDP at Current Prices-2024-25 (FAE) for the period 2014-15 to 2024-25 (FAE) is shown below in Chart 2.11.

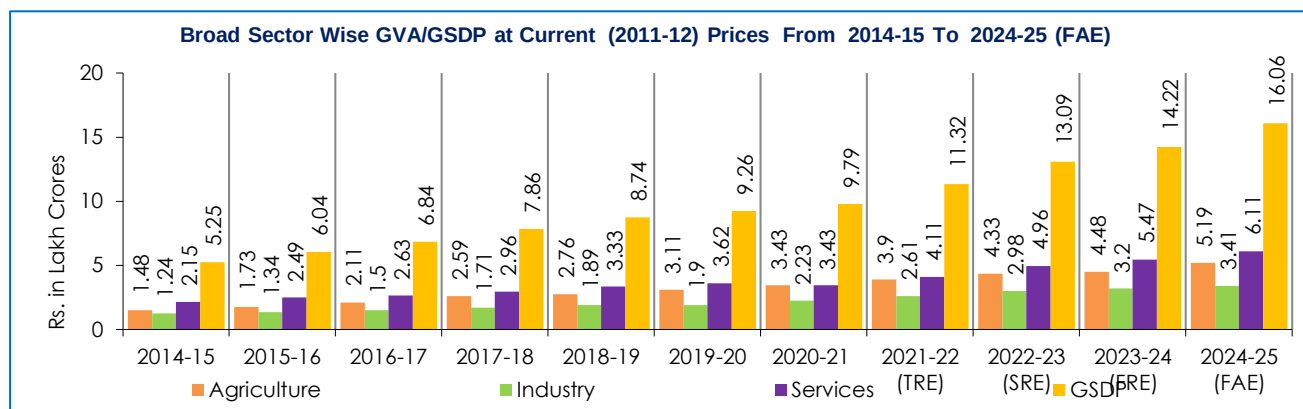


Chart 2. 11 Broad Sector Wise GVA/GSDP at Current (2011-12) Prices from 2014-15 To 2024-25 (FAE)

Broad Sector wise contribution of GVA at current prices for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is shown in Chart 2.12

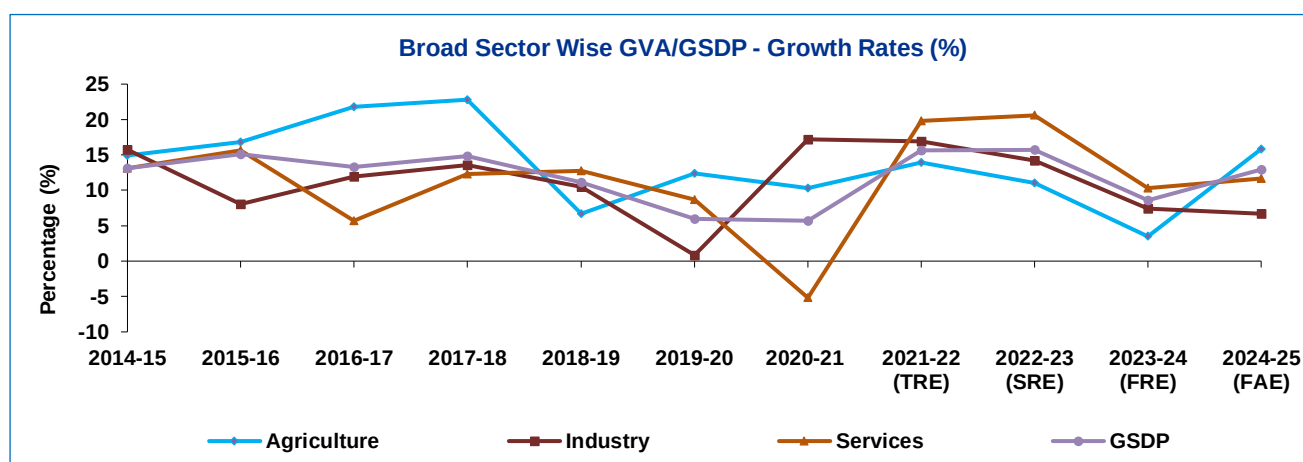


Chart 2. 12 Broad Sector Wise GVA/GSDP Growth Rates

Sector wise contribution of GVA at Current Prices for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is shown in Chart 2.13

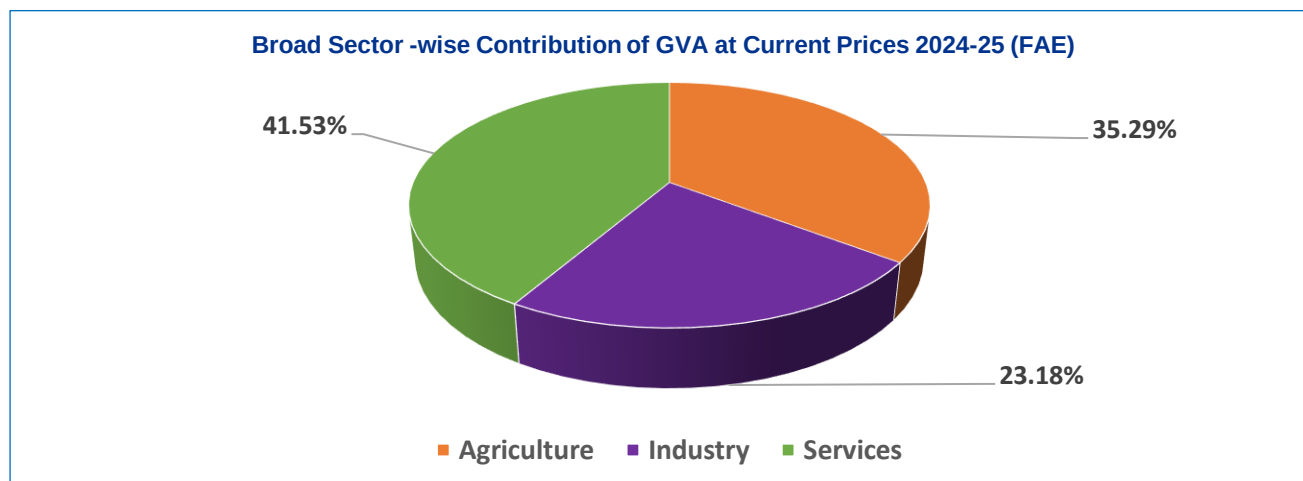


Chart 2. 13 Sector -wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices 2024-25 (FAE)

Sub Sector wise contribution of GVA at Current Prices for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is shown in Chart 2.14

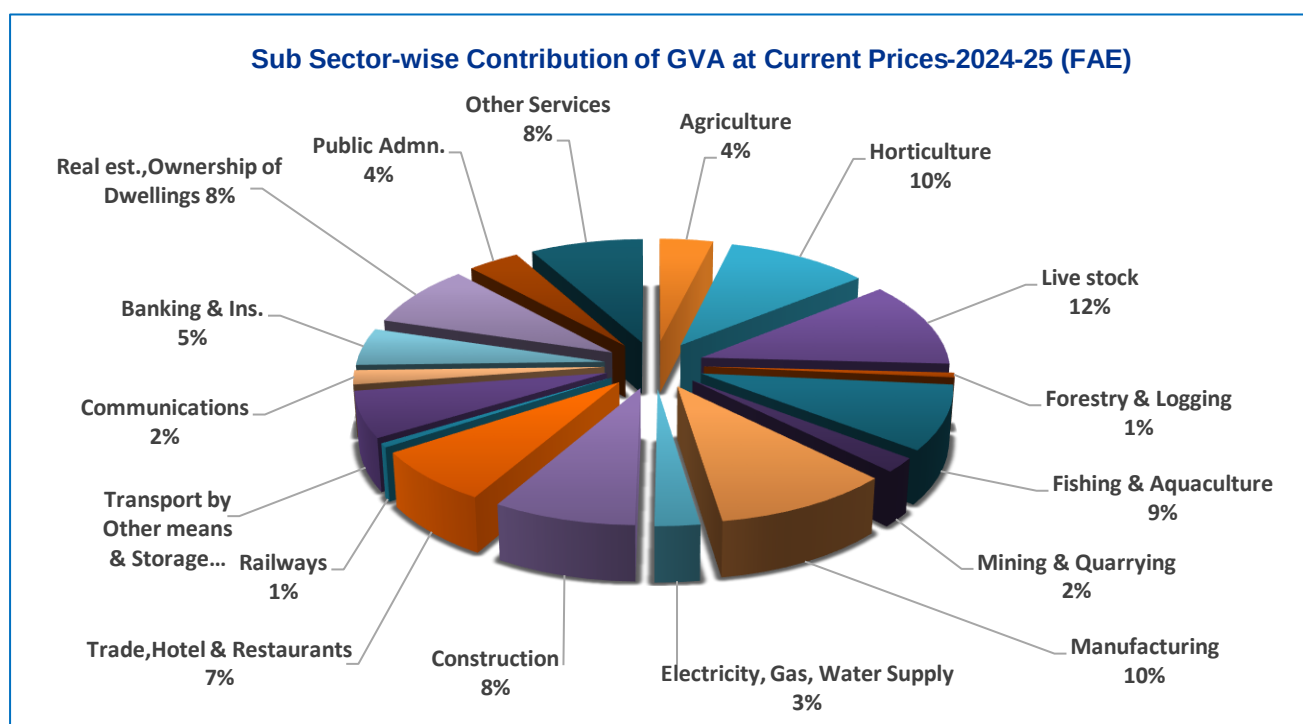


Chart 2. 14 Sector-wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices-2024-25 (FAE)

2.5 PER CAPITA INCOME

The Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh during 2024-25 (FAE) at current prices is estimated at Rs.2,68,653 as against Rs.2,37,951 in 2023-24 (FRE). All India Per Capita Income

for the year 2024-25 (FAE) is estimated at Rs.2,00,162 which is lower than the Andhra Pradesh, PCI. The details of Per Capita Income of AP & All India at Current Prices from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (FAE) are shown in Table 2.8 and in Chart 2.15.

Table 2. 8 Per Capita Income of AP & All India at Current Prices

Year	Andhra Pradesh		India	
	PCI (NSDP)	Growth Rate	PCI (NSDP)	Growth Rate
2014-15	93,903	13.31	86,647	9.5
2015-16	108,002	15.01	94,797	9.4
2016-17	120,676	11.74	104,880	10.6
2017-18	138,299	14.6	115,224	9.9
2018-19	154,031	11.38	125,946	9.3
2019-20	160,341	4.1	132,341	5.1
2020-21	168,063	4.82	127,244	-3.9
2021-22 (TRE)	193,703	15.26	150,906	18.6
2022-23 (SRE)/FRE	219,917	13.53	169,496	12.3
2023-24 (FRE)/(PE)	237,951	8.2	184,205	8.7
2024-25 (FAE)	268,653	12.9	200,162	8.7

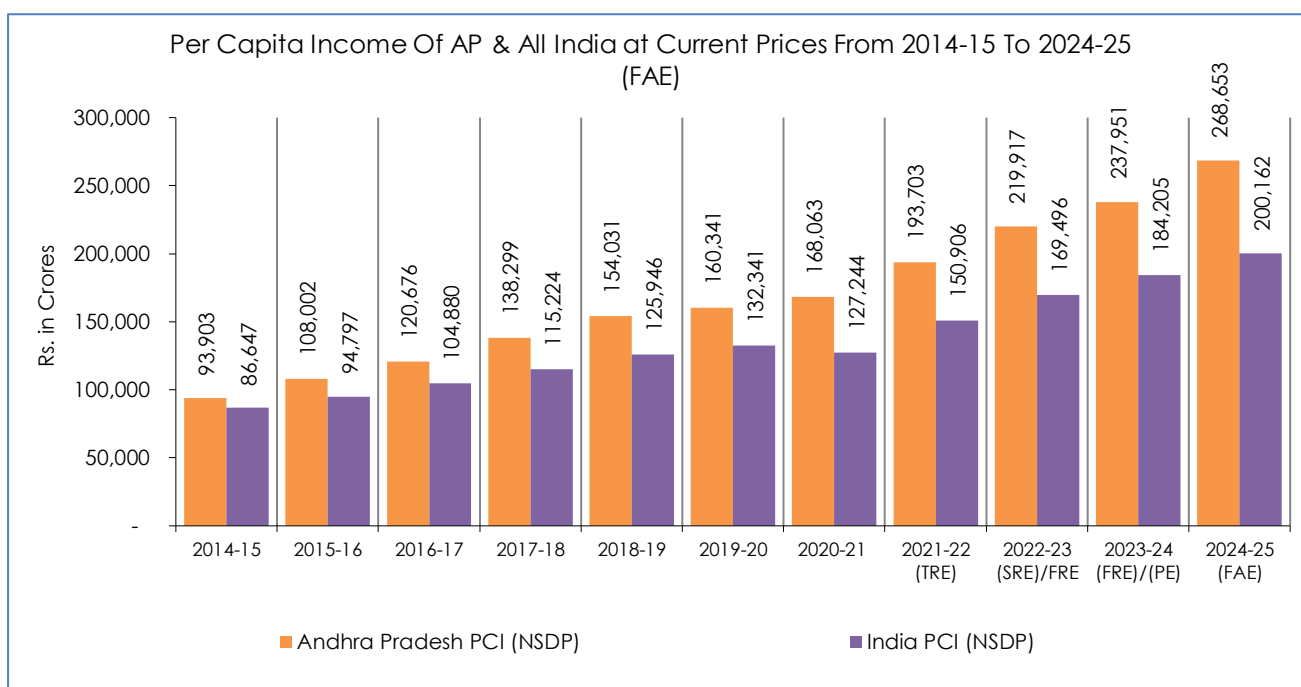


Chart 2. 15 Per Capita Income of AP & All India at Current Prices From 2014-15 To 2024-25 (FAE)

Andhra Pradesh and All India GSDP/GDP comparison:

The GSDP of Andhra Pradesh and the GDP of All India have shown significant growth from 2014-15 to 2024-25. The GSDP of Andhra

Pradesh and GDP of All India at Current and Constant (2011-12) prices for the period 2014-15 to 2024-25(FAE) are shown below in Table 2.9 and chart 2.16 & 2.17 showing prices for the period 2014-15 to 2024-25(FAE)

Table 2. 9 GSDP/GDP of AP & All India at Current Prices

Year	Current Prices				Constant Prices			
	Andhra Pradesh		All India		Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	GSDP (Rs. in Lakh Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GDP (Rs. in Lakh Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GSDP (Rs. in Lakh Crores)	Growth Rate (%)	GDP (Rs. in Lakh Crores)	Growth Rate (%)
2014-15	5.25	13.07	124.70	11.00	4.45	9.20	105.30	7.4
2015-16	6.04	15.10	137.70	10.50	4.99	12.16	113.70	8.0
2016-17	6.84	13.27	153.90	11.80	5.40	8.34	123.08	8.3
2017-18	7.86	14.86	170.90	11.00	5.95	10.09	131.45	6.8
2018-19	8.74	11.14	189.00	10.60	6.27	5.36	139.93	6.5
2019-20	9.26	5.97	201.04	6.40	6.50	3.70	145.35	3.9
2020-21	9.79	5.70	198.50	-1.20	6.60	1.52	136.95	-5.8
2021-22 (TRE)	11.32	15.64	235.97	18.90	7.07	7.14	150.22	9.7
2022-23 (SRE)/FRE	13.09	15.71	269.50	14.20	7.53	6.51	160.71	7.0
2023-24 (FRE)/(PE)	14.22	8.60	295.36	9.60	7.99	6.18	173.82	8.2
2024-25 (FAE)	16.06	12.94	324.11	9.70	8.73	9.24	184.88	6.4

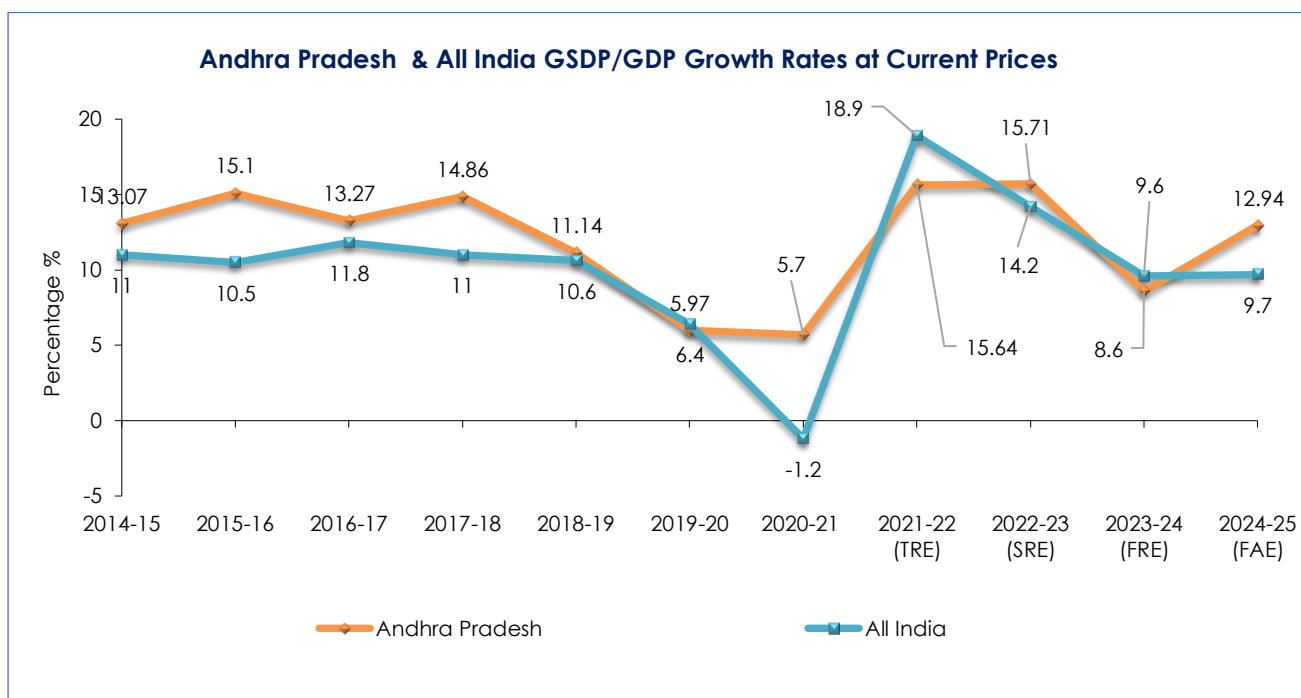


Chart 2. 16 Andhra Pradesh & All India GSDP/GDP Growth Rates at Current Prices

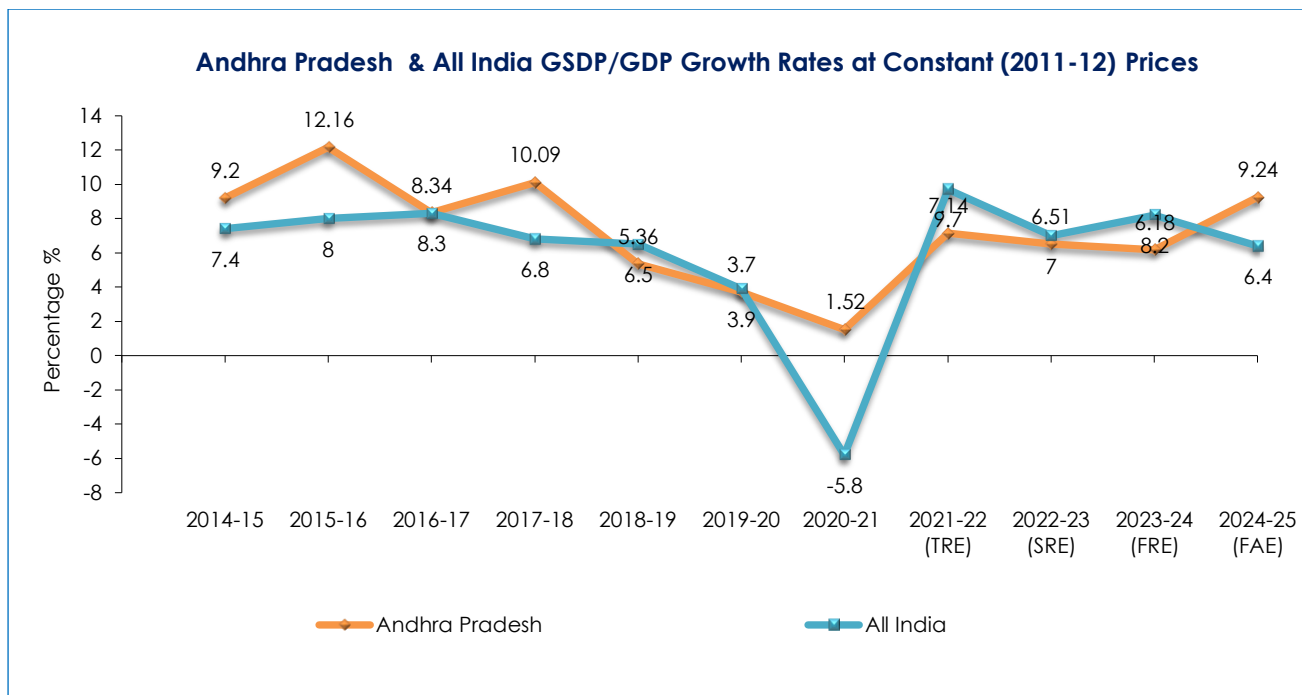


Chart 2. 17 Andhra Pradesh & All India GSDP/GDP Growth Rates at Constant (2011-12) Prices

PUBLIC FINANCE

Chapter

3

3. PUBLIC FINANCE

The State was 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-organization 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-organization Act 2014 for assistance/incentives and development of the State. However, Government of India did not fulfil the same and not extend 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.

3.1 THE STATE'S REVENUE

The revenue for the state in FY 2024-25 (RE) stood at ₹.94,967 Crores from Own Tax sources, ₹.7,018 Crores from Own Non Tax sources and ₹.89,157 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 2024-25 (RE) with the FY 2022-23 and 2023-24 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.

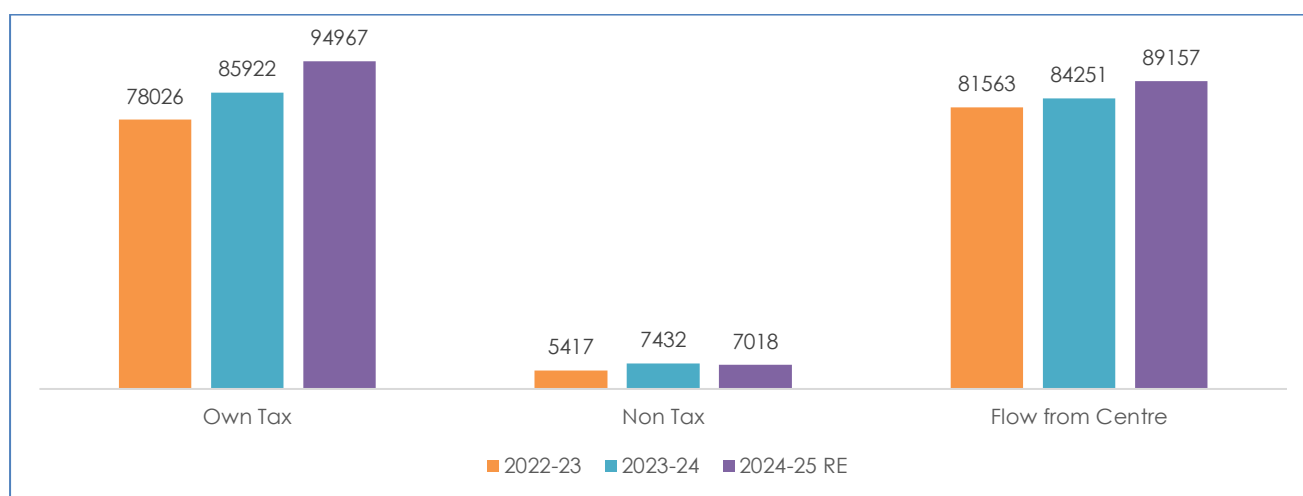


Chart 3.1 State's Revenues for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (RE) Comparison of State's Revenue (₹. in Crores)

State's Own Tax Revenue

The total Own Tax Revenue was ₹85,922 Crores in FY 2023-24 and ₹94,967 Crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). The composition of individual components of Own Tax Revenue for FY 2024-25 (RE) is shown as Chart 3.2. It is to note that

State Excise accounted for 22 percent and GST at 38 percent of the State's Own Tax Revenue for FY 2024-25 RE. The State's own tax revenue for the FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (RE) have been detailed in **Annexure 3.1**.

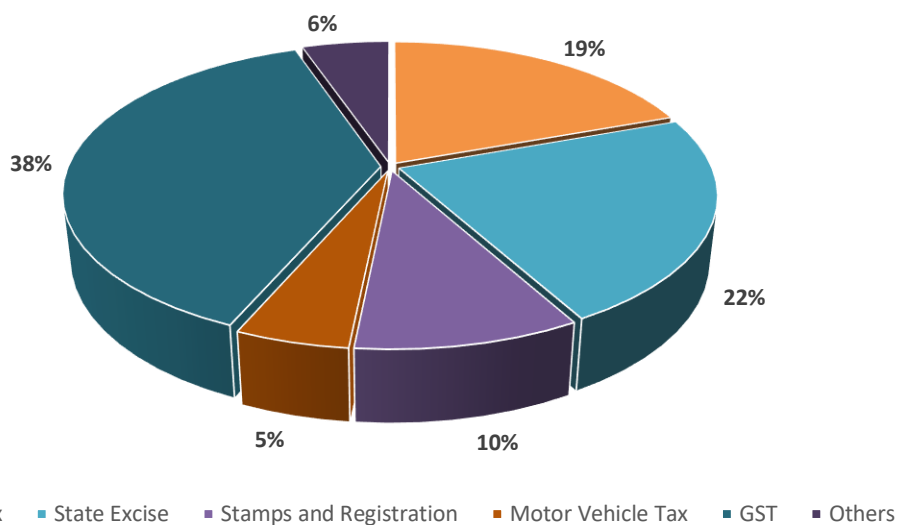


Chart 3.2 Composition of State's Own Tax Revenue FY 2024-25 (RE)

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

State's Own Non Tax Revenue was ₹7,432 Crores in the FY 2023-24 and was ₹7,018 Crores in FY 2024-25 (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 50% towards the State's Own Non Tax Revenue in the FY 2024-25 RE. The other major receipts are Forest, Medical and Health etc. The details of the own non tax revenue for the FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (RE) are given in **Annexure 3.2**.

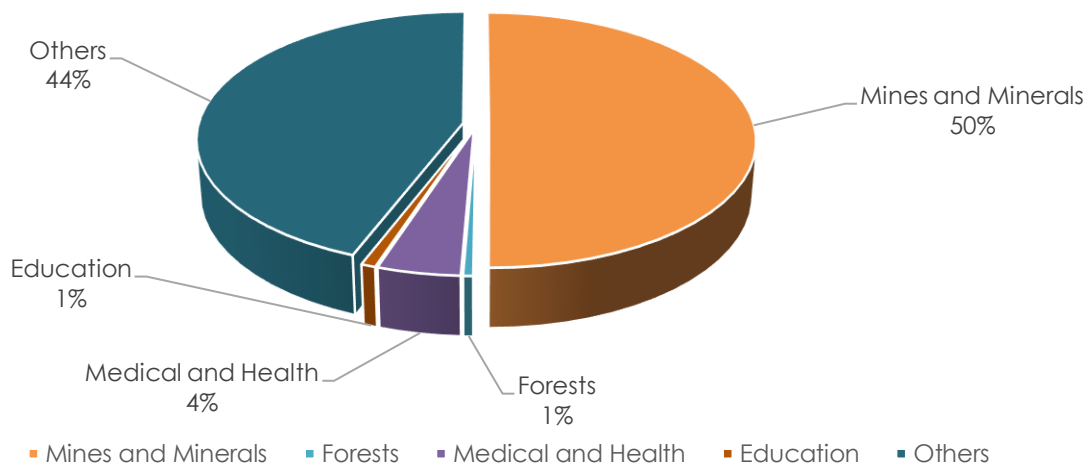


Chart 3.3 Composition of State's Own Non Tax Revenue – FY 2024-25 (RE)

Central Transfers

Resource flow from the Centre was ₹84,251 Crores in the FY 2023-24 and was ₹89,157

Crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). Finance Commission allocation constituted a major portion of this Central Transfers, which was ₹55,352 Crores in the FY 2023-24 and ₹57,002

Crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). The central transfers for the FY 2022-23, 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 (RE) are elaborated in Chart 3.4. The

details of the same for the FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (RE) are given in **Annexure 3.3**.

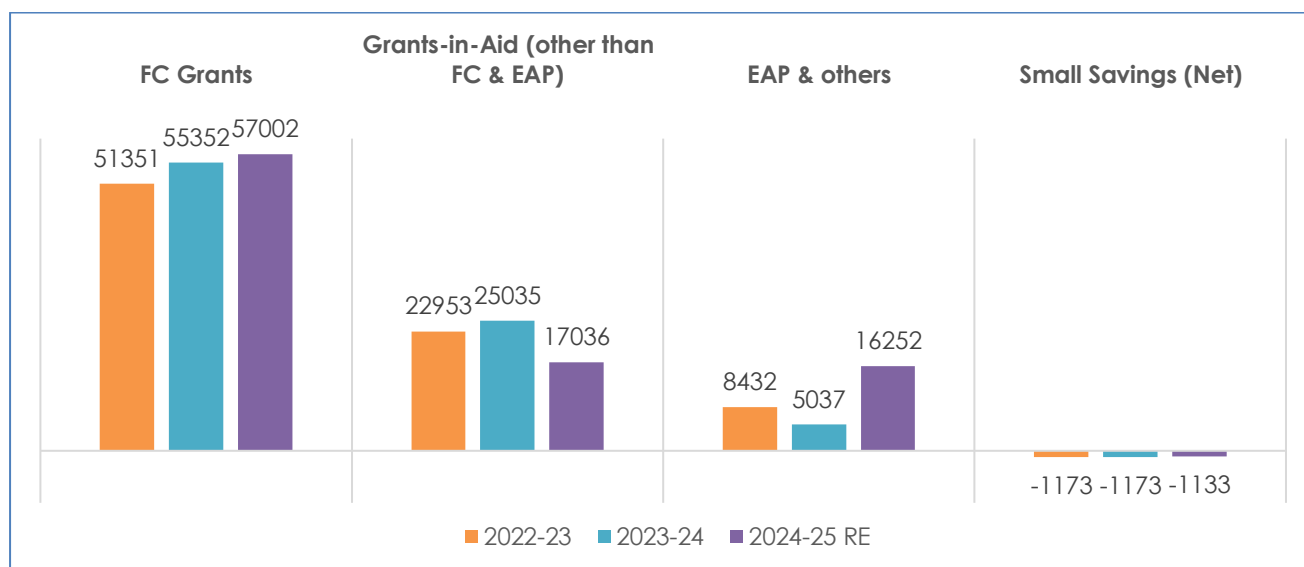


Chart 3.4 Central Transfers for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (RE) (₹. in Crores)

State's Expenditure

The Total Expenditure by the State excluding expenditure on ways and means advance and public debt repayments was ₹2,36,512 Crores in the FY 2023-24 and was ₹2,49,418 Crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). Details are shown in **Annexure 3.4**. The revenue expenditure was ₹2,12,450 Crores in the FY 2023-24 and was ₹2,24,343 Crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). The Public Debt Repayment was incurred of ₹13,070.47 crores during 2023-24 and the same is ₹21,102.40 crores during 2024-25 (RE). It is important to

mention that in its strive to build a developed Andhra Pradesh, the state spent ₹23,331 Crores on its Capital Outlay in FY 2023-24 and was ₹24,072 crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). This was mainly spent on capital works like irrigation, roads and infrastructure. Revenue expenditure through welfare schemes like subsidy rice, power subsidy, old age pensions, housing programs etc. The state expenditures for the years 2022-23 to 2024-25 (RE) are compared in Chart 3.5.

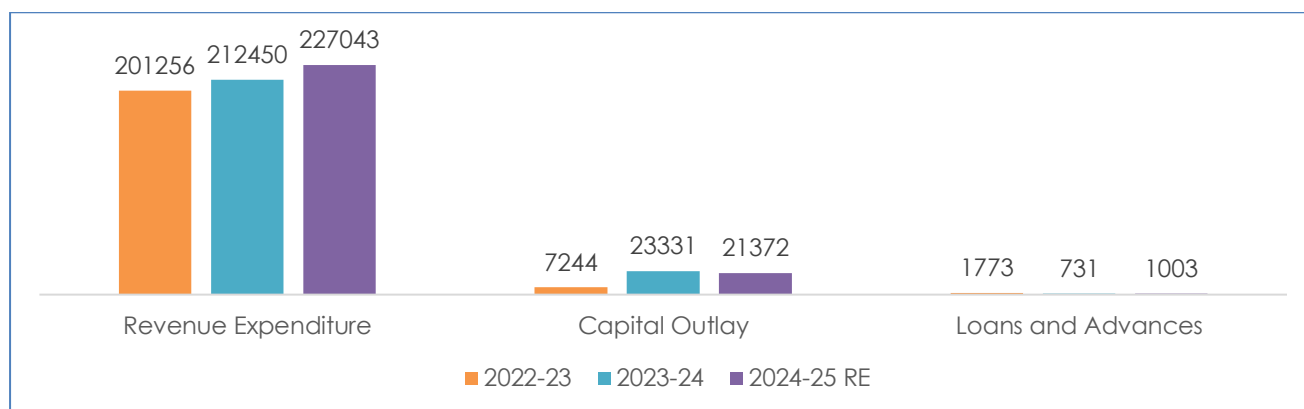


Chart 3.5 State Expenditure for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 (RE) (₹. in Crores)

Debts and Interest payments

The Total Debt by the State was ₹4,91,734 Crores at the end of the FY 2023-24 and was ₹5,64,488 Crores at the end of FY 2024-25 (RE). The outstanding debt includes the un-apportioned amount of ₹4,422.59 crores under Public Account. The composition of debt sources like Market Loans, Central Loans, Small Saving Loans, PF and other sources. The Market borrowing outstood at ₹3,66,565 Crores in the

FY 2023-24 and at ₹4,24,070 Crores in FY 2024-25 (RE). The state paid ₹32,944 crores as interest in the FY 2024-25 (RE) wherein it had paid ₹29,481 Crores towards interest payments in the FY 2023-24. The Debt outstanding as percentage of GSDP was 34.58 percent in FY 2023-24 and 35.15 % in FY 2024-25 (RE). Chart 3.6 shows the composition of outstanding debt in the state for the FY 2024-25 (RE). Composition of Total Debt are shown in **Annexure 3.5**

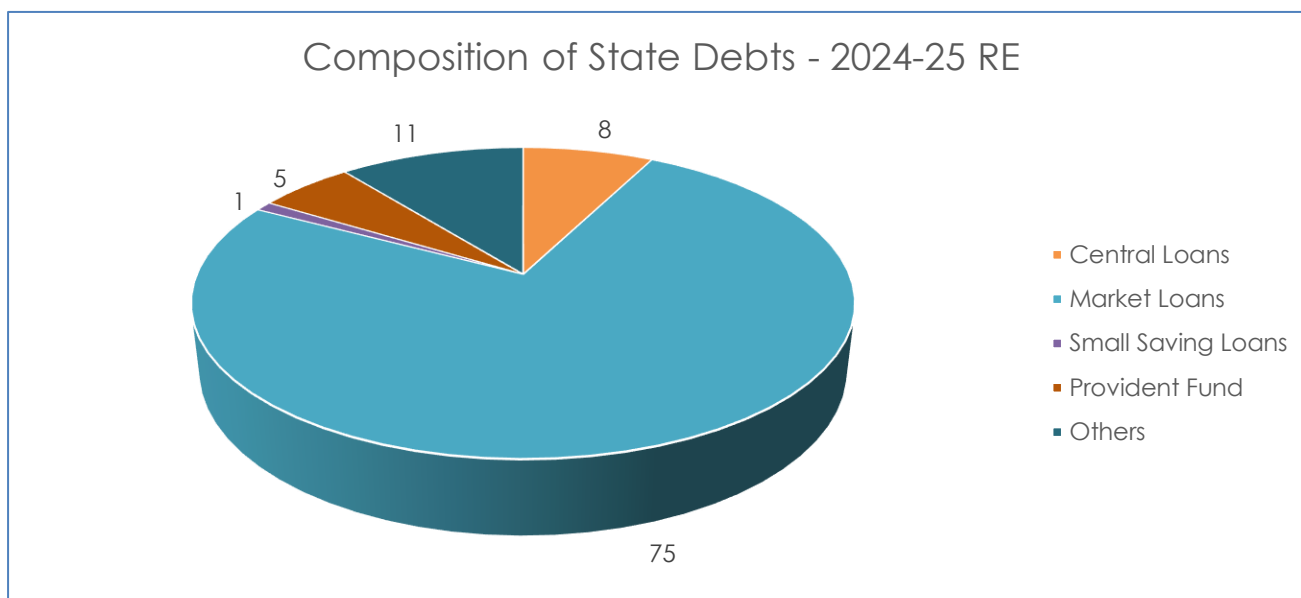


Chart 3.6 Composition of State's Debts – FY 2024-25 (RE)

Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

In the FY 2023-24, Andhra Pradesh faced a Revenue Deficit of ₹.38,683 Crores and a Fiscal

Deficit of ₹.62,720 Crores and in 2024-25 RE the Revenue Deficit is ₹.48,311 crores and Fiscal Deficit is ₹.73,362 crores. Deficits and Interest Payments are shown in **Annexure 3.6**.

PRICES WAGES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

Chapter

4

4. PRICES, WAGES & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

The socio-economic landscape of Andhra Pradesh is influenced by prices, wages, and public distribution systems, which affect household welfare, economic stability, and policy planning. Understanding these factors help assess consumer purchasing power, worker living standards, and the effectiveness of social safety nets. This chapter looks at trends, challenges, and policies related to price changes, wage patterns, and the efficiency of the Public Distribution System (PDS).

4.1 PRICES

At the National level, the Price Monitoring Division (PMD) in the Department of Consumer

Affairs is responsible for monitoring the prices of selected essential commodities. Prices are reported daily on the website. The Price Monitoring Division analyses price trends and provides early warnings to facilitate timely policy interventions aimed at preventing undesired shortages of essential commodities.

At the State level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics periodically reports on the prices of essential commodities. Monitoring the prices of six essential commodities from selected centres across the State is done on a daily basis to track 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/Ltr.)

Commodity	2023-24 (Apr - Dec'23)	2024-25 (Apr'24 to Dec'24)	% of Variation
Rice (II sort)	38.45	42.79	11.29
Redgramdal (II sort)	143.48	160.57	11.91
Sunflower Oil	118.28	123.51	4.42
Tamarind Common (without seed)	123.78	127.67	3.14
Red Chillies Dry (Gr II)	258.91	199.52	-22.94
Onions (Gr II)	28.85	40.46	40.24

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of AP, Vijayawada

The sharp increase in onion prices (40.24%) suggests supply chain disruptions, possibly due to crop failures, storage issues, or higher transportation costs. However immediate steps taken by the government to bring back the volatile price situation have ensured stability. Similarly, prices of rice and red gram dal (over

11%) too witnessed a rise. Sunflower oil and tamarind have seen moderate price increases, while red chillies have registered a sharp decline (-22.94%), indicating improved production and surplus supply.

The government in its endeavor to execute control over the consumer prices has been

continuously monitoring the price movements and has implemented several price stabilization measures to counter extreme fluctuations. Direct procurement from farmers, strengthening of cold storage facilities, and investment in logistics and transport infrastructure have been prioritized to reduce volatility in essential commodity prices.

The year-wise average daily retail prices of (6) Essential Commodities from 2021-22 to 2024-25 (Apr 24 to Dec 24) are given in **Annexure 4.1** and from 2023-24 to 2024-25 shown in **chart 4.1**

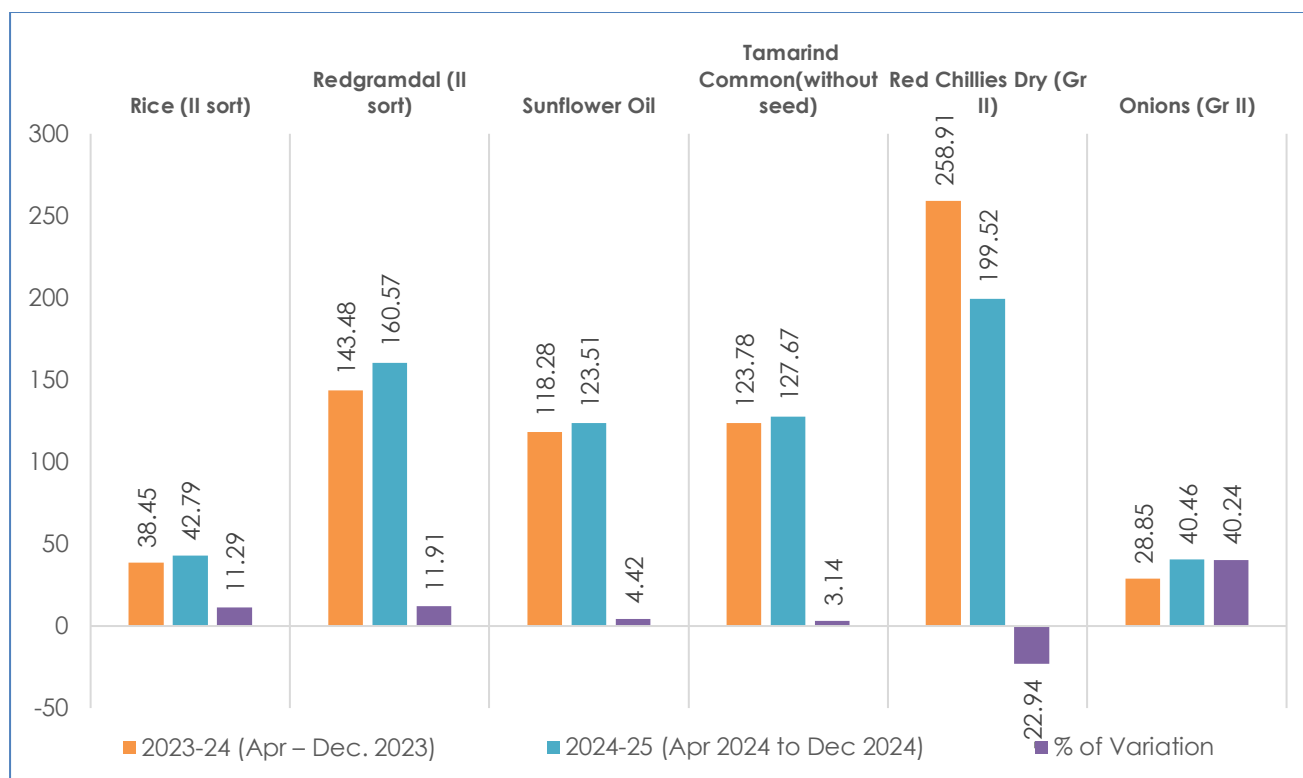


Chart 4.1 Average Daily Retail Prices (Rs. /Kg/Ltr.)

4.1.1 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, Chandigarh 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 NTR District in the old base year i.e.2001=100.

On par with Central Series, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, 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 & Miryalaguda 4.Tirupati-Renigunta under state series. Consumer price index numbers for insustrial workers shown in Table 4.2.

Year	Andhra Pradesh (Base: 2001=100)	All India (Base: 2016=100)
	Index	Index
2021 - 22	357	123.6
2022 - 23	383	131.1
2023-24 (Apr to Sep)	409	136.9
2024-25 (Apr to Sep)	429	141.6
Growth Rate (%) 2024-25 over 2023-24 (Apr to Sep)	4.89	3.43

Year	Andhra Pradesh	All India
2021-22	1226	1075
2022-23	1302	1148
2023-24 (Apr to Dec)	1400	1220
2024-25 (Apr to Dec)	1483	1295
Growth rate (%) 2024-25 over 2023-24	5.93%	6.15%

The average indices for the period from April 2024 to December 2024 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 CPI Price Trends

CPI Trends (Base Year: 2012 = 100)	Andhra Pradesh (Apr 2024 - Dec 2024)	All India (Apr 2024 - Dec 2024)
Rural CPI	197.9	195.0
Urban CPI	197.8	189.9
Combined CPI	197.9	192.6

Source: MoSPI, GoI. www.cpi.mospi.gov.in

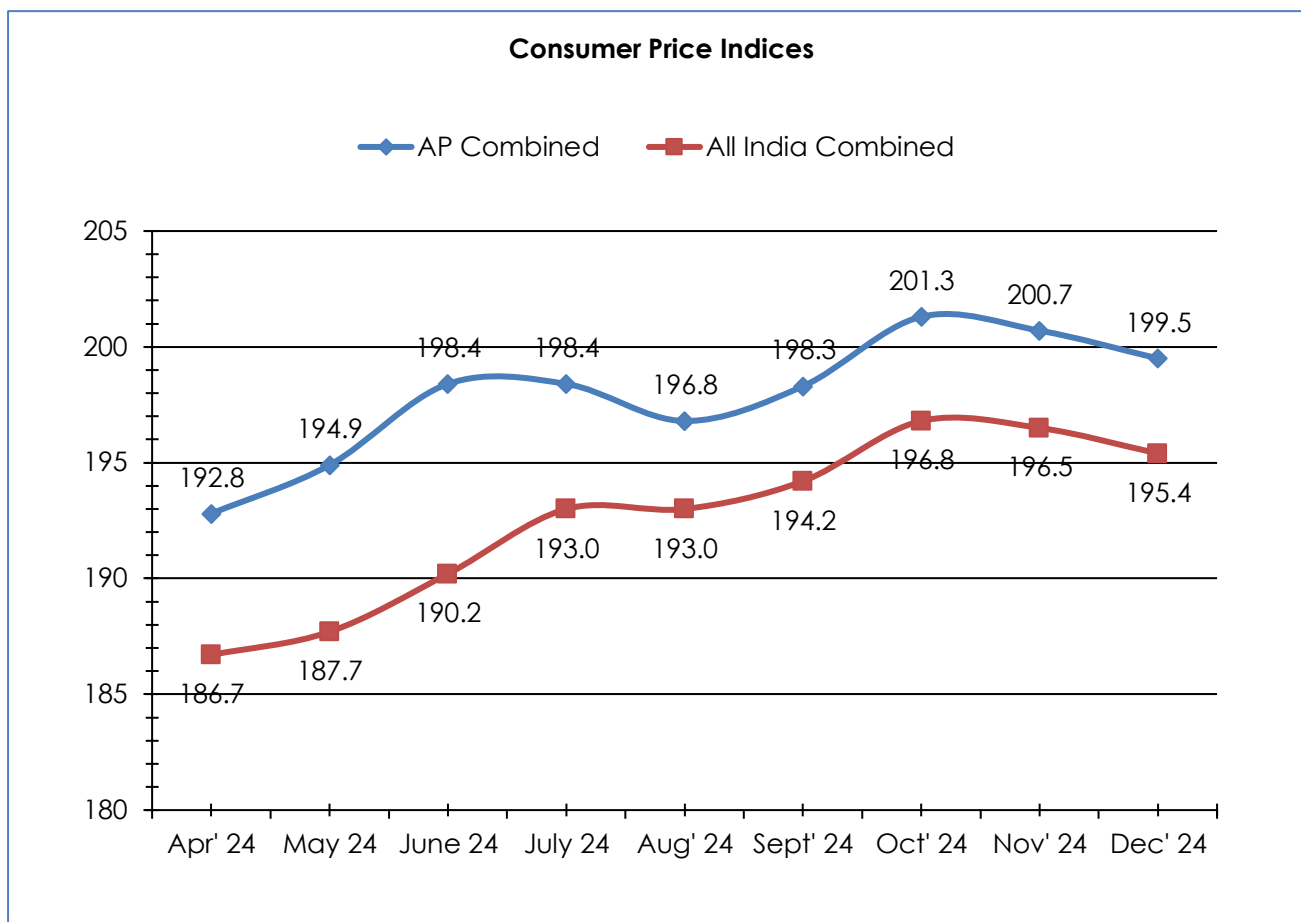


Chart 4.2 Consumer Price Indices

The data shows an upward trend in both the AP Combined and All India Combined indices from April to December 2024. The AP Combined index rose from 192.8 to 199.5, peaking at 201.3 in October, with marginal declines in August, November, and December. Similarly, the All India Combined index increased from 186.7 to 195.4, reaching its highest value of 196.8 in October, and experienced slight decreases in November and December. Significant monthly increases were noticed in June for AP and July for All India. Immediately

the Government undertook measures restoring the price situation to normalcy.

4.1.4 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.

WPI Trends (Base Year: 2011-12 = 100)	Apr 2023 - Dec 2023	Apr 2024 - Dec 2024	% Variation
All Commodities	151.5	154.8	2.18%
Manufactured Products	140.3	142.1	1.28%
Fuel & Power	151.4	148.7	-1.79%

of Rural Labour Force in the Un-organised Sector. The Wage data is being collected from 44 selected centers spread over the State covering 77 divisions for 16 occupations.

Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field labour in the State are presented in **Table 4.6** and depicted in the **Chart 4.3** below.

Table 4.6 State average Daily Wages of (Rs.) of artisans and field labour

Occupation	Apr'23 - Nov'23 (₹/Day)	Apr'24 - Nov'24 (₹/Day)	% Growth
Carpenter	659	710	7.74%
Blacksmith	545	570	4.59%
Cobbler	675	669	-0.89%
Field Labor (Men)	531	561	5.65%
Field Labor (Women)	388	398	2.58%

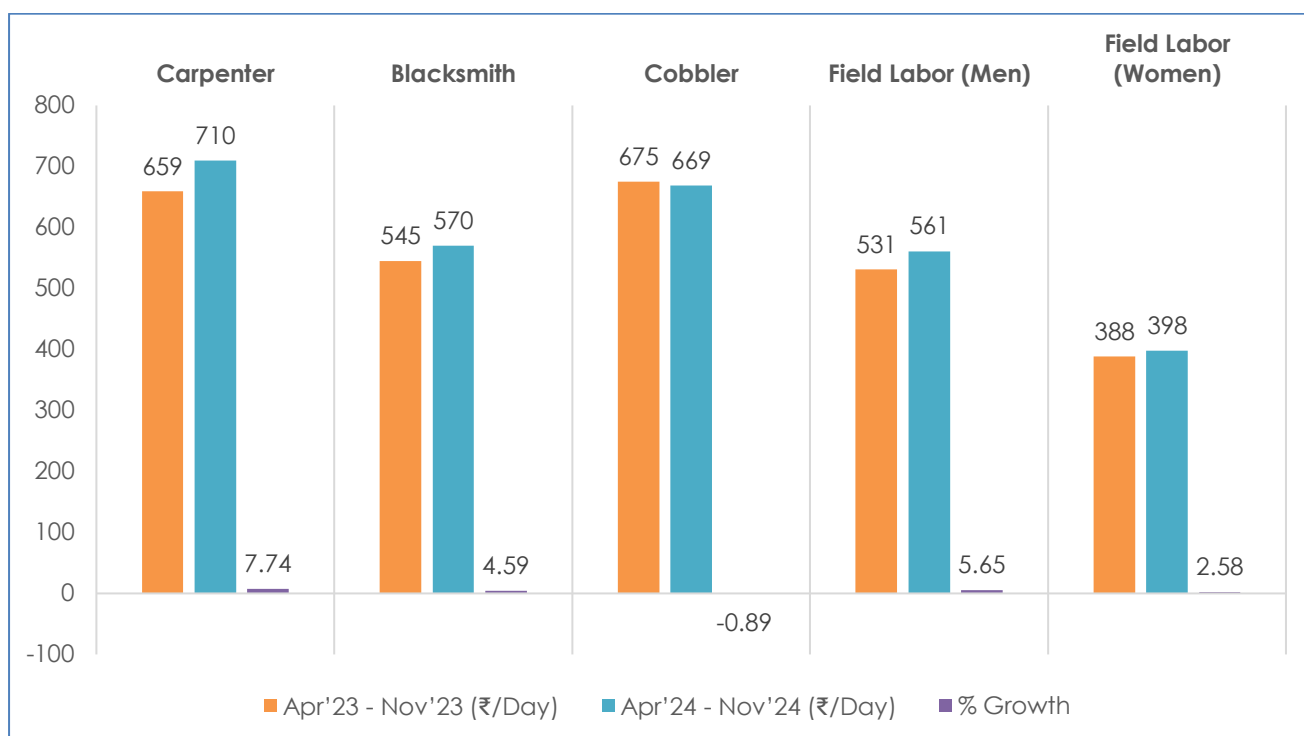


Chart 4.3 State average Daily Wages of (Rs.) of artisans and field labour

The average daily wage for male agricultural laborers increased from ₹531 in 2023-24 to ₹561 in 2024-25, reflecting a 5.65% nominal increase. For female agricultural laborers, wages grew modestly from ₹388 to ₹398, reflecting a 2.58% rise and highlighting persistent gender disparities in rural wages. In contrast, skilled trades such as carpentry and blacksmithing saw faster wage growth, with

carpenter wages rising from ₹659 to ₹710 (7.74%), and blacksmith from ₹545 to ₹570 (4.59%). Occupations with weaker market demand, such as cobblers, experienced a slight decline in wages, decreasing from ₹675 to ₹669 (-0.89%). The above table provides a comparative analysis of daily wage growth across key occupations in Andhra Pradesh.

4.3 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Public Distribution System (PDS) in Andhra Pradesh is a crucial pillar of the state's food security framework, ensuring access to subsidized essential commodities for economically vulnerable population. Through an extensive network of Fair Price Shops (FPS), the PDS provides food grains, pulses, and other necessities at affordable prices to low-income households. The efficiency and effectiveness of PDS plays a significant role in stabilizing food availability, reducing hunger, and improving nutrition, particularly for rural and economically weaker sections. Over the years, the government has modernized PDS through digital integration, biometric authentication, and direct benefit transfer (DBT) mechanisms, reducing leakages and improving service delivery. However, challenges such as logistical inefficiencies, subsidy burdens, and supply chain constraints continue to affect the system, requiring further policy interventions.

Andhra Pradesh operates a well-structured PDS covering 1.48 crore beneficiaries through 29,796 Fair Price Shops (FPS). District wise details of Ration Shops, Category wise Ration Cards and Rice Distribution are shown in **Annexure 4.3**. The Aadhaar-based ration card system, implemented to enhance transparency and accountability, ensures that food subsidies reach genuine beneficiaries, reducing instances of duplicate or ghost entries. The table 4.7 below provides an overview of key PDS statistics in the state.

Table 4.7 PDS Indicators

PDS Indicators	Figures
No. of Fair Price Shops (FPS)	29,796
Total Beneficiaries	1.48 crore
Monthly Rice Allocation (Lakh MT)	2.35
Aadhaar-Linked Ration Cards (%)	98%

PDS Indicators	Figures
Mobile Dispensing Units (MDUs)	9,260

The monthly rice allocation under PDS increased from 2.04 lakh metric tonnes in 2023-24 to 2.35 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, reflecting the state government's commitment to enhancing food security. The introduction of fortified rice enriched with iron, vitamin B12, and folic acid has been a key intervention in addressing micronutrient deficiencies and improving health outcomes, particularly among children and vulnerable population.

The category of beneficiaries under PDS is divided into Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries, ensuring targeted distribution of subsidized food grains. The following table 4.8 outlines the number of beneficiaries under each category.

Table 4.8 Ration card holders

Type of Ration Card	Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)
Priority Household (PHH)	139.46
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	9.00
Total	148.46

The government ensures that essential commodities such as rice, wheat, pulses, ragi, and jowar are distributed under PDS at highly subsidized rates or free of cost to eligible households. The following table 4.9 highlights the monthly commodity allocation per ration card and the corresponding price for beneficiaries.

Table 4.9 PDS Distribution

Commodity	Monthly Allocation per Ration Card	Price for Beneficiaries (₹ per kg)
Sortex Fortified Rice (PHH)	5 kg per unit	Free
Sortex Fortified Rice (AAY)	35 kg per card	Free
Ragi	Up to 3 kg per card	Free
Jowar (Rayalaseema Districts)	Up to 3 kg per card	Free
Wheat	1 kg per card	₹16.00

Andhra Pradesh has taken significant steps to digitize PDS operations, ensuring efficient tracking of stock movements, preventing leakages, and improving last-mile delivery. The state has introduced an AI-driven inventory management system to monitor real-time stock levels and prevent pilferage. Additionally, the government has introduced mobile dispensing units (MDUs) in remote areas to ensure that food grains reach even the most inaccessible regions, benefiting households in tribal and rural districts.

The Deepam-2 Scheme, launched by this Government in 2024, is another key intervention that empowers households by providing three free LPG gas cylinders per year to 83 lakh eligible families. This initiative aims to reduce reliance on firewood, promote clean cooking fuel, and improve health outcomes, particularly for women in rural households. The scheme is expected to cost the state ₹659.01 crore annually, reflecting a major social welfare expenditure targeted at energy security and household well-being. District wise beneficiaries data under Deepam-2 scheme is shown in **Annexure 4.4** and LPG connection status are shown in **Annexure 4.5**

While these reforms have improved transparency and delivery efficiency, challenges persist in PDS implementation. The government is taking stringent action against the guilty. Subsidy costs are another major challenge, as providing free or highly subsidized food grains

places a significant burden on state finance, requires better fund allocation strategies. Additionally, logistical challenges such as transportation bottlenecks, storage constraints, and irregular supply in remote areas affect the timely distribution of essential commodities.

To further strengthen PDS, Andhra Pradesh is exploring the gradual rollout of Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs), where eligible beneficiaries receive the equivalent cash subsidy directly into their bank accounts instead of physical food grains. This approach is intended to reduce leakages, empower consumers with choice, and improve efficiency. However, the feasibility of DBTs depends on financial inclusion, digital banking infrastructure, and ensuring that the cash transfers are sufficient to cover market prices of essential commodities.

Another critical area for improvement is expanding the nutritional scope of PDS beyond just rice and wheat including pulses, edible oils, dairy products, and fortified nutritional supplements can significantly enhance food security outcomes. Integrating PDS with health and education programmes can further support child nutrition initiatives, maternal health programmes, and school feeding schemes. The government is considering linking PDS beneficiaries with Anganwadi services and mid-day meal programs to improve the nutritional impact of subsidized food distribution.

The success of Andhra Pradesh's PDS also depends on better coordination between central and state food security programmes. Ensuring timely procurement of food grains, expanding storage infrastructure, and minimizing administrative delays will be critical in enhancing supply chain efficiency. Strengthening community participation and grievance redressal mechanisms can further improve accountability in the system, ensuring that no eligible beneficiary is excluded from the food security net.

Improving PDS in Andhra Pradesh - The digital way

In conclusion, Andhra Pradesh has made significant strides in modernizing PDS, with biometric authentication, digital tracking, and

mobile distribution units improving service delivery. The state's commitment to food security, particularly for vulnerable groups, is reflected in its expanding rice distribution program, fortified food initiatives, and Deepam-2 LPG subsidy scheme. Leakages, subsidy burdens, and logistical inefficiencies which require continued policy enhancements and infrastructure investments. Future policy interventions must focus on integrating technology-driven solutions, exploring DBTs, and broadening the nutritional scope of PDS to ensure a comprehensive food security framework. Andhra Pradesh's efforts in strengthening PDS will play a crucial role in ensuring equitable access to essential food commodities, reducing hunger, and enhancing the overall well-being of its population.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Chapter

5

5.1 AGRICULTURE

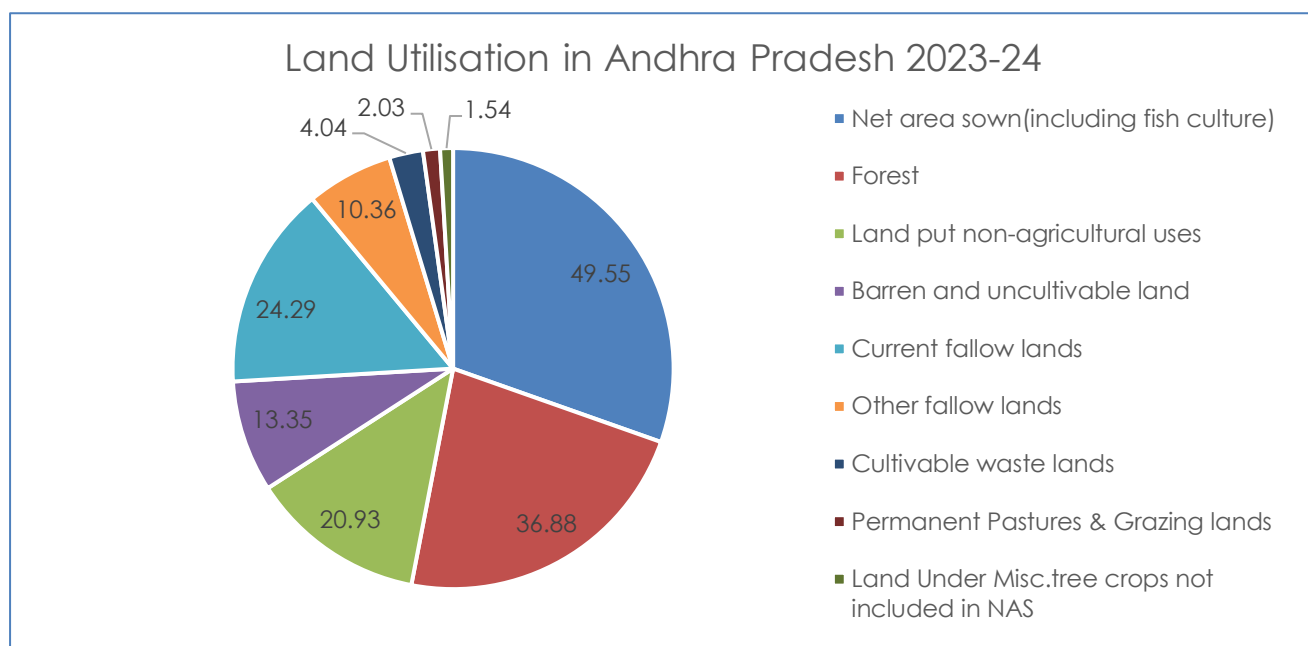
Key initiatives include providing interest-free loans, subsidized seeds, modern farming tools, soil testing services, crop insurance, and infrastructure development across animal husbandry, horticulture, and fisheries sectors. Additionally, the government is promoting Zero-budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) to ensure the long-term welfare and prosperity of farmers while minimizing adverse climate impacts.

Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh is marked by a diverse range of crops cultivated across various regions. The state's agricultural output is influenced by the amount of land under cultivation, trends in crop diversification, and the impact of weather conditions. Major crops like rice, maize, pulses, and oilseeds are grown extensively, with detailed statistics highlighting their yield rates and production volumes. Recent years have seen a shift towards crop diversification, driven by market demand, irrigation access, and policy changes, which helps enhance income stability and reduce risks. Weather conditions, particularly the South-West and North-East monsoons, play a crucial role in determining crop yields and overall productivity, with variations in rainfall and temperature significantly affecting agricultural output. Understanding these factors provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities within Andhra Pradesh's agricultural sector.

Andhra Pradesh spans a geographical area of approximately 162.97 lakh hectares. During the year 2023-24, the land utilization in Andhra Pradesh is detailed in Table 5.1 and Chart 5.1, with the net area sown (including fish culture) accounting for around 30.4%.

Table 5.1 Land Utilisation

Sl. No	Area Classification	Area in Lakh hect.	Percentage to Total Geographical Area (%)
1	Net area sown(including fish culture)	49.55	30.40
2	Forest	36.88	22.63
3	Land put non-agricultural uses	20.93	12.84
4	Barren and uncultivable land	13.35	8.19
5	Current fallow lands	24.29	14.90
6	Other fallow lands	10.36	6.36
7	Cultivable waste lands	4.04	2.48
8	Permanent Pastures & Grazing lands	2.03	1.25
9	Land Under Misc.tree crops not included in NAS	1.54	0.95
	TOTAL	162.97	100



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Chart 5.1 Land Utilisation in Andhra Pradesh 2023-24 (Area in Lakh Hec)

From 2008-09 to 2023-24, the net area sown in Andhra Pradesh has decreased significantly, from 67.26 lakh hectares to 49.55 lakh hectares. This reduction highlights the changing

dynamics in land use and agricultural practices over the years. The Land utilisation particulars from 2008-09 to 2023-24 are given in **Annexure 5.1** and district wise land utilisation

particulars during 2023-24 are given in **Annexure 5.2**.

Soil Types

Soil formation is influenced by climate, altitude and bedrock composition. Disproportion rainfall and excessive heat give soils unique characteristics. In Andhra Pradesh soils are mainly a mix of sand, silt and clay. Out of 22 soil categories, ten are predominant, covering over 88% of the state's area. For detailed categories, refer to **Annexure 5.3**.

Agro Climatic Zones

Agro-Climatic zones are regions defined by climatic, soil types, topography and other factors affecting agriculture. These zones help determine the best cropping systems and technologies for each region. Andhra Pradesh is primarily divided into Six Agro climatic zones. Refer to Table 5.2

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 Kadapa, SPS Nellore
5	Scarce rainfall zone	Kurnool, Anantapuramu
6	High altitude & tribal areas zone	High Altitude & tribal areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts

Census of Land Holdings

Data on landholdings has been collected every five years since 1970-71, with the latest provisional data from 2021-22. The average landholding size in the state decreased slightly to 0.86 hectares in 2021-22 from 0.94 hectares in 2015-16, while the number of landholdings increased from 85.24 lakhs in 2015-16 to 96.90 lakhs in 2021-22. This indicates a trend towards smaller, more numerous landholdings over time. **Annexure 5.4** shows the distribution of landholdings by size, and **Annexure 5.5** shows the district-wise distribution.

Rainfall Scenario

The State received 681.6 mm of rainfall during the South West Monsoon (June – September 2024), 18.6% more than the normal 574.7 mm. Normal rainfall (-19% to +19%) was recorded in nine districts, while the remaining 17 districts received excess rainfall (+20% and

above). During the North East Monsoon (October to December 2024), there was a 2.3% deficit, with 278.7 mm of rainfall compared to the normal 285.3 mm. Five districts (Ananthapuramu, Sri Satyasai, Annamayya, Chittoor and Tirupati) recorded excess rainfall, six districts (Parvathipuram Manyam, Bapatla, Prakasam, SPSR Nellore, Nandyal and Y.S.R districts) had normal rainfall, and the remaining 15 districts experienced deficient rainfall.

From June to December 2024, the average rainfall was 960.3 mm, 11.7% above the normal 860.0 mm. Seven districts (Alluri Sitharamaraju, Eluru, N.T.R, Guntur, Ananthapuramu, Sri Satyasai and Tirupati districts) recorded excess rainfall, while the remaining 19 districts had normal rainfall.

Monsoon-wise rainfall is shown in Table 5.3, season-wise details in **Annexure 5.6**, and district-wise and region-wise rainfall in

Annexure 5.7. Rainfall trends over the past 10 years are depicted in Chart 5.2.

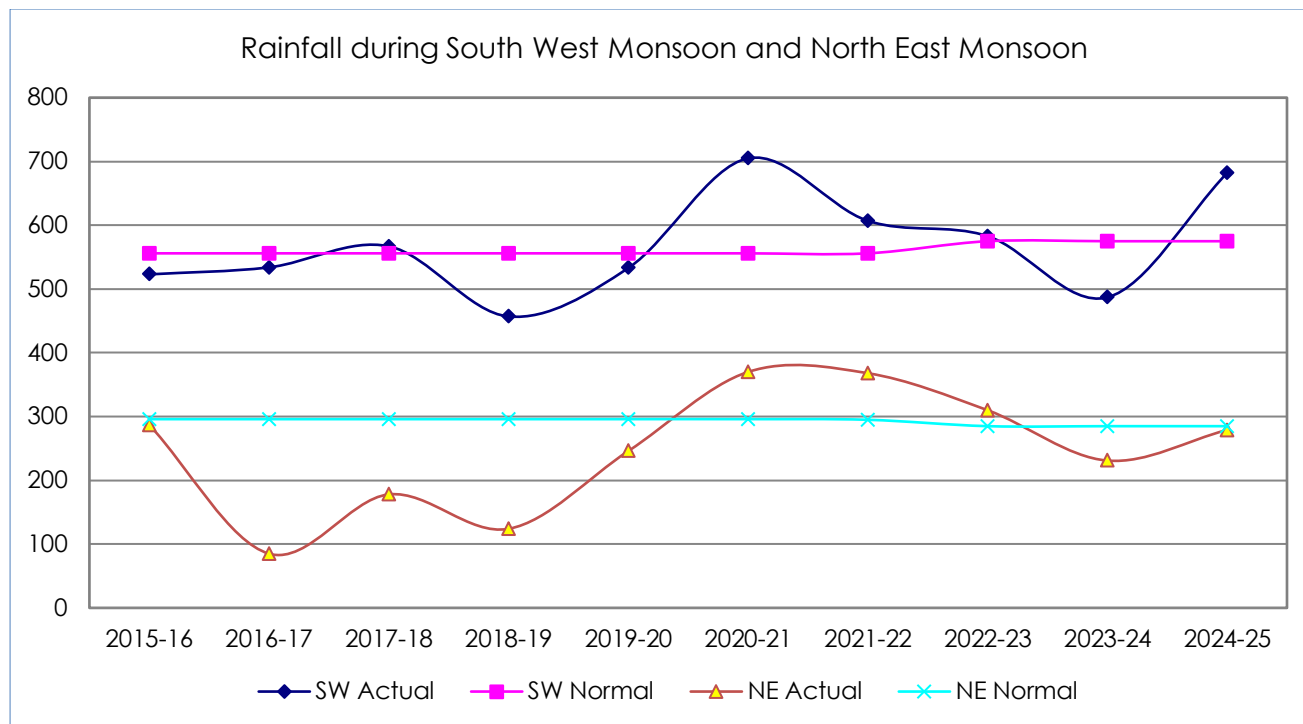


Chart 5.2 Rainfall (in mm) during South-West Monsoon and North-East monsoon

Table 5.3 Monsoon wise rainfalls (Rainfall in mm)

Year	South West Monsoon			North East Monsoon			Total (June to December)		
	Normal	Actual	% deviation of	Normal	Actual	% of deviate on	Normal	Actual	% deviation of
2023-24	574.7	487.3	-15.2	285.3	230.9	-19.1	860.0	718.2	-16.5
2024-25	574.7	681.6	18.6	285.3	278.7	-2.3	860.0	960.3	11.7

Trends in Area and Production under food grains and paddy

According to the 2nd Advance Estimates, the area under food grains in 2024-25 is 37.51 lakh

hectares, up 12.85% from 33.24 lakh hectares in 2023-24. Food grain production is estimated at 161.86 lakh tonnes in 2024-25, a 12.94% increase from 143.31 lakh tonnes in 2023-24. Table 5.4 shows the area and production details for 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Table 5.4 Area and Production under Food Grains and 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
2023-24	18.13	15.11	33.24	79.00	64.31	143.31	13.47	5.74	19.21	71.25	41.32	112.57
2024-25	20.36	17.15	37.51	88.10	73.76	161.86	14.04	6.93	20.97	78.79	48.36	127.15
% Change	12.30	13.50	12.85	11.52	14.69	12.94	4.23	20.73	9.16	10.58	17.04	12.95

Kharif

- In Kharif 2024-25, the estimated area under food grains increased by 12.30% to 20.36 lakh hectares from 18.13 lakh hectares in 2023-24. Food grain production rose by 11.52% to 88.10 lakh tonnes from 79.00 lakh tonnes.
- For Paddy, the area grew by 4.23% to 14.04 lakh hectares from 13.47 lakh hectares in 2023-24. Paddy production increased by 10.58% to 78.79 lakh tonnes from 71.25 lakh tonnes.

lakh hectares from 15.11 lakh hectares in 2023-24. Food grain production rose by 14.69% to 73.76 lakh tonnes from 64.31 lakh tonnes.

- For Paddy, the area grew by 20.73% to 6.93 lakh hectares from 5.74 lakh hectares in 2023-24. Paddy production increased by 17.04% to 48.36 lakh tonnes from 41.32 lakh tonnes.

Time series trends and season-wise details are in **Annexures 5.8 to 5.11**, and Chart 5.3 shows the area and production under food grains.

Rabi

- In Rabi 2024-25, the estimated area under food grains increased by 13.50% to 17.15

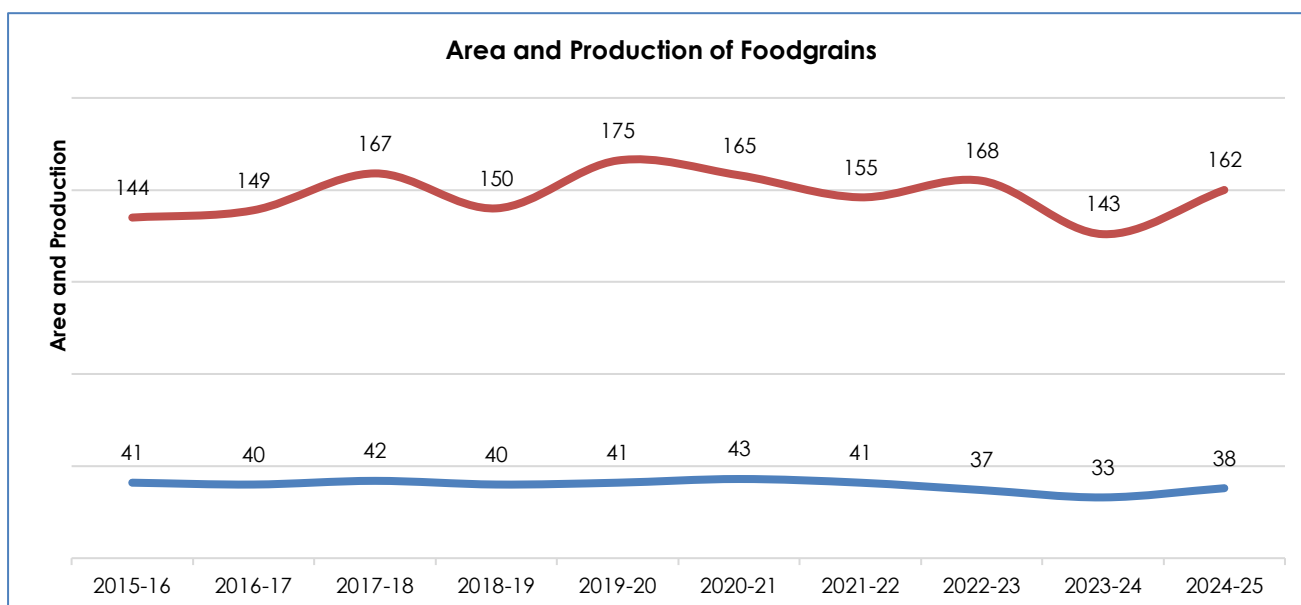


Chart 5.3 Area and Production under food grains

Cropping Intensity and Irrigation

In 2023-24, the cropping intensity, which measures the ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, remained stable at 1.21, indicating consistent agricultural efficiency.

During the same period, the gross area irrigated in the State was 32.71 lakh hectares, a decrease of 10.53% from the previous year's 36.56 lakh hectares. Similarly, the net area irrigated was 26.03 lakh hectares, down 8.86% from 28.56 lakh hectares in 2022-23.

For detailed data, refer to **Annexures 5.12 to 5.15**.

5.1.2 Centrally sponsored schemes

Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization (S.M.A.M) 24-25

The Andhra Pradesh government promotes farm mechanization through Custom Hiring Centres (2021-22 to 2023-24) to provide mechanization services on hire. Due to high demand, the state government will supply implements to individual farmers on subsidy in 2024-25 with a budget of Rs. 75.80 Cr (Central: Rs. 45.48 Cr, State: Rs. 30.32 Cr), benefiting 42,864 farmers.

Supply of Drones to Farmer Groups under RKVY DPR

Drones offer various agricultural applications, enhancing productivity and efficiency. The government will establish 875 CHCs with Kisan Drones in 2024-25, providing 80% subsidy or Rs. 8 lakhs, whichever is less. Training for 674 CHC (Custom Hiring Centre) farmer groups is ongoing.

Soil Health & Fertility Component under RKVY 2024-25

The Soil Health Card and Soil Health Management schemes merged under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana in 2022-23. The scheme aims to encourage judicious fertilizer use. By

December 2024, 4.20 lakh soil samples were collected, with 2.09 lakh test results uploaded. The remaining analysis will be completed by February 2025.

School Soil Health Programme

This program aims to educate children about soil health, making them brand ambassadors. Training will be provided to teachers and students in 59 schools during 2024-25.

Rain-fed Area Development (RAD)

Under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, RAD focuses on dry-land areas to conserve natural resources and promote sustainable agriculture. The financial pattern is 60:40 between Central and State Governments. In 2024-25, Rs. 1200 lakhs were allocated, with Rs. 585 lakhs released as the first installment.

Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) Programme

The APCNF programme, implemented by Rythu Sadhikara Samstha, supports farmers' livelihoods and climate change adaptation. It has reached 14% of farmers and 28% of villages in Andhra Pradesh. The program is funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, KfW Development Bank, Azim Premji Foundation, and Co-Impact.

Achievements as of December 2024:

- 9.53 lakh farmers practicing Natural Farming on 3.58 lakh ha
- 7.76 lakh farmers adopted PMDS on 3.28 lakh ha
- 3.65 lakh NF Kitchen gardens, including 0.77 lakh 365-day Kitchen gardens
- 7857 compact blocks, 11573 A-grade models, and 6600 ATM models

Third-party studies confirm reduced cultivation costs, increased net income, and no significant yield differences between NF and non-NF crops.

5.1.3 Proposals of A.P. Government - Key Agricultural Schemes 2024-25

Providing comprehensive support to an extent of 25,000 acres under Natural farming @ 1000 acres under the jurisdiction of every Parliament constituency

The APCNF programme already works in a cluster of 5 villages having 1500-2500 acres. It is proposed to identify a cluster of 5-10 villages in each Parliamentary Constituency which will be adopted for comprehensive support. The support will include demonstrating the best of natural farming technologies, enable financing the transition to natural farming, post-harvest practices, value addition and marketing. In addition, it is proposed to demonstrate entrepreneurship development through women SHGs. It is also proposed to promote local consumption so as to improve the health and nutrition of local communities.

Swarna Andhra@2047

As a part of Swarna Andhra @ 2047 initiative, the APCNF programme is gearing up towards coverage of all the Gram Panchayaths of the state, under Natural Farming by 2026-27 and the necessary field level strategies, action plans are being worked out. It is planned to enroll 41 lakh farmers with a practicing extent of 19 lakh Ha by 2028-29 under Natural Farming in AP.

In addition, Andhra Pradesh is providing technical support to 12 other States to adopt natural farming. RySS has been involved in committees for developing school curriculum for NCERT and for developing curriculum for graduation and post-graduation in agriculture for Gujarat Agriculture Universities and ICAR.

Food & Nutrition Security (FNS) under Krishonnati Yojana

The Food & Nutrition Security Mission, previously the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering Rice, Pulses, Maize, Millets, Cotton, Sugarcane, and Jute. Implemented in various districts during 2024-25, its main objectives are to increase production and restore soil fertility at the farm level.

For 2024-25, Rs. 8775.00 lakhs were allocated with a 60:40 funding pattern between the Central and State Governments. Emphasis was on organizing Cluster Demos (CDs) in 20 Ha areas at the village level, providing critical inputs like seeds and bio-fertilizers at a 50% subsidy. A total of 1628 cluster demos were organized, and 32315 Black gram Mini kits were distributed. Trainings and exposure visits were also conducted.

National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds (NMEO-OS)

NMEO-OS, earlier NFSM-OS, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a 60:40 funding pattern. Its objectives include increasing vegetable oil production, restoring soil fertility, and enhancing farm-level economy and post-harvest value addition.

For 2024-25, Rs. 2917.00 lakhs were allocated for breeder seed purchase, certified seed distribution, cluster demos, FFS, trainings, production inputs viz., PP chemicals/ Micronutrients, Gypsum/ Water carrying pipes and Flexi components for enhancement of area and productivity in Groundnut, Sesamum, castor, sunflower etc under SNA-SPARSH-KY. Main emphasis was given on organization of cluster demos (CDs) in various crops with a contiguous area of 20 Ha at village level. A total of 362 cluster demos were organized, along with trainings and exposure visits.

Awards

RySS has received several awards and recognition:

- The prestigious & globally acclaimed Gulbenkian Prize for Humanity 2024 was jointly awarded to APCNF and 2 others on July 11th 2024 at Lisbon, Portugal.
- Awarded the M.S Swaminathan Award for Environment Protection for 2022-23
- Social Innovation - India Innovation Award 2023 for the Most Disruptive Innovation by Marico Innovations Foundation
- Leadership award given by the prestigious Future Economy Forum during the COP27 event aimed at enhancing contribution of individuals and organizations to the creation of a new economic development paradigm.

Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (ATMA)

The ATMA scheme covers all 26 districts of Andhra Pradesh with a 60:40 funding pattern. Its objectives are to develop an efficient, demand-driven public extension system, revitalize agricultural technology, and promote private sector involvement.

ATMA is a district-level autonomous institution linked with various agricultural departments and organizations. It is supported by a Governing Board and Management Committee, and involves Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) at the block/village level. The main task is to facilitate the preparation of Strategic Research and Extension Plans (SREP) for each district.

Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP)

ATMA's main task is to facilitate the preparation of the Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) for each district using participatory methods like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). The SREP includes detailed analysis of existing farming systems, research-extension gaps, and strategies, forming the basis for block and district-level work plans. All 26 ATMA districts have developed their SREPs.

State Extension Work Plan (SEWP)

Based on the SREP, block and district-level plans for 2025-26 were developed by all 26 ATMA districts, following revised guidelines and cost norms. The consolidated SEWP for 2025-26 has an outlay of Rs. 3958.33 lakhs.

5.1.4 Major Activities in 2024-25

- Training programs and demonstrations on agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and sericulture, covering topics like latest farming techniques, pest management, and improved milk production.
- Promotion of *Pseudomonas aster* in coconut, gypsum in groundnut, value addition in mesta crop, and pheromone traps for pink bollworm in cotton. Rs. 791.09 lakhs were spent under the scheme.
- Innovative activities like integrated farming systems, raising nurseries under shade nets, poly cropping, and natural farming practices.
 - Use of mango fruit covers, drone spraying in maize, backyard poultry rearing, honey bee keeping, post-harvest technologies, and varietal trials of groundnut and black gram.

- Rs. 3958.33 lakhs proposed for 2025-26 to organize 28,367 activities benefiting 5,63,934 farmers.

Seed Village Programme (SVP)

Under SVP & CSP, during Kharif 2024, 4090 quintals of foundation seed were distributed to 13,925 farmers covering 5570 ha, producing 3.27 lakh quintals of certified seed. During Rabi 2023-24, 235 quintals of seed were distributed to 925 farmers covering 370 ha, with an expected production of 0.16 lakh quintals.

5.1.5 State Development Schemes

Subsidy Seed Distribution during Kharif 2024

- 5.94 lakh quintals of crop seeds distributed to 12.03 lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs. 21,633 lakhs.
- 3,662 quintals of seeds given to 4,415 farmers affected by heavy rains at 80% subsidy (Rs. 114 lakhs).
- 0.48 lakh quintals of seeds distributed to 1.92 lakh farmers in areas with deficit rainfall at 80% subsidy (Rs. 3,313 lakhs).

Subsidy Seed Distribution during Rabi 2024-25

- 1.79 lakh quintals of seeds distributed to 1.53 lakh farmers with a subsidy value of Rs. 4,649 lakhs.
- 366 quintals of seeds given to 324 farmers affected by heavy rains at 80% subsidy (Rs. 23 lakhs).

Annadatha Sukhibhava Scheme 2024-25

- The Government announced the "Annadatha Sukhibhava" Scheme 2024-25 under the **Super Six programme** to provide financial assistance to farmer families, including tenant farmers. Each family will receive Rs. 20,000 per year, including Rs. 6,000 from the PM KISAN Scheme of GOI for landholder farmers.

- A Department Level Sub-Committee prepared detailed guidelines for the scheme and submitted them for Government approval. The Cabinet Level Sub-Committee needs to approve these guidelines for implementation.

Agricultural Credit

- Annual Credit Plan for 2024-25: Rs. 2,64,000 crores (14.29% increase).
- Rs. 1,69,797 crores (64%) disbursed by December 2024.
- Kharif 2024: Rs. 1,03,649 crores (106%) disbursed in crop loans; Rs. 66,148 crores (118%) in agriculture term loans. Refer **Annexure 5.16** for Agriculture Credit loan particulars

Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019 - Financing to Tenant Farmers

To safeguard tenant farmers, the Government has focused on tenant loaning. Andhra Pradesh is a pioneer in tenant farmer finance, extending support through RMG, JLG, and Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCS). The "Andhra Pradesh Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019" provides banking, insurance, and other benefits to tenant farmers without affecting landowner rights.

CCRCS are issued with mutual agreement between landowners and cultivators for 11 months, allowing tenant farmers to access bank finance. CCRC holders also benefit from schemes like AnnadathaSukhibhava, Vaddi Leni Runalu, Pavalavaddi, crop insurance, input subsidy, and more. As of January 3, 2025, CCRCS were issued to 9,13,283 tenant farmers, with Rs. 2,848.77 crores disbursed to 2,00,409 farmers. Details of CCRCS issued during 2024-25 are given in **Annexure 5.17**.

Enactment of AP New Tenancy Act, 2024

- The GoAP has decided to enact the "AP New Tenancy Act 2024" to reform tenant identification and issue tenant entitlement cards. This aims to provide hassle-free crop loans and access to all Government welfare schemes.
- The new legislation ensures tenants have rights to the crops they cultivate but no rights to the land, providing security to landowners.
- The department is gathering feedback from landowners and tenant farmers through regional meetings to incorporate insights into the final draft of the legislation.

Vaddi Leni Runalu (VLR) & PavalaVaddi (PV) Scheme

- The scheme provides interest subsidies for crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakhs repaid within one year. It offers a 4% subsidy for loans up to Rs. 1 lakh (Vaddi Leni Runalu) and a 1% subsidy for loans between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 3 lakhs (PavalaVaddi).
- Operational guidelines for the scheme have been issued from 2024-25

onwards. The Government is settling interest subsidies for pending claims from previous seasons during FY 2024-25.

- Increased loan eligibility of Rs. 3 lakhs for claims starting from Kharif 2024 under Vaddi Leni Runalu and PavalaVaddi will be paid from 2025-26 onwards.

5.1.6 Fertilizer Policy Initiatives

Fertilizer Consumption in Andhra Pradesh (2023-24)

- **Total Consumption:** 36.28 LMT (product), 17.22 LMT (NPK nutrients)
- **Kharif 2024:** 15.80 LMT
- **Rabi 2024-25:** 12.58 LMT (from 1.10.2024 to 31.12.2024)

Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy, the government announces a fixed subsidy rate per kg for nutrients (N, P, K, S) annually. The trend in fertilizer consumption from 2014-15 to 2024-25 is shown in Chart 5.4.

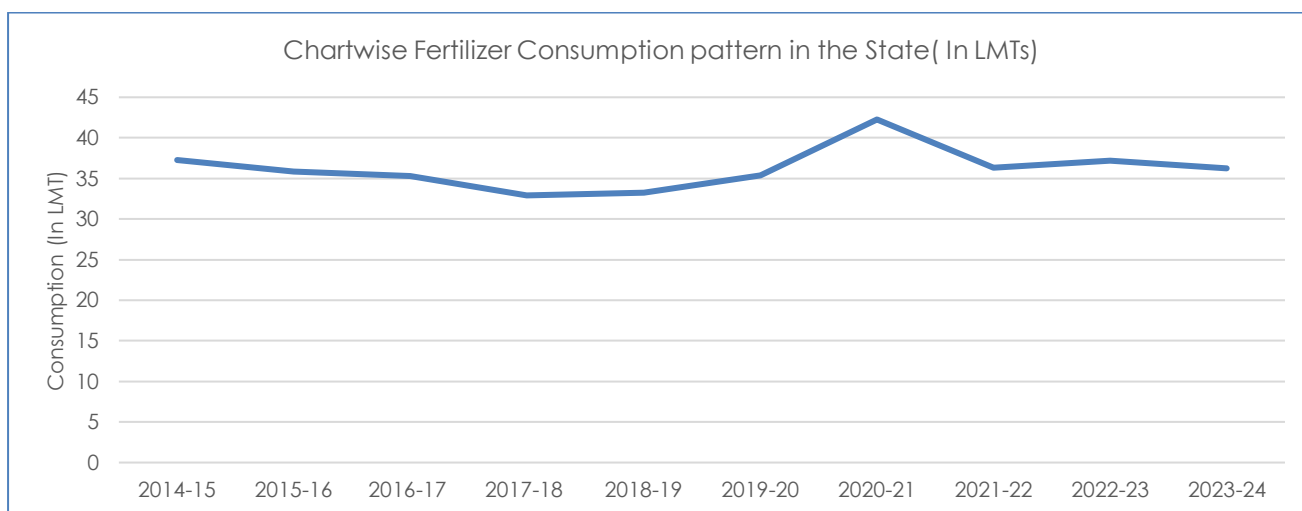


Chart 5.4 Year wise Fertilizer Consumption pattern in the State (In LMTs)

Pesticide Consumption in Andhra Pradesh

During Kharif 2024-25, pesticide consumption in Andhra Pradesh was 746.454 MT (Active Ingredient), a reduction of 193.248 MT from Kharif 2023-24 (939.702 MT). This decrease is due to awareness efforts by the Agriculture Department, promoting reduced chemical

pesticide use through various organizations like the District Resource Center (DRC), KVKs, DATTC, Agricultural Universities, and CIPMC. The pesticide consumption over previous years are shown in Chart 5.5.

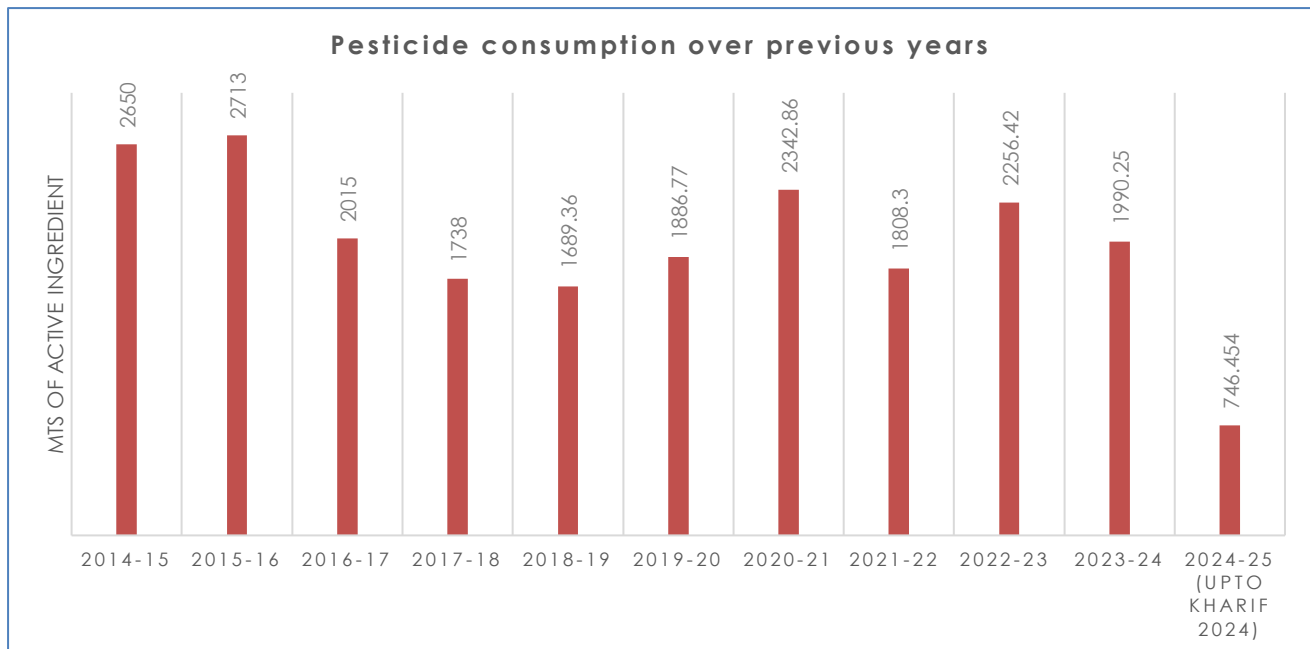


Chart 5.5 Pesticide consumption over previous years

The pesticide consumption has been showing definite decline during the recent past with the consumption falling from 2650 MTs in 2014-15 to 1990 MTs in 2023-24.

Strategies to be Adopted

In Andhra Pradesh, most farmers use agro inputs like seeds, micronutrients, fertilizers, to achieve higher returns with lower.

cultivation costs. They aim to reduce pesticide usage and costs over the next five years through effective use of Extension functionaries and Research Institutions.

GAP Polambadi

The excessive use of chemical pesticides has increased cultivation costs, reduced crop productivity, caused pest resistance, environmental pollution, and lowered food safety standards. To address these issues, the

and pesticides for higher yields. To protect crops from pests and diseases, they apply insecticides as recommended by Agricultural Extension Functionaries. However, chemical pesticides increase cultivation costs and pose hidden hazards to humans and animals.

The Department of Agriculture is educating farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Department of Agriculture promotes Farmers Field Schools (FFS), locally known as Polambadi, to help farmers improve their livelihoods and make agriculture more sustainable.

Integration with Ind.GAP Certification

Polambadi (FFS) is integrated with Ind.GAP Certification to promote GAPs. This initiative aims to bring sustainability to agriculture by adopting GAPs recommended by the State Agricultural University (SAU) and ensuring food safety standards. It also helps farmers get better

market prices for their products in open and

Training and Certification

Farmers are trained on GAPs, including Integrated Crop Management (ICM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Weed Management (IWM), Water Management, and Post-harvest technology. Those practicing GAPs are affiliated with a Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) to implement Ind.GAP certification in groups

Certification Body

APSOPCA, accredited by the Quality Council of India (QCI), evaluates Ind.GAP certification in Andhra Pradesh. They issue a Scope Certificate of Ind.GAP to the FPO, which helps farmers fetch higher prices for their products in the market or digital markets like ONDC.

Implementation of Ind.GAP certification in 2024-25:

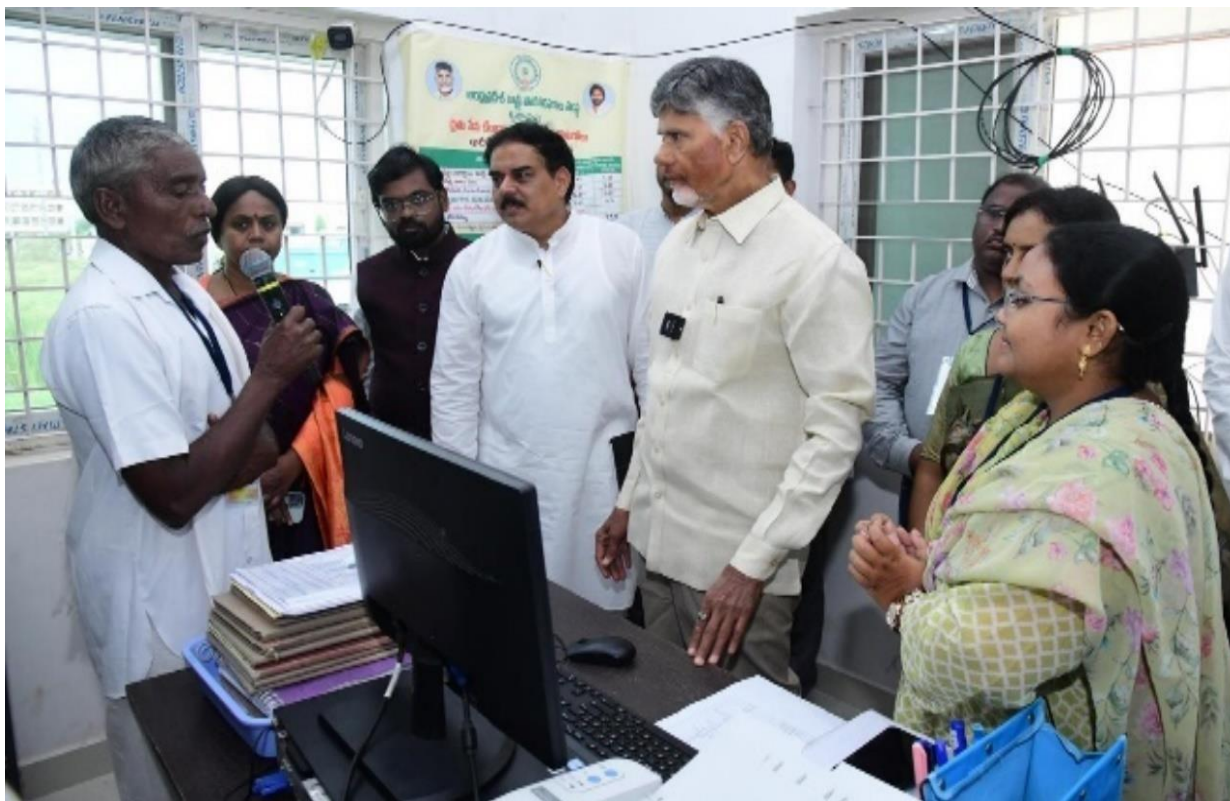
Since the program of Ind.GAP certification has created significant impact in fetching good remunerative prices to the farmers and also in fostering food safety standards in agricultural products, this program has been shifted from pilot mode to extensive mode and is being implemented on a large scale @ one program per each Mandal in 2024-25. Accordingly, 1300

digital markets.

programs were planned for the year 2024-25, earmarking 679 programs for Kharif and 621 for Rabi season. In Kharif 2024, 147 FPOs were identified and chosen as appropriate legal platforms for implementing the program of Ind.GAP Certification in group mode. Currently, this program in Kharif is implemented in 6070 acres, benefiting 3792 farmers in different crops in the State. So far 77 product samples were drawn from 37 FPOs and tested at NABL accredited laboratory, in which 61 samples (79%) were passed in the laboratory test confirming the food safety standards as per FSSR, 2011, the remaining FPOs is in progress.

Rythu Seva Kendralu (RSKs)

Majority of the farmers lack knowledge of modern farming practices and often spend a lot of money on inputs based on local demand. As a result, high cultivation costs, low yields, exploitation by middlemen, and growing debts have pushed farmers to resort to extreme steps. To tide over the hitches confronted by farmers, 10778 Rythu Seva Kendralu were established in contiguous to village secretariats with an integration of Agri Input Shop and Farmer Knowledge Center with an aim to ensure the availability of quality inputs at village level at competitive price and disseminate the knowledge on latest technologies.



RSK Permanent buildings under MGNREGS:

With no complacency towards the welfare of farmer, the Government stepped forward & sanctioned new RSK buildings to build as permanent assets for the welfare of farmer at village level and entrusted the construction works to PR & RD department under MGNREGS.

Accordingly, PR & RD Department has allocated 1359 Sft additional space in the existing Grama Sachivalaya buildings complex in the state for providing accommodation to the staff of Agriculture Department duly earmarking required funds of MGNREGS towards construction of RSKs.



Crop Insurance

The State Government, in association with the Government of India, has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) to protect farmers from unforeseen crop losses. To promote transparency and accountability while empowering farmers, the State has reintroduced voluntary enrollment in crop insurance from Rabi 2024-25 onwards.

Under this model, farmers contribute a nominal pre-defined percentage of the Actuarial Premium Rate (APR), with the rest subsidized equally by the State and Central Governments. This farmer-first approach has regained the confidence of the farming community, including tenant farmers, allowing all cultivators of notified crops in notified areas to avail crop insurance coverage. In 2024, insurance coverage was provided to 34.93 lakh farmers, covering an area of 28.67 lakh hectares.

5.1.7 Externally Aided Projects

Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation and Agriculture Transformations Project (APIIATP)

The main objective of 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. In 2024-25, it is being implemented in 22 districts of AP except in (West Godavari, Konaseema, Guntur, Palnadu). This project is being implemented in 565 approved irrigation tank villages.

Action plan: Action plan is approved for Rs.1150.50 Lakhs. The main activities implementing in 2024-25 under component B1

are: Maintenance of 13 FPOs formed in 8 districts of AP and Support to FIGs/FPOs under which it is planned to :

- a. For conducting 140 Cluster demonstrations on crop diversification and varietal replacement and Good agriculture practices
- b. Conduct 127 Farmer field schools (Polambadi) integrated with Good Agriculture Practices
- c. for 1000 water carrying pipes, 220 water lifting devices and 410 individual implements.
- d. For providing Infrastructure support through Primary processing units and strengthening of Bio labs.

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Project Phase-II (APILIP-II)

The Government of India has approved APILIP-II with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assistance for implementation in Andhra Pradesh. The project aims to increase irrigated areas, local productivity, and strengthen institutional and marketing capacities by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and supporting integrated farming systems. This will improve the livelihoods of farmers and rural communities and develop the value chain in the state. The project spans eight years, from 2017-18 to 2024-25.

In 2024-25, the project is being implemented in 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh, excluding West Godavari, Kakinada, Konaseema, Krishna, and Kurnool districts. It covers 298 approved minor irrigation tank villages. The action plan for 2024-25 includes Rs. 231.75 lakhs for 293 trainings, 111 Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and 45 cluster demonstrations.

Agriculture Component Activities:

- Promoting Farmer Producer Organizations
- Strengthening Extension Services of the Department of Agriculture
- Establishing Agricultural Mechanization Training Centres (AMTCs)

Central Sector Scheme for Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs

The scheme aims to form 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) across all states, providing handholding and professional support to make them economically sustainable with adequate market and credit linkages. SFAC, NABARD, NCDC, and NAFED are the four implementing agencies. A District Level Monitoring & Coordination Committee (D-MC) has been formed in 13 districts to monitor the scheme and approve selected blocks.

Under the scheme, 455 FPOs have been registered, with 99 seed, 97 fertilizer, and 98 pesticide licenses issued. Additionally, 207

FPOs are onboarded on the ONDC platform for online marketing.

Swarna Andhra @2047 Vision

In alignment with the national vision, Andhra Pradesh has set forth its own vision under Swarna Andhra @2047, aiming for an annual growth rate of more than 15% through ten guiding principles. The Department of Agriculture has developed 17 growth engines to achieve this, focusing on:

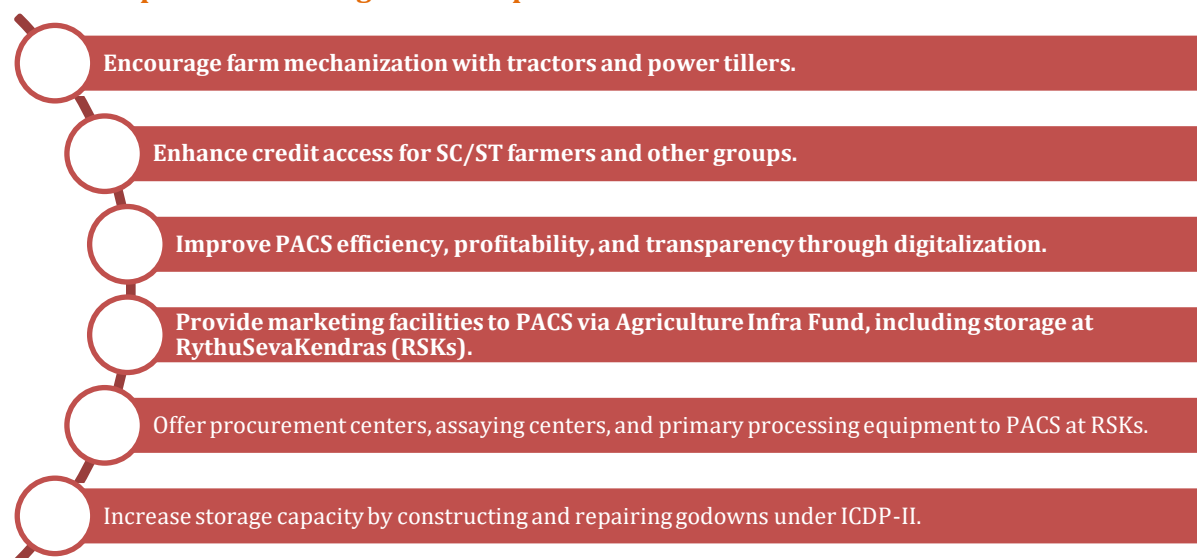
- Increasing productivity of 11 crops: paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, ragi, redgram, blackgram, bengalgram, groundnut, sunflower, and sesamum.
- Expanding the area under three crops: sunflower, sesamum, and millets.
- Diversifying crops to increase the area of diversification.
- Adopting natural farming to increase the number of farmers and the area under natural farming.

5.2 COOPERATION

The cooperative sector is crucial for a resilient economy and rural development. Cooperatives

can transform daily life systems into large industry systems, significantly impacting the rural and agricultural economy.

5.2.1 Department Strategies for Cooperative Sector Growth



Rural Credit Cooperatives: The three-tier structure includes the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank (18 branches), 13 District Cooperative Central Banks (442 branches), and 2042 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACS) at the village level.

PACS Objectives: PACS provide credit services and distribute agricultural inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, cattle feed, seeds). They also engage in non-credit activities like paddy procurement, seed processing, public distribution, insurance, drinking water supply, and more. NABARD supports PACS as Multi-Service Centers (MSC).

Loans to Farmers: In 2024-25, the A.P. State Cooperative Bank provided Rs. 5933.92 crores in production credit and Rs. 1345.51 crores in long-term agricultural credit through PACS and DCCBs. Additionally, Rs. 125.90 crores were disbursed to 14,425 tenant farmers.

5.2.2 Cooperation Schemes:

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

a) Digitalization of PACS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for computerization of 2037 PACS to improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability functions and enhance financial inclusion and business opportunities to the farmer members. Under this project, integration of PACS software with B@ncs24 of DCCBs will create 6000+ banking touch points without additional establishment cost.

The implementation model of the project in AP includes several unique aspects which inter alia include integration with LGD, Webland, Civil supplies procurement, Registration portals, eKYC mandate and Aadhaar validation at various levels of digitization.

An eleven-equipment hardware kit is supplied to all the PACSs for carrying out regular functions in addition to implementing recent

GoI interventions like Jan Aushadi Kendras, Petrol Bunks, and Common Service Centres etc. Data has been captured and signed off in the DCT in 98% of the PACSs in the State and 1553 PACS have completed the Pre-migration stage. The goal is to bring all PACSs to the Go-Live stage very soon.

b) Computerization of Offices of Registrar of Cooperative Societies

The Government of India has sanctioned the Centrally Sponsored Project of “Strengthening of Cooperatives through IT Interventions” for development of a digital portal and computerization of offices of Registrar to improve the operational efficiency and service delivery of the RCS offices.

The GoI has issued the sanction order for the financial year 2024-25 for allocation of Government of India share of Rs.170.30 lakh (60% of GoI share) and Rs.150.00 lakh 100% of GoI share. 50% of software development cost i.e. Rs.75.00 lakh was released to the CSNA account (NCDC).

2. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Scheme

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has implemented the scheme during the year 2022-23 to 2024-25 through PACS with the Central Government Agriculture Infrastructure Fund scheme under Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative and with refinance facility available from NABARD. The

objective is to develop farm gate infrastructure across the State at Rythu Seva Kendras (RSKs) level and develop Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACSs) as Multi-Purpose Facility Centres.

NABARD has approved Rs.736.03 Cr as loan under for the project. The Agricultural Marketing Department, Cooperation Department & APCOB have entered a tripartite MoU of AIF project.

During the project period, 695 godowns were constructed, providing 3.98 lakh MT of

storage capacity. The total value of work done is Rs.382.94 Cr, with the State Government providing Rs.73.60 Cr as a loan to PACS. A proposal has been made to the GoI to merge the AIF scheme with other schemes for potential subsidies for PACS. Consent of GoI is pending.

Impact of the AIF Scheme

- Promoting, creation and Modernization of agriculture Infrastructure.
- Interest subvention facility.

3. Integrated Cooperative Development Projects (ICDP)

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) is being implemented with the financial assistance of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) with an objective of improving infrastructure facilities of societies and providing 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.

The NCDC has sanctioned (3) ICDP Projects under Phase-II during year 2018-19. The total outlay of the Projects is Rs.609.39 Cr which was sanctioned under Phase-II for (03) districts i.e. 1. East Godavari (Rs.198.45Cr) 2. Kurnool (Rs.180.22 Cr) and 3. Chittoor (Rs.230.72Cr). The project period is going to be expired by 31.03.2025. The BE 2024-25 for this Project is Rs.14.75 Cr.

Progress of the Project

- Under the project, (13) Godowns cum Office Buildings are completed in East Godavari districts and being utilized by the PACSs.
- In Kurnool district, the office building for KDCCB, Adoni Branch, was constructed and completed. 500 MT Godowns for Gonegandla PACS was completed and for Pathikonda PACS it is under progress.
- The Margin Money Assistance i.e. Rs.12.68 Cr was released to the 360 Self Help Groups (SHGs) through Zilla Mahila Samaikyas (ZMS) and MEPMA and Other Cooperative Societies.

4. Other Activities/Programmes

a. 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 A.P. Seeds Development Corporation, undertake procurement activities on behalf of MARKFED and in addition, doing local business activities viz, sale of Fertilizers, Seeds, Consumable articles, Stationery items etc., to various departments in the districts. The performance status of DCMSs is given below shown below in Table 5.5

*Table 5.5 The performance status of DCMSs
(Rs. In lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Particulars	For the year 2024-25 (1.4.2024 to
1.	Share Capital	451.44
2.	Business Turnover	18801.13
3.	Profit	450.52
4.	Loss	24.00
5.	Assets	23865.79
6.	Liabilities	20870.34

b. A.P. MARKFED

An apex organization for Cooperative Marketing Societies (CMS) in Andhra Pradesh, supplying agricultural inputs, cattle feed, fertilizers, gypsum, and other requirements to private institutions and government hostels. MARKFED operates through RSKs and PACSs at the primary level and played a key role in creating a Price Stabilization Fund with Rs. 3000 Crores to protect farmer interests and MSP for crops like turmeric, minor millets, sweet oranges, bananas, and onions. It also undertakes procurement of other commodities annually based on market conditions.

c. A.P. HOUSEFED

Registered on 13.12.1966 under the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies Act, 1964, with two regional offices in Y.S.R. Kadapa and Vijayawada. It has 751 primary housing societies as members. As of 31.03.2024, the total share capital is Rs. 225.98 lakhs, including Rs. 31.37 lakhs from the state government. Loans as of 31.03.2024 are Rs. 0.38 Crores, and member loans sanctioned are Rs. 101.52 Crores.

d. PradhanaManthri Kisan Samrudi Kendras (PMKSKs)

PACS are being converted into PMKSKs by various fertilizer companies. So far, 1246 PACS have been converted out of 1490 assigned to the Department of Fertilizers. These centers

provide quality agricultural inputs, soil/seed/fertilizer testing facilities, farm implements, and information on government schemes.

e. PACS as FPOs

The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GoI, has approved considering existing PACS as FPOs. PACS selected in 207 blocks/mandals are eligible for equity grants from NCDC, registration costs, and management costs. APCOB is the Cluster Based Business Organization (CBBO) for these PACS.

f. Labour Contract Cooperative Societies

Function in a 3-tier structure with 1756 primary LCCS, 13 district federations, and a state-level federation. All district and state-level federations are under liquidation.

g. Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

Operate in a 3-tier structure with 210 primary CJFS, 13 district federations, and a state-level federation. The government has ordered the winding up of defunct societies, and all district and state-level federations are under liquidation.

h. Consumer Cooperative Stores

Play a crucial role in distributing quality consumer goods at competitive prices in urban and rural areas. About 175 stores are functioning, also distributing textbooks, notebooks, and provisions to government hostels.

i. A.P. State Cooperative Union

Offers cooperative education and training through four centers, providing diploma courses in cooperative management and computer applications.

j. A.P. State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation Ltd

Undertakes drilling of check dams and construction of farm ponds in horticulture fields. The corporation is facing a severe financial crisis.

k. Rural Electric Cooperative Societies (RECS)

Purchase and distribute electricity for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes. Three RECS are functioning, with activities of two handed over to APEPDCL.

l. Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Tribunal (APCT)

Constituted under Section 75 of the APCS Act, 1964, chaired by a judicial officer. It serves as an appellate forum and has original jurisdiction over disputes under the A.P. Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Act, 1995.

m. Audit

A separate audit wing headed by the Chief Auditor audits the accounts of societies at least once a year. The audit status for 2018-2019 to 2023-2024 is shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Status of audit for the years 2018-2019 to 2023-2024

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	5429	11408	5429	11408
4.	2021-2022	5484	11298	5484	11298
5.	2022-2023	6073	11098	6055	11093
6.	2023-2024	6009	10647	5055	8741

5.3 HORTICULTURE

The horticulture sector is vital for food, nutritional and economic security in Andhra Pradesh. The state's diverse agro-climatic conditions support the cultivation of a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, ornamentals, spices, and plantation crops.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified horticulture as a key growth engine, focusing on increasing production, productivity,

and quality. Efforts include value chain development and marketing linkages to ensure better price realization and higher net returns for farmers.

The total area under horticulture crops is 18.23 lakh hectares, with a production of 365.92 lakh MT. Andhra Pradesh is the largest fruit producer in the country, contributing 15.6% of India's total fruit production. Crop-wise area and production details are shown in Table 5.7 and **Annexure 5.18**.

Table 5.7 Area and Production of Horticulture Crops 2023-24 (Final Estimates)

Sl.No	Crop	2023-24 (Final Estimates)	
		Area (Lakh Acres)	Production (Lakh MTs)
1	Fruits	19.89	200.66
2	Plantation Crops	11.83	58.84
3	Spices	8.11	20.15
4	Vegetables	4.72	77.04
5	Flowers	1.04	9.23
Total		45.59	365.92

5.3.1 Horticultures 5 Key Performance Indicators to achieve Swarnandhra Vision:

Additional Area Brought under Micro Irrigation.

Additional Area Brought under Horticulture Crops.

Additional Area Brought under Oil Palm.

Creation of Post-Harvest Infrastructure to reduce Post Harvest Losses.

Productivity Enhancements

Swarnandhra 2047 Action Plan - Horticulture

- **Growth Rate:** Horticulture is the fastest-growing sector with a 10% average growth rate and a projected 3-year CAGR of 15.2%.
- **GVA Enhancement:** Aim to increase the GVA of horticulture by 15% per annum (Rs. 8440 Cr) from the current Rs. 56,262 Cr at constant prices.
- **Growth Engine Crops:** Eleven crops (banana, mango, chilli, oil palm, cocoa, dragon fruit, onion, cashew, coconut, tomato, and coffee) promoted in 24 clusters.
- **Farming Techniques:** Encourages cluster-based approaches, multiple cropping systems, and intercropping to boost returns and farmer income.
- **Commercial Crops:** Additional 45,882 hectares under commercial horticulture crops, replacing less remunerative crops.
- **Micro-Irrigation:** Target to cover over 35% of the gross sown area under micro-irrigation by 2030 and over 50% by 2047. Plan to cover 15 lakh hectares in the next five years, focusing on Rayalaseema and aspirational districts.
- **Post-Harvest Infrastructure:** Establish cold storages, collection centers, pack houses, processing units, and ripening chambers to add value and promote exports. Aim to reduce post-harvest losses by 3-5%, contributing Rs. 1680 to 2800 Cr to state GVA.

District-wise productivity of growth engine crops for 2023-24 is detailed in **Annexure 5.19**.

Rayalaseema Region as Horticulture Hub

- The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to making Rayalaseema a horticulture hub.
- The state has 45.59 lakh acres under horticulture plantations, producing 365.92 lakh MTs. Rayalaseema contributes 19.50 lakh acres (45% of the area) and 189.69 lakh MTs (52% of the production).
- The state has 37.90 lakh acres under micro-irrigation, benefiting 13.49 lakh farmers. Rayalaseema accounts for 26.85 lakh acres (71%).
- In the last three months, 32,000 MT of bananas were exported to Gulf countries, with 8 banana trains (refrigerated wagons) operating from Tadipatri Railway Station.

- Due to quality interventions and banana exports, prices increased from Rs. 4-6 per kg to Rs. 18-21 per kg.
- For FY 2024-25, banana exports are expected to reach 1 lakh MT.

Achievements 2024-25

- **Micro Irrigation:** Covered 1,89,000 acres against a target of 3.10 lakh acres. Drip irrigation enhances production and productivity by 30-40%, saving power, water, labor, and nutrients, thereby increasing farmers' net returns.
- **Oil Palm Area Expansion:** Identified beneficiaries for 29,115 hectares and completed planting on 39,502 acres against a target of 87,500 acres.
- **Crop Diversification:** Brought an additional 1,14,705 acres under commercial horticulture crops against a target of 50,000

hectares, in convergence with MGNREGS, CDB, RKVY, etc.

- **Quality Plant Material:** Produced 4,09,429 quality plant materials in horticulture farms. At the Centre of Excellence, Kuppam, 3,36,500 grafted vegetable seedlings were produced and made available to farmers.
- **Post-Harvest Infrastructure:** Established 590 post-harvest facilities, including pack houses, cold storages, ripening chambers, and processing units, to reduce post-harvest losses.
- **New Center of Excellence:** Established a second center of excellence for vegetables and spices at Gundlapalli Village, Nekarikallu Mandal, Palnadu District, with a project cost of Rs. 7.06 crore.

Details of crop-wise area covered under micro-irrigation from 2015-16 to 2024-25 are given in **Annexure 5.20**.

Use of Deep Technologies in Horticulture

The Horticulture Department, in coordination with Digital Green, is implementing the "e-mircha" programme. This initiative uses digital technology innovations in production, pest and disease management, and nutrient management for chillies, tomatoes, and turmeric. It promotes low-cost automation technologies, mobile apps, drones, and satellite technologies for geo-tagging and fencing of oil palm plantations. In the last seven months, 1.47 lakh farmers registered, and 2.5 lakh IVRS messages were sent by the Department of Horticulture.

Cluster Development Programmes

- Proposals are being submitted for cluster development projects for banana clusters in Rayalaseema, coffee clusters in ASSR, and peri-urban vegetable clusters around Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, and Tirupati.
- The Horticulture Department plans to implement the "Horticulture Development Project," integrating AI, IoT, and remote sensing for weather prediction, soil moisture analysis, crop protection models, pest and disease forecasting, yield assessment, and market intelligence.

5.3.2 Schemes Implemented by the Department of Horticulture

Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project (APMIP) - RKVY-PDMC

- Implemented since 2003 to enhance crop productivity and quality through micro irrigation.
- Aims to cover 3 lakh hectares under micro irrigation in 2024-25.

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme promoting holistic growth of horticulture, including research, technology, post-harvest management, and marketing.
- Funded 60% by the Government of India and 40% by the state.

Key Expected Outcomes 2025-26:

- Bringing an additional area of 3,00,000 hectares under micro irrigation.
- Bringing an additional area of 31,500 hectares under oil palm plantation and 51,350 hectares under fruits and plantation crops.
- Production and supply of 4,84,500 quality plant materials in horticulture farms and 87 lakh grafted and non-grafted seedlings from the Centre of Excellence, Kuppam.

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

- Andhra Pradesh leads in oil palm area, production, and productivity.
- Covers 2.27 lakh hectares with 1.74 lakh farmers, producing 17.63 lakh MTs of FFBs and 3.10 lakh MTs of CPO in 2023-24.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

- Centrally Assisted State Plan scheme for horticulture activities in non-MIDH districts.
- Promotes crop diversification, quality improvement, and post-harvest management with a budget of Rs. 24.07 crores for 2024-25.

Promotion of Horticulture Activities (State Development Plan)

- Aims to improve production, productivity, and quality of horticulture crops.
- Covered 4.77 lakh beneficiaries with Rs. 342.10 crores from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

Externally Aided Projects

- **APIIATP:** Enhances productivity and quality with a 75% subsidy.
- **APILIP:** Improves value addition of strategic crops in six districts.

National Bamboo Mission (Andhra Pradesh)

- Increases bamboo plantation area and improves post-harvest management.
- Supports R&D, entrepreneurship, and skill development.

Coconut Development Board (CDB)

- Andhra Pradesh ranks 4th in coconut cultivation with 1.06 lakh hectares and 1709 million nuts.
- Provides financial assistance for expansion, demonstration plots, and rejuvenation of coconut gardens.

The action plan for 2025-26 under PKVY and Krishonnatiyojana (KY) is detailed in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Proposed Annual Action Plan of Horticulture Sector for the year 2025-26

Sl.No	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Physical Target (Ha/No)	Financial Outlay (Rs.in Cr.)
A	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)		
1	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	3,00,000	3071.45
2	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	1,400	60.00
3	Agro Forestry	252	18.81
	Sub-Total	3,01,652	3150.26
B	Krishonnati Yojana (KY)		
1	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	15,870	278.96
2	National Mission on Edible Oils- Oilpalm (NMEO)	31,530	330.90
3	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	630	3.12
	Sub-Total	48,030	612.98
	Grand - Total	3,49,682	3,763.24

5.4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.4.1 Introduction

The livestock sector is crucial for the economy, especially for the poor, providing livelihood, draught power, manure, and energy. It supports balanced rural development, reduces poverty, and stabilizes family income. Livestock offers a drought-proof mechanism, providing sustainable income and enhancing socio-economic conditions.

Contributions of Livestock: Livestock provides nutrient-rich food, draught power, organic manure, fuel, hides, and skins. It acts as a regular cash income source and a living bank, offering the best insurance against nature's uncertainties.

Inclusive Growth through Livestock: Women primarily handle animal farming tasks. The sector benefits poor communities, offers high returns on investment, creates jobs, builds assets, and provides a safety net against crop failure. It ensures social and financial security and meets the rising demand for animal protein.

Milk, Meat, and Eggs – Key Growth Drivers

Animal husbandry has evolved into a thriving industry. Andhra Pradesh excels in livestock resources due to abundant resources, dedicated farmers, and government support. Milk is the largest commodity, significantly contributing to the economy. Efficient veterinary services and government programs for dairy, sheep, and poultry farming help reduce income disparities and preserve biodiversity. Many families benefited from livestock insurance.

In 2023-24, Andhra Pradesh ranked 1st in egg production (2548.74 lakh eggs), 5th in meat production (10.68 lakh metric tons), and 7th in milk production (139.94 lakh metric tons). Year-wise and district-wise production estimates are in **Annexure 5.21 & 5.22**.

Livestock Population Status (2019 Census)

Andhra Pradesh has renowned breeds like Ongole and Punganur cattle, Godavari buffaloes, Nellore sheep, and Aseel poultry. The 2019 Livestock Census shows 340.60 lakh livestock and 1078.63 lakh poultry, a significant increase from 2012. Details are in Table 5.9 and **Annexure 5.23**.

Table 5.9 Livestock population in A.P (No. in lakh)

Category	AP State livestock population as per		
	2012 Census	2019 Census	% of deviation
Cattle	47.16	46.00	(-)2.46
Buffalo	64.62	62.19	(-)3.76
Sheep	135.60	176.27	29.99
Goat	44.96	55.22	22.82
Pigs	1.57	0.92	(-)41.40
Poultry	805.83	1078.63	33.85

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry

5.4.2 Key results

- In 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 2nd position 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 has increased by 16.81% and the total poultry is 851.81 million during 2019. The total poultry in AP has increased by 33.85% to 107.90 million during 2019. AP stands in 2nd position in country.

Though there is reduction in the total Cattle and Buffalo Population between the two Census periods, there has been 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 Buffalo population especially female/Milch animals as per the Livestock Census, 2019.

The production of Milk, Eggs and Meat is shown below in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Production of Milk, Meat & Eggs

Growth Engine	Unit/ Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Milk	Lakh MTs	152.63	147.14	154.03	154.48	139.94
Growth	%	1.46	-3.60	4.68	0.29	-9.41
Meat	Lakh MTs	8.5	9.54	10.25	10.94	10.68
Growth	%	8.83	12.24	7.44	6.73	-3.10
Egg	Crore Nos	2170.77	2496.39	2645.03	2784.98	2548.74
Growth	%	11.12	9.89	15	5.95	-8.48

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

Rythu Seva Kendralu (RSKs) & RSK Inputs System

The Government has established "Rythu Seva Kendram" (RSK) in all gram panchayats as a one-stop shop for primary health care, knowledge dissemination, and quality inputs for livestock owners. To provide better services, 10606 RSKs have been formed in the State, and 6486 Animal Husbandry Assistants (AHAs) have been recruited. As of 31.05.24, 342 AHAs have been promoted to veterinary assistants, and 6102 AHAs are currently working. Additionally, 6176 RSK clusters and 1218 RLU clusters have been formed, with 6102 RSK clusters filled with functional AHAs. The AHAs deliver services such as first aid and treatment for sick animals, prophylactic vaccinations, preventive animal health care, deworming, deticking, and reporting animal deaths. They

also assist in the safe disposal of animal carcasses and facilitate the issuance of Panchanama reports for livestock loss compensation. During 2024-25, RSKs provided primary health care services, including treating 9.81 lakh first aid cases, conducting 16.13 lakh dewormings, administering 17.40 lakh vaccinations, performing 1.38 lakh artificial inseminations, collecting 1.51 lakh specimens, and verifying 1.01 lakh AI calves.

5.4.3 Input Supplies & Services

In terms of input supplies, 6.4 MTs of Total Mixed Ration (TMR) and 55 chaff cutters were provided to livestock farmers. The RSK Channel offered virtual information and quality services to the farming community. Other services provided through RSKs included tagging and retagging animals, reporting livestock deaths

under insurance, updating the livestock census monthly, and assessing fodder availability each season.

Pasu Kisan Credit Cards (PKCC)

The Pasu Kisan Credit Card (PKCC) scheme aims to help livestock farmers meet their working capital needs for feeding, breeding, healthcare, and fodder conservation. The scheme, supported by SLBC, offers a maximum permissible limit of Rs. 1.60 lakhs without collateral security at a 7% interest rate per annum, with a 3% interest subvention on prompt payment. For 2024-25, the Government of India set a target of 4 lakh PKCCs for the state. So far, 3.79 lakh applications have been submitted to banks, and 2.52 lakh PKCCs have been issued.

Gokulam - Construction of Shelters

To promote agri-allied activities and improve rural livelihoods, the Government has permitted the construction of cattle, sheep, goat, and poultry shelters under the MGNREG Scheme. Gokulams are sanctioned to farmers who cannot afford livestock shelters, with a cost-sharing pattern of 10% from beneficiaries and 90% from MGNREGS for cattle shelters. The unit costs are Rs. 1.15 lakhs for 2 animals, Rs. 1.85 lakhs for 4 animals, and Rs. 2.30 lakhs for 6 animals. For sheep, goat, and poultry shelters, the cost-sharing is 30% from beneficiaries and

70% from MGNREGS. The unit costs are Rs. 1.30 lakhs for 20 sheep/goats, Rs. 2.30 lakhs for 50 sheep/goats, Rs. 87,000 for 100 birds, and Rs. 1.32 lakhs for 200 birds. The target for the year is 22525 shelters, with 23940 sanctioned so far (106.28%).

Raising of Perennial Fodder

Raising perennial fodder is crucial for sustaining livestock production and enhancing farmer income. Implemented under MGNREGS, the project aims to meet fodder demand with a target of 25,000 acres for 2024-25, focusing on SC/ST/SF/MF beneficiaries. As of 19.12.2024, administrative sanction has been issued for 1664.24 acres.

Pasu Bhima Padhakam (Livestock Insurance Scheme)

The Pasu Bhima Padhakam scheme aims to settle livestock death claims within 15 days, reducing the financial burden on farmers. The subsidy for insurance premiums is shared as 40% Central, 40% State, and 20% beneficiary (25% Central, 25% State, and 50% beneficiary for APL category). The scheme is implemented through MoUs with Agriculture Insurance Company of India, National Insurance Co., and United India Insurance Company for three years. The approved insurance premium rates are detailed in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 Approved insurance premium rates

S. No	Category	Sum Insured	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
1	Sheep/Goat/Pig	Rs.6,000/-	3.00%	4.50%	6.25%
2	Cattle/Bufferaloes	Rs.30,000/-	---	---	6.40%
		Rs.15,000/-	---	---	6.40%

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

To implement the Andhra Pradesh Animal Feed Act and Rules, trainings were provided by SMILE and VBRI to stakeholders for identifying feed manufacturers, distributors, suppliers, and retailers. An online platform developed by AP Online facilitates registration and licensing. Under the Act, 1751 animal feed business operators were issued licenses, collecting Rs. 5.34 crores in fees.

Livestock Health & Disease Control Program (LH&DCP)

This program includes the National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) for FMD, Brucellosis, PPR-EP, and CSF-CP with 100% Central Assistance, and Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) with 60% Central and 40% State funding. It covers vaccine procurement, deworming, diagnostic lab strengthening, and compensation for culling. The GoI approved Rs. 73.57 crores for NADCP and Rs. 120.47 crores for ASCAD in 2024-25.

SancharaPasu Seva Kendram (Mobile Veterinary Ambulatory Clinics - MVACs)

In a significant move to enhance veterinary services, the Government launched Mobile Ambulatory Veterinary Clinics (MAVCs) across 340 locations with an investment of Rs. 240.69 crores. These clinics are designed to deliver comprehensive veterinary care directly to farmers' doorsteps, offering a range of services such as treatment, fertility assistance, surgical interventions, and animal transportation. During the fiscal year 2024-25, these clinics served 5.39 lakh farmers and treated 5.51 lakh animals, demonstrating their critical role in supporting the agricultural community.

Local Breed Conservation Cow Farms (LBCCFs)

The Government rejuvenated "Organic Desi Cow Farming" through LBCCFs to provide healthy milk and products. Established 58 farms to conserve breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Ongole, and Punganur with a project cost of Rs. 17.40 crores. Farmers receive 20 cows and 1 bull with a subsidy of Rs. 15 lakhs from RKVY, Rs. 9 lakhs APCOB loan, and Rs. 6 lakhs JLG contribution. In the second phase, 55 new units are being sanctioned.

Andhra Go-Pushti

Andhra Go-Pushti Farmers Producers Company produces and markets APEDA-NPOP certified organic A2 milk and by-products under the brand "Andhra Go-Pushti." A retail outlet opened in Vijayawada in 2022, with plans to expand to major cities.

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

This Act regulates bovine breeding activities to improve productivity. Using the Pasudhan App, 22.04 lakh artificial inseminations were conducted, with 6,61,977 PD-positive cases and 1,34,467 calf births. The program benefited 8,74,275 farmers.

Accelerated Female Herd Multiplication through "Sex Sorted Semen"

Sex Sorted Semen (SSS) increases milk production by allowing farmers to choose female progeny. The GOI released Rs. 841.65 lakhs for the Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme (ABIP). In 2024-25, 2.20 lakh doses were purchased, and 80,050 AIs were conducted, resulting in 14,250 PD-positive cases and 6,427 female calf births. The program benefited 30,614 farmers.

National Livestock Mission

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been implemented since 2014-15 and revised in 2021-22. It aims to generate employment, develop entrepreneurship, and increase per animal productivity by linking unorganized and organized sectors.

5.4.4 Sub-schemes of NLM:

- Breed Development of Livestock and Poultry:** Focuses on entrepreneurship and breed improvement in rural poultry, sheep, goat, and piggery. Budget allocations include Rs. 42 lakhs for AI program, Rs. 337 lakhs for Regional Goat Semen Bank, and Rs. 42.50 lakhs each for semen labs in Kurnool and Visakhapatnam.
- Feed and Fodder Development:** Supports quality fodder seed production and entrepreneurial activities. Rs. 2.72 crores were released for 49000 quintals of fodder seed in 2023-24.
- Innovation and Extension:** Covers R&D, extension activities, and livestock insurance. Rs. 1180.91 lakhs were released for livestock insurance in 2023-24.

For 2024-25, Rs. 102.40 crores were approved for projects like MAV implementation, village-level feed and fodder centers, lab renovations, vaccine production strengthening, and fertility management camps. Rs. 250 lakhs were released as the first installment.

5.4.5 Livestock Statistics

The 20th Livestock Census was completed in April 2019, with data collected online. The 21st Census is scheduled from November 2024 to February 2025, covering 1.35 crore households in Andhra Pradesh.

Integrated Sample Survey Scheme

Conducted since 1976-77, this scheme estimates the production of milk, eggs, wool, and meat. For 2024-25, targets are 140 lakh MTs of milk, 27456 crore eggs, and 11 lakh MTs of meat. A budget of Rs. 60 lakhs was released for the survey.

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

APCARL aims to be a world-class center for livestock research, focusing on health, production, and technology transfer. It collaborates with various agencies to improve livestock productivity and farmer livelihoods. Achievements in 2024-25 include:

- Nutech Biosciences India Pvt. Ltd. established a feed supplement unit with a Rs. 25 crore investment, providing 25 jobs.
- Agriculture and Horticulture colleges commenced Bachelor's programs, providing employment.
- APDDCF established a State Central Lab (Dairy) with an Rs. 8.5 crore investment.
- Land allocated to Plantigen Agri Solutions for banana tissue culture.
- Indo-German Global Academy for Agro Ecology Research and Learning (IGGAARL) launched, focusing on sustainable farming and climate resilience.

5.4.6 Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati

- Recognized by ICAR Accreditation Board for 5 years (1.4.2022 to 31.3.2027) with B+ grading in NAAC.
- Identified for skill development; 98 students trained on soft skills in the last 6 months. Initiated skill courses in Veterinary and Dairy disciplines with NSQF, GoI.

- Received Breed Conservation award from ICAR, New Delhi for conserving Punganur cattle.
- NCDC sanctioned a Rabies Diagnostic Laboratory under the One Health program, the first in South India.
- Faculty granted 4 ICMR Research Projects on Community Health and a project on Feline Leukaemia virus from Virbac Animal Health India Pvt. Ltd.
- MOU with Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam for conserving indigenous cattle breeds using IVF, Embryo transfer, and Ovum pick-up methods. Collected and transferred 300 embryos of Ongole and Girbreeds; 36 Sahiwal calves born.
- Distributed 165 elite Ongole cows, bulls, and calves to farmers in the last six months.
- Organized 30 skill development programs for farmers, veterinarians, and students, including training for SC/ST beneficiaries and DWACRA women on dairy, sheep farming, and value-added products.

5.5 ANDHRA PRADESH DAIRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD (APDDCF)

The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Ltd (APDDCF), established in 1981, focuses on developing the dairy value chain, including milk production, procurement, processing, packaging, and marketing under the VIJAYA brand. APDDCF has implemented an encrypted cloud-based software solution to monitor farmer registration and milk collection, ensuring transparency and direct milk bill payments to farmers' bank accounts.

Andhra Pradesh ranks 4th in India's milk production, with about 24 lakh dairy farmers involved in the organized sector. APDDCF has facilitated 769 Dairy Cooperative Societies, installed Automatic Milk Testing equipment at the village level, and Bulk Milk Cooling Units at

the mandal level. Training and capacity building have been provided to 1,02,641 dairy farmers, helping them focus on dairy management, improve milk production, and secure remunerative prices.

UHT milk enriched with Vitamin A & D is supplied directly to pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children at 55,607 Anganwadi Centers across the state through the Women Development and Child Welfare Department. Efforts have been made to promote Women Managed Dairy Cooperative Societies in milk potential villages by supporting them with Automatic Milk Collection Units, Milk Chilling Units, and training activities.

Additionally, five Fodder Plus Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) have been formed to provide additional income to fodder growers and dairy farmers.

5.6 FISHERIES

Andhra Pradesh has favorable agro-climatic conditions for fisheries and aquaculture, contributing about 30% of national fish production and 31% of India's shrimp exports. The department aims to sustain fish production, promote fishermen's welfare, address infrastructure gaps, and boost domestic fish consumption.

5.6.1 Progress in 2024-25:

- Fish production reached 41.38 LMT (73.1%) against a target of 56.62 LMT (up to Dec 2024).
- A 61-day marine fishing ban from April 15 to June 14 conserves fishery wealth. Relief increased to Rs. 20,000 per family during the ban.
- Diesel oil subsidy of Rs. 9 per liter for 20812 fishing vessels, with a ceiling of 3000 liters/month for mechanized boats and 300 liters/month for motorized boats. Rs. 37.50 Cr spent on subsidies.

- Ex-gratia of Rs. 10 lakhs provided to families of deceased fishermen. Rs. 315 lakhs paid to 63 families in 2024-25.
- Construction of 10 fishing harbors with a total outlay of Rs. 3699.09 Cr, modernization of Visakhapatnam FH (Rs. 178.51 Cr), and Kakinada FH upgrade (Rs. 58.95 Cr) under CSS-PMMSY.
- Construction of 6 Fish Landing Centres with Rs. 126.91 Cr under PMMSY-CSS.
- Power tariff concession for 54,033 aqua service connections at Rs. 1.50 per unit, with an estimated subsidy of Rs. 942 Cr per annum.
- GEF-FAO project on sustainable aquaculture in coastal districts for 5 years, starting in 2025.
- Integrated Aqua Park at Parasavaripalem Village, Bapatla District, with a project cost of Rs. 88.08 Cr under PMMSY.
- Establishment of 35 Integrated Aqua labs for testing aquaculture inputs and disease diagnosis with Rs. 50.30 Cr. Currently, 30 labs are operational.
- E-crop (e-fish) booking for aqua farmers to facilitate remunerative prices, insurance, and credit support.

5.6.2 Strategies for Achieving Goals:

- **Infrastructure Promotion:** Establish aqua labs, fish brood banks, fishing harbors, fish landing centers, processing plants, cold storages, and feed mills.
- **Alternative Species Promotion:** For brackish water (P. indicus, sea-bass, groupers, cobia, lobsters, mussels, clams, oysters) and freshwater (GIFT strain tilapia, amur carp, jayanti rohu, GI scampi, GI catla, murels).
- **Innovative Culture Practices:** Implement RAS, cage culture, seaweed culture, biofloc, IoT devices, nursery and grow-out ponds, pond automation, and zero water exchange practices.
- **Marine Fisheries Promotion:** Open sea cage culture, deep-sea fishing, seaweed

culture, artificial reefs, and fish aggregating devices.

- **Export Promotion:** Modernize mechanized fishing vessels for sashimi-grade tuna.
- **Capacity Building:** Skill development for fishers and aquafarmers, promotion of FFPO/CBBOs.
- **Domestic Fish Marketing:** Increase fish consumption through accessibility, availability, and affordability. Develop domestic fish marketing with hub and spoke model, branding, value addition, and cold chain technology.
- **Sea Ranching:** Increase marine fish production value.
- **Antibiotic-Free Culture:** Ensure complete antibiotic-free practices.

5.6.3 Fish Production

In 2024-25, Andhra Pradesh produced 41.38 lakh tonnes of fish and prawn up to December 2024, against a target of 56.62 lakh tonnes. District-wise details for 2023-24 and 2024-25 (up to December 2024) are in **Annexure 5.24**.

Registration of Aquaculture

Under the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act and Rules, 2005, and amendments, land within two kilometers of the High Tide Line (HTL) is regulated by the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA), GoI. Freshwater aquaculture farms and business operations are regulated and licensed by APSADA through the e-Matsyakar portal.

Important Acts for Aquaculture Promotion

- **APSADA Act, 2020:** Integrates all aquaculture activities, products, and services.
- **A.P. Feed (Quality Control) Act, 2020:** Ensures quality control in fish feed business.
- **A.P. Aquaculture Seed (Quality Control) (Amendment) Act, 2020:** Ensures quality control in aquaculture seed business.

- **AP Fisheries University Act, 2020:** Establishes Fisheries University in West Godavari district to generate skilled personnel for fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

Communication & Tracking Devices (Transponders)

Under the coastal security policy, transponders are being installed on sea-going motorized and mechanized fishing boats to track movements and communicate weather warnings and fishing zone information. In 2024-25, 4484 transponders were allocated under PMMSY, with 1205 installed so far.

Power Tariff Concession

The government offers a concessional power tariff of Rs. 1.50 per unit for farmers with up to 10 acres of aquaculture. For larger farms and those in non-aqua zones, the tariff is Rs. 3.85 per unit.

CSS-Prime Minister Matsya Sampada Yojana (CSS-PMMSY)

Under PMMSY, activities like hatcheries, biofloc, RAS, cage culture, seaweed culture, and domestic fish marketing are promoted. General categories receive 40% subsidy (24% GoI + 16% GoAP), and Women/SC/ST categories receive 60% subsidy (36% GoI + 24% GoAP). Over the last four and a half years, 40 components (33 beneficiary-oriented and 7 non-beneficiary-oriented) were approved.

Capital Expenditure

Under RIDF, Rs. 3 lakhs were allocated in BE 2024-25 for ongoing projects like fish brood banks, seed farms, roads, and labs.

Fishing Jetties/Harbours

To provide safe berthing and promote hygienic fish handling, Rs. 100 Cr was allocated in BE 2024-25 for constructing and maintaining jetties and harbours along Andhra Pradesh's coast.

Organization of Fishermen Cooperative Societies

Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS) promote thrift, self-help, and mutual assistance among members. Departmental tanks are leased to these societies for better livelihoods, with assistance for fish seed stocking, boats, and nets. So far, 3.07 lakh fishermen have been organized into 2356 societies. Details are in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies (PFCS) under APCS Act - 1964

Sl.No.	Types of Society	No.of Societies	No.of Members
1	Inland Fishermen Coop. Societies	1423	157249
2	Marine Fishermen Coop Societies	470	104178
3	Fisherwomen Coop. Societies	417	41082
4	Marketing	15	757
5	AFJFCS	3	41
6	FFPOs by PWC (under MACS ac 1995)	19	5441
7	FFPOs by NCDC	7	210
8	FFPOs by NFDB	2	60
	TOTAL	2356	309018

5.7 FOREST

Andhra Pradesh is enriched with diverse vegetation types and a variety of flora and fauna, supported by the Krishna and Godavari river systems. The state's topography ranges from the Eastern Ghats and Nallamala hills to the Bay of Bengal shores, supporting varied ecotypes and rich biodiversity.

The forests in Andhra Pradesh offer numerous benefits, including timber, bamboo, fuel wood, fodder, and non-timber forest products. They also provide intangible benefits like ecological balance, soil and moisture conservation, water flow regulation, and carbon sequestration.

Forest cover is critical for air and water quality. Forests act as carbon sinks, making them vital for environmental health. The State Forest administration manages forests, with Central Interventions reinforcing state capacities for conservation and sustainable resource use. The core objective is to enhance green cover while integrating livelihood opportunities.

According to the Indian State Forest Report 2023, Andhra Pradesh's forest area is 38,436.58 sq. km, covering 23.59% of the state's geographical area. This includes 1,995.71 sq. km of very dense forest, 13,725.75 sq. km of moderately dense forest, 14,363.50 sq. km of open forest, and 8,351.62 sq. km of scrub forest. District-wise forest area details are in **Annexure 5.25**.

5.7.1 State Forest Development Agency (SFDA)

The SFDA is a federation of FDAs in the state, implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and other schemes like the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). These schemes are funded 60:40 between the Centre and State since 2015-16. Activities include plantation, soil and moisture conservation (SMC) works, and capacity-building awareness camps through Vana Samrakshna Samithies (VSS).

The GoI merged NAP and GIM into a single scheme from 2021-22. In 2023-24, Rs. 121.00 lakh was spent on maintaining plantations over 899 ha. The state submitted an Annual Plan of Operations (APO) for 1,670 ha under GIM for the 2024 planting season, with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,969.24 lakh. Revalidation proposals for an unspent balance of Rs. 228.99

lakh and a five-year perspective plan (2024-25 to 2028-29) with an outlay of Rs. 455.94 lakh for Srikakulam and Paderu Divisions were submitted to the GoI. Approvals are awaited.

Nagaravanam (SDP) The main goal of Nagaravanams (City Forests) is to provide a healthy living environment for urban citizens and contribute to the development of smart, clean, green, and healthy cities. So far, 37 Nagaravanams/Nagar Vans have been completed and are open to the public. Additionally, 7 Temple Eco-parks are being developed to raise environmental awareness and enhance the aesthetic environment for pilgrims. Various theme parks are also being developed to highlight the historical significance of temples. For 2024-25, Rs.103.70 lakh is allocated for Nagaravanams and Temple Eco-parks, with Rs.114.07 lakh proposed for 2025-26.

Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) Nagar Vans aim to provide a pollution-free, healthy environment and develop smart, clean, green, and healthy cities for future generations. The GoI has sanctioned 61 Nagar Vans from 2021-22 to 2024-25, releasing Rs.9913.926 lakh, with Rs.5248.641 lakh spent by 31.12.2024.

Social Forestry: The State Government has launched a massive movement involving the public and farmers to increase tree cover outside reserve forests, improve the environment, and provide employment. Activities include distributing seedlings, raising community land plantations, avenue/shelter belt plantations, and institutional plantations.

Vanamahostavam A massive afforestation program was carried out in 2024-25, involving all departments and people from all walks of life, using funds from CAMPA, State, and Central schemes. So far, 5.29 crore seedlings, focusing on indigenous species, have been planted.

Afforestation: To improve green cover, APFD has been raising various plantations under CAMPA, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and

State Development schemes. The Government aims to improve green cover outside Reserve Forests through the Vanam-Manam program, involving all departments and the public. Main species planted include Teak, Red Sandal, Bamboo, Amla, Seethaphal, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, Tamarind, and Jamun. 5.29 crore seedlings have been planted in 2024-25 (up to December 2024).

Mixed Plantation Scheme To improve green cover under the 09-Mixed Plantation Scheme in 2024-25, 87 km of avenue plantations will be taken up, and Vana Mahotsavam will be celebrated at District and Mandal levels. Avenue plantations from previous years will be maintained with a financial outlay of Rs.450.86 lakh, with Rs.41.479 lakh spent during the year.

Forest Revenue The income from the forestry sector in the state during 2024-25 (up to Dec 2024) is Rs.19.63 Crores. Details of forest production extraction during 2024-25 (up to December 2024) are provided in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Forest Production extraction during 2024-25 (up to December 2024)

Species	From April, 2024 to December, 2024	
	Target	Achievement
Timber (Cmt)	24925.69	1562.886
Fuel (Cmt)	7600.88	7102.12
Poles (No's)	48781	46.471
Bamboo (No's in lakhs)	21.60109	0

5.7.2 Wildlife in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh, located in East Central Peninsular India, is part of the Deccan Bio-Geographic Zone. The state has a notified forest area of 37,221.11 sq.km, which is 22.84% of its geographical area. Protected forests cover 8139.88 sq.km, 21.87% of the notified forest area. The state boasts one Tiger Reserve (FDPT Srisailam Circle), one Elephant Reserve (Koundinya Sanctuary and Rayala Elephant

Reserve, Anantapuramu Circle), one Biosphere Reserve (Seshachalam in Tirupati and Kurnool Circles), three National Parks, and thirteen Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in biodiversity, with unique flora like Red Sanders and fauna including tigers, Indian Bison, Great Indian Bustard, and Golden Gecko. It has the second-largest mangrove ecosystem in India (Godavari and Krishna Estuaries). Details of protected areas are shown in **Annexure 5.26**

Zoological Parks

The state has two renowned zoos: Indira Gandhi Zoological Park in Visakhapatnam and Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park in Tirupati. Managed by the Zoo Authority of Andhra Pradesh (ZAAP), these zoos excel in animal display, conservation breeding, and visitor amenities. Revenue from the zoos supports their management.

Deer Park: Kandaleru Deer Park in Nellore district spans 25 hectares.

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR)

NSTR, covering 3727.50 sq.km, is one of India's largest conservation landscapes. It involves the Chenchu tribal group in its management, with 600 members working as protection watchers and guides. The reserve has received awards for human resource management and shows an increasing tiger population, currently estimated at 63 (excluding 7 cubs).

Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 4755.997 sq.km, is home to 1756 species of flowering plants and over 220 bird species.

Sea Turtle Conservation

Olive Ridley Turtles have been nesting along Andhra Pradesh's coast for the past decade. Special camps involving local communities and

NGOs protect nests, eggs, and hatchlings, which are successfully released into the sea.

Man-Animal Conflict

A herd of 32 elephants in Chittoor District frequently damages crops. Other animals like sloth bears and black bucks also cause crop damage and attacks on humans. The government compensates for crop damage, human deaths, and injuries, with Rs.73.405 lakh paid in 2024-25 (up to December 2024). Wildlife protection and rescue teams operate in all forest divisions.

5.7.3 Eco-Tourism

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

5.7.4 Vigilance

The Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme (CSS) erstwhile intensification of Forest Management Scheme. The main objectives of the scheme are:

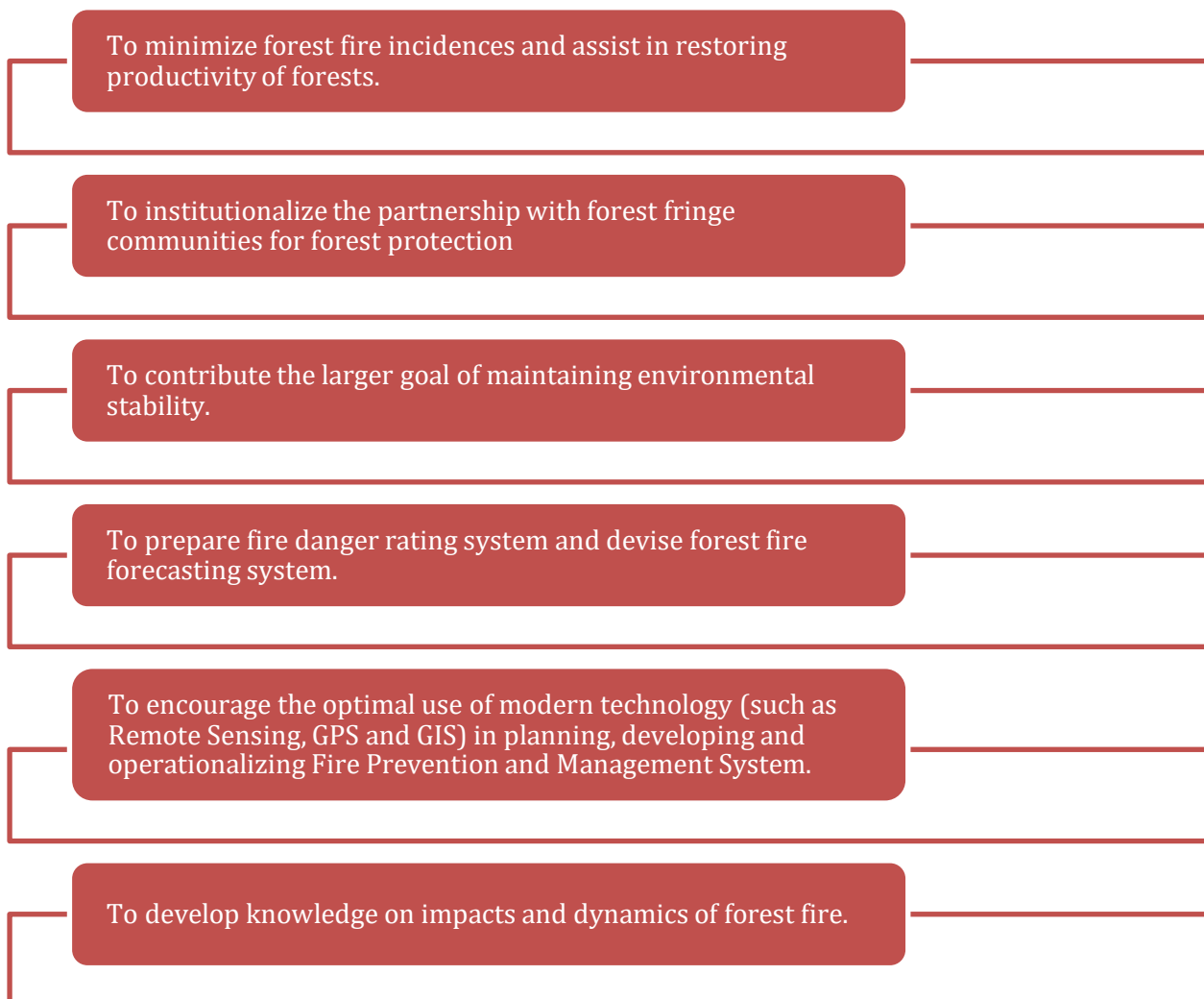


Figure 5.1 Forest Management Scheme objectives

5.7.5 Annual Plan for Year 2024-25

Annual Plan of Operations for the F.Y 2024-25

have been submitted to the GoI with an outlay of Rs.1650.00 lakh (Central Share: Rs.990.00 lakh + State share: Rs.660.00 lakh). The

MoEF&CC, GoI has approved the APO 2024-25 for an amount of Rs.482.39 lakh, as 1st instalment, an amount of Rs.98.88 lakh (Central Share Rs.59.33 lakh + State share Rs.39.55 lakh) was allotted of which an amount of Rs.78.00 lakh (Central Share Rs.46.80 lakh + State Share Rs.31.20 lakh) was incurred as expenditure.

5.7.6 Red Sanders Protection Scheme

The Scheme is meant of protection of Red Sanders trees in Seshachalam, Veligonda, Lankamala, Nallamala and Talakona Hill Ranges of Andhra Pradesh, distributed in the districts of Annamayya, Kadapa, Nandyal, Chittoor, Nellore, Tirupati and Prakasam over an area of 5300.97 Sq.Km.

During the year 2023-24, under this scheme, Government allotted an amount of Rs. 2500.00

lakh, out of which Rs.1529.00 lakh was spent towards Red Sanders protection activities. During the F.Y 2024-25, Vote on account budget of Rs. 822.79 lakh was allotted for the period from 1st April, 2024 to 31st July, 2024, and Rs.934.53 lakhs was allotted for the period from 1st August, 2024 to 30th November, 2024. As of 31.12.2024, bills totalling Rs. 1232.55 lakh have been uploaded in CFMS.

5.7.7 FCA (Forest Conservation Act)

Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 (with effect from 29.12.2023) (earlier called as Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980): Forest area diverted for non-forest purpose under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 so far upto 31st December, 2024 is shown in the Table 5.14

Table 5.14 Forest area diverted for non-forest purpose

Sl. No	Item	Upto 2017-18	Upto 2018-19	Upto 2019-20	Upto 2020-21	Upto 2021-22	Upto 2022-23	Upto 31.12.2024
1	Forest area diverted in ha under Adhiniyam, 1980 (In Ha)	26924.34	26948.57	27147.47	27152.39	27303.18	27315.93	27641.252

5.7.8 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 have been taken up under 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. plantations raised and expenditure incurred under CAMPA shown in Table 5.15

Table 5.15 Plantations raised and expenditure incurred under CAMPA

Sl.No.	Year	Approved APO (Rs. in Crore)	Releases by Adhoc CAMPA (by State) (Rs.in Crore)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	Plantations raised during the year in ha.,
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2024-25 (from April to 31.12.2024)	250.10	61.10	61.10	2682

5.8 ANDHRA PRADESH STATE BIODIVERSITY BOARD (APSBB)

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 its 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 (APSBB) 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 2050.

The main objectives are:

- Conservation of Biological Diversity
- Sustainable utilization of the Biological resources
- Fair and equitable sharing of biological resources among all stake holders.

Activities

- Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
- Preparation of People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs)
- Establishment of Local Biodiversity Fund (LBF)
- Identification of Biological Heritage Sites (BHS)
- Identification of Endangered & Threatened Species
- Preparation of A.P. State biodiversity strategies and action plan (SBSAP)
- Documentation of Tradable Bio-Resources (TBRs)
- Publications and Knowledge materials
- Processing of ABS applications & agreements with users
- Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes.

Achievements during 2024-25 (up to 31.12.2024)

Meetings and awareness programs

- Six Training of Trainers (ToTs) programmes were conducted by the APSBB to the BMC Members and other stake holders at AP forest Academy, Rajamahendravaram to create awareness on BD Act., and rules, ABS mechanism, Biodiversity conservation etc., from June, 2024 to October, 2024.
- Conducted National level IDB-2024 programme in collaboration with MoEF&CC, New Delhi and NBA, Chennai on 22.05.2024 based on the theme "Be part of the Plan" to create massive awareness on biodiversity

and its importance at Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

- Conducted National seminar on the impact of climate change and ecotourism on biodiversity at Andhra University.
- Organized competition programs for school children on biodiversity at four regional levels in Andhra Pradesh.
- Celebrated World Environment Day in 500 BMCs across the state with activities like plantation, learning, and awareness programs.
- Held district wise awareness programs on the role of youth in biodiversity conservation on Independence Day.
- Organized an exposure visit to the Goa for APSBB officials and BMC members to learn best practices for implementation in Andhra Pradesh.
- A workshop and awareness program on the conservation of marine protected species was conducted in Andhra Pradesh by ICAR-CMFRI and APSBB. The event took place in Visakhapatnam. About 95 members of the Fishermen BMCs and stakeholders were educated on the topic under the CMFRI project.
- The APSBB is currently uploading BMCs details and PBRs information into the BIOMIS portal as per NBA orders. BIOMIS is a web-based application that allows LSG/citizens to collect and share biodiversity data. This work began in April 2024 and is still in progress.

Way Forward:

1. Operationalization of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)
2. Regular updation of People's Biodiversity Registers(PBRs)

3. Strengthening Access Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanisms
4. Establishment of Biodiversity Parks and Museums in all Districts of A.P. and also on the Flood plains of 5 Polluted Rivers of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Establishment of conservation institute titled "Center for Conservation of Biological Resources and Sustainable Utilization".
6. Identification of more Biological Heritage Sites
7. Creating awareness and building capacity for students, BMC members, and SHGs at various levels on Biodiversity, climate change, plantation etc and also conducting national and state level seminars/workshops with key stakeholders, policy makers, scientists, and academicians and mass campaigns through media, short films, and news magazines.
8. Establishment of Regional / Subbranches to APSBB for effective implementation of the BD Act.

5.9 ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Objectives of the Corporation are to raise large scale plantations to meet the demands of forest-based industries with species such as Eucalyptus, Bamboo, Coffee, Cashew, Casuarina etc, to generate gainful employment to the landless poor, particularly in remote and agency areas and also to undertake consultancy services to the industries to raise and maintain plantations in their vicinity. Details of plantations raised by APFDC upto 2024-25 are shown in Table 5.16 and achievements in Table 5.17

Sl. no	Species	Area (ha.)
1	Eucalyptus (Seed origin)	2,610
2	Eucalyptus (Clonal)	33,584
3	Bamboo	2,359
4	Cashew	5,664
5	Coffee	4,010
6	Teak	956
7	Medicinal plants	334
8	Casuarina, Pines and other Misc. species	225
	Total	49,742

Sl. no.	Activity	Target	Achievements
1	Raising plantations-ha	653.00	574.00
2	Harvesting of Long Bamboo – no.	19,88,000	4,92,305
3	Harvesting of Bamboo Industrial Cuts –mt.	453.00	35.00
4	Harvesting of Raw Coffee – mt.	300.00	120.00
5	Harvesting of Pepper- mt.	10.70	11.29

Eucalyptus Plantations The APFDC has raised Eucalyptus Clonal plantations over 33,584 hectares, making it the largest grower among PSUs in India. Plans are in place to expand by another 1000-2000 hectares in the next 2-3 years. Improved site preparation, quality planting material, and management practices ensure optimum yields.

Coffee Plantations The Corporation maintains 4,010 hectares of coffee plantations in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts, using intensive cultivation practices and scientific methods. These plantations generate about 3.50 lakh mandays of employment for tribal communities annually.

Pepper Cultivation APFDC has 2.20 lakh pepper standards in its coffee estates in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts, featuring high-yielding varieties like Panniyur-I, Purnima, Sreekara, Subhakara, Panchami, and Panniyur-5. An additional 1.20 lakh standards are planned for the next 5 years.

Cashew Plantations Cashew plantations span 5,664 hectares along the coastal belt in Guntur, Prakasam, and Nellore districts, and inland areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, and Chittoor districts. Older plantations are being replanted with high-yielding varieties.

Eco-Tourism A.P. Forest Development Corporation Ltd. has developed Eco-Tourism Centers at Muthayapalem near Suryalanka Beach and Ananthagiri near Araku, featuring nature education camps and other amenities.

Other Activities The Corporation provides consultancy services in afforestation to industries like NTPC and HPCL, supplies high-quality Eucalyptus clones to the public and institutions, and acts as an agent for the government in exporting red sanders wood and beedi leaf trade.

Employment Generation The Corporation provides year-round employment to tribal communities and Sri Lanka repatriates. Employment is also provided to the landless and poor during regeneration and harvesting activities. Annually, about 9 lakh man-days of employment are generated, including 3.00 lakh mandays in raising and maintaining plantations, 3.50 lakh mandays in coffee plantations, and 2.50 lakh mandays in harvesting plantations.

5.10 ANDHRA PRADESH NATIONAL GREEN CORPS

The National Green Corps, launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in 2001-02, aims to create environmental awareness among school children. The Andhra Pradesh National Green Corps, formed in 2002-03, builds a cadre of young children working towards environmental conservation and sustainable development through Eco-Clubs in schools. For 2024-25, Rs. 1.60 Crores is proposed, with Rs. 73.00 lakh for nature camps and capacity-building activities in all 26 districts.

Major Programmes & Schemes:

- **Environmental Awareness:** Programs on environmentally important days involving Eco-Club students and local communities to raise awareness.
- **Green Army:** Building a Green Army to protect the environment and sustain natural resources.
- **Environment Education Programme (EEP):** Sensitizing children/youth on environmental issues and promoting sustainable lifestyles through workshops, projects, exhibitions, campaigns, competitions, nature camps, and summer programs. Approved for continuation till 2025-26.
- **Life Hackathon Programme:** Registering Eco-Club students to innovate ideas for environmental conservation. Andhra Pradesh ranks among the top three states in Eco Creativity and Innovation Hackathon, with Kakinada as a top-performing district.
- **Plant4Mother Programme:** Tree plantation drive in schools and public places, focusing on deforested areas. A total of 1,31,76,195 saplings were planted with Eco-Club students in coordination with the School Education Department.

5.11 ANDHRA PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (APPCB)

The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) was established in the year 1976 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. APPCB being the regulator for implementation of Environmental Protection and Pollution Control in the State plays an important role in securing sustainable development by enforcing Environmental Laws, Rules, Regulations and Notifications etc. Siting guidelines for establishment of certain category

industries were developed in view of habitation, water bodies, roads, sensitive zones.

The APPCB has developed and formulated 'Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs)' for the following activities for effective monitoring of industrial pollution and waste management:

1. Ease of Doing Business

APPCB has implemented all the environmental reforms in the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB). The Board introduced computerized allocation of inspectors to inspect high Risk / highly polluting industries in the state once in every 6 months. Green and white categories of industries are exempted for compliance inspections.

2. Monitoring of marine outfall Industries

- 10 marine outfall industries were permitted to discharge their treated effluents into sea under the supervision of APPCB officials with online monitoring system.
- Developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for treatment, storage, monitoring and discharge of treated effluents into the sea through marine outfalls. These industries are made to store the treated effluents in secured guard ponds which is assessed by APPCB officials for its compliance with the standards and allowed discharge in the presence of the officials through a pipeline system.
- During the discharge of the treated effluent, the quality of the effluent is also monitored through Real time system connected to websites of APPCB & CPCB.
- 9 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) are operated in the state to cater the needs of the industries, so that the liquid waste is treated and disposed safely.
- Not permitting non-biodegradable effluents generated from the industries to discharge into on land / water bodies and directing the industries to adopt Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) system.

3. Real time Pollution Monitoring Systems at public places

- Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board (APPCB) is operating 12 nos. of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (CAAQM) stations in the State for monitoring real-time ambient air quality. Installation of CAAQM stations (9 nos.) is in progress across the State.
- 19 nos LED Display boards are erected at different locations for dissemination of ambient air quality data to the public.
- 25 nos. Real Time Noise Monitoring Stations (RTNMS) are in operation by APPCB and the data is communicated to stake holders departments for taking necessary measures and implementation of Noise Action Plan.
- 9 nos. Real Time Wastewater Quality Monitoring Systems (RTWQMS) are in operation by the Municipal Corporations / Municipalities to monitor the quality of treated sewage.

4. Air Quality Index (AQI)

APPCB has developed "PARYAVARAN" app for dissemination of Air Quality Index (AQI) data to the public. Data generated from CAAQMS is linked to the web portals of APPCB and CPCB for availability on public domain. APPCB is regularly disseminating the air quality data to the concerned stakeholder departments for taking necessary measures for control of air pollution in the cities / towns.

5. Real time Pollution Monitoring Systems in industries

The Board is using Real Time Pollution Monitoring System to track pollution levels in industries. There are 682 industries with a total of 869 emission monitoring stations, 1339 effluent monitoring stations, and 735 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAAQMS).

6. Hazardous Waste Management

- Disposing hazardous solid waste in landfills is a last resort. The Board encourages co-processing hazardous wastes as fuel in cement plants, reducing fossil fuel use and environmental impact.
- The Board promotes waste exchange, where waste from one industry is used by another, based on process compatibility.
- APPCB has permitted 12 cement industries to co-process incinerable, plastic, and municipal waste into energy.
- Two Common Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities (CHWTSDFs) exist in Anakapalli and SPSR Nellore Districts for secure hazardous waste landfilling.
- Six pre-processing facilities handle hazardous waste before sending it to cement industries.
- A portal developed by APEMC monitors and tracks hazardous waste, with GPS-fitted transport vehicles.

7. Bio Medical Waste (BMW) Management

The Bio Medical waste is transported to Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) for incineration. There are 12 common facilities operating in the state of Andhra Pradesh catering the needs of all the Health Care Establishments.

8. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management

Two Wastes to Energy (WtE) plants were established at Visakhapatnam - 15 MWH and Guntur - 20 MWH catering the needs of ULBs for effective disposal of Municipal Solid Waste generated from ULBs in the State to generate electricity. About 2100/day Tons of Municipal Solid Waste is used for mass combustion for generation of electricity.

9. Plastic Waste Management

Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board installed 10 Automatic Cloth bags vending machines for dispensing cloth bags to the public at District Head Quarters in the State for bringing awareness and promoting usage of cloth bags as an alternative to Plastic carry bags to protect the Environment. As per the CPCB guidelines, the Board is implementing the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for end of life plastics.

10. Green building concept

The Board has installed and commissioned roof top solar power systems at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Kurnool and Kakinada office buildings towards achieving Net Zero Energy.

5.12 SERICULTURE

Sericulture is the art and science of silk production conducted in a systematic manner. It is an agro-based cottage industry that provides employment and regular income to rural communities, especially women. Sericulture can generate employment and is estimated that, one acre of Mulberry cultivation can create direct employment to 6 persons throughout the year. This employment spans activities from mulberry cultivation to silk fabric manufacturing.

Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh

5.12.1 Status of Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh ranks second in India in practicing mulberry sericulture. Additionally, the rearing of Eri silkworms for spun silk production has recently gained momentum.

Table 5.18 Types of Silk

Sl.No	Type of Silk	Major Producing States	Food Plant
1	Mulberry	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, West Bengal	Mulberry
2	Tasar	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhyapradesh	Nallamaddi& Thella Maddi
3	Eri	Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Telangana	Castor, Tapioca
4	Muga	Only in Assam	Sal tree

5.12.2 Major activities of sericulture

- Sericulture is an agriculture activity (On-Farm) involving the activities like - Raising of Mulberry garden by farmers, rearing of silkworms and production of Cocoons and marketing in the Government Cocoon markets.
- Sericulture is also an Industrial activity (Non-Farm) involving the activities such as Reeling of Cocoons for production of Raw Silk by Reelers, Twisting of Silk yarn and dyeing by entrepreneurs and Weaving of Silk yarn into Silk Fabric by Silk Weavers.

5.12.3 Performance during 2024-25(up to December 2024)

- Sericulture farmers have produced 61,394 MT of quality cocoons worth Rs. 2,701 crore
- Silk reelers produced 8,458 MT of quality raw silk worth Rs. 2,960 crore.
- Sericulture contributed Rs.1,095 crore in GVA to the state economy.

- The government allocated Rs. 12.686 crore under state development schemes to benefit farmers and reelers through various initiatives.
- To empower Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) families.
- Rs. 252.30 lakh under the Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) with 90% assistance.
- Rs. 11.43 lakh under the Scheduled Caste Component (SCC).
- 1,049 farmers received a total of Rs. 4.93 crore under the Silk Samagra Scheme for various activities such as mulberry plantation, rearing sheds, and capacity building. Additionally, a total of Rs. 42.08 crore (central share) and Rs. 5.76 crore (state share) have been sanctioned for implementation of the scheme.

The significant achievements during 2024-25 up to December 2024 under Sericulture are shown below in Table 5.19

Table 5.19 Significant achievements during 2024-25 up to December 2024

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	Target for the year	Achievement
1	Mulberry acreage	Acres	15000	5268
2	Construction of Rearing sheds	Nos	490	485
3	Supply of Rearing equipments	Nos	490	285
4	Brushing of BVH Dfls	Lakh BVH	225	177.63

Sl. No.	Indicators	Unit	Target for the year	Achievement
5	Cocoon production - CB	MTs	66625	48087.76
7	Cocoon production - BV	MTs	16874.6	13306.2
Total Cocoon Production		MTs	83500	61393.93
8	Yield per 100 DFLs	Kgs	75	76
9	Raw silk production –CB (on total production)	MTs	8883.4	6411.7
10	Raw silk production - BV (on total production)	MTs	2596.1	2047.1
Total Raw Silk Production (on total production)		MTs	11479.47	8458.8
11	Total Cocoons consumed by the local Reelers	MTs		2950.74
12	Raw silk Production in the state with local Reelers	MTs		450.26

5.12.4 Vision of the department

- To position Andhra Pradesh as the largest silk-producing state in the country and emerge as a leader by increasing mulberry cultivation from the existing **1.50 lakh acres to 2.00 lakh acres** by 2029–30.
- To increase cocoon productivity per 100 DFLs (disease-free layings) of eggs from the current **70 kg to 75 kg** by adopting the latest technology.
- To produce **1,20,000 MT** of cocoons by 2029–30, up from the present (2023–24) production of **78,000 MT**, achieving a growth of **60%**.
- To cover the entire mulberry acreage with drip irrigation to conserve water, address labor shortages and reduce production costs.
- Adoption of a cluster-based approach.
- Encouragement of the chawkie rearing concept by supplying **100% chawkie worms** to farmers instead of silkworm eggs (DFLs).
- Promotion of organic farming practices.
- 100% coverage** of mulberry gardens with drip irrigation systems.
- Creation of demand for cocoons by establishing Multi-End Reeling Units (MERUs) for medium-quality bivoltine cocoons and Automatic Reeling Machines (ARMs) for high-grade cocoons in the private sector.
- Optimal utilization of the services of Village Sericulture Assistants (VSAs) working in RSKs (Rythu Seva Kendras)

5.12.5 Strategies

- Production of high-quality bivoltine cocoons for international-grade (3A and above) raw silk.

5.12.6 Sericulture highlights

- Andhra Pradesh is the **second-largest producer of raw silk in India** and has been awarded “**Best Bivoltine Practicing State**”

in India” by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

- The state uniquely produces both **mulberry** and **tasar** silk.
- Mulberry has a low gestation period of 2–3 months and can yield 5–6 harvests annually, ensuring periodic returns.
- Generates foreign exchange through the export of silk and silk products.
- Sericulture activities like mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing, reeling, twisting, and weaving are often household-based, with **60% participation by women** due to the delicate handling required.
- Currently, **81,450 farmers** practice sericulture across **1,51,000 acres** of mulberry, while **705 silk reeler families** produce raw silk.
- Nine Automatic Reeling Machinery Units established in the state produce **3A and above international-grade raw silk**, yielding high returns.
- The government is ensuring fair and remunerative cocoon prices through **e-marketing** in government cocoon markets.
- The state implements **Silk Samagra** and **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY-RAFTAAR)**, both centrally sponsored schemes, alongside MG-NREGS in a convergence program.

5.12.7 Present Status

On-Farm (Pre-Cocoon) :In the State Mulberry is cultivated in an extent of 1,51,000 Acres by 81,450 farmers. There are 3 Grainages, 8 Government Cocoon Markets, 81 Number of TSCs (Technical Service Centers) and 29 Government Seed Farms existing at present in the state. One Research Institute (APSSRDI) is located at Kirikera, Hindupur District.

Non-Farm Sector (Post-Cocoon)

Government is providing services to cater to the needs of the silk farmers for reeling through 3 Number of Non-Farm TSCs, 616 Charka Units, 36 (225 Basins) Cottage Basin/Back-End Units, 222 (2,006 Basins) Multi-End Reeling Units, 9 (6,600) Ends) Automatic Reeling Units. 76,360 Cocoons Produced (MT) and 10,489 Raw Silk Produced (MT). The Annual Net Income per Family is between Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs.3,00,000

In the State, 188 Number of Families/Units and 4700 Persons Employed involved in Twisting operating through 90,240 Spindles. The annual net income per family is Rs.3,60,000 to 5,00,000

Tassar silk

Tasar silk, is primarily used for shirting, furnishings, and interiors. Tasar silk is produced by the silkworm *Antheraea mylitta*, which feeds on plants like Asan and Arjun. The rearing process takes place in nature, on Terminalia trees in open forests. In the North Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, tribal farmers in the Chintoor area are cultivating Tasar silk. In the year 2024-25, nearly 900 tribal farmers produced 35 lakh Tasar cocoons. The goal for the following year is to produce 50 lakh Tasar cocoons and involve more tribal families to improve their livelihoods in collaboration with the Chintoor ITDA Project.

The districtwise achievements under sericulture are given in **Annexure 5.27**

5.12.8 Schemes implemented

On-farm sector

Silk samagra :The Silk Samagra scheme in Andhra Pradesh is supported by the Central Silk Board which aims to improve technology, quality, productivity, and employment in the silk industry. It specifically targets women, SC/ST, and below-poverty-line farmers. Major components include assistance for nurseries and mulberry plantations, construction of silkworm rearing sheds, and setting up reeling and twisting units.

State Development Schemes :Schemes to assistance for disinfectants and farm mechanization. Production Incentive provided for Bivoltine &Tasar Cocoons and Raw Silk and assistance for procurement of Tasar seed & wage compensation to Tasar Tribal farmers.

Cocoon Incentive to Farmers for Production of Quality Cocoons : To encourage sericulturists and increase transactions in government cocoon markets, an amount of Rs.50 per kg of bivoltine cocoons is paid at the government cocoon market level.

Incentive to Silk Reelers for Raw Silk Production :To promote the production of quality silk yarn, incentives are provided to reelers. The raw silk produced by the reelers is tested for quality at SCS (CSB) Dharmavaram, and the incentive amount is paid based on

recommendations made by the constituted committee.

5.12.9 Subsidy pattern

Silk Samagra is a Central Sector Scheme funded by the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The central share is released through the PFMS platform, and the corresponding MSS is released through BROs.

MG-NREGS: MG-NREGS is being implemented by the Sericulture Department in convergence with the Department of Rural Development to support mulberry plantation with three years of maintenance and the construction of rearing sheds (Type I and Type II).

The scheme also utilizes the MG-NREGS labor pool for sericulture activities, helping to address the issue of labour shortages in the sector.

MULBERRY GARDEN:



5.12.10 Sericulture development through Rythu Seva Kendaralu (RSKs)

Village Sericulture Assistants are actively involved in expansion of mulberry cultivation, RSKs provide technology to farmers, Pattu Badi programs are organized by department officers in collaboration with progressive sericulture farmers at RSKs, and Technical Service Centre

staff hold demonstrations and meetings to promote new technologies.

5.12.11 Action Plan for 2025-26

- New Mulberry Area :12000 Acs
- Cocoon Production :83500 MTs
- Raw silk Production :11480 MTS

Non-farm sector in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh is the **second-largest raw silk-producing state** in the country, next to Karnataka. The majority of non-farm sector units related to the Sericulture Department are established in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Prakasam, Krishna, and East Godavari. Silk reeling units and silk twisting units are classified as small-scale industries, with a cost below Rs.17.00 lakhs.

Government Cocoon markets

Andhra Pradesh is the second state, after Karnataka, to implement **e-marketing** in the sericulture sector. Government cocoon markets operate throughout the year providing farmers with maximum opportunities to market their produce. To ensure remunerative prices for cocoons, the State has implemented an **e-marketing system** across all government cocoon markets. All transactions in these markets are carried out **exclusively online**.

Assistance Provided by the Government to the Non-Farm Sector

The government provides assistance through the **Silk Samagra Scheme** (Centrally Sponsored) and **State Development Schemes**.

Silk Samagra : This scheme provides support for setting up Multi-End Reeling Units, 480-spindle twisting units, Automatic Reeling Machinery of different capacities, pupae processing units, and distributing machines to tribal farmers in the Rampachodavaram area for producing Tasar silk.

5.12.12 State Development Schemes

The government provides financial incentives for raw silk production to encourage silk reelers in the state. Filature BV Raw Silk receives Rs.130 per kg, Filature CB Raw Silk receives Rs.85 per kg, and Charka Raw Silk receives Rs.35 per kg. Sericulture schemes are implemented to provide SC&ST farmers through mulberry and Tasar sericulture, with 90% financial assistance. General farmers receive 75% assistance under all sericulture schemes.

Silk fabric clusters: Silk Fabric producing clusters in Andhra Pradesh are Dharmavaram, Mudireddipalli (Anantapuramu dist.), Uppada, Peddapuram (E. Godavari dist.), and Neerugattuvaripalli (Chittoor dist.)

Tasar culture in Andhra Pradesh: The Tasar culture is a forest-based industry that involves rearing Tasar cocoons from Nalla Maddi and Thella Maddi trees in the forests of East Godavari and ASR District. 1,660 tribal farmers in 45 villages are involved in rearing Tasar in 2000 Ha of forest area, with the potential for three crops per year and an annual income of Rs.50,000/- to Rs.60,000/- per tribal family. Tasar cocoons are converted into Tasar silk using Buniyad reeling machines and spinning machines, with 128 Buniyad and 105 spinning units currently operating in Chinturu and Kunavaram Mandals of ASR District.

Indigenous Automatic Reeling Machinery:

The institute conducts research in all aspects of sericulture, from soil to silk, and has made significant contributions to the silk industry in the State. They have developed new mulberry varieties and silkworm breeds to increase productivity and quality, as well as implemented prevention and control measures. Tailor-made training programs are conducted to generate human resources development. The institute has also started a lab-to-land program to disseminate research findings among rural people. This includes educating seed farmers on feed quality, joint supervision, disease monitoring, awareness meetings, and training programs for entrepreneurs, farmers, students, and staff.

Critical Gaps Identified in Implementation of Schemes

- High initial investment for construction of silkworm Rearing sheds.
- Health hazards in reeling Sector.
- Exemption of GST on silk machinery.

Sericulture Handy Crafts made with Cocoons

The Department has also encouraged rural women by training for preparation of Handy Crafts such as garlands, bouquet's, flower pots etc., through Sri Padmavathi Mahila University , Tirupathi under IOT project. In Andhra Pradesh, Sericulture activity is one of the major village activity undertaken by the farmers, would be brought for popularizing Sericulture and its effectiveness in empowering farmers with sustainable income.

5.13 AGRICULTURE MARKETING

The state has 1,052 godowns with a total storage capacity of 9,65,492 MTs, of which 626 godowns (capacity: 5,65,508 MTs) are operational. **Annexure 5.28** provides district-wise details of godowns under Agricultural Market Committees for December 2024

Market Committees collected Rs. 433.39 crores in market fees during 2024-25 (up to December 2024). **Annexure 5.29** presents the district-wise market fee collection.

5.13.1 e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

e-NAM, an electronic trading platform by the Government of India, integrates primary markets nationwide to ensure fair pricing for farmers. It operates in 33 markets across the state, trading commodities like dry chilies, cotton, turmeric, lemons, onions, tomatoes, groundnuts, castor seeds, ajwain, and various fruits and vegetables.

As of December 2024, e-NAM in the state has registered 1,452 farmers, 69 traders, 9 commission agents, and 52 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). A total of 9.01 lakh MT of commodities were traded, with a transaction value of Rs. 5,954.96 crores. Online payments of Rs. 26.88 lakhs were made for 28.33 MTs of commodities. 11 mandis engaged in Inter-Mandi trade, transacting 3,188.63 MT of commodities worth Rs. 13.98 crores.

5.13.2 Rythu Bazars

To stabilize market prices, the government intervenes in procurement operations when perishable goods experience extreme price fluctuations. The state operates 122 Rythu Bazars, ensuring fair prices for both farmers and consumers. Total 124 Rythu Bazars are functioning in the state and 28 Rythu Bazars construction is under progress. Recently 2 Rythu Bazars were completed and functioning.

WAY FORWARD

The Andhra Pradesh government is actively working towards enhancing the agricultural and allied sectors through various initiatives. Encouraging the use of precision farming, drones, and IoT-based solutions is a key focus to optimize resource use and increase crop yields. Promoting organic farming and integrated pest management aims to reduce

dependency on chemical inputs and enhance soil health. Efficient irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation, along with large-scale rainwater harvesting projects, are being implemented to improve water management and ensure availability during dry spells.

Diversification into high-value crops such as horticulture and medicinal plants is being promoted to enhance income stability for farmers. The government is also developing infrastructure for cold storage and processing units to reduce post-harvest losses and add value to agricultural produce. Strengthening allied sectors like fisheries and livestock through sustainable practices and improved veterinary services is a priority to boost productivity. Additionally, enhancing market access through farmer-producer organizations and expanding credit and insurance schemes will provide financial stability. Investing in farmer training, research, and policy reforms will further support the sector's growth and ensure food security and socio-economic development in the state.

INDUSTRIES

Chapter

6

6. INDUSTRIES

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as a premier destination for industrial investment in India. The state features the nation's third-longest coastline, six operational ports, abundant mineral resources, a strong agricultural foundation, and a surplus of electricity, providing a distinct advantage for industries. This has consistently attracted interest from both international and domestic investors.

Although primarily an agrarian economy, Andhra Pradesh is dedicated to accelerating industrialization and generating employment opportunities for its youth. Efforts have been made in the past to implement significant structural reforms to create a robust investment ecosystem and drive economic growth.

To ensure rapid industrialization, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently introduced several progressive policy initiatives, including:

1. Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29
2. MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29
3. Food Processing Policy (4.0) 2024-29
4. Policy for Establishment of Private Industrial Parks with 'Plug and Play' Industrial Infrastructure (4.0) 2024-29
5. Electronics Manufacturing Policy (4.0) 2024-29
6. New Andhra Pradesh Sustainable Electric Mobility Policy (4.0) 2024-29

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified two key focus sector groups for development:

1. **Sustenance Sectors:** Established industries such as Automobiles, Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Engineering, Food Processing, Textiles, Apparel, Footwear, Pharma & Life Sciences, Medical Devices, Blue Economy, Metal Alloys, and Furniture.

These sectors have a strong presence in the state and significant potential to contribute to the GSDP and generate employment.

2. **Propelling Sectors:** Emerging industries gaining global traction, including Aerospace, Defence & Drones, Electric Vehicles & Batteries, Biotechnology, Green & Renewable Energy, Ports & Logistics, Toys, Semiconductors, Ship Building, Specialty Steel, and Maintenance, Repairs, and Operations (MRO). These sectors can integrate Andhra Pradesh into the global supply chain.

The Government aims to provide world-class infrastructure, a seamless setup process, skilled labor availability, and comprehensive support to industries, ensuring an investor-friendly environment. The focus is on reducing the cost and risk of doing business while creating opportunities for entrepreneurs and generating employment for the state's youth.

6.1 ACTIVITIES OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION IN 2024-25

6.1.1 Investor Outreach Programs

The Industries Department, in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Economic Development Board (APEDB), has actively conducted several investor outreach programs across the country. These initiatives aim to attract investments and showcase the state's potential as a prime investment destination.

6.1.2 Global Presence and US Delegation

To strengthen its global presence, the Government of Andhra Pradesh sent a high-level delegation, led by the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development & Information Technology, on a week-long visit to the United States. The objective was to position Andhra Pradesh as an ideal investment destination and

Department, dt: 26/10/2024 incentives will be provided for MSMEs.

- **New AP Food Processing Policy (4.0) 2024-29:** As per GO Ms No; 71, Industries & Commerce (Prog.III) Department, dt: 26/10/2024 incentives will be provided for Food Processing.

6.1.8 Project Category Definition

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME): The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) adheres to the MSME definitions provided by the Government of India under the MSMED Act 2006, with updates as per the notification released on June 1, 2020. The classification criteria are as follows:

- **Micro Industries:** Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment should not exceed Rs. 1 crore, and Annual Turnover should not exceed Rs. 5 crores.
- **Small Industries:** Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment should not exceed Rs. 10 crores, and Annual Turnover should not exceed Rs. 50 crores.
- **Medium Enterprises:** Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment should not exceed Rs. 50 crores, and Annual Turnover should not exceed Rs. 250 crores.
- **Large Industrial Projects:** These are units with investment and turnover thresholds exceeding those of Medium Enterprises as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006.
- **Mega Industrial Projects:** Projects that generate direct employment for 2,000 or more individuals are granted mega-industry status.

The Government extends tailor-made benefits to Mega Projects to meet specific investment requirements on a case-by-case basis. These benefits consider factors such as the project's gestation period, pioneering nature, vocational aspects, technology, importance to the state's industrial growth, potential for large-scale employment generation, and overall economic impact or revenue generation for the state.

6.1.9 Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 has been formulated to revitalize economic activity, promote industrial growth, and create large-scale employment opportunities. The policy aims to enhance Andhra Pradesh's competitiveness as an industrial destination by integrating global best practices, sustainability, and technology-driven solutions.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 sets a clear vision for transforming Andhra Pradesh into a globally competitive industrial hub, with an emphasis on sustainability, digital innovation, and economic resilience.

Objectives of the Policy

The Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 is structured to achieve the following objectives:

- **Balanced, Resilient, and Sustainable Growth:** Strengthening industrial infrastructure while ensuring social and environmental responsibility.
- **Green Energy Transition:** Encouraging low-carbon industrial practices, adoption of renewable energy, and a circular economy model.
- **Integration into Global Value Chains:** Strengthening Andhra Pradesh's position as a global export hub by improving logistics and trade facilitation.
- **Gateway to the East:** Leveraging Andhra Pradesh's strategic location for enhanced connectivity with Southeast Asian markets.
- **Technology Adoption (Industry 4.0 & AI):** Encouraging automation, artificial intelligence, and digital transformation in industries.
- **Capitalizing on the Demographic Dividend:** Enhancing skill development, workforce

training, and job creation to drive industrial expansion.

Government is extending a package of incentives for entrepreneurs belonging to Sub-

large, Large, Mega & Ultra Mega Industries who are interested to set up manufacturing industries under the policy. The following are the incentives offered under different categories of the projects.

A. Incentives and Concessions for Sub-Large Projects

Incentive Type	Description
Investment/Capital Subsidy	12% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) for projects achieving DCP within the standard investment period. Additional 5% subsidy for enterprises owned by Women, BC, SC, ST, or specially-abled investors domiciled in Andhra Pradesh. The disbursement period is 5 equal annual installments from DCP.
Employment Creation Subsidy (ECS)	Based on direct employment-to-investment (FCI) ratio. Projects employing more than five people are eligible for up to 10% of FCI; those employing five or fewer will receive 8%-9% of FCI. The disbursement period is 5 equal annual installments from DCP.
Local Procurement Subsidy	Reimbursement of 1% of annual export turnover for domestic sourcing of raw materials for exporting units in selected sectors. The disbursement period is annually for 3 years from DCP.
Power Cost Reimbursement	Fixed Power Cost reimbursement at INR 1 per unit for 2 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The disbursement period is 2 years from DCP.
Net SGST Reimbursement	Reimbursement of 100% net SGST for 5 years from the date of commercial production on the sale of final products manufactured, sold, and registered in the State. The disbursement period is 5 years from DCP.

B. Incentives and Concessions for Large Projects

Category	Details
Investment Size	Projects with FCI above INR 501 Crores up to INR 1000 Crores with a committed standard investment period of 3 years from CFE.
Investment Subsidy	- Up to 12% of FCI for projects installing 100% of plant capacity. 6% of FCI for 50% capacity installation. 0.5% reduction in incentives per month for delays beyond the committed DCP. - Disbursed in 7 equal annual installments from the DCP.

Category	Details
Top-up on PLI (Production Linked Incentive) from GoI	• Applicable only to GoI approved projects notified by the State. • State government provides 10% of the total incentive sanctioned under the GoI scheme, capped at 5% of the FCI in the state. • Disbursed in 5 equal annual installments from the DCP.
Employment Creation Subsidy (ECS)	• Based on direct employment-to-investment (FCI) ratio. Projects employing more than five people: up to 10% of FCI. • Projects employing five or fewer: 8%–9% of FCI. • Direct employment includes both full-time and contract on the payroll. • Disbursed in equal annual instalments over 5 years from DCP, subject to cumulative employment on payrolls (new EPF accounts created by the employer).
Net SGST Reimbursement	100% reimbursement of net SGST for 5 years from the date of commercial production on the sale of final products manufactured, sold, and registered in the State.

C. Incentives and Concessions for Mega and Ultra Mega Projects

Category	Details
Investment Size Mega Projects	Projects with FCI above INR 1001 Crores up to INR 5000 Crores with a committed standard investment period of 3 years.
Investment Size Ultra Mega Projects	Projects with FCI above INR 5001 Crores with a committed standard investment period of 4 years.
Tailor-made Benefits	The Government will extend tailor-made benefits to Mega and above Projects to suit particular investment requirements on a case-by-case basis, considering factors like gestation period, pioneering nature, locational aspects, technology, project importance to the State's industrial growth, and its ability to generate large-scale employment or revenues for the State.
Investment Subsidy	• Up to 15% of FCI for Mega and Ultra Mega Projects upon installing the committed total plant capacity. • Applicable to both new and expansion projects. • Disbursed in 10 equal annual instalments from DCP. • 0.5% reduction per month for delays beyond the committed DCP.
Top-up on PLI from Government of India	• Applicable only to GoI approved projects notified by the State. • State government provides 10% of the total incentive sanctioned under the GoI scheme, capped at 5% of the FCI in the state. • Disbursed in 5 equal annual instalments from the DCP.
Employment Creation Subsidy (ECS)	• Based on direct employment-to-investment (FCI) ratio. Projects employing more than five people: up to 10% of FCI. • Projects employing five or fewer: 8%–9% of FCI. • Direct employment includes both full-time and contract on the payroll. • Disbursed in equal annual instalments over 9 years for Mega and 10 years for Ultra Mega from DCP.

D. Incentives and Concessions for Mega and Ultra Mega Projects

Category	Details
Standard Incentives	Applicable for all investment bands: Sub-Large, Large, Mega, and Ultra Mega projects.
De-carbonization Subsidy	- Encourages circular economy, clean production, waste reduction, resource efficiency, green energy, and safety measures. - Capital subsidy as a percentage of eligible project cost for Red Category and Non-Red category industries. - Maximum limit of 6% of FCI. - Applicable for projects built for captive use. - Disbursed according to the tenure specified for the respective investment band in the investment subsidy.
Stamp Duty Reimbursement	100% reimbursement of Stamp Duty and Transfer Duty paid by the industry on the purchase of land for industrial use, lease of land/shed/buildings, mortgages, and hypothecations. - Reimbursed only one time on the land and not on subsequent transactions on the same land.
Land Conversion Charges	100% reimbursement of the fee charged for land conversion.
Revival of Sick Units	Government will investigate sick enterprises and extend support on a case-by-case basis to revive the sick units.

E. Special Package for Early Bird Project Scheme

Category	Details
Category I	- For the first 200 projects meeting eligibility conditions and receiving CFE within 18 months of notification of this Policy. - Investment subsidy of 30% of FCI.
Category II	- To incentivize Value Added Manufacturing in sectors/sub-sectors identified for promotion by GoI under any PLI Schemes. - Meeting eligibility conditions will be offered an investment subsidy of 40% of FCI. - Reimbursement time to receive CFE relaxed to 24 months from notification of this Policy.

6.1.10 AP MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy, 4.0 (2024-29)

The Andhra Pradesh MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 has been introduced to spur the growth of MSMEs, strengthen entrepreneurship, and transform Andhra Pradesh into a globally competitive MSME hub. The policy aims to foster innovation, enhance productivity, provide financial and infrastructural support, and promote sustainability. The government's vision is to make the State a Champion State for

MSMEs, ensuring that every family in the state has an entrepreneur by 2030.

Objectives of the Policy

The AP MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 is structured around key strategic objectives, including:

- One Family, One Entrepreneur Initiative: Creating a robust entrepreneurship-driven ecosystem to achieve self-reliance in MSMEs by 2030.

- **MSME Formalization and Competitiveness:** Encouraging unregistered micro-enterprises to join the organized sector for better market outreach.
- **Integration with Global Value Chains:** Enhancing export competitiveness by facilitating 500+ MSME Champions in global trade.
- **Technology and Digital Transformation:** Promoting Industry 4.0 adoption, AI-driven manufacturing, and e-commerce support.
- **Cluster-Based Infrastructure Development:** Establishing MSME parks, sector-specific

technology centers, and private industrial clusters.

- **Inclusive and Equitable Growth:** Ensuring women, SC/ST, and differently-abled entrepreneurs receive preferential access to resources and financial support.

The AP MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 provides a structured roadmap for industrial transformation, fostering sustainable, inclusive, and innovation driven MSME growth.

A. Incentives and Concessions for MSMEs

Category	Details
Stamp Duty Reimbursement	100% Stamp Duty and Transfer Duty paid by the industry on purchase of land for industrial use, lease of land/shed/buildings, mortgages, and hypothecations will be reimbursed. Reimbursed only one time on the land and not on subsequent transactions on the same land.
Land Conversion Charges	100% fee charged for land conversion will be reimbursed.
Capital Subsidy	• Micro Enterprises: 25% of FCI (Cap: Rs. 25.00 lakhs) on CoD/1st invoice in 2 equal annual instalments. • Small Enterprises: 25% of FCI (Cap: Rs. 1.5 Crores) on CoD/1st invoice in 3 equal annual instalments. • Medium Enterprises: 25% of FCI (Cap: Rs. 7.00 Crores) on CoD/1st invoice in 5 equal annual instalments. • Additional 10% Capital subsidy (Cap: Rs. 7.00 Crores) for women/BC/SC/ST/Especially abled entrepreneurs domiciled in the State. Applicable only to new enterprises.
Technology Upgradation Cost	• Micro Enterprises: 20% of FCI (Cap: Rs. 20.00 lakhs) in 2 equal annual instalments. • Small Enterprises: 20% of FCI (Cap: Rs. 1.00 Crores) in 3 equal annual instalments. • Medium Enterprises: 20% of FCI (Cap: Rs. 5.00 Crores) in 5 equal annual instalments. • Additional 10% Capital subsidy (Cap: Rs. 7.00 Crores) for women/BC/SC/ST/Especially abled entrepreneurs domiciled in the State. Applicable only to expansion units.
Power Cost Reimbursement	Reimbursement of power cost at Rs. 1.00 per unit for 6 years from DCP, with annual caps: • Micro Enterprises: Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum. • Small Enterprises: Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum.

Category	Details
	Medium Enterprises: Rs. 15.00 lakhs per annum.
Net SGST Reimbursement	100% reimbursement of net SGST for 6 years with an annual cap of 5% of annual turnover for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.
Skill Upgradation Cost	- Micro Enterprises: Rs. 5,000 per person for a maximum of 10 persons. - Small Enterprises: Rs. 10,000 per person for a maximum of 20 persons. - Medium Enterprises: 100% of employer contribution to EPF, capped at Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum for 3 years.
Energy & Water Audit Cost	75% of cost of Water audit, capped at Rs. 1.00 lakh for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. 75% of cost of Energy audit, capped at Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. 25% of cost of equipment as per auditing, capped at Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Micro Enterprises, Rs. 40.00 lakhs for Small Enterprises, and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Medium Enterprises.
Local Procurement Subsidy	Encourages domestic sourcing of raw material for exporting units in select sectors registered in the state: - Micro Enterprises: 1% of annual export turnover for 3 years, with an overall cap of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. - Small Enterprises: 1% of annual export turnover for 3 years, with an overall cap of Rs. 1.5 Crores. - Medium Enterprises: 1% of annual export turnover for 3 years, with an annual cap of Rs. 7.00 Crores.
Quality Certification Cost Top-up	Balance of GoI subsidy to cover 100% cost for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.

6.1.10 Ease of Doing Business

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) launched the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) program in 2015 to enhance transparency and regulatory efficiency for businesses in India. Andhra Pradesh has been proactive in implementing these reforms and has consistently ranked No.1 since BRAP 2016.

The 7th edition, Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 2024, includes 435 state-specific reform points focusing on Simplification, Elimination, Digitization, and Decriminalization. The plan has been shared with relevant departments for implementation by February

15, 2025, and Andhra Pradesh is actively working on these reforms.

6.1.11 SPEED OF DOING BUSINESS

Andhra Pradesh envisions a transformative business ecosystem driven by speed, efficiency, and innovation, aiming to reduce time at every stage of the business lifecycle: Pre-establishment, Pre-operation/Construction, and during operations. The APSDP categorizes services into self-certification-based approvals, provisional approvals, regular approvals with deemed provisions for speedy delivery.

6.1.12 Single Desk Portal

The Andhra Pradesh Single Desk Portal (AP SDP), launched in April 2015, is a one-stop platform for industry clearances within stipulated timelines. It streamlines G2B services by enabling online application submission, document uploads, payments, status tracking, and certificate downloads, eliminating the need for physical interactions with regulatory authorities.

Performance:

- Since its inception, the portal has received over 1,20,634 applications for clearances, with 1,17,954 approved as of January 1, 2025.
- From April 1, 2024, to January 1, 2025, the portal received 16,783 applications for clearances, of which 16,458 were approved within the SLA, achieving a 99.20% approval rate.

6.1.13 SDP 2.0

Enhancements to the AP SDP include integrating new business-specific services, improving service categorization for a better user experience, and providing stepwise application timelines with an approval hierarchy. Additionally, a centralized dashboard will display service fee collections.

6.1.14 Large & Mega Projects

During the FY 2024-25, the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved eight industrial investment proposals with a total committed investment of Rs. 2,45,275 crores, projected to generate employment for 65,541 people.

The state monitors the progress of large and mega industrial projects under implementation through the "Investment Tracker" system. The dedicated relationship managers are appointed to providing handholding support to ensure

timely project grounding and to extend assistance post-establishment.

Currently, 1,074 large and mega industries are in operational in AP, representing a total investment of Rs. 3.01 lakh crore and creating employment for over 5.33 lakh people.

6.1.15 Achievements in FY 2024-25:

The state has achieved remarkable milestones through the government's constant efforts:

- **Top Manufacturing Destination:** The Chittoor-Nellore region has emerged as one of India's Top 10 manufacturing destinations, attracting significant domestic and international investment.
- **Established Projects:** Ten large and mega industrial projects were established in 2024-25 (up to December 2024) with an investment of Rs. 12,830 crores, creating employment for 11,925 people.
- **Projects under Implementation:** Sixty large and mega projects (including PSUs) are currently under active implementation, representing a projected investment of Rs. 67,209 crores with the potential to generate 94,026 jobs.
- **Projects in Initial Stages:** One hundred fourteen large and mega projects (including PSUs) are in the initial stages of implementation, with a total projected investment of Rs. 6,16,000 crores and the potential to create 3,18,000 jobs.
- **Inaugurations:** The Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurated fifteen large and mega industrial projects in FY 2024-25, which have commenced production. These projects involved an investment of Rs. 1,570 crores and are set to provide direct employment to 8,480 people.
- **Foundation Stones Laid:** The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stones for seven large and mega projects, with a committed investment of Rs. 900 crores and the potential to generate 2,740 direct jobs.

Through these proactive efforts, Andhra Pradesh continues to solidify its position as a hub for industrial development and a preferred destination for global investors. During the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), ten large and mega industries were established with an investment of Rs. 12,830 crores, providing employment to 11,925 people. The details of these industries are shown in **Annexure 6.1**.

6.1.16 Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic part of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs contribute approximately 8% of the country's GDP, 45% of the manufacturing output, and 40% of exports. They provide the largest share of employment after agriculture, making the development of the MSME sector crucial for the socio-economic progress of the country.

In Andhra Pradesh, the MSME sector is recognized as a catalyst for job creation and balanced regional development. The sector

manufactures a variety of products, with a high concentration of micro and small units in the food, mineral and building materials, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fabricated materials, trading, and service sectors.

The Industrial Development Policy, 2024-29, provides a holistic framework for the sustainable development of MSMEs in the state, aiming to make them globally competitive. The policy offers incentives, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, skill development, marketing support, simplification, administrative reforms, and rehabilitation of sick industries.

During the year 2024-25, 2,61,393 MSMEs were established in the state with an investment of Rs. 7,743.57 crores, providing employment to 27,07,752 people. The year-wise details of MSMEs established, along with the amount of investment and employment generated from 2014-15 to 2024-25, are shown in **Annexure 6.2**. The district-wise details are provided in **Annexure 6.3**. The district-wise progress made under PMEGP is shown in **Annexure 6.4**

6.1.17 Schemes of GoI implemented by the GoAP

A. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme - CSS

Aspect	Details
Objective	Generate employment in rural and urban areas through self-employment ventures.
Implementing Agencies	KVIC, KVIBs, State Governments, and District Industries Centers.
Eligibility	Self Help Groups (including BPL), General and Special Categories(SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER Hill and Border area).
Beneficiary Contribution	10% of project cost for general categories 5% for special categories.
Margin Money (Subsidy Rate)	- General: 15% urban, 25% rural. - Special: 25% urban, 35% rural.
Assistance Type	One-time assistance.
Repayment Schedule	3 to 7 years.

Aspect	Details
2024-25 Progress	1443 projects established, Rs. 71.98 crores distributed as Margin Money.
Guidelines	Simplified procedure for selection and sanction of applications by implementing agencies and banks.

B. 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:

- **Support for Sustainability and Growth of MSEs:**Address common issues such as technology improvement, skill

enhancement, quality improvement, market access, and access to capital.

- **Building Capacity of MSEs:**Formation of self-help groups, consortia, and upgradation of associations.
- **Create/Upgrade Infrastructural Facilities:**Develop new or upgrade existing industrial areas/clusters of MSEs.
- **Set Up Common Facility Centres:**Establish centres for testing, training, raw material depots, effluent treatment, and complementing production processes.
- **Promotion of Green & Sustainable Manufacturing Technology:**Enable units to switch to sustainable and green production processes and products.

Table 6. 1 Details of Cluster Development in Andhra Pradesh

Cluster Development in Andhra Pradesh	Details
Identified Clusters	65 new clusters for establishment of common facility centers.
Active Implementation	8 clusters with a total project cost of Rs. 92.14 Crores.
Completed ID Projects	7 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 78.32 Crores.
Ongoing ID Projects	21 projects under implementation with a total project cost of Rs. 283.47 Crores.

6.1.18 Best practices adopted for MSME development.

1. Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS):

The Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) is an electronic platform that facilitates the financing of MSME trade receivables, addressing delays in payment cycles and improving sector liquidity. The government signed MoUs with three implementing agencies on June 27, 2024.

Key Benefits for MSMEs

- **Faster Payments** : Accelerates receivables realization.
- **Competitive Rates** : Enables better financing terms.
- **No Collateral** : Financing without asset pledging.
- **Improved Cash Flow**: Supports working capital management.

2. Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP)

RAMP is a World Bank-supported Central Sector Scheme aimed at enhancing the performance of MSMEs in India. The scheme's duration is five years (FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27). The Government of India has approved a Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) for the state, with an amount of ₹107.07 Crores as the Central share and ₹10.70 Crores as the state share.

Major components under RAMP:

- Formalization of MSMEs
- Procurement and marketing support
- Export promotion programs.
- Increased participation in TReDS
- Creation of a supporting BDS ecosystem in the state
- Enhanced uptake of MSME ZED
- Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programs with an emphasis on women and SC/ST

3. Establishment of Technology Centers

The Government of India proposes to establish Technology Centers and Extension Centers in a Hub and Spoke model to cater to the needs of MSMEs. These centers will provide access to advanced manufacturing technologies, skill manpower in the latest manufacturing practices, and offer technical and business support, including prototyping and commercialization.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is conducting feasibility studies for setting up 17 extension centers in different locations across the state. Consent has been received from JNTU, Vizianagaram; SKU, Anantapuramu; and MIH, APIIC, Koppaathy for the establishment of extension centers on their premises.

4. AP Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Facilitation Council

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act of 2006 provides for the constitution of Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils by state governments for the redressal and recovery of amounts due to delayed payments. The APMSE Facilitation Council, a quasi-judicial body, facilitates payments to MSEs from their buyers. Four new regional-level facilitation councils have been established for the speedy disposal of pending cases.

5. Skill Development

This intervention aims to identify existing and aspiring MSMEs and empower them through Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programs, with a special focus on women and SC/ST categories. The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to conduct a skill census to estimate the skill gap.

6.1.19 Government Land Allotment Policy

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued uniform guidelines for the allotment of

government land for various purposes to different government departments and private organizations.

The A.P. Land Management Authority is responsible for scrutinizing applications/proposals received from the District Collector and making recommendations to the government for final approval.

6.1.20 AP Export Scenario (Export Promotion Wing)

Andhra Pradesh is the sixth largest exporting state in India for FY 2023-24. The state contributes significantly to India's exports in various sectors:

Table 6. 2 AP Export Scenario

S. No	Sector	Contribution to India's Exports
1	Tobacco	88.05%
2	Silver	75.71%
3	Fertilizers	47.85%
4	Marine Products	40%
5	Ship, Boat & Floating Structures	36.84%
6	Bulk Drugs	10.32%
7	Drug Formulations	7.85%

Andhra Pradesh's strategy focuses on coast-led industrial development, leveraging its longest coastline in India. The state has adopted a long-term growth and development strategy with a strong emphasis on globally competitive exports. The total sector wise exports from Andhra Pradesh in the last year is Annexed at **Annexure 6.5**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued the Andhra Pradesh Export Promotion Policy (APEX 2022-27) to establish the state as a leading export hub through the development of world-class logistics and export infrastructure, promotion of high-quality products, enabling robust export-oriented institutions, and

creating integrated export ecosystems from districts to ports.

6.1.21 District as Export Hubs (DEH)

The DEH initiative aims to attract investments in districts to boost manufacturing and exports, provide an ecosystem for innovation and technology use, and make exporters competitive. This initiative helps reduce transaction costs for exporters at various stages of the export cycle and generates employment. It also aims to provide a global reach for products and services from districts through e-commerce and digital marketing.

Under the DEH scheme, the Government of India has identified three districts in Andhra Pradesh for the first phase of implementation:

- **Visakhapatnam:** Marine Products, Engineering Works, and Health Services
- **East Godavari:** Coir & Coir Products, Cashew, and Nursery Plants
- **Guntur:** Chillies, Turmeric, and Cotton Yarn

The district wise products identified under the 'District as Export Hub' scheme having export potentiality are annexed at **Annexure 6.6**

Under the District as Export Hubs scheme, the Government of India has identified three districts in the first phase: Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, and Guntur. The identified products for these districts are:

- Visakhapatnam District: Marine Products, Engineering Works, and Health Services.
- East Godavari District: Coir & Coir Products, Cashew, and Nursery Plants.
- Guntur District: Chillies, Turmeric, and Cotton Yarn.

6.2 INDUSTRIAL CORRIDORS

Government of Andhra Pradesh is working on implementation of 3 industrial corridors which not only promote industries but also create substantial urban infrastructure and contribute for the overall development of the State. The details of the corridors are presented below:

6.2.1 Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)

Economic growth in Andhra Pradesh has matched the national rate over the last decade, despite challenges from the state's division. The development of industries in the northern region (Metallurgical, Pharmaceutical, Petrochemical, IT) and the southern region (Food Processing, Leather, Auto) will boost the state's industrial base. Increased container movement through seaports and enhanced power generation capacity have further facilitated economic development. Growth will be supported by domestic investment and foreign direct investment (FDI) in both existing and new industries, along with strengthened infrastructure.

The Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), part of the East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), is crucial for India's Act East Policy and Make in India campaign. This nearly 800-kilometer corridor links India with ASEAN and East Asian economies.

The Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) aims to increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to the state's GDP, trade, and employment. It focuses on improving ease of doing business, strengthening VCIC infrastructure, and enhancing institutional capacities and program management.

6.2.2 The key objectives of VCIC:

- 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 Southeast Asia

As part of the VCIC Development Program, several projects have been identified to enhance ease of doing business and attract industrial investments. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is partnering with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop the industrial corridor.

6.2.3 The VCIC loan includes:

A policy-based loan to support policy reforms and institutional development in the state's industrial sector. A project loan for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

The policy loan provides budgetary support for accelerated industrial development through reforms. The project loan supports investments in internal and external infrastructure, such as roads, drains, street lighting, Plug & Play facilities, CETP, water distribution systems, and connectivity to highways and uninterrupted power.

The ADB approved a \$500 million multi-tranche financing facility for the VCICDP on September 26, 2016.

Table 6. 3 Details of VCIC Loans

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	0.00 (0.0%)	215 (30.0%)	215 (25.6%)
Total	125.0 (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 institutional structures for corridor management
- Capacity building and skill development
- Policy reforms & investment promotion

Project Loan: Supports investments in physical infrastructure in selected nodes:

- Improvement of road connectivity projects
- Upgradation of energy transmission and distribution infrastructure
- Augmentation of urban water supply infrastructure in corridor nodes
- Internal and common infrastructure for industrial parks

The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) is the executing agency, with a Program Management Unit (PMU) under the Commissioner of Industries (COI) responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, supervision, and coordination of all activities under the VCICDP. The project is being implemented by four Project Implementation Units (PIUs): Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (AP Transco), and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC).

6.2.4 Tranche-I & PBL Loan of VCICDP:

- Loan agreements signed on 23rd February 2017 by DEA, ADB, and GoAP.
- Eight sub-projects approved; 70.80% physical progress achieved.

6.2.5 Tranche-II, VCICDP:

- Loan agreement signed on 23rd May 2023 for USD 141.12 million.
- Seven sub-projects: six awarded, one commenced, five pending commencements, and one under consideration for dropping.

6.2.6 Socio Economic Impact of the Projects

1. Establishment of 1 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) at Naidupeta Industrial Cluster

The plant has been completed and commissioned to serve over 70 existing industrial units and future investments around Industrial Park, Naidupeta. It aims to support MSMEs that struggle to establish and operate individual ETPs due to their limited size, operations, and financial resources. Effluents from these industries will be treated at a common Treatment Plant (CETP). The CETP will have long-term socio-economic impacts by effectively treating effluents, protecting public health and the environment, and attracting capital investments to the project area.

2. Augmentation of Utility Services at Naidupeta Industrial Cluster:

This project aims to positively impact livelihoods by attracting new investments, providing skill development and training, localizing the value chain, and improving foreign direct investment. It enhances working conditions for construction labor and factory workers, thereby reducing migration through increased direct and indirect employment. Physical work is 75.28% complete.

3. Providing Bulk Water Supply for Naidupeta Industrial Cluster:

This sub-project involves drawing water from the Telugu Ganga Canal to supply existing industries and future investments. It aims to ensure sustained economic growth and poverty eradication by improving productivity in the Naidupeta Industrial Area. Physical work is 81.65% complete.

4. 112 MLD Bulk Water Supply to Southern Andhra Pradesh Industrial Clusters:

This sub-project supplies water to industrial clusters in Krishnapatnam Node, Naidupeta, Yerpedu-Srikalahasti, IP Mambattu, Chinnapanduru, and SRI City, benefiting 64,617 acres of industrial area. It aims to accelerate industrial development, increase employment, and enhance socio-economic conditions. Physical work is 63.10% complete.

5. Augmenting Power Distribution Capacity at Visakhapatnam Node:

With the commissioning of substations at Kapuluppada, Atchutapuram, and Chandanada, an additional 900 MW load will be available for over 1,200 industries. This project improves industrial productivity and provides uninterrupted power supply, enhancing socio-economic development. Physical work is 65.59% complete.

6. Augmenting Power Distribution Capacity at Srikalahasti-Yerpedu Industrial Node:

This completed sub-project has improved the voltage profile and added significant load capacity to the Yerpedu, Rachaguneri, and Naidupeta Industrial Clusters. It supports over 700 existing industries and attracts new investments, boosting industrial productivity and socio-economic development.

7. Widening and Strengthening of Samarlakota-Rajanagaram Road:

This sub-project involves widening a 29 km stretch of road to four lanes, enhancing connectivity from Kakinada Port to National Highway-16. It aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, improve physical connectivity, create employment opportunities, and catalyze changes in agricultural patterns. Physical work is 45.10% complete.

8. Distribution Network Improvements for NRW Reduction and 24x7 Supply in GVMC Area:

This sub-project aims to provide 24x7 water supply to 48,000 households in Visakhapatnam's North-West Zone by constructing reservoirs, a pump house, and extensive water mains. It targets sustainable water management, reliable water supply, and improved sanitation services, enhancing local economies and job opportunities. The cloud-based SCADA system is expected to reduce water wastage significantly. Physical work is 74.41% complete.

6.2.7 Grant Projects**1. Establishment of 3 MW Solar Energy Park with floating panels on Meghadrigedda Reservoir:**

This sub-project, completed and commissioned to promote climate resilience in Visakhapatnam

city, has significant positive environmental and technical impacts locally and globally. The solar park, which does not occupy any habitable or productive areas, features solar panels deployed in the Meghadrigedda water reservoir. This setup reduces land-use issues, saves water by mitigating evaporation, and improves the water security of the drinking water reservoir.

2. Watershed development and Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova catchment area:

Another climate resilience initiative, the "Rejuvenation of Mudasarlova Lake" in Visakhapatnam city, has been completed. This project enhances the water storage capacity of the lake's catchment area through flood control, soil and water conservation, green cover creation, and groundwater recharge. Around 10,650 plants have been planted around Mudasarlova Lake, aiding in carbon sequestration and reducing carbon levels in the environment, thereby improving overall wellbeing. Additionally, awareness programs on better solid waste disposal and sanitation were conducted with women groups, youth, and community leaders.

3. Procurement of e-Vehicles for solid waste management and passenger movement in GVMC:

This sub-project involves procuring 65 e-vehicles for solid waste management in GVMC and 10 e-vehicles for passenger movement on the beach road. It aims to reduce GHG emissions by replacing petrol and diesel vehicles in Visakhapatnam City, including the beach road area.

4. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion program being implemented under VCIC Development Program:

To ensure meaningful participation and benefits for all social groups, a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) action plan and a Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) have

been implemented. Over 22,000 people, including 13,000 women, participated in discussions on project designs, asset valuation, compensation, female health and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, female security, road safety, and women's rights. More than 70% of the participants in community orientation seminars, public meetings, and gender sensitization programs were women.

5. Gender inclusive designing of industrial and roads projects:

The VCICDP includes two industrial projects and one road project in Tranche-1. These projects feature gender-responsive designs, such as walking paths/service lanes, separate toilets for women, telephone helplines, adequate lighting, safety measures like signage and demarcated road crossings, and well-lit, safe public spaces. Stakeholder consultations were conducted to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance of these facilities.

6. Gender sensitization of contractors and construction workers:

All 10 contractors and construction workers involved in the program received orientation on gender-inclusive practices, covering opportunities for female workers, equal pay, prevention of sexual harassment, provision of worksite facilities, compliance with the Building and Construction Workers Act, and adherence to core labor standards. Additionally, 1,276 workers, including 258 women, were trained on gender aspects through 20 programs across 11 projects. These programs led to the provision of worksite facilities such as separate toilets, medical and crèche facilities, and training on preventing sexual harassment, which increased female participation in project activities from 5% to 18%.

7. Orientation of factories in GoI and State provisions for female workers:

All factories in the project areas of Visakhapatnam and Chittoor nodes have been informed about the Government of India and

State Government provisions for female factory workers, including maternity benefits, equal pay, worksite facilities, welfare provisions, worksite safety, and training. During the year, 120 factories at Atchutapuram and Naidupeta industrial parks were oriented on these provisions. The orientation programs helped review and ensure the implementation of these provisions, resulting in women making up more than 18% of the total applicants on the single desk portal for setting up businesses. Additionally, 61.83% of women entrepreneurs received incentives from the state government.

8. Awareness programs for public, youth, women groups, construction workers:

The implementation of large-scale industrial infrastructure projects often results in an influx of migrants, necessitating awareness sessions on human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, communicable diseases, and road safety. Under VCICDP subprojects, multiple awareness programs were conducted with key stakeholders, including local bodies, NGOs, and government departments. Over 20,000 people, including 13,241 women, participated in public consultations, workshops, seminars, and house campaigns.

9. Maintaining Core Labor Standards at Worksites:

Several industrial and sector policies have been introduced under the VCICDP to stimulate industrial growth with a focus on women. These policies include enforcing labor rights, creating a safe working environment through measures against sexual harassment and gender discrimination, ensuring equal pay for equal work for both women and men, and providing private, safe, sex-segregated toilets with running water, soap, and a private space for menstrual hygiene. Additionally, training on health and hygiene is provided.

10. The expected impacts of VCIC on Socio Economic Development of A.P. by 2035:

- Manufacturing sector output in VCIC jurisdiction increased to INR4.20Trillion (2015 Base Line Rs.1.10Trillion)
- Labour Productivity of Key Industries in VCIC jurisdiction increased to Rs.2.60Millions per employee (2015 Base Line Rs.2.30Million 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.

6.3 INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

6.3.1 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ)

The Government of India (GoI) announced the National Manufacturing Policy in 2011, aiming to increase the share of manufacturing GDP to 25% within a decade and create 100 million jobs. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are to be developed as integrated industrial townships with state-of-the-art infrastructure, clean and energy-efficient technology, social infrastructure, and skill development facilities.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed NIMZs in Chittoor and Prakasam Districts, with in-principle approval from the GoI. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) engaged IIDC Limited (an IL&FS Group Company) to prepare the Techno-Economic Feasibility Study (TEFS) report, development plan, and final application, which have been submitted for final approval.

6.4 APIIC

A Snapshot of Activities

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC), an undertaking of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, is a premier organization dedicated to providing industrial infrastructure through the development of industrial parks across the state. As part of its mission to foster industrial growth in Andhra Pradesh, the APIIC aims to develop industrial clusters throughout the state.

APIIC facilitates the provision of infrastructure in both developed and existing layouts, the allotment of developed plots, industrial investment, project planning and development, and the promotion of infrastructure projects under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. APIIC has also been instrumental in developing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) across various districts in Andhra Pradesh. Details of the industrial clusters across the state and the 22JVs executed by the APIIC are shown in Table 6.4 and Chart 6.1

Table 6. 4 Details of Industrial Clusters

Description	No. of Parks
APIIC Industrial Parks	264
UDL	283
Multi product SEZs	-
IT SEZs	-
Growth Centers	-
BULK	-
Non-APIIC parks	24
Total	571

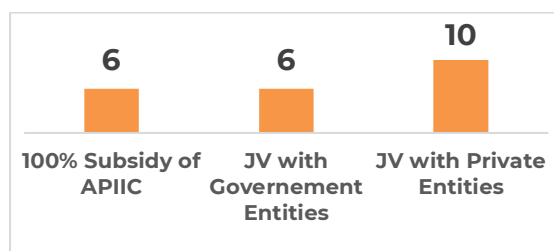


Chart 6. 1 Details of 22 JVs executed by the APIIC

Industrial Land Allotments from 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC) serves as the Nodal Agency for all industrial infrastructure projects in the state, including IT, Biotech, Apparel Parks, and Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Its core functions encompass the acquisition and alienation of government lands for industrial parks, identification of sites for industrial areas, and development of layouts.

Table 6. 5 Details of Industrial Land Allotments from 1st Jan'24 to 31st Dec'24

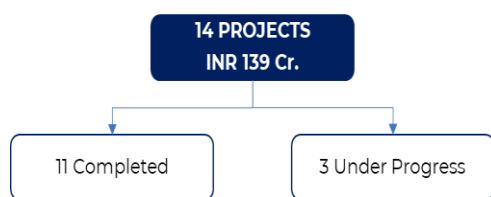
S. No	Description	Details
1	Allotted Industrial Land	5,862 acres
2	Number of Units	816
3	Employment Potential	79,261
4	Proposed Investment (2024)	₹81,062 Crores
5	Land Bank for Allotment	42,000 acres

New Initiatives

MSE Cluster Development programme

The MSE-Cluster Development Program of the Government of India has initiated three new industrial parks and upgraded existing ones. The details are illustrated in Figure 6.1

Old MSE-CDP Scheme



NEW MSE-CDP Scheme

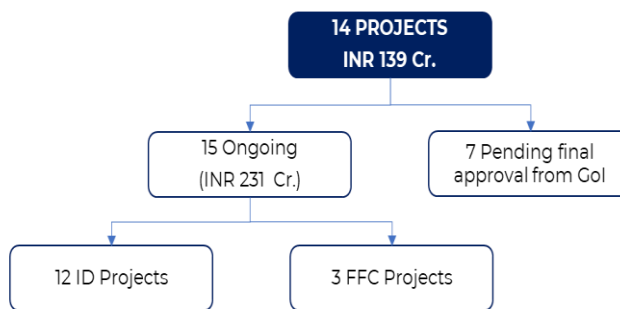


Fig 6. 1 Projects Comparison by Old MSE-CDP and New MSE-CDP Scheme

APIIC as the SIA of GoAP, has accorded approval for 29 projects of which, 11 are completed, 18 are under advance stages of completion. Further, 28 new proposals have been submitted to GoAP, which are at various stages of approval.

6.4.1 Mega Food Parks

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India, has sanctioned the establishment of a Mega Food Park at Mallavalli, Bapulapadu Mandal in Krishna District, with an estimated cost of ₹112.97 Crores and a projected investment of ₹400 Crores. The Government of India has released its third installment of the grant, totaling ₹43.55 Crores as of 30.03.2020.

All infrastructure works at the Central Processing Centre (CPC) are completed, with a trial run pending, and the facility is expected to become operational very shortly. Additionally, the Primary Processing Centre at Peddapuram has been completed.

6.4.2 PM Gati Shakti - Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment(SASCI)

The Government of India has allocated ₹202 Crores for the development of a 46 MLD External Water Supply project and a railway siding facility in Kopporthy. The project works have commenced and are scheduled for completion by mid-2025. This initiative aims to

enhance the industrial ecosystem, making it more conducive for the upcoming industrial node in Kopporthy under the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

6.4.3 Industrial Corridors

Under the "National Industrial Corridor Development Programme," APIIC is developing industrial hubs within three industrial corridors:

1. Visakhapatnam – Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)
2. Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)
3. Hyderabad – Bangalore Industrial Corridor (HBIC)

These corridors are being implemented with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

I. Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)

VCIC includes three industrial nodes at Vizag, Chittoor, and Kopporthy, planned over an extent of 33,000 acres, with 30% currently being developed as a 'Start-up' area. Various industrial infrastructure projects with an estimated investment of ₹5,000 Crores have been planned, supported by a ₹3,300 Crore loan from ADB in two tranches. Projects under

Tranche-I, with an estimated investment of ~₹2,300 Crores, are at advanced stages of implementation, with some targeted for completion in the upcoming quarter.

Vizag Node:

Development of two clusters: a bulk drug park (2,002 acres) with financial assistance from the Government of India under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, and a steel cluster (Phase-1: 2,200 acres, with an additional 4,000 acres planned).

Chittoor Node:

Srikalahasti-Yerpedu cluster: Development of major infrastructure and utility services in a start-up area of 2,628 acres with an estimated cost of ₹463 Crores.

Kopparthy Node:

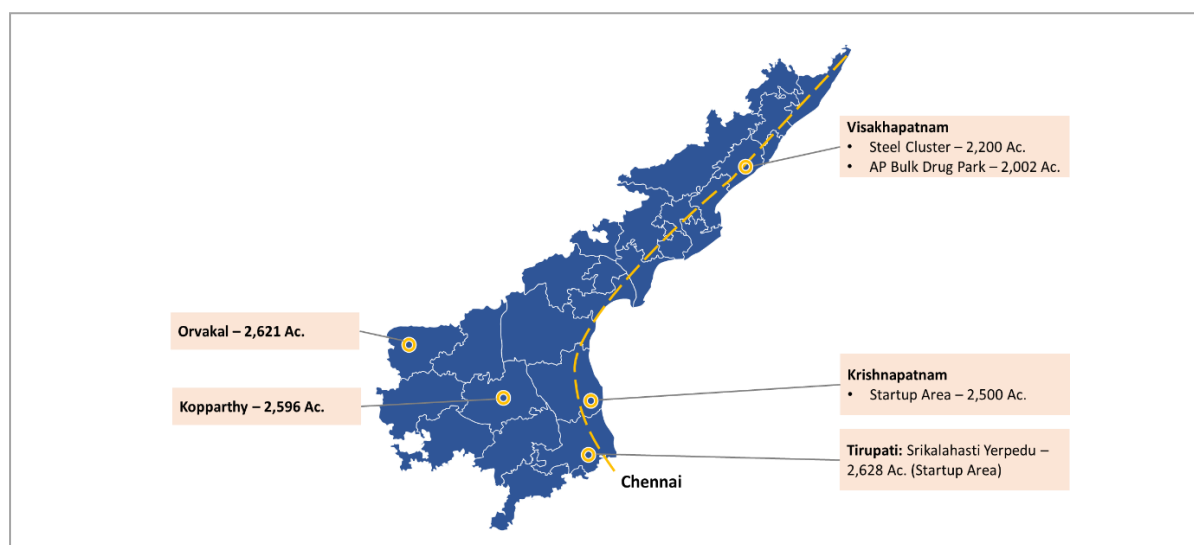
Phase 1 development of 2,596 acres with a trunk infrastructure cost of ~₹1,264 Crores, implemented with financial assistance from NICDIT. The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs approved the node on 28.08.2024.

II. Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

The Government of India has planned the development of the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) along a proposed corridor between Chennai, Bengaluru, and Chitradurga, covering about 560 km. This corridor will influence areas across Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh hosts an industrial node at Krishnapatnam North Node, spread over 10,834.5 acres. A start-up area of 2,500 acres is currently proposed to be developed with an estimated cost of ₹2,139 Crores, with financial assistance from NICDIT.

III. Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)

The HBIC will influence areas across Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka, connecting central and southern parts of the country. The Orvakal node in Andhra Pradesh has been identified for development under HBIC. The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs approved the Orvakal Industrial Node on 28.08.2024. Project development activities are being initiated to create an industrial node at Orvakal over an extent of 2,621 acres in Phase-1, with a trunk infrastructure cost of ₹1,781 Crores.



6.5 ANDHRA PRADESH GAS INFRASTRUCTURE CORPORATION PVT LIMITED

Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation (APGIC) is a joint venture between APIIC and APGENCO with a 51:49 equity ratio. Established in 2009, APGIC aims to facilitate the State Government's participation in the upstream (exploration and production), midstream (service sector), and downstream (distribution) activities related to the petroleum and natural gas sector. The corporation's objective is to optimize the utilization of natural gas in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the Krishna Godavari Basin, and to transform the state into a gas-based economy.

Key Details:

- Authorized Share Capital: ₹100 Crores
- Paid-up Capital: ₹55.44 Crores (as of the present date)

Objectives

- Natural gas exploration and production activities, particularly in the Krishna Godavari Basin.
- Transforming Andhra Pradesh into a gas-based economy.

Major Projects

- **Consortium Formation (2009):** APGIC formed a consortium with ONGC, OIL, NTPC, and British Gas, holding a 10% stake.
- **Hydrocarbon Exploration Blocks:** The consortium won four hydrocarbon exploration blocks (1 deep water block and 3 shallow water blocks: KG-DWN-2009/1, KG-OSN-2009/1, KG-OSN-2009/2, and KG-OSN-2009/4).
- **Shallow Water Blocks:** Operated by ONGC with various consortium partners, including APGIC with a 10% participating interest. These blocks are located in shallow waters off Ongole in the Krishna Basin.

- **Financial Contributions:** APGIC has paid ₹30.17 Crores against ONGC cash calls for exploration and production activities. As of 31.10.2024, the payment due to ONGC, including cash calls, interest, and service tax GST, is approximately ₹706.39 Crores.

Current Status

Exploration work by ONGC ceased in 2018 due to the failure of all blocks, and no further activity has been undertaken by APGIC.

The Draft Andhra Pradesh State Gas Policy is currently under preparation.

Other Activities

- **Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation (APGDC):** Established in January 2011 as a subsidiary of APGIC to develop natural gas infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh. APGDC focuses on midstream activities such as laying natural gas pipelines, regional grids, CNG stations, and developing a regional gas grid. It also aims to establish a fast-track FSRU-based LNG regasification terminal at Kakinada to meet the immediate gas requirements for power plants, industries, and domestic supply.
- **Joint Venture:** In September 2011, APGDC became a joint venture between GAIL Gas and GoAP entities, with a 50:50 equity partnership. APGIC has invested ₹31.19 Crores in APGDC so far.

6.6 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP) & ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (ASI)

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in the state. It provides comprehensive statistical information to assess and evaluate changes in the growth, composition, and structure of the organized manufacturing sector. This sector includes activities related to manufacturing

processes, repair services, gas and water supply, and cold storage. The ASI is conducted annually to collect data from organized manufacturing units registered under Section 2m(i) [20 or more workers with the aid of power] and 2m(ii) [40 or more workers without the aid of power] of the Factories Act, 1948, as well as units registered under the Beedi and Cigar (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

Objectives of ASI:

- **Estimation of Contribution:** Assess the contribution of manufacturing industries to the state income.
- **Structural Study:** Conduct a systematic study of the structure of the industry.
- **Influence Analysis:** Analyse various factors influencing industries in the state.
- **Policy Formulation:** Provide a factual and systematic basis for policy formulation.

Data for 16 principal characteristics based on the ASI from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is provided in Annexure 6.7.

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a key measure of industrial growth, reflecting the relative change in physical production in the industrial sector over a specific period compared to the previous period. The IIP is estimated monthly for the manufacturing, mining & quarrying, and electricity sectors. Its main objective is to estimate the contribution of the industrial sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The IIP in the state is compiled with the base year 2011-12 for 23 industrial classifications at the 2-digit level under the manufacturing sector.

IIP Growth Rates (2023-24 compared to 2022-23):

- Mining and Quarrying: -7.21%
- Manufacturing: 2.13%
- Electricity: 12.84%
- General Index: 2.85%

The indices of IIP for the state are detailed in Annexure 6.8.

6.7 MINES AND GEOLOGY

Minerals are a key source of revenue for Andhra Pradesh, often referred to as “Ratna Garbha”, and play a significant role in the state’s economic growth. The state is rich in a diverse range of mineral resources, including crude oil, natural gas, Barytes, heavy mineral beach sands, 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 and colored granites, limestone slabs, fuller’s earth, marble, road metal, building stone, ballast, gravel, mosaic chips, and ordinary sand.

6.7.1 Department of Mines and Geology

The Department of Mines and Geology oversees the development of the mineral sector and the collection of mineral revenue for the state exchequer. Responsibilities include processing mineral concession applications, granting mineral leases, approving mine plans, inspecting mines, curbing illicit mining and transportation, and conducting vigilance activities.

Significance of the Mining Sector

Mining is crucial for India's economy, providing essential raw materials for industries like steel, power, and cement. The Government of India's Vikasit Bharat 2047 initiative aims to promote the manufacturing ecosystem, highlighting the importance of the mining sector. Incremental growth in mining and quarrying significantly impacts industrial production and GDP growth. Andhra Pradesh, with its abundant resources, plays a critical role in meeting the demand for minerals and basic metals, contributing significantly to India's economic growth.

6.7.2 Key Mineral Resources

- **Copper, Zinc, Silver:** Agnigundala, Bondalamottu in Guntur district.
- **Nepheline Syenite:** Guntur and Prakasam districts.
- **Uranium:** Thummalapalli, YSR Kadapa district.
- **Iron Ore:** Dharwar Super Group Meta sediments in Ananthapuramu District, Prakasam, Krishna, Kurnool, and YSR Kadapa districts.
- **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; Chilli Red in Ananthapuramu; Chocolate Brown in Kurnool.

6.7.3 Leases and Mineral Revenue

As of the latest data, there are 174 mining leases for major minerals and 3,831 quarry leases for minor minerals in the state. The mining and mineral sector contributed Rs. 2,031 Crores to the state exchequer during the fiscal year 2024-25 (up to January 10, 2025), with major minerals contributing Rs. 737 Crores and minor minerals Rs. 1,294 Crores.

Table 6. 6 Details of Mineral Revenue Achievement (Rs. In Crores)

Year	Major	Minor	Sand	Total
2015-16	655	786	55	1,496
2016-17	600	1102	0	1,702
2017-18	1047	1100	0	2,147
2018-19	1114	1349	0	2,463
2019-20	683	1149	240	2,072
2020-21	633	1400	425	2,458
2021-22	797	2060	590	3,447
2022-23	874	2152	451	3,477
2023-24	1011	2163	251	3,425
2024-25*	737	1294	0	2,031

(*up to 10th Jan 2025)

6.7.4 Action Plan for 2025-26

Key Interventions

- Policy Reforms: Preparing an effective State Mining Policy.
- Revamp of Minor Mineral Policy Regimes.

- Promotion of Exploration Activities.
- Auction of Mineral Blocks.
- Administration.
- Promotion of Mineral-Based Industries.

6.8 HANDLOOMS & TEXTILES

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles oversees handlooms and power looms in both the cooperative and decentralized sectors, as well as the establishment of apparel and textile parks in the garment sector. Andhra Pradesh plays a significant role in the handloom industry.

6.8.1 Welfare Schemes and Progress (up to 31st December 2024)

1. **New Policy – AP Textiles, Apparel and Garment Policy 4.0 (2024-29):**The Government has implemented the new "Andhra Pradesh Textile, Apparel and Garment Policy 4.0 (2024-29)" as per G.O.Ms.No.89, dated 11.12.2024.
2. **Sanction of Small Cluster Development Programme (SCDP) by DCH:**The Government of India sanctioned 5 SCDPs managed by the DCH, benefiting 1,041 beneficiaries across various districts with a project cost of Rs. 544.100 lakhs. The first installment of Rs. 209.379 lakhs has been released.
3. **Handloom Marketing Assistance (Exhibitions):**Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies organized exhibitions in 5 locations to sell piled-up stocks from the COVID pandemic. A total of 313 societies benefited, generating Rs. 6.22 Crores in sales. Guntur recorded the highest footfall and sales with 1,80,000 visitors generating Rs. 2.46 Crores, benefiting 87 societies. Vijayawada followed with 1,20,000 visitors generating Rs. 2.83 Crores, benefiting 108 societies.
4. **Collaborations:** Initial meetings were held to collaborate with TATA Taneria and Aadyam (Aditya Birla Group) to provide continuous work for identified weavers.
5. **Weavers Shala (Under MP LAD Funds):** Two weavers' shalas were established: one in Vizianagaram with 500 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs. 1.50 Cr, and another in Kurnool

with 500 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs. 1.20 Cr. These shalas provide advanced machinery and training in the latest designs.

6. **Cluster and Skill Development:** Four Cluster Development Executives and four Designers were appointed. Skill development training was conducted to up-skill weavers and artisans in producing new products with new designs. Training programs started in Guntur and East Godavari Districts.
7. **Weavers Mudra Scheme:** The scheme provided financial assistance to 1,182 weavers, totaling Rs. 11.78 Cr.
8. **Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS):** The scheme aimed to provide quality yarn and blends at subsidized rates. So far, 90 units have benefited with Rs. 10.68 Cr.
9. **Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC):**This initiative promotes open networks for digital exchanges of goods and services. Currently, 532 handloom products are onboarded.
10. **Geographical Indication (GI):** Ten handloom products have been identified for GI, which signifies their geographical origin and linked qualities.

6.8.2 Plan of Action for Future Schemes/Programmes

1. **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):**
 - Submit proposals for projects targeting weavers outside cluster areas, aiming to benefit 244 weavers with Rs. 2.52 Cr.
 - Propose a Mega Handloom Cluster in Dharmavaram to benefit 12,800 weavers with Rs. 30.00 Cr GOI share.
 - Submit proposals for special projects in Angara and Pitapuram, benefiting 1,260 weavers with Rs. 24.00 Cr GOI share, and a Handloom & Handicraft Museum in Amaravathi with Rs. 10.00 Cr GOI share.
 - Arrange 4 exhibitions during Sankranti & Ugadi Festivals and Bharat Tex-2025.

- Provide Rs. 1.00 Cr financial assistance to 200 beneficiaries under the Weavers Mudra Scheme.
- Onboard 500 handloom products under ONDC.
- Commence construction of Unity Mall at Visakhapatnam.

6.8.3 Focus on Policy Initiatives

- 1. Weavers Shala:**Continue providing advanced machinery and training in Vizianagaram and Kurnool.

- 2. Collaborations:**Finalize MoUs with Taneria and Aadyam to provide continuous work for identified weavers.

6.9 STATE LEVEL PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

There are 123 State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the State. The Annual Financial Statement of few SLPEs for the Year 2024-25 are shown in Table 6.5

Table 6. 7 Details of State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs)

Sl. No	Name of the SLPE	Profit	Net worth	Turnover	Capital Employed
1	AP Forest Development Corporation Ltd.,	205.86	775.25	257.74	776.78
2	AP State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC & APPTD)	1,524.32	4,777.06	7,210.27	1,023.51
3	AP Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,	3.34	32.22	5.50	68.95
4	AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.,	1.50	9.55	1,588.00	74.81
5	AP Eastern Power Distribution Corporation Ltd, (APEDCL)	140.71	555.54	23,372.27	-----

ECONOMIC INFRA- STRUCTURE

Chapter

7

7. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 IRRIGATION

Irrigation infrastructure is one of the most crucial contributors in Andhra Pradesh's overall economic growth. It comprises canals, dams, reservoirs, tube-wells, borewells and other water channelizing network. These elements are instrumental in enhancing agricultural productivity, thus making irrigation vital for economic stability and agricultural sustainability.

7.1.1 WATER AVAILABILITY

Andhra Pradesh has around 40 major, medium, and minor rivers, out of which 15 are inter-state rivers (Table 7.1). Water of Krishna and Godavari rivers is shared based on resolution awarded by water dispute tribunals, whereas water of Bahudha, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Pennar, Palar, Ponnir Rivers is shared based on Agreements among respective states.

Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavali are the most prominent rivers in peninsular India, and they supply water to Andhra Pradesh for meeting its irrigation needs.

However, availability and utilization of surface and groundwater is uneven, with considerable variation from one place to another. To ensure uniform and equitable distribution of water, the state government has taken several initiatives like establishment of Smart water grids, restoration of water bodies, development of tank cascades and other micro irrigation works. Other initiatives include installation of automatic weather stations, rain gauges, reservoir water level sensors, soil moisture sensors, automatic groundwater level recorders with telemetry system that can help generate and disseminate data on real time basis through web based digital system.

Table 7.1 Sharing of river waters between Andhra Pradesh and other surrounding States

SN	River Name	States sharing rivers
1	Bahuda River	AP & Orissa
2	Mahendra Tanaya River	
3	Poondi Minor Drainages	
4	Vamsadhara River	
5	Nagavali River	
6	Godavari River	AP, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh & MP
7	Krishna River	AP, Maharashtra & Karnataka
8	Pennar River	AP & Karnataka
9	Aranir River	AP & Tamil Nadu
10	Kortalir River	
11	Palar River	AP, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu
12	Ponnir River	
13	Budameru River	AP & Telangana
14	Errakalava River	
15	Tammileru River	

Enhancing Irrigation Potential

Given the growing demand of agricultural produce and heavy reliance of state's economic activity on agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh has realized the importance of enhancing the state's irrigation potential. As of Dec 2024, 106.15 lakh acres of irrigation potential has been created under major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers.

Projects like Nagarjuna Sagar, Telugu Ganga, Somasila, SRBC, Vamsadhara, including other medium and minor irrigation projects/schemes have contributed significantly towards this endeavour. Irrigation potential created in the state is classified based on the type of river. The details of sector wise irrigation potential created are shown in Table 7.2 and the district-wise, source wise irrigation potential created is shown in Annexure 7.1

Table 7.20. Sector Wise Irrigation Potential created up to 31.12.2024.

Sector	Ayacut (Lakh acres)
Major Irrigation	66.81
Medium Irrigation	5.62
Minor Irrigation	25.60
APSIDC	8.12
Total	106.15

Andhra Pradesh has contemplated 40 Projects (23 Major + 7 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 6 Modernisation) that collectively aim to create 37.63 lakh acres of new Irrigation Potential besides stabilization the existing 4.48 lakh acres. The details of Ongoing Projects are given in Annexure 7.2. Polavaram Irrigation Project is a project of national importance and is being

developed under the Jalayagnam Programme (Box 1). Other 54 irrigation projects worth over Rs. 77,845 crore (Table 7.3) are being implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles to create 9.20 Lakh Acres new ayacut and for stabilising 49.93 Lakh Acres of ayacut (details annexed in Annexures 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 & 7.6)

Table 7.3 Irrigation projects being implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV)

SN	SPV	Project count	Ayacut to be created (Acres)		Cumulative Cost of SPV (Rs crore)
			New	Stabilised	
1	Andhra Pradesh Rayalaseema Drought Mitigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (APRDMPDCL)	33	8,08,000	39,25,971	40,480
2	Andhra Pradesh Palnadu Drought Mitigation Projects Corporation Limited (APPADMPCL)	6	1,11,536	10,09,458	8,276
3	Uttarandhra Irrigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (UIPDCL)	5	0	51,465	9,277
4	Andhra Pradesh Godavari Krishna Salinity Mitigation and Water Security Irrigation Projects Development Corporation Limited (SMWSIPDCL)	10	0	6,000	19,812
Total		54	9,19,536	49,92,894	77,845

Polavaram Irrigation Project

Located 42 Km upstream of Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage at Dowlaiswaram on Godavari River in Eluru District, the Polavaram Irrigation Project is a Multipurpose Terminal Reservoir Project, contemplated in 1941 but commenced in 2005 under the Jalayagnam Programme. The project was accorded National Project status under the AP Reorganization Act, 2014. Gross Capacity of its Reservoir is 194.6 TMC and it facilitates utilization of 322.73 TMC water.

Intended Benefits: Upon completion, the project is expected to provide irrigation facility to 7.20 lakh acres in East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam & Krishna Districts, generate 960 MW Hydropower, facilitate diversion of 80 TMC of Godavari water to Krishna River and supply 23.44 TMC water for drinking and industrial needs of Visakhapatnam city. It will also provide drinking water facility to 28.5 Lakh population in 540 villages.

Progress of PIP Works: As of Dec 2024, the overall progress of the Project was 53.47%, including Head works -74.92%, Left Main Canal - 73%, Right Main Canal - 93% & Total Project (Works) - 77%. 23% progress is achieved considering Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement.



Figure 7.1 Ground Water Monitoring System

7.1.2 CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

National 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 . Scheme's 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. Several ground water

studies have been undertaken under this project and based on the findings a comprehensive data base has been created. The project entails conducting water audit under sub basin approach and other scientific studies related to aquifer management and groundwater development. The project has enabled establishment of a real time ground water monitoring system (Figure 1), comprising 3 state-of-the-art district data centers, one state level data center along with support infrastructure. The project

been stabilized, including gap ayacut of 9,960 Ha.

- 2 **Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM):** Under this component, 57 Trainings and 4 Training of Trainers (ToTs) have been conducted. 1,871 PIM trainings/ awareness programs, 436 Micro plans and 86 Livelihood plans have been completed. Moreover, 300 wall writings are completed and 5 WUA training modules have been published.
- 3 **Promotions of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO):** 172 orientation programmes for formation of Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) are completed and 96 Farmer Field School (FF) & cluster demonstrations have been organized.
- 4 **Livelihood Support Programme:**
 - **Animal Husbandry:** 3 Mini Silage baling machines have been supplied, 39 Fertility Camps conducted, 120 Breeding Rams given to farmers, 51.20 MTs capacity of Total Mixed Ration (TMR) supplied, 1,440 Capacity Building Programmes conducted through Rythu Bharosa Kendrams (RBKs).
 - **Fisheries:** 9 trainings have been conducted and 3 Captive Fish seed nurseries constructed. Administration accorded approval for sanction of 219 nets/ boats and 6 retail outlets. Additionally, approval has been accorded for stocking fish fingerlings in 92 Minor Irrigation (MI) tanks.
- 5 **Pilot Programmes:** Four Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are involved in the pilot programme APILIP. Programme for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has been taken up on 300 Ha while programme for Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) has been taken up on 171 Ha. As part of ongoing initiatives under APILIP-II, downsized activities with restructured cost of Rs. 1,050 crores are planned for implementation.

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Improvement Project (APILIP-II)

The project aims to increase irrigated area, enhance local productivity, and strengthen institutional and marketing capacities of the ayacut farmers by rehabilitating existing irrigation systems. This will help in improving livelihoods of the farmers and other rural communities in Andhra Pradesh. The project, with overall cost of Rs 2,000 crore, is being implemented with 84% financial assistance of JICA (84% cost share) and is expected to be completed in a period of 7 years (2018-19 to 2024-25). The project aims to benefit an ayacut of 3,85,262 acres.

AP Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project (APIIATP)

APIIATP, a World Bank aided Project, aims to enhance agricultural productivity, profitability, and climate resilience of smallholder farmers, enabling them to stabilize an ayacut of 56,656 Ha in 536 selected tanks in the erstwhile 12 districts (except Guntur) of Andhra Pradesh. The total cost of the project is Rs. 720 crore, out of which World Bank is providing 70% financial assistance (Rs. 504 crore), while the rest is being shared by the state. The project is intended to be completed in 7 years and is likely to benefit 1.2 lakh families which include small and marginal farmers, water-users associations, FPOs and other Agro entrepreneurs.

7.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor irrigation plays a crucial role in the development of agriculture and livelihoods, particularly in drought prone areas, including those outside the command of Major and Medium projects. It involves investigation and execution of Minor Irrigation projects serving ayacut of up to 5,000 acres. Minor Irrigation happens to be a major source of Irrigation in significant areas of the State, maintaining about

Table 7.4 Number of Water Bodies in AP as per 1st Census of Water Bodies during 2017-18

Ponds	Tanks	Lakes	Reservoirs	Water conservation schemes/ percolation Tanks/ Checkdams	Others	Total
14,132	1,13,425	62	703	57,492	4,963	1,90,777

State Govt. Initiatives to encourage Lift Irrigation

Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken various Policy Interventions to promote Lift Irrigation. These interventions include increasing target of APSIDC from ayacut of 10,000 acres to 25,000 acres, enabling High Tension power supply, with dedicated power lines for Lift Irrigation projects, reviving defunct Lift Irrigation projects and maintaining their functionality. As part of this initiative, 461 projects were revived and 2.98 lakh acres of ayacut was stabilized. Other initiatives include implementation of social engineering projects for improving farmers participation and capacity building.

7.2.2 OTHER PROGRAMMES/ SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED IN THE STATE

State Development Scheme (SDS): This plan includes construction of new schemes and restoration of existing schemes with plan funds. The expenditure incurred as on 31st December, 2024 is Rs. 31.30 Crores.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing the Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP) and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, respectively. These programmes entail construction of mini reservoirs, new tanks, anicuts, percolation tanks, and check dams, etc. thus enhancing irrigation potential of the state. Neeru Chettu, another water conservation sub-mission aims at implementing water conservation measures across the line departments with Water Resources Department as the nodal department. Works under this programme include clearance of jungles,

desilting of tank bed, strengthening of Tank bunds, repairs/reconstruction of sluices and weirs, repairs/replacement of shutters, construction of check dams on minor streams, desilting of supply/irrigation channels and development of cascades etc. Total 1,00,171 works with overall estimated cost Rs 6,790 crore have been taken up under the Neeru Chettu programme.

Other Possible interventions

- Modernization of 68 lift irrigation projects under NABARD – RIDF, with an estimate cost of Rs. 74.22 crore to stabilize an ayacut of 1.03 lakh acres
- Implementing micro irrigation at lift irrigation projects for improved water use efficiency and development of more ayacut in phased manner
- Undertaking phase wise repairs of lift irrigation projects and entrusting Operation & Maintenance of those projects to O&M contractors for 10 years on annuity basis.

7.3 GROUND WATER

Groundwater plays a crucial role in agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, as it accounts for 41 percent of the gross irrigated area in the state, with approximately 19 lakh agricultural bore wells. The Ground Water and Water Audit Department conducts technical assessment of groundwater resources annually, investigates the construction of bore wells and water conservation structures for various organizations/users. It also monitors the groundwater regime in real-time to facilitate effective conservation, management, and utilization of groundwater. During the current

Water Year 2024-25, the state has received 11.7% less rainfall than normal. However, due to improved conservation and management practices, the groundwater levels in the state have been sustained.

Ground Water Resources Status

The stage of Ground Water Development in a region refers to the ratio of annual groundwater extraction to the net annual groundwater availability. This ratio helps in assessing the sustainability of groundwater use & categorizes areas like watershed (basins)/ mandals/ villages into different stages such as Safe, Semi-critical, Critical, or Over-exploited based on their extraction levels. Andhra Pradesh is divided into 748 watersheds (Groundwater Basins or Assessment Units) for estimation of groundwater resources. As per report of the Ground Water Resource Estimation Committee (GEC) 2023-24, the availability, utilization, and stage of dynamic ground water resources are shown in Table 7.5 as well as in Fig 7.2 & 7.3. The overall stage of ground water development is 29.8%. However, this parameter is 22.58% in command areas & 37.4% in non-command areas, details of which are shown in Figure 7.4

In terms of quantity, 26,411 MCM-million cubic meters (932 TMC-thousand million cubic feet) of total groundwater is available in the state, out of which 7,879 MCM (278 TMC) is utilized for various purposes leaving a balance of 18,532 MCM (654 TMC). At present, ground water is used to irrigate about 41.44 lakh acres. With commissioning of 40,000 to 50,000 new wells annually, the average unit area irrigated per well is gradually decreasing.

During 2023-24, about 29.12 lakh acres of net area & 41.44 lakh acres of gross area were irrigated through groundwater. If micro irrigation practices are adopted on saturation mode, net irrigation potential through groundwater can reach up to 40 lakh acres, along with additional ground water recharge by scaling up water conservation works.

To further tap the groundwater potential, the state is conducting various hydrogeological, geophysical, and hydrological investigations, in accordance with the APWALTA-2002 norms. These investigations are aimed at selecting suitable sites for bore wells & artificial recharge structures, and obtaining hydrological environmental clearances etc. In FY 2024-25, investigation of 6,805 sites was undertaken for construction of wells under programs like the Scheduled Castes Sub-plan, Scheduled Tribe Sub-plan, WALTA, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures, Industries, Sand Mining, & Drinking Water projects.

7.3.1 MONITORING OF GROUND WATER LEVELS AND WATER QUALITY

The state has created a network of 3,005 observation wells including 1,810 piezometers to monitor ground water levels and water quality. Piezometers are installed with Digital Water Level Recorders in all 748 basins with telemetry system for real time monitoring of Ground Water Levels, covering all hydro-geological environments in the State. The data of groundwater levels is analyzing and preparing the reports showing the different ranges of water levels in the state like, < 3 m., 3 to 8m., 8 to 20 m. and > 20 meters below ground level. Water samples are collected from all monitoring wells during pre-monsoon (May) and post-monsoon (November) months, as well as during investigations. In 2024-25, 6,771 water samples were collected and analyzed against the annual target of 7,042 samples (96% achievement).

In the recent pre monsoon period, the area with 8-20 m water level was 34% and the area with > 20m was 18%%. Total groundwater deeper water level area is 52% of the total area. District wise Ground Water Level Zones in Andhra Pradesh (as on Jan-2025) is shown in Annexure 7.8

Our government has set an ambitious goal to bring the groundwater levels of > 20m to 8-

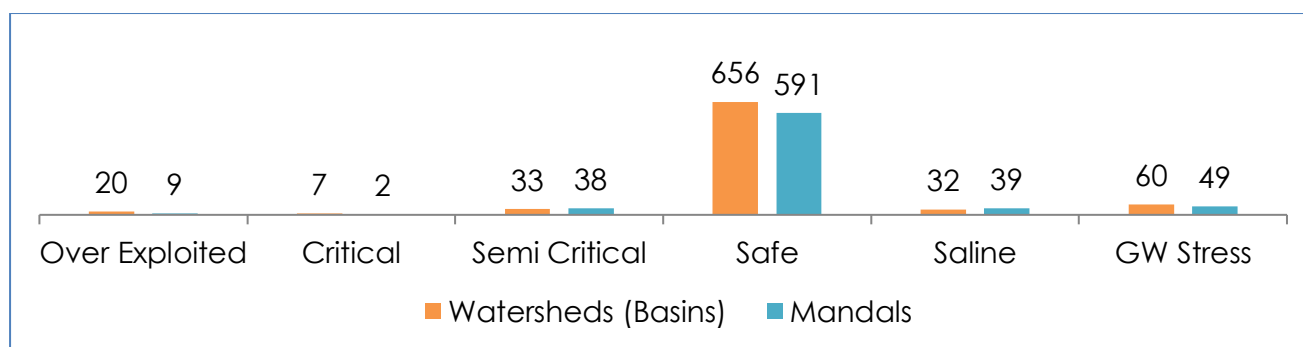
20m. and 8-20m to 3-8 meters by planning and adopting appropriate groundwater recharge initiatives using a holistic & integrated approach and in convergence with GoI schemes.

To create awareness about efficient use of groundwater, the state departments also conducted 389 trainings on crop water budgeting for farmers. About 16,000+ farmers benefited from these training programme

Farmer training on use of groundwater

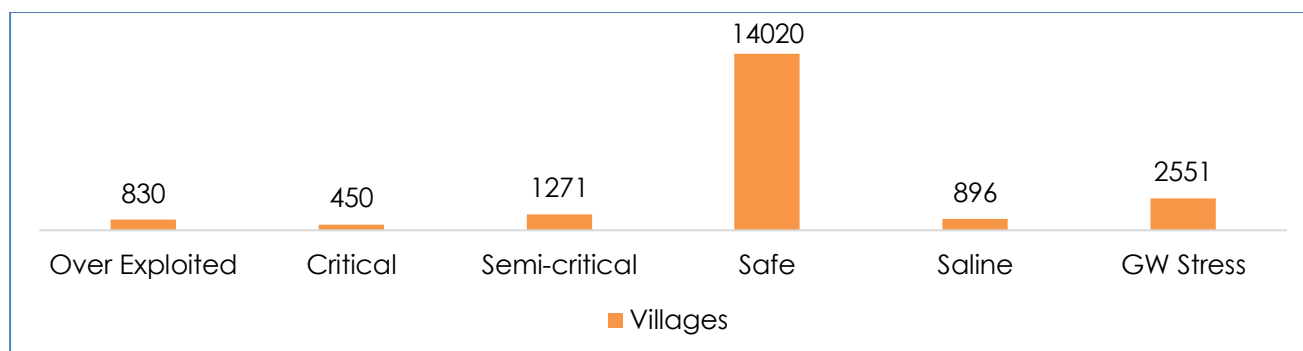
Table 7.5 Category Watersheds, Mandals wise and Villages

Ground water Resources	Command Area	Non-command Area	Total
Annual extractable Ground water availability	13489	12922	26411
Ground water extraction for all uses	3046	4834	7879
Balance Ground water availability	10443	8089	18532
% of utilization (stage of Ground water development)	23%	37%	30%
Category	Safe	Safe	Safe



Source: GEC 2023-24

Figure 7.2 No. of Watersheds (Basins) and Mandals in different categories



Source: GEC 2023-24

Figure 7.3 No. of villages in different categories

Table 7.6 Ground Water Resources (All figures in MCM-million cubic meters)

Category	Watersheds (No.)	Mandals (No.)	Villages (No.)
Over Exploited	20	9	830
Critical	7	2	450
Semi-critical	33	38	1271
Safe & Saline	688	630	14916
Total	748	679	17467
Ground Water Stress	60	49	2551
Over exploited villages proposed for notification under APWALTA; 300 villages (As per GEC, 2023-24)			

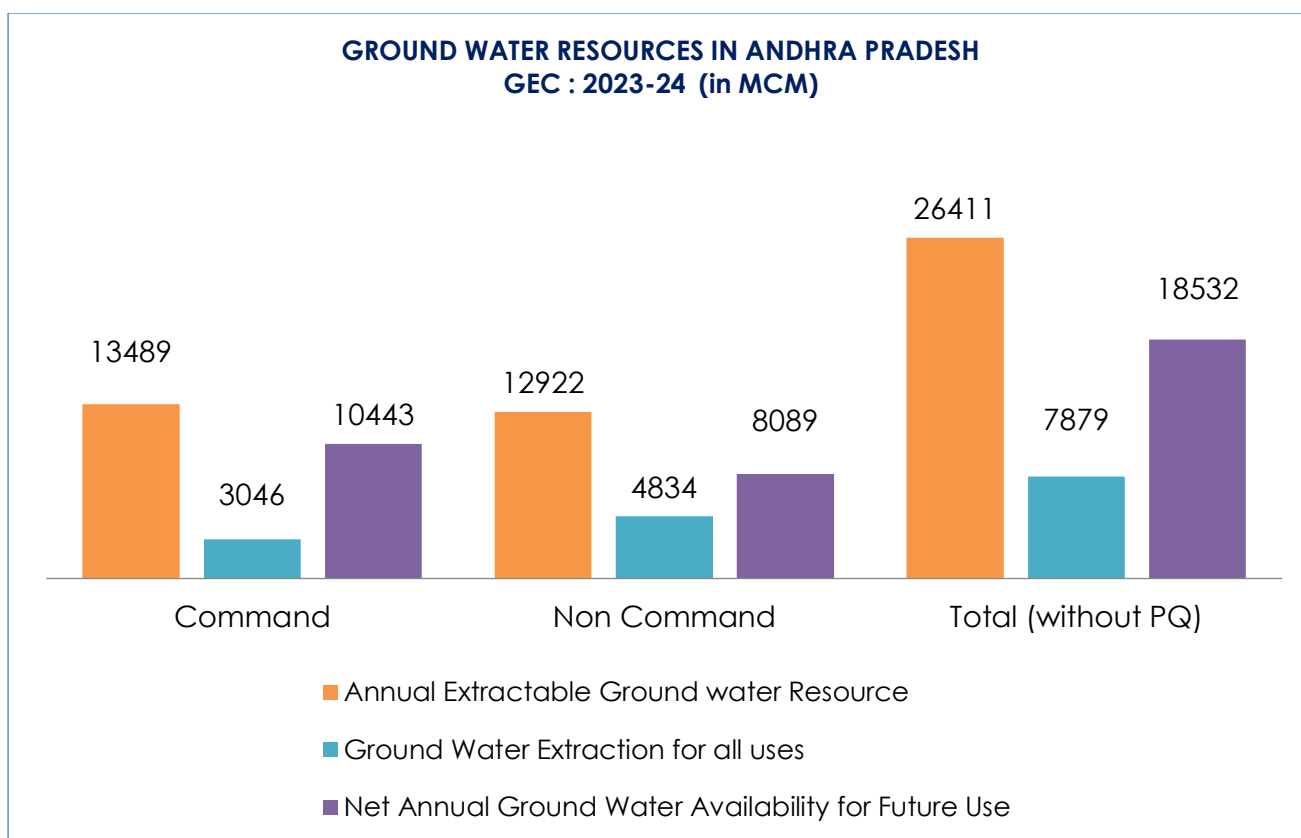


Figure 7.4 Ground Water Resources in Andhra Pradesh

7.3.2 RAINFALL SCENARIO

In the present water year 2024-25, Andhra Pradesh overall received 11.7% excess rainfall, with 19 districts receiving Normal Rainfall and 07 districts receiving excess rainfall. The state witnessed an increase in net groundwater level

by 4.36 m when compared to the pre monsoon water level in May-2024, after utilization of groundwater for agriculture and other needs. District wise rainfall deviation is shown in Table 7.7.

7.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Andhra Pradesh Water Resources Information and Management System

The State Government has deployed innovative world class technologies for irrigation of about 200 lakh acres of cultivable land in the state. To achieve this goal, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has signed an MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (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 into a well-developed Geo-Portal.

The portal consolidates information about all water resources coming from satellite data, model data, high-density-real-time sensors data, field data, mobile app inputs etc. into a unified interactive platform. APWRIMS is an authenticated one step solution for better management of all water related issues in Andhra Pradesh. It is being maintained by the Ground Water and Water Audit Department. Interface of the platform is shown in Figure

National Aquifer Mapping and Management

Andhra Pradesh is implementing the National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme in coordination with Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWMR) under Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). The programme aims to delineate aquifers, characterize them and suggest strategies for ground water management. Groundwater Coordination Committees at the district level have been constituted under this programme to oversee implementation of the scheme. A study covering recharge worthy area of 1.43 lakh Sq.

kms was undertaken and reports have been shared with district groundwater coordination committees. Findings of the NAQUIM studies are also shared through state level ground water coordination committees.

Water Audit in 74 River Sub Basins

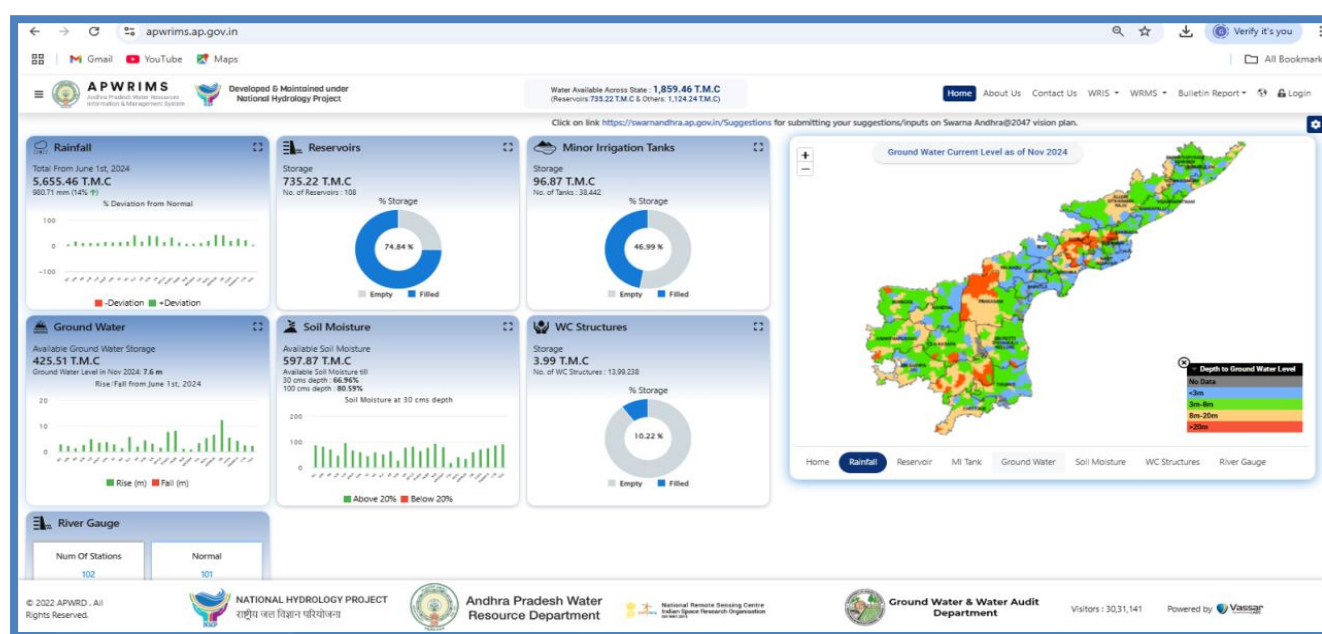
Andhra Pradesh's geographical area of 1.63 lakh sq.km is divided into 74 micro-level River Sub Basins for conducting comprehensive water audit. The Programme started in year 2022 with the aim to assess the utilization of water received from different sources, study the sector wise water demand, and ascertain water use efficiency of the system in order to develop appropriate management plans in line with the audit findings. Under this programme, 45 River Sub Basins have been identified as surplus and 29 basins identified as deficit.

7.3.4 Alignment of Irrigation Goals with Swarna Andhra Vision

The state has adopted an integrated approach to address groundwater issues. This approach involves selection of scientific, environmental, social, and economic indicators as part of the evaluating criteria. The state aims to maintain groundwater level between 3-8 meters, which can be achieved by strengthening cooperation behavior between groundwater users. Efficient communication and diffusion instruments are being used to distribute information about use of groundwater, as well as motivate and influence individuals in their decisions related to consumption of water. Govt. of AP is preparing and implementing plans to ensure timely and periodic aquifer recharge, ensuring a balance between recharge and withdrawals. Sources for groundwater pollution and their remedial measures have also been identified.

Table 7.7 District wise Rainfall Scenario

SN	District	Rainfall Deviation	SN	District	Rainfall Deviation
1	Srikakulam	-5.8	14	Anamayya	14.2
2	YSR Kadapa	-1.6	15	Visakhapatnam	14.7
3	Prakasam	1.8	16	Krishna	16.1
4	Kurnool	4.5	17	Nandyala	16.6
5	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	4.6	18	Vizianagaram	16.7
6	Dr.B.R.Ambetkar Konaseema	5.5	19	Chittoor	18.5
7	Palnadu	7.1	20	Tirupati	24.4
8	Bapatla	7.5	21	AlluriSeetaramaRaju	27.5
9	Anakapalli	8.4	22	Anantapuramu	31.1
10	ParvatipuramManyam	9	23	NTR	31.6
11	West Godavari	10	24	Guntur	32
12	East Godavari	12.2	25	Eluru	33.4
13	Kakinada	13.8	26	Sri Satya Sai	46

Figure 7.5 APWRIMS Portal Snapshot (www.apwrims.ap.gov.in)

7.4 POWER

Power sector is essential to propel economic growth in the state as it supports functioning of industries, agriculture and household. Reliable and low-cost power is fundamental for industrial growth as well as poverty reduction. The sector comprises generation of power through renewable and non-renewable sources of energy, as well as its transmission and distribution to end users. To ensure energy

security in the state, various energy efficiency and energy conservation (EE&EC) programs are being implemented.

7.4.1 AP TRANSCO AND GENCO

Andhra Pradesh has an overall installed power generation capacity of 27,392 MW. This energy is generated using thermal, hydel, gas, and renewable energy sources, including Captive / Private generators. The State generated total 53,122.21 MU of energy and met an average

energy demand of 217.74 MU per day during FY 2024-25. The Peak energy demand during FY 2024-25 was 13,712 MW, registering a growth of 3.45% over last year. (energy-demand in FY2023-24 was 13,255 MW)

APTRANSCO, a state-owned power transmission entity, presently comprises 17 nos. of 400KV substations, 111 nos. of 220KV substations and 244 nos. of 132KV substations. As on date, the total capacity of Extra High Tension (EHT) transformer in the state is 67,508.50 MVA. As on date, the state has 32,946 Ckm length of transmission lines (400kV, 220Kv and 132kV level) and total 372 nos. of EHT sub-stations. Similarly, the distribution network of the state spans over 6.9 lakh kms (including 33kV, 11kV and LT lines) with 3,557 no. of 33kV substations, serving around 216 lakh diverse consumers across the State. During FY 2024-25, the state witnessed 2.63% Transmission losses and 9.32% of Transmission & Distribution Losses.

7.4.2 Ongoing Schemes and Programmes of the State

Consumer Welfare Schemes during FY 2024-25

Andhra Pradesh provides 9 hours of free daytime power supply to 21.87 lakh agriculture pump sets, through 6,744 feeders. Sugar cane units and Rural horticulture Nurseries are also being given free Power supply. Subsidized power @ Rs.1.50 per unit is being supplied to 67,800 nos. of aqua farmers in the state. The State Govt. is also providing free power supply (up to 200 units per month) to existing 20.26 lakh households in Below Poverty Line SC/ST category. Additionally, Free/Concessional tariff is being charged to professionals in BPL Category, or those belonging to Backward Caste communities/ Most Backward Caste communities. Concessional tariff has also been extended to Dhobi Ghats, handloom units, hair cutting saloons/shops, gold covering units/imitation jewelry units and to units

falling under cottage industries category. The total subsidy released by the Government for FY 2024-25 is Rs. 10449.92Crs.

AP State Energy Conservation Mission (APSECM)

APSECM is India's first standalone State Designated Agency (SDA) of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, MoP. The agency was constituted in 2012 to implement energy efficiency initiatives in the state. APSECM is responsible for coordinating, regulating, and enforcing the provisions of Energy Conservation Act 2001 within the State. APSECM has won First Prize in the National Energy Conservation Award (NECA)-2024 among all the State Designated Agency (SDA) in Group II States. Remarkably, in State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI) 2024, the state achieved 87.25 points, with a 4 percent improvement from SEEI 2023 score of 83.25 points. The state agency has been instrumental in implementing several energy efficiency measures in the state:

- Installation of energy efficient appliances like LED Tube lights and BLDC EE Fans (35 W) in MPDO office, ZPHS School, Pagidigudem in Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari District. The initiative resulted in annual energy savings of approximately 12,746 kwh per year and reduction in annual electricity charges by Rs 97,503. Additionally, the initiative contributed in reducing 10.83 Tons of CO2 emission per year.
- Similarly, energy efficiency measures have been implemented in two Govt. institutions. (SRR & CVR Govt. Degree College, Vijayawada and Govt. Polytechnic College of Women, Guntur), resulting in annual energy savings of approximately 34,427kwh per year and reduction of annual electricity charges by ~Rs 2 lakhs. Additionally, the initiative contributed in reducing 22.8 Tons of CO2 emission per year.

- State & central govt. buildings, hospitals & RTC depots, and urban local bodies (Institutions). Best performers were presented with gold and silver awards for effectively implementing energy conservation & energy efficiency measures in their respective organizations.

Challenges in AP Power Sector

After bifurcation of the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh, the successor state lost its coal mines and had to rely on coal plants located far away to meet its coal requirements, leading to increase in transportation cost of coal. Dependence of the state on external sources also led to poor quality coal getting delivered to APGENCO. GCIL levied Central Transmission Utility (CTU) charges of ~Rs 3.4 lakhs/MW/month on Andhra Pradesh is during FY 2024-25 (up to Sept-2024). These charges also add up to the overall cost of power purchase in the state.

Strengths of AP Power Sector

Andhra Pradesh has about 44GW of wind and 38 GW of solar potential. The cumulative Renewable Energy capacity installed in the State for the FY 2024-25 is 7522.236 MW, out of which 3,755.6 MW comes from Solar Power Projects, 3,636.48 MW from Wind Power Projects, 10.5 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects and 119.6 MW from Biomass, Bagasse, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects. The state additionally has 4 GW of hydro/reverse-pumped hydro potential. To promote use of hydro energy, the state Govt. has notified “AP Pumped Storage Promotion Policy 2022”. Techno-Commercial feasibility Reports of 29 locations indicate an estimated potential of 33,240 MW. The state has also been successful in bringing down its T&D losses from 12.10% (FY2014-15) to 9.32% (FY2024-25).

Name of the Discom	No. of Habitations as per DPR			No. of Un electrified House Holds as per DPR			No. of House Holds electrified		
	UE	PE	Total	UE	PE	Total	UE	PE	Total
APEPDCL	207	2607	2814	1853	21234	23807	1689	21189	22878
APCPDCL	0	129	129	0	1754	1754	0	1737	1737
APSPDCL	2*	7**	9	137	76	213	0	76	76
APDISCOMs	209	2743	2952	1990	23064	25774	1689	23002	24691

135

State is 9,068.46 MW, out of which 4,357.33 MW is generated from Solar Power Projects, 4,083.57 is generated from Wind Power Projects, 106.8 MW is generated from Small

The Solar Pump sets programme was taken up in the State with the financial assistance of MNRE, GoI. 32,000 Solar pump sets have been installed for Irrigation purpose. Grid connected solar roof top systems with capacity of 123 MW have been installed in the State.

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijili Yojana

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India has developed a simplified procedure for providing subsidies to all the residential consumers towards installation of Solar Roof Top panels. State owned DISCOMS like APEPDCL are already implementing the procedure for installation of solar roof top under domestic category. This is being monitored and facilitated by integrating the APEPDCL DISCOM portal in the state with the National Portal. In line with its Solar Power Policy, 2018, state govt. through its DISCOM Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited (APSPDCL) is encouraging for development of solar energy

Hydro Power Projects and 520.77 MW is generated from Bio-Mass, Bagasee, Municipal & Industrial Waste Power Projects.

and accepting Gross and Net metering options from eligible residential consumers. APSPDCL is also undertaking capacity augmentation of existing power distribution networks to possibly enhance load wherever necessary and facilitate consumers in installation, net metering and post-installation support.

APDISCOMs are encouraging for development of solar energy and accepting gross and net metering options from eligible residential consumers. The capacity augmentations is being done for existing networks to possible for enhancement in load where ever necessary and facilitate consumers in installation, net metering, and post-installation support.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has targeted to cover 10 Lakh households under PM Surya Ghar Mufti Bijili Yojana and complete installations before 2026-27.

As per the MNRE guidelines, the DISCOMs are implementing the program at the ground level. The progress as on 28.01.2025 is shown in the Table 7.10

Table 7.10: DISCOM wise number of Rooftop Solar Panels installed, and the Capacity added under PM Surya Ghar Yojana in AP

SN	Name of the DISCOM	No of applications registered	No of applications submitted	No of installations completed	Total capacity installed (KWp)
1	APEPDCL	4,87,400	65,831	5,158	19,072.84
2	APCPDCL	5,56,482	4,64,229	3,250	11,734.07
3	APSPDCL	5,91,790	4,49,605	1,870	6,774.76
Total		16,35,672	9,79,665	10,278	37,581.67

Enhancing energy efficiency of govt. owned buildings

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is taking up mandatory replacement of all old inefficient pump sets with highly energy efficient pump sets. This will help in achieving substantial energy savings

and reducing energy demand. Govt. of AP has also planned to take up energy efficiency measures with the CSR funds in the establishments of APSRTC and APTDC. 27 appliances in APSRTC and 10 appliances in APTDC have been identified for replacement with energy efficient appliances.

7.5.1 Resource Plan

Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) has accorded approval on the Resource Plan prepared by AP Transco and AP DISCOMs for 5th Control Period (FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29) and 6th Control Period (FY 2029-30 to FY 2033-34). The proposed plan has projected additional generation capacity of 11,544 MW in the next five years, including the following projects:

- **APGENCO Thermal-VTPS-Stage V-1X800 MW:** Under this project, AGENCO signed power purchase agreement with AGENCO in Oct 2022 for procurement of 100% power for 25 years. The power plant was commissioned in Dec 2023.
- **Two Units at Lower Sileru 2X115 MW:** This project includes installation of additional two 115 MW units at Lower Sileru hydel power to meet peak demand within the existing water discharge capability.
- **APGENCO Hydro- Polavaram Hydro Project 12X80 MW:** The project entails construction of Polavaram hydel power units, which is under progress and is expected to be commissioned in phased manner in next two financial years.
- **Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Hydro Project 9X150 MW:** The project envisages development of Upper Sileru Pumped Storage Power Plant, with an aggregate installed capacity of 1,350 MW. 8x150 MW capacity is planned to be set up during FY2027-28 and 1 x 150 MW capacity is planned to be setup during FY2028-29.
- **CGS-Nuclear-Bhavini-100 MW:** APDISCOMs have requested for allocation of 100 MW from the proposed BHAVINI Nuclear Plant, expected to be commissioned in the year FY2024-25.
- **CGS-Talcher-Stage-III -264 MW:** APDISCOMs have requested for allocation of 264 MW from the proposed Talcher Stage-

III Thermal. The plant is expected to be commissioned in the year FY2027-28.

- **CGS-Telangana Super Thermal Power Station Phase I:** APDISCOMs have been allocated 8 MW as minimal share from the STPS Phase-I Unit-I, 1x800 MW plant. It is expected that an additional 1% share of 8 MW from 2nd unit of this project.
- **SECI-Solar 7000 MW:** Andhra Pradesh has formulated a separate nodal agency (Andhra Pradesh Rural Agricultural Power Supply Company – APRAPSCo) to extend 9 hours of uninterrupted power supply during daytime to the Agricultural farming consumers in the state. APDISCOMs have sought approval for procurement of 7,000 MW solar power from the SECI manufacturing linked scheme.
- **Wind Projects:** The state has envisaged addition of 1174.9 MW of wind power during FY 2025-26, out of which 774 MW of wind power from will be harnessed from AXIS and 400MW wind power will be harnessed from M/s AXIS Bundling and Balancing & Banking (BBB) scheme.

State Electricity Plan (Generation Plan and Transmission Plans)

The APTRANSCO have prepared and submitted the State Electricity Plan to Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) in June 2023. The approved generation and transmission plans for the 5th & 6th Control Periods are detailed in Annexure 7.13 & 7.14 & 7.15. The plans will be notified by APTRANSCO after incorporating comments from APERC and obtaining approval of the State Coordination Forum.

7.5.2 Way Forward

Efforts are being undertaken by DISCOMs to reduce cost of power in the state. In this regard, all the high cost expiring contracts are not being renewed and efforts are being taken to request Government of India to permit surrender of costly CGS power. Additionally,

Govt. of AP is committed for timely release of subsidy and departmental charges. All the govt. offices are mandated to install pre-paid smart meters. These measures will help in reducing the ARR-ACS gap.

Apart from this, precautions are being taken to reduce the thermal power generation cost. Govt. of AP is trying to secure high grade coal from SCCL and minimize penal charges to Railways and transit losses by implementing a supervision contract to curtail the overloading & under loading of the wagons at mines.

The availability of reliable, quality, and affordable power in Andhra Pradesh will help in overall and rapid economic development of the state in the industrial, commercial, and other sectors.

The AP Power Sector at a glance is shown in Annexure .7.16

7.6 ROADS AND BUILDINGS

Roads are one of the most crucial elements of transport Infrastructure in the state, as they cater to more than 80 percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The existing network of roads provide connectivity to Rural and Urban facilitates thus enabling trade and ensuring social integrity. The productivity and efficiency of road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of the road network. As of December 2023, the total Road Network in the State (excluding National Highways) was 45,379 Km. Additionally, the state has 8,744 Km of National Highways. Details of type of road, lane-wise and surface-wise are shown in the Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Status of R&B Roads – Lane wise, Surface wise & Type of Road details (in Kms)

Lane	Total	Surface Wise	Total	Type of road	Length of Road (km)
Four lane	660	CC Roads	3,031	National Highways	8,744
Two Lane + PS	244	BT Roads	40,898	State Highways	12,653
Two Lane	11,650	Metalled	259	Major District Roads	26,486
Single Lane	30,433	Un-Metalled	1,191	Other District Roads	6,240
TOTAL	45,380	Total	45,379	Total	54,123

Major District Roads (MDR)

The state comprises 26,485 Km of Major District Roads (MDR) and 6,240 Km of Other District Roads (ODR). As of December 2024, construction of 92 roads with a length of 402.56 Km and 10 bridges has been completed at the cost of Rs 602.88 crores, while work is in progress on 60 roads with a length of 659.17 Km and 14 bridges amounting to a total expenditure of Rs 1,008.66 crores. Some works are at pre-construction or procurement stage. For instance, 23 roads with length of 106.24 Km and 18 bridges are at tender stage, while 12 roads with length of 93.08 Km and 4 bridges are at estimation stage. Few high priority MDRs, with total length of 2,210 Kms have been

accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 631.12 Crores. Out of these 92 works have been completed and remaining are in progress.

State Highways

The state comprises 12,653.39 Km length of State Highways, for which development works are taken up by Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC). As of January 2025, 31 road works worth Rs 97 crore have been completed, while 32 road works worth Rs 460 crore are in progress. To ensure efficient traffic flow and reduce the risk of accidents and fatalities, 67 road safety works worth Rs 34 crore are being undertaken on State Highways. Out of these, 29 road safety

works have been completed, while 34 works are in progress.

Few High Priority State Highways, with total length of 1,222 Kms have been accorded administrative sanction of Rs. 491 crores. From these works, 39 works costing Rs 152 crore have been rolled over to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) scheme. Out of these, 12 works have been completed and 27 works are in progress. The balance 93 works costing Rs 339 crore have been rolled over to State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) of which 38 works have been completed, 52 works are in progress.

Repairs and Maintenance

Repair works are being taken up on roads that got damaged due to natural disasters such as cyclones. Out of total 866 temporary repair works on state highways and culverts, 494 works have been completed and 382 works are in progress. Temporary repair and restoration works have also been taken up for state highways/ culverts that got damaged due to heavy rains and floods during July-September 2024. Out of total 1,256 works identified, 567 works have been completed and 689 works are in progress. These works are being funded through the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF).

As part of disaster mitigation measures, 145 nos. of repair and maintenance works worth Rs 118.36 crore, involving filling of potholes in damaged roads are being taken up through the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). To further ensure pothole free roads, 1,100 road works worth Rs 282 crore with a total length of 5,000 Km have been sanctioned. 70% of the works have been completed and the remaining works are under progress. To temporarily restore damages caused to state roads/ culverts due to Michaung cyclone in December 2023, State Govt. has sanctioned Rs 62 crore for 273 works under the State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF). Out of these works, 71 works are

completed, 152 works are in progress and 35 works are in tender stage.

7.7 ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) is a state government body established in the year 1998 to develop and maintain roads and other allied and incidental activities in the State. APRDC has recently completed up-gradation of existing 225.698 Km State Highways from single lane to 2 lane or 4 lane. The project comprised 26 packages covering length of 4301 Km to be maintained for 5 years at a cost of Rs. 891 crores.

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is now planning to strengthen the APRDC for self-sustainability and enhance the functional, organizational, staffing, financial, administrative, and legal capacities. Necessary studies have been conducted and proposals are under review regarding strengthening the APRDC. The proposals include (a) Restructuring of Organization (b) Amendment to APRDC Act, 1998 and (c) Creation of dedicated Road Fund. In addition, Road Management System and Management Information System has also been established by APRDC which is now operational.

As part of road safety initiatives, APRDC has also developed a demonstration corridor, i.e., Renigunta – Kadapa Road using a multi-sector (Engineering, Transport, Police and Medical) approach. Additionally, APRDC has finalized the Road Safety Policy which includes improvement works aimed at reducing black-spots.

Projects developed on PPP

- A second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry has been recently completed on PPP at a cost of Rs 808 crores.

- The Narketpally – Addanki - Medarametla Road, 125 km long and connecting Narketpally on NH 65 and Medarametla on NH 16 was completed on PPP at a cost of Rs 1,197 crores
- Nine other roads with a total length of 163.30 Km have been completed on PPP (Annuity) mode at a cost of Rs 393.55 crore

Govt. of AP has also implemented the NIDA Scheme to complete the ongoing plan works (Roads and Bridge works) of 99 State Highways and 134 Major District Roads & ODRs, with Rs 1,158.53 crore loan assistance from NABARD . Under NIDA, 99 SH works and 133 MDRs & ODRs have been completed. Additionally, 1,168 renewal works for a length of 8268 Kms have been undertaken to improve the riding surfaces of State Highways and Major District Roads. Complying to the directions of the Committee on Road safety appointed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the state is also conducting Road safety Audit for a length of 1,000 Km .

Improvement of Rural Roads

The state has been taking assistance from NABARD for undertaking improvements works on its rural roads. These works include upgradation of non-BT roads to BT standards, widening of Single Lane roads to double lane roads connecting Mandal Head Quarters and Constructions of bridges, under NABARD, RR Plan & RCPLWE and other various schemes. Nearly 9,346 km of rural roads, connecting nearby towns, have been upgraded to bituminous riding surface. Since 1996-97, total 1,931 works pertaining to roads and bridge have been taken up under RIDF II to RIDF XXVIII (including RIAD Phase I to V) in 28 tranches. Out of total 3 works sanctioned by Govt. of AP, 1 road work sanctioned under RIDF-XXVII, covering a length 45.57 Km and costing Rs148.95 crores, is under progress and will be completed by May 2025, while 2 bridge works sanctioned under RIDF-XXVIII and costing Rs 169.54 crores are under pre-entrustment stage.

Under the scheme “Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affects Areas”(RCPLWE), aimed at providing seamless connectivity to remote areas affected by violence of Left-Wing Extremists (LWE), 46 works (30 roads + 16 bridges) have been sanctioned across four districts in AP i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam & East Godavari. Out of these, 27 road works and 14 bridges have been completed and about 397 Km of road have been upgraded at a cost of Rs 391 crore.

The state had initiated a Rural Roads Plan Scheme during the year 2016-17, which included conversion of non-BT roads to BT roads in a phased manner. 304 road works costing Rs.898 crores and covering a total length of 1,119 Km have been sanctioned, out of which 199 road works costing Rs.495 crores and covering a length of 678 Km have been completed. 5 works(including 4 roads and 1 bridge) costing Rs.31 crore and covering a length of 23.44 Km are in progress. As on date, the state has 152 nos. of Non-BT Other District Roads (ODRs) covering a total length of 620.60 Km.

External Aided Projects (EAP)

Andhra Pradesh has taken financial assistance from New Development Bank (NDB) for development of two projects worth Rs 6,400 crore with 70:30 cost sharing between NDB Share and the State. These two projects are the AP Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project (APRBRP) and the AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP). Both the projects aim to provide double lane connectivity from District Head Quarters to Mandal Head Quarters. The projects include the following activities:

- Widening of roads connecting economic centers with PCUs more than 2,000 PCUs per day.

- Construction of Bridges at un-bridged crossings to provide uninterrupted traffic movement.
- Reconstruction of weak and narrow bridges to provide improved transportation.

As part of first phase, administrative sanction of Rs 3,014 crores has been provided by Govt. of AP for improvement of 1,243 Kms of roads and the same are in progress at various stages. In the second phase, improvement of 539.45 Km State Highways has been proposed for Rs 1,398.54 crore under APRBRP, and improvement of 728.59 Km Roads and Bridges of Major District Roads/Other District Roads has been proposed for Rs.1987.60 Cr under APMCRCIP, for which administrative sanction is under process.

Improvement of National Highways

There are 55 National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh covering a length of 8,744 Km, out of which 4,649 Km is four-lane and above, 3,613 Km two-lane with paved shoulder, 253 Km two-lane, 85 Km intermediate lane and 144 Km are of Single Lane. The density of National Highways in the State is 17.64 Km per lakh population (2011) as against all India average of 12.09 km. In terms of area coverage, a length of 53.65 km is available for every 1,000 Sq. km in the State as against all India average of 44.46 km/1,000 Sq.km. Out of the total National Highways in the state, 4,406 Km is under the control of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), 600 Km under MoRT&H, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and 3,738 Km under the control of State PWD. NHs works are sanctioned broadly under Planned and Non-Planned expenditure category in different schemes. These works include:

- 446 NH works for a total length of 1,150 Kms and cost Rs13,294 crores are in progress. 7 works for a length of 91 Km and total cost of Rs755 crores have been completed in FY,2024-25, as against 12 works for a length of 271 Km and total

cost of Rs 1,975 crores completed in FY,2023-24.

- 9 works for a length of 338 Km and cost of Rs 6,233 crore is yet to be awarded. Appointed date is to be issued for 9 works for a length of 226 Km and cost of Rs 2,895 crore.
- Construction of 477 Km of National Highways costing of Rs3,926 crore has been completed in FY, 2023-24

Road Safety Implementation Programme (MoRT&H)

Operational Road Safety Engineering Audits and short-term improvements are taken up at few selected stretches where execution of some major project is expected to commence. Based on operational audits, these short-term safety measures are taken at least 1 year ahead of implementation of new projects.

For the stretches not covered in any ongoing EPC projects/ O&M completed projects, Road Safety Audit was undertaken by M/s ARMENEG for auditing 1,365 Km of roads. Based on e-Dar accident data and on Road Safety Auditor report/recommendation, rectification measures at sensitive and vulnerable road segments are set to be taken up on priority.

The stretches which are covered in ongoing / likely to be taken up projects under Annual Plan, identified sensitive and vulnerable road segments of length 1,533 km are being taken up on priority as per Contract Agreement/ IRC Guidelines. So far, road safety works of 281 Km length have been completed in ongoing projects and the balance length is in progress.

Road Safety EPC Works: Most of the Works on National Highways with State PWD are 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 the Applicable Laws and Good Industry Practice. The recommendations of the Safety Consultant are incorporated during the design construction and commissioning of the Project Highway. Additionally, audit of Road Safety Amenities and resting places for drivers are also awarded on EPC mode. In FY , 2023-24, 5 works were completed under Road Safety Annual Plan 2022-23 for a length of 47.33 Km and costing Rs.7.87 crore. MoRT&H has sanctioned 2 works for improvement of roads under Road Safety Annual Plan 2023-24 for a total length of 31.7 Km amounting to Rs 6.89 crores, of which 1 work is completed and another work is in progress.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes

Central Road Infrastructure Fund scheme (CRIF) is a centrally sponsored programme under which GoI sanctions works for improvement of State Roads. These works are funded through cess or taxes levied by Union Government on Petrol and High-Speed Diesel. Expenditure towards the works is initially borne by the State Government, which is fully reimbursed later by Govt. of India. The works sanctioned 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.

During the year 2024-25, MORT&H, GoI accorded administrative approval for 13 works for a length of 200 Km costing Rs 399.65 crores for improvement of state roads under CRIF Scheme. Additionally, 97 works costing Rs 1,635.87 crores with a length of 1,341 Km were sanctioned, out of which 32 works costing Rs.368.32 crores with a length of 222 Km have been completed and balance 65 works costing Rs 1,267.55 crore covering a length of 1,119 Km are in progress. Under the Setu Bandhan sub-scheme of the CRIF scheme, Nine (9) Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) costing Rs 580 crore have been sanctioned by the MORT&H, GoI, out of

which works are in progress for 5 ROBs with a cost of Rs 351 crores, whereas 4 ROBs with a cost of Rs 244 crores are in the process of obtaining administrative sanction by the State Govt.

Buildings & RSW

To enhance infrastructure and improve public services across the state, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is taking up construction and maintenance works of various administrative buildings, health units, hospital blocks, ITIs, judicial buildings and other government office buildings. Some of these works are:

Judicial Buildings: Under CSS scheme, 38 nos. of Judicial Infrastructure works with administrative sanction of Rs 199.43 crore have been completed and 14 nos. of works with an administrative sanction amount of Rs 201.96 crore are in progress.

PHCs: Under Phase-I of Nadu-Nedu scheme, administration sanction of Rs 255 crore for 110 out of 152 PHCs have been completed and 943 out of 976 works involving strengthening / repairs of PHCs with sanction amount of Rs 403.55 crore have been completed. Under Phase-II of the scheme, work for 88 PHCs with administration sanction of Rs 225.32 crore has been taken up, out of which 1 work is completed, 25 works are in progress and balance works are to be entrusted.

Block Public Health Units: Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned 168 works costing Rs 84 crore for establishment of Block Public Health Units (BPHUs) in all mandals to address the gaps in primary health. Out of which only 42 works are feasible for execution. 14 works are in progress.

Govt. Polytechnic works: The State has accorded administrative sanction of Rs 44.32 crore towards Retrofitting works for Modernization and Branding of 43 Government

Polytechnics. 10 works have been completed, 8 works are in progress and remaining 25 works are related to technical education.

Govt. ITI works: Administrative sanctions of Rs 43.77 crore have also been accorded towards repairs and retrofitting works to 22 Government Industrial Institutes in Andhra Pradesh, out of which 12 works are in progress.

Renovation of Inspection Bungalows: An amount of Rs 68.79 crore has been sanctioned for 124 works, out of which 23 works are completed, and remaining works are in progress.

Office Buildings: The state has taken up construction of IOC at Kuppam and ICC at Srikakulam with total estimated cost of Rs 126.50 crore, out of which the IOC at Kuppam has been completed and ICC at Srikakulam is nearing completion.

7.8 PANCHAYAT RAJ ROADS

Panchayat Raj Engineering Department maintains 80,635 Km rural roads in the state as of April, 2024. This includes 6,077 Km of Cement Concrete (CC) roads, 28,693 Km of Bituminous roads, 7,824 Km of Water Bound Macadam (WBM) roads, 17,613 Km of Gravel surface roads, and 20,428 Km of earthen roads. During FY 2024-25, 728 Km road have been completed duly incurring an expenditure of Rs 312 crore connecting 99.09% of targeted habitations by all-weather roads under PMGSY.

7.9 TRANSPORT

Vehicles registered

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, through its Transport Department, has been granting Driving licenses to Motor Vehicle drivers, and facilitating registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, besides 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 for road safety and pollution control in the state. At the end of Dec 2024, 1.8 crore motor vehicles are registered in the state, out of which 1.59 crore motor vehicles are of Non-transport category and being used for personalized purposes, whereas 21.12 lakhs are Transport Vehicles. Details are shown in **Annexure 7.17**

Transport Vehicles: Out of 21.12 Lakhs transport vehicles, 0.21 Lakhs are Stage Carriages (1.03%), 11.13 Lakhs are Goods Carriages (52.70%), 1.13 Lakhs are cabs (5.38%), 7.51 Lakhs are Auto -rickshaws (35.58%), 0.51 Lakhs are passenger vehicles (2.46%), 0.07 Lakhs are ambulances (0.36%) and 0.52 Lakhs (2.50%) are other vehicles in transport segment.

Non-Transport Vehicles: Out of 1.59 crore Non-Transport Vehicles, 1.40 crores are motorcycles which constitute 88.08%, 4 - Wheelers are 13.19 Lakhs which constitute 8.25% and 5.83 Lakhs are other vehicles i.e., tractor trailers, road rollers, rig mounted, construction equipment, fire tenders and others of the non-transport segment.

Revenue collection through motor vehicles

Motor vehicles have the fourth largest revenue earning contribution in the state. The revenue is generated through taxes on motor vehicles and fee collection for various transaction filed by vehicles Owners/Drivers. An amount of Rs.3454.56 Crores has been collected as revenue during 2024-25 (upto December, 2024) and the district-wise revenue collections during the FY 2024-25 is given in **Annexure 7.18** The details of year wise revenue collections from FY 2013-14 to FY 2023-24 are shown in **Annexure 7.19**.

Enforcement of Vehicular Laws

The state has been ensuring enforcement of motor vehicle law through its enforcement wing to enable better compliance of

registration, licensing and taxation by operators. Through active enforcement, the state has mobilized Rs 134.16 crore of revenue up to Dec 2024 in FY 2024-25. 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, 8) Not wearing seat belt, 9) Driving in wrong/ opposite direction, and 10) Overloading of Passengers on vehicles. During FY 2024-25 (up to December 2024), 9.92 lakh cases were booked against the above violations under the M.V. Act 1988 and Special emphasis is being given to enforce wearing of helmet by two-wheeler drivers with co-operation of Police Department. Action is also being taken to suspend driving licenses on erring drivers.

Road Safety

Andhra Pradesh stands at 8th place in the country in terms of number of road accident deaths. In the year 2024 (January to November) the state has witnessed 7,477 deaths out of 16,898 road accidents.

Andhra Pradesh declared the Road Safety Policy in year 2015 with a targeted annual reduction of 15% in road accident fatalities. The District Road Safety Committees have also been constituted in every district under the chairmanship of District Collector. These committees have regular monthly meetings. As per the directions of SCCoRS, government has also constituted a Lead Agency on Road Safety to focus exclusively on improving road safety. The committee will comprise officials from the Transport, Police, Road Engineering, and Medical & Health departments.

Additionally, the state has created a Road Safety Fund to fund Road Safety initiatives by allocating a percentage share of enforcement revenue collected by the enforcement departments. Various initiatives have been

identified by the state to improve Road Safety measures and efficiently utilize the Road Safety Fund. These initiatives include:

- Conducting Road Safety Audit on all national and state highways in the State (approximately 20,000 kms of road length) by engaging a Road Safety Audit Consultant
- Improving Road Safety enforcement by introducing latest technology such as Speed Cameras, Speed Guns, Breath Analyzers, Interceptor Vehicle and Towing Cranes
- Effective implementation of the Road Safety Policy-2024

Ongoing projects to enhance Road Safety measures

i. Electronic Detailed Accident Report (e-DAR) (erstwhile Integrated Road Accident Database (iRAD)) App

A web portal has been developed by MORTH to collect Road Accidents data from concerned departments, analyze the data and formulate policies to improve response time in the interest of Road Safety. In FY 2024-25, 18,124 road accidents have been registered from Andhra Pradesh up to December 2024 in the iRAD App. Government has also developed the eDAR App in which field officers of different stakeholder departments - Police, Transport, Health, National Highway Authority of India, R&B, Municipal Administration, Panchayat Raj and 108 services are given roles at District level to feed the accident data received by their respective departments from Police department (that has registered the accidents). The module is live for Transport, Police, Medical and Road Engineering departments, with data being entered by the officials of Transport, Police and Road Engineering departments at the field level and all the hospitals in the State into e-DAR App.

ii. Good Samaritan Awards Scheme:

This program aims to motivate the general public (Good Samaritans) to help road accident victims in the Golden Hour. The programme recognizes the efforts of general public who

save life of a road accident victim by administering immediate assistance and rushing to Hospital / Trauma Care Center within the Golden Hour of the road accident for medical treatment. Under this programme, in addition to certificate of appreciation to each Good Samaritan, a cash reward of Rs 5000/- has also been provisioned for all Good Samaritans in a single accident. The programme also comprises National awards worth Rs 1 lakh cash each for 10 most worthy Good Samaritans (to be selected from all who those awarded during the whole year)". The scheme is being implemented over five financial years w.e.f. 15 Oct 2021 to 31 Mar 2026. So far, 23 Good Samaritans have been recognized and awarded in Andhra Pradesh under this scheme.

iii. Institute of Driving Training & Research (I.D.T.R)

I.D.T.R, Darsi

A driver's training institute is being constructed near Darsi, Prakasam district under the Govt of India Scheme, IDTR at a cost of Rs 18.51 crore, out of which Rs 2.17 crore (12%) will be borne by GoAP and remaining by GoI. For this institute, equipment worth Rs 1.69 crore is being provided by M/s Maruti Suzuki India Limited and Rs 47.50 Lakh is being funded by GoAP. The Institute will be operated by M/s Maruti Suzuki India Limited on a 'not for profit' basis. Tender for this project has already been awarded and works are in progress.

I.D.T.R, Dhone

Another Driver Training Institute is being constructed near Dhone, Kurnool district under the Govt of India Scheme IDTR at a cost of Rs 18.5 crore in collaboration with M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd., Chennai. For this institute, GoAP has allotted 33.96 acres of land at Kothakota village, Dhone. Foundation stone of the institute has been laid by Hon'ble Finance Minister in February 2022, and an MoU has been signed with M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd. So far, the project has achieved 48% progress.

iv. Automation of Driving Test Tracks (ADTT):

Phase-I: The state has Driving Test Tracks in all the district headquarters, for manual testing of drivers. An amount of Rs 9 crore has been committed by GoI for automation of 9 such driving test tracks in Visakhapatnam (Gambheeram), Gannavaram, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Tirupati, Ananthapur, Kurnool and Proddutur. A service agreement to execute the project with the Transport Dept., GoAP. The Committee headed by the Chief Secretary on Road Safety Fund has additionally sanctioned Rs 4.44 crore to be spent from Road Safety Fund for completion of automation of 9 Driving Testing Tracks. Automation has already started at Chittoor, Ananthapuram, Kurnool and Proddutur whereas in Tirupati, Gambheeram, Gannavaram it will start soon. Automation work of remaining tracks is under progress and is expected to completed by 31 March 2025.

As part of Phase II, the state has proposed establishment of ADTT at 7 places - Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Anakapalli, Eluru, Sri Satya Sai, Annamaya and Adoni. The Executive Committee for Road Safety has accorded sanction for attending the required civil works and inviting of tenders is under process

As part of Phase III, the District Collectors of the remaining districts have been instructed to allot Government land for establishing ADTT

v. Inspection and Certification Centre (I&C Centre)

MORTH, GoI sanctioned Rs 16.50 crores for setting up of an Inspection and Certification Center (I&C Center) at Gambheeram, Visakhapatnam. A Tripartite MoU has been signed up between ARAI (a Pune based Executing Agency), MORTH and GoAP. So far, 70% of civil works have been completed and the project is expected to be completed by 30 June 2025.

vi. Automated Testing Station (ATS)

To conduct precision-oriented vehicles fitness tests of vehicles, ATS have been established in Anantapuram and Nandyal districts. They are expected to be operational by March 2025 in all 20 remaining districts.

vii. NIC Integration Implementation of Vahan & Saradhi in AP

Under the Sarathi Module, 34 SARATHI Services have been onboarded and citizens are availing these services through online mode. There are total 51 VAHAN Services available. These services were introduced in NTR District in June 2024, and later expanded state-wide.

7.10 ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

APSRTC is a state-owned entity that operates an extensive network of bus services, connecting urban and rural areas in the state. In the year 1958, the Corporation had a fleet strength of 609 buses (16 depots) with a staff of 5,081 workers. Given the increase in demand for public transportation, the fleet strength was increased year after year. As on December 2024, APSRTC operates 129 Depots across 4 Zones and 26 Districts with a total fleet strength of 11,226 buses and 46,612 employees on rolls.

Schemes aimed at welfare and development of AP

Public transportation has emerged as a critical enabler of economic participation and social inclusion, particularly for women. Based on the success of Karnataka's Shakti Scheme, which provides free public transport for women including girl students, GoAP has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to study implementation of a similar scheme in AP. In this regard, a delegation visited Karnataka State on 2nd & 3rd January 2025 and studied on operational details of the scheme and best practices adopted by them.

Highlights of Achievements during 2024-25

- **Revenue realisation:** APSRTC realised traffic revenue of Rs 4261 crore during FY 2024-25 i.e. (up to December 2024) as against Rs 4360 crore during FY 2023-24, maintaining the same occupancy ratio of 69% as last year.
- **Bus Passes:** APPTD is providing bus passes with 80% concession to 8.90 lakh students thus enabling access to schools and educational institutions, especially for economically weaker sections.
- **Temple Tourism:** APSRTC operated 1,780 special buses to Arunachalam located in Tamil Nadu from various Depots and realized additional revenue of Rs 5.25 crore. An additional amount of Rs 9.89 crore was also realised by operating 2,718 additional buses as KarthikaMasam and Sabarimalai specials.
- **Senior citizen concession:** 25% concession on ticket fare is provided to all Senior Citizens as a gesture of concern towards the aged people thereby encouraging them to prefer public transportation over other means of transport. Around 6.48 crore journeys have been performed by Senior citizens in the year.
- **Marketing Strategies:** 10% concession is offered on all long-distance passengers for both up and down journeys. So far, 3.03 Lakh passengers have utilized this facility. The Commercial & MED departments have received the ASRTU National Excellence Award under the category of Special jury for achieving the highest non-ticket revenue (Increase of revenues in Cargo & Logistics) and achieving highest KMPL in fuel efficiency in Mofussil category of fleet size 4,001-7,500 respectively.
- **Digital Practice** – In 2024, the state has introduced effortless digital travel by providing in-bus UPI payments and vehicle tracking for a smarter, more connected ride.

Up to December 2024, APSRTC has inducted 60 Non-AC sleeper buses to compete with private operators, and has planned to increase this fleet to 115. The corporation has additionally inducted 1,891 new buses to meet the growing demand for new buses.

Safety measures by APSRTC to avert Accidents:

APSRTC has initiated various measures to ensure safety of its bus passengers and other road users and they have yielded good results. These measures include streamlining the system of recruitment of Drivers, Comprehensive training before deployment of drivers, periodical medical examination, defensive driver's training program at Regional Headquarters/Zonal Staff Training Colleges (ZSTCs), payment of enhanced Safety Driving Allowances to drivers and the institution of Safety Driving Instructors (SDIs) in all Depots etc. Recently, a two-day Road Safety training program was conducted for hired bus drivers and On-call drivers at all Zonal Staff training colleges of the Corporation, in which about 10,000 drivers were trained.

The state has also reoriented Safety Driving Instructor's job with larger focus on imparting training to drivers on Road Safety including PHB and on-call drivers. Moreover, every driver is being sensitized by Traffic supervisors before going to duty and senior drivers are being booked for special type of services. The accident rate during FY 2024-25, upto Dec-2024 is 0.06, same as last year.

System for addressing Complaints and Enquiries

APSRTC has established a 24x7 Central Complaint Cell at PNBS Vijayawada with toll number 0866-2570005 from June-2016 to receive and attend enquiries and complaints raised by customers. Additionally, a Short Code dialling number 149 is also provided for ease of customers. On an average 4,000 calls and 100 e-Mails are answered daily by trained personnel

to assist commuters and render immediate help/ rectification of problem. Apart from this, customer calls and alert messages on breakdowns, accidents, medical emergency, and woman safety incidents registered through www.apsrtclivetrack.com are also being monitored and responded for necessary assistance.

Mechanical Department achievements

As at end of December 2024, APSRTC has a total fleet size of 11,226 buses (8,475 RTC + 2,751 Hired), comprising 467 AC Buses (348 RTC+119 Hire), and 10,759 Non-AC Buses (8127 RTC+2632 Hire). The agency has acquired 1,032 New Buses in 2024-25. JnNURM buses are being operated in Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati cities.

To improve the performance of its staff, APSRTC has introduced latest Technological developments, identified and trained low KMPL & accident-prone drivers, and deployed BS.VI model buses through M/s Tata Motors Ltd. M/s Ashok Leyland as OEMs.

To reduce the power consumption of bus depots, Rooftop Solar Plants have been installed at 4 Bus stations (Kakinada, Chittoor, Madanapalle and Nandyal) with a capacity of 100KW each, thus enabling saving of Rs 2.2 crore since inception till Dec', 2024. Installation of additional Rooftop Solar Plants has been proposed at 19 APSRTC identified locations under RESCO model.

In November 2024, 2 New Rooftop Solar plants under the RESCO model were commissioned at PNBS, Vijayawada (499 KW) & Central Hospital, Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada (64 KW), facilitating saving of electricity expense by Rs.1,60,757 up to Dec'2024

Commercial Revenue

During 2024-25, APSRTC realised Rs 348.48 crore of Revenue from commercial operations upto Dec-2024, as compared to Rs 299.66 crore last year. As a result of good fiscal management, APSRTC was able to reduce its losses by Rs 226

crore up to Nov'2024 (achieving reduction in losses from Rs 999 crore in FY2023-24 to Rs 773 crore in FY2024-25).

APSRTC has realized additional revenue of Rs.196.12 lakhs as of Dec'24 by attending Janatha garage works at Zonal workshops & Depots. These works included Retreating of Tyres & Overhauling of hired buses, Internship to Vocational, ITI, Diploma & Engineering students, Bus body repairs for hired buses/private vehicles.

Employee welfare - best practices in the State

Provision of compassionate appointments:

With approval of the Govt. of AP, 1,524 compassionate appointments have been provided in APPTD, with 713 appointments in APSRTC and 811 appointments in APPTD in lieu of the employees deceased while in service after 01 Jan 2020

Medicare to the employees: Govt. of AP has extended the Employee Health Scheme (EHS) to all APPTD employees at all notified hospitals under EHS. This facility is also extended to all PTD employees who are working at inter-state stations such as Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad. Additionally, a 50 bedded hospital at RTC Central Hospital, Vidyadharapuram, Vijayawada and a 20 bedded Area hospital at Kadapa have been establishment with all modern and latest medical equipment to cater to the medical needs of employees and their dependent family members. Apart from this, 19 Dispensaries under APSRTC are functioning in the district headquarters. One Dispensary has been established in Tarnaka area at Hyderabad to meet the medical care of retired employees settled at Hyderabad. The medical reimbursement scheme also applies to PTD employees.

Employees deposit linked insurance scheme: All the APPTD employees are presently covered under EPS-95 scheme of GoI.

The dependent family members of the deceased employees are slated to receive benefits ranging from Rs.35,000/- to Rs.7,00,000/-.

Corporate salary package with insurance

benefits: All APSRTC employees are covered under Corporate Salary Package (CSP) with SBI. Under CSP, employees are provided with Group Personal Accidental Insurance (GPAI) for an amount of Rs 85 lakhs. Additional Personal Accidental Death Insurance cover for an amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs is provided to employees holding SBI Platinum Salary RuPay Debit Card. A Group Term Life (GTL) Insurance coverage of Rs 5 lakhs is also provided for natural death at a monthly premium of Rs.200/- per month/per employee.

Training to outside drivers: 25 Heavy Vehicle Driver Training Schools have been established, with one school in each parliamentary constituency to impart training in Heavy Vehicle Driving to unemployed youth. These schools also facilitate issuance of HMV Driving License. So far, 5,313 outside candidates have been trained in Heavy Vehicle Driving skills.

IT Department

APSRTC has implemented a Unified Ticketing Solution (UTS) that provides all the customer centric services in a single platform. All the modules of UTS including passenger ticket services, QR code payments, Bus Passes, Commercial stalls and Cargo/ Parcel booking including door delivery and door pick-up have been successfully implemented. The UTS application is seamlessly integrated with the ERP system for in-house activities.

APSRTC has also enabled live tracking of buses with the same ticketing e-POS machine eliminating the need for a separate device for vehicle tracking. This unique model is under study by all sister organisations in other states for replication. The corporation has also completed integration of ticket booking duly leveraging the Open Network for Digital

Commerce platform and the ticketing through the WhatsApp interface. The year-wise operational performance of APSRTC from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (up to Dec.24) is given in **Annexure 7.20**

Action Plan for 2024-25

- Buoyed by the success of launching Non-AC sleeper buses and cost effectiveness of both AC and Non-AC Sleeper buses, the Corporation is now planning to procure 121 additional Non-AC and 30 AC sleeper buses in the coming months. Procurement of 750 e-buses has been sanctioned through PM e-bus Seva Scheme, for which tenders are being finalized through CESL, New Delhi.
- The state is also planning to expand the rural operations of APSRTC by strengthening operations on high potential routes.
- Andhra Pradesh has signed agreements with the states of Tamil Nadu and Telangana to further enhance govt.-owed inter-state connectivity and compete with private operators.
- APSRTC has published a Common Annual Training Calendar (CATC) on refresher training programs for all categories of employees including officers and supervisors.
- It has also initiated steps to improve internal efficiency of the organisation on operation, maintenance and human resources.

7.11 AIRPORTS

Airports connect the state with the rest of the country and the world, enabling swift passenger travel and the movement of goods, which enhances trade and commerce. The airports and civil aviation sector play a crucial role in generating direct and indirect employment opportunities and supporting other key economic sectors such as hospitality, tourism, industries, and road transportation

services. According to International Civil Aviation Organization, expenditure of every US\$ 100 in Air transport produces benefits worth US\$ 325 for the local economy and creation of every 100 jobs results in generation of 610 new jobs in the local economy.

Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy

The State Government released the Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy in 2015 to encourage private participation in airport development, regional/national airline operations and other aviation infrastructure. The policy includes provision of fiscal incentives and means to bridge financing gap through Viability Gap Funding Scheme on case-to-case basis. Andhra Pradesh has decided to develop new Greenfield Airports and also upgrade existing airstrips for better air connectivity and economic growth. The State currently handles 1.6% of the total passenger traffic in India. The new Andhra Pradesh Civil Aviation Policy, 2025 is now being prepared for the next 10 years.

Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has established the Andhra Pradesh Airports Development Corporation Limited (APADCL, formerly Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited -BIACL) as an SPV with 100% ownership of GoAP. It is the state's nodal agency for facilitation and improvement of aviation infrastructure.

Summary on development of Greenfield Airport projects in AP

APADCL has proposed to develop Greenfield Airports at Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram District), Dagadathi (Nellore District), No-frills Airport at Orvakallu (Kurnool District), Srikakulam Airport (Srikakulam District), Tuni-Annaram (Kakinada), Nagarjunasagar (Palnadu District), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari District), Kuppam Airport (Chittoor District) & Ongole Airport (Prakasam District).

Orvakallu Airport is operational since 25th March 2021.

Greenfield International Airport at Bhogapuram: The proposed Greenfield International Airport near Visakhapatnam is envisaged to be developed on public-private partnership (PPP) mode with GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL) as the concessionaire. A total extent of 2,703.26 acres has been acquired by APADCL for this airport, out of which 2,203.26 acres has been handed over to the concessionaire. The construction period of the airport is 3 years from the appointed date. The Govt. of AP is proposing a 6/8 lane expressway from Visakhapatnam city to Bheemili beach to connect the International Airport.

An amount of Rs 795 crores has been invested for procurement of land and Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) activities. Since 2015-16, an amount of Rs 120 crores has been paid by Government to the land holders of Bhogapuram Airport. Estimated cost of the Project for Phase-I is Rs 2,302.51 crores. The airport will have a cumulative capacity of 6 Mppa in Phase - I, 12 Mppa in Phase - II and 18 Mppa in Phase - III.

Government of AP has entered an MOU with AAI for the use of land at Civil Enclave at Vizag Naval Airfield (INS Dega). No Objection Certificate (NOC) has also been granted for closure of Scheduled Commercial Operations at the Civil Enclave at the existing Visakhapatnam Airport for 30 years, upon commencement of operations at Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram.

No-frills Greenfield Airport at Dagadarthi:

This project is proposed to be developed on PPP mode at Dagadarthi in Nellore district. Overall land requirement of the project is 1,380 acres, out of which 635 acres has been acquired, while 481.142 acres is yet to be obtained from forest dept. An amount of Rs 116.88 crores has been spent on land acquisition and pre-development activities. The total cost of the Project is Rs 1,499.17 crores of

which the LAR&R costs including connectivity cost will be borne by GoAP, whereas the developer will contribute capital expenditure for project development. Revision of TEFR and preparation of RFP for selection of developer are under process. Along with this Airport, Govt. of AP has also envisaged development of a Cargo Hub to boost the international trade for nearby districts.

No-frills Green Field Airport at Orvakal,

Kurnool: This is the first airport in South India to be entirely developed by a State government. The Airport has been renamed as Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy Airport. Airlines have started operations on routes connecting Chennai, Bengaluru, Visakhapatnam. New routes have also been proposed from Kurnool to Tirupathi and Vijayawada to improve Air connectivity.

The renewal for commercial operations from DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) has been obtained till Jan 2028. Development of city side land of 1,008 acres at Kurnool Airport is under process on EPC mode, with 100% funding from GoAP and loan guarantee to APADCL. So far, Rs 180 crores have been spent on the project. The Development of Airport City on 541.22 acres of land is under progress.

Transaction Advisory services for development of City Side land at Kurnool Airport has been entrusted with AP Urban Infrastructure Asset Management Limited (APUIAML). Additionally, the Development, Operations and Management of Flying Training Organization has been allotted to Orient Flying Training Organization School, Chennai.

Development of Water Aerodrome

Under RCS-UDAAN Scheme, AAI has proposed the development of Sea Plane Services across strategic locations having large water bodies across the country. In Andhra Pradesh, APADCL has identified 10 locations for the development of seaplane operations and requested GoI to provide financial assistance of Rs 200 crore (considering cost of Rs 20 crore per location)

for development of infrastructure for water aerodromes under RCS-UDAN Scheme. Land identification is in progress at locations of Prakasam Barrage, Rushikonda, Lambasingi, Araku, Kakinada, Konaseema, Narsapur, Gandikota, Tirupati, Srisailem. Seaplane demonstration have been successfully conducted at Prakasam Barrage on 9th Nov ,2024.

The State Government has additionally requested GOI for financial support of Rs 50 crores (Rs 5 crores for each project) under IIPDF Scheme for preparing detailed project report, conducting EIA study, providing project management consultancy including statutory clearances and O&M consultancy for the proposed 10 water aerodromes.

Development of Water Aerodrome at Prakasam Barrage, Vijayawada: The project is envisaged to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs 20 crore by Airports Authority of India (AAI). Location of Prakasam Barrage has been selected under RCS UDAN 3.1 and bids have been received on Hyderabad - Prakasam barrage - Hyderabad sector. MoCA/ AAI/DGCA team have recently concluded site visit to ascertain feasibility of the project and have requested following considerations:

- Shifting of certain obstructions and further next steps in the development of Water Aerodrome and related infrastructure
- AAI has envisaged reimbursement of the estimated project cost of Rs 20 crores, with the condition of any additional cost to be borne by GoAP
- GoAP has requested AAI for extension of Scheme's validity for the Project till August 2025. The same has been approved by Gol.

Existing Airports in Andhra Pradesh

Currently there are 6 operational Airports in Andhra Pradesh. These comprise 3 Domestic Airports at Rajahmundry, Kadapa, Orvakallu at

Kurnool and 3 International Airports at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati.

Airport Up-gradation:

Vijayawada International Airport: Government of Andhra Pradesh had signed an MOU with AAI for expansion of Gannavaram Airport in 5 years period (2017-2022). AAI agreed to spend Rs 1,000 crores. GoAP has agreed to provide 837.69 acres of land for the project. AAI has spent total Rs 400 crore, out of which Rs 170 crore is spent towards new internal terminal building, Rs 160 crore for extension of runway, Rs 40 crore for new parking base and Rs 30 crore for other works like compound wall and new DVOR.

A new initiative called DIGI YATRA project was initiated on Vijayawada Airport. It facilitates passenger access to the airport without any identity requirement. The system uses face identity for registration in the DIGI YATRA App. The total cost incurred for DIGIYATRA initiative is Rs 25 crores.

Tirupati Airport: The Airport has been granted International Airport status in October 2015 from Ministry of Civil Aviation. Expansion of the airport has been taken up as per provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. The airport has all the support functions for the operations in place. International flights are yet to be commenced from this Airport. 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 also been commissioned. Extension of runway to 3,810 mts has been undertaken. Runway for the airport has been 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. Additional construction of 3 Bays has 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 be constructed for accommodating the navigational requirement. Tender process is in progress for the DOR building and it shall come into operation within 3-4 months. 90% of the extensions of runway work have been completed.

Rajahmundry Airport: The Airport is owned and operated by AAI under Ministry of Civil Aviation. It is licensed under 4C category and is capable to handle A-320 type of aircraft. State Government handed over 852.42 acres of land in 2016 for various development works. The Extension of Runway from 1,750 M to 3,165 M, strengthening of existing Runway, construction of Isolation Bay, Blast pad, Development of Basic strip, and RESA have been completed at a total cost of Rs 110.89 crore and was commissioned in April 2019. Widening of Turn pads for Runway and Taxiway to accommodate VVIP aircraft of B-777-300 ER have been completed at a cost of Rs 9.5 crore

The existing Apron is capable of handling Six (6) aircrafts at a time and further planned to re-configure to accommodate 11 aircrafts with power in-power out configuration. As a part of Renewable energy, 1 MW Solar Power Plant was commissioned on 20 Dec 2020 at a total cost of Rs 4.65 crore, due to which average annual savings of Rs. 85 lakhs (approx.) was witnessed during the last FY. With the growing traffic demand, construction of new Departure Terminal Building in an area of 22,000 Sqm with peak hour capacity of 200 passengers (1050 arrival+1050 departures) has been planned at an approximate cost of Rs. 350 Cr which is likely to be taken up in next Financial Year. To meet the growing demand of Cargo, an

interim Cargo Terminal has been recently commissioned. Presently, Cargo facility is available to and from Rajahmundry Airport. So far, 6,400 Kg of Cargo is being handled from Rajahmundry Airport.

Visakhapatnam Airport: The existing integrated terminal building at Visakhapatnam airport is expanded by another 5,000 sqm on either side, separately to facilitate the international passengers, while the existing terminal building is used only for domestic passengers. 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. At present, the annual passenger capacity of the terminal stands at 2.6 MPPA.

Kadapa Airport: The Kadapa airport was developed by AAI and opened for commercial air traffic on 7th June 2015 with a scheduled flight operated by M/s. Air Pegasus in the route Bangalore=> Kadapa => Bangalore. Later M/s. Trujet Airlines started scheduled flight operations in the year 2017 under UDAN RCS connecting Chennai, Hyderabad, Vijayawada & Belgaum. The total area of land available for Kadapa Airport is 1,106 acres. The Airport is having a runway of 2,515 M length, with availability of night landing facility and 7 Parking bays. FY 2023-24 witnessed movement of 2,111 Aircrafts with 65,544 Passengers. Presently Indigo Airlines is operating, with regularly scheduled flights (ATR 72) from Kadapa Airport to major cities like Hyderabad, Chennai & Vijayawada. Daily Aircraft Movements on the airport involve 02 Arrivals and 02 Departures, with average Daily movement of (Approx.) 100 passengers. Details are given below in Table.7.12

SN	Name of the Airport	Works	Physical Progress upto 17.01.25	Date of Completion
1	Vijayawada Airport	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and Associated Works	61%	30.06.25
2	Rajahmundry Airport	Construction of New Domestic Terminal and Miscellaneous Works	30%	11.08.25
3	Kadapa Airport	Construction of New Domestic Terminal Building and Miscellaneous works	19%	26.01.26
4	Tirupati Airport	Construction of ATC cum Technical Block	92%	28.02.25

Andhra Pradesh has a Coastline of about 1,053.07 Kms with one Major Port at Visakhapatnam under the administrative control of GoI and 16 notified Ports under the control of GoAP. Following is the status of Major ports in Andhra Pradesh:

a) The Anchorage Port is being operated and managed by the State Government. It has a capacity to handle about 4 million metric tons of cargo per annum. During FY, 2024-25 (up to November 2024), the port handled 2.326 MTs of cargo and realized revenue of Rs 46.08 crores is shown in **Annexure 7.21**

- has been given on lease. During FY 2024-25 (up to Novemner,2024), the port handled 11.15 MTs of cargo and realized Revenue of Rs 461.00 crores, in which Government's share is Rs 101.42 crores.

Krishnapatnam Port: GoAP had 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 on 17-Sep-2004. The developer is required to pay a concession fee of 2.6% of Gross income for 30 years. Commercial operations of the project commenced on 20-Mar-2009. Presently, 11 berths of the Port are under operation. Construction of additional berths under Phase II is in progress and the estimated cost of Phase-II is Rs 6,000 crore. So far, an extent of land 4,834.15 acres has been given against 6,800 acres approved by the Government. During FY 2024-25 (up to November, 2024), the port handled 37.786 MTs of cargo and realized revenue of Rs 2,211.205 crores, with Government share of Rs 57.49 crores. Details are covered in **Annexure 7.21**

Rawa Port: The Port is located near Surasenayanam in East Godavari District and it facilitates 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. During FY 2023-24, the Port handled 0.65 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs 3.35 crores. As against this, during FY 2024-25 (up to November 2024), the Port handled 0.443 Million tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs 2.310 crores. The state's share is shown in **Annexure 7.21**

Other Non- Major Ports under Development:

Non-Major Ports in Andhra Pradesh are under development at (a) Kakinada SEZ (b) Machilipatnam, (c) Mulapeta Port (Formerly known as Bhavanapadu) and (d) Ramayapatnam are under development process. Details of these ports are given below:

Kakinada SEZ Port: Government entrusted the development of Kakinada SEZ Port to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) GMR Kakinada Gateway Port Limited. The Concession Agreement has been signed in 2018. Project has been developed on a total land area of 1,944 acres. The Total Cost of Project is Rs 2,123 crores which includes Dredging, Breakwater Revetment, construction of Berths, Port

Buildings, Road works, Railway line, Port Craft berth, Miscellaneous etc. As a part of the Project, 3 berths are being constructed - one for Coal handling and other two Berths for General Cargo. Environmental Clearance and land for the Project have been obtained. Concessionaire has also achieved financial closure and project development works have commenced from 2022. After completion of the Project, the Capacity of the Port is expected to reach 16 Million Metric Tons of Cargo. Till November 2024, project has achieved 22.57% Physical progress.

Machilipatnam Port: It is being developed under Land-lord Model with a total Project cost of Rs 5,155.73 crores in Phase -1. The core area of land is 1,688.84 acres (which is in possession of APMB) comprising 4 Berths (3 general and 1 coal) with total capacity of 35 MTs. The contract agreement has been signed with M/s. Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Ltd, Hyderabad for Rs 3,668.83 crores on 26-Aug-2022 for development of the Port on EPC basis with a completion period of 36 months. Environmental Clearance (EC) has been received from MoEF&CC on 28-Feb-2023. The Project Development works commenced on 21-Apr-2023 which included Breakwaters - 56.69%, Dredging & Reclamation - 19.60%, Berths - 40.38%, Onshore Facilities - 19.60% and the overall physical progress of 28.09% has been achieved till November 2024.

Mulapeta Port (formerly known as Bhavanapadu Port): Mulapeta Port is being developed under Land-Lord Model with a total Project cost of Rs 4,361.91 crores. The total core area of land 826.72 acres comprising 4 Berths (3 general and 1 coal) with total capacity of 23.5 MTs in Phase 1. The Contract Agreement has been signed with M/s. Vishwa Samudra Ports (JV), Hyderabad for Rs. 2949.70 crores on 02-Aug-2022 for the development of the Port on EPC basis with a completion period of 30 months. Environmental Clearance (EC) has been received from MoEF&CC on 31-May-2023.

Land acquisition is under progress. The Project Development works have commenced and progress achieved till November 2024 include Breakwaters – 41.38%, Dredging & Reclamation – 41.93%, Berths – 31.73% and overall progress of 30.09%.

Ramayapatnam Port: Development of this port is proposed on Ramayapatnam Village, a Coastal Village located at SPS Nellore District in Ulavapadu Mandal, located 5.0 Km East of Thettu on NH-16 and 93 Km North of Krishnapatnam Port. The proposed location is 12.8 Km away from its Mandal main town Ulavapadu and 78.7 Km away from Ongole. South Central railway passes adjacent to the NH-16, the nearest Railway stations is 'THETTU' located within 6 Km from the sea. Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded permission for establishing Ramayapatnam Port Development Corporation Limited in February 2020. The total administrative Sanction amount for Phase-1 of the project is Rs. 4,929.39 crores with IBM estimate of Rs 2,647.62 crores. Letter of Award was issued to the Contractor, and the contract Agreement was signed on 30-July-2021. The total value of the contract is Rs 2,634.65 crores. Environmental Clearance for the Phase-1 with handling capacity (34.04 MMTPA) has been obtained from MoEF&CC and Financial Closure has been obtained by RPDCL

The Port is being developed through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) with a total project cost of Rs 4,922.62 crore in a core land area of 850.79 acres comprising 4 Berths (2 general, 1 coal and 1 Multipurpose/Container) with a capacity of 34.04 MTPA in Phase-1. The Project Development works have commenced and progress achieved till November 2024 include Breakwaters – 82.18%, Dredging & Reclamation – 56.80%, Berths – 39.15%, Onshore facilities – 20.84% and overall physical progress of 30.09%.

Other Ports

Nizampatnam and Vodarevu Port: The State Government has proposed development of Vodarevu Port in Prakasham District & Nizampatnam Port in Guntur District under Public Private Participation (PPP) Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis. The project is on hold due to ongoing investigated by CBI.

The State Government have also proposed 2 other Ports. One is the Meghavaram (Captive Port) in Srikakulam District being developed as a Minor Port for imports of Coal, fly ash for the Thermal plants and the other is Nakkapalli Minor Port in Visakhapatnam District for Export of Alumina by M/s ANRAK Aluminum Ltd. The Projects work is yet to be commenced.

Fishing Harbors

The State Government concluded agreement for four (4) Fishing Harbors for Rs 1,204.56 crores at Juvvaladinne, Nellore District, Nizampatnam, Bapatla District, Machilipatnam, Krishna District &Uppada, Kakinada District with M/s MRKR Constructions and Industries Pvt. Ltd. on 18-March-2021 with completion period of 24 months for Phase 1. Physical progress achieved in the Fishing Harbors till November-2024 include Juvvaladinne FH - 86.35%, Nizampatnam FH 62.84%, Machilipatnam FH - 60.60% and Uppada FH - 64.99%

Development of 6 Fishing Harbors in Phases-II - The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs 1,977.77 crores for development of five (5) Fishing Harbors namely - Biyyaputhippa, West Godavari District, Kothapatnam, Prakasam District, Pudimadaka, Anakapalle District, Budagatlapalem, Srikakulam District & Vodarevu, Bapatla District. Contract agreement with M/s. VishwaSamudra Holdings Pvt. Ltd was signed on 20-Oct-2022 for Rs 1,495.35 crore, with completion period of 18 months for Phase II

Manchineellapeta (Srikakulam) - Draft DPR has been submitted and observations of CICEF (GoI) have been communicated for compliance by M/s Indomer. Preliminary report has been submitted to GoI for sanction of funds under PMMSY. Development works such as construction of Training Wall/Breakwaters, Dredging and Disposal & Reclamation and leveling of Quays, Construction of Traffic areas and surfacing, Fish Handling and Auction Hall for MFVs, Fishermen gear sheds etc. are being taken up in each of the fishing harbor. Preparatory works for Breakwater and Approach Road & Internal Road works have been commenced at Budagatlapalem & Pudimadaka Fishing Harbors.

Development of 6 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs): The State Government accorded administrative sanctioned for development of 6 Fish Landing Centers (FLCs) with an estimated cost of Rs 126.91 crores at Chintapalli, Vizianagaram District, Bheemili, Visakhapatnam District, Rajayyapeta, Anakapalli District, Dondawaka, Anakapalli District, Uppalanka, Kakinada District, and Rayadaruvu, Tirupathi District. The Operational Ports-wise details of Cargo handled and revenue earned by State Government during FY 2023-24 are shown in Table 7.13

Table 7.13 Statement Showing the Physical Targets and Achievements Pertaining to Operational Ports

SN	Name of the Port	2024-25			
		Cargo in MMT		Govt.Revenue in crores	
		Target 2024-25	Achievement (up to Nov 2024)	Target 2024-25	Achievement (upto Nov 2024)
1.	Krishnapatnam Port	50.50	37.786	77.87	57.49
2.	Gangavaram Port	36.00	16.201	32.76	14.751
3.	Kakinada Deep Water Port	17.62	11.15	150.0	101.42
4.	Kakinada Anchorage Port	4.00	2.326	60.00	46.08
5.	Rawa Port	2.00	0.443	3.00	2.310

Projected Growth / Investment for the Periods 2030 & 2047:

Andhra Pradesh has the potential of generating a US\$20 billion Blue Economy by 2035. The greatest advantage of the State is its tranquil & deep water coasts, with connectivity through rail and National Highway network, situated near and along the Coast. As part of the plan to ensure the comprehensive realization of coastal hinterland potential, AP Maritime Board (APMB) is undertaking development of 03 Greenfield ports at Ramayapatnam, Machilipatnam & Mulapeta under Land-Lord Model. State is also developing Kakinada

Gateway Port under PPP (DBFOT) mode. A total Investment of approx. Rs 16,000 crore is underway for these 04 upcoming greenfield ports, which will create an additional capacity of 145 MTPA by 2030 and generated direct & indirect employment of 75,000+ jobs. The state has also envisaged construction of 11 fishing harbors at an estimated cost of Rs 3,500 crore.

AP Maritime Board (APMB) has proposed to undertake development of Phase-II of four (4) Ports at Ramayapatnam, Machilipatnam, Mulapeta & Kakinada Gate Way Port by 2047, at an approx. investment of Rs 18,000 crore. Phase-II of the proposed ports will create an

additional capacity of 300 MTPA by 2047 and generate direct & indirect employment of 1,00,000+ jobs.

Regular investments in the Ports & Fishing Sector can have significant benefits for the State, including increased economic growth, job creation, improved transportation infrastructure, increased revenue and foreign exchange earnings, and port-led industrialization. It will also attract new industries and SEZs to the State, leading to increased foreign direct investment and growth in trade activities.

7.13 POST OFFICE

There are 10,672 post offices in the state, out of which 57 are Head Post Offices, 8 Mukhya Dak Ghars, 1,505 Sub Post Offices and 9,101 Branch Post Offices. District-wise details of post offices are shown in **Annexure 7.22**

7.14 TELECOMUNICATION

Andhra Pradesh has 460 Telephone exchanges with 49,621 lakh land line connections, 413 public telephone connections (Local+STD) catering to 45.36 lakh wireless subscribers (pre & post). District wise telephone connections are given in **Annexure 7.23**

7.15 BANKING

As at end of December 2024, the state has 8,388 Scheduled bank offices, with aggregate deposits amounting to Rs 5,32,801.06 crores and total bank credit of Rs.8,61,579.93 crores. The credit deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 161.71% as against RBI's norm of 60%. The total priority sector advances to Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) was Rs 4,86,272 crore (59.96%) against RBI norm of 40%. Agricultural advances to Adjusted Net Bank Credit were Rs 3,28,894 crores (40.55%) against RBI norm of 18%. On the other hand,

Non-farm sector advances were Rs 1,57,378 crores which accounted for 19.40% of ANBC. Other priority sector advances including export credit are at Rs 43,643 crores forming 5.38% of ANBC. Profile of banking institutions in Andhra Pradesh as on 31-Dec-2024 is given in **Annexure 7.24**.

7.16 TOURISM

Andhra Pradesh is well known for its diverse landscape, including sandy beaches, mountain cliffs, and a stunning coastline. The state offers a range of experiences at beaches like Kakinada, Suryalanka, and Mypadu, which are known for their relaxing views, water sports, and historical exploration. The state also has attractions like the Gandikota Fort, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries with diverse fauna like tigers and Indian bison. It is known for its rich cultural heritage in arts and crafts, which makes it a compelling destination for those looking to have authentic experiences of the state's natural beauty.



Tourism Synopsis

Tourism is a travel for predominantly recreational or leisure purposes or the provision of services to support this leisure travel. It 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.

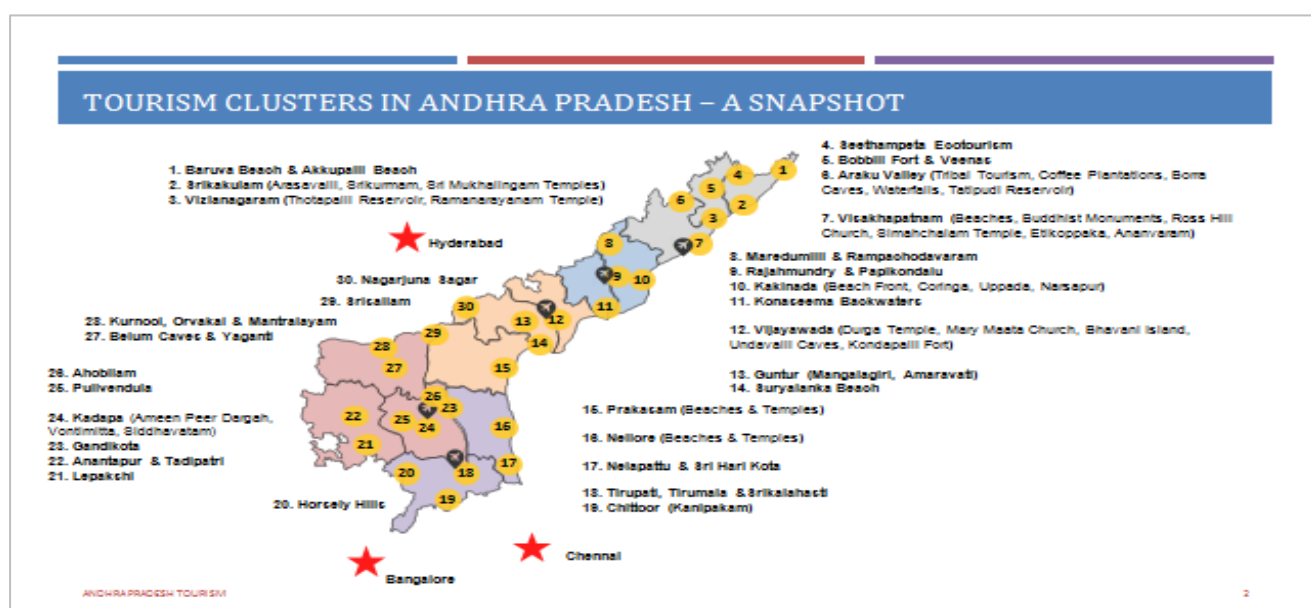
Andhra Pradesh has the distinction of being a leading tourism destination in India and is presently, the third most visited State in terms of domestic tourism. Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded priority to Tourism and has recognized its potential as a growth engine that can aid overall economic development of the state. The New Tourism Policy 2024-29 has a definite policy for tourism with set goals and

keeping in view of achieving Swarna Andhra Vision @2047. The state has a variety of attractions including beaches, hills, wildlife, forests and temples. The state has rich cultural heritage and is known for its history and architecture. The state government has been working towards developing Andhra Pradesh as a preferred destination for both international and domestic tourists.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority (APTA)

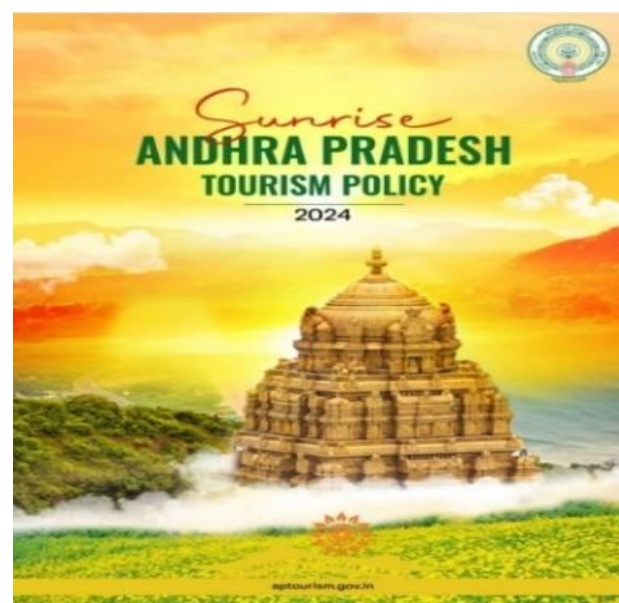
The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Authority (APTA) is the nodal agency that focuses on state's

branding, promotion and investments in tourism with a view to harness its multiplier effect on revenue generation, employment and economic growth. Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified seven Anchor Hubs for leading Tourism in the state, including Visakhapatnam (Vizag), Tirupati, Araku Valley, Rajahmundry, Amaravati, Srisailem, and Gandikota. These hubs will be developed under a "hub-and-spoke" model, thus facilitating development of areas surrounding the identified central locations.



Andhra Pradesh Tourism Policy 2024-29

Government of Andhra Pradesh has accorded "Industry Status" to the tourism and hospitality sector across all segments, recognizing its importance as a key driver of economic growth, employment generation, and regional development. Through the AP Tourism Policy 2024-29, the State Government will provide tailor-made benefits to Mega and Ultra Mega projects.



Policy Highlights

As part of its Non-Fiscal Incentives, the state government aims to process all necessary clearances in a timely manner for investments made through an online portal under a single desk system without the need for any physical interaction. This will be facilitated by an Investment Facilitation Cell that would provide a one-stop solution investors for obtaining necessary clearances and tracking their investments. A dedicated Investment Tracker will also be created to monitor and facilitate investments. Establishment of Destination Management Organisations (DMOs) is also proposed to manage and promote anchor hubs and thematic circuits. Improving the speed of doing business will be a key focus for the state. Other incentives under the policy include Fiscal Incentives, Recurring Incentives and Special Incentives.

Thematic Circuits: The Tourism Policy 2024-29 focuses on developing luxury resorts, amusement parks, MICE centers, and other tourism projects to promote socio-economic development. It emphasizes on responsible tourism, which promotes creation of employment opportunities for women and youth. The policy was created after extensive stakeholder interactions with the industry, experts, and local communities to identify and address any shortcomings of the earlier policy. The policy seeks to elevate Andhra Pradesh's tourism landscape by introducing Thematic Circuits, specialized travel pathways focused on specific themes to provide tourists with richer and more immersive experiences. Andhra Pradesh aims to establish over 25 thematic circuits to elevate its tourism landscape including 2 Buddhist circuits, 10 Temple circuits, 5 Beach circuits, 4 River Cruise circuits, 3 Eco-Tourism circuits, 2 Sea Cruise circuits and Seaplane Circuits.

Buddhist Circuits: The State Government is committed to preserve and promote the state's

rich Buddhist heritage. With 40 Buddhist monuments and its historical significance as the birthplace of Mahayana Buddhism, the state aims to develop two Buddhist circuits. These circuits will highlight and protect Andhra Pradesh's cultural and historical legacy, thus positioning it as a key destination for Buddhist tourism, particularly for visitors from Southeast Asia, East Asia, and other predominantly Buddhist nations.



Temple Circuits: Andhra Pradesh is home to numerous ancient and significant temples that draw pilgrims and tourists from across India. Renowned for their spiritual importance, historical legacy, and architectural grandeur, these temples serve as the cornerstone of a vibrant spiritual tourism experience, offering a profound insight into the state's deep-rooted religious culture.

Beach Circuits: With a 974-kilometer coastline—the third longest in India—Andhra Pradesh is ideally positioned to develop a vibrant beach tourism sector. This involves visiting coastal regions for leisure, enjoyment, and relaxation. The policy aims to establish five (5) Beach Tourism Circuits to enhance the coastal areas of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Kakinada, Nellore, and Machilipatnam, transforming these locations into hubs for diverse and immersive beach tourism experiences.

River Circuits: River Circuit Tourism offers a unique opportunity to explore riverside destinations through carefully curated cruise routes, combining elements of culture, history, ecology, and relaxation. In Andhra Pradesh, Godavari and Krishna rivers provide an ideal setting for river cruises, showcasing the state's scenic landscapes, historical landmarks, temples, and vibrant local culture. The policy envisions the establishment of four (4) river circuits to enhance tourism and attract a greater number of visitors.

Ecotourism Circuits: Ecotourism is a responsible approach to tourism that emphasizes appreciating and understanding the nature while committing to environmental preservation. It promotes travel that conserves biodiversity, minimizes pollution, and adopts sustainable practices to reduce the ecological footprint of human activities. Andhra Pradesh, with its diverse natural landscapes, is uniquely positioned to attract eco-conscious travelers. The policy proposes the development of three (3) Eco-Tourism Circuits namely, 1) Srikakulam-Visakhapatnam 2) East Godavari-Guntur and 3) Kurnool-Nellore Circuit.



Sea Cruise Circuits: Sea cruise tourism provides a distinctive travel experience, linking major coastal ports and cities while offering tourists the opportunity to explore diverse coastal destinations, including islands, seaside towns, historic harbours, and natural attractions. All of this is complemented by the luxurious amenities available aboard over modern cruise ships. Andhra Pradesh, with its

974-kilometer coastline and advantage of international cruise terminal in Visakhapatnam, is well-positioned to become a leading player in sea cruise tourism. The action plan crafted in the policy focuses on enhancing cruise tourism infrastructure and services, attracting both domestic and international cruise passengers. Strategic partnerships with cruise operators will ensure the availability of diverse and engaging itineraries.



Seaplane Circuits: Seaplanes offer versatile air transportation solutions, especially in regions near large water bodies like seas, lakes, and creeks, making them ideal for enhancing tourism. The ability to access remote areas without requiring expensive runway infrastructure adds to their appeal. In a recent milestone, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh inaugurated a seaplane trial run, showcasing the state's commitment to embracing innovative tourism initiatives. This pilot run highlighted the potential of seaplanes to enhance connectivity, attract tourists, and offer unique aerial views of Andhra Pradesh's scenic landscapes.

MICE Tourism: This is a high potential area for tourism in Andhra Pradesh. To promote organizing Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism, the state requires state-of-the-art conference and event facilities designed to attract business travelers and international events.

Homestays and Bed & Breakfasts: The policy also encourages the development of homestays and Bed & Breakfast (B&B) establishments, particularly in Eco sensitive and rural areas, to provide authentic, local experiences. Implement

certification, categorization, and training programs to enhance quality and ensure uniform standards across these establishments. **World Class Infrastructure:** The policy emphasizes development of world-class infrastructure to cater to the increasing demands of domestic and international tourists. This includes seamless connectivity across air, road, rail, and waterways, as well as the expansion of high-quality hospitality facilities, ensuring a comprehensive and exceptional travel experience.

Rural Tourism: The state has diverse Arts & Crafts that provide livelihoods to many local/regional communities. APTA aims to establish experience centers at each location that shall serve as the focal point for creation of experiences around the art / craft. These centers will have display areas with history of the craft, experiential activity areas for the visitors to try their hand, souvenir shops and basic amenities.

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 environmental sustainability followed at the beach, which places the beach on the international map. With the success at Rushikonda Beach, Andhra Pradesh Tourism has proposed 21 more beaches across the state for blue flag certification, out of which 9 have been considered for the certification.



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 a single portal. As part of the new Tourism Policy 2024-29, the state Government has set up the ‘Investor Facilitation Cell (IFC)’ at Andhra Pradesh Tourism Head Office at Vijayawada to facilitate and guide the Investors willing to set up Tourism Units in the State.

7.17 ANDHRA PRADESH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (APTDC)

The AP Tourism Development Corporation is a fully owned undertaking of GoAP. It has taken up various projects all over AP and is providing services to tourists visiting the state. Key objectives of the



Corporation include development of tourism infrastructure, operation of hotels & catering units, operation of guided & package tours, leisure cruises, pleasure boating activities, sound & light shows and rope way. For smooth administration, the state has been divided into 7 divisions.

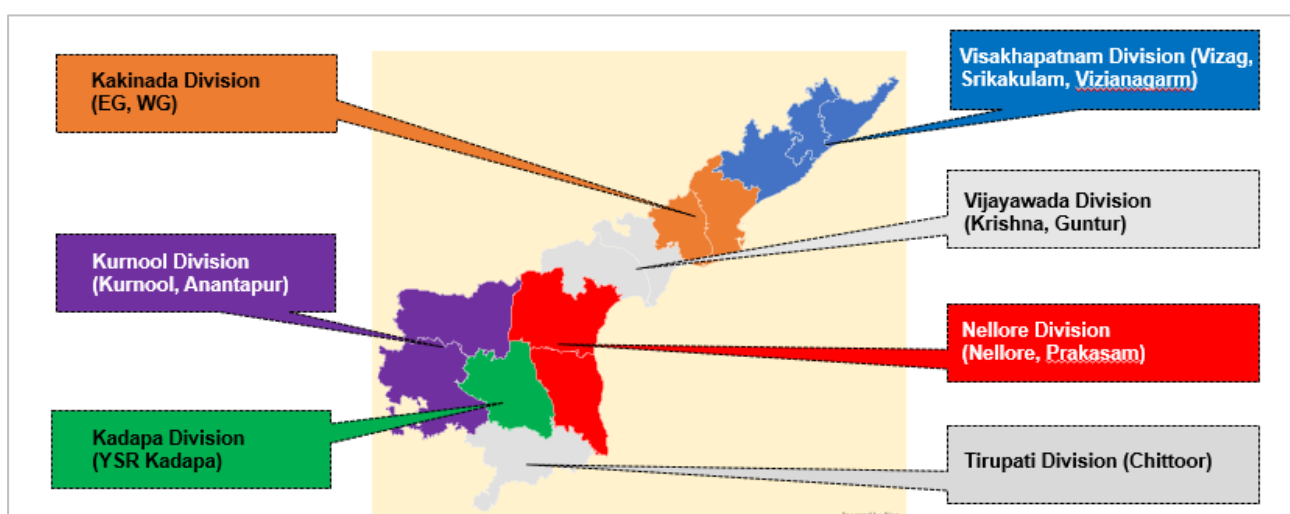
APTDC has registered a systematic growth both in terms of revenue and tourist arrivals over the years. In line with state’s tourism policy, APTDC has focused on development of tourism infrastructure that has led to promotion of new tourism products and successful functioning of tourist centres. During FY 2024-25, APTDC generated a revenue of Rs 106.80 crore from various sources including hotels, transport, water fleet, sound & light, lease income, and other sources.

To effectively implement the Tourism Mission strategy and offer nine major Tourism themes, the following key guiding principles have been laid by the state:

- 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 recognized tourism destination and

facilitating investments through a dedicated investment promotion team

Operations of APTDC: APTDC mainly operates 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 (PPP) based Projects. It has built hotels and resorts at various places, using funds generated through its own operations as well as funds received from Central / State Govt.



Tour Packages: APTDC runs a chain of hotels and restaurants and providing quality accommodation and food tourists at important locations. 39 hotels with around 843 rooms and 1,782 bed strength in prime locations provide homely ambience packages. The corporation operates an impressive fleet of 23 buses that connect important tourism locations within and outside the state and 11 tour packages from various locations. APTDC has also started a

Restaurant with 500 seating capacity at Tirumala and 20 new bars at various locations across the state.

Boating & Water Fleet & Boating Control ROOMS: APTDC owns and operates a water fleet, located at Rushikonda, Rajahmundry, Singanapalli, Perantalapalli, Polavaram, Gandipocham, Vijayawada, Nagarjuna Sagar, Srisailam, Karanapalli, Dindi, Kadapa, Pasarlupudi, Fishing Harbour, Vizag, Gundlakamma, and Gargeyapuram. Multiple private operators provide Papikondalu Cruise activity on 35 cruises and 2 owned by APTDC. Water sports services are also 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 heritage and religious 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, Borra Caves & Rope way at Srisailem.

Achievements of APTDC

Development of Oberoi (Vilas) Resorts by Oberoi Company

- At Peruru, Tirupati, Oberoi have made an investment of Rs 150 crores over 20 acres. SIPC/SIPB approvals have been obtained and construction work has already started. This project will generate employment for 1,500 persons
- At Annavaram, Visakhapatnam Oberoi have made an investment of Rs 350 crores over 40 acres, generating employment for 5,500 persons. The project has obtained SIPC/SIPB approval and construction is yet to begin
- At Gandikota, Kadapa Oberoi have made an investment of Rs 250 crores over 40 acres, generating employment for 1,500 persons. The project has obtained SIPC/SIPB approval and construction is yet to begin

Other achievements include development of Five Star Luxury Hotel by Hotel Hyatt, at Peruru, Tirupati at an estimated cost of Rs 218 crores on 3 acres of land, generating employment for 1,556 persons. Development of a Convention Center & Hotel is also envisaged at Annavaram,

Visakhapatnam by Mayfair Hotels at an estimated investment of Rs 525 crores on 40 acres of land, generating employment for 1,000 persons. Both the projects have obtained SIPC/SIPB approval and are ready for commencement

Central Government sponsored Tourism Development Schemes

Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0: The scheme includes development of Borra Caves located in Araku, ASR District with project cost of Rs 29.87 crore. It aims to enhance visitor amenities and infrastructure inside the cave and in the surrounding precinct area.

PRASHAD Scheme: The scheme includes development of pilgrimage amenities at Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha Swami Vari Devasthanam, Vishakhapatnam with a project cost of Rs 54.04 crore. It also covers development of pilgrim amenities in the temple complex of Annavaram Temple, Kakinada District with a project cost of Rs 25.32 crore.

SASCI Scheme: The scheme covers development of visitor amenities and infrastructure in Gandikota Fort and Gorge areas in YSR Kadapa District at an estimated cost of Rs 77.91 crore. It also covers Transformation of Havelock Bridge as a tourist attraction and upgradation of Pushkarghat in Rajahmundry (also known as Akhanda Godavari) at an estimated cost of Rs 94.44 crore

Challenge Based Destination Development (CBDD): The programme includes development of Ahobilam as Spiritual Tourism Centre at Ahobilam, Nandhyal District and development of NagarjunaSagar as Heritage and Adventure Tourism Centre at NagarjunaSagar, Palnad District at an estimated cost of Rs 25.00 crore, each

Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects & Leased Property of APTDC: To encourage investment by the private sector players, GoAP has identified land parcels across the state that can be given on a lease basis. The State Government is proposing to release a dedicated land lease policy to decide the bidding process. According to the policy, 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. Additionally, properties built by the corporation but not giving good returns are also being privatized and given to the interested parties on a lease/revenue share basis. So far, a total of 62 properties have been given under Operation & Maintenance (O&M) and 14 land lease projects on PPP are in existence.

Information & Reservation System: APTDC has established Information & Reservation Offices within and outside the State for convenience of tourists visiting Andhra Pradesh. These Information & Reservation offices are located at Rajamahendravaram, Paryatak Bhavan, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore. Additionally, Central reservation offices are located at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupati.

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. It is

operated and maintained by Bhavani Island Tourism Corporation (BITC). The recreational activities on the island are provided to make the Bhavani Island a major tourist destination in Vijayawada.

7.18 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS

Andhra Pradesh provides the right climate for growth of IT businesses. It is developing as one of the preferred IT destinations in India and is poised to become the benchmark in Information & Communication Technology (ICT) sector. The state is endowed with a high quality state-of-the-art physical IT infrastructure at par with international standards, harnessed human resources, and proactive business friendly policies of the Government. The State Govt. is committed to provide IT Services and an ecosystem for Electronic manufacturing /assembling.

AP Electronics & Information Technology Agency (APEITA), a nodal agency for implementing the State's IT Policy and Electronics Policy is responsible for Investment promotion in IT and Electronics sectors to attract investments and generate employment. APEITA is responsible for conceptualizing and implementing various e-governance initiatives to make Government of Andhra Pradesh the first fully digital Government. It enables development of world-class IT Infrastructure conducive for industry and defines standards for data services, portals, software development for government departments. The agency also manages the state's security audit system and ensures skill development to improve industry ready talent availability.

Communication Infrastructure

- 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 areas of Secretariat, District Collectorate, Mandal Headquarters etc. The project was operationalized in Nov-2010. In terms of vertical connectivity, the APSWAN has redundant point-to-point links (34 Mbps) from BSNL and NKN up to District Head Quarters (DHQ). All DHQs are connected to corresponding Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) with 8 Mbps links. There were more than 2,164 horizontal offices connected to SWAN across the State. The APSWAN SHQ setup was migrated from AP Secretariat, Hyderabad to AP Secretariat, Velagapudi, Amaravati during year 2017. The APSWAN was upgraded to APSDWAN to improve network availability and connectivity. The project was operationalized on May 1, 2021, and was later expanded to new districts, revenue divisional offices, and district police offices in 2022. The project cost is Rs 57 crore per 5 years and bandwidth cost is Rs 12 crore per annum.

- b) Video Conference Facility (VCF):** AP High Definition (HD) Video Conferencing System is a two-way Video Conferencing facility which is installed at all Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) across AP. The VCF is operational since 09-Dec-2013. Each district is provided with MCU at collectorate, and corresponding MROs have been provided with conference end equipment. The project allows two types of VC service offerings viz., Room based VC and Software (App) based VC. APTS has finalized the new operator for VC AMC & FM project. It will cost Rs 5.3 crore per annum. Steps are afoot to usher in contemporary VCF solutions which should leverage contemporary communication solutions and the field level requirements in rural office locations where bandwidth could be potential issues.

- c) **Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN):** Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN) was established in year 2016. It involves state-of-art-technology connecting Six (6) buildings at IGC, Velagapudi consisting of G+1 floors in each building. APSCAN is one of the large campus area networks, which connect more than 5,000 nodes.
- d) The entire campus is Wi-Fi enabled with centralized wireless controllers and AAA solution. Two (2) Gbps shared internet is available for the servers and users through wired and wireless devices. In the year 2023, a new service provider was identified for the project, who started operations from 16-Mar-2023. The project cost is Rs 5.43 crore per annum and Rs 80 lakhs for bandwidth charges.
- e) **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). It is being shared by both the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The data center provides support in terms of Infrastructure for Power, (AC, UPS, and Generators etc.), Network, Security, Management, Disaster Recovery, Computers and Data Storage. In 2016, AP State Fibernet Limited finalized pricing for establishing Non-IT infrastructure and operations of a data center on lease basis at Pi Data Centers, Mangalagiri for 3 years. The ITE&C Department established APSDC, Amaravati at Pi Data Centers in 40 racks. APTS identified service providers for IT services, with Go-Live declared in 2019. In 2020, APTS entered into a non-IT contract agreement with M/s Pi Data Centers, renewed annually. In 2022, APTS identified a new service provider for IT infrastructure. Currently, 400+ applications are hosted at APSDC, Amaravati, with 12 Gbps shared

internet leased lines available. The project cost is Rs 5.45 crore per annum and Rs 80 lakhs for bandwidth charges.

f) PM Gatishakti

Right of Way Rules: The Andhra Pradesh Right of Way Guidelines, 2023 expired on 1st January, 2025, and replaced by the Telecommunications Right of Way Rules, 2024, which are now being implemented based on instructions from Department of Telecommunications, New Delhi.

Right of Way Portal: Andhra Pradesh State will be using the Government of India's Central Right of Way Portal (GatiShakti Sanchar) to implement new RoW rules digitally. Stakeholder departments have been instructed to migrate their existing RoW portal services to the GoI Central RoW portal by January 1, 2025, in line with the new RoW Rules of 2024. The Department of Telecommunications has provided necessary templates for this migration, which is in progress.

- g) GIS mapping of Street Furniture:** APSAC has integrated the State GIS infrastructure mapping with BISAG/GatiShakti NMP portal. Mapping has been completed for APEPDCL Electrical Poles: 11KV - 11,98,405 Locations, 33KV - 1,67,382 locations, APSPDCL Electrical Poles: 33KV - 2,37,505 locations, APCPDCL Electrical Poles 11KV-17,723 locations, 33KV - 1,97,183 locations, Urban Local Bodies (ULB) Electrical poles - 5,30,644, APSFL Phase I - 24,000 KM, BBNL Phase II - 33,568 KM, APSRTC Bus depots and stations - 474, Traffic signals - 14,000 Nos, Buildings data - 72,376 nos. and Universal Service Obligation Fund locations - 5,011.

- h) GoI projects - 4G Towers Land allocation status:** Under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) project, the DoT proposed to establish mobile tower connectivity in Andhra Pradesh under three (3) projects viz., "Aspirational districts" project awarded to M/s Jio., "Left Wing

Extremism (LWE) Phase-II" project awarded to M/s Airtel, "4G Saturation" project awarded to M/s BSNL. Under these projects, DoT proposed 2,088 Towers in uncovered villages of AP State. The TSP wise breakup of the proposed towers is Airtel - 197, Jio - 521 and BSNL - 1370. Nearly 98.22% of sites are handed over for the establishment of the 4G Mobile towers in the uncovered villages of AP. Airtel has radiated 188 towers, Jio has radiated 488 towers, BSNL has radiated 798 towers. USOF projects are totally funded by DoT, MeitY, GoI.

Government initiatives to promote Information Technology

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has undertaken several initiatives for promoting the State as a preferred investment destination for the IT/ ITeS and Electronics manufacturing sectors. Several IT Policies issued in Andhra Pradesh aim at promoting investment and creating jobs over the next five years (2024-2029). Govt. is now working on developing attractive policies to incentivize businesses to set up operations in the state, with a target of creating 10 lakh jobs. Government is also prioritizing development of co-working and neighborhood workspace, along with large-scale infrastructure projects, to enable the youth of Andhra Pradesh to work for organizations worldwide from any location within the state. This will attract global IT firms, add substantial data center capacity (up to 1 GW), and establish Andhra Pradesh as a premier destination for electronics manufacturing in the country. This initiative will help in positioning the state as a leader in semiconductor and display manufacturing besides promoting innovation, investments, and research and development, while creating high-value jobs, and building a strong advanced manufacturing ecosystem. Amaravati, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Vijayawada have been envisaged as a major IT technology hubs

whereas, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, and Satya Sai have been envisaged for development of Electronics Manufacturing Eco System.

APTS Ltd (Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Limited)

APTS is a company fully owned by state government and operates independently without any financial support from budgetary provisions of State Government. It is under the administrative control of ITE&C department, with following key areas of operation:

a) Procurement of IT and Hardware items to ensure cost-effectiveness and quality control. APTS enables procurement of Hardware, Software, Networking products and services exceeding Rs 10 lakhs. During FY 2024-25, APTS undertook transactions of Rs 62.57 crores towards procurements and selection of services provided on behalf of user departments.

b) Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Cyber Security Policy to ensure systematic and coordinated effort in four major verticals: 1) Securing the Critical Government Infrastructure, 2) Capacity Building, 3) Cyber Forensics and 4) Promotions. AP Cyber Security Operation Centre (APCSOC) has been established to monitor all the critical IT infrastructure of GoAP 24/7 and gives advance alerts on the Cyber-attacks, if any. The first vertical 'Securing the Critical Government Infrastructure (CGI)' was achieved through continuous monitoring of CGI through APCSOC. It also provisions the following services:

- Threat Monitoring, Analytics & Incident Management Component
- Security Infrastructure Device Management
- Threat Surface Management Services

APTS is empaneled 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 Andhra Pradesh. To conduct

Security Audit, APTS has created Audit professionals resource pool by hiring from the market and training internal resources. APTS is conducting audits on IT Infrastructure/Departments including Web Applications, Network, Mobile Applications, and Processes.

Government has instructed APTS to conduct mandatory cyber security audits of all Secretariat Departments/ HoDs/ PSUs/ Societies and Institutions for all Critical Information Infrastructure housed with them. APTS has conducted audits for 270 GoAP applications. Till date, 125 Cyber Security Audit Certificates have been issued, 354 Red Team Audits have been conducted for GoAP applications and 6 Red Team Audits have been closed. All government web applications are also required to be onboarded on APCSOC. As on date, 865 devices and all SDC applications have been on-boarded.

(c) Services: APTS is responsible 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. During FY 2024-25 (April 2024 to December 2024), APTS provided 16.5 crore transactions to provide AUA/KUA services to 30 departments. It has also implemented 'Aadhaar Data Vault Services' as per UIDAI regulation for storage of Aadhaar Numbers.

Additionally, APTS is responsible for maintenance of the **e-Procurement Portal**, which facilitates Government departments for procurement of works, products, services in a speedy, efficient, and transparent manner. GoAP has mandated that all tenders, with ECV value of Rupees One (1) Lakh and above, should be published through eProcurement portal only for greater competition and transparency. During FY 2024-25, 35,270 tenders with

Rs.35,485.51 crore of ECV value were published.

The **Konugolu Portal** facilitates Government departments to undertake online sales and fast track decisions that are reliable, transparent & profitable. The portal has the facility of “Forward Auction”, wherein auctioneers try to sell their products/ services and the buyer bid on the Department's item (Land Parcels, Sandalwood, logs, forest collections etc.,). The price of the item increases by a fixed increment amount during the auction and the highest bid price quoted by the bidder during the auction is the winner/ awardee. During FY 2024-25, total 227 e-Auctions have been conducted.

Government of Andhra Pradesh is using **Digital Signing Certificates (DSC)** in various IT projects including Treasury Application, e-Office and e-Procurement platform for procurement through an online portal. APTS issues DSC to the required Government Departments for online signature and e-approvals, in compliance with IT Act, 2000. During FY 2024-25, APTS issued 7,990 DSCs with signing & encryptions.

d) Infrastructure projects managed by APTS: **APSDWAN** backbone is used to connect all Government offices maintained by APTS. The SDWAN is spread over 668 locations across the State covering AP Secretariat, 13 District Head Quarter (DHQ) and 654 Mandal Head Quarter (MHQ). APSDWAN covers 2,164 offices across the state and provides departmental connectivity to respective vertical segments SHQ, DHQ, MHQ. The bandwidth and connectivity of these offices is being maintained by APTS.

APSCAN: AP Secretariat Campus Area Network (APSCAN) Network covers offices of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries to the Govt., Senior Officers with 36 main departments supported by approximately 814 sections. The network includes Camp Office of Hon'ble Chief Minister

and AP Bhavan, New Delhi. All the systems and the network are maintained by APTS.

Video Conferencing (VC) infrastructure is provided to all Council of Ministers, Secretaries to the Govt., Heads of the Departments, Collectorates, SP Offices and 744 Mandal Offices. During FY 2024-25, infrastructure procured for the Video Conference Project included Video Conference equipment, SDWAN equipment Servers for e-Office and other IT Infrastructure to newly formed 13 Districts.

Andhra Pradesh Innovation Society (APIS)

APIS is a State Nodal Agency for spearheading and driving the startup and innovation ecosystem in Andhra Pradesh with a mission to empower entrepreneurs, researchers, students, and citizens to build a knowledge-driven economy.

Snapshot for FY 2024-25

Andhra Pradesh has a total of 6,935 startups, out of which 2,493 startups (36%) are recognized by DPIIT. Among these startups, 1,203 are led by women. The state was ranked No. 1 in the National States Startup Ranking 2022 by DPIIT, GoI, and held 9th position in the India Innovation Index 2022. Andhra Pradesh is the 7th largest state in India in terms of startup infrastructure with 50 state-owned and private incubators. There are 175 registered mentors on the APIS Portal, 564 Entrepreneurship Innovation Startup Cells across various in higher educational institutions in the state and 590 Atal Tinkering Labs in schools. These startups have generated 25,000 direct and indirect employment opportunities and have successfully raised Rs 480 crores of funds till 25th January 2025.

Top 5 sectors driving the startup ecosystem in Andhra Pradesh include IT & ITES, with 386 startups, Construction & Infrastructure, with 248 startups, Agri & Agritech with 216 startups, Food & Beverages, with 148 startups, and

Healthcare, Pharma & Life Sciences, with 156 startups. Additionally, Edutech, with 139 startups, is also a significant sector in the startup ecosystem of AP.

Andhra Pradesh has several State/ Private run Centers of Excellence (CoE's)/ Accelerators including MeitY Centre of Excellence IoT & AI, Visakhapatnam, KALPATARU STPI (Industry 4.0), Visakhapatnam, IIDTM 5G USE Case CoE, Kurnool, Wadhvani Foundation & APIS Accelerator, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh Medtech Zone (AMTZ), Visakhapatnam and CoE on Maritime & Ship Building, Kakinada.

Govt. support to promote Startups in the State: APIS offers affordable and subsidized incubation support services in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Tirupati, and Amaravati/Tadepalli, with pricing as low as Rs 1,800 per seat. These spaces have over 95,000 sq. ft. of state-of-the-art facilities, critical for developing and scaling up startup ventures. Apart from physical space, APIS also provides comprehensive services like Mentorship from industry experts, prototyping support, market access along with funding guidance and IP protection and legal counsel. In total, 437 seats are available at four APIS Incubation Centers across AP. As part of its ongoing efforts to foster innovation and entrepreneurship, APIS has successfully incubated 43 startups, with 279 seats allocated at the four Incubation Centers. Currently, 158 seats are still vacant, to seize innovative and growth-oriented startup incubation space.

APIS has also developed the AP Startup One Portal, which acts as a centralized hub, connecting startups, mentors, incubators, and investors. The Startup One Portal integrates with the Startup India portal for Single Sign-On. It facilitates seamless collaboration and real-time data sharing between the state and central government for strengthening connectivity and cohesiveness across the ecosystem.

Fostering Innovation: Challenges and Hackathons: To build a culture of innovation, APIS has developed a separate portal <https://apisinnovationchallenges.ap.gov.in/#> for the Government Departments, Autonomous Organizations, Educational Institutes, Corporates & Industry to leverage Innovation Challenges and Hackathons as a model for public procurement. By engaging startups in competitive problem-solving events, the state aims to foster innovative solutions tailored to its public sector needs. The approach enhances collaboration and accelerates adoption of cutting-edge technologies, thus strengthening the state's startup ecosystem.

Central Government Schemes & programs:

Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) 2.0: APIS has been selected by GoI under TIDE Group 3 Centre (G3C) to promote technology innovation and entrepreneurship by providing necessary support to startups. APIS shall incubate ideas / ventures under Entrepreneur-in-Residence and Grant programs. So far, APIS has received 5 tranches of the TIDE 2.0 scheme by MeitY. During FY 2024-2025, APIS received Rs 34 lakhs, out of which Rs 17 lakhs was disbursed to the startups, incubated in APIS under Entrepreneur-in-residence and grants-in-aid categories. APIS incubated Startups - **'GarudalyticsPvt. Ltd and AntarIoT Pvt.Ltd'** got selected and secured the scaleup investment of Rs 88.00 lakhs.

Activities during FY 2024-25 (up to Dec 24)

- **Accelerating Innovation:** A 5-Day Master class Series' was conducted on EVs, Defense, Aerospace & Drone Technologies sectors, with participation of 300+ startups. The program offered expert insights and practical knowledge to help startups excel in these dynamic industries
- **WEN LIFT OFF Acceleration Program** was held on 8th May 2024 jointly by Wadhvani Foundation and APIS to

empowers early-stage startups (prototype or MVP stage). 50+ startups participated in this program

- AP Venture Horizons (2.0) 2024, a Global Funding Connect for Startups, was held on 19th July 2024 in collaboration with Startup Runway, Richardson City, Texas, USA. The event connected 30+ startups and 20+ incubator heads with investors and industry experts
- AP Incubators' Round Table Conclave was held on 26th June 2024 in partnership with Wadhvani Foundation, bringing together 30+ startup founders, 25+ incubator heads/directors to share insights and enhance operational capacity
- Stakeholder Consultation Meeting on New Startup Policy was held on 20th August 2024, with participation of 40+ incubator heads and 10+ industry stakeholders. The meeting aimed to align discussion on Andhra Pradesh's new startup policy which can further help in driving the state's startup ecosystem
- Leveraging the ONDC network for AP Startups, APIS organized an event on 19th August 2024, in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The event focused on onboarding products through ONDC, developing tech solutions for local needs etc. and witnessed 30+ startups
- International Startup Festival (ISF) 2024 for AP Incubators was held on 5th September 2024. The event was addressed by Sri J.A. Choudary Garu, Founder of ISF and offered exposure to over 300 CXOs, 100+ VC firms
- Workshop on "Empowering Incubators: Mastering Global Success & Sustainability" was held on 01st October 2024 to enhance the operational success and sustainability of incubators across Andhra Pradesh. The workshop witnessed participation of 40+ incubators
- **Amaravati Drone Summit 2024** – Hackathon was organized in partnership

with Andhra Pradesh Drone Corporation, CII, and DFI. The event shortlisted over 300+ applications, out of which 16 startups were awarded cash prizes of Rs 24 lakh in recognition of their exceptional contributions to the Drone Sector.

- **An event for launch of Swarna Andhra 2047** vision document was held on 13th December 2024. The transformative event witnessed participation of 250+ startup founders and co-founders from across Andhra Pradesh, along with 30+ incubator heads, and 10+ industry stakeholders. The event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and it focused on the future of startups, innovation, and the state's entrepreneurial growth, with emphasis on various industries such as Artificial Intelligence, Agri & Aqua Tech, Medtech & Pharma, Semiconductors, Drones etc. Currently, startups are involved in areas like robotics, renewable energy, and virtual reality, among others.

Major Achievements made by the Startups during 2024-25 (up to Dec 2024)

- Shakti Photon Solutions Private Limited (DIPP132247) secured first prize in the Green Mobility sector for developing a green hydrogen electrolyzer at the Climafix Summit held on 20th Sept 2024 at IIT Madras Research Park. Additionally, the company received a grant of Rs 35 lakh on 30th of December 2024 from MeitY for scaling up technology
- Visvodaya Living Labs Foundation, Kavali got approval for the Development of Digital Twin in Agriculture implementing AR and VR Techniques from DoT, GoI under Digital Sangam Initiative in the Month of September 2024.
- Cyber Privilege Private Limited received Cyber Excellence Award (2024) represented at global forums like INTERPOL DFEG, Malaysia, INTERPOL New Tech Forum in Web 4.0, Singapore. The

company also secured grant of Rs 1.5 lakh through TIDE 2.0 for cyber security initiatives

- Sego Automobile Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (DIPP178391) holds two Indian patents (IPO: 374617 and 534282), a U.S. patent (US20240109477A1), and a worldwide patent (WO2024069287), granted in April 2024.
- Blink Card (by Wave Card Private Limited) has been recognized by Google for development of an App 'Google knowledge panel'. The App was launched on 10-Dec-2024. It has achieved 5th Rank in India, among NFC Companies and Startups in India in June 2024 and 55th Rank, among Top 88 NFC Companies and Startups in June 2024 as recognized by F6S agency.
- **Dr Safe - (HARN Syringe)** got MSME Award from State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Indian Ethnic wear Marketplace**, is a pioneers fashion categories and creations of space for smaller manufacturers from Assam. It displays more than 6,000 handloom sarees.
- **ANTAR IoT** received Award of Excellence in category "most Promising startup " by VCCI.

APIS unites all startup ecosystem stakeholders, directly connecting with over 2,000+ DPIIT Startups, Incubators, and ecosystem stakeholders by offering allied services such as investor connections, mentorship, and market access opportunities. APIS also supports 50 incubators in Andhra Pradesh by connecting them with various central government schemes and programs. APIS is poised to transform into a powerhouse of opportunities for startups.

APEITA (now merged with the APEDB)

APEITA undertook groundwork to issue the following policies:

- Andhra Pradesh Electronics Manufacturing Policy (4.0) 2024-29, which aims to attract investments in white goods and consumer non-durable electronic goods sectors

- Andhra Pradesh Semiconductor & Display Fab Policy (4.0) 2024-29, which is designed to develop a comprehensive ecosystem for semiconductor and display manufacturing.
- Andhra Pradesh Information Technology (IT) & Global Capability Centers (GCC) Policy (4.0) 2024-29, which focuses on fostering IT growth and global capability centers.

International Institute of Digital Technologies (IIDT), Tirupati

IIDT, Tirupati is an initiative of GoAP to create professional experts and entrepreneurs for digital future. It envisions to make Andhra Pradesh a preferred destination for digital opportunities in India. IIDT offers Post-graduate (PG) programs of 11 month/ 780 Hours duration, Mid-term courses of 4 month / 240 Hours duration, short term courses of 120 Hours and Virtual Internship courses for undergraduate students.

During Apr – Dec 2024, IIDT started Short term Internship programs (2 Months Duration/ 8 weeks) from 1st week June 2024 for the Undergraduate students (both Engineering and Degree) in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education (APSCHE). Approximately 10,945 students participated in the Internship programs on various technologies.

Capacity Building and IT Up Skilling Initiatives by IIDT

- I. IIDT planned Internship Programs and minor degrees in advanced digital technologies in collaboration with APSCHE. The programs aimed to enhance employability skills and impart deep knowledge in emerging areas which are usually not being covered in undergraduate degree credit framework
- II. Long internship and learning program have been organized top 100 Post Graduate students, selected through statewide

assessments called GEST (Graduate Employability Standardized Test) conducted by APSCHE. This initiative will support top talent who missed to grab internship opportunities from the campus

III. Post Graduate Programs have been organized in collaboration with Industry, including Tie-ups with top IT & Digital-based organizations, to co-design curriculum for training and placement of the students in the respective organizations.

IIDT skill enhancement programs in emerging technologies will increase job opportunities for students across the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh Space Applications Centre (APSAC)

APSAC is an autonomous scientific organization registered under AP Societies Registration Act, 2001. It is Andhra Pradesh's nodal agency for Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry, UAV Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS applications. It aims at providing scientific and technical support to the government line departments for development of the State. Few projects being implemented by APSAC through line departments are listed below:

PM Gati Shakti: PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan (NMP) aims to bring together all relevant ministries and departments of Government of India and States on a common digital platform for more holistic and integrated planning of infrastructure and logistics projects. It aims to provide multimodal connectivity between various economic zones for integrated planning using GIS-based decision support system. So far, APSAC has mapped about 274 layers relating to 27 departments in the PM GatiShakti Portal. Further, two mobile applications have been developed and hosted in PM Gati Shakti Portal (with support of BiSAG-N) to collect Individual Road Profile data (RAHADHARI) and map all government owned

assets (STREET FURNITURE). The portals can be accessed through the following links:

- **URL of PM Gati Shakti Portal:**
<https://nmp.pmgatishakti.gov.in/stategatishakti/login>,
- **Rahadari:**
<https://apps.mgov.gov.in/details?appid=2335>,
- **Asset Mapping:**
<https://apsac.ap.gov.in/wpcontent/uploads/2019/08/AssetsMappingAP.apk>

Andhra Pradesh Spatial Data Infrastructure

(APSSDI): State Spatial Data Infrastructure project is being implemented by APSAC with the support of Department of Science and Technology (DST), GoI on 70:30 cost sharing basis. The main objective of this project is to standardize government's geospatial data for use across the platforms, to make the data available for all line departments (G2G), Private (G2B) and Citizen (G2C) as per the National Geospatial Policy - 2022. APSSDI will leverage Geospatial Technology in all the line Departments of GoAP, in alignment with GoI mandate. Total cost of the project is Rs 15.76 crores for a period of three years. So far, about 74 GIS Layers have been standardized as per the ISO Standards, and the services have been registered with National Data Registry to facilitate use of information by different stakeholders.

Agriculture Drought Assessment: APSAC uses satellite data to provide near real-time support to the Revenues (DM) Dept. for monitoring and declaration of drought in Andhra Pradesh. Remote sensing-based indices such as Vegetation Condition Index, generated on a fortnightly basis for each mandal, are used as inputs for the declaration of drought mandals.

By incorporating VCI analysis, Government of Andhra Pradesh has declared 103 mandals in 7 districts as drought mandals, out of which 80 mandals are identified as severely affected and

23 mandals as moderately affected during Kharif season of 2023-24. Similarly, during Rabi season of 2023-24, 87 mandals in 6 districts are declared as drought mandals, out of which 63 mandals are severely affected and 24 are moderately affected by drought.

Yield Estimation based on Technology

(YESTECH): This project has been initiated in collaboration with ISRO and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Government of India. It uses Geospatial Technology to estimate satellite-based crop yield in Guntur and Kakinada districts for crop insurance purposes by the Agriculture Department, GoAP. This approach has created transparency between insurance companies and farmers by providing highly accurate yield data with minimal human interference. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs 10 lakhs. The project outcome indicates that during the Kharif season of 2023-24, crop yield in Guntur district ranges from 629.6 to 5470 (kg/ha) in 125 villages, while in Kakinada District it ranges from 453.3 to 5541.2 (kg/ha) in 333 villages.

APSAC has initiated the work related to mapping of probable unauthorized sand mining areas and estimation of sand volume from 2021 to May 2024 using Google Earth portal images. So far, about 750 probable unauthorized areas have been identified so far adjacent or nearby 458 authorized sand mining areas. Works under this project are in progress.

AP Minerals Vehicle Tracking System

(APMVTs): APSAC has developed APMVTs application using Open Stacks to provide Realtime Monitoring and tracking of mineral carrying vehicles using GPS and Cellular technology from Source (Lessee) to Destination (Delivery Location). As on date, around 50,000 vehicles carrying minerals are fitted with AIS140 Vehicle Tracking Device (VTD). The instruments helps in monitoring unauthorized routes, stoppages enroute and destinations of the mineral carrying vehicles. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs 348 lakhs.

Rural Water Supply Pipeline Mapping:

APSAC has developed a Mobile Application to Geo-tag all the Water Supply Assets and further generate Rural Water Supply (RWS) Pipeline Diagrams in Geospatial Platform, for about 38,000 no. of schemes as part of the PM Gati Shakti Program. The Water Supply Pipeline data, which is one of the mandatory layers, is being shared through web service to Gati Shakti portal. This will help the department to identify gap areas and facilitate infrastructure planning. As part of the project, data of about 800 Water Supply Schemes has been collected and mapped so far.

Shoreline Change Mapping:

Mapping of changes in the shoreline has been carried out along the coast of Andhra Pradesh (974 sq. km) using satellite data from 1990 to 2021. The objective of this project is to identify hot spots of coastal erosion and accretion. The shoreline change analysis indicates that 264.46 km (26%) of the coast has got eroded, while 550.75 km (54%) is undergoing accretion, and 203.09 km (20%) is in stable condition. Maximum erosion is observed along the coast of Krishna (59.5 km) and Kakinada (57.4 km) districts, while maximum accretion is observed along the cost of Anakapalli (59.4km), Srikakulam (66.6km) and Bapatla (71.9km) districts. Ground truthing & field verification work is under progress.

Land Use / Land Cover Mapping:

The Land Use/Land Cover mapping of the state has been completed using 2018-19 satellite data under the Space based Information Support for Decentralized Planning – Update (SISDP-U) project of Department of Space, GoI. This mapping exercise is planned to be utilized for preparation of developmental action plans at the grassroots level. The extent of area covered under major land use/land cover categories are - built-up land (6,411.49 sq. km; 3.94%), agriculture land (90,645.69 sq. km; 55.69%), forest (34,304.15 sq. km; 21.08%), grasslands / grazing lands (64 sq. km; 0.04%), wastelands (21,172.09 sq. km; 13.01%), water bodies

(9549.76 sq. km; 5.87%), and others (608.28 sq. km; 0.37%). Decisions for updating Land use /land cover for the period 2020-21 and 2025-26 is proposed to be carried out in association with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad from 2025.

Urban Tank/Lake/River and its Changes in ULBs: The state has initiated temporal change mapping using Geospatial data in Urban tanks /lakes /rivers in all the 123 ULBs of Andhra Pradesh. Changes in these water bodies in 24 ULBs has been completed using high resolution satellite data of 2023. It is observed that 2,735 acres (10.7%) has been reduced out of 25,462 acres of the total tanks area. Ground truthing and field verification are under progress.

Mapping of Gram Panchayat (GP) Boundaries: To determine the boundaries of Gram Panchayats, their mapping is being taken up using data from revenue villages, cadastral data, & survey numbers.

Training and Capacity Building: APSAC has been sharing the Geospatial knowledge with

Line Departments of the State, Academia, and Research Organizations, etc. In FY 2023-24, APSAC has signed MoUs with 2 Universities, conducted 4 webinars on Geospatial Technology & its Applications for GIS professionals, faculty, researchers, etc., and organized 4 workshops on PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan for nodal officers of line departments.

Awards/ Achievements in year 2024-25

APSAC received awards for providing geospatial solutions in the State of Andhra Pradesh for better resource management as detailed below. These awards are:

- Digital Transformation Conclave & Award for YES-TECH Project (Yield Estimation Systems Based on Technology) in December 2024

Internet & Mobile Association of India award for Smart Initiatives in Agriculture Remote sensing in January 2025.

SOCIAL INFRA- STRUCTURE

Chapter

8

8. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8.1 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.

8.1.1 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 495.77 Lakhs in 2011. Of this, 248.30 Lakhs are males, and 247.47 Lakhs are females. District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 census is given in Annexure 8.1. AP Population (Rural & Urban) from 1961 to 2011 is shown in Figure 8.1.

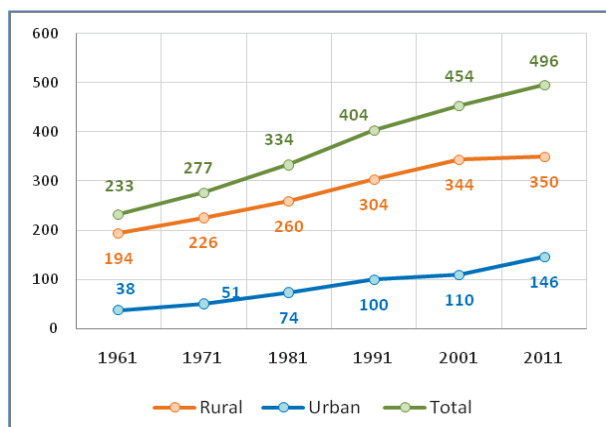


Figure 8.1 AP Population (lakhs)

8.1.2 Decadal Growth Rate

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 17.72 percent. The Decadal Growth Rate of population in AP shown in Figure. 8.2. The District-wise population is shown at Annexure-8.1.

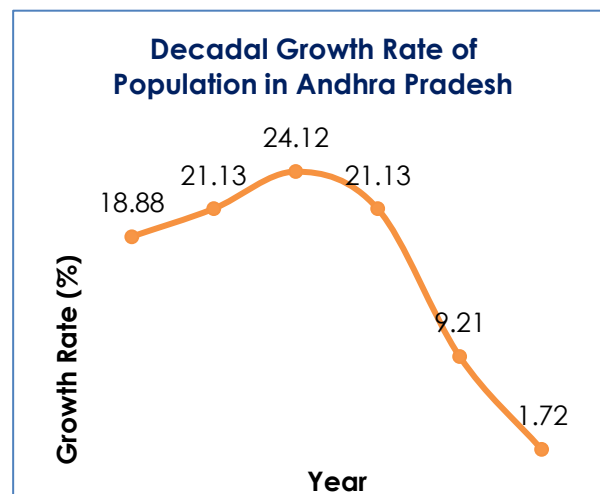


Figure 8.2 AP Population Decadal Growth Rate

8.1.3 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 Vizianagaram 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. The Sex Ratio in Andhra Pradesh (1981 - 2011) is shown in Figure 8.3.

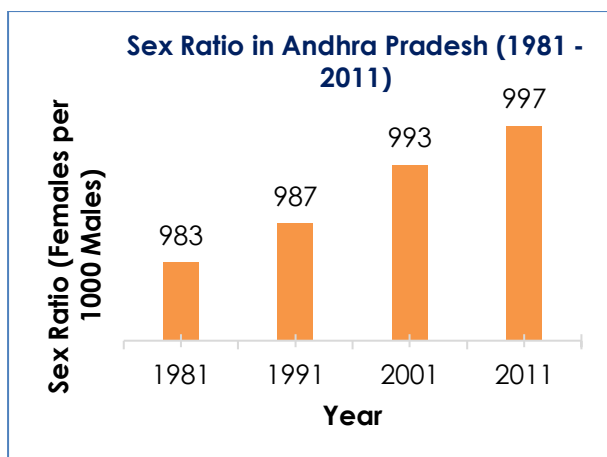


Figure 8.3 Sex Ratio in AP

8.1.4 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 Kadapa and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200. The Density of Population of AP shown in Figure 8.4.

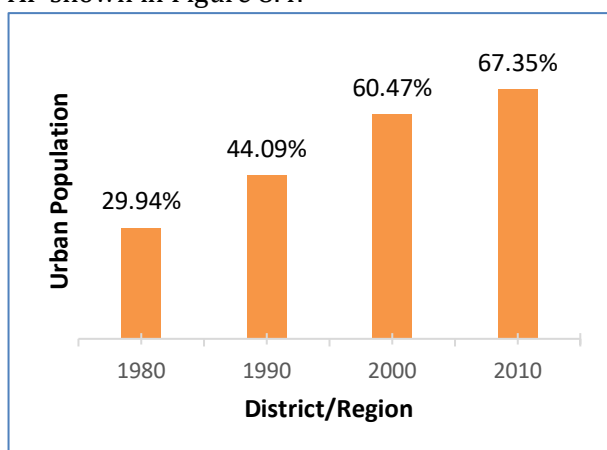


Figure 8.4 Density of Population in AP

8.1.5 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 and density is given in Annexure 8.3. Urbanization in AP (2011) shown in Figure 8.5.

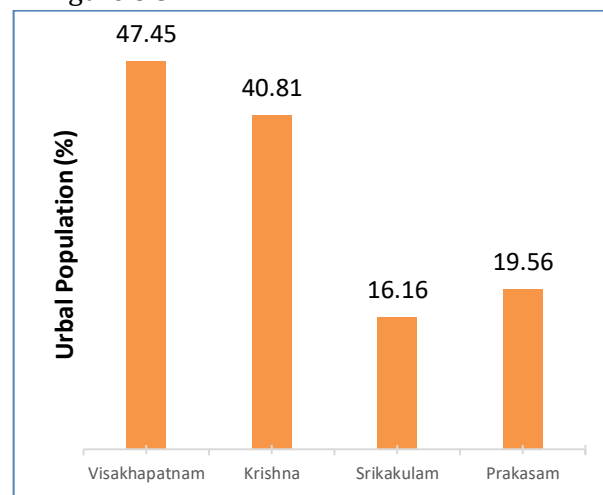


Figure 8.5 Urbanization in Sex Ratio in AP

8.1.6 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% percent. The best record in literacy so far at both the national and state levels was during the nineties. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at state and national levels.

Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased by over 37 percent from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. Despite this fast rate of growth in the last three decades, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is still lower than 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. District-wise details of male, female, and total literacy rate from 1981 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4. Literacy Rate in AP (1981-2011) shown in Figure 8.6.

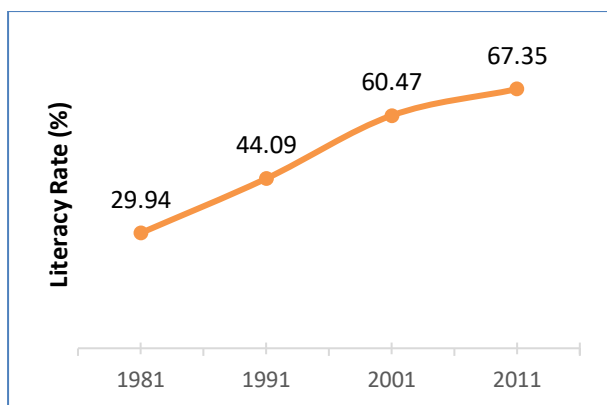


Figure 8.6. Literacy Rate in AP (1981-2011)

8.2 SCHOOL EDUCATION

Article 45 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the universalization of elementary education is a directive principle of state policy, emphasizing the necessity of providing free and compulsory education for all children aged 6 to 14 years. According to Article 21A and the 93rd Constitutional Amendment of 2009, education has been recognized as a fundamental right. This article outlines the responsibility of the state to ensure free and compulsory education for all children within the age group of 6 to 14 years.

The Integrated Scheme on School Education (SamagraShikshaAbhiyan) envisions 'school' as a continuum that encompasses Pre-school, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, and Senior Secondary levels. The vision of the scheme is to provide inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school through the senior secondary stage, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education. The government is committed to achieving 100% literacy and for that Government has initiated several schemes to bring about both quantitative and qualitative improvements. It provides educational facilities for a school-aged population of 70.82 Lakhs children, as indicated by Aadhaar-linked enrollment.

The details regarding the types of schools and the number of teachers employed are presented

in Table 8.1. Additionally, Table 8.2 illustrates the number of schools and teachers categorized by management for the year 2024-25.

Table 8.1 Type of Schools and Teachers

Sl. No.	Category of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Primary	38222	97285
2	Upper Primary	7526	45591
3	High school	12824	170374
Total		58572	313250

Source: U-DISE Plus provisional data 2024-25

Note: Kendriya and Navodaya Schools information is not included

Table 8.2 Management-wise Schools & Teachers: 2024-25

Sl.No.	Category	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Central Govt.	7	131
2	State Govt. and State Govt sector	44292	184898
3	Pvt.Aided	789	3266
4	Pvt.Un-Aided	13484	124955
Total		58572	313250

8.2.1 Enrolment

Efforts are being made to make education accessible to all by improving existing schools, implementing programs like TallikiVandanam and SarvepalliRadhakrishnanVidyarthiMitra, and enhancing educational facilities for underserved communities.

The enrollment in all types of schools during the 2024-25 academic year in the state is 68.27 lakhs (excluding the enrollment of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Schools). Details of enrollment are provided in Annexure 8.5

Dropout rates during 2023-24 for classes I to V (0.18%), vi to viii (1.07%), ix to xii (10.09%) and details are given in Annexure 8.6

8.2.2 Teachers and Teacher Pupil Ratio:

To achieve the goal of universal enrollment, retention, and improved education for children in the state, government is making sustained efforts to recruit teachers in all schools to ensure a reasonable Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR). Rational deployment of teachers, the creation of new positions, and extensive recruitment initiatives have helped to address imbalances in the demand and supply of teachers.

During the 2024-2025 academic year, there are 97,285 teachers in primary schools, 45,591 in primary schools with upper primary levels (I-VII/VIII), and 1,70,374 in high schools. The details of the teacher-pupil ratio in schools are shown in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Teacher Pupil Ratio in schools (in Nos)

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High Schools
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
2023-24	21	21	25
2024-25	20	19	24

Thalliki Vandanam

The Government proposes a new scheme to provide financial assistance Rs.15,000/- annually for each school going student (to the account of mothers) studying Classes I to XII in both Government and Private schools in the State. This initiative aims at reducing economic barriers to education, ensuring that no child is deprived of schooling due to poverty. The scheme seeks to increase school enrolment and retention rates, ultimately improving the Gross

Enrolment Ratio (GER). Guidelines will be prepared, and the scheme will be implemented from the coming academic year.

Andhra Pradesh Model School Society

A.P. Model Schools were established in 2013, following the Kendriya Vidyalaya template, to provide quality education in Educationally Backward Blocks (E.B.B). Currently, 164 Model Schools are operational under the Andhra Pradesh Model School Society (APMSS), with an initial enrollment of 95,484 students.

Enrollment in APMS: There are 82,000 seats available in Secondary Education and 52,160 seats for Intermediate Courses, which consist of four groups: MPC, BIPC, MEC, and CEC. In total, there are 1,34,160 seats available across 164 Model Schools, which are operating at a 99% occupancy rate. These schools achieved a 93% pass percentage in both SSC and Intermediate examinations during academic year 2023-24

Best Teacher Awards

State Awards to the Best Teachers selected for this honor on the occasion of Teachers' Day, celebrated on 5th September 2024. A total of 69 teachers have been chosen for the State Best Teacher Awards for 2024. The awardees will receive a gold-coated silver medal, a shawl, a cash reward of Rs. 20,000, a merit certificate and a memento.

Two teachers from Andhra Pradesh were awarded the National Meritorious Teacher Award by Government of India.

Reorganization of clusters

To strengthen localized decision-making, the School Education Department has reorganized 2,809 clusters as primary governance units under a Decentralized Administration. Through Cluster Reorganization, Headmasters have been empowered with greater authority to ensure efficient resource allocation and clear accountability in the education system.

Curricular reforms

8.3 SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

SamagraShiksha is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme by the Department of School Education & Literacy, Government of India, through a Single State Implementation Society (SIS) at the state level, with a 60% central and 40% state fund-sharing pattern. The vision of the scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to the senior secondary stage, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education.

The SamagraShiksha Scheme has been extended up to 2025-26 with several new features. Additionally, 86 recommendations from the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 have been incorporated under SamagraShiksha.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has established SamagraShiksha by integrating three schemes: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE). The integrated scheme, "SamagraShiksha," aims to provide equitable and inclusive quality education.

Focused Interventions of the Scheme

Universal Access including Infrastructure Development & Retention

SamagraShiksha, A.P, aims to ensure universal access to education for all children aged 4 to 18 years, covering all levels of school education from pre-school to senior secondary across the state. In line with this goal, the following initiatives are being implemented.

Providing Infrastructure Facilities in Govt. Schools

424 physical units have been completed, and 4,679 units are in progress, with all works scheduled for completion within the next 12 months.

The budget provided by the Government of India was used to fill gaps in basic

infrastructure such as classrooms, toilets for boys and girls, electrification, repairs, compound walls, and drinking water facilities. During this period, 352 KGBV schools were upgraded to junior colleges with additional infrastructure facilities such as classrooms, labs, libraries, dormitories, and toilets to accommodate the increased strength of college students. These facilities were sanctioned by the Government of India.

Mana Badi Mana Bhavishyathu (MBMB): The State Government provided funds to create infrastructure facilities under the Mana Badi Mana Bhavishyathu (MBMB) Phase-I program, covering 15,713 schools with a budget of ₹3,466.00 crores and completed in 2021, delivering nine components of basic facilities.

MBMB Phase-II program is being also implemented with a budget of ₹7,670.00 crores. It continues to cover the nine components from Phase-I, with the addition of constructing extra classrooms as the 10th component. The program is currently in progress and is scheduled for completion in 2025.

Mainstreaming of Out of School Children

Children aged 6-14 years who are not admitted to any school or never enrolled are classified as Out of School Children (OoSC). As per NCPCR norms the children who are absent for more than 30 consecutive days from school are also considered as OoSC. The RTE Act specifically provides an opportunity to admit children aged 6-14 years into government schools in their age-appropriate classes.

A.P. SamagraShiksha has adopted two approaches to mainstream Out of School Children:

- i) Direct enrollment into KGBVs, Residential Schools, Regular Schools, Bhavitha (IERC), or Non-Bhavitha (Non-IERC) Centres
- ii) Special training through NRSTCs, RSTCs, or Seasonal Hostels.

Rani Lakshmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan - Self Defence

The Government of AP is committed to empowering girls through self-defense training and career guidance which are necessary to develop confidence among the girls and able to defend themselves to face any kind of situation. To achieve this goal, the Rani Laxmi Bai AtmaRakshaPrashikshan program equips nearly 1.3 million girl students from classes 6 to 12 with self-defense skills.

Adolescent Awareness Programme

The Adolescent Awareness Programmes are conducted for 8,23,138 students across 9,675 schools, with an expenditure of Rs.483.75 lakhs. The program aims to educate and raise awareness among students in the adolescent age group (grades 9 to 12). Students are educated and provided gender awareness, menstrual health and hygiene, child marriages, child abuse, nutrition, relationships, child trafficking, goal setting, and career guidance which will foster self-respect, career building, and life skills among the children.

Career Guidance

The Career Guidance Program is designed for students at the secondary and senior secondary stages to develop and foster the knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary for their future. The program deploys a sustained training and coaching initiative for personal development and career readiness for children and adolescents in schools.

The "Education Mobility & Career Success" initiative is a career education program spearhead by A.P. SamagraShiksha, in partnership with the University of Melbourne, Rotary International, and Global Education Solutions. This program focuses on developing career competencies, transferable skills, and personalized career education for students in Classes 8–12 across Andhra Pradesh.

In Phase 1, the program reached 41,000 students across 100 schools and 19 Government Junior Colleges (GJCs) in five districts viz. Vishakapatnam, Vizianagaram, Guntur, Prakasam, and Nellore. Digital tools such as Mykensho were introduced to aid in career guidance and education.

In Phase 2, district-level teacher training was initiated to build capacity for career counseling. Workshops on psychometric testing and career guidance were held with expert support. The initiative continues to expand, focusing on teacher capacity-building and integrating psychometric tools for personalized career counseling.

Over 500 career cards were created to provide students and educators in both English and Telugu with detailed insights into various professions. These resources are accessible on the SamagraShiksha website, ensuring wide dissemination. More than 19,000 educators have completed a Career Certificate Course through the DIKSHA platform, equipping them to guide students effectively.

A state-level residential training program was conducted to equip counsellors with the knowledge, skills, and strategies needed to address career guidance and adolescent mental health challenges. The recruitment of counsellors, facilitated in collaboration with EDCIL, New Delhi, includes specialized training by experts from NIMHANS, AIIMS, and Meri Trac to enhance their effectiveness in these key areas.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBVs)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched by GoI in 2004-05 with an aim to mainstream the dropout girls by setting up Residential Schools at the Upper Primary level for girls, predominantly orphans, semi orphans, OoSC, differently abled children, SC, ST, OBC and minority communities wherein female literacy is low. The scheme aims to increase the quality of education for girls,

create girl friendly environment in schools and create awareness among the community members for girl child education.

KGBVs were sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan called as KGBV Type III and Girls Hostels were sanctioned under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) called as KGBV Type – IV under the new Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme Samagra Shiksha.

Currently, 352 (Type III) KGBVs are functioning in 21 districts of AP with the enrolment of 89689 which includes 18 KGBVs for Minorities. 89.32% passed in SSC and 76.12% have passed in Senior Inter.

Type-IV KGBVs: There are 147 type-IV KGBVs are functioning in 18 districts in Andhra Pradesh. 42 type IV KGBV are made to be functional in this academic year with an enrolment of 14032.

Table 8.4 Details of enrolment in KGBV during 2024-25

Type of KGBV	Classes	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
III	6 th to 12 th	26,654	11,877	43,193	2173	5792	89,689
IV	9 th to 12 th	3173	648	8830	233	1148	14,032

Capacity building program for 249 ANMs working in all KGBVs was conducted in coordination with AIIMS, Mangalagiri.

Vocational Education

Aiming to enhance the employability of youth and maintain their competitiveness, APSamagra Shiksha, through Vocational Education, fill the gap between educated and employable and reducing the dropout rate at secondary level.

The CSSVHSE program is implemented in 494 Schools with 818 Vocational Trainers and 629 schools with 1151 Vocational Trainers under

PM SHRI scheme under different management schools across Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is offering 10 trades with 27 Job roles for the academic year 2024-25 which impacts more than 2 Lakh students of classes 9th to 12th. The Vocational Education is implemented through Vocational Training Partners (VTP) who are selected through a transparent process facilitated by NSDC, New Delhi for Vocational Education trades.

Inclusive Education

The School Education Department in Andhra Pradesh is ensuring that every child has access to quality education, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. The State Government is providing with facilities as identification and enrollment of CwSN in Schools, Medical assessment camps, providing aids and appliances, teaching, and learning materials, Student allowances, therapeutic services and home-based education to CwSN and awareness programs etc.

Present Scenario

- Conducted Enrolment Drive for identification of Children with Special Needs by Special Educators and enrolled 14538 identified CwSN in Government and Government aided schools.
- A total of 679 Inclusive Education Resource Centers (Bhavitha) is actively providing a range of specialized services for Children with Special Needs (CwSN). These services include auditory training, vision stimulation, orientation and mobility support, Braille instruction, early childhood

intervention, parental counselling, physiotherapy, and school readiness programs. Currently, 11,800 CwSN benefit from these centers across the state.

- c) 1335 Resource persons for CwSN have been working at 679 Bhavitha centers in the state for improving daily living skills and preparing school readiness among Children with Special Needs. Apart from performing these services, the resource persons were responsible for identification of CwSN and enroll them in schools.
- d) District Level Orientation Program was conducted to all 1358 MEO-I&II on creating awareness and effective implementation of Inclusive Education activities in field level.
- e) Physiotherapy services have been provided to Children with Special Needs by Physiotherapists for improving mobility skills among them. There are 13,200 CwSN were benefitted by this activity.
- f) Conducted 5 Day Webinar from 14th to 18th October 2024 on dyslexia awareness week for all stakeholders in coordination with NCERT for improving knowledge on Dyslexia and Specific Learning Disabilities.
- g) Medical Assessment and verification were conducted for providing aids and appliances across the State. Basavataarakam Indo American cancer Hospital, Hyderabad conducted screening camps, 274 surgeries were done during 2023-2024 and 2024-25 academic years.
- h) Transportation allowance paid to 15738 CwSN, Escort allowance to 13035, Stipend to 30,560 CwSN girls.

Achievements

- SamagraShiksha, Government of Andhra Pradesh got National award on "Best State in Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act and Other Empowerment Schemes for Persons with Disabilities" for the academic year 2024-25 issued by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Department of

Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).

- The State Level Mega Inclusive Yoga Event conducted on 21st June 2024 (10th International Day of Yoga) in Vijayawada with 1000 students (600 Children with Special Needs and 400 regular students) has earned a place in International Genius Book of Records and Miracles World Records.

Innovative Activities

- Digital accessible Examinations for CwSN: 13 Children with Special Needs (one - Cerebral palsy, one - orthopaedic impairment and 11 - Visually Challenged) appeared for the SSC examination, by using computers, without taking the help of scribe/reader under vigilant supervisors during March 2024 and all of them passed with good percentage.
- State Level Adventure Sports: Conducted State Level Adventure Sports meet from 7th June to 11th June 2024 at Rural Development Trust (RDT), Ananthapur for Children with Special needs and School Assistants in Special Education in coordination with Special Olympic Bharat.

RTE Entitlements

To improve student participation in government schools, particularly among those from socially and economically weaker sections, the Govt. of AP has introduced several initiatives, including the "SarvepalliRadhakrishnaVidyarthi Mithra" scheme to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and reduce dropout rates in government schools.

Supply of Student Kits: The Govt. of AP has supplied student kits comprising three pairs of uniform cloth, textbooks, workbooks, belts, notebooks, a pair of shoes, two pairs of socks, a dictionary, and a bag to 35,69,506 students studying in classes I to X in all government-managed schools in the state for the academic

year 2024-25, with a total budget of Rs. 944.53 crores.

The textbooks, notebooks, and bags have also been supplied to 2,00,753 students studying in classes XI and XII in government junior colleges, Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas, AP Model Schools, AP Residential Educational Institutions, and High School Plus, with an expenditure of Rs. 28.64 crores.

Student kit items (i.e., textbooks, notebooks, bags, uniforms, belts, and dictionaries) were also supplied to approximately 13,328 students affected by floods in NTR, Krishna, Guntur, and Bapatla districts in September 2024.

Sravepalli Radha Krishnan Vidyarthi Mitra - I (2025-26): Under this scheme, the Government has decided to supply student kit items with an outlay of Rs. 953.71 crores for classes I to X and Rs. 34.40 crores for classes XI and XII for the academic year 2025-26. The student kits will be distributed to students on the reopening day of schools i.e. 12.06.2025.

Admission to students under Right to Education Act 12 (1) (c)

Under the Act, Government Is providing 25 percent of admissions to the DG & Weaker Sections in Private Unaided Schools and reimburse the private management schools with a fee per child of Rs. 8000/- in Urban Areas, Rs.6500/- in Rural Areas and Rs.5100/- in Tribal/Scheduled Areas. A total number of 49168 eligible disadvantaged and weaker Sections were admitted in Private unaided schools under section 12(1) C of RTE Act from 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Quality Initiatives

The activities associated with quality initiatives aim to enhance the quality of education concerning students, teachers, schools, the teaching-learning process, teaching materials, community participation, textbooks, uniforms, learning enhancement programs, sports, libraries, and assessments.

NIPUN BHARAT (FLN) Early Childhood Care and Education

The NIPUN Bharat initiative, under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, aims to ensure Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) for all children by 2027. The Govt. has actively aligned its efforts with the mission, targeting 38,000 school teachers and 55,607 Anganwadi Centers catering to Pre-Primary 1 (PP1), Pre-Primary 2 (PP2), Grade 1, and Grade 2 children. These interventions address the socio-economic challenges of early education and build a robust foundation for lifelong learning.

Current Initiatives

- Capacity Building and Training: 38,000 early-grade teachers and 55,607 Anganwadi workers to be trained in Comprehensive ECCE modules (60-day and 120-day) developed by SCERT and SamagraShiksha, with contextualized learning approaches.
- VidyaPravesh Program: a 90-day preparatory curriculum implemented across schools in the state with regular teacher demonstrations.
- JaduiPitara Adoption: Contextualized with 56 items aligned for learning outcomes distributed to all schools, complemented by video demonstrations for effective utilization.
- Model Foundation Schools: 41 schools established, equipped with thematic wall paintings, indoor/outdoor play materials, and JaduiPitara kits.

Socio-Economic Impact: Conducted School Readiness Melas with active participation from parents and local committees which promotes awareness of early childhood education's importance in socio-economically diverse communities. Enhanced teacher competencies to contribute to long-term socio-economic upliftment and facilitates employability and skill development in rural and underprivileged areas.

Initiatives taken for development of Science and Mathematics teaching:

- The Govt. has established 300 STEM LABS which is a huge initiative done exclusively with Public Private Partnership to promote experiential learning.
- Students are encouraged to explore their new ideas and build innovative projects through more than 500 Atal Tinkering Labs.
- Establishing of dedicated spaces is planned within secondary and senior secondary schools equipped with modern tools and resources in 2,331 Labs. These labs aim to transform the educational landscape of the state and contribute to its socio-economic development.
- Science Museums are renovated in Nellore, Ananthapuram, Kadapa, Eluru, and Chittoor districts to act as science curiosity centres to significantly enhance the quality of education, reduce the urban-rural educational divide, and prepare students to be future-ready.
- Teaching at Right Level (TaRL) program: Conducted Baseline test on 24th and 25th of September 2024 to all students studying 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes in all managements in the A.P.
- **Kala Utsav 2024-25:** As per NCERT guidelines Mandal Level, District level and State level Kala Utsav were conducted in December 2024 on 6 Themes wherein 225 students participated in state level and the winners participated in National level Kala Utsav held from 5th to 8th January, 2025 at Bhopal.
- **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.
 - The Govt. has allotted funds 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.

- The government is going to supply 3,22,76,051 age-appropriate and class-appropriate books to 44,774 government schools in 2025.
- Students won a prize of Rs.1, 00,000 in the Varadhi Foundation competition.
- State has achieved Positive impact on students' reading habits and literacy rates

Mother Tongue Based Multi-lingual Education (MTBMLE):

- A.P is implementing the Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education (MTBMLE) at Primary Schools among the tribal students in coordination with Tribal Welfare Department in 8 districts covering 6 tribal languages in the state.
- The Govt. has identified the issues among tribal students such as dropout rate, gap in language and communication among teachers and students. To address these challenges, the government has initiated the engagement and training of native speakers, along with the printing and distribution of tribal primers.
- 2, 22,768 Tribal Primers were Printed and distribution to PP 1, PP 2, and Class 1 Students for 2024-25. The program is being implemented during the years 2020-21 to 2024-25 depending on the PAB approved budget in SamagraShiksha.
- 31,824 students are direct beneficiaries in 1127 schools for the year 2024-25.

Personalised Adaptive Learning (PAL):

Andhra Pradesh has become the first state to implement PAL at such a scale in 2019. This innovative initiative has been designed to cater to the learning levels of each student individually. Through interactive exercises and

assessments, the programme evaluates each student's understanding of mathematical concepts and adapts the learning material accordingly. This adaptive approach ensures that students are challenged at an appropriate level, helping them to progress.

The programme is being conducted in 524 secondary schools across 18 districts of Andhra Pradesh for Maths, English and Telugu subjects for classes 6-9. Each PAL LAB is provided 30 Tablet devices loaded with content.

As the Program envisioned positive learning outcomes, the AP Government is scaling up the program to 700 Residential schools across the state in alignment to its vision of higher learning outcomes benefitting 3 lakh Students. Data-driven remediation in PAL is supported by Dashboards and Reports accessible to teachers' leverages real-time assessment and feedback to identify gaps in students at the right time.

Teacher Education

As part of National Policy on Education 1986, Government Teacher Training Institutions (TTIs) were upgraded into DIETS District Institutes of Education and Training in 3 Phases under the scheme of re-structuring and re-organization of teacher education. There are 13 DIETS functioning in Andhra Pradesh under Govt. sector.

DIETs as Centres of Excellence: According to GoI guidelines, DIETs are expected to undertake research work in collaboration with neighbouring Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The Government has selected three DIETs (Kurnool, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram) in Phase 1 and three DIETs (Guntur, Visakhapatnam&SPSR Nellore) in Phase 2 to be developed as Centres of Excellence during 2024-25.

Further, the government aims to transform all 13 DIETs in the state into vibrant institutions within a span of five years, recommending an allocation of Rs.15.00 crores per DIET. This

investment is intended to achieve the objectives of DIETs, such as promoting research, skill education, and training for in-service and pre-service teachers.

SIEMAT (State Institute of Educational management and Training)

SIEMAT was established in 2005 in Andhra Pradesh and functioning with the departments of Educational Management, Educational policy & Planning and School Leadership Academy and Research and Evaluation. SIEMAT conducts Trainings, workshops, seminars, community Mobilisation, Preparation of Annual work plan and Budget, works related to Educational Management of Administrative wing etc.

School Leadership Academy, SIEMAT

The School Leadership Academy (SLA) under the State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT) in Andhra Pradesh is an initiative aimed at enhancing the leadership and management capabilities of school leaders. This program is designed to ensure that headmasters, principals, and other educational leaders are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to improve school performance and student outcomes.

Activities of the School Leadership Academy (SLA)

- Online video recordings and live interviews were conducted by SLA, AP, to highlight best practices among school leaders, including DIETs.
- A separate YouTube channel was created to upload the activities of the School Leadership Academy, and all videos were uploaded to the NCSL-NIEPA website.
- Training for Master Facilitators and school heads is being conducted under the SALT project.
- The state conducted a School Leadership Master Facilitator Training Program at the state level, aiming to build the capacity of

- **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav:** The Meri MatiMeraDesh activity was conducted in every school, wherein every student participates in 5 activities along with teachers, parents and community members.
- **Project Veer Gatha:** Nearly 13 lakh students participated in the Veer Gatha 4.0 program in 2024-2025 and won two prestigious national-level prizes. Winners will receive Rs. 10,000 as prize money and will participate in Republic Day celebrations with the Prime Minister of India.
- **PreranaUtsav** is a transformative one-week experiential learning program held in March-April 2024, designed to empower the youth of the country.

Digital Initiatives: DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing)

- DIKSHA Andhra Pradesh has demonstrated remarkable progress in fostering digital learning and innovative pedagogical practices. 4.91 lakh users have been registered on the platform and a total of 21.13 crore learning sessions were recorded with 246.33 crore learning minutes were achieved

Energized Textbooks

- All 391 textbooks for classes 1 to 10, including those in minor media languages (Urdu, Odia, Tamil, Kannada) have been integrated with QR codes for all lessons. High-quality e-content, including images, videos, animations, and other resources are linked to these QR codes, allowing students to scan them and access visual content for improved conceptual understanding. In addition to the textbooks, many training modules, teacher handbooks, and pictorial dictionaries have also been incorporated with QR codes.

Channel: The state DIKSHA team in AP has created a YouTube Channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCC_WW_oPgBZ1RkZ3pbQEgx7Q) with 86.9k

sessions are being conducted to emphasize Science and Technology concepts.

A total of 266 live sessions have been conducted with 129 videos were uploaded to provide supplementary learning resources.

- **Collaborations:** Partnered with Leadership for Equity to provide Teach Tool content and partnered with PRATHAM to upload FLN assessments, teacher training modules, and TLM material.

Digital Textbooks: The soft copies (PDFs) of textbooks prescribed by the AP SCERT for students in AP have been uploaded and made available for use by students, parents, and teachers freely.

E-Content Creation: The state ranks as second largest in e-content creation, with 26,553 content pieces developed, the platform recorded 17.45 crore learning sessions and 519.6 crore playtime minutes. In Agastya International Foundation, 245 content pieces focusing on design thinking, health, and other subjects were added.

UNICEF: A five-module career guidance course for teachers was rolled out and the Telugu version of the course is currently under development.

NISHTHA 3.0 & 4.0 Rerun: Enhanced enrollments and participation in NCERT's NISHTHA rerun courses. Online courses on IFP usage and TOEFL subjects were launched.

Innovative Programs: The State has launched school enrollment program VidyaPravesham in collaboration with Shikshalokam involving teachers, block officials, parents, and community members. Andhra Pradesh secured top national position with 1,00,758 teacher contributions to innovative pedagogy in VidyaAmritMahotsav.

Science and Technology Initiatives

- **Atal Tinkering Labs (ATL):** The objective of this scheme is to foster curiosity, creativity, and imagination in young minds; and inculcate skills such as design mind set, computational thinking, adaptive learning, physical computing etc. Weekly live

Misconception Posters: Misconception Posters are used to aid teachers in the classroom and to know where the misconceptions lie and how to address them. 144 misconception posters were created under Spell-1 (2023-24) and 108 additional posters were created, addressing common student misconceptions in Spell-2 (2024-25) Usage. These posters were uploaded to the DIKSHA portal to improve conceptual understanding.

Future Goals: Expand e-content creation to underserved areas, roll out the Telugu version of the Career Guidance course by mid-2025, Increase teacher engagement through innovative training modules and Strengthen collaborations with NGOs and educational organizations for resource development.

PMJANMAN (Pradhan MantriJanjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyan)

The scheme aims to reach the unreached by Empowering Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group or PVTG (previously known as a Primitive tribal group) children and community with knowledge and skills for better future. This is achieved by enhancing accessibility to quality education keeping in spirit the objective of National Education Policy 2020 thus increasing enrolment and retention rates amongst PVTG children thereby Ensuring equity and celebrating diversity.

Sharing of funds as per existing norms of Samagra Shiksha

A separate budget line is opened at the central level (Recurring + non-recurring) for PM JANMAN.

Under this scheme for 100 bedded hostels sanctioned with unit cost of Rs.275.00 Lakhs and 50 bedded hostel sanctioned with unit cost of Rs.230.00 Lakhs.

4 Hostels Approved for the year 2023-24 in Srikakulam (50 Bedded - 2) and Nandyal (100 Bedded-1 & 50 Bedded-1) with an amount Rs.965.00 Lakhs with Central share 60% and State share 40% and laid the foundation stone. Construction of Hostels is under the process.

4 Hostels Approved for the year 2024-25 in Srikakulam(50 Bedded-1), Nandyala(50 Bedded-1) and Manyam (50 Bedded - 2) with an Amount Rs.920.00 Lakhs with Central share 60% and State share 40%.

PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India):

The PM SHRI (Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India) scheme is a central government initiative aimed at transforming selected schools into centers of excellence. These schools will provide education that nurtures lifelong learners, promoting the ability to learn, unlearn, and relearn. The goal is to create engaged, productive, and contributing citizens who will build an equitable, inclusive, and plural society, as envisioned by the National Education Policy 2020.

Progress and Milestones: 662 PMSHRI schools have been opened under Phase 1, which includes 13 Primary, 20 UP and 629 Secondary and Secondary Schools (SE &Sr). Under Phase 2, 193 PMSHRI schools have been opened which includes 22 Primary, 6 UP and 165 Secondary and Secondary Schools (SE &Sr).

Training and Orientation & Infrastructure

- All school heads in PM SHRI schools were trained on the School Innovation Council Portal. All teachers and district-level officers received training on PM SHRI components.

- SamagraShiksha provided library books to all PM SHRI schools, including materials from NBT, CIIL, and the Publication Division.
- Sports kits and science lab equipment were distributed to enhance extracurricular and academic learning.
- 323 Chemistry labs were developed across schools; 634 playgrounds were established.
- 55 schools were covered under MBNN (Mana Badi Nadu – Nedu).

School Quality and Monitoring: Out of 662 PM SHRI schools, 592 have completed the SQAF data entry in the PMSHRI Portal. The GoI has provided a 3-day residential training to 50 Resource Persons from May 20-22, 2024, at Dr. MCR HRDI, Hyderabad. District-level training was provided to the remaining PM SHRI school heads on 19th June, 2024.

Vocational Education in PMSHRI Schools

- **Vocational Component:** 629 secondary and higher secondary schools were approved for vocational education with 10 trades and 25 job roles for the academic year 2024-25.
- **Lab Equipment:** Equipment for Apparel and Electronics trades has been supplied to 133 schools. Equipment for IT-ITeS, Apparel, Electronics, and Agriculture will be delivered after QC inspection.
- **Induction Training:** A 5-day induction training program was conducted for all Vocational Trainers and Master Trainers in Vocational Education Pedagogy. Vocational trainers have joined all designated schools.

Financial Support and Monitoring

Grants have been released to each PM SHRI school @ Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakh. To ensure effective fund utilization and the govt. has developed a mobile application. The state has developed a Mobile Application App to track the

- This initiative is first of its kind in the country that has fostered community engagement. The 'Mana-Badi' magazine also launched to boost student creativity and teacher resources.

SMC Trainings

- Training of SMC members are proposed to be conducted in cascade model at 4 levels i.e., State, District, Mandal, and School levels.
- A two-day training program was conducted at State Level on 7-8th October 2024 and imparted training to 415 Master Resource Persons and One-day training programs were conducted at District, Mandal as well as School level during December, 2024 and January, 2025.

DOKKA SEETHAMMA MADHYAHNA BADI BHOJANAM (MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME)

The Government of AP has renamed the MDM scheme as Dokka Seethamma Madhyahna Badi Bhojanam. It is a Flagship Program of the Govt. of AP is dovetailed with the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN) scheme of Government of India. Hot cooked mid-day meals are provided on all schoolworking days to all children studying in Classes(I-X) in all Govt. Schools, Govt. Aided schools, Special Training centers and Madarasas and Maqtabs.

Objectives

- The vision of the scheme is to provide adequate, balanced, tasty, and quality nutritional support to the students in a professional and scientific way under better and hygienic surroundings through constant & continuous monitoring to avoid classroom hunger & malnutrition, Increasing School enrolment and attendance and thereby to achieve the ultimate objective of best learning outcomes of the students.

During 2024-25, under PM Poshan scheme 27.97 lakh students i.e., 85.34% are covered against the target of 32.77 lakh students. 17 varieties of items every week with more nutritional value than recommended dietary allowances (RDAs) is being served to the children.

- Five eggs per week are served to the children.
- Three peanut jaggarychikki per week is being served to the children.
- Ragi java is also being served on non chikki days i.e. 3 days in a week supply made by the Satya Sai Central Trust at free of Cost.
- Fortified Sortex rice is supplied to schools for MDM.

Budget: Under MDM-PM Poshan, an amount of Rs.1854 crores have been released during 2024-25(Rs. 1167.82 crores by State and Rs. 686.20 crores by GoI). Out of which an amount of Rs. 1097.07 crores were incurred up to December, 2024 for MDM programme. (Govt. of India provides grants only for I to VIII classes (60% share) and bear entire cost of Food grains, Transportation and MME cost for these classes.)

Cook cum Helpers: At present 88,296 Cook cum Helpers are engaged in schools based on the strength. The StateGovt. has been enhanced the Honorarium of Cook cum Helpers from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 3,000/-. Out of this, Rs. 2,400/- is borne by the State Government. Monitoring PM POSHAN (MDM) - Mobile App

Integrated Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal & School Sanitation App (IMMS App) has been developed for monitoring of the scheme along with dashboard to monitor the daily attendance, meals consumption, daily attendance. Online bills confirmation of cooking cost, Cook Cum Helpers Honorarium are auto generated basing on meals consumption of the students.

Thithi Bojan (Shubdin) is popularized through MDM Official website and posters for better

Community involvement by providing meals & refreshments to Schools.

Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have setup the Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF) for maintaining cleanliness of the toilets, urinals, wash basins and other associated items of the toilet complexes in all the Government schools, Junior Colleges, and residential institutions. It is a unique concept and first of its kind in India and the largest fund created exclusively for maintenance of toilets in Government schools/ Junior Colleges.

- During 2024-25 an amount of Rs.404.26crores is earmarked for this program.
- 48,302 Ayahs are engaged for cleaning of toilets and school premises with an honorarium of Rs.6000 per month.
- 5,388 Night Watchmen have been engaged @ one NW per High School in all the 5,388 High Schools (non-residential) with an honorarium of Rs.6,000/- p.m from Toilet Maintenance Fund (TMF).

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Government has accorded administrative sanction for improving Infrastructure facilities with initially 9 Components i.e Construction of Toilets with Running Water, Drinking Water facility, Electrification with Fans and TubeLights, Furniture for students and staff, painting to School, Major and Minor Repairs, Green Chalk Board, English Lab and Compound Walls in 15715 schools under Phase-I and works were taken up in 15713 schools incurring expenditure of Rs. 3859.12 Crores.

Under Phase-II, the Government has accorded sanction for improving Infrastructure facilities with 11 Components and construction of Additional Classrooms in 22344 schools and other educational institutions with a total financial out lay of Rs. 8000 crores. The total

assets created under School Infrastructure shown in Table.8.5.

Table 8.5 Details for School Infrastructure

S.No	Component	Phase-I		Phase-II	
		Schools Covered	Quantity	Schools Covered	Quantity
1	Drinking water supply system	12,405	12,958	12,493	12,234
2	Green chalk boards	14,890	95,858	21,439	50,642
3	IFPs	4800	30,913	5280	28,821
4	Furniture (Dual Desks)	13,994	5,83,194	12,644	344
5	Smart TVs	10,961	10,961	10,403	10,403
6	New Toilets Construction	14,546	14,546	15,885	15,885
7	New Kitchen shed	0	0	15,885	15,885
8	Additional Classrooms			8520	25,137

Achievements and programmes of SCERT

Curriculum Development and Textbook

Design: Textbooks for the academic year 2025-26 were redesigned in such a way to reduce the burden of carrying large number of books to the school every day. Number of textbooks were reduced from 110 to 77. Books were made more attractive and provision for note making was given in the textbook itself.

SCERT (State Council of Educational Research and Training) is planning to develop booklets on the value education, constitutional values, and gender equality. Already consultations were made with eminent personalities in these fields.

Curriculum revision: Planned to revise the entire curriculum from class 1 to 10, that benefit the students of the AP to mold themselves into global citizens.

Assessment reforms: Planned to redesign the assessments to enhance the competencies of the students to meet the global standards. Planned to design an assessment booklet for the

students so as to capture the evidence for the improvement in the learning outcomes.

8.4 INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

The plus two stage (Intermediate) education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. Intermediate education is a crucial step in shaping the future

of our youth. This critical phase bridges school and higher education, laying the foundation for personal growth, skills, and career readiness.

475 Government Junior Colleges, 44 Aided Junior Colleges and 2535 Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges and 729 other Government colleges are functioning under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education and Secretary, Board of Intermediate Education. District wise no of Government and Aided Junior Colleges in the state is shown in **Annexure 8.7**

10,72,311 students are pursuing their Intermediate Education in the State (All Managements) for the academic year 2024-25.

Table 8.6 Enrolment of students for the year 2024-25

2024-25	Govt.+ Aided+ Other Govt.		Private Junior Colleges		Total	
	No. of Colleges	Enrolment	No. of Colleges	Enrolment	Colleges	Enrolment
1st Year	1248	1,38,416	2535	4,23,043	3783	5,61,459
2nd Year	1248	1,15,729	2535	3,95,123	3783	5,10,852
Total		2,54,145		8,18,166		10,72,311

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has resolved to introduce the Dokka Seethamma Madhyanam Badi Bhojanam (Mid-Day Meal Scheme) in 475 Government Junior Colleges across the State. The initiative aims to improve the nutritional status of students, increase attendance rates, and enhance academic performance by fostering a healthy learning environment for students pursuing intermediate education in these colleges. The

Centralized question papers are provided to GJCs' for all internal exams. Junior Lecturers upload marks to the BIE portal, and

the next academic year to make it more competency based. More focus will be on MCQs and very short questions.

- a. Changes in Student Kit: For next academic year, in place of bags, EAMCET/NEET examination material and Practical Records and Books will be given to the Intermediate students as part of the student kits.
- b. Introduction of new subject combinations to Intermediate students in line with NEP,2020
- c. Dual Certification for Vocational Students: A planned collaboration with NCVET will help improve vocational education and training standards, regulations, and overall skilling ecosystem. This partnership aims to enhance employability by offering NSQF certification in addition to Board Certification.

8.5 ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS)

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), has emphasized that Strong and innovative government initiatives for adult education - in particular, to facilitate community involvement and the smooth and beneficial integration of technology - will be affected as soon as possible to expedite this all-important aim of achieving 100% literacy'.

The Government of India have approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Understanding of Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS)', is being implemented from 2022-23 to 2026-27 (5 Years) in all districts in both rural and urban areas which aims to empower the adults aged 15 years and above.

The program emphasizes Functional, Financial and Digital Literacy, especially among Self-Help

Group (SHG) beneficiaries, Cooks, Helpers, Night Watchmen in Government, ZP/MPP, Government-aided Schools and Anganwadi Helpers/ Ayas.

Objectives: The Scheme has five broad objectives in line with the National Education Policy, 2020.i.e, 1. Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, 2. Critical Life Skills, 3. Vocational Skills Basic Education (Equivalency) with NIOS/SIOS 4. Continuing Education.

The program is being implemented in both rural and urban areas across all 26 districts. 41,500 Volunteer Teachers (VTs) from SHGs (SERP) are working for imparting Foundational Literacy and Numeracy for 4,15,000 learners. Video lessons uploaded on the smart phones of both Volunteer Teachers (VTs) and Learners through Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) on free of cost.

Literacy classes commenced w.e.f. 5th November, 2024 and will be continued up to March 15th, 2025 targeting 4,15,000 learners in this financial year 2024-25. The scheme takes an innovative approach by using Anganwadi Centers / Community centers for literacy classes. The program has been designed to run for over a span of 200 hours for 6 months. After completion of the literacy classes, the Assessment Test will be conducted by the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)/Andhra Pradesh Open School Society (APOSS) and successful learner will be awarded certificate.

During the FY 2024-25, the budget utilized under the scheme is Rs. 6.40 crores, out of which central share is Rs. 3.84 crores and state share is Rs. 2.56 Crores.

8.6 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. The Department of Collegiate Education is implementing various initiatives and reforms to improve access, quality, and future readiness in line with the National Educational Policy-2020 and the state government's vision of reaching all through skills development and creating opportunities. The government-funded undergraduate ecosystem is a key factor in providing higher education opportunities to underprivileged segments of society, particularly through Government Degree Colleges (GDCs). These institutions cater to students from marginalized backgrounds, including those in remote and resource-constrained regions.

To enhance access, Government has taken initiatives include online admissions, the establishment of new GDCs, women's colleges, and model degree colleges, with a focus on addressing gender parity and regional disparities. To enhance quality encouraging NAAC accreditation, implementing Single Major Programmes, integrating multidisciplinary

courses and skill enhancement programs. Fostering a culture of research and innovation through establishment of Research and Development Centers (RDCs) and integrating Artificial Intelligence into academics through Space Laptops in select autonomous colleges.

Currently, 169 Government Degree Colleges and 57 Private Aided Colleges (PACS) are functioning under the purview of the Department of Collegiate Education, and they are providing undergraduate (UG) & post-graduate (PG) education targeting the age group of 18-23 years. Out of these, 3 Social Welfare Govt. Residential Degree Colleges, 3 Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), and 02 Govt. Degree College with DBT Star College status, and 37 Autonomous colleges (26 GDCs+ 11 Aided), reflecting a commitment to academic excellence and institutional autonomy. Details of category wise colleges in the state are shown in Table.8.7 and District wise management wise colleges shown in Annexure 8.8

Table 8.7 Category wise colleges functioning in the state

S.No.	Type of Colleges	Government Degree Colleges	Pvt. Aided Colleges
	Total Colleges	169	57
i	Autonomous Colleges	26	11
ii	Women Degree Colleges	24	6
iii	Social Welfare Residential Colleges for Women	2	0
iv	AP Residential College for Boys	1	0
v	Non-Autonomous Colleges	143	46
vi	DBT Star Colleges	02	0
vii	CPE Colleges	03	0

The Department of Collegiate Education caters to the educational needs of more than a

lakh student each year in UG courses. Category Wise enrolment of students shown in

Annexure.8.9. The admissions during the Academic Year 2024-25 in Govt. The admissions in Government Degree colleges and Private Aided Degree Colleges during the year 2024-25 (First year only) is shown in Table.8.8

Furthermore, the department is prioritizing the "future readiness" of graduates by:

Fostering Industry-Academia Collaboration

Implementing robust industry connect programs to facilitate internships and provide students with valuable industry exposure. Developing Employability Skills: Integrating employability skills training into the curriculum and providing career guidance and placement assistance through initiatives like the Jawahar Knowledge Centers (JKCs).

- **Leveraging Technology:** Utilizing online Learning Management Systems (LMS), APCCE Chatbot, mobile applications for student support and administrative functions, and other technological advancements to enhance learning experience. Additionally, the Department is encouraging students to register on My Bharath portal and NCS portals for Internship and placements. The Department is stepping towards establishing SWAYAM Local Chapters in all the colleges to teach the skills that are in demand.
- Admissions in Government Degree colleges and Private Aided Degree Colleges during the year 2024-25 (First year only) is shown in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Admissions in Government Degree colleges and Private Aided Degree Colleges during the year 2024-25 (First year only)

UG Admissions in	Admissions during the Academic Year 2024-25					
	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	BC
Government Degree Colleges (During this year only)	16668	18306 (SEDG)	34974	8620	6020	15813
Private Aided Degree colleges (During this year only)	2014	1470	3484	956	188	1714

Schemes Implemented from 2019-20 to 2024-25

The Department has taken up various initiatives and reforms to enhance 'ACCESS to higher education, QUALITY and "FUTURE READINESS" as mandated by 'National Educational Policy-2020.

Implementation of a Single Major Curriculum: Single Major Curriculum has been introduced from the academic year 2023-24 in all Government Degree Colleges and Private Aided Degree Colleges across the state. Students can choose one major, one Minor, two Languages, a few Multi-Disciplinary courses,

and Skill Enhancement courses. Considering the impact of the environment for sustainable human life, 'Environmental Education' is made mandatory for across all streams. A student can opt for a three year 'Graduation Degree' or four years 'Honours Degree'/Honours with Research Degree.

A total of 80 Single Major UG Programmes such as Arts, Commerce, Sciences, Vocational Courses, Oriental Languages and Professional Courses (BBA & BCA) were introduced in colleges under the purview of the Department in the Academic Year (AY) 2023-24 and 76 in the AY 2024-25.

activities such as Sharing of facilities by the other college students (where there are no such facilities) without affecting the routine of the host college, exchange of faculty for short term teaching programmes and conduct of practical and value-based activities etc. The decade old concept of DRC finds its echo in the National Education policy:2020 (NEP:2020) which promotes clustering of colleges. 21 Nodal Resource Centres (NRCs) are proposed in place of 13 District Resource Centres (DRCs).

Established Recording Studios for e-Content Creation

The Department has established 13 Recording Studios at NRC colleges across all four zones to enable faculty members working in Degree Colleges to utilize them for creating e-content aligned with the curriculum of Single Major Programmes introduced in the academic year 2023-24. These lessons, along with relevant study material and additional resources, are available on the LMS portal as Pedagogy Kits for both students and faculty. Furthermore, the department has obtained Institutional publisher status from ISBN, India, enabling the publication of all faculty-prepared content as books.

Initiatives for Holistic Development

Establishment of Inclusive Centre

The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education (CCE) established Inclusive Centres at 168 Government Degree Colleges and 57 Aided Colleges of Andhra Pradesh. Inclusive Centre consists of Legal Club, Youth Red Cross Units and Social Service Club.

Swachh Bharat Mission – ODF

Villages/slums around each Govt. Degree Colleges are adopted, and the habitants are sensitized about open defecation, cleanliness, COVID protocol, etc., as part of Community awareness programmes.

Green initiatives

Implementing plantation programmes in all colleges, Creating awareness in adopted villages also through NCC & NSS about the importance of plantation and rain-water Harvesting. In addition to this, 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.

Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 / VIKSIT AP 2047:

The Indian Government aims to make India a Developed Nation by 2047, coinciding with the hundredth year of India's independence. The State Government's vision for Andhra Pradesh is to become fully self-reliant and developed by the same year under the initiative of SWARNA Andhra 2047. Accordingly, the following are the proposed actions taken or to be taken, strategies adopted and target timelines:

- Establishment of GDCs at 49 Assembly Constituencies by 2029.
- Developing all GDCs into Multidisciplinary HEIs with industrial tie-up by 2047
- Establishing Women Hostels in colleges without the hostel-facility by 2029.
- Sensitizing teachers for understanding & supporting the Special needs of Divyangjan students.
- Augmenting the HEIs into divyangjan friendly campuses by 2029
- Increasing the number of autonomous colleges to 50 by 2029
- Upgrading the autonomous colleges into degree granting HEIs by 2047
- Establishment of Digital Studios in Autonomous / Identified Colleges. Equipping all the GDCs Studios for Digital Content Development by 2029.

- To identify the HEIs and map them with potential Industries through MoUs for Internships and On Job Trainings (OJTs).
- Alumni engagement for industry, endowment, internships, entrepreneurship & placements
- Transforming all colleges into potential academic and research institutes by 2047

Free Bus Facility for Women

Majority of Government Degree Colleges (GDCs) are at a considerable distance from the main habitation requiring more than a few kilometres to & fro walk between home and college for a student. This is one of the factors affecting the low enrolment of girl students in GDCs/PACs across the state. Providing free bus facilities for women boost Female Enrolment in GDCs increase the number of female students in Government Degree Colleges.

Strategies/Action Plan for Tapping the Free Bus Facility

- Principal/HOI or his deputed committee have to approach RTC officials for arrangement of transport facilities wherever necessary.
- In case of non-cooperation, the Department will obtain a list from such GDCs for communicating with the HOD of APSRTC for the provision of transport facilities.

8.7 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical Education was established in 1957 to bring about coordinated efforts for the development of Technical Education by pooling of Engineering Colleges from the Director of Public Instructions and the Polytechnics from the Department of Industries and Technical Examinations from the Commissioner of Government Examinations.

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.

There are 267 Polytechnic Colleges of which 87 Government, 1 Aided and 179 Private polytechnics / II Shift in engineering colleges functioning in the state.

Best Practices

- Revision of Curriculum Revision is taken up in 3/4 years and Industry personnel are invited to have a say as a stakeholder.
- Industry connects to have collaboration with Industries.
- Capacity Building Programs and Industrial training to Faculty of Polytechnics.
- Mandatory 'Industrial Training' for 6 months to students for all Diploma Courses.
- Learning Management System for additional self-learning at students' pace.
- Govt. Polytechnics are equipped with Virtual Classrooms and 500 Digital Class rooms. Seminars by Industry personnel through Virtual classrooms.
- Extra- Curricular Activities like Conduct of Tech Fest, Inter Polytechnic Games & Sports Meet, Alumni Meets, Annual Day Celebrations and Job Achievers' Day.

Courses Offered

Courses are available in various branches of engineering and non-engineering fields, including 3-year programs in 24 branches of engineering and non-engineering, 3 ½ year sandwich diploma courses in 9 engineering branches, and a 2-year diploma course in pharmacy. Additionally, 4 diploma in vocation courses are now offered in private polytechnics.

Grant -in-aid: The government has provided 100% financial aid to the Food Crafts Institute in Visakhapatnam for diploma-level programs and 50% financial aid to the Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic in Tirupati.

Progress during 2024-25 (1st April 2024 to 31st December, 2024)

NBA Accreditation: An amount of Rs.102.07 lakhs have been allocated for Government Polytechnics for getting accredited by the National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi. 28 Diploma Programmes in 17 Government Polytechnics were accredited from National Board of Accreditation during 1st April 2024 to 31st December 2024.

Scheduled Castes-Welfare Amenities: Under Special Component for Schedule Caste Component, the diet charges and other amenities to SC students in two Govt Model Residential Polytechnics has been provided by incurring an amount of Rs. 124.09 lakhs against the allocated amount of Rs. 197.45 lakhs.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Welfare Amenities: Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan Component in 7 Govt Model Residential Polytechnics, the diet charges and other amenities to ST students, provide incurring an expenditure of Rs.135.06 lakhs against the allocated amount of Rs.166.08 lakhs.

Modernization of Labs: To procure machinery and equipment for all laboratories in Govt. Polytechnics so as to obtain the NBA Accreditation, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore is allocated in BE 2024-25 under the scheme "Modernization of Laboratories in Govt. Polytechnics"

Major Works- Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF): Towards construction of permanent buildings in newly established Government Polytechnics under NABARD-RIDF scheme for 16 works which are already grounded and in progress, an amount of

Rs. 4075.53 lakhs incurred, against the allocated amount of Rs. 4109.91 lakhs

Major Works - State Plan: Under State Development Scheme, an amount of Rs. 907.39 lakhs is incurred against the allocated amount of Rs. 2066.51 lakhs towards construction of permanent buildings for 4 works which are already grounded and in progress, Retrofitting Works for Modernization and branding of 43 Government Polytechnics.. The retrofitting works at 37 Government Polytechnics are under progress.

Infrastructure Facilities in GMR Polytechnics (SCP): Under Special Component for Schedule Caste, an amount of Rs. 167.05 lakhs incurred, against the allocated amount of Rs. 303.30 lakhs for major civil works i.e. construction of S.C. hostels buildings etc. out of sanctioned 16 works 9 works are completed and 7 works are in progress.

Progress under other departmental/ Government initiatives implemented during 2024-25 (up to 31st December, 2024)

Job Placement of the students: 2148 students (23.58%) out of the total 9108 enrolled for final year are placed in campus during 2024-25.

Revamping of Curriculum: In order to make the students Industry- Ready to cater to the industry 4.0 needs and thereby to enhance the employability opportunities to the Polytechnic completed students, Government has developed C-23 (Curriculum 23) for Thirty-Two (32) Diploma courses in engineering offered by polytechnics. State Board of Technical Education and Training got the approval in its 47th Academic committee meeting for the curriculum revision. Proposal submitted to Government for approval for the proposed changes. The revised curriculum shall be implemented from the academic year 2026-27.

Textbooks prepared and published by SBTET: State Board of Technical Education and Training, Andhra Pradesh has initiated the

Significant improvements have been observed in various health parameters over the years. The estimated crude birth rate, crude death rate, and infant mortality rate in the state are 15.7, 6.3, and 24, respectively, compared to the national averages of 19.5, 6.0, and 28 (Sample Registration System, 2020). The expected life at birth for males and females in Andhra Pradesh is 69.1 and 72.2 years, respectively, compared to the national figures of 68.6 and 71.4 years (2016-20). The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in Andhra Pradesh is 45 per 100,000 live births,

significantly lower than the national average of 97 (Sample Registration System, 2018-20).

Demographic Goals

The State has established goals for key health indicators such as the Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, and Total Fertility Rate. The implementation of various planned departmental programs in a structured manner over the years has led to the achievement of these demographic goals. The status of demographic achievements in Andhra Pradesh is detailed in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 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

Maternal Health Care Services

Maternal health care services are provided to pregnant and lactating women through various central and state schemes, such as Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Pradhan Mantri SurakshitMatritva Abhiyan (PMSMA), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, SurakshitMatritvaAswasan (SUMAN), LaQshya, and the issuance of Mother and Child Health Cards (MCP). Each scheme has specific objectives and contributes to reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio.

Janani Suraksha Yojana: Under this scheme, incentives are provided to pregnant women at the time of delivery to encourage institutional deliveries at public health institutes. During FY April 2024 – December 2024, 1,76,966 pregnant women benefited from this scheme.

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram: The Government of India's new policy guarantees free and cashless deliveries, including caesarean operations, in all public health institutions. Under this scheme, initiated under the NHM to reduce out-of-pocket expenses for

USG scans have been provided to pregnant women in the state.

Midwifery program in Andhra Pradesh: To address the issue of high c-section rates and promote normal deliveries with a positive childbirth experience, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, with technical support from UNICEF and the Fernandez Foundation, introduced a midwifery program. Selected midwives undergo 18 months of training to become Nurse Practitioners in Midwifery, skilled according to ICM competencies. These practitioners are knowledgeable and capable of providing compassionate, women-centered reproductive, maternal, and newborn health care services.

Currently, the state has two State Midwifery Training Institutes (SMTIs) in Guntur and Tirupati. The first batch of 60 midwives has completed the 18-month training and has been posted at 13 high-delivery-load facilities. The second batch began training at the two SMTIs in December 2024. The department plans to operationalize four more SMTIs in Srikakulam, Nellore, Kakinada, and Kurnool, with trained midwifery educators already posted at these institutes. The action plan aims to start training at these new SMTIs by March 2025.

Capacity building trainings under Maternal Health program

In collaboration with ARMMAN and UNICEF, Integrated High Risk Pregnancy Tracking and Management (IHRPTM) training is provided to all medical officers (2,378 MOs) and OBG specialists (182) in the state in Phase 1. Phase 2 has initiated IHRPTM training for all ANMs in the state, with ANMs from five districts having completed the training so far.

In collaboration with NOORA Health, the Maternal Health (MH) division is implementing

the Care Companion Program (CCP) for antenatal and postnatal mothers and their families. This program provides health education and awareness sessions in both hospitals and the community. It is implemented in 260 facilities and 10,032 Ayushman Bharat health and wellness centres. Under this program

- 5,404 nurses are trained as family health educators.
- 10,032 community health officers are trained to conduct awareness sessions in health and wellness centres, schools, and Anganwadi centres.

Additionally, communities receive health information support digitally through WhatsApp, known as mobile care companion services.

Kilkari is an IVR-based mobile health service designed for pregnant women and postnatal mothers. It provides 72 pre-recorded messages, starting from the 4th month of pregnancy and continuing until the child reaches one year of age. These IVR calls are sent weekly, delivering essential health information tailored to the needs of the mother and child.

Mobile Academy is an IVR-based mobile training course aimed at refreshing the knowledge of ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) in simple steps. It helps them handle the public effectively with sufficient knowledge in their respective field areas. Currently, 90% of ASHAs in the state have completed the Mobile Academy course.

The progress under Key Performance Indicators under Mother Care Services is shown in the below Table.8.10

S No	Indicator	2019-20 to 2023-24 Performance in %	2024-2025 up to Dec-2024 Performance in %
1	ANC Registrations	92.77	90.42
2	High risk PW identified	16.71	25.83
3	ANC 4 Checkups	102.03	109.13
4	Govt institutional Deliveries	39.04	40.91
5	Low Birth weight (<2.5 kgs)	5.45	7.56
6	Breast Feeding within 1hr	95.71	94.2
7	Postnatal Checkups	79.72	88.63

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is actively working to prevent neonatal, infant, and under-five deaths by providing comprehensive care during labor and childbirth, immediate newborn care, care for healthy newborns, and specialized care for small and sick newborns. Additionally, they focus on care beyond newborn survival through various functional units across the state.

The state has established 62 Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) located close to labor rooms to provide special care for all sick and small newborns. Recently, 11 high-load facilities have been expanded from 20 beds to 40 beds. Additionally, support has been extended to 5 high-burden NICUs through the NHM, enhancing infrastructure, equipment, and human resources to provide 24/7 patient services by specialist doctors and nurses. This includes follow-up care for newborns discharged from SNCUs.

During the year 2024-25(up to December 2024) , total 55,670 children were admitted out

New Born Stabilisation Units (NBSUs): The Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) are supported by Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs), which are located within or near maternity wards. These units provide short-term care for sick and low birth weight newborns, specifically those weighing more than 1800 grams. NBSUs are operational across the state at area hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs), with a total of 92 NBSUs currently functional.

During the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), a total of 4,512 children were treated, with 4,374 successfully discharged, achieving a cure rate of 99.6%. These NRCs maintained a bed occupancy rate of 86.58%.

The performance of SNCUs and NRCs from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is detailed in Table 8.11.

Sl.No	Indicator	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(Upto December 2024)
SNCU						
1	Total Admissions	43,979	53,423	61,473	71,100	55,670
2	% of Successful Discharges	78.14	79.68	85	87.45	88.47
3	% of Mortality	11.4	9.9	8.0	6.4	5.51
4	Bed Occupancy Rate	103.42	120.22	122	112.71	103.04
NRCs						
1	Total Admissions	1599	4145	5473	5539	4512
2	%of Successful Discharges	86.16	91.34	98.09	99.29	99.6
3	% of Mortality	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bed Occupancy Rate	22.60	59.86	76.40	77.96	86.58

Child Death and Surveillance Review (CDSR) is conducted at both the state and district levels to understand the causes of child deaths. By analyzing these deaths, the review provides

valuable information about the medical causes, helping to identify gaps in service delivery. This analysis enables the implementation of corrective measures to improve service delivery at both the community and facility levels.

Home based new born care program

The Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home-Based Care for Young Child (HBYC) programs are being implemented to promote evidence-based interventions in four key domains: nutrition, health, childhood development, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene).

HBNC involves six home visits for institutional deliveries and seven visits for home deliveries, with an additional visit on day 1 for home deliveries.

HBYC includes five additional home visits carried out by ASHAs with support from Anganwadi workers. ASHAs provide quarterly home visits to ensure exclusive and continued breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding, age-appropriate immunization, and early childhood development.

Additionally, the State Newborn & Child Health Resource Centre has been established at

Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada. This center focuses on capacity building, mentoring services, research, and evaluation to improve the quality of care in all paediatric units and reduce newborn and child morbidity and mortality.

Child Immunization

Ensures that all children receive complete vaccinations. Immunization across the state is conducted according to the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), starting from birth up to 16 years of age. The current routine immunization schedule includes various vaccines that provide protection against major diseases such as Hepatitis B, H. influenzae B meningitis, Polio, Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Pertussis, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Measles, Rubella, Diarrhoea caused by Rotavirus, and Japanese Encephalitis.

Japanese Encephalitis vaccination is specifically provided in 10 endemic districts: Tirupati, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore, Kurnool, Nandyala, Chittoor, Krishna, NTR, Eluru (12 mandals), Annamaya (15 mandals), and ASR (3 mandals). The detailed vaccination schedule is shown in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Vaccination Schedule

Age	Vaccination schedule
At birth	BCG, OPV-zero dose, Hep B-birth dose
1 ½ months (6 weeks)	OPV-1, Rota-1, FIPV-1, PCV-1 , Pentavalent-1
2 ½ months (10 weeks)	OPV-2, Rota-2,Pentavalent-2,
3 ½ months (14 Weeks)	OPV-3, Rota-3, FIPV-2, PCV-2 , Pentavalent-3
9 months	MR-1, FIPV -3, PCV-Booster, , JE-1*, Vitamin- A
16-24 months	DPT first booster dose, OPV-booster dose, MR-2, JE-2*
5-6 years (up to 7 years of age)	DPT second booster dose
10 years	Td
16 years	Td

The state conducts special immunization campaigns like Pulse Polio Immunization and Mission Indradhanush according to

Government of India guidelines to cover left-out and dropout children. This ongoing program

- 1 State Vaccine Store (SVS) at Gannavaram
- 4 Regional Vaccine Stores (RVS)
- 13 District Vaccine Stores (DVS)
- 1,658 Cold Chain Points

Table 8.13 Year wise Performance under Child Immunization

Sl.No	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	24-25(up to Dec,24)
1	BCG	84.72	89.95	97.57	99.85	91.99	87.44%
2	Pentavalent 3rd dose	96.01	96.59	105.24	104.23	101.86	99.29%
3	Full Immunization (0-1 Year)	97.88	97.81	102.51	101.87	101.32	100.78%
4	Under 5 Immunization (1-5 Yrs)	95.59	95.58	104.69	101.82	97.95	99.60%

Table 8.14 Performance under Child Immunization

Sl.No	Item	2019-20 to 2023-24			2024-2025 (Up to December 2024)			
		ELA	Achv.	%	ELA	Pro.ELA	Achv.	%
1	BCG	41,72,720	38,68,457	92.71	8,18,990	6,14,243	53,4,524	87.44
2	Hep B /Pentavalent 3rd dose	41,72,720	42,02,256	100.71	8,18,990	6,14,243	6,09,872	99.29
3	Full Immunization (0-1 Year)	41,18,680	41,29,663	100.27	8,18,990	6,14,243	6,19,034	100.78
4	Under 5 Immunization (1-5 Yrs)	40,96,339	40,60,566	99.13	8,26,800	6,20,100	5,99,035	99.60

This program aims at early identification and intervention for children from birth to 18 years, focusing on Defects at Birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, and Developmental Delays, including Disabilities. It provides a comprehensive package of health services for early detection and management of 44 selected health conditions, aiming to improve survival outcomes, reduce morbidity, and enhance the quality of life for children.

The program targets infants born at public health facilities and at home, as well as children enrolled in Anganwadi centres, government and government-aided schools, and junior colleges. It involves conducting head-to-toe screenings for all children from birth to 18 years.

The primary focus is on identifying the 4Ds (Birth Defects, Childhood Diseases, Disabilities, and Developmental Delays) and addressing 44 health conditions through proper referral and treatment at District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) and other government health facilities. There are 34 DEICs in the state, each staffed

with a team that includes a pediatrician, medical officer (MBBS), medical officer (dental), physiotherapist, audiologist-cum-speech therapist, early interventionist, clinical psychologist, optometrist, staff nurse, medico-social worker, lab technician, and dental technician.

Screening: Under the Rashtriya Bal SwasthyaKaryakram (RBSK) program, initial screenings are conducted at all Anganwadi centres for children below 5 years and school children in government schools by Community Health Officers (CHOs) or Mid-Level Health Providers (MLHPs). Confirmatory screenings for the 44 conditions of the 4Ds (Defects at Birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, and

Developmental Delays) are performed by Medical Officers (MOs).

Screenings are conducted by Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) twice a month at Anganwadi centres and once a year for school children. Children are given health cards with their health details.

According to the Education Department and the Women Development and Child Welfare Department, a total of 68,48,671 children are being screened under this program in Anganwadis, primary, and high schools. During 2024-25, 44.93% children have been screened. The services and achievements under RBSK are detailed in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Services Under RBSK

Sl. No.	Intervention	2019-20 to 2023-24	2024-25 (upto Dec 2024)
1	Schools & AWCs Screening (in No's.)	2,35,325	100,547
2	Screening Children	1,16,31,947	2,533,207
3	Children Treated by PHC/UHC Mos team	32,91,801	6,885
4	Referral to Higher Centres (in No's.)	4,34,937	3,086
5	Treated at Higher Hospitals - AarogyaSree & Non AarogyaSree (in No's.)	12,278	1,229
6	Eye Screening	78,92,846	1,732,822
7	Spectacles Distributed	2,78,262	196,276
8	Albendazole Tablets Distributed	7,64,80,460	11,438,600
9	Iron Folic Acid Tabs (Big + Small) In Crore No's.)	68,24,18,498	-
10	RBSK Target	3,72,58,424	6,848,671
11	Mobile Health Teams (in No's.)	1147	-
12	District Early Intervention Centres (in No's.)	34	34

Anaemia Mukti Bharat

The government of Andhra Pradesh is complying with AMB strategy on six key interventions which are as follows:

Testing and treatment of anaemia : All children, adolescents, pregnant women, postnatal women, and women of reproductive age (WRA) are periodically tested for anaemia. There is a special focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators to reduce

anaemia in pregnant women and adolescent girls

Children: All Children 6 to 59 months are being screened and 5 to 9 years children are being tested in Anganwadi centres and Schools under RBSK Programme.

Pregnant Women

Pregnant women, around 3 to 3.5 lakhs, are tested every month for haemoglobin levels. Iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets are distributed

immediately, ensuring daily consumption after meals.

The government is implementing comprehensive anaemia management under the Family Doctor Programme (FDP). Medical Officers visit Village Health Clinics every 15 days to re-examine and ensure necessary treatments, such as iron sucrose or blood transfusions, are provided. Blood transfusion referrals are made by Medical Officers to higher centers where services are available. Free transportation for all referral cases is provided through the Thalli Bidda Express.

According to the NFHS-5 Survey, the percentage of anaemia among pregnant women in the state is 53.70%. As per state screening data, it was 33.38% in FY 2023-24 and 34.22% up to December 2024. All postnatal women are tested twice during the postnatal period, and women of reproductive age (WRA) are tested once along with NCD screening.

Adolescents Children (10-19 years)

All adolescent boys and girls aged 10-19 years are being tested for anaemia. Data on identified

anaemic adolescents is shared with the Education Department through an API to provide nutritional food and ensure the consumption of IFA tablets after mid-day meals by school teachers daily.

During family doctor visits, details of severely anaemic adolescents are shared with the family doctor through the MO Health APP to ensure re-examination, treatment, and referral to higher centers if blood transfusion or further management is required. ANMs will follow up on all referral cases of anemic pregnant women and adolescents.

According to the NFHS-5 Survey, the percentage of anaemia in adolescent girls in A.P. is 60.10%. As per state screening data for FY 2023-24, it is 50.42%.

Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation

Prophylactic Iron and folic acid supplementation are given to the anemic PW and adolescent girls in various intervals. The details are shown in Table. 8.16.

Table 8.16 AMB Performance Indicators - Andhra Pradesh

S.No	Age Group	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto Dec 2024)
1	% of children 6-59 months provided 8-10 doses (1ml) of IFA syrup	86.36%	83.01%	83.70%	89.76%
2	% of children covered under WIFS Junior (5-9 years) provided 4-5 Pink IFA tablets	83.98%	88.14%	94.90%	97.01%
3	% of Adolescents (10-19 Years) provided 4 Blue IFA tablets in schools	93.40%	96.81%	99.90%	97.93%
4	% of pregnant women (PW) given 180 Red IFA tablets	99.71%	97.64%	106.80%	107.79%
5	% of lactating mothers given Red IFA tablets	81.13%	73.08%	91.60%	88.48%

- Andhra Pradesh has got 1st Rank in the country for providing the IFA supplementation.

- Andhra Pradesh also got 1st Prize - prevention of Anaemia in Adolescents.

Deworming

Bi-annual deworming is conducted for all children aged 2 to 19 years.

Intensified year-round Behavior Change Communication Campaign

A communication campaign and IEC activities are conducted through field staff such as ANMs, MLHPs, self-help groups, schools, VHNDs, UHNDs, and Anganwadi centers.

Provision of fortified food

The line list of anaemic pregnant women is shared with the WCD department. Anganwadi centers provide nutritional supplementation (Sampoorna Poshana Plus) and fortified rice in mid-day meals.

Non-nutritional causes of anemia: Addressing non-nutritional causes of anemia in endemic pockets, with special focus on malaria, haemoglobinopathies and fluorosis.

Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram

The Government of India has launched a comprehensive program called the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) to address the health and development needs of adolescents holistically. The core principles of the RKSK program focus on health promotion and a community-based approach. The expanded scope of the program includes nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, injuries and violence (including gender-based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health, and substance misuse.

Under the Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) program, adolescent girls and boys enrolled in government,

government-aided, and municipal schools from 6th to 12th Grade are covered. Out-of-school girls are supplemented with IFA Blue Large tablets.

In Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs), counseling and referral services are provided to adolescents in 1,952 operational AFHC clinics across 26 districts. Under the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, sanitary napkins are distributed free of cost to all in-school and out-of-school adolescent girls (1,815,000) in rural and urban areas.

Under the Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation program, 2,532,601 in-school adolescents are provided with 4-5 tablets per month, and 515,000 out-of-school adolescent girls are provided with 4-5 IFA tablets per month at Anganwadi centers.

A new initiative by the Government of India under Ayushman Bharat, called the School Health Program, is being implemented in the state. The main objective is to strengthen preventive and promotive aspects through health promotion activities. A total of 21,864 teachers, including 10,932 principals/headmasters and two teachers from each school, were trained to implement the program successfully.

Under the Peer Educator Program, 84,075 peer educators are selected in 26 districts to reach out to adolescents. Each peer educator forms a group of 15-19-year-old boys and girls from their community and conducts weekly one-to-two-hour participatory sessions using Peer Educator Kits. During the sessions, peer educators sensitize adolescents about their health and inform them about existing adolescent-friendly health services. Year-wise RKSK program beneficiaries from 2018-19 to 2024-25 (upto December, 2024) are shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Year Wise RKSK Program Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Up to Dec 2024)
1	AFHC avg. client load (Per clinic per month) (Nos)	15	13	10	73	107	250	303
2	WIFS In school coverage %	75	55	54	98	97	97	98
3	WIFS Out school coverage %	4.9	6.2	5.2	64	91	103	94
4	MHS coverage %	12	0.9	2	78	99	93	54

Family Planning Services

To control population growth, sterilization services are provided to eligible couples who wish to adopt permanent or spacing methods to achieve a small family norm on a voluntary basis. Vasectomies and tubectomies are performed on males and females, respectively, under permanent methods. Oral pills and contraceptive condoms are distributed under spacing methods to eligible couples. IUCD and

injectable (Antara) are other important modern contraceptive methods for spacing for females who want to postpone pregnancy for a longer duration.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is the number of children a woman can produce during her reproductive period, has been 1.5 since 2020-21, compared to 1.6 in 2018-19 and 1.7 in 2017-18. Year-wise Family Welfare Program beneficiaries are shown in Table 8.18

Table 8.18 Year Wise Family Welfare Program Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 upto December
1	Vasectomies	1369	547	804	1186	2148	1406
2	Tubectomies	180605	114050	108827	128780	124338	91062
3	Total Sterilizations	181974	114597	109631	129966	126486	92468
4	IUD	141923	82248	74212	59958	57602	43941
5	Oral Pill users	193966	170481	255307	219771	297662	235236
6	Contraceptive Condoms users	300066	282371	411598	336531	295010	331180

Family Planning Insurance Scheme

The Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (FPIS) was introduced on 1st April 2013, replacing the National Family Planning Insurance Scheme. The objective of FPIS is to indemnify all beneficiaries of sterilization, doctors, and health facilities (public and accredited private/NGO) conducting sterilization operations in the

unlikely event of death, failure, or complications following the procedure.

Under the scheme:

- Rs.4,00,000 is given in the event of the death of an acceptor due to sterilization within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.

- Rs.1,00,000 is given for such occurrences between 8 to 30 days.
- Rs.30,000 is provided for the failure of sterilization (payable once only).
- A maximum of Rs.25,000 is provided for the treatment of medical complications due to sterilization (within 60 days of the operation).
- Indemnity coverage of Rs.2,00,000 is provided to service providers for legal issues arising out of the surgery.

During the year 2024-25 (up to December 2024), 2 deaths, no sterilization complications, and one failure case were reported.

Community Process (ASHA)

Prominent Health Services: Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) serve as link workers between the community and the health system. Andhra Pradesh has 42,752 ASHAs (37,017 in rural areas and 5,735 in urban areas). They are involved in all government schemes, and their knowledge is regularly updated through orientation programs on relevant subjects.

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)

This platform provides preventive and developmental services to the community through several flagship programs introduced by the government. VHSND activities have been updated as per the September 2019 guidelines, and henceforth, VHND will be called VHSND. Every first and third Friday, VHSND will be conducted in all AWCs as a state-specific initiative. VHSND is an intersectoral collaboration of four components: Health, Nutrition, Early Childhood Development, and Sanitation.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

The National Urban Health Mission was initiated by the government in 2013 with the objective of providing preventive, primary, and

curative services to people living in urban areas, particularly in slums and vulnerable areas.

Urban Primary Health Centers - Urban Ayushman Arogya Mandirs

Urban Health Centres are established in 123 Urban Local Bodies, each covering a population of 25,000 to 30,000 within a 2 to 3 km radius. Currently, 559 Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) are functioning, providing healthcare services to the needy population. As per IPHS norms, improved infrastructure facilities, hospital equipment, and furniture have been provided.

Human Resources: Each Urban PHC has seven staff members: a Medical Officer, Staff Nurses, a Lab Technician, a Pharmacist, a DEO, and an LGS. At the field level, ANMs and ASHAs manage healthcare activities. The UPHCs operate from 9 am to 5 pm, providing quality healthcare services and implementing all National Health Programmes.

Patient Care Services: From April 2024 to December 2024, these UPHCs provided 58.15 lakh OPD services and 10.45 lakh specialist services through General Medicine, Gynecology, and Pediatrics specialists via e-Sanjeevani Tele-Medicine calls. Additionally, 172 types of drugs and 33 types of surgical items are available in all Urban PHCs. During this period, 26.17 lakh ABHA records were generated, and 41.09 lakh Electronic Health Records were created.

Diagnostic Tests: Urban PHCs offer 60 types of in-house lab diagnostic tests. From April 2024 to December 2024, 42,50,264 lab tests were conducted, averaging 40 tests per UPHC per day.

Other Services: To provide dental services to the urban population, mobile dental van services were started in NTR and Kadapa districts as a pilot project, treating 1,246 patients from April 2024 to December 2024. Hospital Development Societies/Jan Arogya

Samithis were formed in 559 Urban Primary Health Centers.

Urban Health Sanitation and Nutrition

Committee Meetings: A total of 45,554 Urban Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (UHSNC) meetings were conducted in all 3,863 ward secretariats. Additionally, 66,920 Urban Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days (UHSND) sessions were conducted at Anganwadi centers in Urban PHC areas. Furthermore, 92 Urban PHCs were certified for National Quality Assurance Standards, and 267 Urban PHCs scored above 70% for KAYAKALP awards.

Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres

The Health and Wellness Centres program was launched in 2018 by the Government of India. As per the guidelines, these centres have been renamed Ayushman Arogya Mandirs to provide comprehensive healthcare services by converting Sub-Centres, PHCs, and UPHCs into Health and Wellness Centres. In the state, a total of 10,032 Sub-centres, 1,144 PHCs, and 560 UPHCs have been converted into Ayushman Arogya Mandirs.

Sanchara Chikitsa Programme

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated the Sanchara Chikitsa Programme to provide healthcare services to the unreached rural population. A trial run started on 21st October 2022 in 10,032 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs across the state, covering the entire rural population. To implement this program, all PHCs were provided with two permanently recruited doctors and 1,632 CAS (Casual Appointment Scheme) posts. One doctor serves at the PHC, while the other attends the Sanchara Chikitsa Programme through 104 vehicles on a fixed schedule, delivering the General OP services, Antenatal services for pregnant women Postnatal care, Screening and follow-up for hypertension and diabetes etc.

Each Ayushman Arogya Mandir is staffed with a Community Health Officer (MLHP), ANM, and ASHAs. Fourteen types of laboratory tests are conducted as needed, and 105 types of drugs are available to patients attending the Sanchara Chikitsa Programme.

As of now, 1,26,89,559 people have utilized the services offered through the Sanchara Chikitsa Programme. Medical services have been provided to 1,26,108 hypertension patients, 9,47,468 diabetes patients, and 10,73,576 patients with both diabetes and hypertension. Antenatal services were provided to 11,11,469 pregnant women, while 7,98,713 postnatal women received follow-up services. A total of 936 MMUs (including buffer) are being utilized for the Sanchara Chikitsa Programme, operating twice a month in every Ayushman Arogya Mandir.

Digitalisation of Mother and Child Records for on line tracking in rendering MCH Services

To track every mother and child receiving health services, a name-based online record is maintained under the Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Portal, a centralized web-based application called ANMOL. This user-friendly application allows data to be uploaded at the workplace even without internet connectivity. All ANMs are provided with tablet PCs, internet connections, and SIM cards to use these tablets, enabling them to easily identify the services due for pregnant mothers and infants. Beneficiaries are also alerted via SMS about the health services due to them. During 2024-25, a total of 6,04,342 mothers and 5,72,249 children were registered in the web portal.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD)

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) includes several initiatives: the National Programme for Prevention and Control of

Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, and Stroke (NPCDCS); the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP); the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly; the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme; the National Tobacco Control Programme; the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis; and the National Oral Health Programme (NOHP). These programs are being implemented under NP-NCD in the state.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDS and Stroke Programme (NPCDCS)

Screening is conducted by ANMs at the household level using a dedicated online application (ANM AP Health App). All suspected cases are referred to the Medical Officer for further confirmation, treatment, and follow-up care. Universal screening for NCD-CD 3.0 was rolled out in the state on 14th November 2024. So far, 53,02,000 citizens have been screened. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has achieved the target set by the Government of India for providing NCD treatment under the program. The target set by the Government of India for Andhra Pradesh is 75 million on standard care by December 2025.

NATIONAL Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

Psychiatric wards and clinics are functioning in every district hospital. The State Mental Health Authority has been constituted. Mental health clinics are conducted in every PHC once a fortnight.

The Tele MANAS Cell was established to make mental health services accessible to people living far from health facilities. The State Tele MANAS Cell has been operational since 2022, providing 24x7 tele-counseling services at Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada (Toll-Free No. 14416). Trained counselors attend calls and provide counseling for about 20-30

minutes. The state has prevented 67 suicide attempts through tele-counseling.

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly

Geriatric wards have been established in district hospitals in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, and Ananthapuramu. Construction of geriatric wards is underway in four out of six district hospitals (CHC Kotturu, AH Guduwada, DH Markapur, DH Atmakur, DH Madanapalle, DH Nandyal) at a cost of Rs.70 lakhs per ward. Geriatric clinics are established in every CHC, and clinics are conducted in all PHCs every Thursday.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Salt testing kits are provided to all HWCs for conducting salt tests. Thirty villages are identified in each district (one per PHC) for conducting IDD surveys. IDD surveys will be planned in all seven endemic districts, with 30 villages per district (one per PHC).

National Tobacco Control Programme

Thirteen Tobacco Cessation Centres have been established and are functional in the erstwhile districts. A total of 6,916 persons have successfully quit the habit. Additionally, 2,33,515 nicotine patches were procured and distributed to all the TCC centres.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

The NPPCF is being implementing in 9 erstwhile districts i.e. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool and Ananthapuram in the state. A total of 1,790 villages (4,319 habitations) across the nine districts have been identified as fluorosis-affected and these villages have been mapped with the relevant Primary Health Centres (PHCs). In total, 3997 children and 1113 adults were affected by

- Tribal Health
- Infrastructure across institutions
- Other employment generation activities

8.9 DR. NTR VAIDYA SEVA TRUST

Aims & Objectives of the organization

The objective of the scheme is to provide end-to-end cashless healthcare services to BPL families identified by the government in empaneled network hospitals. This initiative covers 3,257 new procedures with a financial limit of Rs.5.00 lakhs per family per annum. The treatment cost is covered up to Rs.25 lakhs per family per annum, with no limit for cancer treatment. 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 implements, establishes, provides, administers, modifies, and supervises either directly or indirectly the “Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva” Scheme or any other scheme(s) under the Trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Organizational setup and Hierarchy

The functioning of Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Trust is monitored and reviewed by the Board of Trustees under the chairmanship of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of the state. The Chief Executive Officer, who serves as the Secretary of the Trust, administers, supervises, and monitors the day-to-day functioning of the Trust.

Health Schemes and Services

- Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva scheme for the BPL families.
- Employees Health Scheme for the Employees, Pensioners and their Dependents.
- Working Journalists Health Scheme for the accredited journalists identified by I&PR Dept.
- Amaravathi Residential Health Scheme for the residents identified by CRDA.
- Aarogya Raksha Scheme for APL population.
- Amrutha Health Scheme for the orphans and destitute identified by the Government.
- Aayushman Bharath – A grant-in aid scheme sponsored by the GoI.
- Implementation of Maternal Procedures under Dr NTR Vaidya Seva.

Description of Health Schemes

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva scheme

Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme is a flagship health scheme of the state government, introduced by the then Chief Minister of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. It was renamed Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva to provide comprehensive cashless healthcare services through empaneled network hospitals. The primary goal of the scheme is to achieve universal health coverage in the state.

The scheme applies to BPL families and families with an annual income of up to Rs.5.0 lakhs. So far, 1,43,86,941 families have benefited from the scheme. Each family is entitled to financial coverage with a maximum limit of Rs. 25.00 lakhs per year, with no limit for cancer treatment.

Under the Trust, 2,467 network hospitals (1,412 government and 1,055 private) are empaneled, and 3,257 procedures are covered under the scheme. Cashless treatment is provided for 138 identified follow-up procedures for one year from the date of discharge. So far, 5,512 health camps have been conducted in tribal areas, screening 14,39,914 beneficiaries and referring 11,714 patients.

Over the last 10 years (2014-2025), 66,03,091 patients have benefited under the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme, with a preauthorized amount of Rs.22,366.99 crores of which Rs.17480.95 crores was spent. District-wise data for Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva from 2014-15 to 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024 is annexed as Annexure 8.10.

2713.34 Crores, of which Rs. 2229.70 Crores have been settled. The DDO district-wise details of EHS from 02.06.2014 to 31.12.2024 are shown in Annexure 8.11.

Working Journalists Health Scheme

The Government has introduced the Working Journalists Health Scheme (WJHS) to provide free health care services, similar to the Employee Health Scheme (EHS), for accredited journalists identified by the Information and Public Relations (I&PR) Department, the nodal agency for this initiative. The annual premium for each journalist is set at Rs.2,500, which amounts to Rs.208 per month. The premium payment is shared equally, with both the government and the journalists contributing 50% each. The scheme is administered by the Trust for Working Journalists in the state, in accordance with the government's renewal orders. Currently, a total of 59,258 beneficiaries are covered under the scheme, including 14,335 working journalists and 44,923 dependents.

From 2015-2016 to 2024-2025, the WJHS Scheme benefited 7,158 patients with a preauthorized amount of Rs. 16.92 Crores, of which Rs.10.83 Crores have been settled. During the period 2024-2025, 645 journalists received assistance under this scheme, with a total pre-authorized amount of Rs.1.67 Crores and total claims settled for Rs.1.24 Crores.

Amaravati Residents Health Scheme

Residents (both white card and pink card holders) within the Amaravathi area, residing as of 08.12.2014, are provided free medical facilities subject to certain conditions. The Trust provides services to the residents of the CRDA region, covering 38,120 families, following the guidelines of the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme. CRDA allocates the requisite budget for beneficiaries not covered under the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme. Health cards were distributed to 1,06,496 Amaravathi Residents Health Scheme beneficiaries until 2019, with no further distributions since then.

From 2014-15 to 2024-25(till December, 2024) the EHS Scheme benefited 8,41,628 patients with a preauthorized amount of Rs.

Aarogya Raksha

The Aarogya Raksha Scheme, part of the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme, has been implemented for families above the poverty line since April 7, 2017. It requires a premium of Rs. 1,200 per family member per year, providing financial coverage of Rs.2.00 lakhs per year for each individual. The scheme includes 1,044 procedures and 138 follow-up packages, similar to those offered under the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme. Enrollment can be done through Mee-Seva, the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Health Scheme website, or by contacting designated agencies. Since 2017-18 to 2023-24, payments have been settled for 20,618 claims, amounting to Rs. 40.57 crores.

Amrutha Health Scheme for Orphans and destitute

The united Government of Andhra Pradesh issued orders on 16.07.2012 to cover orphans and destitute individuals in old age homes, managed or recognized by the State Government, under the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme. The Trust collected data on 2,812 eligible beneficiaries, and the implementation of the scheme began on 04.07.2018.

Aayushman Bharath (PMJAY), A grant-in-aid programme

Aayushman Bharat is a national health scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2018 to provide financial protection of up to Rs.5 lakhs per family per annum for 50 crore vulnerable beneficiaries across India. An MoU was signed between the State Health Agency (SHA), the State Government, and the National Health Authority (NHA), Government of India, for the implementation of Aayushman Bharat in Andhra Pradesh.

Under Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva, 1.43 crore families benefit in the state. However, according to the SECC-2011, the total beneficiaries identified under AB PM-JAY in Andhra Pradesh are 61.48

lakhs. The budget share between the Centre and the State is 60:40.

Inclusion of Obstetric procedures:

To further reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate from 65 to 50 per one lakh live births, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has included obstetric procedures, such as normal delivery and caesarean section, under the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme. The package rates are Rs. 8,050 for normal delivery and Rs. 13,350 for caesarean section. From 15-01-2019 to 31-12-2024, 11,32,682 pre-authorizations were raised, and a total of 10,71,566 therapies were approved, amounting to Rs. 1194.26 crores.

SERVICES**104 Seva Kendram - Helpdesk (Helpline)**

The Trust operates an integrated and dedicated helpdesk/helpline called “104 SevaKendram” (Health Information Help Line), which functions 24/7, 365 days a year. This toll-free call center provides health advice (with SMS prescriptions), counseling services, directory information, and details about the schemes implemented by the Trust through inbound call services. The Trust monitors the scheme and resolves grievances by obtaining direct feedback from beneficiaries through outbound calls. To provide timely services for emergency needs, the government has revamped the 108 Ambulances and 104 Mobile Medical Units.

Scrutiny of Medical Bills of the Government employees/pensioners:

The Government has authorized the CEO of Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Trust to scrutinize the medical reimbursement bills of government employees and pensioners to expedite the process. During the year 2024-2025, a total of 7,611 medical reimbursement claims were scrutinized both online and offline. The total amount claimed for scrutiny was Rs. 158.15 crores, of which Rs. 68.19 crores were approved for sanction.

As per the revised slab rates, Rs.57.85 crores have been sanctioned for the period 2024-2025 for scrutinizing medical bills from Arogya Bhadratha forwarded online through the EHS portal. Additionally, during 2024-2025, Rs. 72.31 lakhs were approved for 155 medical reimbursement claims from APIIC.

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. Since 2014, 1,246 hearing impaired children are benefited with an approved amount of Rs.59.17 crores under cochlear implantation programme till date.

Cashless Dialysis treatment for patients of chronic kidney disease

The Trust provides cashless dialysis treatment to patients suffering from chronic kidney disease in identified government and private network hospitals. The package amount is Rs.10,280 per month for 10 dialysis sessions. There are 48 government and 301 private network hospitals empanelled for the maintenance of haemodialysis under all the schemes of Dr. NTR Health Care Trust.

Pensions to patients of Chronic diseases and Dialysis : There are 48 government and 301 private network hospitals empanelled for the maintenance of haemodialysis under all the schemes of Dr. NTR Aarogyasri Health Care Trust. An amount of Rs. 866.03 crores has been paid to 1,28,909 patients suffering from certain chronic diseases.

Inclusion of procedures

The NTR Vaidya Seva Trust has taken the initiative to include 1,000 new procedures to the existing 1,059 procedures. As of today, there are 3,257 procedures under this initiative.

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva health cards

Previously, Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Health Cards were issued to families with an annual income of up to Rs. 5 lakhs based on civil supplies data. To date, 12,70,331 new cards have been issued. The Government has decided to issue smart health cards made of plastic, featuring a QR code. These cards allow beneficiaries to view their health records through an OTP system via the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva mobile application. As of 31.12.2024, nearly 1.43 crore Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva health cards have been delivered to eligible beneficiaries.

Expansion of Dr NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme to other states

The Trust has empanelled 204 hospitals (131 in Hyderabad, 49 in Bengaluru, and 22 in Chennai) for 716 identified super specialty procedures. Since 1st November 2019, 38,681 patients have received treatment with 1,23,179 preauthorization approvals.

Post Operative sustenance allowance

To compensate for the loss of wages during the post-operative recovery period, Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Trust provides a "Post-operative Sustenance Allowance" of Rs. 225 per day, up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per month, to patients undergoing treatment for any of the 1,519 identified procedures under the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme. For some procedures, the allowance is extended based on the rest period suggested by treating doctors. Under Aarogya Aasara, 28,35,184 patients have benefited from the Post-operative Sustenance Allowance, amounting to Rs.1,662.36 crores.

Quality Assessment for Network Hospitals

One-time quality assessment exercise for the 892 empanelled hospitals was completed by end of February,2020, except PHCs and CHCs.The ultimate goal is to motivate all the NWHs (892) to reach NABH standards. Following Action Taken:

- All the “A+” Hospitals (241) which are not accredited with NABH must obtain NABH Accreditation within 1 year.
- All “A” grade Hospitals (468) must upgrade themselves to “A+” category within 6 months and should obtain NABH Accreditation within 18 months.
- All the “B” grade Hospitals (183) have to upgrade themselves to A grade within 6 months and there after within 18 months should obtain NABH Accreditation.

Three (3) parameters were identified for assessment of NWHs on daily basis and started from 16.10.2020.

Help Desks at all NWHs and Sachivalayams

As approved by the Government, 670 help desks have been established in all government and private network hospitals of Andhra Pradesh and other states. Now, 100% of network hospitals have help desks.

Installation of CC TV Cameras at Aarogya Mithra Help Desks of all NWHS

CCTV cameras have been installed in the reception areas of all network hospitals (NWHs) to monitor the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Helpdesk. This allows for oversight of the functions of Aarogya Mithras, their reception skills, the level of facilitation provided to patients, and attendance at the help desk.

Action against the hospitals

The disciplinary committee of the Trust initiates various actions against erring hospitals based on complaints from field staff, inspecting teams, patients, and other sources. Actions taken by the Trust against network hospitals include issuing show cause notices, imposing penalties, withholding payments, suspending hospitals, and de-listing hospitals.

Grievance redressal system

The Trust has a stringent online grievance redressal system. Grievances, including CM

feedback letters, news articles, walk-ins to the Trust, phone calls, and public grievance redressal system entries, are resolved by obtaining field reports from the respective District Coordinators.

Effective implementation of scheme

- Quality assessments of all network hospitals (government and private) were conducted, and gradings were assigned. Hospitals with low quality standards were given 12-18 months to obtain mandatory NABH Accreditation.
- Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Trust (VST) introduced initiatives for daily quality assessment of services provided by network hospitals (NWH) based on three parameters: daily feedback calls (IVRS) to inpatients, feedback forms collected from patients at discharge, and daily quality assessments by Aarogya Mithras using a prescribed proforma to ensure qualitative healthcare services.
- The Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Helpdesk has been strengthened by recruiting sufficient Aarogya Mithras, with a focus on counseling and proper referral systems.
- Wide publicity for the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Scheme has been achieved by strengthening IEC activities.
- The skills of all staff (NAM, Aarogya Mithra, Team Leaders) have been enhanced through regular online training sessions.
- Regular inspections of network hospitals are conducted to minimize fraudulent activities, along with regular review meetings with all stakeholders. Social audits are performed through the 104 SevaKendram (Call Centre).

8.10 AP VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD- SECONDARY HEALTH (APVVP)

The Directorate of Secondary Health deals exclusively with secondary-level hospitals, such as First Referral Units (FRU) like Community Health Centres (CHC), Area Hospitals (Sub District Hospitals (SDH)), and District Hospitals (DH), with bed strengths ranging from 30 to 450. DSH hospitals provide outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency and surgical), diagnostic services, and laboratory services. There are 176 CHC/MCH/CDH, 54 Area Hospitals, 8 District Hospitals, and 3 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) functioning in the state.

8.10.1 HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES

The Community Health Centers (CHC) with 30-50 beds provide maternity, child health services apart from the general health services.

Sub District Hospitals (SDH)/Area Hospitals (AH) with 100-150 beds provide services and clinical specialties such as Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Anesthesia, Orthopedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Radiology, and Dental Care.

The District Hospitals (DH) with bed strengths ranging from 150 to 450 provide clinical services such as Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Anesthesia, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental, Dermatology, Psychiatry, Radiology, and Dental Care.

All these hospitals are staffed with professionals in various specialties, along with nursing, paramedical staff, and medical equipment, depending on their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are supplied to all hospitals by the Central Drug Stores under APMSIDC, as per the requirements and allotments specified by DSH. These hospitals, along with Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Teaching Hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals), serve

as platforms for implementing various national health programs such as Malaria, TB, Leprosy, HIV, and Family Welfare programs.

8.10.2 HOSPITALS PERFORMANCE

The Comparative performance of Hospital activities in 4 key indicators are shown in the Table.8.19

Table:8.19 Performance indicators of Hospital activities

Sl.No	Name of the Indicator	2024-25 up to December
1	Out Patients	18116975
2	In Patients	1599661
3	Major Surgeries	60744
4	Deliveries	96234

8.10.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

There are 3206 Doctors including specialists, 3435 Nursing, 4709 Paramedical and Class IV staff, 145 Administrative staff and 1295 ministerial staff are sanctioned for Health care in DSH Hospitals.

Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Health Care Scheme has made remarkable progress in providing free and accessible healthcare to eligible individuals. Patients admitted under the scheme receive free treatment during their hospital stay, free post-discharge care to ensure full recovery, free meals during hospitalization, and coverage for transport costs, making healthcare more accessible and affordable. All DSH hospitals have been successfully empanelled under the scheme.

The scheme has significantly expanded its coverage, adding 754 new procedures, bringing the total to 3,118 procedures, ensuring more medical conditions are treated under the scheme. From January 2024 to December 2024,

there has been a notable increase in the number of cases, with 274,474 pre-authorizations approved and total claims amounting to Rs.28,857.26 lakhs. The number of pre-authorizations approved under NTR Vaidya Seva for deliveries and non-deliveries from January 2024 to December 2024 are depicted in Chart 8.7.

Overall, the Dr. NTR Vaidya Seva Health Care Scheme continues to improve the healthcare experience for its beneficiaries by broadening the scope of services, expanding coverage, and making medical treatment more accessible.

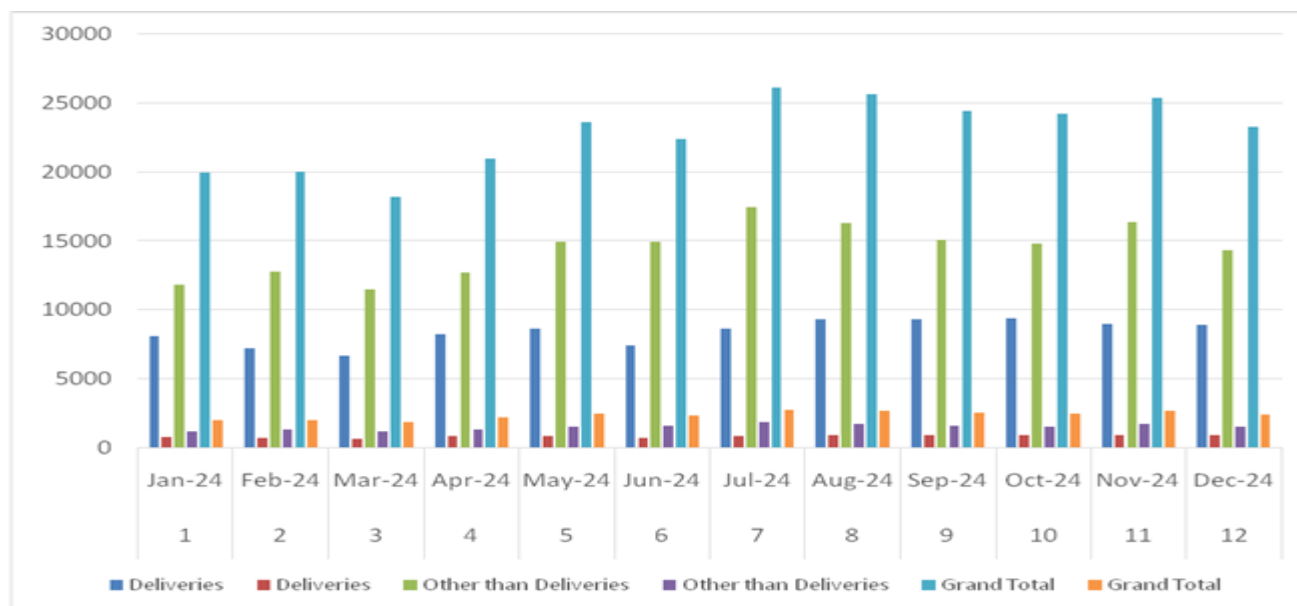


Figure 8.7: Number of pre-authorizations approved under NTR Vaidya Seva for deliveries and non-deliveries

8.10.4 Aarogya- Asara

All women who deliver in government hospitals and have preauthorizations raised under Aarogya Sri are paid Rs.5,000. Additionally, those who have been hospitalized for more than one week and have preauthorizations raised are paid Aarogya Aasara to compensate for the loss of daily wages at Rs.225 per day or Rs.5,000 per month for 836 types of surgeries.

8.10.5 Blood Banks

There are currently 24 blood banks and 187 blood storage centers functioning across DSH hospitals in the state. These facilities provide blood for patients in need, supporting various medical and surgical procedures. Efforts are being made to maintain quality standards and

ensure smooth functioning across all blood banks and storage centers.

8.10.6 Performance of National Health Mission

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), various initiatives are being implemented to improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare services in DSH Hospitals through Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs). There are 40 SNCUs in total including 9 operational under PPP mode, and 91 fully functional NBSUs providing critical care for newborns.

Quality : 35 DSH facilities have been identified for NQAS certification, and 40 DSH hospitals are targeted for LAQSHYA certification, which

focuses on improving the quality of labor rooms and maternity OTs.

8.10.7 SADAREM Programme

The state government aims to screen and allocate digitally signed permanent disability certificates to all eligible differently-abled individuals. These certificates will help them access educational and employment opportunities, as well as receive financial and non-financial benefits from the government. During 2024-25, certificates were issued to 314,211 differently-abled individuals.

8.10.8 Trauma Care Centres

The Trauma Care Centre aims to provide immediate emergency medical care to accident victims. Currently, five Trauma Care Centers are operational at DH-Rajahmundry, DH-Eluru, AH-Tekkali, AH-Tuni, and Naidupeta. Additionally, the establishment of another Trauma Care Centre at CHC-Penukonda in Anantapur District is underway.

8.10.9 Recruitment

Notification issued in the districts for recruitment of district cadre posts to give notification for recruitment of all district Cadre vacancies in DSH.

8.10.10 Upgradation of Hospitals

APMSIDC will undertake the strengthening and upgradation of hospitals under DSH control through regional packages under NABARD Tranche-XXIV, XXV, and XXVI. Tenders were called for three packages, finalized, and work has commenced.

In addition, DSH function 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.

- Reduction of Out-of-Pocket expenditure to the people on account of Health expenses

8.10.11 Activities proposed for future action plan

Trauma Care services are being expanded to all area hospitals as level-3 and all district hospitals as level-2 to provide emergency services to injured patients from road traffic accidents and reduce the rate of accidents. Additionally, free dentures will be provided in 148 hospitals, and free hearing aids will be available in all district and area hospitals.

8.11 HEALTH

8.11.1 Public Health Schemes

The State Health Department implements various Central and State public health schemes aimed at controlling and eradicating vector-borne diseases, TB, blindness, leprosy, and more. Here are some of the programs currently being implemented:

- 1 Vector-Borne Disease Control Program
- 2 Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program
- 3 National Program for Control of Blindness
- 4 Leprosy Eradication Program

8.11.2 National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)

The main goal of the program is to eliminate TB by 2025. The key objectives are:

- Achieving 90% notifications and a 90% success rate for all TB cases.
- Significantly improving successful outcomes of treatment for Drug-Resistant TB.
- Decreasing morbidity and mortality associated with HIV-related TB.

- Recently, a Community Engagement initiative was introduced to provide additional patient support and improve treatment outcomes for TB patients.

Infrastructure

The State TB Training and Demonstration Centre (STDC) and the Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL) are located in Visakhapatnam. The state has established 26 District TB Centres (DTCs), 242 TB units, and 1,580 Designated Microscopy Centers (DMCs) to provide services to TB patients.

Implementation of the program & activities

- Under the NTEP program, TB cases will be identified with free diagnostic tests like sputum microscopy, CBNAAT, and Truenat. Identified TB patients will undergo Universal Drug Susceptibility Testing, with outcomes declared by the end of 6 months as scheduled for Drug-Resistant TB (DRTB).
- Rapid diagnosis and universal DST have been strengthened by increasing molecular diagnostic tests (RTPCR) up to the sub-district level (CHCs and PHCs). Scaling up molecular tests as point-of-care across the state has helped improve notification rates.
- To diagnose and treat all vulnerable and unreachable populations, the Active Case Finding strategy is being implemented. The private sector is engaged, with incentives given to providers to encourage notification.
- Community engagement has been strengthened by involving TB champions (TB survivors). Nutritional support is provided to all TB patients, with a financial incentive of Rs.500 per month for each notified TB patient during their anti-TB treatment (6 to 8 months). The treatment regimen has been changed to Daily Fixed Dose Combinations according to weight

bands to prevent relapse and increase treatment adherence.

- PMTBMB is being implemented in the state, with 1,90,358 food baskets distributed to TB patients through CSR funds and donors. The Adult BCG Vaccination drive, which started on May 16, 2024, has covered 27.10 lakh vaccinations, making the state a leader in the country.
- In 2024-25 (April – Dec. 24), the state achieved 61,645 notifications, which is 82% of the target, with a treatment success rate of 94%.

8.11.3 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) addresses Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, suspected viral encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, and Filariasis with support from the state government and the NRHM program. Its broad objective is to prevent deaths and reduce morbidity from vector-borne diseases.

Major Strategies

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment of all vector-borne diseases as per the NVBDCP schedule, covering tribal areas in six districts of the state.
- Integrated vector measures through insecticidal spray operations, promoting personal protection measures, and source reduction methods.
- Organized workshops focused on capacity building and facilitated inter-sectoral coordination meetings with line departments, including Education, Rural Water Supply (RWS), Panchayat Raj, Municipal Administration, and Urban Development.

The Vector-Borne Diseases Programme aims to safeguard communities through a comprehensive and integrated approach. Achieving the program's objectives and promoting a healthier population requires ongoing efforts in surveillance, prevention,

control, diagnosis, treatment, and capacity building. The status of vector-borne diseases in state shown in Table 8.20

Table 8.20 Status of Vector Borne Diseases in the State

Diseases	2023			2024 (up to Dec)		
	Blood Samples	Cases	Deaths	Blood Samples	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	9035726	5268	0	10945778	7871	0
Dengue	99946	6453	0	125155	5555	0
Chikungunya	441	17	0	4213	266	0
JE	0	0	0	136	11	0
Filaria	124842	0	0	136097	1	0

8.11.4 National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment

The National Programme for Control of Blindness, strengthened by a World Bank project from 1994 to 2002, aims to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1% to 0.25% by 2025.

Strategies

- Controlling avoidable blindness.
- Training ophthalmic personnel.
- Providing equipment and consumables for high-quality eye care.

Objectives

- Provide high-quality eye care to the affected population.
- Expand coverage of eye care services to underserved areas.
- Reduce the backlog of cataract cases.
- Develop institutional capacity for eye care services.

Disease Control

The scheme covers free cataract surgeries in both government and NGO sectors, detection of refractive errors, school eye screenings,

distribution of free spectacles, eye ball collection through eye banks and donation centers, and early detection of other eye diseases such as glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy.

To reduce the prevalence and burden of blindness and visual impairment, 2,70,798 cataract surgeries were conducted (up to November 2024), 82,003 free spectacles were distributed to school children, and 3,356 eye balls (corneas for transplant) were collected during 2023-24 (up to November 2024).

National & World Observation days under NPCB

- National Eye Donation Fortnight is observed every year from 25th August to 8th September in the state to bring awareness among public on Eye Donation.
- World Sight Day is observed every 2nd Week Thursday of October in the State
- with the theme designed by Government of India.

- Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) is 7.07 per 100,000 population.

- The Grade-II Deformity Rate decreased from 5.59 per 1 million population in 2015-16 to 0.46 per 1 million population as of November 2024-25. A focal survey is conducted in the village/ward whenever a deformity case is reported to identify hidden cases.
- As of November 30, 2024, there are 3,067 on-hand cases, out of which 27 are Grade-II Deformity cases.
- A Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) was conducted in all districts from July 18 to August 2, 2024, to cover the entire population for early detection of hidden cases and to provide early and complete treatment. During the campaign, 1,084 new cases were identified and put on treatment.

8.11.6 SPARSH Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) 2024:

To address stigma and discrimination associated with leprosy and increase awareness, the nationwide "Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign" was introduced under the National Leprosy Eradication Program on 'Anti-Leprosy Day' on January 30, 2017.

Key Achievements and Focus Areas

- **Campaign Success:** Since 2017, the Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaigns (SLACs) have been highly successful in spreading messages to reduce discrimination against persons affected by leprosy.
- **Campaigns:** The campaign was conducted from 30th January to 13th February , 2024, focusing on raising community awareness about early detection and complete treatment of leprosy to prevent physical disabilities.
- **All villages in the state were covered during the Sparsh campaign. Beneficiary**

- At present, the Prevalence Rate (PR) is 0.57 per 10,000 population, and the Annual New

information was recorded in the NIKUSTH Online Reporting System. Special focus was placed on contact tracing and the provision of Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP). Single-dose rifampicin (SDR) was administered to all healthy contacts.

- **Impact:** The number of Grade-II deformity cases decreased from 291 in 2015-16 to 27 by November 2024-25. Additionally, 70 reconstructive surgeries were performed during 2024-25.

8.11.7 Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is a flagship initiative in India aimed at strengthening disease surveillance and response systems nationwide. Established in 2004, IDSP operates under the National Health Mission (NHM) and is implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) portal was launched in 2018 in a few states and expanded countrywide in September 2021.

A Central Surveillance Unit (CSU) in Delhi, State Surveillance Units (SSU) at all State/UT headquarters, and District Surveillance Units (DSU) in all districts have been established.

Key Features and Objectives of IDSP

Early Detection and Response: IDSP-IHIP focuses on the early detection of disease outbreaks through systematic surveillance mechanisms, enabling timely response and control measures. The DSUs create outbreak alerts, and respective RRTs are dispatched to provide initial assessments of the outbreak. Different reporting forms of IHIP, such as the S-Form (Syndromic Form), P-Form (Presumptive Form), and L-Form (Laboratory Form), are used to report symptoms.

Additionally, the SSU reports animal bite cases (dog, snake, and other animals) and zoonotic diseases like leptospirosis from the districts. The SSU also collects monthly NRCP (National Rabies Control Program) reports from all DSUs.

Under the umbrella of IDSP, 17 District Public Health Laboratories (DPHLs) have been established in district hospitals, and 12 State Referral Labs (SRLs) have been established in medical colleges.

National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP)

Rabies is responsible for extensive morbidity and mortality in India and is endemic throughout the country. About 96% of the mortality and morbidity is associated with dog bites. Other important reservoirs of rabies in India include cats, wolves, jackals, mongooses, and monkeys. To address the issue of rabies, the National Rabies Control Programme was launched in 2013 under the umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM)

Key features and objectives-

- Train healthcare professionals on appropriate animal bite management and rabies post-exposure prophylaxis.
- Strengthen human rabies surveillance systems.
- Create community awareness through advocacy, communication, and social mobilization.
- Submit daily reports of animal bites (dog, snake, and others) in the IDSP-IHIP portal.
- Regularly submit reports of human rabies cases and deaths in the IDSP-IHIP portal, along with the stock position of ARV (Anti Rabies Vaccine) and ARS (Anti Rabies Serum) to the Central Team.

8.11.8 Programme for Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis (PPCL)

Leptospirosis is a disease caused by the bacterium *Leptospira*, which can be found in contaminated water or soil. In humans, leptospirosis can lead to serious health issues such as kidney damage, meningitis, liver failure, respiratory problems, and even death.

Key features and Objectives

- The main objective of the program is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to leptospirosis. This includes developing trained manpower for diagnosis, case management, prevention, control, and inter-sectoral coordination.
- Strengthen surveillance of leptospirosis in humans and enhance diagnostic capacity in endemic districts.
- Create awareness regarding timely detection and appropriate treatment of patients.
- Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination at state and district levels for the detection, prevention, and control of leptospirosis.

8.11.9 Snake Bite Prevention and Control (SBPC)

Key features and objectives

- Reduce morbidity, mortality, and associated complications in humans due to snakebites by building the capacity of health professionals for first aid, diagnosis, and management of snakebite cases.
- Promote the accessibility of treatments and strengthen surveillance of snakebite cases and deaths in humans.
- Implement digital mapping and monitoring of facilities with available anti-snake venom to ensure prompt and effective management of snakebite cases.
- Conduct community outreach activities to spread awareness about snakebite prevention and management.

8.12 A.P STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (APSACS)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that eventually causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a significant global public health issue, with over 35 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for India. According to provisional estimates, 25 lakh people are living with HIV in India, including 3 lakh in Andhra Pradesh.

Prevention Activities by the Government

- Targeted Interventions: Focus on high-risk groups such as Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), Transgender (TG)/Hijra, and Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) to reduce HIV prevalence
- Behavior Change Communication: Promote safe practices and reduce stigma through education and outreach
- Condom Distribution and Social Marketing: Ensure availability and accessibility of condoms for high-risk and bridge populations
- HIV Testing and Counseling: Provide widespread access to HIV testing and counseling services
- Linkages and Referrals: Connect individuals to appropriate care, support, and treatment services
- Needle/Syringe Programs and Opioid Substitution Therapy: Reduce transmission among IDUs through harm reduction strategies
- These efforts are part of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), which has been recognized globally for its success in combating the HIV epidemic in India

The following prevention activities are taken up

Basic Services: Provision of basic services includes HIV/AIDS counseling, testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through 2,164 centers. There are 236 standalone ICTCs for HIV confirmatory testing, with 219 in government facilities and 17 in private medical colleges. Additionally, there are 1,652 screening facilities in government Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centers, 154 in private hospitals, 109 in Community-Based Screening NGOs, and 9 in prisons. There are also 10 mobile facilities for HIV confirmatory testing.

The prevalence of HIV among adults in the state has steadily decreased from 2.41% in 1998 to 0.62% in 2023, according to HIV Sentinel surveillance data.

Targeted Interventions: Targeted Interventions (TIs), including the Link Workers Scheme, are implemented through Non-Government Organizations and Community-Based Organizations. These interventions provide condom promotion, behavioral change communication, and treatment services for sexually transmitted infections to Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM), transgender individuals, Intravenous Drug Users (IDUs), migrants, and truckers who are highly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS due to their lifestyle.

Currently, 96 targeted interventions are implemented in the state, covering 8 FSW, 3 IDUs, 76 core components, 3 truckers, and 6 migrants in high-focus areas. These interventions reach 1,23,159 FSWs, 25,654

MSMs, 1,999 IDUs, 1,35,616 migrants, and 10,831 truckers in the state.

Care, Support and Treatment: In the state, there are 60 Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) Centers in government hospitals that offer free ART medication to all eligible PLHIV. Additionally, there are 32 Link ART+ centers and 106 Link ART Centers for decentralized ART services. Currently, around 2.24 lakh PLHIV are receiving free ART medication. Single window services are available for PLHIV TB co-infected individuals through ART centers, with 99 DOTS implemented for HIV-TB patients. Additionally, 42,956 ART patients are receiving ART pensions.

President's Emergence Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR India): The program is supported by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with their partners. The focus is on strengthening HIV prevention activities among key populations, such as Female Sex Workers (FSW), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), transgender individuals, and people who inject drugs. It also aims to strengthen ART treatment services for PLHIV, working in close coordination with SACS/DAPCU, ART centers, and other stakeholders to achieve the following goals:

UNAIDS Goals

- 95% of HIV-positive people know their status – currently at 86%. 95% of PLHIV who know their status are on treatment – currently at 81%.
- 95% of PLHIV on ART are virally suppressed – currently at 96%

Table 8.21- Physical Performance of APSAC during 2024-25

Component Name	Indicator	Target	Achievement	% Achievement
Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers	NON Ante Natal Cases Tested	1277394	1432386	112%
	NON Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)		9603(0.67%)	
	Ante Natal Cases Tested	678750	659385	97%
	Ante Natal Cases Identified Positives (%)		383(0.05%)	
STI component (DSRC)	STI cases treated	3,37,247	2,87,605	85%
Anti-Retro Viral Therapy	Alive on ART	NA	2,24,012	NA
TI -NGO	HRG Coverage	189080	222867	117
	FSW	51308	29621	57
	core composite	133774	188063	140
	IDU	3998	5183	129
	Migrant	40684.8	33870	83
	Trucker	10831	14656	135
	Condom Distribution	43478568	35953916	83%
	Clinic Services annual average		411555	

Source: AIDS Control Society

The district-wise performance of the ICTC program for non-ante natal clients in 2024-25 (up to December 2024) is detailed in Annexure 8.12. The ICTC program performance for general clients from April 2024 to December 2024, along with the district-wise performance of the Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) program, is provided in Annexure 8.13.

8.13 WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Government is implementing several schemes and programs under Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0, as direct targeted interventions to address the issues related to Women and Children.

The activities of Department of Women Development and Child Welfare are:

- Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0 for implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.
- Mission Shakti & Mission Vatsalya schemes are for implementation and monitoring of various protective and welfare measures, for the welfare of Destitute Women and Children.

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 the scheme 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 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.

8.13.1 Sakham Anganwadi 2.0

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE)

For holistic development of 3-6 yrs children enrolled at AWCs, Government has taken several initiatives to strengthen the ECCE activities

- Monthly and Daily Calendar of activities has been developed for active engagement of children and timely completion of syllabus.
- Designed Pre Primary-1 & 2 work books and activity books with focus on Maths, Science & English. An amount of Rs. 4.76 Cr was incurred for 3466790 books and distributed to all AWCs.
- “Mother’s Groups are formed with the mothers of pre-school children. The pre-school activities are sharing daily to engage children at home.
- Conducting ECCE day on 5th of every month across the state to educate the parents on

the progress made by their children to facilitate the children at house hold level.

- Poshan Bhi Padai Bhi: The Government of India has started a training program for Anganwadi workers to help them better understand Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) curriculum and play-based education teaching methods i.e.
 1. State Level Master Trainers: All (1899) CDPOs, Supervisors and ECCE Experts
 2. Anganwadi Workers Training: 55607 AWWs
- Online ECCE Certificate Course: To improve the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) in the state of Andhra Pradesh, the Department of WD&CW has utilized the 8.5-hour online and self-paced certificate course on ECCE which was developed by UNICEF.
- Hub Anganwadi Centers: 1030 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) were identified @ one centre for each ICDS sector in 13 Districts supported by ITC & Pratham to develop as Hub-Anganwadi Centres (Model AWCs) in ECCE.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

The aim of the programme is to reduce anaemia among Pregnant, Lactating Women and to reduce malnutrition among Children below 6 years. Under this scheme 30,53,058 beneficiaries are covered.

BalaSanjeevani plus in tribal areas: The department is providing supplementary nutrition under Bala Sanjeevani Plus Scheme in 77 Tribal Scheduled and Sub-Plan mandals in tribal areas through 8311 AWCs. Take Home Ration at the Anganwadi Centre i.e. Rice-3kg, Dal-1kg, Oil-500ml Multi-grain Atta-(2kg), Groundnut Chikki (500g), Ragi flour (1kg), Jaggery (500g), Dry Dates (500g) along with egg (25) and milk (5 lt) monthly Nutrition kit (@ Rs.500/- per month) is supplied to Pregnant

implementing state-based programs, to educate and empower women.

a. **Women Welfare Centers:** 2 Service Homes for women in distress, 2 State Homes for women released from correctional institutions, 4 Collegiate Homes for college girls and 1 Home for the Aged are functioning in the state. During 2024-25, 423 women and girls benefitted.

b. **Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:** For protection of women, the Andhra Pradesh has established state specific programme to implement Domestic Violence Act. All Project Directors, DWCDAs and Revenue Divisional Officers of Revenue Department were appointed as Protection Officers and 55 NGOs as Service Providers. 47,734 total petitions received, 12,535 Cases compromised at counselling level, 23,644 Domestic Incidence Reports filed, Interim Orders issued to 515 and Final orders Issued to 7,307.

c. **Relief and Rehabilitation Fund:** Rs.6.14 crores have been distributed to 1,296 victims as compensation for atrocities.

d. **Implementation of 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013':** 26 Local Committees have been constituted in all 26 districts and 6,056 Internal Committees constituted across the state.

Sambal Schemes

a. **One Stop Centres:** One Stop Centres are operational in all 26 districts in the state to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof. Since inception, a total of 22,692 cases, 39,737 services delivered and 2245 success stories documented.

b. **Women Helpline Toll free 181:** Women Helpline toll free 181 is operational from 2016 at o/o Director, WDCW dept providing 24 hour toll-free telecom service to women affected by violence seeking support and information. Since inception, till date, 14,37,514 calls answered of them 12,429 calls are valid cases requiring immediate help and referred to concerned agencies for immediate assistance.

c. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme:** Beti Bachal Beti Padhao is a Nationwide campaign since 2006 to increase sex ratio and to create awareness on celebrating the girl child and enabling her education. This scheme is now extended to all 26 districts.

Samarthya Schemes

a. **Shakti Sadan:** In the state, 28 Shakti Sadans are functioning in total providing protection, nutrition rescue, reintegration and rehabilitation services for women in distress and women rescued from trafficking. 950 women inmates sheltered during 2024-25.

b. **Sakhi Niwas (Working Women Hostels):** 23 Sakhi Niwas are functional in the state providing shelter to working women. During 2024-2025, shelter provided to 4,478 working women in the state. Proposal approved by GOI for establishment of 30 new Working Women Hostels in the state.

c. **Hubs For Empowerment of Women Scheme:** Hub for Empowerment of Women aims to facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programs meant for women both at State level (SHEW) and district level (DHEW) with the mandate to create an environment in which women realize their full potential. State Hub is operational @ O/o Director, WD&CW DEPT, Guntur and 26 District Hubs are operational at O/o. DWCWEOS.

8.13.3 Mission Vatsalya Scheme

Mission Vatsalya scheme is being implemented for securing a healthy & happy childhood for each and every child in the State as well as in the country. An amount of Rs. 43.77 Cr is incurred for the year 2024-25.

Institutional Services under the scheme:

Children Homes: This is a facility to provide rehabilitation for children who are in need of care and protection including treatment, education, training, development. There are 47 Children Homes for girls in the age group 7-18 years are functioning in the state and 1268 girls are staying in the homes at present.

Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA): SAA facilitates adoption of the orphan, abandoned & surrendered children in the age group 0-6 years, who are declared Legally Free for Adoption (LFA) by Child Welfare Committee. There are 27 SAAs functioning in the State and 118 children are providing rehabilitation in SAAs at present.

Non- Institutional Services under the scheme:

Adoption: Placing of children who are orphan, surrendered and neglected and declared as Legally Free for Adoption by the Child Welfare Committee for adoption duly following the Adoption Regulations. Total 59 children are given for adoption during 2024-25 so far.

Foster Care: Placement of a child, by the Committee (CWC) in coordination with concerned District Child Protection Unit for the purpose of alternate care in the domestic environment of a family, other than the child's biological family, that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care. A monthly grant of Rs.4000/- will be provided per child per month under Foster care programme. 22 children are given for foster care.

Sponsorship: Sponsorship is the provision of supplementary support to the vulnerable children who are orphans, semi orphans and are living with extended families to meet medical, nutritional, educational and other needs or having single parent or incapacitated parents with a view to improving their quality of life and education. Under this provision an amount of Rs.4000/- per month per child is being provided. 10000 children are provided sponsorship during 2024-25.

Child Helpline -1098: Child Helpline is an emergency outreach service to support and assist any child who is fallen out of the safety net to provide emergency and immediate response and connect the child to existing long term services. This ranges from providing medical, shelter, legal aid, emotional support and guidance. Total 130680 calls are received through child helpline, in which 4207 calls are valid/emergency and provided necessary services.

Kishori Vikasam: Under this programme, all the adolescents students of Govt. run High Schools, Residential Schools, Hostels, Junior Colleges, ITIs and Polytechnic Colleges are targeted for their empowerment in education, skill development, health, awareness on child marriages, human trafficking and Yoga.

Other accomplishments during 2024-25

- Prevented 877 child marriages. 342 children in street situation are rescued through special drives, out of which 31 children are provided rehabilitation in Child Care Institutions and 311 children are reintegrated with their families.
- 331 training programmes have been organized by DCPUs for various stakeholders on child related issues and legislations.

8.14 WELFARE OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED, TRANSGENDER & SENIOR CITIZENS

Their needs for maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are also taken care of. A total of 2549 cases were received, 2236 cases have been resolved, and there are currently 313 cases still pending.

Transgender

2729 Certificates have been issued to the Transgender persons in the state through the National Portal for the Transgender.

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 GoI sanctioned District Disability Rehabilitation Centers in 9 districts, 70 NGOs are functioning in the State to cover 6,350 beneficiaries under DDRS scheme.

National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR)

Under the State Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction scheme, 24 Drug De-addiction centres are functioning in Government hospitals. Till date 33,337 inpatients and 2,78,594 outpatients were treated. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.15.34 crores (100% GoI funds) proposed for the FY 2024-25 to the State of Andhra Pradesh

National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC)

Government of India approved the State Action Plan for Senior citizens for an amount of Rs.2.04 Crores and released an amount of Rs.1.02 Crores (100% GoI funds) in 2024-25 as first installment (50%). Seven Physiotherapy centers were functioning in 7 Government hospitals under the National Action Plan for

Senior Citizens. Till date 87,240 patients were treated.

8.15 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. Department also deals with the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

8.15.1 STATUTORY BODIES

Juvenile Justice Boards : As required under the JJ Act, 2015 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) are constituted by the Govt. in the erstwhile 13 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: The Child Welfare Committees (CWC) are constituted in the erstwhile 13 districts in the State under the JJ Act, 2015 to deal with the cases of Children in Need of Care and Protection. Each Committee consists of a Chairperson and four Members.

The government has issued a notification to appoint new members to Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards, as the previous boards term has expired. These new committees will handle cases involving children who need care and protection or are in conflict with the law, providing rehabilitation services to them. The new committees will be formed in the state soon.

issue final Registration certificates by the Director, JWCSC Dept.

8.15.4 Probation Services

The department also implements the Probation of Offenders Act 1958. First offenders are placed under supervision of the Probation Officer instead of committing them to jails after due inquiry by the Probation Officer as directed by the court.

8.15.2 Institutional Services - Homes Run by the Department

The state government runs different types of homes to provide a social safety net for children in need of care and protection, as well as children in conflict with the law. This includes government children homes, observation homes, special homes, and shelters run by NGOs. In the year 2023-24 (until December), 189 children have been educationally rehabilitated and 56 children have been vocationally rehabilitated from these homes.

8.15.3 Registration of Child Care Institutions

As a mandatorily U/s 41 of the new JJ Act, Department had taken up the process of registration of all the Child Care Institutions (CCI) in the State as defined U/s 2(21) of JJ Act 2015 in the year 2017. Accordingly, around 884 Child Care Institutions were initially registered across the state.

Keeping in view of the amendments made to the Juvenile Justice Rules, w.e.f. September 2022, revised guidelines were issued by the Government to monitor & issue of Registration certificates to the Child Care Institutions functioning in the State, the department has issued a public notification on 2nd October 2024 inviting the applications for registration of the CCIs and the applications received were forwarded to the concerned District Magistrates for specific recommendations to

8.15.5 Key achievements during 2024-25

The inspection teams have been formed to visit all Child Care Institutions in the state, including those run by NGOs and the government, to ensure the well-being of the children and monitor the facilities available. In total 748 institutions are visited of which 83 registered government institutions, 378 NGO-run institutions, and 287 unregistered NGO-run institutions. During 2024-25 (upto Oct), 189 Children are educationally rehabilitated and 56 Children are vocationally rehabilitated from the six Children Homes running by the Department.

Capacity Building Programmes

Organized a 'Three-day Training Program on Special Services for children engaged in the act of begging' from 26th to 28th March 2024 with the support of National Institute of Social Defence, GoI, New Delhi for the Officers of JW&CSC, WDCW, Social Welfare, Police, Labour Departments, the NGOs and also members of Child Welfare Committees.

8.15.6 Strategies/Action plan /Activities proposed during 2025-26

- More trainings will be provided to the important stakeholders newly appointed members of the Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards with the support of NIPCCD, NISD & UNICEF organizations.

- Government Hostels:** At present, there are 734 Pre-Matric Hostels (457 for boys and 277 for girls) and 300 Post Matric Hostels (145 for boys and 155 for girls) in the state. These hostels accommodate students from 3rd to 10th grade in Pre-Matric Hostels and from Intermediate to Ph.D. courses in Post Matric Hostels. The total number of students in these hostels is 92,570. The caste composition of students in each hostel is as follows: 70% SC, 12% Christians converted from SC, 9% BC, 5% ST, and 4% Others. Boarders are provided with

Post Matric Scholarships (RTF): This scheme is meant to provide full fee reimbursement to students who are pursuing Polytechnic, ITI, Degree, and above level courses in Government/Aided/Private Colleges, affiliated to State Universities/Boards having 75% aggregate attendance are eligible to get RTF scholarship. The amount will be credited

free accommodation and boarding facilities, including diet, cosmetics, and other basic amenities such as bedding material, plates, glasses, katoras, trunk boxes, and stationery items. Additionally, the Education Department provides a kit containing three pairs of uniforms, textbooks, a set of notebooks, a pair of shoes, two pairs of socks, a belt, and a school bag to all boarders studying from 3rd to 10th grade.

During 2024-25, 92,570 SC students were benefited. 7,198 boarders appeared for 10th Class SSC examinations during March, 2023-24 among which 6144 boarders passed (85.36%).

Ananda Nilayams: Ananda Nilayams provide food and shelter to the orphan / semi orphan/ children of those engaged in unclean occupation on par with other hostel students. There are 17 Ananda Nilayams in total (8 for Boys and 9 for Girls) functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

AP Study Circle: The Andhra Pradesh Study Circle organizes Coaching Programmes for competitive examinations for both Central and State Services and other Competitive Examinations. Three Study Circles at Vishakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati are functioning. Coaching is provided for Civil Services Exam at Vishakhapatnam, Group-I at Vijayawada and for other competitive Exams at Tirupati.

DSC Coaching: DSC Coaching is provided to 150 women aspirants in each study circle. Apart from giving coaching in study circles, students are also sponsored to empaneled coaching institutions in Districts. Altogether it is proposed to provide DSC Coaching for 3050 SC aspirants.

Free Power: Government is providing free power to SC households up to 200 units. During 2024-25, an amount of Rs.300 Crs is allocated for the Scheme.

Implementation of Statutory Acts

SC, ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 (amended in 2015)

The Act & Rules are implemented by the various functionaries of Police, Revenue, Judiciary and Welfare Departments. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed duly discussing in the workshop with Revenue, Police, Judicial and Social Welfare Officials.

The monetary relief is paid to the victims of atrocities under centrally sponsored scheme in the sharing pattern of 50:50 (CSS: MSS), over and above committed liability.

Special Sessions Courts: There are 14 Special Sessions Courts and one Exclusive Court at Laxmipet, Srikakulam District are functioning in the State to deal with the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs under Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (as amended from time to time). A Special Cell in the Police Department in the office of the CID headed by IGP with supporting staff and field staff is functioning for speedy investigation, prosecution and for effective disposal of cases atrocities on SCs & STs.

Monetary relief and free legal aid to the victims of atrocities on SC and STs:

Government is providing enhanced Monetary Relief and Rehabilitation as per POA rules to the victims of Atrocities.

A.P. Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1989

Rehabilitation of jogin women: The A.P. Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1989 is implemented in the state for abolishing the Jogin system. 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 social change. The

3050 SC students (450 Girls students in 3 study circles and 2600 students in districts).

- Applications for the empanelment of coaching institutes and applications from the students have been obtained.
- Coaching will commence duly aligning to the timelines of Mega DSC notification.

Change of release of RTF amounts

By considering the several requests from the stake holders and to avoid inconvenience to the students, Government have changed the mode of release of RTF to College Account from 2024-25 A.Y instead of releasing to joint accounts of mothers and students.

8.17 TRIBAL WELFARE

The Tribal Welfare Department is dedicated to promoting the overall socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the state through the formulation of policies, programs, and the effective implementation of constitutional safeguards. According to the 2011 Census, the tribal population of Andhra Pradesh is 27.39 lakhs, accounting for 5.53 percent of the state's total population. The scheduled areas cover 16,267.63 sq km, approximately 10.15 percent of the state's total area, with 3,512 villages spread across Parvathipuram Manyam, Vizianagaram, Aluri Seetharamaraju, Anakapalli, and Eluru districts. There are 34 ST communities residing in the state, with 12.9 lakh of the tribal population living in the scheduled areas of these five districts.

The government prioritizes the development of tribals, focusing on education, health, skill development, and the creation of social infrastructure, including road connectivity and the provision of drinking water in tribal areas.

Important Goals

For the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes, the department primarily provides necessary support for the educational development of ST children, economic support to ST families for various income-generating activities, and basic infrastructure support for economic activities.

The department also procures Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from forest-dependent ST families to facilitate the Public Distribution System in remote and interior tribal areas. Additionally, the department studies, protects, preserves, and disseminates information on tribal culture through TCR&TI (TCR & TM), coordinates with state government line departments, and ensures the formulation and implementation of TSP/STC.

8.17.1 Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions

As a measure of Quality Enhancement for STs under Education, 371 Ashram Schools, 17 Hostels, 163 Post-matric Hostels and 1958 Govt. Primary Schools are functioning in the State with an enrolled strength of 1,65,389 students.

In the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.948.10 Crs of budget is allocated towards Diet, Cosmetics and Other maintenance charges. In the Ashram Schools 90% students passed the SSC Exam in 2023-24

Student Kit

Under this scheme, student kits are supplied to 1st to 10th class students. Kit containing - uniform cloth - 3 pairs, textbooks, set of notebooks, 1 pair shoe, 2 pairs of socks, 1 school bag and 1 belt. A Total of 1,32,546 students benefited under this programme during 2024-25.

Talliki Vandhanam

The scheme aims to ensure that no child miss education due to poverty. This innovative

scheme supports mothers for sending their children to school regularly, significantly reducing the dropout rate. As Government assured Flagship Programs, the Government under "TALLIKI VANDANAM" scheme is providing financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- per annum to each mother or recognized guardian whose children are studying from Class-I to Class- XII, ensuring a 75% attendance duly processing the required validations for identifying the eligible BPL families.

Post-Matric Scholarships

- a. **Post-Matric Scholarships (MTF):** Maintenance Fee shall be credited into the respective account of the eligible student.
- b. **Post-Matric Scholarships (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. Full fee shall be credited to the college accounts. 54,929 ST students are benefited with an amount of Rs. 32.64 Crores during 2024-25.
- c. **Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi (AoVN):** Financial assistance for ST Students for pursuing MBBS and Post graduate courses in Abroad. Detailed guidelines are yet to formulated.
- d. **Incentives for Civil Services Examination:** To provide financial assistance to the students as cash incentive to the aspirants of socially, educationally, and economically weaker/backward sections of Andhra Pradesh, who qualified in the Preliminary and Mains of Civil Services Examination conducted by the UPSC. Detailed guidelines are yet to be formulated.

8.17.2 Health

The main objective of the Tribal Welfare Department is to identify and address gaps in the health services provided to the tribal population by the Medical, Health & Family Welfare, and Women Development and Child Welfare Departments. Tribal people suffer disproportionately from specific health problems, with higher morbidity and mortality rates in tribal areas. The MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) and IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) in tribal areas are higher than the state average.

The National programs and welfare schemes implemented by the Health & Family Welfare Department, especially for tribals in ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) areas, are monitored by the Project Officers of the ITDAs and DSTW (Directorate of Scheduled Tribes Welfare) & EOs (Executive Officers). The schemes implemented in tribal areas include:

- National Vector Borne Disease Control Program (NVBDCP), National Blind Control Program (NBC), National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTBCP), National Leprosy Eradication Program (NLEP), Surveillance of the Non- Communicable diseases like Hypertension, Diabetes, Paralysis etc.,
- Birth Waiting Homes & Pregnant Women Hostels.
- Feeder Ambulances, Special Ambulances, 108 Ambulances, 104 Ambulances & 102 Ambulances located in 7 ITDAs.

Health Facilities in Tribal Areas

7 ITDAs across 76 mandals are having 4 District Hospitals, 6 Area Hospitals, 20 Community Health Centers, 163 Primary Health Centers, 861 Sub Centers and 2000 main Anganwadi Centers & 1268 mini Anganwadi Centers.

classrooms, water supply and sanitation, staff quarters in hilly, remote and agency areas on par with developed areas. Constructing community halls for conducting functions, ceremonies for tribal population and taking up construction of Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, and health centres. Infrastructure facilities like link roads, godowns, DR depots etc are developed for better marketing facilities.

During 2024-25, Budget of Rs.135.57 Crores allotted for the sanctioned 650 works with a Spill over commitment of Rs.324.69 cr of which 209 works were completed with an incurred expenditure of Rs.1.14 cr.

8.17.4 Welfare Schemes

NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme

- The Government has enhanced the rate of pensions for different categories under “NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme”. The pensions of Abhayahastam, DMHO, O.A.P, Others categories, Sainik welfare pensions, Weavers, Widows, artists, single women, transgender, aids patient, fisher men, toddy tappers from Rs.3,000/- to Rs 4,000 /- per month , for disabled and leprosy patients from Rs.3,000/- to Rs 6,000 /- per month and for Bilateral Elephantiasis, Paralysis bed patients from Rs.5,000/- to Rs 15,000 /- per month.
- Enhancement of pension amount 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 etc., to secure a dignified life.
- Under the scheme an amount of Rs.1,288.00 Cr is released to 3,78,216 ST Pensioners from April, 2024 to November,2024.

Construction of TCRTM building

As a part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, TCRTM building constructed with an amount of Rs.10.00 Crs (Rs.6.75 MOTA share and Rs.3.25 GOAP share).

Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum (TFFM)

The construction of the Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum started 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 duration work have been initiated. The progress of civil construction works (all components of museum) of the museum is completed 30% with incurred expenditure of Rs.5.00 crores.

Tribal Sub Plan

During 2024-25, an amount of Rs.7,557.03 Cr. was allocated to (39) line departments including Tribal Welfare department under various schemes out of which an amount of Rs.3,500.66 Cr. was allocated to Tribal Welfare department.

For the year 2024-25, Rs.5.00 Crs. is allocated for Electrification of ST Households, Pump sets and to install transformers in TW Educational Institutions and Rs.100.00 Crs. is allocated for providing free power to ST Households consuming power from 0 to 200 Units per month.

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) who are dwelling in the Forest land for years and 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, up to a maximum of 4 hectares per family.

2,85,087 Individual Claims are received for an extent of 5,78,560 Acres and 3,294 Community claims received for an extent of 6,23,678 Acres till now.

2,26,651 Individual Titles approved for an extent of 4,54,706 Acres and 1,822 Community Titles deeds for an extent of 5,26,454 Acres were distributed till now NTR Rythubharosa scheme is extended to all the Individual eligible RoFR ST farmers also.

AP Schedule Area Land Transfer Regulation

The AP Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulations 1 of 1959, as amended by 1 of 1970, are intended to prohibit the transfer of lands between tribals and non-tribals, as well as among non-tribals, in the scheduled areas. Draft amendments to the LTR have been prepared to prevent the infiltration of non-tribals into scheduled areas and to protect the land rights of the Scheduled Tribes as well as adjudicating authorities due to re-organization of Districts.

Panchayats Extensions to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996, Act 1998 & Rules 2011

A manual on PESA elections has been prepared to ensure fair and free elections for the posts of Vice President/Secretary of Gram Sabhas under the AP PESA Rules 2011. A training manual on Minor Forest Produce has been developed under the provisions of the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act 1996 and the Forest Rights Act 2006. This initiative is part of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India's efforts.

A process has been initiated to strengthen the 2,038 notified PESA Gram Sabhas under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Rules 2011. This initiative includes developing 19 model Gram Panchayats, encompassing 43 Gram Sabhas within them.

Study Report-Submission of Draft amendments

- A study report on the implementation of the RoFR Act in Andhra Pradesh has been submitted, based on which the government has directed district-level officers to take appropriate action.
- Draft amendments have been proposed to the A.P. (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes) Issue of Community, Nativity, and Date of Birth Certificates Rules, 1997. These amendments aim to strengthen the implementation process, particularly in adjudicating fraudulent claims.
- A report has been submitted regarding the AP State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), with a focus on the high-altitude tribal areas of the Eastern Ghats.

GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation was established in the year 1956 for the socio-economic development of tribals in the State with the following objectives:

- To Procure Minor Forest Produce (MFP) & Agriculture Produce (AP) from tribal families who are dependent on forests for their livelihood, duly ensuring them remunerative prices through the network of affiliated Primary Societies.
- To supply Essential Commodities (ECs) under PDS and other Daily Requirements at competitive prices to the tribal consumers through a wide network of Daily Requirements (DR) sales Depots.
- To provide Credit-support to the tribal farmers for their agricultural activities with repayment facility by way of cash or produce.

roasting, grinding, blending and packaging. Civil Works of Coffee Processing Unit has already started, and it is under progress.

Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVKs)

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI has launched Van Dhan Vikas Yojana Scheme for economic development of tribals. 415 VDVKs have been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh.

In Andhra Pradesh, the scheme is being implemented by Tribal Welfare Department, GCC and ITDAs. As 258 VDVKs are already operational, some are under in progress. The Chairman, TRIFED, New Delhi recently visited few VDVKs in the State and expressed complete satisfaction on the functioning of VDVKs. 100 VDVKs were identified for PVTGs in 2023-24 of which 73 sanctioned by MoTA.

8.18 BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

The population of Andhra Pradesh according to the 2011 Census of India is 4.98 Crore, of which the population of Backward Classes projected from Smart Pulse Survey is approximately 2.15 Crore i.e., 43.17% of the total population. 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 138 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.

Pre- Matric 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) including 13 integrated hostels. 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 in Government buildings and the remaining 202 hostels in private buildings. The boarders are provided diet charges at Rs. 1,150/- per month per boarder for 3rd & 4th classes, Rs.1,400/- per month per boarder for 5th to 10th classes. They are also provided cosmetic charges @ Rs.125/- per month for boys and @ Rs.130/- per month for girls for 3rd to 6th classes and Rs.150/- per month for boys and Rs. 200/- for Girls from class 7th to 10th class. Towards hair cut charges boys are given Rs.50/- per month. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.287.93 Cr. is allocated and an amount of Rs.153.93 Cr has been incurred as expenditure for 60,000 boarders so far.

College Hostels for Boys and Girls (Post-Matric Hostels)

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. 184 Boys college hostels and 179 Girls, totally 363 college hostels are functioning in 2024-25. Admission into the College Hostels for Boys and Girls is made duly 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.1,600/- per month per boarder from Intermediate to Post Graduation. During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.117.75 Cr. is allocated and an amount of Rs. 79.97 Cr. has been incurred so far as expenditure for 33,500 boarders.

Reimbursement Tuition Fee (RTF)

Under the scheme, the sanctioned RTF amount is directly deposited into the Bank Account of colleges. This scheme is being implemented on saturation basis and majority of BC Students pursue their studies at graduation level and technical courses like Engineering, Medicine and P.G. Courses. To avoid difficulty to the students, the Government has ensured regular releases under the scheme.

Post-Matric Scholarships (MTF) :

The Post-Matric Scholarships (MTF) Scheme provides financial assistance to eligible students for food and accommodation. Under the scheme, Government sanction Rs. 10,000 for ITI students, Rs. 15,000 for Polytechnic students and Rs. 20,000 for Degree and Postgraduate courses. This facility is extended to all the eligible BC students in the family irrespective of their number. Amount is directly credited into the bank accounts of the students.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes - PM-YASASVI

From the year 2021-22 onwards, the Government of India have introduced one umbrella scheme called 'PM-YASASVI' having the components / sub-schemes mentioned hereunder with revised guidelines.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC/EBC/DNT Students

New Guidelines issued by the Government of India for implementation of this component are mentioned hereunder. The Sharing Pattern of the scheme is 60% Central and 40% State. Students studying in Government Schools with a family income not exceeding Rs.2.50 lakh per annum are eligible for the scholarship. The scholarship is only available to 9th and 10th class students who maintain a minimum attendance of 75% verified through Aadhar. Eligible students receive Rs.4000/- per annum

as an academic allowance and paid to their parents through DBT mode.

Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC/EBC/DNT Students

The Scheme is meant to provide financial assistance with a sharing pattern of 60% Central and 40% state to the OBC, EBC and DNT students studying at Post-Matriculation or Post-Secondary stage to enable them to complete their studies.

As per the new guidelines of GOI on eligibility under the program, the students studying Intermediate or higher courses, coming from a family with an annual income below Rs.2.50 lakh, and maintaining a minimum attendance of 75% each academic year are eligible.

The eligible students receive yearly scholarships which include the Academic allowance and tuition fee for the complete duration of the courses : Degree and Post Graduate level professional courses Rs.20000, Other Professional Courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate- Rs.13000, Graduate and Post Graduate course not covered in the above two categories – Rs.8000, all post-matriculation (Post Class X level) non-degree courses – Rs.5,000

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Vidyarthi Mitra (Student Kits)

Under the scheme, Government is providing basic entitlements to children in schools from 1st to 10th class, giving them a feeling of dignity and equality. Students receive a student kit which includes bilingual textbooks, notebooks, workbooks, three pairs of uniforms with stitching charges, a pair of shoes, two pairs of socks, a belt, tie, school bag, and a pictorial dictionary. Boarders also receive bedding material every year.

Examinations to improve the chances of success among the BC aspirants of the State BC Welfare department has conducted a screening test on dated 27.11.2024. The Study Circle has been inaugurated on 18-12-2024.

NTR Videsi Vidyadarana

The scheme NTR Videsi Vidya Deevena provide financial assistance 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.

As per the eligibility criteria candidate age should not exceed 35 years, Students' family income to be less than Rs.8Lakh per annum, one time award, only one candidate in a family is eligible under this scheme. The payment is made in four equal instalments. The Commissioner, Social Welfare Department is the Nodal Authority.

Construction of BC Bhavans and Community Halls

13 BC Bhavans were sanctioned @ 13 erstwhile District Head Quarters with an estimated cost of Rs.5Cr each. Three BC Bhavans are under various stages of constructions. Chittoor, Srikakulam (nearing completion) and Kurnool (below basement level).

1,013 Community Halls have been sanctioned, out of which 22 were grounded and are at different stages of construction.

Talliki Vandanam: In order to ensure education for development of BCs where the poverty and backwardness in BPL families became a hurdle in the way of educating their children, this scheme provides a direct annual financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- to the mothers, whose children are studying class I to Class XII ensuring 75% of attendance duly processing the required validations for identifying the eligible BPL families.

NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme: The Government is distributing Pensions to old age persons and people suffering from various diseases. All types of pensions are being delivered to about 29,24,071 pensioners belonging to BC communities every month. During the year 2024-25 an amount of Rs.11,074.08 Cr. is allocated and an amount of Rs.9315.15 Cr has been incurred as expenditure for 29.24 Lakh BC beneficiaries.

BC Commission

In the year 2019 the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature has enacted a new Act called Act No.19 of 2019 by repealing the previous Act No.20 of 1993 governing the composition, powers, and functions of BC Commission have issued orders designating the present Andhra Pradesh State Commission for BCs, Vijayawada as "Dedicated Commission".

Activities of BC Commission

- To examine the requests for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes and hear the complaints of over inclusion or under inclusion
- Undertake a study analysis to distinguish the communities among Backward Classes as Most Backward Classes.
- Make necessary recommendations relating to safeguards provided to Most Backward Classes.

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.

I. Achievements in Six Months:

- Swarnakara Welfare and Development Corporation was established.
- A Resolution passed in the State Legislative Assembly recommending 33% reservation to Backward Classes in Legislative Assemblies was sent to GOI.
- Steps initiated in right earnest to enact a BC Protection To earmark 34% reservation to Backward Classes in local bodies and nominated posts.
- An Exclusive BC Study Circle for Civil Services Coaching was established on 18-12-2024 in BC Bhavan, Vijayawada for imparting integrated coaching to improve the chances of success among the BC aspirants of the State.
- Coaching for Mega DSC commenced in all 26 Districts through BC Study Circles @ 220 students per District, total students benefitted 5720.
- Steps initiated for establishment of SR Sankaran Resource Centers in 104 BC Welfare Hostels falling in all 26 Districts of the State.
- Clearance of pending bills under Diet Charges of Rs.76.38 Cr. out of the total arrears of Rs.110.52 Cr.
- Introduction of FRS Attendance in Hostels for the boarders.

II. According to Political Prominence to BCs

Providing 34% reservation to BCs in local bodies and nominated posts. Passing of necessary resolution in the Assembly and sending the same to the Central Government to provide 33% reservation to BCs in Legislative Assembly

Providing political partnership through nomination to the communities which are unable to compete in the elections due to their lesser numbers.

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Health Care

- To provide health care of boarders - using Technology based health monitoring with AI support for all students through e-health cards.
- Introduction of Certificate Courses in Yoga and Naturopathy courses in coordination with Ayush Department for boarders of College Hostels and Residential Schools.

Economic upliftment

- Increasing Per Capita Income of BCs on par with the state per capita income as a measure to decrease the backwardness among BCs.
- Technology enabled platforms with AI support to monitor overall implementation of the Govt schemes, e-cards to access all Govt benefits in a transparent mode with an approach of family as a unit.

Social and legal security

- Creation of awareness on basic legal knowledge to Hostel boarders.
- Ensuring zero occurrence of atrocity related incidents against vulnerable sections.

ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS (EWS) WELFARE

AP State Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Welfare Department is established by clubbing Reddy, Kamma, Kapu, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vysya and EBC Corporations. The main objective is to enhance the livelihood of

Economically Weaker Sections by implementing government schemes, emphasizing education, skill development, and training to reduce socio-economic disparities in society.

Achievements during the year 2024-25

NTR Bharosa Pensions Scheme: The Government has enhanced the monthly Social Security pensions from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/- for EWS category (Arya Vysya, Brahmin, Kapu, EBC, Kamma, Reddy & Kshatriya) beneficiaries. The monthly pensions provided to EWC category are Old age & Widows, Sainik Welfare, Thalassemia, Sickle cell disease & Severe Haemophilia Patients, Other Patients, Multi deformity leprosy patients, Single Women, Disabled, Dialysis patients, Artists, Transgender, Aids patients, Fishermen & Toddy Tappers. During the year 2024-25, 14,99,162 beneficiaries have been covered.

Aasara: In total of 69,597 Self-Help Group (SHG) members have been identified, and financial assistance of Rs. 633.74 crores have been disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to rural and urban poor Kapu women in SHGs. This support reimburses their entire outstanding bank loan, helping them meet their financial needs.

Vidya Deevena (RTF): A total of 97,948 eligible beneficiaries have been identified and released an amount of Rs.68.07 crores for the year 2024-25 through DBT towards fees reimbursement to Kapu students.

Kapu Bhawans: Three Kapu Community Halls are completed in two districts i.e., Alamuru in East Godavari District and (2) in Eluchuru and Pattepuram in Bapatla District.

Videshi Vidya Deevena: An amount of Rs.68.21 cr. was released to 720 students under Ambedkar Videshi Vidyadharana scheme.

Swarna Andhra @2047 Vision

Economic Support Schemes

Under Economic Support Schemes, an action plan has been prepared (Generic Medical Shops, Self-Employment, Mini Dairy Units, Fashion Designing, Event Management, Hospitality Sector, Basic Sewing, Chandranna Swayam Upadhi, Group MSME) for Arya Vysya, Brahmin, Kapu, EBC, Kamma, Reddy & Kshatriya Communities with an amount of Rs. 793.70 Cr. for 81,605 beneficiaries, which includes a subsidy component of Rs.475.59 Cr.

Credit Cooperative Society: To provide soft loans for promotion of economic activities for Arya Vysya, Brahmin, Kapu, EBC, Kamma, Reddy & Kshatriya Communities, established Credit Cooperative Society under Society Act 1956.

Thrust areas to achieve 2047 vision:

- Providing vocational skills in schools and institutes to upskill women workforce through implementing Skill Development Programme.
- Provide capacity-building programs for vulnerable sections.
- Formation of Farmer Producer Organization in Aqua culture, Agriculture & Horticulture, milk producers.

8.19 MINORITIES WELFARE

As a secular country, the Government's endeavour has always been to ensure progress to all population, including the Minorities. Several schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure upliftment 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.

Minority Residential Schools

During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.5.00 Crores has been released to 6 residential schools in the State which were started aiming towards educational and social development of minority students with residential amenity.

Imporatnt schemes

Pradhan Mantri Jan VikasKaryakram (PMJVK)

Pradhana Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) is Centrally sponsored scheme, the main objective of the scheme is to create infrastructure facilities and creation of new buildings for the welfare of minority communities.

The revised PMJVK scheme will be implemented in all districts of the country including 112 Aspirational Districts.

Dr.A.P.J Abdul Kalam Overseas Education Scheme for Minorities

Under this scheme, during the FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs.21.50 Crores was allocated.

AP State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd

Schemes aimed at the welfare and development of the state together with the progress made during 2024-25 (from 1st April 2024 to 31st December 2024) are as follows:

Post Matric Scholarships (RTF)

This scheme was implemented and monitored by the A.P. Social Welfare Department. During the FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 36.34 Crores was released to 50,767 beneficiaries, under this scheme.

NTR Bharosa Pensions

The Government of Andhra Pradesh will provide enhanced pensions from 1st April,2024 of different categories of pensions are a). Pensions enhancement form Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/- for Old age Pension (OAP), Widow, Weavers, Toddy Toppers, Fishermen, Single Women, Traditional Cobblers and PLHIV (ART pensions), Dappu Artists and Pensions to Artists. b) Enhancement of disabled Persons Pensions from Rs.3000/- to Rs.6,000/- c) Enhancement of Fully disabled Person's form from Rs.5000/- to Rs.15,000, d). Enhancement of pensions amount from Rs.5000/- to Rs.10,000/- for persons with Chronic disease Viz., Bilateral Elephantiasis-Grade 4, Kidney, Liver and heart transplantation CKDU not on Dialysis CKD Serum creatinine of > 5mg, CKDU not on Dialysis CKD Small contracted kidney. .

The Scheme is being implemented and monitored by the Chief Executive Officer, SERP, Vijayawada. During the year 2024-25 an amount of Rs. 1362.81 crores released to 3,26,617 Minority Pensioners under this scheme.

Aasara Scheme

The Government has reimbursed the outstanding bank loans of women SHGs in 4 instalments. During FY 2024-25, under this

scheme an amount of Rs.126.20 Crores was released to 16,253 women Beneficiaries/ SHGs.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE CHRISTIAN (MINORITIES) FINANCE CORPORATION

The government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced various welfare schemes for Christian minorities about 6.82 lakhs, including initiatives such as Christian Bhavan, pilgrimage to Jerusalem, financial assistance for self-employment, grants for churches and church-run institutions, and scholarships. The Christian population in Andhra Pradesh is 6.82 lakhs. For the FY 2024-25, the government has allocated Rs.150.92 crores for implementing these schemes, with Rs.101.51 crores already released.

Schemes of the Corporation

Financial Assistance to Pilgrimage to Holy land of Jerusalem and other Biblical Places: Financial assistance enhanced for the Pilgrimage to Holyland of Jerusalem and other Biblical places. Pilgrims with an annual income below Rs.3.00 Lakhs will receive Rs.60,000, and those above Rs.3.00 Lakh will receive Rs.30,000. Rs.1.50 Crores was allotted for FY 2024-25.

Incentives to Pastors (Honorarium to Pastors): Government allotted an amount of Rs.29.49 Crores to 8,427 Churches @ Rs.5000/- for the FY 2024-25. An amount of Rs.16.67 Crores released for this scheme.

Subsidy for Bank Linked Income Generated Schemes (Economic Support Scheme): The AP State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation is offering financial support to Christian minorities in the form of subsidies for setting up or improving small businesses. The government has allocated Rs.2.43 Crores for implementing this Economic Support Scheme in the fiscal year 2024-25.

- **Christian Bhavan:** The government allocated 2.00 acres of land for construction of the Christian Bhavan in Adavithakkellapadu, Guntur Rural. Out of the total budget of Rs.16.00 Crores, Rs.10.00 Crores has been used to complete the cellar and ground floor of the building, each measuring 23,000 square feet.
- **Post Matric Scholarships (RTF):** Under this scheme, During the FY 2024-25, an amount of Rs.10.00 Crores allotted and an amount of Rs.5.04 Crores released for this scheme.
- **NTR Bharosa Pensions Scheme:** Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.4000/- to Rs.15,000/- per month is provided as pension to old age people, widows, single women, artisans, disabled people, kidney patients and others. During the FY 2024-25 Government allotted budget an amount of Rs.59.52 Crores. Out of that an amount of Rs.49.13 crores released to 11823 beneficiaries under this scheme.
- **District Level High Tea Programmes:** The budget for conducting of High Tea Programme at District Head Quarters is enhanced from Rs.30000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- per district.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE WAQF BOARD

Honorarium to Imams and Mouzzains

During the Financial Year 2024-25, the Government has released an amount of Rs.45.00 Crores (Rupees Forty-Five Crores only) towards Honorarium/Incentive of Rs.15,000/- per month to benefit 4,984 Masjids i.e., Rs.10,000/- per month to each Imam and Rs.5,000/- per month to each Mouzzain.

Assistant to AP State Waqf Board

During the Financial Year 2024-25, the Government has released an amount of Rs.63.34 Lakhs (Rupees Sixty-Three Lakhs and Thirty-Four Thousand Only) (As on 31st December, 2024) out of Rs.95.00 Lakhs (Rupees Ninety Five Lakhs only) towards Assistant to AP State Waqf Board.

Andhra Pradesh State Haj Committee

The State Haj Committee is an intermediate body established by the State Government to assist the Central Haj Committee in making arrangements for the pilgrimage to Mecca for Muslims. The AP State Haj Committee provides assistance to pilgrims during their journey, including issuing passports and arranging accommodation and food during the Haj Camp. In 2024-25, 2,493 pilgrims returned safely from their pilgrimage, and for Haj 2025, 1,652 pilgrims from AP have been approved to proceed for the pilgrimage.

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 2023- 24, an amount of Rs.14.04 Crores released and 1756 pilgrims benefited.

AP State Urdu Academy

Education Facilities to Minorities: Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing welfare schemes for the Minorities such as providing Free Vocational Computer Training Every year 2160 students are benefited under this scheme. In 2024-25, students (60 in each centre) have undergone training in the 36-computer training centres in 26 Districts.

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 2024-25, Government has issued administrative sanction for construction of Urdu-Ghar-Cum Shadikhanas in the state.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities: The Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (CEDM) is established to uplift the downtrodden Minority communities educationally and economically by providing free coaching in various competitive examinations, trainings, and skill development programmes.

For the Financial Year 2024-25, the budget sanctioned Rs. 5.00 Crores to Centre for Educational Development of Minorities. The 1168 Minority candidates received coaching for admission through Entrance Tests and 1778 candidates for Job Oriented Competitive Examinations.

Andhra Pradesh State Survey Commissioner of Waqf:

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 Six year @ 7,005 properties year from 2018 to 2024. So far survey has been completed in 7,005 properties out of the total 10,522 Waqf properties.

8.20 YOUTH SERVICES

The Department of Youth Services was established in the year 1972 with an aim to inculcate a sense of volunteerism among the youth in the age group of 18 and 35 years and involve them in constructive activities.

During the year 2024-25, the Department of Youth Services has taken up different initiatives and organized youth welfare programmes involving youth to inculcate a spirit of volunteerism among youth and encourage them to come forward for nation building.

Leaders Dialogue were conducted in 3 phases by the AP State Council Higher Education and Top 30 young leaders were selected out of 3000 youth participated in AP and after selection process, the top 30 young leaders will be sent to participate the National Youth Festival New Delhi.

Mukhyamanthri Yuvanestham

A Scheme of Unemployment Allowance /Stipend to eligible Educated Unemployed Youth was implemented in the year 2018-19 to the eligible unemployed youth between the age group of 22-35 years and possess Degree or 3 years Diploma. All the eligible beneficiaries were provided with the unemployment assistance on saturation basis.

8.21 HOUSING

Andhra Pradesh State Housing Corporation (APHCL) has been the pioneer in implementation of Weaker Section Housing Programme along with adequate amenities, with moto of "Housing for All". A detailed survey is being conducted for identifying all the eligible households to provide House sites and Houses by 2029. Government is committed to provide House sites with an extent of 3 cents in Rural areas and 2 cents in Urban areas will

beprovided to those eligible beneficiaries who have no house and house site. Governemnt have decided to complete all 7.60 lakh houses in progress by March, 2026 under PMAY (U) BLC, PMAY (G) and PMJANMAN.

The District wise Achievements/Physical Progress made upto 31.12.2024 is shown in Annexure 8.14

Ongoing Schemes

The following (3) schemes are under implementation.

- a. **PMAY-Urban:** For providing houses in Urban Local Bodies (125) and
- b. Urban Development Authority areas (21)
- c. **PMAY-Gramin:** For providing houses in Rural areas
- d. **PMAY-JANMAN:** Providing houses to 12 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Non ULB areas.

Under these three schemes , Government have taken up 20,84,240 houses in the state as shown in Table. 8.22

Table. 8.22. Details of houses taken up under various schemes

S.No	Scheme	No. of houses taken up	Unit cost and source of funding
1	PMAY Urban BLC	18,01,840	ULBs @ Rs.1,80,000 (Total financial assistance by GOI & State Govt) UDAs @ Rs.1,80,000 (Subsidy of Rs.1,50,000 by GoI& State Govt and Rs 30,000 MGNREGS Funds
2	PMAY Gramin	2,46,430	Plain areas & IAP Districts @ Rs.1,80,000 (including Govt subsidy of Rs.1,50,000/-
3	PMJANMAN	35,970	Rs.2,39,000/- (Subsidy of Rs.2,00,000 by GoI& State Govt.and remaining by MGNREGS and SBM(Gramin)
	Total	20,84,240	

and 27 Nagar-panchayats. According to the 2011 census, the urban population is 1.49 crores. The total solid waste generation in these 123 ULBs is 6,890 tons per day (TPD), and 100% of this waste is collected. Out of 44.57 lakh households, segregated waste is collected from 42.82 lakh households (96.07%).

Establishment of Waste Processing Facilities under SWM

Currently, two Waste to Energy Projects in Visakhapatnam and Guntur, each with a 15 MW capacity, treat 1800 MTs of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and cover 80 ULBs. For combustible waste, 43 ULBs are mapped to 5 cement plants treating 355 TPD in Rayalaseema. A 7.5 MW Waste to Energy Project is proposed for Rajahmundry.

For treatment of wet waste, 46 (33 Waste to Compost plants, 4 Bio CNG plants & 9 (ISWM) Integrated Solid Waste Management) Waste to Compost/Bio-methanation plants cover 55 ULBs, with an installed capacity of 1946 TPD, treating about 1550 TPD. Additionally, 12 more plants are in progress with a capacity of 391 TPD.

Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) are established in all 123 ULBs to manage dry waste. 45 ULBs tied up with cement plants to process 355 TPD of non-recyclable plastic waste. Plastic waste is used in road construction in major ULBs, with 19.10 km of roads laid using 26.80 MTs of plastic waste.

Under legacy waste management, remediation of dump sites is completed in 19 ULBs and so far cleared 41.10 Lakh Tons of Legacy Waste is treated. In the remaining 104 ULBs, Legacy waste clearness is in progress.

Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)

The total sewerage generated in the state's 123 ULBs is 1503.20 MLD. Currently, 104 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in 52 ULBs have a

treatment capacity of 690.90 MLD. Additionally, 171 STPs with a capacity of 706.86 MLD are under construction in 34 ULBs.

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants

Construction of 7 FSTPs has been completed in Narsapur, Rajam, Vinukonda, Bobbili, Palamaneru, Dhone, and Markapuram. FSTP construction is ongoing in 84 ULBs, while co-treatment is proposed in the remaining 32 AMRUT cities where STPs are currently developed.

Re-use of Treated Waster

It is estimated that 80% of the water supplied to households is discharged as sewage, generating approximately 1503 MLD of sewage daily in the state. Currently, 52 ULBs have Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) with a treatment capacity of 690.90 MLD. Of this, 233.83 MLD of treated water is reused for industrial purposes, plantations, groundwater recharge, and street washing in 14 ULBs, including Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Yemmiganur, Ongole, Nellore, Eluru, Rajahmundry, Tirupati, Narasaraopet, Tadipatri, Puttaparthi, Kurnool, Kadapa, and Pulivendula.

Clean Andhra Pradesh Programme (CLAP)

The Clean Andhra Pradesh (CLAP) program, launched on October 2, 2021, aims to make cities bin-free, litter-free, and garbage-free. Its key objectives include 100% waste segregation at source, door-to-door garbage collection, scientific waste treatment, and visual cleanliness.

In the first phase, the CLAP program was launched in 45 ULBs, while the remaining 78 ULBs to be covered in the second phase. To achieve objectives of CLAP, necessary infrastructure such as garbage auto tippers, transfer stations, and coloured bins have been

To support solid waste management activities and cover the O&M costs of door-to-door garbage collection, all ULBs have obtained council resolutions to collect a user fee ranging from Rs. 1 to 5 per day, starting in November 2021. So far, Rs. 186 crores have been collected by 40 ULBs, and Rs. 286.68 crores have been paid to service providers for O&M charges. A separate dashboard monitors CLAP activities and regularly reviews the performance of municipal commissioners.

- To enhance urban services through Ward Secretariat and Volunteer Systems, improving living standards across all ULBs with quality services and infrastructure in an accountable, transparent, and efficient manner.
- The Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply Project, costing Rs. 300 Crores with AIIB assistance, will provide potable water to 3.3 million people in 50 ULBs.

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided in BE 2024-25 for the purpose of land acquisition for

construction of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in (72) Urban Local Bodies of the State.

f) Real Time Monitoring System

The AP CM MS App helps monitor 29,969 KM of urban roads, with Road Network Master Data managed by Ward Amenity Secretaries across 4,119 wards. Daily from 10:00 am to 12:00 noon, Ward Amenity Secretaries survey streets to capture potholes and other issues related to drains, UGD, drinking water pipelines, and streetlights. Citizens can also report these issues through the app, which appear in the Ward Secretary's login. The app also facilitates the delivery of 39 online municipal services in ULBs.

8.22.2 Action Plan Viksit Andhra @ 2029

Reform on Property Tax

- a. Unify municipal databases into a single digital property database used by all departments, including town planning department.
- b. The online self-assessment mechanism for property tax to enable real-time property assessments, including new assessments. For re-assessments, property owners can either fill in details themselves or tax inspectors by using handheld devices. The system also includes features for raising demand, sending reminders, and conducting random scrutiny of assessment forms.
- c. The integrated and digitized property tax system generates automatic digital bills from the database, supports on-spot billing, and sends SMS reminders.
- d. Adoption of property tax reporting through Management Information System (MIS) dashboard, to enable real-time frequent review of property tax data at city/ward/revenue official level, and to

drive data-driven decision making and performance management.

- e. Unification of Property tax register with state utility records such as electricity bills and water bills.
- f. Linking of property tax register with state stamp duty and registration department (revenue department records) to enable automatic linkage/identification of changes in properties and ease collection of property taxes.

GIS Based mapping of properties for collection of Property tax

- a. GIS-based property mapping helps trace and account for long-unaccounted properties in a ULB, improving tax collection by including more properties under taxation, thus enhancing the financial health of ULBs.
- b. Adoption of dynamic digitized Property tax register (based on GIS or Drone-based technology) to enlist new properties and map existing properties combined with ground-truthing.

Build Citizen Centric Information

Integrate Digital Door Numbers with Property Tax, VLT, Trade, Water Charges, Building Permissions, Sanitation Services (CLAP, RTMS), Grievances, Online Services, and Government Beneficiary Schemes to enable Ward Secretaries to deliver better services.

Online Grievance redressal and Municipal Service delivery

The reform aims to enhance citizens' ease of living by providing online access to various municipal services. It includes an effective grievance redressal mechanism for easy complaint lodging and speedy resolution.

Reforms on User Charges

Efficient water service delivery requires the operation and maintenance (O&M) of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs), Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), and water transmission/distribution networks. To sustain water infrastructure, ULBs must cover O&M costs through user charges, periodically increasing collections to match O&M expenses via a citizen-friendly system.

Command and Control Centre at ULB

Build data analytics reports on all digital services provided in the ULB for integrated Command and Control Centre at ULB

8.22.3 The Action plan - Viksit Andhra 2047

Reform on Property Tax

Using Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning techniques on GIS data for identifying Deviations, Unauthorized Constructions etc.,

Minimizing human interventions in delivery of public service

Promising technologies like Blockchain, AI/ML, and Data Analytics will be adopted to enhance public service delivery. A Life Cycle Approach will be used for public services and welfare benefits, leveraging these technologies from birth to death and beyond.

8.23 PUBLIC HEALTH & MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Urban Water Supply

The State Government is prioritizing safe drinking water for all urban local bodies by enhancing infrastructure and service standards. Water Supply Improvement Schemes, with an estimated outlay of Rs. 8863 Crores are being implemented in 113 ULBs under various schemes like AMRUT 1.0, State Plan Grant,

HUDCO assistance, and AIIB. In 2023-24, water supply schemes in Bhimavaram, Machilipatnam, Hindupur, and Nandyal were completed and operationalized, adding 105 MLD of water treatment capacity.

Urban Sewerage & Septage Management

To prevent water body pollution and manage wastewater in urban areas, the State Government is constructing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and an Underground Drainage System following National Green Tribunal Guidelines. In 33 ULBs, STPs with a capacity of 536 MLD and an outlay of Rs. 2878.00 Crores are being built under various schemes like AMRUT 1.0, State Plan Grant, HUDCO Assistance, OTSFA, NRCP, Smart City, JnNURM, and AIIB. Two STPs with a capacity of 25 MLD were completed in Ongole and Pulivendula in 2024-25.

Storm Water Drains

In order to prevent urban flooding and minimize inconvenience to the public during the rainy season, the State Government has initiated the construction of Storm Water Drains spanning a total length of 571.00 km in 13 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with an outlay of Rs. 982.00 Crores under various schemes such as AMRUT, State Plan Grant & OTSFA are expected to be completed during this year.

Anna Canteens (Urban)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has intended to provide food for poor people thrice a day (Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner) at subsidised rates in the urban areas and accorded administrative sanction for Rs 388.15 Cr for construction of 204 Anna Canteens. Out of which, 198 Anna Canteens have been constructed and they were brought into utilization and remaining 6 Nos are under construction.

MIG Housing Layouts

To prevent haphazard urban growth, pollution, and traffic congestion, the State Government is developing MIG Layouts in Tier-II and major cities. A total of 30 projects with 10,596 plots and an investment of Rs. 603.20 Crores have been initiated. Nine projects are currently in progress, and the remaining will commence after the tender process is completed.

AyushmanArogyaMandir (Urban Health Clinics)

In order to provide better medical services to the urban people, the State government has decided to set up Ayushman-ArogyaMandirs with an aim to provide medical services to all at a commute of two kilometers.

A total of 545 AyushmanArogyaMandirshave been sanctioned with an estimated budget of Rs.374.61 crore, out of which 476 (291 Nos new and 185 Nos Repair works) have been completed and the remaining will be completed by the end of June 2025.

Amrut 2.0

Programs/ activities proposed to be operated during F.Y.2024-25

The state has been granted Rs.8517.69 Crores, funding under AMRUT 2.0 scheme in the sectors of Water Supply, Sewerage and Septage and Water bodies rejuvenation.

- 269 Water Supply Improvement Projects have been granted in 118 Urban Local Bodies with an estimated outlay of Rs 5268.19 Crores,
- 87 Sewerage and Septage Management Projects have been granted in 30 Urban Local Bodies with an estimated outlay of Rs 2727.46 Crores

- 196 Water body Rejuvenation Projects have been granted in 97 Urban Local Bodies with an estimated outlay of Rs 522.04 Crores.

All the projects will be grounded and will be completed by March 2026.

Financial Progress achieved during the Year 2024-25

- Out of 203 Nos Anna Canteens, repairs and new canteens of 197 nos have been completed during last six months and they were brought into utilization.
- Under Amrut 1.0 project, Rs.105.91 crores financial achievement was made and under Amrut 2.0, Rs.56.87 crores financial achievement was made.
- Under APUWSSMIP (AIIB Project) an amount of Rs.131.58 Crs financial achievement is made.

Impact of activities on progress of the State

- The Department oversees the investigation, design, and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in all 123 municipalities, including 17 municipal corporations.
- Ensuring public health through potable drinking water is a top priority, with 2048 MLD currently supplied across 123 ULBs. Supply frequency varies: twice daily in 28 ULBs, daily in 51 ULBs, alternate days in 39 ULBs, and once every three days in 5 ULBs.
- To promote Swachh Bharat and environmental protection, the department is constructing sewage treatment plants per NGT guidelines, currently treating 613 MLD of wastewater in various ULBs.

and 19082 habitations (39%) are covered with 0 to 55 LPCD service level. The category wise coverage status is shown in Table.8.24

Out of 48,349 rural habitations, 29267 habitations (61%) are covered with 55 LPCD

Table.8.24. Status of Habitations as on 1.04.2024

Status of Habitations as on 01.04.2024			
S. No.	Coverage status	No of Habitations	Percentage
1	Fully Covered (>=55 LPCD)	29,267	61%
2	Partially Covered (0 to 55 LPCD)	19,082	39%
a	PC4 (41.25 to 55 LPCD)	7,642	16%
b	PC3 (27.50 to 41.25 LPCD)	6,107	12%
c	PC2 (13.75 to 27.50 LPCD)	3,856	8%
d	PC1 (0 to 13.75 LPCD)	1,477	3%
e	Quality Affected habitations	0	
	Total (1+2)	48,349	

8.25 MISSION FOR ELIMINATION OF POVERTY IN MUNICIPAL AREAS (MEPMA)

The Government established the “Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)” on 01.09.2007 aiming towards eliminating poverty at grass root level and works with a vision to improve the quality of life to the SHG members through various central and State Govt. welfare schemes. MEPMA has been designated as a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) for implementing DeendayalAntyodayaYojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) activities.

8.25.1 Social Mobilization & Institution Development

The main objective of Social Mobilization & Institution Development is to organize poor women into SHGs, covering all families living in slums, and enable them to become self-reliant. So far, 2.80 lakh SHGs have been formed with 28.86 lakh members, receiving a total RF amount of Rs. 52.60 crores. Additionally, 9,342 SLFs and 206 TLFs/CLFs have been established, with 1,990 SLFs receiving an RF amount of Rs. 9.95 crores. Furthermore, 24 ZillaSamakyas have also been formed.

8.25.2 Self-Employment Programme

The Self Employment Programme focuses on assisting individual urban poor beneficiaries in setting up gainful self-employment ventures and micro enterprises. Bank linkage is provided to SHGs up to a maximum amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh, and self-employment loans are available to individuals ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2.00 lakh and up to Rs. 10.00 lakh per group.

- Under SEP-I, 94,033 individuals benefited from bank loans totaling Rs. 914.55 crores.
- Under SEP-G, 12,763 beneficiaries received bank loans totaling Rs. 142.12 crores.
- Since 2014, under SHG-BL, bank loans have been provided to 2,57,271 beneficiaries, totaling Rs. 50,726.87 crores under Vaddi Leni Runalu.

8.25.3 Shelter For Urban Homeless

The aim is to provide shelter for urban homeless individuals residing and sleeping on footpaths and dividers, as well as visitors to towns for various purposes such as medical care, work, or exams. To achieve this, 95 shelters have been made functional, offering

accommodation to homeless people and visitors in urban areas.

8.25.4 New Mission for Urban Poverty Alleviation

The Government of India launched the New Mission on Urban Poverty Alleviation, Deendayal Jan Aajeevika Yojana – Shehary (DJAY-S), as a pilot project in 25 cities across the country. In Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporations were selected for the pilot. Nodal officers have been appointed for these cities, and district and ULB committees have been formed. A total of 273 vulnerable SHGs were formed in Vijayawada (VMC) and 26 in Visakhapatnam.

8.25.5 PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

The Government of India launched the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme to support street vendors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Street vendors can receive a working capital loan of up to Rs. 10,000, repayable in monthly instalments over one year. The government reimburses the interest at 7% per annum on a quarterly basis for regular repayments. Vendors who repay their loans are eligible for additional loans of up to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000. They can also receive a monthly cashback of Rs. 1 per digital transaction, up to a maximum of Rs. 100 per month as an incentive. As of January 20, 2025, loans have been disbursed to 5,21,223 vendors under Tranches 1, 2, and 3.

8.25.6 SVANidhi Se Samriddhi

Under SVANidhi Se Samriddhi, the socio-economic profiles of PM SVANidhi beneficiaries and their families are mapped to assess their eligibility for various Central welfare schemes, such as PMJJBY, PMSBY, PMJDY, and One Nation One Card, and to facilitate linkages to these schemes. As of January 20, 2025, there are 3,48,791 beneficiaries, with 3,12,995 complete

profiles and accounting 5,49,396 family members, resulting in 12,62,841 beneficiaries.

8.25.7 Seller-Point

An e-commerce platform has been created to sell SHG products, providing a wide marketplace to boost their sales across the country. A total of 5,168 products have been onboarded, with 2,711 on Flipkart and 2,457 on Amazon. These products have generated a total of Rs. 4,51,615 through 824 transactions.

8.25.8 Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)

MEPMA is facilitating SHG entrepreneurs to onboard their products onto the ONDC platform through the My Store forward network partner. So far, 5,203 high-quality SHG products have been onboarded. Additionally, 3,190 SHG products have been sold on the ONDC platform, generating a transaction value of Rs. 5,43,130. Furthermore, 2,542 skilled SHG family members have been identified for onboarding as service providers in Home Triangle to facilitate online access to services.

8.25.9 Innovative Activities under MEPMA

a) SHG Profiling

A data purification activity "SHG PROFILING" is taken up through an android application in which 27.31 Lakh members (96%) are profiled.

b) Digital Initiatives

- SHG MEETING MANAGER APP
- MEPMA Loan Charge Creation Module.
- MEPMA MOBILE BANKING SYSTEM.
- FINANCIAL E-AUDIT.
- CHATBOT for benefit of citizens/field staff
- AI BASED TRACKING.

- PRAGHNYA - "VIRTUAL TRAINING ACADEMY".

Leadership & Entrepreneurship Acceleration Programme will be provided by ISF.

8.25.10 Livelihood promotion

a) 100 days Action Plan (Livelihood Jathara)

MEPMA 100 days Action Plan (Livelihood Jathara) launched by Hon'ble Minister of MA&UD on 20th December 2024. The action plan focuses on empowering Self-Help Group (SHG) members and their families by creating sustainable livelihood opportunities and showcasing their entrepreneurial potential.

- Formation of Vulnerable groups (2841).
- Financial Assistance through SHG BL (11,096), SEP-I (1132), SEP-G (29).
- Access to Centrally Sponsored Schemes (14,060), PMSVANidhi (20,954).
- New Livelihood Units (28,940) and Wage employment (9,183), MSME Registration (1,30,160).
- SHG Products onboarding (15,612) and sales (96,951) through ONDC.
- Service Providers onboarding in Home Triangle (20,000).

8.25.11 Livelihood Audit

MEPMA has captured the Livelihood details of SHG members through SHG profiling. As per the SHG profiling, 13.02 lakh SHG members are under Livelihood activity out of which 7.64 lakh are in Self-employment.

Outcome:

To ensure the data authenticity and identify potential livelihood opportunities- ULB wise. To categorize SHG members into Star Performers, Potential Performers, and Aspirants. LEAP -

8.25.12 Preparation of City Livelihood Action Plan (CLAP)

The New Urban Poverty Alleviation Mission, mandates the preparation of City Livelihood Action Plan (CLAP) to assess the existing livelihood landscape of the city, identify priority areas for livelihood creation, goal setting, and an implementation roadmap. MEPMA has partnered with the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME) to prepare City Livelihood Action Plans for all ULBs..

8.25.13 EDP Trainings

To promote sustainable livelihoods, MEPMA has partnered with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to conduct Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) training for 10,000 SHG entrepreneurs in various sectors. Training will be conducted through NSDC's empanelled training partners to ensure market-relevant skill development and quality training.

8.25.14 Smart Street Vending Market (SSVM)

In order to minimize urban congestion and promoting orderly business practices, a well-organized and regulated Smart Street Vending System (SSVM) will be developed with 200 container shops designed with rooftop seating and customized features. The system will focus on efficient place-making, sustainability with solar panels, advertising spaces, free Wi-Fi zone, digital integration, and security features.

8.25.15 TIDCO Livelihood Centres (TLCs) - Pilot implementation

TIDCO is establishing Livelihood Centres in PMAY Colonies to provide permanent infrastructure for sustainable livelihoods, enabling residents to work near their homes. The goal is to assist 10% of households in developing sustainable livelihoods through

Entrepreneurship Development Programs, bank linkages, skill enhancement, and tailored EDP trainings. As a pilot scheme, the TIDCO Livelihood Centres program has started in Pithapuram, Mangalagiri, Kuppam, Nellore, Vizianagaram, and Ananthapuram. The pilot will begin in 10 fully occupied layouts and gradually expand to all 21 fully occupied TIDCO layouts.

8.26 RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The Rural Development Department is implementing programs to reduce poverty and improve rural areas, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Watershed Development Programmes. These programs are implemented through multi-pronged approach to address rural poverty and for the creation of vital rural infrastructure. The MGNREGS program is one of the biggest wage employment programs and is providing the wage employment largely to 95 lakh wage seekers from 55 lakh households. About 20 crore person days are being generated annually in the state under MGNREGS assuring a secured life to rural poor.

The Watershed Program addresses land degradation and enhances farmland productivity. The Jalakala Program provides irrigation and water security to small and marginal farmers through government-funded borewells, aiming to improve livelihoods and boost the GSDP in the primary sector. All programs are monitored through a robust MIS, ensuring transparency and achieving desired outcomes.

8.26.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) enacted in September 2005, provides a legal guarantee of

100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household with adult members willing to undertake unskilled manual work. This scheme aims to create productive assets of prescribed quality and durability, improving the livelihood resource base of the poor, promoting social inclusion, and strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is implemented in all 26 districts of the State.

The works under the scheme are categorized into four types: Public works related to Natural Resources Management (NRM), Individual assets for vulnerable sections, Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant Self-Help Groups and Rural Infrastructure. The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with a 90:10 funding ratio between central and state governments. The central Government covers 100% of the wage component, 75% of the material component and 6% administrative expenditure. The State Government funds 25% of the material component, unemployment allowance and MGNREGS - AP State Council expenditure.

1. Status of Govt. priority works

- Grama Panchayat Buildings: Out of required 10,893 Grama Panchayat Buildings, 3,978 are currently under construction and 6,915 have been completed.
- Agriculture Produce Storage Buildings: 10,216 Agriculture Produce Storage buildings are required. Out of them, 4839 building works are in progress and 5377 works are completed.
- Bharat NirmanSevaKendras (Health Clinics): Out of the required 8299 Bharat NirmanSevaKendras, 3145 are completed, remaining 5154 are in progress.

- person days against approved Labour Budget of 2150 Lakh person days by Gol. Out of these Person Days generated, SCs - 444.19 Lakhs PDs (21.95%), STs - 255.39 LakhPDs (12.62%) and Women-1209.49 Lakhs PDs (59.76%) were generated during FY 2024-25.

- During 2024-25, total expenditure under MGNREGS is Rs.7337 Crores, out of which Rs.5175 crores is towards unskilled wages and Rs.1878 crores towards skilled wages & material component.
- In total 2.39 lakh households completed 100 days of wage employment under the program. Overall, 44.76 lakh households and 71.01 lakh individuals were provided wage employment through the program.

State Government is promoting horticulture, avenue plantations & other plantation programmes under MGNREGS to improve livelihoods of small & medium farmers & SC, ST rural poor. Creation of Green Assets (Plantation) is the largest activity next to wage employment under MGNREGS to improve green cover & assuring 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, Sapota, Dragon Fruit etc. Against 65000 acres identified, plantation was completed in 63,385 acres covering 38,986 small & marginal farmers.
- **Roadside Avenue & Canal Line Plantation:** Plantation along 1512 KMs PMGSY /Internal Roads and Canal Bunds was completed.
- **Institutional Plantation:** 67,259 saplings were planted in 657 government institutions out of targeted 750 institutions.
- **Block Plantation in Community Lands:** 1,85,360 saplings have been planted in 1160 acres out of identified 1200 acres.

8.26.2 Watershed Development

1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0 (WDC-PMKSY 2.0)

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR), MoRD, GoI has sanctioned 59 new watershed projects in Andhra Pradesh, under WDC-PMKSY 2.0 to treat an area of 2, 44,405 hectares. The total cost of the projects is Rs. 55531.30 lakhs, covering in 13 districts as shown in Annexure 8.15

Objectives of WDC-PMKSY 2.0:

- Andhra Pradesh secured 4th place in the country in generating of 2023.81 Lakh

- Restoring the ecological balance.
- To Increase agricultural production & productivity through scientific approach.
- Integrated livestock management for increasing incomes.
- Livelihood security for the poorest of the rural poor.
- To improve the efficiency of the watershed project.

the years, the human capital of Self-Help Group (SHG) members has been developed and continues to be strengthened through various programs and initiatives.

- 102 Entry Point Activities (EPA) i.e., 71 Solar Street Lights, 10 Cement Benches, 6 Construction of Rachabanda, 5 Cattle Troughs, 4 Pipeline extension for Drinking Water, 3 Solar Grid System, 2 Animal Health Camps, 1 Installation of submersible pump sets were executed with an expenditure of Rs.12.93 Lakhs.
- 1948 Natural Resource Management (NRM) works i.e., 1077 Farm pond / Dugout Pond, 460 Percolation Tanks / Mini Percolation Tanks, 121 Check Dams / Check Wall, 14 AmritSarovar, 166 LBS / RFDs, 38 Trenches, 71 Gabions, 1 Repairs to existing WHS works were executed.
- Under Production System Improvement (PSI) component 408 agricultural implements i.e., 141 Tarpaulins sheets, 83 Sprayers, 112 Water Carrying Pipes, 47 Chaff Cutters / Brush Cutters, 15 Mulching sheets, 4 Plastic Crates, 3 Oil Engines, 2 Sprinklers, 1 Plough were distributed to 408 farmers.

8.27 SOCIETY FOR ELIMINATION OF RURAL POVERTY (SERP)

The Women Empowerment and Poverty Eradication Programme in Andhra Pradesh aims to empower disadvantaged communities to overcome social, economic, cultural, and psychological barriers through self-managed organizations. Implemented by the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) in rural areas, the program targets all rural poor households, with a special focus on the poorest of the poor.

1. Institution Building & Capacity Building

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in Andhra Pradesh have built significant financial capital through savings and corpus funds. Over

In Andhra Pradesh:

- 89.21 lakh rural women have been organized into 8.50 lakh SHGs.
- 2,33,017 persons with disabilities (PWD) have formed 3,685 PWD SHGs.
- 27,422 Village Organizations (VOs), 660 Mandal Samakhyas (MS), 26 Zilla Samakhyas, and 5 Girijana Samakhyas have been established.

The total savings by members amount to Rs. 14,500 crores, with a corpus of Rs. 16,941.95 crores. All 89.21 lakh rural SHG members have individual savings bank accounts.

Under Capacity Building, all SHG members, Village Organizations, and Mandal Samakhya OB & EC members are trained on governance, SOPs, financial management, livelihood activities, and awareness on gender, food & nutrition, and GPDP & VPRP

2. NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme

- The Govt. has enhanced various categories of pensions like Old Age, Widow etc to Rs.4,000, Disabled pensions to Rs.6,000, fully disabled pensions to Rs.15,000 and Chronic diseases like Kidney, liver and heart transplant, Elephantiasis and Chronic Kidney Disease not on dialysis pensions to Rs.10,000 and implemented from 1st July,2024. During 2024-25 (upto Dec 2024), an amount of Rs. 23,844.83 crores has been released for pensions and the amount disbursed is Rs 23,666.61 crores.

District wise & Category wise releases and disbursement of pensions under NTR Bharosa scheme for the financial year 2024 – 25 are shown in Annexure.8.16 & 8.17 and Corporation wise pensions released and

disbursed during December, 2024 are given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Corporations wise Pensions Releases for the Month of December'2024

S. No.	Name of the Corporation	No. of Pensioners	Financial (Rs. in Crs)
1	APCRDA	17164	8.63
2	BC	2860947	1247.64
3	BRAHMIN	47707	20.89
4	Christian	11458	5.02
5	EBC	65358	28.70
6	KAMMA	263689	114.41
7	Kapu	691840	303.48
8	KSHATRIYA	41201	17.89
9	MUSLIM	318204	139.41
10	REDDY	292914	128.55
11	SC	1145477	498.01
12	ST	377454	159.72
13	VYSYA	84345	36.81
14	APSERP-ABH	160185	8.16
TOTAL		6377943	2717.32

3. SHG 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 lower rate of interest. The growth of SHG bank-linkage in the state is phenomenal. AP state stood in first position in the country with 36% of National share and 99.66% recovery under SHG Bank Linkage programme with an average disbursement of around Rs.32,190 Crores in rural areas.

4. Women Led Enterprises

Over the past two decades, the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) has focused on forming Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and helping poor households access formal credit. However, many livelihood opportunities pursued by these groups are small and household-based, generating insufficient income due to inadequate credit access. To address this, individual SHG members are

encouraged to become entrepreneurs and create sustainable livelihoods through loans. Banks extend loans up to Rs. 10 lakhs to individual SHG members of well-performing groups to establish new "Women-Led Enterprises" or develop existing viable enterprises.

With the convergence of MSME, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), KVIC, and KVID, eligible SHG members can avail subsidies under the PMFME, PMEGP, and SFURTI schemes. During the financial year 2024-25, Rs. 629.43 crores were disbursed to 39,943 individual members from April to December 26, 2024, against a target of Rs. 2100 crores to 1,51,800 individual members.

5. Food, Nutrition, Health, and WASH

APSERP has initiated FNHW interventions under NRLM across all 26 districts, 660 mandals, and 27,410 village organizations. The targeted groups include women within the 1000-day window period, stunted and underweight children, adolescent girls, SHG women, and their families, implemented in four phases. The FNHW Intensive strategy aims to:

- Increase maternal knowledge on care during pregnancy and Infant Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) practices.
- Ensure nutrition security at the household level, reducing the number of underweight and stunted children, and decreasing anemia.
- Strengthen community-based organizations to demand quality nutrition, health, and sanitation services.
- Link products generated under value chains to improve household food consumption patterns and nutritional outcomes.

Progress achieved until 31st Dec'2024

The FNHW interventions under NRLM have achieved significant milestones, covering 314 mandals, 12,870 Village Organizations, 4,04,967 SHGs, and 42,51,761 SHG members. They developed 142 Master Trainers on FNHW activities and trained 104 Community Resource Persons to establish Immersion sites. Training was completed for 9,652 VO Health Sub Committees, 5,811 Health Point Persons, and SHGs by FNHW Community Resource Persons. Additionally, 4,278 FNHW enterprises, such as Backyard Poultry and Nutri Foods, were established in Model mandals through the HDIF Fund. Seeds were distributed to 53,179 SHG members for kitchen gardens, and community events were conducted in 4,868 Village Organizations.

6. Gender

APSERP initiated gender interventions under NRLM in all the 26 Districts, 660 Mandal, 27410 villages of Andhra Pradesh and implemented gender activities intensively in 4 phases from 2021-22 to 2024-25. Gender Intensive strategy planned through establishment of Gender Resource Centres, Capacity Building trainings, awareness programs, Conducting Campaigns etc. And established gender institutional Structure at Grama Panchayat, Village Organization, and Mandal Samakhya level.

Gender Resource Centres at Block Level

83 Gender Resource Centers (GRCs) are formed in the FY 2024-25. Resource Pool developed with 142 Master Trainers, to train and strengthen the 432 GRCs out of 660 and remaining GRCs will be formed in 4th quarter of FY 2024-25.

Progress during 2024-25

- APSERP imparted trainings to 6 SMMU staff, 57 DMMU staff and 100 BMMU staff were trained.

- 5100 GPPs (Gender Point Persons) trained and deployed, 37 CLF SACs, 1058 VO SACs and 18600 SHGs were trained.
- 605 Internal Complaint Committees constituted in 26 District and 660 Mandals and State level.

7. Unnathi (PoP) SCC (Earlier SCSP) & STC (Earlier STSP)

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.

8. Pradhana Manthri Ansuchit Jathi Abhyudaya Yojana (PMAJAY)

The PMAJAY scheme provide an amount of Rs.50,000/- (Fifty Thousand only) towards subsidy of SC SHG members. An amount of Rs.8.79 Crores provided to 1732 members. The SERP has provided Rs.22.52 Crores, as an interest free loan to the PMAJAY beneficiaries for their livelihood enhancement.

9. Farm Livelihoods

The primary objective of the scheme is to strengthen and diversify household livelihoods, enhance food and nutrition security.

Under the scheme, 513 Farmer Producer Organizations have been established, 686,871 farmers mobilized, 65,545 Farmer Producer Groups formed, 20.31 lakh SHG members have been approved as Lakh pathis and 108 drones have been provided to Drone Didis.

Subsector Interventions

- Millet Promotion: Promoted in 17 Districts, 7812 MahilaKisans involved in the millet promotion, covering 16,575 acres.

- Moringa Cultivation: Promoted in 20 districts, involving 1186 MahilaKisans, covering 1,339 acres.
- Tomato & Onion: Promoted in 18 districts, covered 16393 MahilaKisans and 21,977 acres.
- Bamboo: Promoted in 15 Districts, covering 387 MahilaKisans and 81 acres.
- Spices: Promoted in 23 districts with 4350 MahilaKisans.
- Fishery: In 10 districts covering 850 fisher women.
- 37 Integrated Farming clusters are formed and also completed the preparation of DPRs and capacity building.

addition to the loan services, Streenidhi also provides deposit services for resource mobilization, loan insurance, acts as Business Correspondent for Banks and Channelizing Agency for financing livelihood activities under SC/Tribal Sub Plans, IWMP, NRLM etc., Streenidhi offers livelihood loans up to Rs.1,00,000 for necessary investments with an interest rate of 11%. So far loans disbursed are of Rs. 21,123.71 Cr from 2011 to 2024.

10. NRLM- Non-Farm Livelihoods

- Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme
- Micro Enterprise Development (MED)
- One Stop Facility Centre (OSF)
- AajeevikaGrameena Express Yojana (AGEY)
- Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) Scheme
- Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)
- Sales of Articles of Rural Artisans Society (SARAS)

11. Streenidhi

Streenidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Limited, 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

POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Chapter

9

9. POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

9.1 POVERTY

Poverty is a multidimensional issue that affects economic growth, social stability, and human development. It is not just the lack of income but also the absence of access to basic necessities such as education, healthcare, clean drinking water, and sanitation. A society's ability to eradicate poverty is directly linked to its economic policies, employment opportunities, and welfare mechanisms.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations emphasize the urgency of addressing poverty, with SDG Goal 1: No Poverty aiming to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere" by 2030. In India, poverty reduction has been a central focus of policy interventions, supported by various economic strategies, social welfare programs, and employment initiatives.

9.1.1 The Socio-Economic Context of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh, one of India's fastest-growing states, has witnessed a significant decline in poverty levels over the past two decades. The state has implemented targeted welfare programs, rural employment schemes, and financial inclusion initiatives to improve the living conditions of its people. However, challenges persist, including:

- **Regional Disparities:** Certain districts, especially those with a high tribal population, continue to experience poverty at higher rates
- **Urban vs. Rural Divide:** While urban poverty has reduced significantly, rural poverty remains a concern due to agriculture dependency, seasonal unemployment, and climate vulnerabilities.

- **Employment & Skill Gaps:** The state's shift towards a technology-driven economy has created a gap between available jobs and the workforce's skills.

Global Poverty

Globally, poverty remains a major challenge despite economic growth and technological advancements. According to the World Bank, approximately 9.2% of the world's population (over 700 million people) live in extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$2.15 per day (PPP terms). The COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical disruptions have reversed some of the progress made in poverty reduction over the past decades.

Key international initiatives for poverty eradication include:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Goal 1: No Poverty
- World Bank's International Poverty Line Classification
- Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by UNDP & Oxford

9.1.2 India's Efforts in Poverty Alleviation

India has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty, with over 415 million people lifted out of multidimensional poverty in the last 15 years (UNDP's Global MPI Report). The country's poverty reduction strategies have focused on:

- Welfare Schemes & Social Security Programs (e.g., PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, PM Awas Yojana)
- Financial Inclusion & DBT Mechanisms (e.g., Jan Dhan Yojana, PM-KISAN)
- Employment & Skilling Programs (e.g., MGNREGS, PMKVY)

Despite these efforts, India still has 97 million children living in poverty, indicating the need for sustained interventions.

9.1.3 Concept and Measurement of Poverty

Definitions: Absolute vs. Relative Poverty

Poverty is not merely the absence of income but the lack of access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, healthcare, and education. It is a multidimensional issue that impacts economic growth, social stability, and overall human development.

Poverty can be broadly classified into absolute poverty and relative poverty.

Absolute Poverty

- Refers to individuals or households who lack the minimum resources needed for survival.
- Defined by the World Bank's International Poverty Line, where extreme poverty is measured as living on \$2.15 or less per day (PPP terms).
- In India, poverty is often measured using a minimum calorie consumption approach and expenditure-based methods.

Relative Poverty

- Considers income inequality within a society.
- A household is considered poor if its income is significantly lower than the median income level of the population.
- This approach is widely used in developed economies where basic needs are met but economic disparity persists.

In India, both absolute and relative poverty indicators are used to assess economic well-being, with income-based, consumption-based, and multidimensional indices providing a more comprehensive poverty assessment.

9.1.4 Poverty Measurement in India

Over the years, several committees and expert groups have formulated different poverty measurement methodologies in India. The key approaches include:

1. Lakdawala Committee (1993)

- Defined poverty based on minimum calorie intake required for survival.
- Poverty Line: Expenditure required to consume 2,400 kcal/day in rural areas and 2,100 kcal/day in urban areas.
- Limitations: Did not consider non-food essentials like education and healthcare.

2. Tendulkar Committee (2009)

- Shifted focus from calorie intake to total household consumption expenditure (including healthcare, education, etc.).
- Recommended a uniform poverty line across rural and urban areas.
- Poverty Line (2011-12):
 - ₹972 per capita per month (rural)
 - ₹1,407 per capita per month (urban)
- Criticism: Considered too low, underestimating poverty levels.

3. Rangarajan Committee (2014)

- Included expenditure on food, housing, clothing, sanitation, transport.
- Revised poverty threshold to:
 - ₹1,407 per capita per month (rural)
 - ₹2,100 per capita per month (urban)
- Resulted in a higher estimated poverty rate than Tendulkar's method.

4. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) - 2010 (Adopted in India in 2018)

- Introduced by Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) & UNDP.
- Measures poverty beyond income, including health, education, and standard of living.
- India adopted MPI in 2018, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

9.1.5 Poverty Line, Headcount Ratio (HCR) & MPI Scores

Poverty Line & Headcount Ratio (HCR)

- The poverty line refers to the minimum expenditure required to meet basic needs.
- The Headcount Ratio (HCR) measures the percentage of the population living below the poverty line.
- As per Planning Commission (2011-12), poverty in Andhra Pradesh was:
 - Rural: 10.96%
 - Urban: 5.81%
 - Overall: 9.20% (compared to 21.92% nationally).

this effect is being launched by the Government (Zero Poverty P4 Initiative)

MPI provides a more comprehensive measure than traditional income-based poverty lines, capturing regional disparities and socio-economic deprivations.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Evaluates poverty across three dimensions:

1. Health (nutrition, child mortality, maternal health)
2. Education (years of schooling, school attendance)
3. Standard of Living (cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, housing, electricity, assets)

9.1.6 Multidimensional Poverty in Andhra Pradesh

CURRENT STATUS

Andhra Pradesh has outperformed many Indian states in poverty alleviation. According to the NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report 2023, the state's MPI score decreased to 0.025 (2019-21) from 0.053 (2015-16), showing a 50% reduction in poverty levels. Details of Poverty in AP and All India are shown in **Annexure 9.1**

The state is emerging as a hub for innovative poverty alleviation programs, particularly in women's empowerment, rural employment, housing, and digital inclusion. However, to achieve zero poverty, it is essential to bridge the gaps in rural development, employment generation, and financial inclusion. A policy to

Comparison of Andhra Pradesh's MPI with National & State Averages

Table 9.1 National vs. Andhra Pradesh Poverty Trends

Type		Andhra Pradesh	All India
All	Headcount Ratio	6.06%	14.96%
	Intensity	41.12%	44.39%
	MPI	0.025	0.066
Rural	Headcount Ratio	7.71%	19.28%
	Intensity	41.41%	44.55%
	MPI	0.032	0.086
Urban	Headcount Ratio	2.20%	5.27%
	Intensity	38.77%	43.10%
	MPI	0.009	0.023

The table shows the states rankings:

Table 9.2 MPI: State Rankings

Sl. No	State	MPI Score
1	Kerala	0.002
2	Goa	0.003
3	Tamil Nadu	0.009
4	Sikkim	0.011
5	Punjab	0.02
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.02
7	Mizoram	0.024
8	Telangana	0.024
9	Andhra Pradesh	0.025
10	Haryana	0.031
11	Karnataka	0.031
12	Maharashtra	0.033
13	Manipur	0.034
14	Uttarakhand	0.041
15	Gujarat	0.05
16	West Bengal	0.05
17	Tripura	0.056
18	Arunachal Pradesh	0.059

Sl. No	State	MPI Score
19	Rajasthan	0.065
20	Nagaland	0.066
21	Chhattisgarh	0.07
22	Odisha	0.07
23	Assam	0.086
24	Madhya Pradesh	0.09
25	Uttar Pradesh	0.103
26	Jharkhand	0.131
27	Meghalaya	0.133
28	Bihar	0.16

Indicators considered for Multidimensional Poverty Index (Annexure)

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:

Table 9.3 MPI Indicators

Sl.No	Indicator	AP (%)	India (%)	Best State (%)		Relative position of AP
1	Nutrition	22.94	31.52	10.36	Sikkim	10
2	Child-Adolescent Mortality	1.27	2.06	0.26	Kerala	11
3	Maternal Health	10.77	19.17	1.88	Goa	6
4	Years of Schooling	15.81	11.40	2.49	Kerala	25
5	School Attendance	1.35	5.27	0.25	Kerala	7
6	Cooking Fuel	16.09	43.90	2.57	Goa	4
7	Sanitation	22.84	30.13	1.27	Kerala	12
8	Drinking Water	9.14	7.32	1.52	Goa	18
9	Electricity	0.56	3.27	0	Goa	8
10	Housing	14.67	41.37	9.5	Goa	3
11	Assets	8.11	10.16	1.60	Punjab	9
12	Bank Accounts	3.56	3.69	2.1	Himachal Pradesh	13

From the above table, it is evident that AP State although performed decently well in some of the indicators such as Housing, Cooking fuel, Maternal Health, School attendance, Electricity and Assets, there are certain concerns in respect of some of the indicators like Years of schooling, Drinking water, Sanitation, Bank accounts, 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 Poverty Disparities in Andhra Pradesh

Table 9.4 District wise poverty disparities

District	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intercity	MPI Score
West Godavari	2.42%	42.56%	0.01
Y.S.R. (Kadapa)	3.34%	38.51%	0.013
Guntur	4.36%	37.58%	0.016
Krishna	4.38%	38.22%	0.017
Chittoor	5.66%	39.2%	0.022
Srikakulam	5.20%	41.83%	0.022
SPSR Nellore	5.41%	43.06%	0.023
Anantapur	6.74%	40.56%	0.027
East Godavari	6.13%	43.65%	0.027
Prakasam	6.28%	43.60%	0.027
Visakhapatnam	7.60%	40.81%	0.031
Vizianagaram	8.66%	40.20%	0.035
Kurnool	12.84%	42.32%	0.054
AP State	6.06%	41.12%	0.025

From the above table, it is seen that West Godavari district with an MPI value 0.010 tops the list (lowest poverty) while Kurnool with an MPI of 0.054 stands at the bottom (high poverty). Among the districts, Anantapur, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Vizianagaram and Kurnool have Higher Poverty (MPI) and higher Head Count Ratio.

District-Wise Analysis: Areas of High & Low Poverty

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report 2023 reveals district-wise disparities in poverty levels across Andhra Pradesh.

Top 5 Districts with Lowest Poverty Levels

Table 9.6 Data of Top 5 Districts with Low Poverty Levels

District	Headcount Poverty Ratio (%)	MPI Score
West Godavari	2.42%	0.01
Krishna	4.38%	0.017
Guntur	4.36%	0.016
Chittoor	5.66%	0.022
Srikakulam	5.20%	0.022

Top 5 Districts with Highest Poverty Levels

Table 9.7 Data of Top 5 Districts with high Poverty Levels

District	Headcount Poverty Ratio (%)	MPI Score
Kurnool	12.84%	0.054
Vizianagaram	8.66%	0.035
Visakhapatnam	7.60%	0.031
East Godavari	6.13%	0.027
Prakasam	6.28%	0.027

9.1.7 Government Initiatives for Poverty Alleviation

Introduction

Poverty alleviation has been a key focus of both the central and state governments, with several targeted welfare schemes designed to provide financial assistance, employment opportunities, healthcare, education, and social security to vulnerable populations.

Andhra Pradesh has pioneered several innovative programs to combat poverty, ensuring direct benefit transfers (DBT), rural

employment, and empowerment initiatives reach marginalized communities. This chapter explores key government initiatives and their impact on poverty reduction.

Impact of DBT Welfare Programs

- Ensures timely financial assistance to low-income households.
- Reduces leakages and middlemen interference in welfare schemes.
- Increases access to education, healthcare, and social security.
- Empowers women through SHGs and microfinance programs.

Livelihood & Self-Employment Programs

Poverty reduction is directly linked to sustainable livelihood generation. Andhra Pradesh has launched several programs to promote self-employment, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion.

1. AP Skill Development Initiatives

- Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) offers industry-aligned skill training.
- Focus on IT, manufacturing, logistics, and services sectors to enhance employability.

2. MSME & Women Entrepreneurship Support

- Andhra Pradesh promotes MSME growth through financial incentives and ease of doing business reforms.

Housing, Health & Education as Poverty Reduction Strategies

Poverty is not just about income deficiency but also lack of access to essential services such as housing, healthcare, and education. Andhra Pradesh has launched large-scale infrastructure projects to improve living standards.

Impact of Central Government Programs in Andhra Pradesh

The central government's flagship poverty alleviation programs have also played a significant role in improving socio-economic conditions in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

- Provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households.
- Andhra Pradesh ranks among the top-performing states in MGNREGS implementation.
- Over 65 lakh workers benefited in 2023-24.

2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

- Affordable housing scheme for urban and rural poor.
- Andhra Pradesh sanctioned 19 lakh+ housing units under PMAY.

3. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)

- Free ration (5 kg rice/wheat + 1 kg pulses per person/month) for poor households.
- Benefited over 2 crore people in Andhra Pradesh during COVID-19.

4. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi

- ₹6,000 per year direct cash benefit to small & marginal farmers.
- Over 50 lakh farmers in Andhra Pradesh covered under the scheme.

5. Stand-Up India & Mudra Loan Schemes

- Financial aid for SC/ST & women entrepreneurs.
- Over ₹7,500 crore sanctioned for MSME businesses in Andhra Pradesh.

9.2 EMPLOYMENT & UN-EMPLOYMENT

The National Sample Survey (NSS) on employment and unemployment is a key source of labor force data, used for planning, policy formulation, and decision-making by various government organizations, academicians,

researchers, and scholars. Since the 27th round, these surveys have been conducted every five years, with the latest being the 68th round (July 2011-June 2012).

To provide more frequent labor force data, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, based on recommendations from the National Statistical Commission (NSC), formed the Standing Committee on Labour Force Statistics (SCLFS). The SCLFS designed the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to produce annual estimates of employment and unemployment for both rural and urban areas, along with quarterly estimates for urban areas. The first annual report, based on data collected in May 2019, presents national and state-level estimates. The latest PLFS report is for 2023-24.

These surveys are crucial for understanding labor market dynamics, identifying employment trends, and addressing unemployment issues. They help in formulating targeted policies to improve labor force

participation and create job opportunities, especially for underrepresented groups like women and youth. The data also aids in monitoring the effectiveness of employment schemes and programs.

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.
- $LFPR = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) – PLFS 2023-24 according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group are presented in the below Table. 9.8

Table 9.8 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in %) – according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2023-24.

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	63.0	84.8	77.9	59.7	65.1	84.3	80.2	57.9
Female	33.6	59.1	51.2	40.7	30.8	51.2	47.6	35.5
Person	48.6	71.8	64.2	50.1	48.1	67.6	63.7	46.8
Urban								
Male	57.2	81.1	73.9	59.3	59.9	81.9	75.6	59.0
Female	22.4	34.1	30.2	24.5	23.8	31.2	28.0	22.3
Person	39.3	56.8	51.3	41.3	42.6	57.0	52.0	41.0
Rural + Urban								

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
Male	61.2	83.6	76.7	59.5	63.5	83.5	78.8	58.2
Female	29.9	51.3	44.8	35.8	28.8	45.2	41.7	31.7
Person	45.6	67.1	60.2	47.5	46.5	64.3	60.1	45.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, MoSPI, Gol, Delhi

The PLFS Survey shows that 47.5% of Andhra Pradesh's population is in the labor force, with higher participation in rural areas (50.1%) compared to urban areas (41.3%). The overall Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in AP is lower due to the female LFPR being only 35.8%, though this is higher than the national average of 31.7%. Female LFPR is low across all age groups compared to males, with fewer job opportunities for females in both rural and urban areas.

For youth aged 15-29, low female labor participation in urban areas is due to factors like higher education levels, lack of flexible work timings, and workplace proximity. Despite higher education enrollment, rising unemployment among educated youth indicates the job market cannot accommodate them.

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 2023-24 is shown in Table 9.9 below.

The distribution of Workers in Usual Status (PS+SS) by Broad Status is shown in **Annexure 9.2**.

$$\text{WPR} = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Table 9.9 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in percent) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group – PLFS 2023-24.

Gender	Andhra Pradesh				All India			
	Age groups				Age groups			
	15-29 year	15-59 Years	15-29 year	15-59 Years	15-29 year	15-59 Years	15-29 year	15-59 Years
Rural								
Male	53.6	81.3	75.0	57.4	59.5	81.7	78.1	56.3
Female	28.0	57.3	49.7	39.6	28.3	50.0	46.5	34.8
Person	41.1	69.1	62.0	48.4	44.0	65.7	62.1	45.6
Urban								
Male	45.7	76.3	69.8	56.0	52.2	78.1	72.3	56.4
Female	15.9	31.6	28.1	22.8	19.0	28.8	26.0	20.7
Person	30.4	53.3	48.2	38.9	36.3	53.9	49.4	38.9
Rural + Urban								
Male	51.2	79.8	73.4	57.0	57.3	80.6	76.3	56.4
Female	24.0	49.2	43.1	34.5	25.6	43.7	40.3	30.7
Person	37.7	64.2	57.8	45.6	41.7	62.1	58.2	43.7

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, MoSPI, Gol, Delhi

The PLFS Survey highlights significant gender differences in Work Participation Rates (WPR) in both Andhra Pradesh and India. WPR among youth (15-29 years) is lowest, especially for females in urban areas (15.9%) compared to rural areas (28.0%). The higher WPR for females in rural areas may be due to programs like MGNREGS. In Andhra Pradesh, female WPR is higher in rural areas (39.6%) than in urban areas (22.8%).

Unemployment Rate

Persons are considered unemployed if they are not working but are available for work for a relatively longer period. The Unemployment Rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the labor force,

indicating the unutilized portion of the labor force.

Unemployment Rate =

$$\frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of Employed + Unemployed persons}} \times 100$$

(No. of Employed + Unemployed persons)

Details about the unemployment rates on usual status (ps + ss) of PLFS 2023-24 for Andhra Pradesh and All India are presented in the below Table.9.10

Understanding the unemployment rate helps in identifying the extent of joblessness and the efficiency of the labor market. It also aids in formulating policies to reduce unemployment and improve job opportunities. Monitoring these rates over time provides insights into economic health and labor market trends.

Table 9.10 Unemployment Rate (UR) (in %) according to usual status (ps+ss) by age group PLFS 2023-24

Gender	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	14.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	8.7	3.0	2.7	2.7
Female	16.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	8.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Person	15.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	8.5	2.8	2.5	2.5
Urban								
Male	20.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	12.8	4.6	4.4	4.4
Female	29.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	20.1	7.6	7.1	7.1
Person	22.7	6.3	5.9	5.9	14.7	5.4	5.1	5.1
Rural + Urban								
Male	16.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	9.8	3.5	3.2	3.2
Female	19.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	11.0	3.4	3.2	3.1
Person	17.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	10.2	3.5	3.2	3.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, MoSPI, GoI, Delhi

The Unemployment Rate is higher in AP (4.1%) as compared to All India (3.2%). 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 (15-29 years) 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) for persons of age 15 years and above of different general education level 2023-24 are shown in **Annexure 9.3**.

9.3 EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The core function of the Department of Employment and Training is to train unskilled youth to become skilled workers to meet industry demands. Various state and union government schemes are implemented for training programs in ITIs and apprenticeships in the industry, utilizing available facilities.

Some of the Important Schemes Craftsmen Training Scheme

The Craftsmen Training Scheme aims to provide a steady flow of skilled workers in various vocational trades to meet industry manpower needs and enhance industrial production. There are 83 government and 435 private ITIs in the state. Trainees receive technical training in various trades, following the Director General of Training (DGT) norms, with 80% practical and 20% theoretical training. In 2023-24, 56,602 students were admitted, with 15,468 in government institutes and 41,134 in private institutes, and 35,772 students graduated.

Students achieved Top Ranks in AITT Exams: 33 students got All India top ranks in ITI examination results declared by Govt. of India. 7 students got All India First rank in various trades.

Establishment of New Govt. ITIs: Govt. of AP have accorded administrative sanction for the establishment of one New Govt. ITI at Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam Dist.

Upgradation of one existing ITI to a Model ITI: is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a 70:30 funding pattern (Central: State) and a total project outlay of Rs. 10 crores. The Govt. ITI in New Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam, was selected for this upgrade. The Government of India released Rs. 1.75 crores in 2015 as the first installment, and the state released Rs. 0.75 crores in 2016 as a matching grant. The total funds of Rs. 2.50 crores were used for civil works, including the construction of a hostel building, new workshops, establishment of a TCPC lab, and renovation of the main block and other existing buildings.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

The Apprenticeship Act 1961 came into force with effect from the 1st March 1962. The objective of the Act is to regulate and control the training of Apprentices Training Program.

Further, the GoI has launched National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) in 2016 with an objective to promote apprenticeship training by encouraging employers to engage apprentices.

- This will bring an excellent opportunity for the engagement of apprentices in the establishment to facilitate desired level of productivity vis-à-vis giving an opportunity to apprentices for an exposure to actual job situation in the industry. The establishments have to pay the stipend to the Apprentices during the apprenticeship training.
- The scheme has the following 2 components by way of which the scheme shares:
 - 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice (excluding graduate, Technician and vocational training apprentices) will be paid by the employers.
 - Basic training cost will be limited to Rs. 7500/- for a maximum of 500 hours/ 3 months who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training. The GoI directly transfer contribution of Rs. 1500/- in the bank account of apprentices.

Present status: 13236 candidates are registered in 444 active establishments. 1995 apprentices are on-going training.

NAPS Fund Status: Total NAPS fund received from Director General of Training is Rs. 11.53 Crores of out which Rs. 5.25 Crores reimbursed to establishments.

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.

National Career Service (NCS)

The National Career Service (NCS) Project, under the Central Sector Scheme, aims to transform all Employment Exchanges in India into Model Career Centers (MCCs). The goal is to assess labor market skill demands, guide youth on job opportunities, and connect job seekers with employers through job fairs.

The Government of India sanctioned 29 MCCs with an approved outlay of Rs. 1412.96 lakhs, fully funded by the central government. So far, 12 Employment Exchanges in the state have been transformed into MCCs with an outlay of Rs. 499.60 lakhs. Additionally, Rs. 152 lakhs were released as a one-time grant for basic IT infrastructure to improve NCS accessibility at Employment Exchanges.

The Department has organized Job Melas under NCS in all districts of Andhra Pradesh to provide private sector jobs through District Employment Offices. In 2024-25, 829 Job Fairs were conducted, and 22,033 candidates were selected for employment.

Role of Department in implementation of "VIKSIT BHARAT (2047)"

The Department plays a crucial role in the implementation of "VIKSIT BHARAT (2047)," a vision of the Government of India aimed at achieving national prosperity through social changes, technical innovations, and economic reforms.

- Viksitbharat or developed India is the vision of GoI, which represents a complete blueprint for the country's prosperity with a combination of social changes, "TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS" and Economic reforms.
- "TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS" which is a key performer in Viksitbharat is implemented by the department by imparting the latest technical innovations training to the trainees and thus catering the needs of skilled manpower for industries leading to reach the objectives of Viksitbharat (2047).

Role of Department in implementation of "Super Six":

- One of the components of Super Six Schemes is providing 20 lakh job opportunities for youth in next five years and to accomplish the objective, the department is placing the trainees in various reputed companies.
- Currently, 84,593 trainees are undergoing Skill Training through ITIs in the State out of which one year trainees are 49,915 and 34,678 two year trainees.
- Most of the trained candidates were placed both in Govt. and Private sector organizations in the courses of Draughtsman Civil, Electrician, Electronics Mechanic, Fitter, Mechanic Diesel, Mechanic Motor Vehicle, R&AC, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant, Welder and Wireman.

9.4 SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) is the nodal agency in state for implementing State and Central Funded Skill Development activities like PMKVY, PM Vishwakarma, Nal Jal Mitra (NJM) mission etc operating under the ambit of Skills Development & Training Department (SD&T). APSSDC is working in mission mode to create skilled workforce as per the industry requirements.

Progress under different schemes during 2024-25 (up to 31st December 2024)

The APSSDC covers wide range of beneficiaries such as students, graduates, school & college dropouts, unemployed youth, women etc. through skill development programs.

During the year 2024-25 (till Dec 2024), in total trained 2,57,575 candidates and 37,754 placed

in various reputed industries in the state through Central and State funded schemes.

Central Government Funded schemes

To strengthen traditional vocations by means of training, technology, credit, and Market support under PM Viswakarma Yojana Scheme 1,18,837 trained and loans sanctioned to 23949 in 18 trades. Also 8929 candidates were trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0 (PMKVY 4.0), 30,500 under PM Internship and 340 under Nal Jal Mitra schemes. In total 158606 candidates were trained.

State Government Funded Schemes

A total of 98,969 students were trained under various State Government Funded Schemes: 54,807 through CM's Skill Excellence Centers (CMSEC), 38,415 through Employability Skill Centers (ESC), 2,506 through Dassault Systems, and 3,241 through Skill Colleges, Skill Spokes, and Skill International. Of these, 37,754 students were successfully placed.

Academic Programs

For the FY 2019-20 & 2020-21, in total of 12.18 lakh students trained in various skill training provided through academic programs across state under the following schemes.

- 3.59 lakh students were imparted skill training in the Computer Skills & Technology, Computational Thinking, Information Technology, Functional English, Life Skills, and Soft Skills developed in Social Welfare Residential Educational Schools, Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Schools, Tribal Welfare (TW) Ashram Schools across AP through Nipunya Vikasam Program (Aspire program) in partnership with knowledge partners.
- 3.86 lakh engineering students trained in industry certification courses through CM

Skill Excellence Centres (CM-SEC) in partnership with major industries.

- 2.41 lakh degree students trained through Employability Skill Centres (ESC).
- 1.59 lakh engineering, polytechnic, and ITI candidates trained through SIEMENS Centres.
- 0.72 lakh engineering students trained through Dassault Systems.

Unemployed Youth Programs

Under various skill training and unemployed youth programs funded by central/state, total of 2.39 lakh students were trained across state as detailed below:

- **Skill Colleges/Skill Hubs/Spokes:** Under the Cascading Skill Ecosystem, APSSDC has established 26 Skill Colleges, 192 Skill Hubs, and Skill Spokes/Industry Customized Skill Training & Placement Programs. These initiatives have trained 55,002 candidates, with 28,542 placed.
- **State Funded Schemes:** 1.10 lakh students were trained under sector-specific programs, including SC, ST, and Minority schemes, with 14,641 placed.
- **Entrepreneurship Development:** 10,266 beneficiaries were trained in various programs in partnership with ILO-SIYB.
- **Job Melas:** APSSDC facilitated placement opportunities for 1.59 lakh youth through over 1,641 job melas.
- **GoI Schemes:** Under schemes like PMKVY, PM Vishwakarma, Jal Jeevan Mission, ESDM, and SANKALP, 63,406 unemployed youth were trained, with 8,131 placed.
- **International Employment:** APSSDC is working to secure international job

opportunities for nurses in the UK, Germany, Japan, etc., and has signed MoUs with several national and global placement agencies.

- **AP Skill Universe Application:** APSSDC is developing a comprehensive web application to streamline and integrate the entire skill development ecosystem in Andhra Pradesh.

Skilling & Employability

Transforming Andhra Pradesh by 2047 requires focused reforms in education and skilling, aligning with India's vision of becoming a knowledge-driven, technologically advanced economy.

Education and skilling are crucial for economic growth, fostering innovation, productivity, and global competitiveness. They empower individuals with the knowledge and skills needed for personal and societal development, reducing poverty and unemployment. Establishing a Unified Skill and Employment Tracking System is essential for better collaboration between corporations and educational institutions. Additionally, conducting a state-wide skill census will help understand the skill demand-supply scenario.

Over the next five years, Andhra Pradesh aims to create 20 lakh jobs, offer a monthly unemployment allowance, facilitate entrepreneurship, and open 50 lakh Mudra loan accounts. These initiatives will empower citizens to secure better job opportunities and contribute to the state's economy.

2047 Vision & Strategy

"Pioneer of a next-gen ready and global employability-oriented ecosystem with cutting-edge resources, innovation and entrepreneurship pathways and lifelong learning opportunities".

In alignment with the state vision, macro goals for both 2029 and 2047 have been laid out, focusing on inclusive, equitable, and quality education, skill development in alignment with industry demands, and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

Universal and Next-Gen Skill Census

Focusing on Democratization of skilling Government is ensuring students and young professionals gain the right skills for high-demand jobs and career growth within and beyond the state by mapping skill requirements to deliver targeted upskilling and employment support across sectors. AP has launched a skill census on pilot basis in Mangalagiri and Thullur Mandals is to be completed and rolled-out to state-wide for going forward through

- Bottom-up identification of skill requirements across industries and functions, along with resources availability and reported gaps.
- Skill requirement surveys with the enterprises that have current or future presence in the state, including offices and manufacturing units.
- Joint Government-Industry-Academia taskforce for development, implementation, and management of skill assessment framework
- Leveraging tech-systems, AI and data analytics to anticipate new and emerging skills and match individuals' skills profiles with job opportunities and training programs.

Naipunyam (Digital Universe)

Government is ensuring career readiness for all youth by allowing them to collaborate with training, institutions and industries, foster self-paced skill development :

- Enhancing vocational education via revamping of curriculum as per industry demands, introducing job-oriented diploma courses, establishing industry connect, augmenting faculty development programs.
- Promoting vocational education via outreach to the out-of-school youth, awareness campaigns, flexible learning schedules and hyper-local skilling for gig workers

For uplifting the youth by facilitating overseas education, global partnerships, and workforce facilitation across high-demand, high-value international markets by

- Ensuring availability of globally required certifications across the skills cascade and a dedicated portal where NRIs can mentor and support students.
- Collaborating with global recruitment firms and AP diaspora organizations across the world to facilitate overseas movement of the workforce across sectors and geographies.
- Ensuring linguistic proficiency via integration of language training institutes with school and HEI curricula, preparing students for global markets such as EU and Middle East
- Establishing a vibrant gig economy with digital platforms for freelancers to work on global projects, supported by digital infrastructure and co-working hubs in tier-2 and tier-3 cities.
- Working closely with global stakeholders and partners, such as NSDC International to get inputs and support on international demand, skill training, and potential partnerships.

- A multi-level integrated skills ecosystem is developing with four main components i.e AP Skill University in Tirupati, 26 Integrated Institutes, 350 Skill hubs and more than 150 Skill Spokes across the state.
- Implementing National Credit Framework and Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS) for seamless credit transfer across institutions
- Developing strong partnerships with industries, offering apprenticeships and on-the-job training to ensure real-world skill acquisition.
- Providing world-class infrastructure across institutions, with industry-relevant labs and equipment to support practical experiences.

Priority schemes/ programmes - Plan of Action for 2024-25.

Under new 'Super Six' initiatives, the APSSDC, aims to provide employment opportunities to 20 lakhs unemployed youth across the State of AP. In this context, Govt. has launched the Skill Census 2024 to conduct a comprehensive household-level survey for mapping the skills, qualifications, and employment status of the state's workforce

- By targeting 100% youth population to provide valuable skill intelligence, enabling the government and other stakeholders to assess the current skill landscape and formulate evidence-based policy decisions.
- To implement Dual-Track Skill Development model by integrating the Future-Ready Skills such as critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, etc, along with Technical Skills. These transferable skills will equip trainees to adapt and thrive in the rapidly evolving job market, regardless of the specific industry or domain.
- Establish partnerships with all Fortune India 500 companies as well as Large and Mega industries operating in the state in the design and implementation of the state's skill development programs.
- Revamping and activating Skill Development Centres like CM Skill Excellence centres established in 100 Engineering Colleges, Employability Skill Centres established in 498 Degree Colleges and High-end Dassault Systems labs established in 63 Engineering Colleges are the priorities of the State Government to ensure the availability of best-in-class skill training infrastructure.
- A collaborative framework to be established involving the government, private sector, and local communities to jointly design and implement skill development initiatives in

the Public-Private-People Partnership model.

- Establish Centres of Excellence in emerging technology domains such as DeepTech, FinTech, Clean Energy and other high-growth sectors in partnership with leading industry players and domain experts from around the world.
- Overseas employment opportunities would be tapped by incorporating training modules on foreign language, cultural awareness and global etiquette into the skill development programs, with a focus on the countries with aging population. This will help the trainees navigate international work environments effectively.
- To implement the skill development initiatives outlined earlier through a dedicated, mission-mode approach that fosters coordination, accountability, and measurable outcomes.
- Developing a robust governance framework along with comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems with clear roles, responsibilities, and accountability mechanisms for all stakeholders involved in the skill development ecosystem.

9.5 ANDHRA PRADESH'S VISION FOR ZERO POVERTY & FUTURE ROADMAP

Andhra Pradesh is committed to eradicating poverty and achieving Zero Poverty by 2030, aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and India's Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. The state has successfully reduced poverty through welfare programs, employment generation, skill development, and social inclusion initiatives.

However, to sustain and accelerate poverty reduction, Andhra Pradesh must integrate welfare programs with economic growth

strategies, ensuring long-term financial independence for all citizens.

- Increase financial inclusion & direct assistance to vulnerable groups.
- Improve healthcare, education & housing infrastructure.
- Expand MSME sector & vocational training programs.
- Link DBT beneficiaries to job opportunities & self-employment schemes.
- Integrate AI & digital economy jobs into employment strategies.
- Ensure skill-based employment to eliminate dependence on welfare.

9.6 PUBLIC-PEOPLE PHILANTHROPIC PARTNERSHIP (P4) APPROACH

To achieve zero poverty in Andhra Pradesh within five years through targeted interventions and collaboration between government, private sector entities, and families or communities. The key policy imperatives are as follows,

1. To treat each family as a unit, ensuring access to essential services, economic opportunities, and equitable resources and wealth creation for families and individuals.
2. To bridge income and wealth gap between top 10% and bottom 20% of the society, by encouraging HNIs to participate in social upliftment projects through mentorship, resource-sharing, and financial support.
3. To mobilize the global Telugu community's resources and expertise for developmental projects, skilling, employment, and entrepreneurial initiatives within Andhra Pradesh or outside India.
4. To establish real-time governance and accountability systems to monitor policy impact and ensure measurable outcomes.

9.7 SWARNA ANDHRA @2047: INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOR ZERO POVERTY

Vision 2047: Transforming Andhra Pradesh into a Prosperous State

- Eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and achieve high-income status by 2047.
- Promote inclusive & sustainable economic growth.
- Enhance digital governance & smart city development.

Key Focus Areas for Inclusive Growth

- Rural Economic Transformation – Increase productivity in agriculture & allied sectors.
- Industry & MSME Expansion – Strengthen manufacturing, logistics, and service industries.
- Technology-Driven Employment – AI, automation, and data-driven job opportunities.
- Sustainable Urbanization – Slum-free cities with employment hubs.

Innovative Models for Sustainable Poverty Eradication

1. Digital Economy & Financial Inclusion
2. Green Economy & Climate Resilient Jobs
3. Universal Basic Income (UBI) & Social Protection Models

Measuring & Monitoring Poverty Reduction

1. Real-Time Data Monitoring System
2. Social Audit & Transparency Mechanisms
3. Sustainable Development Index (SDI) for Andhra Pradesh

Leveraging AI & Big Data for Policy Interventions

1. AI-Based Employment Mapping
2. Blockchain for DBT & Welfare Distribution
3. Predictive Analytics for Policy Decisions

SWARNA ANDHRA VISION 2047

Chapter

10

3. Human Capital Development – Strengthening education, skill training, and employment linkages to create a future-ready workforce.
4. Social Security & Welfare – Expanding direct benefit transfers, healthcare access, and women empowerment initiatives.
5. Sustainability & Climate Resilience – Promoting renewable energy, green mobility, and sustainable urban planning to position Andhra Pradesh as an environmentally responsible state.
6. Effective Governance & AI-Based Public Services – Implementing real-time digital governance models, ensuring transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement.

By focusing on these strategic pillars, Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 aims to enhance economic prosperity, promote social inclusivity, and build a sustainable future. The vision document provides a clear, measurable, and phased approach to policy implementation, ensuring that the state progresses toward its long-term objectives in a structured manner.

10.5 OBJECTIVES OF SWARNA ANDHRA VISION 2047 & KEY TARGETS

Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 aims to establish Andhra Pradesh as a global economic

powerhouse by promoting sustained growth, job creation, and technological advancements, while ensuring social inclusivity and environmental sustainability. The vision's objectives encompass various sectors, including industrial expansion, governance modernization, educational reforms, and infrastructure development.

The vision aims to position Andhra Pradesh as a leader in innovation, entrepreneurship, and high-value manufacturing, ensuring equitable distribution of economic opportunities across all districts and social groups. It emphasizes the integration of deep-tech solutions, green energy policies, and digital governance models to enhance productivity and efficiency.

10.6 KEY DEVELOPMENT TARGETS OF SWARNA ANDHRA VISION 2047

The Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 lays out quantifiable targets to measure progress across economic, social, and environmental sectors. These targets ensure that Andhra Pradesh remains competitive on a national and global scale.

Table 10.1 Swarna Andhra Vision Goals by 2047

Development Area	Current Status	Target for 2047
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	~\$180 Billion	>\$2.4 Trillion
Per Capita Income	~\$3,400	>\$42,000
Employment Rate	5.8% Unemployment	<2% Unemployment
Women's Workforce Participation	~45.8%	>80%
Formal Employment Share	~40%	>90%

Development Area	Current Status	Target for 2047
Share of Skilled Workforce	20-30%	>95%
MSME & Startup Contribution to GDP	~30%	>60%
Renewable Energy Contribution	~30%	>75%
Exports Contribution to GSDP	~\$20.7 Billion	>\$450 Billion
Agricultural Productivity Growth	3-4% per year	>8% per year
Tourism Industry Contribution	Not in Top 10	Top 3 in India

These targets reflect a structured approach to policy implementation, ensuring that Andhra Pradesh emerges as a leader in economic expansion, sustainable development, and inclusive growth. The vision emphasizes infrastructure-led transformation, integrating AI-powered governance and industry-focused skilling programs to enhance productivity and innovation.

The Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 is not just a set of policies but a commitment to creating a prosperous and sustainable future for all citizens, ensuring that growth is inclusive, technology-driven, and globally competitive.

10.7 TEN SUTRAS (GUIDING PRINCIPLES) TO ACHIEVE SWARNA ANDHRA VISION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has proposed 10 Sutralu (Guiding Principles) to help achieve the goals of Swarna Andhra Vision 2047. These principles aim to transform Andhra Pradesh into a prosperous and inclusive state by focusing on areas like poverty eradication, job creation, water security, agricultural advancement, energy efficiency, logistics, cleanliness, and technology integration. The

details of the each sutram (Guiding Principle) are mentioned below.

1. **Zero Poverty** – Ensuring economic upliftment and inclusive development.
2. **Population Management and Human Resource Development** – Strategizing demographic growth while enhancing human capital through education and healthcare.
3. **Employment and Skilling** – Expanding job opportunities across sectors and strengthen skill development programs.
4. **Water Security** – Strengthening water conservation, irrigation, and AI-based resource management.
5. **Farmer & Agri-Tech Advancement** – Introducing smart agriculture and digital farmer support systems.
6. **Global-Best Logistics** – Establishing Andhra Pradesh as a leading logistics hub.
7. **Cost Optimization in Energy & Fuel** – Promoting green energy solutions and cost-efficient power generation.
8. **Product Perfection** – Enhancing quality standards for products and exports.
9. **Swachh Andhra** – Prioritizing sanitation, waste management, and green infrastructure.

10. Deep-Tech in All Sectors – Integrating AI, blockchain, and IoT across industries.

These ten guiding principles serve as the strategic framework to ensure that Andhra Pradesh achieves its long-term development goals effectively.

10.8 TWELVE THEMATIC SECTORS OF SWARNA ANDHRA VISION 2047

The Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 is structured around twelve key thematic sectors that drive the long-term development agenda of the state. These sectors form the foundation for economic, social, and infrastructural transformation, ensuring that Andhra Pradesh emerges as a globally competitive and citizen-centric economy.

1. Universal, Tech-Enabled Healthcare

- Ensuring affordable and accessible healthcare for all citizens.
- Implementing AI-powered diagnostics, telemedicine services, and preventive care solutions.
- Expanding medical research, pharmaceutical production, and world-class hospital networks.

2. Skilling & Employment-Oriented Education

- Reforming education to align with industry demands and global employment trends.
- Expanding vocational training programs, skill development centers, and STEM-based learning.
- Establishing global collaborations for research, internships, and student exchange programs.

3. Safe, Dignified & Meaningful Living

- Strengthening social security programs and financial inclusion initiatives.

- Expanding affordable housing, urban infrastructure, and sustainable transport systems.
- Ensuring gender equality, child protection, and support for vulnerable groups.

4. Nature-Positive Development & Sustainability

- Promoting green energy adoption, AI-based water resource management, and climate resilience.
- Implementing circular economy models, sustainable waste management, and biodiversity conservation.
- Enhancing environmental education and citizen participation in sustainability initiatives.

5. City Agglomerations & Rural Development

- Strengthening urban-rural connectivity, balanced development, and smart city initiatives.
- Expanding basic infrastructure such as roads, digital connectivity, and public services.
- Developing self-sufficient rural economies through agritech and cooperative models.

6. Logistics & Industrial Expansion

- Positioning Andhra Pradesh as a logistics and manufacturing hub.
- Developing multimodal transport corridors, world-class ports, and smart supply chains.
- Attracting foreign direct investments (FDI) in high-value industries.

7. Deep-Tech Innovation & AI Leadership

- Establishing Andhra Pradesh as a global center for AI, robotics, and blockchain technology.
- Encouraging deep-tech startups, research institutions, and private-sector investments.

- Implementing AI-based governance models for efficiency and transparency.

8. Global Agri-Powerhouse & Farmer Prosperity

- Enhancing agricultural productivity through AI-driven analytics and precision farming.
- Expanding exports of high-value crops, organic farming, and agri-processing industries.
- Strengthening farmer welfare programs and access to financial credit.

9. Premier Tourism & Cultural Hub

- Promoting Andhra Pradesh as a world-class tourism destination.
- Expanding eco-tourism, heritage tourism, and adventure tourism initiatives.
- Strengthening tourism infrastructure, hospitality, and global marketing strategies.

10. AI-Driven Governance & Smart Administration

- Implementing real-time digital governance models to enhance efficiency.
- Strengthening public service delivery through blockchain-based record management.
- Expanding smart policing, automated grievance redressal, and AI-based policymaking.

11. Financial Strength & Investment Growth

- Ensuring fiscal stability, responsible public spending, and economic resilience.
- Expanding investment in infrastructure, startups, and MSMEs.
- Strengthening banking penetration, fintech adoption, and public-private partnerships (PPP).

12. Social Security & Citizen Welfare

- Expanding direct benefit transfers (DBTs), pension schemes, and targeted subsidies.
- Strengthening food security programs and nutrition initiatives.
- Ensuring financial inclusion for marginalized communities and senior citizens.

These twelve thematic sectors provide a comprehensive framework for policy planning and implementation under Swarna Andhra Vision 2047, ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth across the state. Each sector will be developed in phases with clear milestones and investment strategies, making Andhra Pradesh a leader in social, economic, and governance transformation.

10.9 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 adopts a structured, multi-phase implementation approach to ensure systematic execution of its objectives. The government has established a clear timeline, strategy, and performance evaluation framework to monitor progress and facilitate timely adjustments. The implementation strategy includes sector-specific execution plans, strategic partnerships, and real-time governance mechanisms.

The government is developing a Swarna Andhra KPIs Dashboard, an AI-powered platform designed to provide real-time tracking of vision-related performance indicators. This dashboard will integrate data from various government departments and external agencies to offer comprehensive insights into development progress.

The specifics of KPI monitoring mechanisms will be detailed in the next chapter, providing a deeper understanding of how performance

indicators will be structured, evaluated, and used to drive policy decisions.

Vision Monitoring Units (VMUs)

To ensure real-time tracking of development progress, the government is establishing Vision Monitoring Units (VMUs) at various levels to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the execution of Swarna Andhra Vision 2047. These units will ensure structured policy implementation, timely decision-making, and continuous improvement based on data-driven insights.

Structure of Vision Monitoring Units

The Vision Monitoring Units will be established at three levels:

- **State Vision Monitoring Unit (SVMU):** This will function at the Planning Department level and will be responsible for overseeing the overall implementation, monitoring KPIs, and providing strategic inputs to the government.
- **District Vision Monitoring Units (DVMUs):** These units will be housed at the District Collectorate Offices, ensuring that projects align with district-specific development plans and goals.
- **Constituency Vision Monitoring Units (CVMUs):** These units will be set up at the Constituency level, ensuring that grassroots development efforts are synchronized with the larger state vision.

Each level will be interconnected through a digital governance platform, ensuring seamless communication, data exchange, and monitoring in real-time.

Role of Vision Monitoring Units

The VMUs will serve as the backbone of policy execution, ensuring alignment with the Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 objectives. Their key roles include:

- Coordinating with various departments to track the implementation of policies and programs.
- Real-time monitoring of KPIs through AI-driven dashboards (detailed KPI monitoring mechanisms will be explained in the next chapter).
- Providing analytical reports on project progress, challenges, and corrective actions.
- Engaging with local communities to ensure citizen participation in the vision implementation.
- Facilitating cross-department collaboration to drive efficiency and accountability.

By integrating advanced monitoring frameworks and data-driven decision-making, these units will ensure that vision targets are met effectively and efficiently.

10.10 PREPARATION OF DISTRICT, MANDAL, AND CONSTITUENCY VISION PLANS

To ensure decentralized planning and localized implementation, the Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 emphasizes the preparation of District, Mandal, and Constituency Vision Plans. These plans are designed to align with the broader state vision goals while catering to the unique economic, demographic, and social conditions of each region.

Approach to Vision Planning

- **District-Level Vision Plans:** Each district developed a long-term development roadmap focusing on key sectors such as infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, industry, and environment.
- **Mandal-Level Vision Plans:** Plans at the mandal level integrate rural economic growth, agricultural transformation, water security, and localized employment opportunities.

- **Constituency-Level Plans:** These will address specific constituency needs through targeted infrastructure development, citizen welfare programs, and socio-economic reforms.

Role of Local Governance in Vision Implementation

The government has devised a three-tier monitoring structure to ensure seamless implementation at the grassroots level:

- **District Vision Management Units (DVMUs):** Located in each district, these units will oversee execution, monitor development programs, and facilitate public-private partnerships.
- **Mandal Vision Monitoring Committees:** These committees will coordinate implementation at the mandal level, ensuring that resources are effectively utilized for rural infrastructure and welfare programs.
- **Constituency Development Committees:** These committees will focus on legislative constituency-specific development goals, ensuring that policies address local needs and aspirations.

Citizen Participation & Crowdsourcing for Vision Planning

To ensure inclusive development, the government has introduced a crowdsourcing mechanism that allows citizens to actively contribute to the vision planning process. This involves:

- **Online Citizen Surveys:** Gathering feedback from the public on regional development priorities.
- **District and Mandal-Level Public Consultations:** Engaging with community representatives, industry leaders, and self-help groups (SHGs) to gather on-ground insights.

- **Vision Implementation Workshops:** Regular workshops involving government officials, NGOs, and industry experts to refine development strategies.

By incorporating local governance, public participation, and AI-driven monitoring, the District, Mandal, and Constituency Vision Plans will play a crucial role in realizing the Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 through structured, decentralized, and inclusive growth strategies.

10.11 TOWARDS A WEALTHY, HEALTHY, AND HAPPY AND SUSTAINABLE STATE

Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 outlines a clear roadmap for Andhra Pradesh to become a global leader in economic development, technology, and governance efficiency. With a structured implementation framework, decentralized execution, and AI-driven monitoring, the state is dedicated to achieving each milestone with precision and accountability. As Andhra Pradesh embarks on this transformative journey, collaborative governance, citizen participation, and data-driven decision-making will be key to realizing this vision. The next chapter will detail the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, including the Swarna Andhra KPIs Dashboard, performance tracking mechanisms, SDG Goals and strategic governance models designed to ensure measurable progress towards 2047.

PROGRESS MONITORING – KPIs & SDGs

Chapter

11

11.5 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs) FRAMEWORK

The Swarna Andhra KPIs Monitoring Dashboard is designed to provide a structured and systematic approach for tracking the state's progress across various developmental and governance indicators. The KPIs are carefully categorized to cover all critical aspects of economic growth, human development, infrastructure, agriculture, and governance. By continuously monitoring these indicators, the dashboard helps in assessing the effectiveness of government policies, ensuring transparency, and facilitating data-driven decision-making.

The economic indicators in the framework focus on measuring growth, investment, and employment trends. Key metrics such as Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth, per capita income, and private sector investments provide insights into the state's financial health and economic expansion. Additionally, indicators like MSME growth, ease of doing business rankings, and export performance help track industrial development and entrepreneurial success, ensuring Andhra Pradesh remains a competitive economic hub.

The KPI framework serves as a powerful tool for policymakers, helping them to identify trends, evaluate progress, and take timely corrective actions. It enables comparative analysis across districts and regions, ensuring that underperforming areas receive targeted interventions. Moreover, the framework aligns with state, national, and global development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that Andhra Pradesh is on a path of inclusive and sustainable growth.

2. Supporting Data-Driven Governance

- a) Provide quantifiable insights into policy impact and resource allocation.
- b) Enable comparative analysis across districts and departments.
- c) Facilitate predictive insights for long-term planning and course corrections.

3. Enhancing Inter-Departmental Coordination

- Standardize data collection and reporting across multiple government agencies.
- Establish a unified performance review mechanism for governance efficiency.
- Improve accountability by linking KPI performance to administrative responsibilities.

By integrating structured KPI monitoring, the dashboard ensures that governance remains proactive, accountable, and results-oriented, aligning with Swarna Andhra's vision for inclusive and sustainable development.

Reporting & Decision-Making Mechanism

Effective governance requires a structured approach to reporting and decision-making, ensuring that policies are guided by real-time data. The Swarna Andhra KPIs Monitoring Dashboard enables timely reporting, performance evaluation, and evidence-based policy interventions, allowing the government to respond efficiently to emerging challenges.

Development Goals (SDGs). The 2023-24 SDG India Index released on July 12, 2024, evaluates national progress across 113 indicators, aligned with the MOSPI National Indicator Framework. The index provides goal-wise scores on 16 SDGs for each state and union territory, and an overall composite score is derived based on these goal-wise performances.

State Ranking & Categorization

The index categorizes states into four groups based on their scores:

- **Achiever** (Score: 100)
- **Frontrunner** (Score: 65-99)
- **Performer** (Score: 50-65)
- **Aspirant** (Score: 0-49)

Andhra Pradesh has secured a composite score of 74, ranking 9th among all states in the 2023-24 SDG India Index, placing it in the Frontrunner category.

Andhra Pradesh - Better Performing SDGs

As per the latest report of 2023-2024, Andhra Pradesh has performed well in the following areas:

- SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy: Ranked 1st in the country.
- SDG 14 - Life Below Water: Ranked 2nd.
- SDG 1 - No Poverty: Ranked 3rd.

- SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption & Production: Ranked 4th.

Areas of Concern for Andhra Pradesh

Despite its achievements, Andhra Pradesh faces challenges in certain SDGs, requiring focused interventions:

- **SDG 4 - Quality Education:** Dropped from Rank 19 to Rank 20, reflecting the need to address high dropout rates and improve learning outcomes.
- **SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure:** Declined from Rank 13 to Rank 21, indicating challenges in industrial growth and infrastructure development.
- **SDG 5 - Gender Equality:** Slipped from Rank 5 to Rank 14, highlighting concerns over women's workforce participation and gender-based disparities.
- **SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities:** Dropped from Rank 6 to Rank 17, suggesting the need for more inclusive social and economic policies.
- **SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth:** Declined from Rank 6 to Rank 16, emphasizing the need for job creation and labor force participation improvements.

Comparison of Andhra Pradesh's SDG Performance (2020-21 vs. 2023-24)

The table below highlights Andhra Pradesh's SDG performance in the past two index cycles:

Table 11.1 SDG Rankings and Andhra Pradesh Performance

SDG	Main department concerned	SDG Index- 2020-21		SDG Index- 2023-24	
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank
SDG1-End poverty	Rural Development	81	5	86	3
SDG2-End hunger	Civil Supplies	52	14	67	10
SDG3-Good health and wellbeing	HM&FW	77	7	78	11

SDG	Main department concerned	SDG Index- 2020-21		SDG Index- 2023-24	
		Score	Rank	Score	Rank
SDG4-Quality education	School/Higher Educ.	50	19	52	20
SDG5-Gender Equality	Women & Child	58	5	51	14
SDG6-Clean water and sanitation	RWS, MA&UD	92	4	91	11
SDG7-Affordable and Clean Energy	Energy, EFS&T	100	1	100	1
SDG8-Decent work and economic growth	Planning (DES), LET&F	67	6	69	16
SDG9- Industry, innovation & infrastructure	Industry, Finance., APIIC	52	13	49	21
SDG10-Reduced Inequalities	WCD, Welfare	74	6	67	17
SDG11-Sustainable cities and communities	MA&UD	78	11	85	9
SDG12-Responsible consumption & production	Agriculture	84	6	93	4
SDG13-Climate Action	EFS&T	63	7	70	12
SDG14- Life below Water	Fisheries	79	2	95	2
SDG15-Life on Land	Agriculture	69	9	77	14
SDG16-Peace, justice, strong institutions	Law, VSWS	77	9	79	12
SDG17-Global Partnerships	Planning				
Composite SDG		72	4	74	9
Composite SDG-INDIA		66		71	

11.7 SDG 1 – END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS AND EVERYWHERE

Poverty Status in Andhra Pradesh

Over the decades, several poverty eradication programs, subsidies for economically weaker sections, and pension schemes targeting people below the poverty line (BPL) have been

implemented in Andhra Pradesh. NITI Aayog has released the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which considers multiple deprivations such as education, health, and living standards beyond just income poverty.

Sl. No.	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best State Value
	Mass Index (BMI) is below 18.5		
5	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/worker)	1.5	Goa (5.0)
6	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	29.6	Mizoram (12.7)
7	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	31.2	Sikkim (22.3)

11.10 SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING

The goal focuses on improving maternal and child health, reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases, ensuring universal access to medicines and vaccines, and addressing issues like substance addiction, road traffic injuries, and pollution-related illnesses.

Progress in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh has shown decent performance in reducing mortality rates across different health indicators. The state has improved institutional deliveries, contributing to better neonatal survival rates. Several government interventions, including the establishment of wellness centers and health insurance schemes, have played an important role in enhancing healthcare outcomes.

Table 11.5 SDG 3 Monitirable Indicators

SI No	Indicator	AP State Value	Best State Value
1	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	16.8	Bihar (0.6)
2	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	15.64	Nagaland (0.99)
3	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	45	Kerala (19)
4	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27	Kerala (8)
5	Percentage of children (9-11 months) fully immunized	101.26	Telangana(106.13)
6	Tuberculosis case notification rate (%)	80.16	Gujarat (101.27)
7	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.1	Kerala (0.01)
8	Percentage of institutional deliveries	99.98	Telangana (100)
9	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket health expenditure as a share of MPCE	13.5	Chhattisgarh (6.6)

Sl No	Indicator	AP State Value	Best State Value
10	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population	107.96	Kerala (144.03)
11	Life expectancy (years)	70.6	Kerala (75)

11.11 SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensuring Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education

Education is the cornerstone of sustainable development, and ensuring access to inclusive and high-quality education for all remains a primary goal of the state. Andhra Pradesh has recognized education as a fundamental component of human development and has prioritized equity, inclusiveness, and quality in the education sector. The state's focus is on eliminating gender disparities at all levels of education,

improving learning outcomes, and ensuring that education is accessible to all, especially disadvantaged and marginalized communities.

Status of Education in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh has been striving to improve literacy rates and ensure that children complete their education from preschool to secondary levels. Special initiatives have been launched to address gaps in access, quality, and infrastructure to achieve the SDG 4 targets.

The following table presents key education indicators in Andhra Pradesh as per the SDG India Index 2023-24:

Table 11. 6 SDG 4 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value	Best State Value
1	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education (18-23 years)	36.5	Tamil Nadu (47)
2	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Higher Education (18-23 years)	0.93	Kerala (1.44)
3	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in Elementary Education (Class 1-8)	96.9	Arunachal Pradesh (100) + 11 Others
4	Average Annual Dropout Rate at Secondary Level (Class 9-10)	16.3	Manipur (1.3)
5	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Secondary (Class 11-12)	56.7	Himachal Pradesh (94.1)
6	Percentage of Students in Grade VIII Achieving Minimum Proficiency Level	73.5	Punjab (91.5)
7	Percentage of Persons with Disability (15+ years) Who Completed Secondary Education	15.4	Goa (32.4)
8	Percentage of Persons (15+ years) Who Are Literate	68	Mizoram (99.3)

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value	Best State Value
9	Percentage of Schools with Basic Infrastructure (Electricity, Drinking Water)	98.8	Goa (100)
10	Percentage of Trained Teachers at Secondary Level (Class 9-10)	82.5	Tamil Nadu (99.9)
11	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Secondary Level (Class 9-10)	11	Himachal Pradesh (6)
12	Percentage of Schools with Access to Computers	51.6	Punjab (99.6)

11.12 SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

Despite constitutional provisions ensuring equal rights for men and women in India, gender disparities continue to persist across various dimensions. These disparities are evident in female-male ratios, literacy levels, access to education, food security, healthcare, employment opportunities, and political participation.

Key Areas of Concern

Despite progress in various areas, certain aspects require further attention to achieve full gender equality:

- Women in the Labor Force
- Women in Institution Building
- Sexual Exploitation and Crime Against Women
- Violence Against Women
- Women in Administrative and Political Power

Progress in Gender Equality

- The female literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh has improved from 52.72% in 2001 to 59.96% in 2011, though it still lags behind the male literacy rate of 74.77%.
- Government policies for girl child empowerment and financial assistance for education and marriage have contributed to an improvement in the state's sex ratio. The sex ratio in Andhra Pradesh increased from 983 females per 1,000 males in 2001 to 997 in 2011, which is higher than India's overall sex ratio of 943 females per 1,000 males.

NITI Aayog SDG-5 Indicators for Andhra Pradesh

The NITI Aayog SDG India Index measures Andhra Pradesh's performance in gender equality based on various indicators.

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best Performing State
1	Percentage of ever-married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	29.9%	Karnataka (44.4%)
2	Sex Ratio at Birth	934 females per 1,000 males	Tripura (1028)
3	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years whose demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods	93.5%	Andhra Pradesh (93.5%)
4	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	84%	Nagaland (99.2%)
5	Proportion of women in managerial positions, including women in board of directors in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	182.36	Nagaland (285.71)
6	Percentage of women (aged 15-49) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	48.9%	Goa (91.2%)
7	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings among regular wage/salaried employees	0.72	Rajasthan (0.91)
8	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	0.62	Himachal Pradesh (0.89)
9	Percentage of female-operated operational land holdings	30.09%	Meghalaya (34.32%)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is actively working to ensure that all residents have access to clean and reliable drinking water.

In rural areas, the primary sources of drinking water include bore wells with hand pumps/single-phase motors, direct pumping schemes, Multi-Village Water Supply (MPWS) schemes, Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes, and Comprehensive Piped Water Supply (CPWS) schemes. The government has committed to providing a minimum service level of 70 liters per capita per day (LPCD) through sustainable surface and groundwater sources by 2030.

Currently, 95% of the urban population has access to safe and adequate drinking water within their premises. The frequency of water

supply varies across different Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), with some receiving water twice a day, while others get it once a day or on alternate days. In the ongoing year, 2040 million liters per day (MLD) of drinking water has been supplied to 123 ULBs.

The Drinking Water Project Proposals (WATERGRID) aims to provide bulk water supply to rural, urban, and industrial areas through sustainable sources.

Sanitation and Waste Management

Ensuring effective sanitation is a key priority for the state. Efforts are being made to

strengthen school infrastructure by providing adequate drinking water and toilets. The government is also implementing comprehensive waste management systems, including:

- Door-to-door garbage collection
- Solid waste management initiatives
- Stormwater drainage improvements

Performance Indicators for SDG 6

NITI Aayog has identified key monitorable indicators to track the progress of Andhra Pradesh in achieving SDG 6.

Table 11.8 SDG 6 Monitorable Indicator

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (2023-24)	Best Performing State
1	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	73.38%	Arunachal Pradesh (100%)
2	Percentage of rural population having an improved source of drinking water	100%	Andhra Pradesh (100%) + 15 Other States
3	Percentage of districts verified to be Open Defecation Free (ODF) (SBM-G)	100%	Andhra Pradesh (100%) + 15 Other States
4	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM-G)	100%	Andhra Pradesh (100%) + 15 Other States
5	Percentage of schools with functional girl's toilets	96.6%	Goa (100%)
6	Stage of groundwater extraction (%)	28.3%	Arunachal Pradesh (0.42%)
7	Percentage of blocks/mandals/taluka over-exploited	1.5%	Arunachal Pradesh (0%)

Andhra Pradesh is committed to achieving universal access to clean water and sanitation and ensuring the sustainable management of water resources in alignment with the SDG 2030 agenda.

11.14 SDG 7 – ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

The objective of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) is to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy. It focuses on eliminating inefficient energy sources and promoting the use of clean energy alternatives such as renewable power and safe cooking fuel.

Energy Access in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh has made good progress in ensuring universal access to electricity. From

being a power deficit state, Andhra Pradesh has transformed into a power surplus state, becoming the third state in India to achieve 100% electrification of households. This achievement has provided an uninterrupted power supply to households, businesses, and industries, fostering economic development.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

The state has also taken several strategic initiatives to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. Efforts include the adoption of solar, wind, and other non-conventional energy sources to diversify the power mix and reduce carbon emissions.

SDG 7 - NITI Aayog Identified Monitorable Indicators

The table below presents Andhra Pradesh's performance in SDG 7 as per the SDG India Index 2023-24:

Table 11.9 SDG 7 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (2023-24)	Best Performing State
1	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	103.56%	Punjab (142.6%)
2	Percentage of households electrified	100%	Andhra Pradesh (100%) + All 27 Other States

With a 100% electrification rate and over 103.56% of households having LPG/PNG connections, Andhra Pradesh stands as a leader in affordable and clean energy access in India.

11.15 SDG 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Labour Force Participation in Andhra Pradesh

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2023-24 reveals that approximately 47.5% of Andhra Pradesh's population (all age groups) is part of the labour force. Labour force participation is higher in rural areas (50.1%) compared to urban areas (41.3%). However, the state's overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is lower primarily due to the lower participation of females, which stands at 35.8%. Despite this, Andhra Pradesh's female LFPR is significantly higher than the national average of 31.7%.

Performance Indicators for SDG 8

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best Performing State & Value
1	Percentage of households with any member having a bank or post office account	95.8%	Rajasthan (97.6%)
2	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	14.98	Goa (43.31)
3	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	22.58	Goa (67.15)
4	Percentage of women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	57.35%	Tamil Nadu (58.59%)
5	Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	4.4%	Tripura (1.5%)
6	Labour force participation rate (%) (15-59 years)	67.3%	Arunachal Pradesh (70%)
7	Percentage of regular wage/salaried employees in the non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	57.3%	Mizoram (11%)
8	Annual real growth rate of GDP per capita (adjusted for inflation)	4.05%	Bihar (9.07%)

By focusing on expanding job opportunities, upskilling the workforce, and ensuring financial security, Andhra Pradesh aims to achieve sustained economic growth and decent work for all.

11.16 SDG 9: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE & SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Sustainable Development Goal 9 focuses on three key pillars of economic progress: infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation. It aims to enhance technological capabilities, promote industrial growth, and develop sustainable infrastructure to foster economic development. Andhra Pradesh has made concerted efforts to strengthen its industrial base, create a business-friendly environment, and encourage innovation to drive economic growth.

Innovation and Technology Development

The state is actively promoting technological advancements and innovation through various initiatives. Andhra Pradesh has been continuing its efforts to enhance research, development, and startup ecosystems.

Efforts to integrate digital infrastructure across industries have been made, ensuring increased access to mobile and internet connectivity,

particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. Programs to enhance industrial research and development, along with the promotion of startups, are also being implemented to strengthen the state's innovation ecosystem.

Key Indicators Performance in SDG 9

The NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2023-24 provides the following key indicators for Andhra Pradesh's performance in SDG 9:

Table 11.11 SDG 9 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value	Best State Value
1	Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10.51%	Gujarat (23.77%)
2	Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	13.32	Manipur (19.37)
3	Service sector employment as a percentage of total employment	32.44%	Goa (54.09%)
4	Percentage of households that own at least one mobile phone	91.2%	Goa (99%)
5	Percentage of inhabited villages with 3G/4G mobile internet coverage	87.11%	Haryana (99.95%)
6	Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	12.79%	Sikkim (35.68%)
7	Percentage share of GVA in services to total GVA (current prices)	39.3%	Karnataka (65.41%)
8	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY	99.19%	Rajasthan (100.04%)

The state government of Andhra Pradesh has taken significant steps towards enhancing industrial growth, fostering innovation, and strengthening infrastructure development. While progress has been made in ease of doing business and digital infrastructure, there is a need for continued efforts to increase manufacturing employment and enhance research and development activities. With sustained policy interventions and targeted investments, Andhra Pradesh is poised to make significant strides in achieving SDG 9.

11.17 SDG 10 -REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Inclusive Growth Strategy

Goal 10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes reducing inequalities in opportunities and access within societies. Inequalities exist in multiple dimensions, including income, consumption, gender, caste, religion, and regional disparities. The SDG framework calls for progressive reduction of these inequalities and aims to enhance the representation and voice of all people. Societies

with high levels of inequality often experience slower development and weaker social cohesion.

Economic growth, if combined with inclusive strategies, can be a powerful tool to create a more equitable and prosperous society. Inclusive policies ensure that vulnerable and marginalized sections of the population gain access to essential services and economic opportunities.

APs Approach to Inclusive Governance

In Andhra Pradesh, the government's core agenda is focused on reducing inequalities through inclusive governance and welfare policies. The state has outlined a long-term action plan aimed at improving human development indicators through targeted interventions in health, education, and skill development.

The government's welfare model ensures that social protection mechanisms reach disadvantaged groups. Various schemes and programs have been designed to uplift socio-economically weaker sections, thereby improving their overall quality of life.

The state has identified several segments of the population that require focused attention to ensure equal opportunities and access to services:

- **Scheduled Castes (SCs):** Comprise 17.08% of the state's total population.
- **Scheduled Tribes (STs):** Account for 5.53% of the total population.
- **Elderly Population:** Nearly 50 lakh individuals (10.14% of the total population).
- **Persons with Disabilities:** Approximately 24.4 lakh individuals (2.46% of the population).
- **Transgender Community:** Around 50,000 individuals.

The government is committed to reducing inequalities and protecting the interests of these vulnerable sections, including minorities, women, and differently abled individuals. Several welfare schemes and social security programs have been implemented to bridge the socio-economic divide.

SDG-10: NITI Aayog Identified Monitorable Indicators

The table below highlights key indicators related to SDG 10 as identified in the SDG India Index 2023-24:

Table 11.12 SDG 10 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator	AP State Value (2023-24)	Best State Value
1	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies	20.57%	Arunachal Pradesh (98.33%)
2	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	27.4	Manipur & Meghalaya (0)
3	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	15.1	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland & Meghalaya (0)
4	Ratio of female to male workers in Professional and Technical Work	52.7%	Meghalaya (169.8%)
5	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	50%	Uttarakhand (56.02%)
6	Gini Coefficient (Income Inequality)	0.13	Jharkhand (0.27)

11.18 SDG 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Introduction

Sustainable and resilient cities serve as the backbone of economic development in any state. Although urban areas occupy less than 3% of the earth's surface, they contribute to 60-80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. Many cities globally are struggling with environmental degradation, traffic congestion, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to essential services such as water supply, sanitation, and waste management.

Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes the importance of inclusivity and sustainability in urbanization. It envisions cities that are productive, accessible, and capable of attracting talent, fostering innovation, and stimulating economic growth.

Sustainable Development – Managing Urban Spaces

Table 11.13 SDG 11 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No.	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best Performing State
1	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000 population)	10.94	Nagaland (0.5)
2	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	0.2	Kerala (0)
3	Percentage of wards with 100% door-to-door waste collection (SBM-U)	98.68	Chhattisgarh (100)
4	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM-U)	83.95	Chhattisgarh (99.96)
5	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM-U)	96.03	Chhattisgarh (100) + 8 Other States
6	Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	29.6	Himachal Pradesh (133.62)
7	Percentage of Individual Household Toilets Constructed Against Target (SBM-U)	126.02	Gujarat (137.81)

Rapid urbanization has generated employment opportunities for millions, reduced poverty, and contributed to economic growth. However, the fast pace of urban expansion presents significant challenges that require efficient urban planning and management.

Urbanization in Andhra Pradesh – Current Scenario

According to the 2011 Census, nearly 30% of Andhra Pradesh's population resides in urban areas, with a decadal urbanization growth rate of 7%. The state has the highest proportion of slum population in the country at 38.3%. To address urban challenges, the state has prioritized infrastructure development, drinking water supply, sanitation, urban forestry, and housing for rural-to-urban migrants.

SDG-11: NITI Aayog Identified Monitorable Indicators

The following table presents key indicators from the SDG India Index 2023-24 for Andhra Pradesh:

These indicators highlight areas where Andhra Pradesh has performed well, particularly in waste collection and toilet construction. However, challenges remain in improving road safety, increasing sewage treatment capacity, and enhancing urban resilience. Vishakapatnam is being developed as a growth hub by Govt of India.

11.19 SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Overview

Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12) emphasizes responsible consumption and production patterns. It focuses on efficient resource management, reducing waste, minimizing toxic waste disposal, and promoting sustainable industrial practices. The goal envisions the implementation of a 10-year framework on sustainable consumption and production patterns, encouraging industries, businesses, and consumers to recycle and reduce waste.

Sustainable Consumption and Production in Andhra Pradesh

The State of Andhra Pradesh has undertaken several initiatives to promote sustainable

consumption and production. However, challenges remain in the excessive use of fertilizers, energy, and water in the agricultural sector, leading to environmental degradation. The state is focusing on a "Green Economy" approach, structured around the following key areas:

- **Sustainable Water Use:** Encouraging efficient water management to prevent wastage and contamination.
- **Green Cover:** Increasing afforestation and urban green spaces.
- **Clean Energy:** Promoting renewable energy and energy-efficient systems.
- **Healthy Environment:** Implementing measures to reduce air, water, and soil pollution.
- **Disaster Resilience:** Strengthening mechanisms to mitigate environmental disasters.
- **Climate Change Mitigation:** Aligning with national and international climate goals.

NITI Aayog-Identified SDG 12 Indicators for Andhra Pradesh

The table below presents key indicators and Andhra Pradesh's performance compared to the best-performing state in each category:

Table 11.14 SDG 12 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best State Value
1	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N,P,K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	59.36	Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim (0)
2	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	152.86	Bihar (44.68)
3	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	86.51	Bihar (248.21)
4	Plastic waste generated per 1,000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	0.75	Tripura (0.02)
5	Percentage of Biomedical Waste (BMW) treated to total quantity generated	100	Andhra Pradesh & 19 Other States (100)

11.20 SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION – MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is intensifying the frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones. It is also affecting water management, reducing agricultural productivity and food security, and increasing health risks. SDG 13 focuses on integrating climate action into national policies and strategies while enhancing capacity-building for effective climate change planning and management.

Strategies for Achieving a Sustainable Environment

To combat climate change, the National Action Plan on Climate Change has identified five critical pillars for environmental sustainability:

1. **Limiting Crop Residue Burning:** Reducing agricultural waste burning to lower air pollution.
2. **Reducing Air, Water, and Noise Pollution:** Strengthening regulatory

frameworks and monitoring industrial emissions.

3. **Solid Waste Management:** Promoting waste segregation, recycling, and eco-friendly disposal mechanisms.
4. **Forest Management:** Increasing afforestation and implementing conservation policies.
5. **Climate Change Mitigation:** Encouraging the use of renewable energy and adopting sustainable practices across industries.

The Andhra Pradesh State Government is committed to achieving global standards in climate resilience, reducing pollution levels, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

SDG 13: NITI Aayog Identified Monitorable Indicators

The NITI Aayog has identified key performance indicators to track progress in climate action. The table below presents Andhra Pradesh's performance on these indicators compared to the best-performing states.

Table 11.15 SDG 13 Monitorable Indicators

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best State Value
1	Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	40.61%	Himachal Pradesh (96.14%)
2	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 population)	3007	Nagaland (1408)
3	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	15.57	Haryana (1.06)
4	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	19.5	Maharashtra (27.5)
5	Percentage of industries complying with environmental standards	97.78%	Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim (100%)

Sl. No	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best Performing State
1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	18.28%	Mizoram (84.53%)
2	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	2.87%	Kerala (7.26%)
3	Percentage of area covered under afforestation schemes	0.91%	Uttarakhand (4.16%)
4	Percentage of degraded land over total land area	33.81%	Punjab (3.15%)
5	Percentage increase in area of desertification	3.45%	Rajasthan (-1.34%)
6	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	8	Arunachal Pradesh (3)
7	Percentage change in carbon stock in forest cover	4.87%	Telangana (6.68%)

- 1. High Land Degradation:** 33.81% of the state's land is degraded, which is significantly higher than the best-performing state (Punjab at 3.15%).
- 2. Desertification Increase:** Andhra Pradesh has recorded a 3.45% increase in desertification, whereas Rajasthan has managed to reverse it (-1.34%).
- 3. Wildlife Protection:** The number of cases registered under the Wildlife Protection Act (1972) is relatively high, indicating the need for stronger enforcement and awareness campaigns.

enforcing stricter conservation laws, and promoting sustainable land use practices will be crucial in ensuring a sustainable and biodiverse future for the state.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16) emphasizes the importance of fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. It highlights the need to reduce all forms of violence, promote the rule of law, ensure equal access to justice, and build accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. A stable and just governance framework is crucial for the effective implementation of all SDGs.

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The Government of Andhra Pradesh has prioritized reducing crime rates, particularly against women and marginalized communities, strengthening law enforcement institutions, and improving governance transparency. Key strategies include:

1. Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement:

The state aims to achieve one of the lowest crime rates in the country, with a particular focus on reducing crimes against women and Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Special Courts have been established to ensure the speedy trial of atrocities committed against these communities.

2. Building Effective and Inclusive

Institutions: The state has implemented decentralized governance structures, such as Village/Ward Secretariats, to improve citizen engagement and access to government services.

3. Corruption-Free Governance: Various initiatives have been undertaken to improve transparency and accountability in governance, reducing corruption in administrative and law enforcement systems.

Decentralized Governance: Strengthening local governance mechanisms ensures that development reaches all sections of society effectively, enhancing participatory democracy.

Table 11.17 SDG 16 Monitorable Indicators

Sl.No	Indicator	AP State Value (SDG India Index 2023-24)	Best Performing State
1	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related IPC sections per 10 lakh population	1.51	Goa, Nagaland & Tripura (0)
2	Murders per 1,00,000 population	1.7	Kerala (0.9)
3	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	21.9	Nagaland (4.3)
4	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	5.52	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland (0)
5	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	26.78	Mizoram (0.24)
6	Charge sheeting rate of IPC Crime (%)	86.5	Manipur (10.4)
7	Percentage of children under 5 years whose birth was registered	92.2	Goa (100)
8	Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	99	Kerala (105.57)
9	Number of courts per 1,00,000 population	1.23	Mizoram (5.95)

11.24 SDG 17: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development Goal 17 (SDG 17) emphasizes the importance of strengthening global partnerships to support and achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It aims to mobilize financial resources, facilitate technology transfer, build institutional capacities, and promote fair trade and policy coherence among nations. Recognizing that successful implementation of the SDGs requires collaboration at all levels, this goal underscores the need for inclusive and multi-stakeholder partnerships between governments, private sector, and civil society.

Key Focus Areas

SDG 17 is structured around five key pillars:

1. Finance:
2. Technology
3. Capacity Building
4. Trade
5. Systemic Issues

Andhra Pradesh's Commitment to SDG-17

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is continuously working towards encouraging

partnerships to implement and achieve the SDGs effectively. Efforts include collaborations with international organizations, national agencies, private sector players, and non-governmental organizations. The state has adopted an integrated approach for achieving SDG targets by leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships, both at domestic and international levels.

The state is aligning its policies with national and global initiatives to attract investments, promote technology adoption, and facilitate resource mobilization. Special focus has been given to fostering a conducive environment for foreign direct investment (FDI), innovation-driven industrial development, and enhanced cooperation with international development agencies.

Institutional Arrangements for SDG 17 Implementation

To achieve SDG 17 objectives, the state government has institutionalized mechanisms that include:

1. Partnerships with International Organizations
2. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP):
3. Data-Driven Monitoring

OVERVIEW OF THE POLICIES

Chapter

12

12. OVERVIEW OF THE POLICIES

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh is embarking on a transformative journey towards Vision 2047, aligning with national aspirations and global best practices to foster sustainable and inclusive development across all sectors. The state government has undertaken a policy-driven approach to accelerate economic growth, enhance social welfare, and ensure environmental sustainability. Just in a span of 7 months time, the Government has put in place a number of policies across different sectors and are briefly outlined below. These policies collectively form the backbone of Andhra Pradesh's strategy to become a leading economy and welfare state by 2047.

The comprehensive policy framework covers diverse sectors including infrastructure, industry, agriculture, education, healthcare, tourism, environment, and social welfare, ensuring holistic progress.

Each of these policies has been meticulously crafted to align with the states long-term & Short-term goals, ensuring a cohesive and structured approach to development. Below, each policy will be discussed in detail, highlighting its impact and implementation strategies.

12.2 AP INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY (4.0)2024-29

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Policy (4.0) 2024-29 is designed to position the state as a globally competitive industrial hub. With a focus on sustainability, ease of doing business, and sector-specific incentives, the policy aims to attract investments, boost

employment, and integrate Andhra Pradesh into global value chains.

The policy envisions Andhra Pradesh as a key driver of industrial growth and economic development.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Prioritizing high-growth industries such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, food processing, and renewable energy.
2. Providing land consolidation, affordable infrastructure, and efficient logistics.
3. Offering capital subsidies, employment-linked incentives, and tax rebates.
4. Single Window Mechanism for approvals.
5. Creating dedicated MSME parks and financial assistance schemes.
6. Encouraging renewable energy adoption and Industry 4.0 technologies.

Targets

1. Increase Gross Value Addition from Manufacturing from current INR 3.4 Lakh Crores in FY 24 (AE) to INR 7.3 Lakh Crores by the end of the policy period.
2. Attract Investments worth INR 30 Lakh Crores, with ~15% of investment worth INR 5 Lakh Crores to be operationalized during the policy period.
3. Attract minimum USD 10 Billion of FDI (INR 83,000 Crores) to state during the policy period.
4. First time employment creation of 5 Lakhs during the policy period from manufacturing sector
5. Develop more than 175 Industrial Parks during the policy period.
6. Increase exports by 15% y-o-y and double the export value from state from current USD 20 Billion (INR 16,600 Crores) in FY 24

to USD 40 Billion (INR 33,200 Crores) by the end of the policy period

3. Reduce the emission intensity of the GDP by 45% by 2030, from 2005 level.

12.3 ANDHRA PRADESH INTEGRATED CLEAN ENERGY POLICY, 2024

The Andhra Pradesh Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2024, aims to establish the state as a leader in clean energy adoption and investment. This policy provides a framework for the large-scale promotion of renewable energy (RE), pumped storage power (PSP), green hydrogen, and sustainable energy initiatives, positioning Andhra Pradesh as a clean energy hub.

The policy envisions achieving net-zero emissions by 2047 and making Andhra Pradesh a preferred destination for clean energy investments.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Development of solar, wind, and hybrid energy projects.
2. Establishing large-scale PSP projects for energy storage.
3. Supporting production and export of green hydrogen and biofuels.
4. Expanding electric vehicle charging networks.
5. Offering capital subsidies, tax exemptions, and incentives for clean energy projects.
6. Encouraging new technologies and research in green energy.

Targets

1. Achieve 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.
2. Reduce the total projected carbon emissions by 2.5 – 3.0 billion tonnes from current level till 2030 by creation of additional carbon sink through incremental forest and tree cover.

12.4 ANDHRA PRADESH SEMICONDUCTOR AND DISPLAY FAB POLICY (4.0) 2024-29

The Andhra Pradesh Semiconductor and Display Fab Policy (4.0) 2024-29 is designed to establish the state as a premier destination for semiconductor fabrication and display manufacturing. Recognizing the sector's critical role in technological advancement and economic growth, the policy focuses on infrastructure development, investment attraction, and ecosystem strengthening.

The policy envisions Andhra Pradesh as a global hub for semiconductor and display manufacturing by fostering a robust supply chain and enabling cutting-edge technology adoption.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Capital subsidies, tax benefits, and power tariff concessions for semiconductor manufacturing units.
2. Infrastructure Development: Establishing semiconductor and display parks with specialized facilities.
3. Encouraging investment in high-tech fabrication units and next-generation semiconductor technologies.
4. Facilitating industry-academia collaboration for workforce upskilling and talent development.
5. Providing support for global market access and trade partnerships.
6. Promoting energy-efficient manufacturing and eco-friendly industrial processes.
7. Implementing a streamlined approval process and ensuring regulatory support for investors.

12.5 ANDHRA PRADESH MSME & ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT POLICY 4.0 (2024-29)

The Andhra Pradesh MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy 4.0 (2024-29) aims to position the state as a leading destination for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and entrepreneurship. The policy emphasizes fostering innovation, creating employment opportunities, and providing an enabling environment for business growth, particularly for marginalized communities.

The policy envisions a thriving MSME sector contributing significantly to the state's economic growth and self-reliance.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Capital subsidies, tax exemptions, and support for first-time entrepreneurs.
2. Expansion of industrial estates, common facility centers, and business incubators.
3. Encouraging MSMEs to adopt digital solutions, automation, and Industry 4.0 practices.
4. Facilitating collateral-free loans and interest subventions for MSMEs.
5. Enabling global market access for MSMEs through trade fairs and digital platforms.
6. Special incentives for SC/ST, women, and minority-led enterprises.
7. Providing skill training programs, workshops, and mentorship opportunities.

Targets

1. Attract additional investment of INR 50,000 Crores during its Operative Period.
2. 22 lakh MSMEs (including both manufacturing & Services) to be formalized
3. Generate more than 5 Lakh direct and indirect employment
4. Double exports to USD 12 Bn (INR 99,600 Crores) from the MSME sector by 2029

5. Facilitate integration of 500+ MSME Champions in Global Value Chains
6. Setting up of 5 sector specific Centres of Excellence/ Technology centres/ extension centres to address the technology, manpower needs of the MSMEs
7. Set aside corpus of INR 500 Crores during policy period and ensure maximum utilization of the fund.

12.6 ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING POLICY 4.0 (2024-29)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Electronics Manufacturing Policy 4.0 (2024-29) to position the state as a leading destination for electronics manufacturing, innovation, and exports. Recognizing the sector's crucial role in economic growth, job creation, and technological advancement, the policy aims to provide a world-class industrial ecosystem that attracts investment and enhances the state's position in the global supply chain.

The policy envisions Andhra Pradesh as a global hub for electronics design and manufacturing, focusing on cutting-edge technology, sustainability, and employment generation.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Establishment of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and Plug-and-Play industrial parks.
2. Offering capital subsidies, tax exemptions, and financial assistance to attract global and domestic manufacturers.
3. Launching 50 Centers of Excellence and training 5 lakh workers in electronics manufacturing.
4. Encouraging renewable energy adoption, e-waste recycling, and energy-efficient production practices.

5. Providing financial support, R&D grants, and export incentives to boost the MSME ecosystem.

Targets

1. Driving Large-Scale Employment & Sustainable Ecosystem Growth
2. To increase production in the state to USD 50 Billion (INR 4.2 Lakh Crores) by the end of the policy period
3. Attract Investments worth USD 10 Billion (INR 84 thousand Crores) during the policy period.
4. First time employment creation of 5 Lakhs during the policy period from the electronics manufacturing sector

12.7 ANDHRA PRADESH ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS WITH PLUG AND PLAY INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY 2024-2029

The Andhra Pradesh Establishment of Industrial Parks & Plug and Play Industrial Infrastructure Policy 2024-2029 is designed to accelerate industrial development by providing world-class infrastructure, streamlined processes, and investment-friendly regulations. The policy focuses on fostering innovation, creating employment, and attracting both domestic and foreign investments by facilitating ease of doing business.

The policy envisions Andhra Pradesh as a preferred destination for industrial development through the creation of state-of-the-art industrial parks and ready-to-use infrastructure.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Establishing sector-specific industrial parks equipped with modern amenities and seamless connectivity.

2. Providing ready-built factory spaces to encourage quick project setup and minimize capital expenditure.
3. Offering subsidies on land, capital, and operational expenditures to attract investors.
4. Promoting renewable energy usage and eco-friendly industrial practices.
5. Implementing a single-window clearance system.

12.8 ANDHRA PRADESH FOOD PROCESSING POLICY (4.0) 2024-29

The Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Policy (4.0) 2024-29 aims to position the state as a leading food processing hub by leveraging its strong agricultural base and infrastructure. The policy seeks to enhance value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, and promote exports through a well-developed ecosystem for food processing industries.

The policy envisions transforming Andhra Pradesh into a global leader in food processing by fostering technological advancements, sustainable practices, and entrepreneurship.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Creating mega food parks, nano food parks, and food export hubs to facilitate seamless operations.
2. Offering capital subsidies, tax rebates, and SGST reimbursements to attract investors.
3. Promoting organic food processing, waste-to-value initiatives, and quality certifications.
4. Implementing a single-window clearance system for faster approvals and investor support.

Targets

1. Attract new investments worth INR 30,000 Crores in the sector by 2029.

2. Attract FDI investment worth USD 1 Bn in the sector by 2029 .
3. Create 3,00,000 additional employment opportunities in the sector by 2029.
4. Develop 10 commodity-based food clusters including meat processing to enable a focused and planned approach to develop the food processing industry through a coordinated approach between government departments.
5. Establish Commodity Boards for key crops/produce on PPP mode.
6. Establish one Premier Food Processing Institute in PPP mode.
7. Develop Food Parks through prospective private players which will have basic enabling infrastructure and common facilities for food processing units.
8. Tribal regions in Alluri Sitharama Raju, Parvathipuram Manyam in the state to be notified as Organic zones.

12.9 ANDHRA PRADESH TEXTILE, APPAREL, AND GARMENTS POLICY (4.0) 2024-29

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Andhra Pradesh Textile, Apparel, and Garments Policy (4.0) 2024-29 to enhance the state's position as a leading hub for textile manufacturing and value addition. Recognizing the textile sector as a key driver of employment generation, economic growth, and export potential, the policy aims to create an investor-friendly ecosystem while ensuring sustainability and technological advancement.

The policy envisions making Andhra Pradesh a global textile manufacturing and export hub by strengthening the entire textile value chain, promoting sustainability, and fostering employment generation.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Tailored incentives for MSMEs, sub-large, and large industries, including capital

subsidies, tax benefits, and low-interest financing options.

2. Strengthening existing textile parks and establishing new industrial clusters with world-class facilities.
3. Encouraging investment in advanced manufacturing technologies, digitization, and Industry 4.0 applications.
4. Providing support for training programs, employment-linked incentives, and workforce upskilling.
5. Facilitating participation in international trade fairs, providing market access support, and leveraging global partnerships.
6. Encouraging green energy adoption, waste management solutions, and environmental compliance in textile production.
7. Simplifying approval processes, setting up a single-window clearance system, and ensuring policy stability.

Targets

1. Attracting new investment to the tune of INR 10,000 Crores in the sector during the policy period
2. Achieve generation of more than 2 Lakh direct and indirect employment during the policy period
3. Increasing textiles export from the state to USD 1 Bn during the policy period
4. End-to-end textile processing & manufacturing within the state

12.10 ANDHRA PRADESH MARITIME POLICY 2024

The Andhra Pradesh Maritime Policy 2024 aims to position the state as India's leading maritime gateway by leveraging its 1,053.7 km coastline and strategically located ports. The policy focuses on enhancing port infrastructure, boosting EXIM trade, and fostering industrial growth in the coastal regions.

The policy envisions a sustainable and efficient maritime ecosystem that contributes significantly to economic development.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Expansion of cargo handling capacity and optimization of turnaround time.
2. Establishment of industrial clusters, logistics centers, and smart urban development projects.
3. Promotion of shipbuilding, repair facilities, and maritime technology adoption.
4. Development of inland waterways, maritime training, and environmental sustainability initiatives.

Targets

1. At least one port ranked among the top 20 global ports during its operative period
2. Attain 20% of the total cargo handled by all Indian ports by 2047.
3. To maintain an optimal utilization rate of 75% by 2030.
4. Reduction of turnaround time to less than 15 hrs.
5. Train 5,000 professionals by 2028 through the establishment of Maritime University and Skill Development Centres across the state
6. In line with India's maritime vision documents (MIV'30, MAKV'47), to establish a Global Shipyard to cater to the present as well as future demand. To grow AP's share in national target in ship building sector the target is 25% by 2047.
7. To develop safer and sustainable non-major ports.
8. Introduce a single-window clearance system for port operations and various other maritime activities.

12.11 ANDHRA PRADESH SUSTAINABLE ELECTRIC MOBILITY POLICY (4.0) 2024- 29

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Sustainable Electric Mobility Policy (4.0) 2024-29 to position the state as a leader in electric mobility and green transportation. Recognizing the need to reduce carbon emissions, improve energy efficiency, and develop a robust electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem, the policy aims to create a sustainable, innovative, and investment-friendly framework to accelerate EV adoption and infrastructure development.

The policy envisions establishing Andhra Pradesh as a premier global hub for EV manufacturing and clean mobility solutions while ensuring environmental sustainability and economic growth.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Tailored incentives for MSMEs, sub-large, and large-scale industries, including capital subsidies, tax benefits, and low-interest financing options.
2. Establishing a dense network of public and private charging stations and green corridors across the state.
3. Phased electrification of APSRTC fleets and government-owned transport vehicles.
4. Providing purchase incentives, road tax exemptions, and special benefits for fleet operators and aggregators.
5. Strengthening end-of-life battery management, recycling policies, and scrapping infrastructure.
6. Supporting EV technology innovation, R&D centers, and workforce training programs.
7. Implementing a single-window clearance system, investor-friendly guidelines, and periodic policy review mechanisms.

Targets

1. Register min. 2 lakh new e2-wheelers, min 10,000 new 3-wheelers & min. 20,000 new 4-wheelers BEVs by 2029
2. 100% electrification of APSRTC fleet by the end of policy period
3. Density of 1 charging station per 30 kms along notified green channels by the end of policy period
4. Density of 1 charging station per 3x3 km grids in e-mobility cities by the end of policy period
5. Corpus fund utilization of INR 500 Cr towards building e-mobility cities.
6. 100 incubation centers established focused on e-mobility startups

12.12 ANDHRA PRADESH DRONE POLICY 4.0 (2024-29)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced the Drone Policy 4.0 (2024-29) to position the state as a leader in drone technology, manufacturing, and innovation. Recognizing the growing significance of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) across multiple sectors, the policy aims to foster a robust ecosystem that supports research, development, and deployment of drone technology in key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, public safety, logistics, and disaster management.

The policy envisions Andhra Pradesh as a global hub for drone technology and applications, integrating drone-enabled solutions for economic growth, efficiency, and sustainability.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Establishment of Drone City in Orvakal, Kurnool district, along with testing corridors, R&D centers, and common user facilities.
2. Encouraging Proof of Concept (PoC) projects, creating a statewide drone

innovation network, and integrating drone solutions into government services.

3. Setting up 50 Centers of Excellence, training 25,000 drone pilots, and generating 40,000+ jobs.
4. Single-window clearance system
5. Establishment of drone R&D hubs.
6. Promoting export-oriented manufacturing, supporting Make in India initiatives, and facilitating global investments.

Targets

The policy intends to achieve the following targets during its operative period

1. Establish minimum 100 drone companies within the state
2. Establish more than 20 remote pilot training organizations and 50 drone skilling centers.
3. Provide Drone Remote Pilot training for 25,000 individuals
4. Create 15,000 direct employment opportunities and additional 25,000 indirect employment.
5. Establish a state-of-the-art drone innovation and flight testing center.
6. Create sandbox for all stakeholders to access data and develop POCs for use cases.
7. Attract Rs. 1,000+ Cr in investments.
8. Generate Rs.3,000 Cr revenue
9. Facilitate drone exports valued at Rs. 1,000+ Cr.
10. Develop 50 Centres of Excellence through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
11. Successfully develop and implement new & innovative drone applications across 100+ use cases, enhancing efficiency in public service delivery across sectors.
12. Integrate drone operations with real-time governance systems
13. Popularise Government Schemes such as Drone Didi Scheme, etc.,

12.13 ANDHRA PRADESH DATA CENTER POLICY (4.0) 2024-29

The Andhra Pradesh Data Center Policy (4.0) 2024-29 has been launched to position the state as a premier hub for data center investments. Given the rapid growth of digital services and the increasing demand for data storage, this policy is designed to attract high-value investments in AI-enabled data centers and digital infrastructure.

The policy envisions making Andhra Pradesh a key player in the global data center industry by focusing on technological advancements, sustainability, and economic growth.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Capital subsidies, tax rebates, power tariff benefits, and incentives for mega data center projects.
2. Establishing data center parks and providing world-class digital infrastructure.
3. Encouraging AI-based automation, cloud computing, and next-generation data center technologies.
4. Facilitating training programs for IT professionals and workforce upskilling initiatives.
5. Attracting global investors and fostering international collaborations in digital services.
6. Incentivizing the adoption of renewable energy, reducing carbon footprints, and ensuring environmental compliance.
7. Streamlining regulatory approvals, implementing a single-window clearance system, and ensuring policy stability.

Targets

1. The policy is targeting to add few hundred MWs (upto 1 GW) of additional data center capacity during the policy period

12.14 ANDHRA PRADESH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) & GLOBAL CAPABILITY CENTERS (GCC) POLICY (4.0) 2024-29

The Andhra Pradesh Information Technology (IT) & Global Capability Centers (GCC) Policy (4.0) 2024-29 aims to position the state as a leading hub for IT and GCC investments. This policy focuses on enhancing infrastructure, creating large-scale employment opportunities, and fostering innovation in digital technologies.

The policy envisions making Andhra Pradesh a global IT and GCC powerhouse by strengthening digital capabilities and workforce development.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Tailored benefits for IT firms, including capital subsidies, tax exemptions, and employment-linked incentives.
2. Establishing IT parks, co-working spaces, and neighborhood workspaces to support flexible work environments.
3. Encouraging investment in AI, cloud computing, cybersecurity, and Industry 4.0 technologies.
4. Supporting training programs, upskilling initiatives, and partnerships with educational institutions.
5. Facilitating global market access for IT firms and encouraging international collaborations.
6. Promoting eco-friendly IT operations, renewable energy adoption, and responsible e-waste management.
7. Simplifying regulatory processes, implementing single-window clearance, and providing business-friendly policies.

12.15 ANDHRA PRADESH KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY AND CAPACITY BUILDING POLICY 2025

The Andhra Pradesh Knowledge Society and Capacity Building Policy 2025 aims to enhance the capabilities of the public service workforce and establish a robust framework for lifelong learning. It focuses on modern governance, digital transformation, and skill development to create a future-ready workforce aligned with the "Swarna Andhra 2047" vision.

The policy envisions a highly skilled, adaptable, and efficient public administration system.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Identifying skill gaps and designing customized training programs.
2. Engaging national and international institutions for best practices and knowledge exchange.
3. Leveraging AI, data analytics, and online learning platforms for training delivery.
4. Implementing blended learning, experiential training, and mentorship programs.
5. Establishing the Global Institute for Good Governance (GIGG) and Capacity Building Units (CBUs) across departments.
6. Linking training completion to career growth, promotions, and recognition programs.

12.16 ANDHRA PRADESH SPORTS POLICY 2024-2029

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has unveiled the Andhra Pradesh Sports Policy 2024-2029, a comprehensive roadmap aimed at fostering a vibrant sports ecosystem. Recognizing sports as a key driver for societal well-being, economic growth, and talent development, the policy

is designed to establish **Swarna Andhra Pradesh** as a hub for sporting excellence.

The policy envisions transforming Andhra Pradesh into a national and global center for sports talent and innovation by 2029, aligning with the broader goal of Swarna Andhra Sports Vision 2047.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Establishment of sports facilities at the grassroots level, including one ground per village.
2. Development of Para-Sports, Women, and Veterans' Sports
3. Implementing a sports report card in schools and scouting talent through institutional linkages.
4. Partnerships with national and international training institutions to enhance coaching standards.
5. Incentives and Support Schemes
6. 3% reservation in government jobs and admissions in professional courses for meritorious sportspersons.
7. Establishing a Sports City in Amaravati, high-performance centers, sports schools, and district sports academies.
8. Strengthening Sports Associations
9. Use of AI, IoT, AR/VR, and a KREEDA App for centralizing athlete data.
10. Promotion of PPP models for infrastructure development and corporate sponsorships.
11. Organizing state, national, and international sports events to enhance visibility.
12. Promotion of adventure and water sports, leveraging the state's 975 km coastline.

12.17 ANDHRA PRADESH TOURISM POLICY 2024-2029

The Andhra Pradesh Tourism Policy 2024-2029 is designed to position the state as a leading tourism destination, leveraging its rich cultural heritage, historical landmarks, natural beauty,

and diverse tourism offerings. The policy focuses on infrastructure development, branding, sustainable tourism, and private investment to make Andhra Pradesh one of India's top three tourism destinations.

The policy envisions making Andhra Pradesh a premier global tourism hub, offering diverse travel experiences while promoting economic growth and employment generation.

Key Strategic Approaches

1. Development of thematic circuits, including heritage, eco-tourism, cruise, and adventure tourism.
2. Expansion of tourism hubs, improved road and air connectivity, and world-class hospitality facilities.
3. Promotion of Andhra Pradesh as a global tourism destination.
4. Training programs for hospitality professionals and entrepreneurs in the tourism sector.
5. Promotion of eco-friendly initiatives.
6. Streamlining approval processes, offering investment incentives, and implementing investor-friendly policies.

Targets

1. Enhance the tourism sector's contribution to over 20% of the state's Gross Value Added (GVA).

2. Establish tourism as a significant employment generator, contributing to more than 20% of the state's workforce.

12.18 CONCLUSION

As Andhra Pradesh continues to evolve as a premier investment destination, several other sectoral policies are currently in the pipeline, aiming to strengthen the state's industrial base, promote innovation, and ensure sustainable development. The government remains committed to adapting and refining policies based on emerging trends, stakeholder feedback, and evolving economic landscapes. Future policies will focus on green energy, advanced manufacturing, digital transformation, and urban development, etc., further reinforcing the state's long-term vision for economic growth and global competitiveness.

Going forward, Government is planning to release few more policies which include Zero Poverty-P4 (Public, Private, People's Partnership) Policy, Population Management Policy and two key policies which will soon be introduced. Additionally, several other sector-specific policies are under formulation and will be released in due course, ensuring a comprehensive and adaptive policy.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 2. 1 AP GSDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2024-25 (FAE)

SI 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	2020-21	2021-22 TRE	2022-23 SRE	2023-24 FRE	2024-25 FAE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing														
1.1	Agriculture	52041	61230	71147	78898	84070	96498	115132	108886	128912	138834	156412	168345	172643	210137
	a)Agriculture	29782	36743	39269	40540	39380	38196	42246	37298	48095	44885	45212	49135	46545	57187
	b)Horticulture	22259	24488	31878	38358	44690	58303	72886	71588	80817	93949	111200	119210	126098	152950
1.2	Live stock	27588	33584	36430	43127	53474	66440	79124	91633	100911	115600	132370	146271	154505	169965
1.3	Forestry & Logging	2503	2530	2805	3464	3538	5734	5962	7931	8300	8216	8334	8854	9233	9463
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	14519	18573	22707	32085	42190	58721	67885	72378	79928	93150	109778	112001	129920
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	94008	111864	128956	148196	173167	210863	258939	276335	310501	342577	390266	433248	448382	519485
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14590	14192	12914	17023	19316	22738	24848	21932	15196	26881	38592	29813	29403
3	Manufacturing	50706	42377	42423	54532	58840	64715	73284	84120	85239	116526	122877	127883	142517	151884
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	10765	7130	10141	11513	12835	15962	20493	19554	26469	28624	26329	31171	37443	38420
5	Construction	37026	37590	40651	45324	45603	50401	54228	60079	56549	62554	84564	100117	110095	121624
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	112659	101687	107408	124282	134301	150394	170743	188601	190190	222900	260650	297763	319869	341331
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	26736	31792	37849	42018	47468	48566	54364	62903	67817	52921	68410	88323	96847	107811
7	Transport,Storage & Communications														
7.1	Railways	2643	3037	3345	4331	4387	4878	5643	5978	6346	6729	7031	7529	7977	8490
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	28536	32353	35050	41431	41503	46837	52579	54319	42014	62265	73435	81316	92456
7.3	Communications	5402	6214	7960	8991	10725	11205	11314	12527	14242	15078	17519	21402	24489	28230
8	Financing,Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services														
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15843	17105	19047	20599	21346	24901	33190	36708	40491	44518	58732	64770	74233
8.2	Real est.,Ownership of Dwellings	28338	34341	38973	44652	49612	54950	61143	67796	71177	74840	87091	98850	111342	123735
9	Community, Social & Personal Services														
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	15524	17390	19439	23505	23943	26931	29862	33431	40699	44476	50527	52933	55689
9.2	Other Services	27304	30639	35383	41703	51225	56856	64457	68405	78118	70618	80173	97369	107665	120747
	SERVICES SECTOR	143086	165925	190359	215230	248953	263246	295590	333240	362157	343390	411484	496168	547338	611390
	GVA	349753	379477	426722	487709	556421	624503	725272	798176	862848	908868	1062401	1227178	1315589	1472206
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	46565	52635	54183	62167	75744	77556	89608	85278	98520	106529	123825	135321	159365
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	14638	15085	16916	14359	15831	16693	14063	22287	28806	37301	41539	28816	25462
	GSDP	379402	411404	464272	524976	604229	684416	786135	873721	925839	978581	1131629	1309464	1422094	1606109
	NSDP	340000	370196	413164	470934	544827	612349	705890	790810	828033	873019	1012119	1167297	1267396	1435894
	POPULATION('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642	51946	52251	53079	53263	53448
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	69000	74688	82870	93903	108002	120676	138299	154031	160341	168063	193703	219917	237951	268653

[illegible]

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year (Growth Rates)												
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 TRE	2022-23 SRE	2023-24 FRE	2024-25 FAE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	7.70	12.66	7.63	2.55	21.72
	a)Agriculture	23.37	6.88	3.24	-2.86	-3.01	10.60	-11.71	28.95	-6.68	0.73	8.68	-5.27	22.86
	b)Horticulture	10.01	30.18	20.33	16.51	30.46	25.01	-1.78	12.89	16.25	18.36	7.20	5.78	21.29
1.2	Live stock	21.74	8.47	18.38	23.99	24.25	19.09	15.81	10.12	14.56	14.51	10.50	5.63	10.01
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1.08	10.85	23.51	2.13	62.08	3.98	33.02	4.65	-1.01	1.44	6.24	4.29	2.49
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	22.25	27.92	22.25	41.30	31.49	39.18	15.60	6.62	10.43	16.54	17.85	2.02	16.00
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	18.99	15.28	14.92	16.85	21.77	22.80	6.72	12.36	10.33	13.92	11.01	3.49	15.86
2	Mining & Quarrying	3.02	-2.73	-9.01	31.82	13.47	17.72	9.28	-11.73	-30.71	76.90	43.57	-22.75	-1.38
3	Manufacturing	-16.43	0.11	28.54	7.90	9.99	13.24	14.79	1.33	36.70	5.45	4.07	11.44	6.57
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	-33.77	42.23	13.52	11.49	24.36	28.39	-4.58	35.37	8.14	-8.02	18.39	20.12	2.61
5	Construction	1.52	8.14	11.49	0.61	10.52	7.59	10.79	-5.88	10.62	35.18	18.39	9.97	10.47
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	-9.74	5.63	15.71	8.06	11.98	13.53	10.46	0.84	17.20	16.94	14.24	7.42	6.71
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	18.91	19.05	11.01	12.97	2.31	11.94	15.71	7.81	-21.96	29.27	29.11	9.65	11.32
7	Transport,Storage & Communications													
7.1	Railways	14.92	10.13	29.49	1.30	11.19	15.68	5.93	6.16	6.04	4.47	7.09	5.94	6.43
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	16.61	13.38	8.33	18.21	0.17	12.85	12.26	3.31	-22.65	48.20	17.94	10.73	13.70
7.3	Communications	15.04	28.10	12.94	19.29	4.47	0.98	10.73	13.68	5.87	16.19	22.16	14.42	15.28
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	10.31	9.95	31.93	10.28	14.61
8.2	Real est.,Ownership of Dwellings	21.18	13.49	14.57	11.11	10.76	11.27	10.88	4.99	5.15	16.37	13.50	12.64	11.13
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	21.74	9.28	13.60	4.76	5.21
9.2	Other Services	12.22	15.48	17.86	22.83	10.99	13.37	6.13	14.20	-9.60	13.53	21.45	10.57	12.15
	SERVICES SECTOR	15.96	14.73	13.07	15.67	5.74	12.29	12.74	8.68	-5.18	19.83	20.58	10.31	11.70
	GVA	8.50	12.45	14.29	14.09	12.24	16.14	10.05	8.10	5.33	16.89	15.51	7.20	11.90
	PRODUCT TAXES	9.72	13.04	2.94	14.74	21.84	2.39	15.54	-4.83	15.53	8.13	16.24	9.28	17.77
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	14.45	3.05	12.14	-15.12	10.25	5.44	-15.76	58.48	29.25	29.49	11.36	-30.63	-11.64
	GSDP	8.43	12.85	13.07	15.10	13.27	14.86	11.14	5.97	5.70	15.64	15.71	8.60	12.94
	NSDP	8.88	11.61	13.98										

Annexure 2. 4 AP GSDP Estimates at Constant (2011-12) Prices from 2011-12 to 2024-25 (FAE)

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	2020-21	2021-22 TRE	2022-23 SRE	2023-24 FRE	2024-25 FAE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing														
1.1	Agriculture Proper	52041	52569	60624	60983	58460	64304	74118	69303	78063	75197	80097	81303	77257	86111
	a) Agriculture	29782	30479	34194	34075	29892	27759	32641	26234	33054	28442	26365	27152	22249	25584
	b) Horticulture	22259	22090	26429	26908	28568	36545	41477	43069	45009	46755	53732	54151	55007	60527
1.2	Live stock	27588	29247	29721	31185	36219	41917	46918	50760	53484	55846	59368	60986	60673	66456
1.3	Forestry & Logging	2503	2469	2491	2412	2361	2498	2702	2747	2887	2760	2623	2570	2643	2644
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	11877	13546	15516	17620	24479	30999	41452	48226	51151	55297	65171	68345	69264	77085
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	94008	97831	108353	112200	121518	139717	165192	171035	185585	189101	207259	213203	209837	232296
2	Mining & Quarrying	14162	14283	13880	12798	17393	20632	20116	19739	17756	13051	17081	20943	15722	16147
3	Manufacturing	50706	40188	38575	48828	54969	60545	65701	71515	71590	98595	90936	88651	100913	106281
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	10765	7345	9815	10251	11546	14481	17653	14954	20528	23147	19329	21876	23154	24513
5	Construction	37026	35571	37076	39963	39947	43657	43858	45796	41503	45137	58330	62888	69193	75801
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	112659	97387	99345	111842	123855	139316	147328	152004	151376	179930	185676	194358	208981	222741
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	26736	29554	33149	36789	43218	43450	47281	52548	55777	42996	49098	57983	64057	69836
7	Transport, Storage & Communications														
7.1	Railways	2643	2897	3105	3781	3732	3753	4266	4418	3855	3411	3857	4342	5070	5380
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	24470	26720	28378	29968	34410	34230	37761	39522	40115	28197	38068	39497	42311	47588
7.3	Communications	5402	5845	6988	7692	8949	9003	8827	9440	10977	10127	10753	11643	12787	13351
8	Financing, Insurance, Real estate & Professional Services														
8.1	Banking & Ins.	14256	15635	16515	18063	19081	19803	21518	26719	28037	30723	31543	36425	41171	47038
8.2	Real est., Ownership of Dwellings	28338	32426	34130	37025	38969	40939	43757	40399	44685	47148	52396	55465	59048	62845
9	Community, Social & Personal Services														
9.1	Public Admn.	13938	14468	15318	16371	19004	18534	20044	21387	23213	26677	27162	28520	28526	28552
9.2	Other Services	27304	28252	30303	33281	37716	38982	41895	41821	44991	39196	41778	47333	49914	54122
	SERVICES SECTOR	143086	155796	167887	182970	205080	208694	225349	236255	251649	228474	254655	281208	302885	328713
	GVA	349753	351014	375585	407011	450453	487727	537869	559294	588609	597505	647590	688769	721704	783750
	PRODUCT TAXES	42439	43155	44807	51629	59778	64850	70504	77174	76404	81110	81938	87341	93419	102951
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	12790	13540	13277	14076	11624	12365	13636	9854	15204	18938	22737	23314	15812	13559
	GSDP	379402	380629	407115	444564	498607	540212	594737	626614	649810	659678	706791	752797	799312	873142
	NSDP	339996	341335	360239	397064	446997	477566	526626	558862	571096	576447	618387	657400	698187	765247
	POPULATION ('000)	49275	49566	49857	50151	50446	50743	51041	51341	51642	51946	52251	53079	53263	53448
	PER CAPITA IN Rs.	69000	68865	72254	79174	88609	94115	103177	108853	110587	110971	118349	123853	131083	143176

SI No.	INDUSTRY	% Change over previous year (Growth Rates)												
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 TRE	2022-23 SRE	2023-24 FRE	2024-25 FAE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Agriculture,Live Stock, Forestry & Fishing													
1.1	Agriculture Proper	1.01	15.32	0.59	-4.14	10.00	15.26	-6.50	12.64	-3.67	6.52	1.51	-4.98	11.46
	a) Agriculture	2.34	12.19	-0.35	-12.28	-7.14	17.59	-19.63	26.00	-13.95	-7.30	2.98	-18.06	14.99
	b) Horticulture	-0.76	19.64	1.81	6.17	27.92	13.50	3.84	4.50	3.88	14.92	0.78	1.58	10.04
1.2	Live stock	6.01	1.62	4.93	16.14	15.73	11.93	8.19	5.37	4.42	6.31	2.72	-0.51	9.53
1.3	Forestry & Logging	-1.36	0.89	-3.17	-2.11	5.82	8.16	1.64	5.11	-4.39	-4.97	-2.03	2.86	0.04
1.4	Fishing & Aquaculture	14.05	14.54	13.56	38.93	26.63	33.72	16.34	6.07	8.11	17.86	4.87	1.34	11.29
	AGRICULTURE SECTOR	4.07	10.76	3.55	8.30	14.98	18.23	3.54	8.51	1.89	9.60	2.87	-1.58	10.70
2	Mining& Quaurrying	0.85	-2.82	-7.80	35.90	18.62	-2.50	-1.88	-10.05	-26.50	30.88	22.61	-24.93	2.70
3	Manufacturing	-20.74	-4.01	26.58	12.58	10.14	8.52	8.85	0.10	37.72	-7.77	-2.51	13.83	5.32
4	Electy., Gas, Water Supply	-31.77	33.63	4.44	12.63	25.42	21.91	-15.29	37.27	12.76	-16.50	13.18	5.84	5.87
5	Construction	-3.93	4.23	7.79	-0.04	9.29	0.46	4.42	-9.37	8.76	29.23	7.81	10.03	9.55
	INDUSTRY SECTOR	-13.56	2.01	12.58	10.74	12.48	5.75	3.17	-0.41	18.86	3.19	4.68	7.52	6.58
6	Trade,Hotel & Restaurants	10.54	12.16	10.98	17.48	0.54	8.82	11.14	6.15	-22.91	14.19	18.10	10.48	9.02
7	Transport,Storage & Communications													
7.1	Railways	9.61	7.18	21.77	-1.30	0.56	13.67	3.56	-12.74	-11.51	13.07	12.57	16.77	6.11
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	9.19	6.21	5.60	14.82	-0.52	10.32	4.66	1.50	-29.71	35.01	3.75	7.13	12.47
7.3	Communications	8.20	19.56	10.07	16.34	0.60	-1.96	6.95	16.28	-7.75	6.18	8.28	9.82	4.41
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	9.58	2.67	15.48	13.03	14.25
8.2	Real est.,Owenership of Dwellings	14.43	5.26	8.48	5.25	5.06	6.88	-7.67	10.61	5.51	11.13	5.86	6.46	6.43
9	Community, Social & Personal Services													
9.1	Public Admn.	3.80	5.88	6.87	16.08	-2.47	8.15	6.70	8.54	14.92	1.82	5.00	0.02	0.09
9.2	Other Services	3.47	7.26	9.83	13.33	3.36	7.47	-0.18	7.58	-12.88	6.59	13.30	5.45	8.43
	SERVICES SECTOR	8.88	7.76	8.98	12.08	1.76	7.98	4.84	6.52	-9.21	11.46	10.43	7.71	8.53
	GVA	0.36	7.00	8.37	10.67	8.27	10.28	3.98	5.24	1.51	8.38	6.36	4.78	8.60
	PRODUCT TAXES	1.69	3.83	15.23	15.78	8.48	8.72	9.46	-1.00	6.16	1.02	6.59	6.96	10.20
	PRODUCT SUBSIDIES	5.86	-1.94	6.02	-17.42	6.37	10.28	-27.74	54.29	24.56	20.06	2.54	-32.18	-14.25
	GSDP	0.32	6.96	9.20	12.16	8.34	10.09	5.36	3.70	1.52	7.14	6.51	6.18	9.24
	NSDP	0.39	5.54	10.22	12.58	6.84	10.27	6.12	2.19	0.94	7.28	6.31	6.20	9.60
	PER CAPITA	-0.20	4.92	9.58	11.92	6.21	9.63	5.50	1.59	0.35	6.65	4.65	5.84	9.23

Annexure 2. 6 All India GDP Estimates at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (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	2020-21 TRE	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE
1.Agriculture,forestry & fishing												
1.1 Crops	982151	1088814	1248776	1292874	1327992	1486044	1633264	1680777	1885276	2063990	2280312	2478925
1.2 Livestock	327334	368823	422733	510411	582410	672611	785683	882009	977918	1113089	1238401	1355460
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	137558	156674	173760	184411	205364	217603	255053	269727	284445	297337	324875
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	79911	98190	116567	132720	154643	193275	212087	235550	244945	283422	325007
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1501947	1675107	1926372	2093612	2227533	2518662	2829826	3029925	3368471	3706469	4099473	4484268
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	285842	295794	308476	294011	326808	336109	377661	357001	324140	439339	494602
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1572837	1713451	1878369	2146189	2333722	2566623	2812560	2705101	2803495	3392605	3536461
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	215350	260155	282258	334965	355709	425718	449459	502999	500780	577793	604209
5. Construction	777335	849365	921470	979086	991084	1080870	1200414	1352118	1378669	1359511	1835674	2178693
INDUSTRY SECTOR	2635024	2923394	3190870	3448189	3766249	4097109	4528864	4991798	4943770	4987926	6245411	6813965
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	1054533	1184560	1320833	1433969	1609001	1881395	2136707	2326331	1845440	2309096	2854476
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	954683	1078421	1206474	1307323	1468583	1722671	1955798	2131424	1754567	2170391	2615146
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	99850	106140	114359	126646	140418	158723	180909	194907	90873	138705	239330
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	529534	609453	689906	786763	860544	930155	997528	1066055	1152558	1016715	1365822	1555672
7.1 Railways	61150	72296	78724	92459	100451	106786	116584	123596	135376	129709	145500	163878
7.2 Road transport	262442	300651	338306	370364	399902	434947	484134	536552	565162	429312	667974	735480
7.3 Water transport	6910	7190	6476	7590	7298	9206	13021	13059	13228	14088	19210	25198
7.4 Air transport	4393	8128	6853	11820	20344	21496	22444	12730	22496	10839	11114	16640
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	72054	75719	91681	88246	102468	97602	103341	103582	93072	125990	153736
7.6 Storage	5108	6165	6026	6407	7021	7442	16194	18597	19796	20962	21586	23936
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	142969	177804	206442	237282	247809	247549	258179	292918	318734	374447	436804
8. Financial services	480226	536819	599341	661411	726286	750201	846194	941778	1027636	1086371	1173240	1442485
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1239813	1470167	1701935	1899852	2161236	2281018	2587720	2853477	2941808	3472633	4077678
10. Public administration & defence	491155	546231	601912	676818	731578	827438	945082	1045488	1151736	1206853	1315856	1489174
11. Other services	534827	617343	700023	814718	928489	1071399	1195759	1375658	1557139	1419415	1654053	1941323
SERVICES SECTOR	3969975	4604192	5245910	5962479	6580717	7349430	8146975	9153406	10068876	9516602	11290700	13360808
GVA at basic prices	8106946	9202692	10363153	11504279	12574499	13965200	15505665	17175128	18381117	18210997	21635584	24659041
PRODUCT TAXES	890060	1057977	1180444	1291662	1518496	1746288	1898896	2043568	2079742	2156385	2639347	3080544
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	260677	316656	310075	327982	321120	319819	314518	319028	357266	513286	677532	789939
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8736329	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17090042	18899668	20103593	19854096	23597399	26949646
POPULATION (In million)	1220	1235	1251	1267	1283	1299	1314	1327	1341	1355	1369	1383
PER CAPITA NNI (Rupees)	63462	70983	79118	86647	94797	104880	115224	125946	132341	127244	150906	169496
Source: NSO, New Delhi												

Industry	(% of contribution)											
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 TRE	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 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	11.3	10.5	10.1
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	5.5
1.3 forestry & logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.2	17.7	18.0	18.3	17.6	18.3	20.4	18.9	18.2
2. Mining & quarrying	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
3. Manufacturing	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.3	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.4	15.7	14.3
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	2.7	2.7	2.5
5. Construction	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.8
INDUSTRY SECTOR	32.5	31.8	30.8	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.2	29.1	26.9	27.4	28.9	27.6
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.7	10.1	10.7	11.6
6.1 Trade & repair services	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	9.6	10.0	10.6
6.2 Hotels & Restaurants	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
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	6.3	6.3
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	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	3.0
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	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	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	0.6	0.6
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	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	1.7	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	5.4	5.8
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	16.1	16.5
10. Public administration & defence	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.0
11. Other services	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.9
SERVICES SECTOR	49.0	50.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.8	52.3	52.2	54.2
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	100.0
Source: NSO New Delhi												

Industry	% Change over previous year (Growth Rates)										
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 TRE	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing											
1.1 Crops	10.9	14.7	3.5	2.7	11.9	9.9	2.9	12.2	9.5	10.5	8.7
1.2 Livestock	12.7	14.6	20.7	14.1	15.5	16.8	12.3	10.9	13.8	11.3	9.5
1.3 forestry & logging	10.5	13.9	10.9	6.1	11.4	6.0	17.2	5.8	5.5	4.5	9.3
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	17.5	22.9	18.7	13.9	16.5	25.0	9.7	11.1	4.0	15.7	14.7
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	11.5	15.0	8.7	6.4	13.1	12.4	7.1	11.2	10.0	10.6	9.4
2. Mining & quarrying	9.5	3.5	4.3	-4.7	11.2	2.8	12.4	-5.5	-9.2	35.5	12.6
3. Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	9.6	14.3	8.7	10.0	9.6	-3.8	3.6	21.0	4.2
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	15.4	4.6
5. Construction	9.3	8.5	6.3	1.2	9.1	11.1	12.6	2.0	-1.4	35.0	18.7
INDUSTRY SECTOR	10.9	9.1	8.1	9.2	8.8	10.5	10.2	-1.0	0.9	25.2	9.1
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	19.3	12.3	11.5	8.6	12.2	16.9	13.6	8.9	-20.7	25.1	23.6
6.1 Trade & repair services	20.3	13.0	11.9	8.4	12.3	17.3	13.5	9.0	-17.7	23.7	20.5
6.2 hotels & restaurants	11.1	6.3	7.7	10.7	10.9	13.0	14.0	7.7	-53.4	52.6	72.5
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related	15.1	13.2	14.0	9.4	8.1	7.2	6.9	8.1	-11.8	34.3	13.9
7.1 Railways	18.2	8.9	17.4	8.6	6.3	9.2	6.0	9.5	-4.2	12.2	12.6
7.2 Road transport	14.6	12.5	9.5	8.0	8.8	11.3	10.8	5.3	-24.0	55.6	10.1
7.3 Water transport	4.1	-9.9	17.2	-3.8	26.1	41.4	0.3	1.3	6.5	36.4	31.2
7.4 Air transport	85.0	-15.7	72.5	72.1	5.7	4.4	-43.3	76.7	-51.8	2.5	49.7
7.5 Services incidental to transport	13.3	5.1	21.1	-3.7	16.1	-4.7	5.9	0.2	-10.1	35.4	22.0
7.6 Storage	20.7	-2.3	6.3	9.6	6.0	117.6	14.8	6.4	5.9	3.0	10.9
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	17.5	16.7
8. Financial services	11.8	11.6	10.4	9.8	3.3	12.8	11.3	9.1	5.7	8.0	22.9
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	18.0	18.6	15.8	11.6	13.8	5.5	13.4	10.3	3.1	18.0	17.4
10. Public administration & defence	11.2	10.2	12.4	8.1	13.1	14.2	10.6	10.2	4.8	9.0	13.2
11. Other services	15.4	13.4	16.4	14.0	15.4	11.6	15.0	13.2	-8.8	16.5	17.4
SERVICES SECTOR	16.0	13.9	13.7	10.4	11.7	10.9	12.4	10.0	-5.5	18.6	18.3
GVA at basic prices	13.5	12.6	11.0	9.3	11.1	11.0	10.8	7.0	-0.9	18.8	14.0
PRODUCT TAXES	18.9	11.6	9.4	17.6	15.0	8.7	7.6	1.8	3.7	22.4	16.7
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	21.5	-2.1	5.8	-2.1	-0.4	-1.7	1.4	12.0	43.7	32.0	16.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	13.8	13.0	11.0	10.5	11.8	11.0	10.6	6.4	-1.2	18.9	14.2
PER CAPITA NNI	11.9	11.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.3	5.1	-3.9	18.6	12.3
Source: NSO New Delhi											

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	2020-21 TRE	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing												
1.1 Crops	982151	983809	1037060	998425	969344	1020258	1075111	1049211	1108603	1137474	1174359	1230083
1.2 Livestock	327334	344375	363558	390449	419637	461572	497830	540970	581714	617799	657269	690268
1.3 forestry & logging	124436	124743	132093	134609	136960	144547	152351	163949	173972	183993	185031	186825
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	68027	71362	76487	82232	90205	99627	114730	124468	130037	134947	153447	165075
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1501947	1524288	1609198	1605715	1616146	1726004	1840023	1878598	1994326	2074212	2170106	2272250
2. Mining & quarrying	261035	262609	263107	288685	317974	349248	329612	326815	317134	291075	309276	315250
3. Manufacturing	1409986	1486873	1560709	1683938	1903850	2054764	2209428	2328992	2259706	2329160	2561033	2504663
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	186668	191635	199601	214047	224158	246496	272650	294147	300798	288213	317966	347973
5. Construction	777335	780050	800771	835229	865335	916445	964306	1026789	1043429	995371	1193532	1306250
INDUSTRY SECTOR	2635023	2721167	2824188	3021899	3311317	3566953	3775996	3976743	3921067	3903819	4381807	4474149
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	883582	981620	1034506	1135841	1261426	1389322	1568175	1707781	1828868	1438477	1614780	1838718
6.1 Trade & repair services	793681	888665	941941	1037640	1150121	1268230	1435984	1563237	1675607	1367599	1517811	1684541
6.2 hotels & restaurants	89901	92955	92565	98201	111305	121092	132191	144544	153261	70878	96968	154177
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	529534	569523	617556	671848	731399	757056	800245	830977	861192	715411	865601	939005
7.1 Railways	61150	69162	73685	80720	85452	82161	87886	91350	82303	65754	79828	94504
7.2 Road transport	262442	282425	300563	320813	343155	362324	396401	417538	432160	317897	426710	446241
7.3 Water transport	6910	7052	7345	7954	8095	8569	11915	12628	13016	12265	13053	14134
7.4 Air transport	4393	4183	4550	5188	6053	7172	8373	9402	9158	3433	5443	8745
7.5 Services incidental to transport	63602	66480	70172	75596	81156	86835	84351	89061	91356	81238	84531	95281
7.6 Storage	5108	5716	5210	5529	6245	6100	12976	13784	14021	13857	18128	17380
7.7 Communication & services related to broadcasting	125930	134505	156031	176047	201243	203896	198344	197215	219178	220967	237909	262710
8. Financial services	480226	529792	577914	627255	672788	695983	728670	758170	784536	824294	831305	894603
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1050651	1150239	1289493	1446460	1621999	1796983	1808521	1956051	2113708	2129836	2291542	2510873
10. Public administration & defence	491155	501383	510046	543853	565106	614238	676507	722773	762531	757886	780846	828314
11. Other services	534827	568262	600748	659262	711691	781744	836035	902705	969873	843408	940853	1046990
SERVICES SECTOR	3969974	4300820	4630263	5084519	5564408	6035327	6418152	6878456	7320707	6709313	7324926	8058501
GVA at basic prices	8106946	8546275	906									

Industry	% Change over previous year (Growth Rates)										
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 TRE	2021-22 SRE	2022-23 FRE
1. Agriculture,forestry & fishing											
1.1 Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.3	5.4	-2.4	5.7	2.6	3.2	4.7
1.2 Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.0
1.3 forestry & logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	0.6	1.0
1.4 fishing and aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.5	3.8	13.7	7.6
AGRICULTURE SECTOR	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	6.2	4.0	4.6	4.7
2. Mining & quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	-5.6	-0.8	-3.0	-8.2	6.3	1.9
3. Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	-3.0	3.1	10.0	-2.2
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.3	-4.2	10.3	9.4
5. Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.6	-4.6	19.9	9.4
INDUSTRY SECTOR	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	-1.4	-0.4	12.2	2.1
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1	12.9	8.9	7.1	-21.3	12.3	13.9
6.1 Trade & repair services	12.0	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	13.2	8.9	7.2	-18.4	11.0	11.0
6.2 hotels & restaurants	3.4	-0.4	6.1	13.3	8.8	9.2	9.3	6.0	-53.8	36.8	59.0
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.5	5.7	3.8	3.6	-16.9	21.0	8.5
7.1 Railways	13.1	6.5	9.5	5.9	-3.9	7.0	3.9	-9.9	-20.1	21.4	18.4
7.2 Road transport	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.0	5.6	9.4	5.3	3.5	-26.4	34.2	4.6
7.3 Water transport	2.1	4.2	8.3	1.8	5.9	39.0	6.0	3.1	-5.8	6.4	8.3
7.4 Air transport	-4.8	8.8	14.0	16.7	18.5	16.7	12.3	-2.6	-62.5	58.5	60.8
7.5 Services incidental to transport	4.5	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.0	-2.9	5.6	2.6	-11.1	4.1	12.7
7.6 Storage	11.9	-8.9	6.1	13.0	-2.3	112.7	6.2	1.7	-1.2	30.8	-4.1
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	7.7	10.4
8. Financial services	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	5.1	0.9	7.6
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8	0.6	8.2	8.1	0.8	7.6	9.6
10. Public administration & defence	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.7	10.1	6.8	5.5	-0.6	3.0	6.1
11. Other services	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.8	6.9	8.0	7.4	-13.0	11.6	11.3
SERVICES SECTOR	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.4	-8.4	9.2	10.0
GVA at basic prices	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.8	3.9	-4.1	9.4	6.7
PRODUCT TAXES	7.9	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.2	9.3	10.4	4.0	-12.3	15.7	10.2
LESS SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS	12.8	-7.8	2.1	-3.2	-3.2	-5.9	-3.1	8.8	39.0	21.5	9.1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.0
PER CAPITA NNI	3.3	4.6	6.2	6.7	6.9	5.5	5.2	2.5	-8.9	9.3	5.7
Souce: NSO New Delhi											

(₹. in crores)

Annexure 3.2 - State's Own Non Tax Revenue

(₹. in crores)

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Annexure 3.3 - Resource Flows from the Centre to the State

(₹. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2022-23 Actuals	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE
I.	Finance Commission	51,351	55,352	57,002
a)	Tax share (Devolution)	38,177	45,711	52,080
b)	FC Grants	13,174	9,641	4,922
II.	Other Grants-in-aid from GOI incl. CASP etc. (other than FC grants and EAP Grants)	22,953	25,035	17,036
III.	Externally Aided Projects & Others	8,432	5,037	16,252
a)	Grant	21	26	8
b)	Loan	8,411	5,011	16,244
IV.	Small Savings (Net)	-1,173	-1,173	-1,133
	Total	81,563	84,251	89,157

Annexure 3.4 - Composition of Total Expenditure

(₹. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	2022-23 Actuals	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE
1.	Revenue Expenditure	2,01,256	2,12,450	2,24,343
2.	Capital Outlay	7,244	23,331	24,072
3.	Loans & Advances	1,773	731	1,003
	Total Expenditure*	2,10,273	2,36,512	2,49,418

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments.

*Annexure 3.5 - Composition of Total Debt**(₹. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Item	2022-23 Actuals	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE
1.	Central Loans	24,508	28,138	42,910
2.	Market loans	3,11,235	3,66,565	4,24,070
3.	Small Saving Loans	7,813	6,640	5,506
4.	Provident Fund	28,278	29,792	31,188
5.	Others	57,692	60,600	60,814
	Total *	4,29,526	4,91,734	5,64,488
	Debt outstanding as percent of GSDP	32.60	34.58	35.15

* The outstanding debt includes un-apportioned amount of ₹4,422.59 crores.

*Annexure 3.6 - Deficits and Interest Payments**(₹. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Item	2022-23 Actuals	2023-24 Actuals	2024-25 RE
1.	Interest Payments	25,492	29,481	32,944
2.	Revenue deficit	-43,488	-38,683	-48,311
3.	Fiscal Deficit	-52,509	-62,720	-73,362

Annexure 4. 1 Average Daily Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

(in Rupees)

Year (April-March)	Rice (II sort)	Redgram Dal (II sort)	Sunflower Oil	Common Tamarind (Without Seed)	Red Chillies Dry (Gr. II)	Onions (Gr. II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2021-22	32.58	96.79	154.56	125.33	161.89	27.09
2022-23	34.80	103.32	167.35	118.79	252.25	21.40
2023-24	39.28	144.94	117.37	125.60	252.07	27.79
2024-25 (Apr to Dec)	42.79	160.57	123.51	127.67	199.52	40.46

Source: Civil Supplies Department

ANNEXURE 4.2. Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined for 2024-25 (Base Year 2012=100)

Month	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr'24	192.8	192.9	192.8	188.5	184.7	186.7
May'24	194.9	194.8	194.9	189.4	185.7	187.7
June'24	198.7	197.8	198.4	192.2	187.8	190.2
July'24	198.7	198.0	198.4	195.3	190.3	193.0
Aug'24	196.6	197.2	196.8	195.4	190.3	193.0
Sept'24	198.1	198.7	198.3	196.7	191.4	194.2
Oct'24	201.4	201.2	201.3	199.5	193.7	196.8
Nov'24	200.7	200.6	200.7	199.4	193.2	196.5
Dec'24	199.5	199.4	199.5	198.4	192.0	195.4
Average	197.9	197.8	197.9	195.0	189.9	192.6

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) GOI., New Delhi

ANNEXURE 4.3: District Wise Ration Shops, Category wise Ration cards and Rice Distribution

Sl. No.	District	Fair Price Shops	Rice cards			Allotment of Rice per month (in MTs)
			Antyodaya Anna Yojana	Priority Household	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	1603	36332	635644	671976	10678
2	Vizianagaram	1249	37687	544041	581728	9160
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	578	55939	225340	281279	5283
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	671	61214	236881	298095	5574
5	Visakhapatnam	642	11965	517138	529103	8293
6	Anakapalli	1069	26680	520891	547571	8258
7	Kakinada	1060	23186	631463	654649	9853
8	Dr.Br.Ambedkar Konaseema	926	24501	523225	547726	8321
9	East Godavari	871	21302	553615	574917	8521
9	SPSR Nellore	1513	40319	693489	733808	11132
10	West Godavari	1052	31641	536060	567701	8703
11	Eluru	1123	35457	595594	631051	9627
12	Krishna	1059	30231	503105	533336	8042
13	NTR	957	22868	575122	597990	9128
14	Guntur	972	24208	575350	599558	8988
15	Bapatla	1123	21995	464156	486151	7090
16	Palnadu	1289	30406	614720	645126	9882
17	Prakasam	1392	32807	637820	670627	10582
19	Kurnool	1233	43267	633041	676308	11846
20	Nandyala	1204	29327	512507	541834	8655
21	Ananthapuram	1645	53050	614258	667308	11323
22	Sri Satya Sai	1367	49863	522746	572609	9659
23	YSR Kadapa	1239	36608	549778	586386	9595
24	Annamayya	1123	40232	464644	504876	8410
25	Chittoor	1379	39726	503556	543282	9306
26	Tirupathi	1457	38854	561576	600430	9434
Grand Total		29796	899665	13945760	14845425	235344

Source: Civil Supplies Department

Annexure 4.4: District Wise beneficiaries data of the Deepam-2 Scheme

S.No.	District Name	Beneficiaries to whom Subsidy Credited	Subsidy Amount Credited
1	Srikakulam	384777	295852903
2	Vizianagaram	370932	275149840
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	137017	102449923
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	47951	33557134
5	Visakhapatnam	344812	273501808
6	Anakapalli	268255	210481436
7	Kakinada	388306	306844123
8	Dr.Br. Ambedkar Konaseema	336184	270074306
9	East Godavari	348688	276535927
10	SPSR Nellore	390946	312536906
11	West Godavari	336765	269895937
12	Eluru	307333	246554378
13	Krishna	372550	295836536
14	NTR	361745	292249705
15	Guntur	260866	210935700
16	Bapatla	347005	281288521
17	Palnadu	336443	273006247
18	Prakasam	390358	309894372
19	Kurnool	348616	274272558
20	Nandyala	317228	252768899
21	Ananthapuram	360565	289795380
22	Sri Satya Sai	302968	242597897
23	YSR Kadapa	326337	256460625
24	Annamayya	262572	211382050
26	Chittoor	309070	250313362
26	Tirupati	342443	275908987
Total		8300732	6590145460

Source: Civil Supplies Department

ANNEXURE 4.5.LPG Connections Status in the State (Till December - 2024)

(In Nos)

Sl. No.	District	Deepam	Tribal package	CSR	PMUY	General connections	Grand Total
1	Srikakulam	328683	14787	42548	71340	166018	623376
2	Vizianagaram	162727	17841	44962	71714	332331	629575
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	108485	19084	9238	28502	138533	303842
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	146034	9311	7843	22928	54930	241046
5	Visakhapatnam	296468	0	85667	27290	763378	1172803
6	Anakapalli	127058	21	5662	35816	136276	304833
7	Kakinada	196094	42	45891	36710	434064	712801
8	Dr.Br. Ambedkar Konaseema	160638	7	4579	24114	227859	417197
9	East Godavari	314448	2177	17305	67324	633696	1034950
10	SPSR Nellore	288309	60	9458	29044	221634	548505
11	West Godavari	196094	64	12347	17543	459323	685371
12	Eluru	294150	335	34568	20165	375911	725129
13	Krishna	294764	144	22486	9542	436695	763631
14	NTR	92423	354	2671	17195	289329	401972
15	Guntur	183176	8324	16859	25190	151610	385159
16	Bapatla	277269	500	14529	29244	547754	869296
17	Palnadu	150315	326	7334	75333	147095	380403
18	Prakasam	235889	0	98675	104218	255331	694113
19	Kurnool	278250	83	46372	60918	478629	864252
20	Nandyala	152167	67	13495	31259	123126	320114
21	Ananthapuram	311377	80	5894	31006	226361	574718
22	Sri Satya Sai	211675	86	5299	24262	298077	539399
23	YSR Kadapa	209792	102	42218	31112	494490	777714
24	Annamayya	112965	60	1585	13104	117112	244826
25	Chittoor	487631	0	4213	14960	197963	704767
26	Tirupati	225473	81	22133	48704	459451	755842
Total		5842354	73936	623831	968537	8166976	15675634

Source: Civil Supplies

Annexure 5.1: Land Utilisation Particulars

(Area in Lakh Hectares)

Year	Forest	Barren & Uncultivable Land	Land put to Non Agricultural Uses	Permanent pastures and other Grazing Lands	Misc. Tree crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	Culturable Waste	Other Fallow Lands	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown (Including Fish Ponds)	Geographical 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
2022-23	36.88	13.35	20.91	2.04	1.54	4.03	9.52	17.45	57.25	162.97
2023-24	36.88	13.35	20.93	2.03	1.54	4.04	10.36	24.29	49.55	162.97

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

A 5.2: District wise Land Utilisation Particulars during 2023-24

(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 (Including Fish Ponds)	Geogra- phical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Srikakulam	0.43	0.44	0.85	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.65	2.02	4.59
2	Vizianagaram	0.29	0.36	0.67	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.17	0.83	1.63	4.13
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	1.16	0.41	0.34	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.19	0.31	1.20	3.66
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	7.76	1.08	0.47	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.64	0.72	1.23	12.25
5	Visakhapatnam	0.13	0.18	0.40	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.12	1.05
6	Anakapalli	0.79	0.61	0.59	0.01	0.20	0.07	0.16	0.65	1.21	4.29
7	Kakinada	0.33	0.14	0.61	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.40	1.36	3.02
8	Dr.Br. Ambedkar Konaseema	0.01	0.08	0.40	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.23	1.27	2.08
9	East Godavari	0.08	0.11	0.48	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.31	1.38	2.56
10	SPSR Nellore	0.00	0.01	0.54	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.12	1.53	2.28
11	West Godavari	1.50	0.39	0.82	0.11	0.05	0.19	0.41	0.57	2.54	6.58
12	Eluru	0.17	0.14	0.80	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.27	2.05	3.77
13	Krishna	0.38	0.15	0.52	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.30	0.40	1.43	3.32
14	NTR	0.01	0.05	0.64	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.39	1.21	2.44
15	Guntur	0.12	0.12	0.66	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.32	0.72	1.82	3.83
16	Bapatla	1.51	0.25	0.91	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.39	1.72	1.95	7.30
17	Palnadu	4.42	1.36	1.39	0.50	0.02	0.49	1.16	2.25	2.73	14.32
18	Prakasam	2.16	0.73	1.98	0.28	0.06	0.73	1.18	1.34	1.98	10.44
19	Kurnool	0.32	0.49	0.72	0.02	0.01	0.23	0.41	0.90	4.88	7.98
20	Nandyala	3.09	0.75	0.80	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.37	1.16	3.32	9.68
21	Ananthapur	0.79	0.74	0.77	0.01	0.04	0.24	0.35	2.52	4.74	10.20
22	Sri Satya Sai	1.18	0.87	0.80	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.71	3.17	1.91	8.93
23	YSR Kadapa	4.04	1.29	1.38	0.04	0.04	0.31	0.53	1.13	2.47	11.23
24	Annamayya	1.63	1.24	0.85	0.16	0.13	0.27	1.17	1.51	0.99	7.95
25	Chittoor	1.87	0.85	0.72	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.62	1.20	1.19	6.86
26	Tirupati	2.71	0.51	1.82	0.20	0.11	0.25	0.49	0.75	1.39	8.23
	Andhra Pradesh	36.88	13.35	20.93	2.03	1.54	4.04	10.36	24.29	49.55	162.97
	% of total geographical area	22.63	8.19	12.84	1.25	0.95	2.48	6.36	14.90	30.40	100.00

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 5.3: Category wise Soil types in the state

Soil Category	Area ('000 Ha)	Percentage
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

*Annexure 5.4 : Distribution of Land Holdings by size classes, 2015-16 and 2021-22 (PROVISIONAL)**(Holdings in lakh no.s and Area in lakh Hectares)*

Size Class	Number of Holdings		Percentage to Total		Area Operated		Percentage to Total		Average Size	
	2015-16	2021-22	2015-16	2021-22	2015-16	2021-22	2015-16	2021-22	2015-16	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marginal	59.04	69.92	69.26	72.16	23.36	26.86	29.18	32.29	0.40	0.38
Small	16.46	17.91	19.31	18.48	23.34	25.30	29.16	30.42	1.42	1.41
Semi-Medium	7.70	7.30	9.03	7.53	20.20	19.01	25.24	22.85	2.62	2.60
Medium	1.89	1.63	2.22	1.68	10.38	9.08	12.97	10.92	5.49	5.57
Large	0.15	0.14	0.18	0.15	2.76	2.93	3.45	3.52	18.71	20.93
Total	85.24	96.90	100.00	100.00	80.04	83.18	100.00	100.00	0.94	0.86

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 5.5: District wise Distribution of Land Holdings and area by size classes, 2021-22 (PROVISIONAL)

(Holdings in lakh Nos and Area in Lakh Hectares)

Sl.No	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	15
1	Srikakulam	6.21	1.69	0.48	0.65	0.11	0.29	0.03	0.15	0.00	0.04	6.83	2.81	0.41
2	Vizianagaram	4.57	1.29	0.44	0.60	0.13	0.35	0.04	0.21	0.00	0.08	5.18	2.53	0.49
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	1.91	0.67	0.33	0.46	0.11	0.29	0.03	0.15	0.00	0.16	2.38	1.73	0.72
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	0.89	0.45	0.50	0.72	0.34	0.91	0.12	0.65	0.01	0.14	1.86	2.87	1.55
5	Visakhapatnam	0.51	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.56	0.22	0.40
6	Anakapalli	4.15	1.26	0.36	0.49	0.09	0.24	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.06	4.64	2.19	0.47
7	Kakinada	2.75	0.95	0.32	0.44	0.11	0.28	0.03	0.14	0.00	0.04	3.20	1.84	0.57
8	Dr.Br. Ambedkar Konaseema	3.19	0.84	0.24	0.33	0.08	0.21	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.03	3.52	1.50	0.43
9	East Godavari	2.08	0.76	0.34	0.48	0.14	0.37	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.06	2.60	1.88	0.72
10	SPSR Nellore	2.06	0.64	0.20	0.28	0.07	0.20	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.04	2.35	1.25	0.53
11	West Godavari	2.65	1.04	0.59	0.83	0.26	0.70	0.08	0.47	0.01	0.13	3.59	3.17	0.88
12	Eluru	2.59	0.95	0.40	0.55	0.16	0.42	0.04	0.23	0.00	0.03	3.20	2.18	0.68
13	Krishna	1.84	0.77	0.43	0.60	0.17	0.44	0.05	0.25	0.00	0.07	2.49	2.14	0.86

Sl.No	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	15
14	NTR	2.22	0.82	0.31	0.42	0.09	0.24	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.10	2.63	1.67	0.63
15	Guntur	3.02	1.18	0.56	0.78	0.18	0.49	0.04	0.21	0.00	0.11	3.81	2.77	0.73
16	Bapatla	3.65	1.64	0.91	1.26	0.27	0.70	0.05	0.26	0.00	0.02	4.88	3.88	0.80
17	Palnadu	3.28	1.54	1.44	2.06	0.60	1.56	0.13	0.74	0.01	0.27	5.47	6.17	1.13
18	Prakasam	3.21	1.35	1.00	1.41	0.40	1.05	0.12	0.66	0.01	0.33	4.74	4.81	1.01
19	Kurnool	2.37	1.31	1.44	2.04	0.62	1.64	0.16	0.91	0.01	0.24	4.60	6.15	1.34
20	Nandyala	2.26	1.13	1.10	1.56	0.45	1.18	0.12	0.66	0.01	0.12	3.93	4.65	1.18
21	Ananthapuram	1.66	0.97	1.68	2.46	1.03	2.59	0.19	1.03	0.02	0.36	4.58	7.41	1.62
22	Sri Satya Sai	1.97	1.01	1.36	1.98	0.72	1.80	0.09	0.49	0.01	0.15	4.14	5.43	1.31
23	YSR Kadapa	2.07	1.03	1.05	1.51	0.41	1.06	0.07	0.40	0.00	0.07	3.61	4.07	1.13
24	Annamayya	2.14	0.96	0.96	1.38	0.36	0.93	0.06	0.33	0.01	0.08	3.53	3.69	1.05
25	Chittoor	3.26	1.29	0.83	1.17	0.22	0.56	0.04	0.21	0.00	0.05	4.36	3.28	0.75
26	Tirupati	3.39	1.18	0.60	0.83	0.18	0.48	0.05	0.27	0.01	0.13	4.23	2.89	0.68
Andhra Pradesh		69.92	26.86	17.91	25.30	7.30	19.01	1.63	9.08	0.14	2.93	96.90	83.18	0.86

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 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		296		15.7		98.3		966	
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	1191.0	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	574.7		285.3		15.9		99.4		975.3	
2022-2023	583.2	1.5	310.5	8.8	1.5	-90.6	165.4	66.4	1060.6	8.7
2023-2024	487.3	-15.2	230.9	-19.1	1.8	-88.7	82.6	-16.9	802.6	-17.7
2024-2025	681.6	18.6	278.7	-2.3						

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 5.7: District wise Rainfall during South-West Monsoon and North-East Monsoon

(Rainfall in mm.)

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoon			North-East Monsoon			TOTAL		
		(June to September 2024)			(October to Dec, 2024)			(June to December)		
		Actual	Normal	% Deviation	Actual	Normal	% Deviation	Actual	Normal	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Srikakulam	780.1	696.4	12.0	152.9	294.4	-48.1	933.0	990.8	-5.8
2	Vizianagaram	882.0	666.9	32.3	201.9	262.1	-23.0	1083.9	929.0	16.7
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	847.5	764.3	10.9	199.4	196.3	1.6	1046.9	960.6	9.0
4	Alluri Sitharamaraju	1249.6	895.0	39.6	156.9	208.1	-24.6	1406.5	1103.1	27.5
5	Visakhapatnam	824.8	588.4	40.2	269.4	365.2	-26.2	1094.2	953.6	14.7
6	Anakapalli	887.0	681.9	30.1	183.7	305.9	-39.9	1070.7	987.8	8.4
7	Kakinada	927.0	670.2	38.3	178.1	300.5	-40.7	1105.1	970.7	13.8
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	979.8	778.9	25.8	259.6	396.1	-34.5	1239.4	1175.0	5.5
9	East Godavari	1022.0	775.9	31.7	109.6	232.6	-52.9	1131.6	1008.5	12.2
10	West Godavari	1024.7	791.9	29.4	187.6	309.7	-39.4	1212.3	1101.6	10.0
11	Eluru	1136.1	765.7	48.4	127.5	181.6	-29.8	1263.6	947.3	33.4
12	Krishna	925.3	645.4	43.4	176.7	303.7	-41.8	1102.0	949.1	16.1
13	N.T.R	1118.2	732.2	52.7	105.8	198.2	-46.6	1224.0	930.4	31.6
14	Guntur	869.8	571.9	52.1	177.5	221.8	-20.0	1047.3	793.7	32.0
15	Bapatla	618.2	504.5	22.5	270.8	322.7	-16.1	889.0	827.2	7.5
16	Palnadu	581.1	486.2	19.5	151.8	198.1	-23.4	732.9	684.3	7.1

Sl. No.	District	South-West Monsoon			North-East Monsoon			TOTAL		
		(June to September 2024)			(October to Dec, 2024)			(June to December)		
		Actual	Normal	% Deviation	Actual	Normal	% Deviation	Actual	Normal	% Deviation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Prakasam	388.9	366.2	6.2	375.6	384.7	-2.4	764.5	750.9	1.8
18	SPSR Nellore	310.4	320.4	-3.1	700.5	645.9	8.5	1010.9	966.3	4.6
COSTAL Andhra		854.0	650.1	31.4	221.4	296.0	-25.2	1075.4	946.1	13.7
19	Kurnool	481.5	401.1	20.0	91.5	147.2	-37.8	573.0	548.3	4.5
20	Nandyal	617.7	504.3	22.5	147.5	151.9	-2.9	765.2	656.2	16.6
21	Anantapuram	431.3	319.6	34.9	170.6	139.4	22.4	601.9	459.0	31.1
22	Sri Sathyasai	440.4	356.5	23.5	329.5	170.7	93.0	769.9	527.2	46.0
23	Y.S.R Kadapa	376.6	405.1	-7.0	244.4	225.9	8.2	621.0	631.0	-1.6
24	Annamayya	367.4	380.1	-3.3	395.5	288.0	37.3	762.9	668.1	14.2
25	Chittoor	496.9	458.7	8.3	464.3	352.3	31.8	961.2	811.0	18.5
26	Tirupati	472.5	414.2	14.1	807.7	615.2	31.3	1280.2	1029.4	24.4
RAYALASEEMA		460.5	405.0	13.7	331.4	261.3	26.8	791.9	666.3	18.9
Andhra Pradesh		681.6	574.7	18.6	278.7	285.3	-2.3	960.3	860.0	11.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 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	2011-12	41.8	147.73
2	2012-13	41.54	139.27
3	2013-14	42.81	156.94
4	2014-15	39.63	160.02
5	2015-16	41.36	143.78
6	2016-17	39.7	149.16
7	2017-18	42.06	167.22
8	2018-19	40.23	149.56
9	2019-20	41.45	175.12
10	2020-21	43.01	165.04
11	2021-22	41.34	154.85
12	2022-23	36.80	168.41
13	2023-24	33.24	143.31
14	2024-25*	37.51	161.86

*Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics**Note:* As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25*

Annexure 5.9: Season-wise Area under Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	(Thousand Hectares)													
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Paddy	Kharif	1710	1530	1706	1635	1399	1520	1477	1564	1526	1601	1631	1452	1347	1404
		Rabi	636	679	877	759	762	585	741	644	830	951	781	677	574	693
		Total	2346	2209	2583	2394	2161	2105	2218	2208	2356	2552	2412	2129	1921	2097
2	Jowar	Kharif	28	28	33	37	44	14	30	15	37	3	3	6	6	3
		Rabi	120	136	85	104	130	83	110	141	118	117	73	64	97	79
		Total	148	164	118	141	174	97	140	156	155	120	76	70	103	82
3	Bajra	Kharif	29	54	47	25	33	39	43	21	20	26	27	21	23	27
		Rabi	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	1	5	5	3	4	3	3
		Total	32	57	49	28	37	42	48	22	25	31	30	25	26	30
4	Maize	Kharif	82	91	110	100	75	85	107	104	96	114	130	138	139	144
		Rabi	190	218	242	203	158	165	229	162	205	187	212	247	153	176
		Total	272	309	352	303	233	250	336	266	301	301	342	385	292	320
5	Ragi	Kharif	35	34	37	29	27	27	27	24	26	26	23	22	22	20
		Rabi	5	5	5	5	4	5	8	8	8	7	8	5	5	5
		Total	40	39	42	34	31	32	35	32	34	33	31	27	27	25
6	Other Millets including Wheat	Kharif	27	36	26	18	47	24	18	10	19	15	10	8	9	29
		Rabi	2	2	2	2	4	7	3	3	3	6	5	3	4	2
		Total	29	38	28	20	51	31	21	13	22	21	15	11	13	31
7	Pulses	Kharif	230	246	230	198	361	444	363	359	358	274	303	284	267	409
		Rabi	1082	1092	878	844	1088	969	1045	967	894	969	925	749	675	757

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	(Thousand Hectares)													
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Total	1312	1338	1108	1042	1449	1413	1408	1326	1252	1243	1228	1033	942	1166
8	Total Food Grains	Kharif	2141	2018	2190	2041	1986	2153	2065	2097	2082	2059	2127	1931	1813	2036
		Rabi	2039	2136	2091	1922	2150	1817	2141	1926	2063	2242	2007	1749	1511	1715
		Total	4180	4154	4281	3963	4136	3970	4206	4023	4145	4301	4134	3680	3324	3751
9	Groundnut	Kharif	1033	1042	1086	804	682	933	648	687	568	745	723	497	242	275
		Rabi	103	115	90	70	93	80	87	61	93	124	102	97	70	71
		Total	1136	1157	1176	874	775	1013	735	748	661	869	825	594	312	346
10	Castor	Kharif	151	105	48	46	49	32	31	35	37	15	14	43	65	37
11	Sesamum	Kharif	27	21	28	21	28	34	14	17	6	14	14	17	6	8
		Rabi	26	23	33	64	25	30	26	31	33	22	26	16	25	19
		Total	53	44	61	85	53	64	40	48	39	36	40	33	31	27
12	Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1275	1236	1238	944	850	1096	786	837	712	869	855	674	423	440
		Rabi	271	253	199	188	147	134	129	114	141	163	127	137	102	95
		Total	1546	1489	1437	1132	997	1230	915	951	853	1032	1002	811	525	535

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note:* As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25

Annexure 5.10: Season-wise Production of Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Thousand Tonnes)

Crop	Season	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Paddy	Kharif	7803	6067	6535	7646	6159	7850	7412	7865	8013	6760	7019	7805	7125	7879
	Rabi	3813	4227	5455	5037	5074	4153	5279	4487	5697	6329	5157	4825	4132	4836
	Total	11616	10294	11990	12683	11233	12003	12691	12352	13710	13089	12176	12630	11257	12715
Jowar	Kharif	61	73	57	55	49	20	30	2	39	4	3	6	8	3
	Rabi	291	339	209	290	308	178	303	227	350	406	256	277	320	293
	Total	352	412	266	345	357	198	333	229	389	410	259	283	328	296
Bajra	Kharif	45	95	78	32	59	68	83	21	47	60	48	42	48	61
	Rabi	7	4	4	7	6	4	10	2	12	10	7	7	6	7
	Total	52	99	82	39	65	72	93	23	59	70	55	49	54	68
Maize	Kharif	283	364	408	329	276	355	502	431	451	434	442	558	556	659
	Rabi	1480	1547	1805	1609	1135	1298	1824	1132	1670	1350	1455	2193	1263	1406
	Total	1763	1911	2213	1938	1411	1653	2326	1563	2121	1784	1897	2751	1819	2065
Ragi	Kharif	29	36	36	27	25	26	30	29	32	30	20	23	24	25
	Rabi	9	6	7	7	9	9	14	14	12	9	11	9	10	9
	Total	38	42	43	34	34	35	44	43	44	39	31	32	34	34
Other Millets incl. Wheat	Kharif	16	33	20	12	44	17	15	5	18	11	7	4	7	24
	Rabi	3	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	4	7	6	5	7	3
	Total	19	36	21	14	49	24	16	6	22	18	13	9	14	27

Crop	Season	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pulses	Kharif	80	123	131	115	200	199	177	81	177	114	105	114	132	159
	Rabi	853	1010	948	834	1029	732	1042	659	990	980	949	973	693	822
	Total	933	1133	1079	949	1229	931	1219	740	1167	1094	1054	1087	825	981
Total Food Grains	Kharif	8317	6791	7265	8216	6812	8535	8249	8434	8777	7413	7644	8552	7900	8810
	Rabi	6456	7136	8429	7786	7566	6381	8473	6522	8735	9091	7841	8289	6431	7376
	Total	14773	13927	15694	16002	14378	14916	16722	14956	17512	16504	15485	16841	14331	16186
Groundnut	Kharif	355	540	681	330	598	391	837	333	622	540	317	328	159	252
	Rabi	228	240	200	163	203	212	211	129	228	234	199	272	164	168
	Total	583	780	881	493	801	603	1048	462	850	774	516	600	323	420
Castor	Kharif	13	47	26	27	28	16	20	14	25	6	3	14	25	18
Sesamum	Kharif	6	5	13	6	5	8	3	5	2	3	2	3	1	2
	Rabi	7	8	8	22	9	9	8	8	12	6	6	5	11	6
	Total	13	13	21	28	14	17	11	13	14	9	8	8	12	8
Total Oil Seeds	Kharif	1393	1668	1971	1677	1946	2251	2644	2321	2915	2740	2553	2607	2484	2952
	Rabi	350	320	271	226	234	240	233	149	250	251	217	296	179	178
	Total	1743	1988	2242	1903	2180	2491	2877	2470	3165	2991	2770	2903	2663	3130

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25

Annexure 5.11: Season-wise Productivity of Selected Crops in Andhra Pradesh

(Kgs./Hectare)

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Paddy	Kharif	4562	3965	3832	4677	4402	5166	5019	5029	5250	4223	4303	5374	5288	5612
		Rabi	5995	6225	6214	6636	6660	7095	7122	6963	6868	6655	6601	7130	7207	6979
		Total	4951	4660	4641	5298	5198	5702	5722	5593	5819	5130	5048	5932	5861	6063
2	Jowar	Kharif	2151	2652	1747	1487	1110	1436	1018	130	1051	1332	794	940	1416	1050
		Rabi	2430	2481	2438	2770	2369	2139	2750	1618	2968	3482	3476	4347	3306	3709
		Total	2376	2509	2247	2435	2049	2036	2382	1474	2510	3428	3369	4047	3191	3610
3	Bajra	Kharif	1573	1751	1654	1289	1767	1744	1912	1013	2297	2303	1782	2027	2096	2271
		Rabi	2051	1504	1853	1924	1793	1394	2054	1341	2465	2159	1823	1802	2108	2271
		Total	1620	1740	1663	1366	1769	1718	1927	1031	2328	2281	1787	1993	2097	2271
4	Maize	Kharif	3467	4006	3711	3292	3682	4149	4678	4134	4717	3807	3390	4046	4007	4575
		Rabi	7759	7086	7454	7910	7204	7878	7956	6992	8144	7203	6880	8859	8229	7989
		Total	6473	6182	6286	6390	6068	6604	6911	5872	7055	5918	5549	7138	6225	6453

Sl. No.	Crop	Season	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	Ragi	Kharif	825	1044	983	952	955	953	1131	1228	1244	1143	906	1065	1071	1239
		Rabi	1767	1451	1555	1500	1876	1724	1775	1700	1569	1395	1435	1802	2142	1781
		Total	944	1091	1045	1029	1090	1077	1277	1348	1320	1197	1038	1204	1261	1360
6	Groundnut	Kharif	344	518	627	410	876	419	1291	484	1095	724	437	661	660	917
		Rabi	2219	2082	2218	2325	2190	2664	2435	2122	2439	1895	1962	2807	2351	2371
		Total	513	674	749	564	1033	595	1426	617	1285	891	625	1011	1038	1214
7	Castor	Kharif	83	454	522	578	564	471	651	419	686	406	229	309	385	482
8	Sesamum	Kharif	226	232	449	272	183	228	220	270	212	211	169	180	170	224
		Rabi	279	337	261	347	364	290	302	268	368	262	240	329	425	331
		Total	252	287	347	328	268	257	274	269	343	242	215	253	376	296

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Note: * As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25

Annexure 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
14	2022-23	16.35	2.98	16.03	1.20	36.56
15	2023-24	13.24	2.69	15.68	1.10	32.71

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(Area in lakh hectares)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 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
14	2022-23	12.59	2.76	12.21	1.00	28.56
15	2023-24	10.08	2.55	12.42	0.98	26.03

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 5.15: District - wise and Source - wise Net area Irrigated 2023-24

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl.No.	District	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Srikakulam	0.84	0.43	0.03	0.01	1.31
2	Vizianagaram	0.35	0.52	0.20	0.02	1.09
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	0.34	0.18	0.20	0.05	0.77
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.25
5	Visakhapatnam	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.05
6	Anakapalli	0.30	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.58
7	Kakinada	0.70	0.06	0.19	0.09	1.04
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	0.69	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.88
9	East Godavari	0.22	0.13	0.70	0.12	1.17
10	West Godavari	0.86	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.99
11	Eluru	0.36	0.11	1.18	0.02	1.67
12	Krishna	1.43	0.03	0.17	0.01	1.64
13	NTR	0.11	0.15	0.34	0.09	0.69
14	Guntur	0.67	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.83
15	Bapatla	0.97	0.00	0.22	0.03	1.22
16	Palnadu	0.08	0.02	0.61	0.06	0.77
17	Prakasam	0.04	0.01	0.73	0.00	0.78
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.92	0.08	0.37	0.00	1.37
19	Kurnool	0.23	0.01	0.59	0.12	0.95
20	Nandyal	0.68	0.07	0.83	0.09	1.67
21	Ananthapuramu	0.20	0.01	1.67	0.00	1.88
22	Sri Sathyasai	0.00	0.01	0.89	0.00	0.90
23	YSR.Kadapa	0.02	0.01	1.14	0.00	1.17
24	Annamayya	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.55
25	Chittoor	0.00	0.01	0.62	0.00	0.63
26	Tirupati	0.03	0.50	0.65	0.00	1.18
Andhra Pradesh		10.08	2.55	12.42	0.98	26.03

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Note: As per SLBC, AP

Annexure 5.17.Crop Cultivator Rights Cards issued as on 03.01.2025

(In Nos)

S.no	Name of the District	Target 2024-25	CCRC issued as on 03.01.25	% Achievement
1	Srikakulam	9450	9818	104
2	Vizianagaram	15550	16254	105
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	11660	9761	84
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	440	405	92
5	Visakhapatnam	890	518	58
6	Anakapalli	5560	5259	95
7	Kakinada	68890	61112	89
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	77780	66906	86
9	East Godavari	109450	110631	101
10	West Godavari	108330	89975	83
11	Eluru	75560	65184	86
12	Krishna	70000	66683	95
13	NTR	55560	53275	96
14	Guntur	46670	39424	84
15	Bapatla	106670	88219	83
16	Palnadu	65000	65126	100
17	Prakasam	45000	44032	98
18	SPSR Nellore	38330	32660	85
19	Kurnool	22220	23349	105
20	Nandyal	27780	23839	86
21	Ananthapuram	8330	8399	101
22	Sri Sathyasai	1440	1788	124
23	YSR.Kadapa	10000	10719	107
24	Annamayya	5550	5971	108
25	Chittoor	3890	4075	105
26	Tirupati	10000	9901	99
Total		1000000	913283	91

Source: Agriculture Department

ANNEXURE 5.18.Area & Production Particulars of Horticulture Crops for the year 2023-24 (Final Estimates)

S.No	Crops	Area in Ha.	Production in MT's.
I	Fruits		
1	Aonl/Amla	320	5763
2	Banana	106015	6837969
3	Ber	865	18164
4	<u>Citrus</u>		
	a.Limes/Lemons	45295	905903
	b.Sweet Orange (Mosambi)	112901	2258020
5	Custard Apple	2786	41795
6	Grape	3375	101250
7	Guava	31214	499419
8	Mango	398822	4985276
9	Papaya	12546	934702
10	Pineapple	3316	99474
11	Pomegranate	11909	261988
12	Sapota	13103	262069
13	Muskmelon	8950	358018
14	Watermelon	12755	637746
15	Other Fruits	31500	1858500
	Total Fruits	795673	20066053
II	Vegetables		
1	Beans	11975	227516
2	Bittergourd	1441	69176
3	Bottlegourd	691	34527
4	Brinjal	5042	252092
5	Cabbage	2175	65242
6	Capsicum	82	6736
7	Carrot	434	13014
8	Cauliflower	1143	28565
9	Cucumber	1766	44140
10	Garlic	99	1485
11	Bhendi (Okra)	20924	732348
12	Onion	32880	706927
13	Parwal/Pointed gourd	62	3100
14	Peas	64	385

S.No	Crops	Area in Ha.	Production in MT's.
15	Potato	592	17760
16	Radish	155	4664
17	Pumpkin	944	28319
18	Sweet Potato	497	14917
19	Tapioca (Cassava)	5221	130525
20	Tomato	58084	2613783
21	Other Vegetables	44414	2709254
	Total Vegetables	188685	7704475
III	Plantation Crops		
1	Arecanut	4031	24186
2	Cashewnut	134300	167875
3	Cocoa	30551	38189
4	Coconut (No. of 000' Nuts)	107372	1717084
5	Oil Palm	196801	3936010
	Total Plantations	473055	5883344
IV	Spices		
1	Ajwain	2590	2590
2	Betelvine (No. of Lakh leaves)	1636	57272
3	Black Pepper	19447	60921
4	Chillies (Dried)	246752	1443499
5	Coriander	2784	11136
6	Ginger	1898	28471
7	Tamarind	5798	115952
8	Turmeric	22368	190129
9	Other Spices	21025	105125
	Total Spices	324298	2015094
V	Flowers		
1	Chrysanthemum	7397	399437
2	Jasmine	7805	85856
3	Marigold	3588	71763
4	Rose (Lakh Nos)	3110	37316
5	Crossandra	5897	23590
6	Others	13876	305272
	Total Flowers	41673	923234
	Grant Total	1823383	36592200

Source: Horticulture Department

Annexure 5.19.District-wise Productivity of Growth Engine Crops 2023-24

(MT/Hectares)

Sl.No	District	Productivity of Horticulture Crops								
		Mango	Banana	Papaya	Sweet Orange	Coconut (No. of '000 nuts)	Oil Palm	Cashew	Chillies (Dried)	Tomato
1	Srikakulam	11	57	81.5	-	17.00	18.5	1.60	5.75	60
2	Vizianagaram	14	64	87.5	-	17.00	20	1.40	5.25	60
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	11	53	79.5	18	15.00	20	1.00	5.75	53
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	10.5	57	77.5	-	16.50	18	1.35	4.75	45
5	Visakhapatnam	12	58	79.5	-	15.00	18	1.35	-	60
6	Anakapalli	10	57	78.5	16	17.00	20	1.50	4.75	50
7	Kakinada	12	62	78	20	17.00	20	1.60	5.75	53
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	12	70	79.0	18	19.00	20	1.25	-	50
9	East Godavari	11	68	77.5	21.5	19.00	22.5	1.60	5.25	55
10	West Godavari	11	65	75	-	18.00	20	1.00	5.25	58
11	Eluru	14	75	90.5	22	19.00	22.5	1.60	5.75	60
12	Krishna	14	62	82.5	-	17.00	20	1.00	5.75	60
13	NTR	14	64	87	21.5	16.00	20	1.00	6.20	64
14	Guntur	11	65	78.5	18	15.00	-	-	6.25	55
15	Bapatla	11	65	83	18	14.65	-	1.40	6.20	77
16	Palnadu	12	65	89	23	14.80	-	-	6.25	68
17	Prakasam	14	75	87	21	14.65	-	1.00	6.20	64
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	12	69	86	23	14.70	20	1.40	5.75	65
19	Kurnool	11	65	88	22.5	14.80	-	-	6.25	60
20	Nandyal	14	73	89.5	23	14.90	-	-	6.20	60
21	Ananthapuramu	14	80	90.5	23	14.75	-	-	6.25	80
22	Sri Sathyasai	12	75	91.5	22	15.00	-	1.00	5.75	80
23	YSR.Kadapa	14	80	92.5	22	15.00	-	-	6.20	80
24	Annamayya	14	78	94.5	23	14.65	-	1.00	5.75	80
25	Chittoor	15	77	93.5	22	14.75	18	1.00	5.75	80
26	Tirupati	14	63	86	21.5	14.85	20	1.00	5.75	76

Source: Horticulture Department

Annexure 5.20. Crop wise area covered under Micro Irrigation from 2015-16 to 2024-25 (Ha)

S. No	Crop	Upto 2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto 31-12-2024)	Total
1	Vegetables	71970	23343	38258	53136	43508	30363	18357	16417	18827	314179
2	Mango	95033	6810	15924	19032	20490	11462	9311	7449	8016	193527
3	Citrus (S.Orange & A.lime)	97405	3574	9678	13212	17958	12288	11777	8489	6315	180696
4	Chillies	7652	3818	11547	10331	18535	10797	11580	15388	11531	101179
5	OilPalm	43905	5231	6051	6919	6389	3952	6562	4609	5235	88853
6	Banana	45202	4370	7655	9616	7629	4246	1940	1350	965	82973
7	Papaya	15497	7225	8720	4005	1490	943	343	267	302	38792
8	Coconut	12169	1512	1366	3612	2232	2082	1059	1222	1524	26778
9	Turmeric	3406	212	626	1484	2342	2363	1649	1380	532	13994
10	Pomegranate	4122	701	1427	1576	1969	970	652	546	543	12506
11	Guava	2028	477	990	2257	3177	1669	523	307	221	11649
12	Sapota	7608	78	215	339	400	179	70	81	78	9048
13	Flowers	1530	53	292	724	1873	3037	668	467	161	8805
14	Cashew	1485	145	723	1079	1649	891	80	33	34	6119
15	Mulberry	1946	675	935	1080	875	182	317	199	164	6373
16	Other Horticulture	6940	491	2534	2083	2662	917	1125	1378	1213	19343

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S. No	Crop	Upto 2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto 31-12-2024)	Total
	Crops										
	Total	417898	58715	106941	130485	133178	86341	66013	59582	55661	1114814
17	Sprinkler Irrigation (Ground nut, Bengal Grams & Other Grams)	161644	31583	26339	45758	54050	29896	20355	18174	17261	405060
18	Maize	4145	1334	4709	5428	9176	4102	2754	3121	3116	37885
19	Sugarcane	11066	404	961	2224	1776	473	9	1	1	16915
20	Cotton	2259	2032	1875	2210	1773	612	1608	1114	574	14057
21	Sunflower	2007	0	103	22	11	6	22	5	2	2178
22	Malaberneem	0	35	168	269	272	139	0	3	6	892
23	Paddy	0	0	0	0	42	11	0	1	3	57
	Total	181121	35388	34155	55911	67100	35239	24748	22419	20963	477044
	Grand Total	599019	94103	141096	186396	200278	121580	90761	82001	76624	1591858

Source : <https://horticulturedept.ap.gov.in/Horticulture/GeneralReports>

ANNEXURE 5.21 Year wise Production estimates of Milk, Eggs and Meat

Sl. No.	Year	Milk ('000 M.Ts.)	Meat (000 M.Ts.)	Eggs (Lakh Nos.)
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	15448.42	1094.26	278498
16	2023-24	13994.39	1067.88	254874
17	2024-25 (AE)	14767.30	1140.39	307922

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Annexure 5.22: District wise Production estimates of Milk, Meat and Eggs during 2024-25 (From April 2024 to December 2024) (Advanced Estimates)

S.No	District	Milk Production (In 000 Mts)	Meat Production (In 000 Mts)	Egg Production (In Lakhs)
1	Srikakulam	428.597	14.937	2424.971
2	Vizianagaram	548.404	28.592	7523.395
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	273.818	8.797	435.465
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	128.798	15.577	979.472
5	Visakhapatnam	282.469	8.382	1847.093
6	Anakapalli	790.061	24.637	4249.008
7	Kakinada	586.020	35.528	22610.432
8	Konaseema	278.597	19.663	14127.314
9	East Godavari	351.968	77.319	58047.649
10	West Godavari	292.995	24.960	14245.081
11	Eluru	661.433	41.536	23046.146
12	Krishna	331.610	29.734	14061.415
13	Ntr	254.809	26.670	9449.810
14	Guntur	248.553	18.356	8051.541
15	Bapatla	471.768	16.586	841.846
16	Palnadu	467.330	35.854	5282.559
17	Prakasam	543.592	52.580	359.579
18	Spsr Nellore	752.957	42.828	2377.547
19	Kurnool	181.672	34.822	1245.458
20	Nandyal	330.904	35.537	361.454
21	Ananthapuramu	303.232	36.012	836.839
22	Sri Satyasai	384.563	54.966	961.251
23	YSR Kadapa	357.456	24.633	1229.793
24	Annamayya	495.108	39.995	2239.771
25	Chittoor	917.223	53.862	10428.184
26	Tirupati	509.117	27.768	6471.861
Total		11173.052	830.131	213734.933

Source: Animal Husbandry Department

Annexure 5.23: Livestock Population as per the latest 20th Livestock Census, 2019

(In Nos.)

S.No	District	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry
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	45539	178137	38804	23014	1000	5379471
11	Eluru	135607	506110	526653	198421	7506	10278022
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	Ananthapuramu	215896	189843	2297300	412094	8164	1036657
22	Sri Satyasai	281206	95600	2629287	472092	4603	1486918
23	YSR.Kadapa	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

Annexure 5.24 Fish and Prawn Production

(In MTs)

Sl. No.	District	2023-24(As on 31.03.2024)				2024-25(As on 31.12.2024)			
		Marine fish & Shrimp	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	44015	105141	12144	161300	26650	65102	8908	100660
2	Vizianagaram	7364	11053	42	18459	5614	8074	29	13717
4	Parvathipuram Manyam	0	16483	0	16483	0	12054	0	12054
4	Alluri Sitarama Raju	0	11142	0	11142	0	7147	0	7147
5	Visakhapatnam	115780	16552	72	132404	77406	12792	63	90261
6	Anakapalli	37943	28656	14562	81161	26091	17365	9247	52703
7	Kakinada	132325	113452	23952	269729	86682	86251	18477	191410
8	DR.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	42443	159846	66822	269111	36646	149081	52946	238673
9	East Godavari	0	93199	0	93199	0	67455	0	67455
10	West Godavari	3369	707557	79013	789939	1909	557374	51421	610704
11	Eluru	0	1172666	20757	1193423	0	955744	11956	967700
12	Krishna	51877	725509	228409	1005795	36849	613762	219310	869921
13	NTR	0	21197	0	21197	0	13925	0	13925
14	Guntur	0	43153	0	43153	0	35115	0	35115

Sl. No.	District	2023-24(As on 31.03.2024)				2024-25(As on 31.12.2024)			
		Marine fish & Shrimp	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
15	Bapatla	75981	148380	136072	360433	76111	117826	147266	341203
16	Palnadu	55890	186833	86605	329328	41288	148535	68029	257852
17	Prakasam	0	103151	0	103151	0	68886	0	68886
18	Spsr Nellore	21661	30651	26557	78869	15781	16367	19274	51422
19	Kurnool	0	22071	0	22071	0	14509	0	14509
20	Nandyal	0	47585	0	47585	0	37764	0	37764
21	Ananthapuramu	0	6600	0	6600	0	4927	0	4927
22	Sri Satyasai	0	6306	0	6306	0	3793	0	3793
23	YSR.Kadapa	0	5392	0	5392	0	2382	0	2382
24	Annamayya	0	6601	0	6601	0	4217	0	4217
25	Chittoor	0	4816	0	4816	0	2270	0	2270
26	Tirupati	11457	58869	10511	80837	11613	54381	11144	77138
	Total	600105	3852861	705518	5158484	442640	3077098	618070	4137808

Source Fisheries Department

ANNEXURE 5.25: District wise forest Area

(Area in Sq.Kms)

Sl.No	District	Calculated Area by Sol	2023 Assessment				% of calculated Area by Sol	Change w.r.t 2021 Raster based*	Scrub
			Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
1	Srikakulam	4,430.10	0.00	77.54	500.36	577.90	13.04	6.04	315.61
2	Vizianagaram	4,143.96	0.00	43.38	370.44	413.82	9.99	35.35	90.64
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	3,801.94	0.00	229.84	776.62	1,006.46	26.47	-29.19	290.96
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	12,446.54	1,183.18	3,781.97	1,952.17	6,917.32	55.58	-101.69	726.83
5	Visakhapatnam	952.40	0.00	99.03	173.42	272.45	28.61	-4.76	4.21
6	Anakapalli	3,847.88	0.00	155.02	551.29	706.31	18.36	-9.62	257.93
7	Kakinada	3,080.32	0.02	184.33	359.78	544.13	17.66	4.12	113.00
8	Konaseema	2,380.59	0.00	67.32	353.68	421.00	17.68	10.68	2.37
9	East Godavari	2,592.80	0.00	116.80	286.37	403.17	15.55	-6.07	6.37
10	West Godavari	2,147.50	0.00	0.33	60.63	60.96	2.84	9.16	0.02
11	Eluru	6,603.62	366.19	488.08	835.27	1,689.54	25.59	-8.38	24.36
12	Krishna	3,813.89	0.00	50.25	124.35	174.60	4.58	9.34	3.45
13	NTR	3,289.04	35.21	77.49	250.67	363.37	11.05	-8.96	22.65
14	Guntur	2,413.66	0.00	0.06	13.28	13.34	0.55	0.25	9.62
15	Bapatla	3,884.29	0.00	41.28	72.58	113.86	2.93	2.10	29.03
16	Palnadu	7,291.26	0.99	247.18	521.37	769.54	10.55	-12.00	447.82

Sl.No	District	Calculated Area by Sol	2023 Assessment				% of calculated Area by Sol	Change w.r.t 2021 Raster based*	Scrub
			Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
17	Prakasam	14,279.49	256.87	1,780.29	1,213.77	3,250.93	22.77	-6.97	1,139.54
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	10,299.69	22.19	474.56	663.76	1,160.51	11.27	17.77	671.83
19	Kurnool	7,940.12	0.00	0.75	70.73	71.48	0.90	-2.20	145.21
20	Nandyal	9,717.88	86.01	1,506.01	506.74	2,098.76	21.60	-6.30	536.45
21	Ananthapuramu	10,184.85	0.00	22.55	222.90	245.45	2.41	-0.68	551.84
22	Sri Sathya Sai	8,945.15	0.00	187.17	568.60	755.77	8.45	0.78	550.33
23	YSR Kadapa	9,998.30	10.16	1,471.00	866.44	2,347.60	23.48	-5.38	708.12
24	Annamayya	9,111.77	28.51	1,277.28	1,050.56	2,356.35	25.86	-5.16	568.49
25	Chittoor	6,632.71	0.00	457.98	788.33	1,246.31	18.79	-5.44	625.25
26	Tirupati	8,692.82	6.38	888.26	1,209.39	2,104.03	24.20	-21.45	509.69
	Grand Total	1,62,922.57	1,995.71	13,725.75	14,363.50	30,084.96	18.46	-138.66	8,351.62

**Area figure calculated without normalization factor*

Annexure 5.26: Protected areas 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 s(Tiger Reserve)	Nandyal	411.00
		Prakasam	1030.18
		Palnadu	690.49
5	Rollapadu WLS	Nandyal	6.14
6	GundlaBrahmeswaram WLS (Extended Core)	Nandyal	735.49
		Prakasam	458.19
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	172.34
12	Sri Venkateswara NP (Part of S.V.WLS)	Annamayya, Tirupati	353.63
13	Kambalakonda WLS	Visakhapatnam	70.70
14	PenusilaNarasimhaswamy WLS	Kadapa	404.43
		Nellore	626.43
15	Rajiv Gandhi NP	Kadapa	2.30
16	Papikonda NP	Eluru, Alluri Sitharama Raju	1012.90
Total			8139.88

Source: Forest

Annexure 5. 27 District Wise Mulberry Extent, Cocoon Production Employment Generation Details During 2024-25 Upto December-2024

Sl No	DISTRICT	Employment Generation (LAKH Nos) 2024-25	Mulberry Cumulative Area upto March-2024 (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		5	6	7	8
1	Srikakulam	0.0517	876	60.6	8.8	616
2	Vizianagaram	0.0600	1009	34.9	5.1	430
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	0.0280	465	8.5	1.2	203
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0.0552	948	217.9	30.0	467
5	Visakhapatnam	0.0047	80	5.3	0.8	29
6	Anakapalli	0.0500	830	56.8	8.2	381
7	Kakinada	0.1936	3268	966.3	136.8	733
8	Konaseema	0.0012	24	7.4	1.0	9
9	East Godavari	0.0481	801	150.5	20.8	194
10	West Godavari	0.0000	4	0.0	0.0	1
11	Eluru	0.1833	3060	438.1	60.4	1203
12	Krishna	0.0257	427	89.4	12.3	178
13	NTR	0.0326	545	109.8	15.1	229
14	Guntur	0.0103	178	38.7	5.3	46
15	Bapatla	0.0615	1029	148.4	20.4	442
16	Palnadu	0.0684	1142	227.6	31.4	368
17	Prakasam	0.2309	3865	560.8	78.4	1305
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	0.0673	1132	70.1	9.8	364
19	Kurnool	0.1281	2149	812.6	112.3	835
20	Nandyal	0.1540	2573	889.2	122.6	1024
21	Ananthapuramu	0.4614	7727	3292.5	453.2	3798
22	Sri Sathya Sai	3.3405	56110	26242.6	3619.6	29097
23	YSR Kadapa	0.1265	2121	399.0	54.9	745
24	Annamayya	0.8044	13459	5079.7	683.5	8892
25	Chittoor	2.6583	44466	20714.6	2858.0	28380
26	Tirupati	0.1591	2690	772.7	108.8	1526
	STATE TOTAL	9.0054	150975	61393.9	8458.8	81495

Source: Sericulture Department

Annexure 5.28.District wise Godowns in Agricultural Market Committees as on December-2024

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No.of Existing Godowns		No.of Godowns Occupied / functioning	
		No.	Capacity in MTs	No.	Capacity in MTs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	43	37500	25	20000
2	Vizianagaram	36	26900	18	12830
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	31	19760	21	13700
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	5	2800	3	1600
5	Visakhapatnam	5	3850	3	1250
6	Anakapalli	13	9522	7	5072
7	Kakinada	16	15055	8	6130
8	Konaseema	36	33200	25	17300
9	East Godavari	13	13200	9	7400
10	West Godavari	64	60190	17	17346
11	Eluru	64	50310	43	30610
12	Krishna	105	103620	66	65770
13	NTR	45	54100	25	34650
14	Guntur	75	66580	46	33540
15	Bapatla	66	66265	36	43250
16	Palnadu	70	72740	47	49690
17	Prakasam	41	40505	21	25090
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	50	57650	46	52100
19	Kurnool	32	35940	16	16405
20	Nandyal	55	49740	42	33890
21	Ananthapuramu	44	34120	13	13500
22	Sri Sathya Sai	30	19650	16	4350
23	YSR Kadapa	39	30315	18	13665
24	Annamayya	19	9730	15	7870
25	Chittoor	18	17950	12	13700
26	Tirupati	37	34300	28	24800
Total		1052	965492	626	565508

Source: Agricultural Marketing

Annexure 5.29. District wise Market Fee collection for the year 2024-25 (Up to Dec-2024)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Achievement of Market Fee Collection (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Srikakulam	708.38
2	Vizianagaram	610.91
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	613.58
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	108.51
5	Visakhapatnam	588.37
6	Anakapalli	432.45
7	Kakinada	2632.48
8	Konaseema	2933.11
9	East Godavari	1755.29
10	West Godavari	3368.52
11	Eluru	2779.21
12	Krishna	2791.91
13	NTR	835.21
14	Guntur	8343.68
15	Bapatla	1684.26
16	Palnadu	1432.55
17	Prakasam	1405.64
18	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1594.14
19	Kurnool	2618.74
20	Nandyal	1542.03
21	Ananthapuramu	775.32
22	Sri Sathya Sai	359.00
23	YSR Kadapa	785.13
24	Annamayya	715.62
25	Chittoor	683.24
26	Tirupati	1241.70
Total		43338.98

Source: Agricultural Marketing

Annexure 6.1. Details of Large and Mega industries established during 2024-25 (upto Dec,2024)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. L& M units	Investment Rs. Crores	Employment
1	Anakapalli	2	540.00	3000
2	Anantapuram	3	800.00	3700
3	Kakinada	1	10000.00	4000
4	Tirupati	3	840.00	1025
5	YSR Kadapa	1	650.00	200
	Grand Total	10	12830.00	11925

Source: Industries Department

Annexure. 6.2 Statement of MSMEs established from 2014-15 to 2024-25

S.No.	Year	MSME Progress 2014-15 to 2024-25											
		MICRO			SMALL			MEDIUM			TOTAL		
		No.	Inv(Cr)	EMP (No.)	No.	Inv(Cr)	EMP (No.)	No.	Inv(Cr)	EMP (No.)	No.	Inv(Cr)	EMP (No.)
1	2014-15	9206	856.158	69963	729	1436.13	12332	52	645.84	1835	9987	2938.128	84130
2	2015-16	13375	1243.875	142540	817	1609.49	14762	68	844.56	3956	14260	3697.925	161258
3	2016-17	16019	1489.767	159967	893	1759.21	14407	75	931.5	6948	16987	4180.477	181322
4	2017-18	33851	3148.143	226122	2978	5866.66	38099	146	1813.32	5206	36975	10828.123	269427
5	2018-19	24254	2255.622	152318	1047	2062.59	12794	75	931.5	6288	25376	5249.712	171400
6	2019-20	26795	2491.935	158207	906	1784.82	17801	61	757.62	6837	27762	5034.375	182845
7	2020-21	37615	3498.195	268294	553	1089.41	11040	32	397.44	1865	38200	4985.045	281199
8	2021-22	46704	4343.472	458281	332	654.04	6508	16	198.72	2537	47052	5196.232	467326
9	2022-23	91206	6576.46	355884	1410	2204.45	5500	91	896.09	358	92707	9677	361742
10	2023-24	2,68,881	6,080.83	19,35,390	2,357	1,317.83	31,345	103	887.8	19,923	271341	8286.46	1986658
11	2024-25	259893	5628.89	2679802	1416	1353.46	23414	84	761.22	4536	261393	7743.5732	2707752

Source: Industries Department

Annexure 6.3. No. of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with Udyam (District Wise) 2024-25

No. of Enterprises with Udyam (District Wise) 2024-25					
Sl No.	District Name	Udyam Regd.	Micro	Small	Medium
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Srikakulam	44244	43483	733	28
2	Vizianagaram	41195	40584	579	32
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	9428	9368	59	1
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	4880	4867	13	0
5	Visakhapatnam	94275	91236	2754	285
6	Anakapalli	26958	26791	159	8
7	Kakinada	46930	46584	329	17
8	Konaseema	32343	32077	249	17
9	East Godavari	79955	77629	2101	225
10	West Godavari	81806	79111	2445	250
11	Eluru	40631	40291	324	16
12	Krishna	88810	85571	2966	273
13	NTR	61158	60596	533	29
14	Guntur	94189	90911	2986	292
15	Bapatla	27950	27758	187	5
16	Palnadu	34990	34695	291	4
17	Prakasam	60667	59400	1188	79
18	Spsr Nellore	79866	78205	1542	119
19	Kurnool	84153	82887	1198	68
20	Nandyal	43120	42887	227	6
21	Ananthapuramu	90701	89450	1185	66
22	Sri Sathya Sai	34258	34101	154	3
23	Y.S.R Kadapa	72746	71601	1084	61
24	Annamayya	36541	36330	205	6
25	Chittoor	71998	70616	1294	88
26	Tirupati	50474	50122	334	18
	Total :	1434266	14,07,151	25,119	1,996

Source : Udyam Portal

Annexure 6.4 PMEGP Progress 2024-25

S.No.	District	Target		Sanctioned		Margin Money Claimed		Margin Money Disbursement	
		No of	MM	No of	MM	No of	MM	No of	MM
		Prj.	(In Lakh)	Prj.	(In Lakh)	Prj.	(In Lakh)	Prj.	(In Lakh)
1	Srikakulam	69	196.32	76	378.68	167	471.47	49	310.15
2	Vizianagaram	62	177.14	166	524.55	266	664.89	73	256.47
3	ParvathipuramManyam	35	103.16	58	192.21	78	231.48	25	97.59
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	51	147.00	30	68.29	27	68.73	18	56.54
5	Visakhapatnam	26	78.50	27	124.36	35	193.72	14	80.70
6	Anakapalle	55	157.96	159	277.89	196	289.81	26	100.96
7	Kakinada	48	138.78	83	473.01	135	695.85	47	290.66
8	DR B R Ambedkar Konaseema	51	147.00	47	257.97	73	387.40	44	241.97
9	East Godavari	44	127.82	185	752.74	243	999.73	99	588.91
10	West Godavari	44	127.82	110	518.76	85	361.73	56	328.62
11	Eluru	63	172.62	48	256.23	31	182.66	15	126.38
12	Krishna	57	163.44	99	401.80	122	514.37	32	173.44
13	NTR	45	123.30	62	229.30	61	224.62	22	171.97
14	Guntur	42	122.34	145	1045.35	159	977.24	85	594.76
15	Bapatla	56	153.44	84	270.81	120	391.73	49	173.76
16	Palnadu	64	182.62	96	515.19	131	738.98	66	363.66
17	Prakasam	87	245.64	254	838.35	457	1287.12	157	552.98
18	SPSR Nellore	87	245.64	94	500.90	135	573.17	94	549.18
19	Kurnool	59	161.66	57	300.73	93	334.71	47	203.84
20	Nandyal	66	188.10	94	354.48	110	359.77	45	162.88
21	Ananthapuramu	71	201.80	170	823.82	169	715.03	59	316.10
22	Sri Sathya Sai District	72	197.28	97	516.86	88	462.68	34	205.54
23	YSR Kadapa	81	221.94	175	741.18	191	807.45	60	344.82
24	Annamayya	69	196.32	271	628.82	291	677.41	89	299.17
25	Chittoor	71	201.80	128	445.18	132	480.50	64	262.90
26	Tirupati	78	220.98	239	630.07	242	638.56	74	344.28
	Total	1553	4400.4	3054	12068	3837	13731	1443	7198.2

Annexure 6.5. Sector wise Exports for 2023-24 and 2024-25 (HS Code base)

Products	2023-24		2024-25 (upto Nov 2024)	
	Value in INR Cr	Value in USD Mn	Value in INR Cr	Value in USD Mn
Animal & Animal Products	25515	3083	18486	2207
Vegetable Products	16082	1945	10682	1276
Food Stuff	17199	2076	13504	1612
Mineral Products	12400	1497	8937	1067
Chemical & Allied Products	37320	4508	26996	3224
Plastic/Rubber	1525	184	1413	169
Raw Hides, Skins, Leather & Furs	156	19	131	16
Wood and Wood Products	849	103	495	59
Textiles	3917	473	2661	318
Footwear/Headgear	1600	193	1299	155
Stone/Glass	3270	395	2463	294
Metals	10790	1304	6972	833
Machinery/Electrical	9400	1135	6343	757
Transportation	22382	2705	14358	1715
Miscellaneous	1158	140	875	104
Total	163563	19760	115614	13807

Source: Industries Department

Annexure 6.6: List of products identified to promote exports

Sl.No	Name of the District	Products
1	Srikakulam	Granite , Cashew , Pharmaceutical Marine food Products
2	Vizianagaram	Mango, Mango Jelly, Cashew Kernal
3	ParvathipuramManyam	Rice
4	Alluri Sittharama Raju	Coffee
5	Visakhapatnam	Sea/Marine Food Products , Engineering Goods Health Services
6	Anakapalle	Jiggery, Coir products Etikoppaka wooden toys
7	Kakinada	Frozen Shrimp , Cashew Kernels , Rice(Non Basmati
8	DR B R Ambedkar 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, Kalankari 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	Ananthapuramu	Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Readymade Garments, Groundnut Products, .Millet products
22	Sri Sathya Sai District	Silk Saris & Silk Fabrics, Leather Puppets, Wall Hangings & Lamp shades, Ready Made Garments & Apparels
23	YSR Kadapa	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 pulp polished granite & Raw granite blocks
26	Tirupati	Automobile Components, Textile Products, Electronic Products, . Pharma Products

Source: Industries Department

Annexure 6.7: Annual Survey of Industries

Sl.No.	Characteristic	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Factories	No.	12515	12536	12582	11951	12024
			-1.43	0.17	0.37	-5.02	0.61
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. Crores	183576.4	189923.3	200527.07	209109.94	217655.67
			-2.23	3.46	5.58	4.28	4.89
3	Working Capital	Rs. Crores	15496.55	38856.73	19968.71	58564.22	37210.54
			436.01	150.74	-48.61	193.28	-36.46
4	Outstanding Loans	Rs. Crores	59259.76	53616.44	63205.7	82803.75	66870.40
			20.19	-9.52	17.88	31.01	-19.24
5	All Workers	No.	499345	507053	551378	535442	568770
			8.44	1.54	8.74	-2.89	6.22
6	All Employees	No.	609798	620947	681224	659344	693736
			7.48	1.83	9.71	-3.21	5.22
7	Wages to Workers	Rs. Crores	8258.68	9002.3	10660.66	10757.34	12706.14
			12.16	9.00	18.42	0.91	18.12
8	Total Emoluments	Rs. Crores	14255.37	15756.63	18460.22	19183.67	21722.95
			16.98	10.53	17.16	3.92	13.24
9	Fuel consumed etc.	Rs. Crores	15964.6	18086.07	18122.47	17712.05	22750.07
			9.11	13.29	0.20	-2.26	28.44
10	Material consumed	Rs. Crores	225412.6	266833.01	272681.46	297969.34	372630.57
			26.15	18.38	2.19	9.27	25.06
11	Total Input	Rs. Crores	284440.19	331540.12	347513.15	371398.66	455951.92
			20.58	16.56	4.82	6.87	22.77
12	Products & By Products	Rs. Crores	298878.9	346721.49	349191.21	403116.05	492854.23
			27.09	16.01	0.71	15.44	22.26
13	Total Output.	Rs. Crores	335946.48	381855.02	402548.19	445815.49	540961.97
			22.98	13.67	5.42	10.75	21.34
14	Depreciation	Rs. Crores	10917.08	17326.27	13347.56	14864.07	15625.96
			19.80	58.71	-22.96	11.36	5.13
15	Net Value Added	Rs. Crores	40589.21	32988.63	41687.48	59552.76	69384.09
			44.10	-18.73	26.37	42.86	16.51
16	Gross Value Added	Rs. Crores	51506.29	50314.9	55035.04	74416.83	85010.05
			38.16	-2.31	9.38	35.22	14.23

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

* Figures in Bold indicate % of growth over the previous year

* The above data from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is Pooled Data of Central & State sample survey of ASI results

Annexure 6.8.: Index of Industrial Production (Base Year = 2011-12)

Sl. No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	April to March 2022-23	April to March 2023-24	Growth Rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	10	Manufacture of food products	89.56	157.73	150.40	-4.65
2	11	Manufacture of beverages	11.81	59.09	67.81	14.76
3	12	Manufacture of tobacco products	29.04	49.44	75.24	52.18
4	13	Manufacture of textiles	31.33	81.50	76.34	-6.33
5	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	3.06	450.70	492.37	9.25
6	15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1.29	240.87	228.50	-5.14
7	16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	1.12	61.13	59.65	-2.42
8	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	8.7	83.27	93.26	12.00
9	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.32	63.60	67.65	6.37
10	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	14.78	99.59	144.44	45.03
11	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	60.71	204.58	220.80	7.93
12	21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	54.45	126.49	124.66	-1.45
13	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	4.98	266.64	234.73	-11.97
14	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	109.69	132.09	141.63	7.22
15	24	Manufacture of basic metals	155.37	124.56	128.27	2.98
16	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4.41	273.01	160.76	-41.12

Sl. No	Industry Code	Industry Group	Weight	April to March 2022-23	April to March 2023-24	Growth Rate %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.84	598.86	1544.22	157.86
18	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	29.1	110.00	60.51	-44.99
19	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	5.72	267.28	230.04	-13.93
20	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2.55	81.40	68.78	-15.50
21	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	4.44	38.20	26.90	-29.58
22	31	Manufacture of furniture	0.26	149.41	161.76	8.27
23	32	Other manufacturing	5.46	26.04	22.61	-13.17
	Total Manufacturing		629.00	133.96	136.82	2.13
	Mining and Quarrying		194.33	126.00	116.91	-7.21
	Electricity		176.67	174.43	196.82	12.84
	General Index		1000.00	139.57	143.55	2.85

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Annexure 7.1: District wise Irrigation Potential Created in Andhra Pradesh (upto 31.12.2024)

Ayacut (Acres)

S.No	District	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	Minor Irrigation	APSIDC(L I scheme)	Total (WaterResources Department)
1	Srikakulam	301897	252756	37,144	591797
2	Vizianagaram	123601	252172	3,742	379515
3	P. Manyam	105368	153579	4,746	263693
4	Visakhapatnam	0	18320	-	18320
5	Anakapalli	77701	214595	1,873	294169
6	Alluri Sitarama Raju	30118	128573	6,456	165147
7	Kakinada	348871	84796	14,637	448304
8	B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	304221	934	4,970	310125
9	East Godavari	263517	86120	23,745	373383
10	West Godavari	438751	7873	20,497	467121
11	Eluru	357031	165601	26,428	549060
12	N.T.R	314673	66512	1,14,94	496127
13	Krishna	596973	12844	13,653	623470
14	Guntur	306920	3795	56,840	367555
15	Palnadu	571625	33731	1,62,682	768038
16	Bapatla	572889	9355	1,07,893	690137
17	Prakasam	360558	127327	61,669	549554
18	S.P.S.Nellore	630576	152579	17,576	800731
19	Tirupati	220267	261790	3,098	485155
20	Chittoor	6125	112715	827	119667
21	Annamayya	32579	134960	200	167739
22	Y.S.R Kadapa	391370	56282	23,600	471252
23	Anantapuram	176349	39044	8,188	223581
24	Sri Satya Sai	29060	102892	1,146	133098
25	Kurnool	229692	24853	37,303	291848
26	Nandyal	452327	56446	58,370	567143
	Total	72,43,060	2560444	8,12,225	10615729

Source: Irrigation Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	% of the Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be Created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				(Acres)	(Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Irrigation Projects					
		Completed Lift VI - 25.80%			
19	CBR Right Canal	94.76%	Pre closed and work is taken up under Rayalaseema Drought Mitigation Project	33400	0
20	Mylavaram Modernization				
	Package No.90	95.28%	Contract Pre-closed	0	4413
	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	0	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 Mahendratanya	38.00%	2025	24600	0
25	Taraka Rama Theertha Sagar Project	58%	2025	16538	8172
26	Sri Gorle Sriramulu Naidu Madduvalasa Reservoir Project Stage -II	80%	2025	7300	0
27	VKMN Janjhavathi Reservoir Project	80.38%	2025	4013	11627
28	SPC Paleru Reservoir	33.00%	Contract Pre-	9500	0

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	% of the Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be Created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				(Acres)	(Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Irrigation Projects					
	Project		closed		
29	YCPR Korisapadu LIS	66%	2025	18471	0
30	Siddapuram LIS	73.32%	Contract Pre-closed	9300	0
	Modernization				
31	Modernization of Nagavali System (Modernisation of Sadar Gowthu Lachanna Thotapalli Old Canal system)	23.38%	2025	0	0
32	Modernisation of Yeleru Delta System(Phase-I)	69.00%	2026	0	0
33	Modenisation of Godavari Delta System	55%	Preclosed	0	0
34	Modernisation of Krishna Delta System	83.70%	Preclosed	0	0
35	Modernisation of Penna Delta System				
	A) Nellore Barrage	97%	completed	0	0
	B) Sangam Barrage	98%	completed	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%	2025	0	0
38	Flood Banks of Krishna River				
	Krishna Left Flood Bank	100%.	Works are	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	% of the Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be Created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				(Acres)	(Acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major Irrigation Projects					
			Completed		
	Krishna Right Flood Bank	96.31%	Works are Pre-closed	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.	0	0
			EOT Proposals are submitted for Kalangi River		
	TOTAL			37,62,650	448762

Source:Irrigation Department

S. No	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				(Acres)	(Acres)
9	Construction of additional Infall Regulator with 03 vents to accommodate 10000c/s capacity including Excavation of approach channel and leading channel of GBR.	0.00%	Work in progress	0	0
10	Vedavathi (Hagari) river lift irrigation scheme	7.19%	2025	80000	0
11	RDS Right Canal	0.70%	2025	40000	0
12	Improvements of GNSS FFC : Widening of GNSS FFC from Owk Reservoir to Gandikota Reservoir.	75.43%	2025	0	0
13	Additional Gandikota Tunnel to carry 10,000 cusecs for feeding to Gandikota reservoir.	40.72%	2025	0	0
14	Errabali Lift Irrigation Scheme to supplement UCIL affected villages including Formation Reservoir at Giddangivaripalli.	33.73%	2024	10000	15000
15	Kundu Lift Irrigation scheme.	0.20%	Work in progress	0	193000
16	Upgradation of Gandikota - CBR Lifts & Gandikota to Paidipalem Lift Scheme.	0.17%	Work in progress	0	232800
17	Development of Micro Irrigation under PBC, CBR Right Canal and GLI Systems.	10.81%	Work in progress	0	127480
18	GNSS to HNSS Lift Irrigation Scheme (Chakrayapeta Lift Irrigation Scheme).	21.26	2025	150000	141000
19	Improvements to GNSS Canal from Km.0.00 to Km.56.00.	69.50%	2024	260000	141000
20	Alavalapadu Lift Irrigation Scheme.	20.07%	2024	0	13200
21	Galivedu Lift Irrigation Scheme.	0.22%	Work in progress	0	5000
22	Renovation of Veligallu Project	33%	Work in progress	0	16000

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Source: Irrigation Department

Annexure 7.4 . - Special Purpose Vehicle Projects - Irrigation projects being implemented through APPADMPCL

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be Created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				Acres	Acres
1	YSR Palnadu Lift Irrigation scheme – Package 1	20.44%	2024	0	961231
2	YSR Palnadu Lift Irrigation scheme – Package 2				
3	Varikapudisela Lift Irrigation Scheme Phase-1	0.40%	2026	24900	0
4	Varikapudisela Lift Irrigation Scheme Phase-2	0%	Work in progress	48236	0
5	YSR - Vedadri Lift Irrigation Scheme	8.71%	2025	0	38627
6	Guntur Channel Extension work	0%	2025	38400	9600
Total				111536	1009458

Source: Irrigation Department

Annexure 7.5 - Special purpose vehicle Projects - Irrigation projects being implemented through UIPDCL

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completion	Ayacut to be Created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				Acres	Acres
1	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Phase -1 (Phase-1)	0.27%	2024	0	0
2	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Phase -1 (Phase-2)				
3	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Phase -II (Package-1)				
4	Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Phase -II (Package-2)				
5	Tandava Lift Irrigation Scheme(Yeleru – Tandava Link Project)	0%	2024	0	51465
Total				0	51465

Source: Irrigation Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	% of Work Done	Target for Completio	Ayacut to be Created	
				New Ayacut	Stabilized Ayacut
				Acres	Acres
	Mollaparru Village Limits of Mogalthuru Mandal.				
7	Construction of Regulator cum Bridge cum Lock on Upputeru Straight Cut at Km. 1.400 in Padatadika Village Limits.	0%	Accorded administrative sanction	0	0
8	Widening of Twin tunnels of PIP connecting RMC	0%	Work in progress	0	0
9	Lift to draw 2TMC of water below MDDL.	0%	Work in progress	0	0
10	Enhancing carrying capacity of PIP RMC (179+12 Kms) (50000 C/s)	0%	The Proposal is in discussion stage at higher level	0	0
TOTAL				0	6000

Source: Irrigation Department

Annexure 7.7: Number of Minor Irrigation Sources in A.P as per MI Censes during 2006-07, 2013-14 & 2017-18

Type of Source	4 th Census 2006-07	5 th Census 2013-14	6 th Census 2017-18	% variation of over 4 th Census	% variation of over 5 th Census
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dug Wells	376617	212030	171301	-43.70	-19.21
Shallow Tube Wells	321203	185255	198162	-42.32	6.97
Medium Tube Wells	0	212950	237713	0	11.63
Deep Tube Wells	218801	377950	525593	72.74	39.06
I) Total Ground water Schemes	916621	988185	1132769	7.81	14.63
Surface Flow Irrigation	45204	51368	47590	13.64	-7.35
Surface Lift Irrigation	10671	14803	10605	38.72	-28.36
II) Total Surface Irrigation Schemes	55875	66171	58195	18.43	-12.05
Total Minor Irrigation Schemes (I+II)	972496	1054356	1190964	8.42	12.96

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of AP., Vijayawada

Annexure 7.8 District wise Ground Water Level Zones in Andhra Pradesh (as on Jan-2025)

S. No	District	No.of wells	<3m	3-8m	8-20m	>20m
1	Srikakulam	53	14	23	13	3
2	Vizianagaram	50	28	20	1	1
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	29	3	19	6	1
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	53	9	22	22	0
5	Visakhapatnam	31	8	16	6	1
6	Anakapalli	81	33	36	11	1
7	Kakinada	42	21	13	6	2
8	Dr BR Ambedkar Konaseema	33	22	10	1	0
9	East Godavari	50	7	14	8	21
10	West Godavari	44	21	7	11	5
11	Eluru	74	16	16	18	24
12	Krishna	59	11	22	23	3
13	N.T.R	71	28	32	8	3
14	Guntur	38	18	13	7	0
15	Bapatla	49	27	19	3	0
16	Palnadu	99	46	24	21	8
17	Praksasam	97	15	31	34	17
18	SPSR Nellore	94	35	42	16	1
19	Kurnool	63	9	29	23	2
20	Nandayala	117	55	39	20	3
21	Ananthapuramu	97	12	37	40	8
22	Sri Sathya Sai	97	20	37	32	8
23	YSR Kadapa	100	26	44	26	4
24	Annamayya	90	20	29	33	8
25	Chittoor	70	17	26	23	4
26	Tirupati	88	55	28	5	0
Andhra Pradesh		1769	576	648	417	128
PZs Percentage			32.6	36.6	23.6	7.2

Source : Groundwater Department

Annexure.7.9 Transmission Investment Plan

APTRANSCO Capital Investment Plan for Period FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29 approved by APERC in Resource Plan Order (Rs in Crores)			
Financial Year	Evacuation and System Improvement	Augmentation and R&M Works	Total
2024-25	2089.19	576.53	2665.72
2025-26	1740.99	357.85	2098.84
2026-27	1392.79	377.73	1770.52
2027-28	1740.99	357.85	2098.84
2028-29	1740.99	318.08	2059.08
Total	8704.96	1988.03	10692.99

Annexure.7.10. Distribution Plan as approved in the Resource Plan Order:

Distribution Network enhancement Plan as approved by APERC in Resource Plan Order							
SN	Item Description	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	Total
All DISCOMS							
1	33/11 kV SS Nos	287	289	302	315	334	1527
2	DTRs Nos	15690	17400	17050	19160	19920	89220
3	33 kV ckm	875	890	929	965	1025	4684
4	11kV ckm	3739	4144	4063	4555	4714	21215
5	LT ckm	3606	3999	3915	4397	4548	20465
SPDCL							
1	33/11 kV SS Nos	127	114	123	128	137	629
2	DTRs Nos	6,330	7,020	6,950	7,870	8,650	36,820
3	33 kV ckm	318	285	308	320	343	1,573
4	11kV ckm	1,266	1,404	1,390	1,574	1,730	7,364
5	LT ckm	1,266	1,404	1,390	1,574	1,730	7,364
CPDCL							
1	33/11 kV SS Nos	56	62	63	68	71	320
2	DTRs Nos	3,320	3,620	3,700	3,940	4,160	18,740
3	33 kV ckm	140	155	158	170	178	800
4	11kV ckm	963	1,050	1,073	1,143	1,206	5,435
5	LT ckm	830	905	925	985	1,040	4,685
EPDCL							
1	33/11 kV SS Nos	104	113	116	119	126	577
2	DTRs Nos	6,040	6,760	6,400	7,350	7,110	33,660
3	33 kV ckm	417	450	463	475	504	2,308
4	11kV ckm	1,510	1,690	1,600	1,838	1,778	8,415
5	LT ckm	1,510	1,690	1,600	1,838	1,778	8,415

- The DISCOMS have noted that the investments approved above are only a roadmap for the next five years, and specific scheme-wise approvals are to be obtained from the Commission as per the investment guidelines and applicable regulations.
- The APERC will examine the cost of various elements with reference to the cost data to be approved by the Commission from time to time as per clause 9 of Regulation 4 of 2013 before granting approval.
- The AP DISCOMS to submit the cost data annually on or before the 31st of December for the succeeding financial year and shall obtain approval from the Commission and the approved cost data will be published on their websites. The actuals may vary with the above-approved investments.
- At the end of each financial year, the DISCOMS will submit the actual investments incurred vis a vis the approved investments and be justified variations.
- In respect of the schemes sponsored by the GoAP, like Agriculture. smart meters for DBT, the DISCOMS will submit the amount spent and the amount received from the GoAP through half-yearly reports till the completion of the said works. Also, the half-yearly reports shall be submitted to the Commission regarding the grants received against the estimated grants under the RDSS from GoI.

Annexure.7.11 Progress under APDISCOMs as of Dec 2024

Package Description		December , 2024						
		Sanctioned Quantity	Sanctioned Cost	Award Cost	Awarded Quantity	DI Issued	Meters received	Meters Installed
			(Rs Cr)	(Rs Cr)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)
AGL Consumers*		17,45,706	1,048	4,396	18,58,587	4,69,075	4,51,293	1,51,411
AMISP Ph-I	Consumers	20,74,943	2,422	4,121	31,02,571	9,01,735	7,14,539	5,48,541
	DTRs	2,93,140						
	Feeders	17,358						
AMISP Ph-II	Cons, DTRs, Feeders	10,71,070	642	1,047	10,20,403	0	0	0
Grand Total		52,02,217	4,112	9,563	59,81,561	13,70,810	11,65,832	6,99,952

* Now the GoAP has decided not to provide meters to the Agricultural Services.

Annexure.7.13. Generation Installed Capacity Plan proposed for 5th Control Period (from FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29).

S.No.	Source of Power	IC	AP Share in MW	Ex Bus Energy Available (MW) @ Normative				
				FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29
A	THERMAL	4,210	4,210	3,164	3,164	3,164	3,164	3,164
B	HYDEL	2,734	2,734	1,756	2,311	2,707	2,707	2,707
B1	Interstate projects	118	118	117	117	117	117	117
B2	State projects	2,616	2,616	1,639	2,194	2,590	2,590	2,590
A+B	TOTAL APGENCO & Interstate	6,944	6,944	4,921	5,475	5,871	5,871	5,871
C	Joint Sector	2,616	2,456	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
D	CGS Station	14,540	1,507	1,171	1,171	1,171	1,171	1,171
E	IPPs-Gas based IPPs	1,498	691	364	165	165	-	-
F	IPPs-Thermal			1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534	1,534
G	Non-Conventional Energy Sources (NCE)			10,542	13,505	14,489	14,487	14,472
H	Grand Total	20,440	20,440	20,440	23,758	25,139	24,971	24,957

Annexure.7.14. Transmission Plan Proposed in SEP and Investment details for 5th CP

400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV Sub-stations, lines, and augmentation of PTR capacities proposed for 5th Control Period (FY 2024-25 to FY 2028-29).						
FY →	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	Total
No. of 400 kV Substations (no.)	1	3	1	0	2	7
400 kV Lines in CkM	320.96	182	392	320	24	1238.96
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	1575.56	2221.37	1440	600	800	6636.93
No of 220 kV Substations (no.)	3	6	5	3	6	23
220 kV Lines in CkM	329.9	374.39	290.61	86	634	1714.91
No of 132 kV Substations (no.)	6	9	6	6	14	41
132 kV Lines in CkM	302.09	620.15	212.18	100.3	507.73	1742.45
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	1093.02	1062.9	897.52	1038.4	1024.59	5116.43
Total SS & Line Cost	2668.58	3284.27	2337.52	1638.4	1824.59	11753.36
Augmentation Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	1002.71	555.51	559.12	517.27	441.43	3076.04
RMI Works Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	160	170	180	190	200	900
Grand Total	3831.3	4009.8	3076.6	2345.7	2466	15729.4

Annexure .7.15. Transmission Plan Proposed and Indicative Investment details for 6th CP

765 kV, 400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV Sub-stations, lines and augmentation of PTR capacities proposed for 6th Control Period (FY 2029-30 to FY 2033-34).						
FY →	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	Total
No. of 765 SS	1	1	0	0	0	2
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	400	400	0	0	0	800
765 KV Lines CkM	0	600	0	0	0	600
Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	0	3000	0	0	0	3000
No. of 400 kV Substations	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	200	400	200	200	200	1200
400 kV Lines in CkM	40	32	102	40	40	254
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	192	153.6	489.6	192	192	1219.2
No of 220 kV Substations	8	7	6	6	10	37
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	360	315	270	270	450	1665
220 kV Lines in CkM	254	632	345	522	500	2253
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	254	632	345	522	500	2253
No of 132 kV Substations	11	11	10	5	6	43
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	275	275	250	125	150	1075
132 kV Lines in CkM	650	554	550	214	310	2278
Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	487.5	415.5	412.5	160.5	232.5	1708.5
Total SS & Line Cost (in Rs. Crs)	2169	5591	1967	1470	1725	12921

Annexure 7.16: AP Power Sector at a glance

AP POWER SECTOR AT A GLANCE					
Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2024 (Provl)	Added during FY 2024-25	As on 30.11.2024 (Provl)
I	Installed Capacity (APPCC)				
	a) A.P.GENCO				
	1. Thermal	MW	6450	0	6450
	2. Hydel	MW	1773.6	0	1773.6
	TOTAL A.P.GENCO (except Solar)	MW	8223.6	0	8223.6
	1. GGPP	MW	216	0	216
	b) Private Sector				
	1 IPPs	MW	2586.32	-315.39	2270.93
	2 Small Hydro	MW	24.55	-14.05	10.5
	3 Wind	MW	3638.95	-2.5	3636.45
	4 Bagasse , Bio-mass Co-Generation projects & Bio mass	MW	77.5	-5	72.5
	5 Others (Waste Heat+ Muncipal waste)	MW	51.81	-4.65	47.16
	6. Solar	MW	3755.626	0	3755.626
	TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	MW	10134.756	-341.59	9793.166
	c) Share from Central Sector	MW	1989.26	-24.94	1964.32
	Total	MW	20563.616	-366.53	20197.086
II	Energy Generated (cumulative)		During	During	During
			FY 2023-24 (Provl)	24-Nov	FY 2024-25 (Provl)
1	Thermal (APGENCO & APPDCL)	MU	29769.6	2673.86	20471.12
2	Hydel	MU	2011.8	277.9	2806.6
	APGENCO TOTAL (1+2)	MU	31781.4	2951.76	23277.72
3	Central Generating Stations	MU	11861.74	938.99	7612.3
4	Pvt.Sector	MU	10499.59	875.31	6633.74
5	NCEs				
a	Generation (Wind)	MU	8304.24	210.29	6373.08
b	Generation (Solar)	MU	8346.48	560.4	5097.03
c	Generation (Other NCEs)	MU	630.51	111.83	639.45
	NCEs Total (a+b+c)	MU	17281.23	882.52	12109.56
6	Generation (Others) Like IEX,STOA etc..	MU	9868.49	526.74	3488.89
	Total Generation(1 to 6)	MU	81292.45	6175.32	53122.21
	Maximum demand during	MW	13255 MW on	11024 MW	13712 MW

AP POWER SECTOR AT A GLANCE					
Sl. No.	Parameter	Unit	As on 31.03.2024 (Provl)	Added during FY 2024-25	As on 30.11.2024 (Provl)
	the year (At Generation Terminal)		7/3/2024	11/11/2024	31/05/2024
	Max. grid consumption during the Year	MU	263.24 MU on 16/06/2023	219.30MU 7/11/2024	262.35MU 31/05/2024
III	TRANSMISSION		As on 31.03.2024	Added During	As on 30.11.2024
			(Provl)	FY 2024-25	(Provl)
	a) 400 kV Lines	Ckm	5489.82	118.69	5608.51
	b) 220 kV Lines	Ckm	13004.86	228.86	13233.72
	c) 132 kV Lines	Ckm	14082.8	20.53	14103.34
	a) 400 kV SS	Nos.	17	-	17
	b) 220 kV SS	Nos.	109	2	111
	c) 132 kV SS	Nos.	241	3	244
	TOTAL	Nos.	367	5	372
	MVA ADDED (Including Augmentation)	MVA	66071.5	1437	67508.5
	LOSSES		During	During	During
			FY 2022-23	24-Oct	FY 2024-25
			(Provl.)		(Provl.)
	Transmission Losses	%	2.61	2.55	2.63
	Distribution Losses	%	7.12	7.57	7.05
	T & D Losses	%	9.39	9.73	9.32
IV	DISTRIBUTION		As on 31.03.2024	Added during	As on 31.10.2024
			(Provl)	FY 2024-25	(Provl)
	DISCOM's Lines				
	d) 33 kV	km	30565.5	673.85	31239.35
	e) 11 kV	km	305504.79	6651.29	312156.09
	f) LT	km	338829.34	12929.45	351758.79
	TOTAL		674899.64	20254.59	695154.22
	DISCOM's Sub - stations				
	d) 33 kV	Nos.	3532	25	3557
	Distribution Transformers	Nos.	1279051	100253	1379304
	*Consumers Served (Reconciled)				
	I) Domestic	Nos.	1,66,24,779	2,23,022	16847801
	II) Commercial & others	Nos.	19,97,780	51,546	2049326
	III) Industry	Nos.	1,11,832	314	112146
	IV) Institutional	Nos.	3,83,964	3,791	387755
	V) Agricultural	Nos.	21,67,359	19,996	2187355
	H.T. Services	Nos.	15,985	481	16,466
	Total LT & HT Services	Nos.	2,13,01,699	299150	2,16,00,849

Source: Energy

Annexure 7.17: Registered Motor Vehicles

Categories	Class Of Vehicles	As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-12- 2024	Growth %
A. Transport Vehicles				
Stage Carriages	APSRTC	20381	20709	1.61
	Private	976	976	0.00
Goods Carriage	Articulated	13664	13924	1.90
	Heavy,Medium&Light	521780	538512	3.21
	3 Wheel Goods Vehicles	129858	135500	4.34
	Tractors & Trailers	415123	425270	2.44
Cabs	Maxi cabs	28024	28551	1.88
	Taxi Cabs	82780	85092	2.79
Auto Rickshaw	Auto Rickshaw	726394	751636	3.47
Passenger Vehicles	Contract Carriage	8870	9566	7.85
	Private Service vehicles	2914	2969	1.89
	Education Institute Buses	37824	39340	4.01
Transport Others	Ambulances	7319	7527	2.84
	Others	49013	52857	7.84
Total transport Vehicles		2044920	2112429	3.30
B. Non-Transport Vehicles				
2 Wheeler	Motor Cycles	13525610	14071434	4.04
4 Wheeler	Jeep	12167	12167	0.00
	Motor Cars	1249140	1307172	4.65
Tractors	Tractors	347085	361633	4.19
Trailers	Trailer for Agriculture purpose	171390	173643	1.31
Non-Transport Others	Road Rollers	1875	1902	1.44
	Rig Mounted	1760	1762	0.11
	Construction Equipment	26705	28067	5.10
	Fire Tenders	2251	2254	0.13
	Others	13867	14584	5.17
Total Non-Transport Vehicles(B)		15351850	15974618	4.06
Grand Total of Transport & Non-Transport		17396770	18087047	3.97

Note:

*Transport Others: Idle Buses, Excavator (Commercial), Power Tiller, Camper Van Hire, Crane (Commercial), Motor Cycle/Scooter-Used For Adapted Vehicles/Scooter, Animal, Ambulance, Cash

** Non Transport Others: Van, Harvester, Mobile Clinic, Mobile Workshop, Recovery Vehicle, Tow Truck etc.

Annexure 7.18 Transport District wise Revenue for the Year 2024-25 (Upto Dec 2024)

(Amt in Cr.)

Sl. No.	District	Revenue collected during 2023-24 (upto Dec 23)	Revenue collected during 2024-25 (upto Dec 24)	% of Achievement in 2024-25 over 2023-24.
1	SRIKAKULAM	98.78	82.84	-16.13
2	VIZIANAGARAM	85.7	84.76	-1.09
3	MANYAM	28.69	29.93	4.31
4	ALLURI SITHARAMA RAJU	19.39	18.66	-3.76
5	VISHAKAPATNAM	347.39	347.47	0.02
6	ANAKAPALLI	95.1	98.64	3.72
7	KAKINADA	145.07	136.86	-5.66
8	KONA SEEMA	79.58	74.65	-6.2
9	EAST GODAVARI	138.19	133.63	-3.29
10	WEST GODAVARI	118.73	114.47	-3.59
11	ELURU	125.76	114.64	-8.85
12	KRISHNA	127.54	128.57	0.81
13	NTR	290.11	257.67	-11.18
14	GUNTUR	197.65	199.65	1.01
15	BAPATLA	63.72	61.09	-4.12
16	PALNADU	98.98	93.04	-6
17	PRAKASAM	128.09	121.21	-5.37
18	SPS NELLORE	183.03	171.01	-6.57
18	KURNOOL	123.57	104.83	-15.16
20	NANDYAL	94.07	102.17	8.61
21	ANANTHAPURAM	137.28	127.79	-6.92
22	SRI SATYASAI	69.14	65.16	-5.77
23	YSR KADAPA	147.42	134.38	-8.84
24	ANNAMAYYA	91.72	79.79	-13.01
25	CHITTOOR	118.2	97.69	-17.35
26	SRI BALAJI	197.68	182.01	-7.93
27	APSTA	155.76	291.96	87.45
	TOTAL	3506.31	3454.56	-1.48

Source. Transport Department

Annexure 7.19 Year wise revenue under Transport Department

Sl. No.	Year	Target Fixed (Rs. Crores)	Achieved	% of Achievement	% of Growth
			(Rs. Crores)		
1	2013-14	2072.6	1517.83	73.23	-5.26
2	2014-15	2285.89	1763.37	77.14	16.18
3	2015-16	1976.84	2128.42	106.67	20.7
4	2016-17	2554.1	2463.21	96.44	15.73
5	2017-18	2950	3044.41	103.2	23.61
6	2018-19	3687.5	3224.97	87.46	5.92
7	2019-20	4000.47	3181.78	79.54	-1.34
8	2020-21	4462.67	2973.33	66.63	-6.37
9	2021-22	5000	3340.57	66.81	12.35
10	2022-23	4500	4241.59	94.26	26.99
11	2023-24	7000	4595.17	65.65	8.34
12	2024-25	5203	3454.32 (upto Dec)	66.39	-1.48

Source. Transport Department

Annexure 7.20 Operational Performance for last 10 years (APSRTC)

Sl No	ITEM	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Upto Dec-24)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Buses on Road(held on last day)	No.	12,256	11,833	11,763	12,027	11,834	11,439	11,236	11,048	10,654	11,226
2	Avg. Buses operated	No	12,039	11,785	11,684	11,959	11,761	10,996	11,226	10,996	10,801	10,896
3	Scheduled Buses(As on last day)	No	11,283	10,983	10,851	10,993	10,946	10,612	10,412	10,305	9,996	10,164
4	Operated KMs	Crs.	162	166	156	158	153	74	115	147	143	105
5	Earnings	Crs.	4,278	4,459	4,508	4,843	4,782	2,218	3,449	5,574	5,788	4,261
6	Earnings Per Km (EPK)	Rs.	26.35	26.9	28.83	30.72	31.31	30.1	29.91	37.91	40.56	40.62
7	Occupancy Ratio	%	69	68	73	78	75	64	64	67	69	69
8	Average Vehicle Utilisation (AVU)	Kms.	369	376	366	365	351	203	279	357	359	348
9	Earnings Per Bus (EPB)	Rs.	9,707	9,922	10,567	11,208	10,998	6,112	8,352	13,545	14,574	14,143

Source. APSRTC

Annexure 7.21: Cargo Handled & Revenue to GoAP (Cargo in Mill. Tons – Revenue Rs. in Crores)

Year	Kakinada Anchorage Port		Rawa Port		KKD Deep Water Port		Gangavaram Port		Krishnapatnam Port		TOTAL	
	Cargo	Revenue	Cargo	Revenue	Cargo	Revenue	Cargo	Revenue	Cargo	Revenue	Cargo	Revenue
2011-12	3.164	24.17	1.596	4.63	9.843	50.38	13.87	9.45	15.41	14.71	43.89	103.34
2012-13	3.947	26.92	1.369	4.43	12.304	60.94	13.100	11.56	21.120	22.63	51.84	126.48
2013-14	3.006	21.63	1.248	4.04	13.404	78.42	15.810	11.55	25.192	28.46	58.66	144.10
2014-15	2.707	20.80	1.276	4.13	17.960	102.00	20.740	13.01	40.738	45.45	83.421	185.39
2015-16	2.100	25.40	1.300	5.00	15.000	88.09	19.400	25.40	34.900	39.15	72.700	183.04
2016-17	1.96	19.74	1.02	4.57	12.47	89.00	18.03	15.14	36.12	36.83	69.59	165.28
2017-18	1.99	35.00	0.98	5.11	12.21	85.91	25.79	15.75	45.26	41.16	86.23	182.93
2018-19	1.64	40.87	0.8	3.99	15.69	109.56	30.39	19.95	54.37	54.82	102.89	229.19
2019-20	1.143	34.24	0.735	3.96	14.97	117.48	34.45	23.14	48.142	48.00	99.44	226.82
2020-21	2.815	49.88	0.643	3.35	14.77	126.50	32.83	59.8	38.18	46.07	89.238	285.60
2021-22	2.91	60.10	0.86	4.59	13.61	120.56	30.035	25.29	40.124	54.89	87.539	265.43
2022-23	3.870	63.13	0.710	3.892	16.18	148.79	32.441	32.13	48.255	72.22	101.456	320.162
2023-24	2.44	61.60	0.65	3.35	17.629	150.062	37.269	33.942	59.636	89.94	117.624	338.894
2024-25 (Upto November 2024)	2.326	46.08	0.443	2.310	11.15	101.42	16.201	14.751	37.786	57.49	67.906	222.047

Annexure 7.22: District-wise number of post offices as on 31.12.2024

(in Number)

Sl. No.	District	Post Offices				
		Head Offices	Departmental Sub Post Offices	MukhyaDakGhar	Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srikakulam	3	62	0	438	503
2.	Vizianagaram	2	51	0	472	525
3.	Parvathipuram Manyam	1	24	0	293	318
4.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	0	23	0	411	434
5.	Visakhapatnam	2	64	0	92	158
6.	Anakapalli	2	34	1	364	401
7.	Kakinada	2	50	0	222	274
8.	DR B R Ambedkar Konaseema	3	54	2	270	329
9.	East Godavari	1	59	0	219	279
10.	West Godavari	4	70	1	262	337
11.	Eluru	2	62	0	371	435
12.	Krishna	3	77	0	324	404
13.	NTR	2	58	0	199	259
14.	Guntur	3	76	0	209	288
15.	Bapatla	2	58	1	289	350
16.	Palnadu	2	49	1	386	438
17.	Prakasam	3	82	0	583	668
18.	SPSR Nellore	3	83	0	557	643
19.	Kurnool	2	52	0	312	366
20.	Nandyal	1	55	1	344	401
21.	Ananthapuram	2	64	0	413	479
22.	Sri Sathya Sai District	2	53	0	412	467
23.	YSR Kadapa	3	78	0	499	580
24.	Annamayya	2	49	0	395	446
25.	Chittoor	1	46	1	366	414
26.	Tirupati	4	72	0	399	475
ANDHRA PRADESH		57	1505	8	9101	10672

Source: Chief Post Master General

(In Numbers)

Sorce: Telecom BSNL

Annexure: 7.24: District wise number of Bank branches, Deposits, advances and CD ratio as on 31.12.2024

S.No	District	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Total Branches	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
1	Srikakulam	149	102	69	1	321	13235.43	21165.20	160%
2	Vizianagaram	125	87	90	0	302	11576.77	19886.30	172%
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	58	42	3	0	103	3364.92	5712.15	170%
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	50	2	0	0	52	1765.54	1945.72	110%
5	Visakhapatnam	32	21	111	460	624	75109.60	88076.13	117%
6	Anakapalli	117	98	3	6	224	8696.45	16197.03	186%
7	Kakinada	102	125	140	0	367	20567.89	33844.05	165%
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	137	153	0	0	290	11031.24	23514.35	213%
9	East Godavari	98	126	139	0	363	17883.55	33731.17	189%
10	West Godavari	104	172	101	0	377	17253.85	38056.97	221%
11	Eluru	129	126	71	0	326	14682.66	29365.72	200%
12	Krishna	138	133	81	32	384	20185.09	37325.37	185%
13	NTR	93	116	69	244	522	70313.11	118562.45	169%
14	Guntur	165	79	299	0	543	44366.92	61750.03	139%
15	Bapatla	108	141	2	0	251	10248.75	21623.79	211%
16	Palnadu	103	130	58	0	291	11113.57	29308.36	264%
17	Prakasam	151	109	96	0	356	15349.89	33502.92	218%
18	SPSR Nellore	129	120	157	0	406	21394.76	41352.46	193%

S.No	District	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Total Branches	Deposits	Advances	CD Ratio
19	Kurnool	72	53	159	0	284	16282.14	25916.13	159%
20	Nandyal	95	92	63	0	250	9978.85	20107.48	202%
21	Ananthapuram	90	67	151	0	308	17614.78	31007.65	176%
22	Sri Sathya Sai	83	79	57	0	219	10581.14	18470.81	175%
23	YSR Kadapa	86	84	140	0	310	16313.00	29804.30	183%
24	Annamayya	110	90	34	0	234	11889.07	20278.67	171%
25	Chittoor	140	77	66	0	283	14703.11	21100.81	144%
26	Tirupati	130	140	128	0	398	47298.98	39973.91	85%
GRAND TOTAL		2794	2564	2287	743	8388	532801.06	861579.93	162%

Source: Finance (Institutional finance) Department

Annexure 8.1: District Wise Population

(Nos)

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	Ananthapuram	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

Annexure 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	10.58	5.26	999	996	993	998	993	1,007
5	West Godavari	20.02	21.04	22.39	9.67	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	17.53	22.57	17.45	14.58	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	Ananthapuram	19.68	20.46	24.84	14.45	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	12.32	9.21	984	981	978	976	983	997
India		24.80	24.66	23.87	21.52	17.72	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source: Census of India, Government of India

Annexure 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	Ananthapuram	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

Annexure 8.4: Literacy Rate (Percentage of Literates to Population age 7 years and above)

Sl. No.	District	1981			1991			2001			2011		
		Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	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
12	Ananthapura	40.84	16.52	29.02	55.92	27.61	42.18	68.38	43.34	56.13	73.02	53.97	63.57
13	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

Annexure 8.5. Enrollment of Children in Schools

(In Nos)

Year	Pre-Primary	I-V Classes	VI-VIII Classes	IX-X Classes	XI-XII Classes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000-01	122747	5159190	1150000	1066508	2717	7501162
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		3802343	2157288	1353221	NA	7312852
2021-22		3724793	2169034	1341250		7235077
2022-23		3613630	2230696	1376307		7220633
2023-24		3437063	2246579	1445766		7129408
2024-25		3255576	2225802	1346075		6827453

Source:- Educational Statistics books upto 2021-22 remaining UDISE Plus data, 2024-25 is udise plus provisional data on 14.02.2025.

Note:- Kendriya vidyalaya and Navodaya Enrolment are not included in 2024-25

Annexure 8.6: School Drop Out Rates

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	56.3	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	46.2	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	7.4	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	33.41
2013-14	3.16	3.25	3.2	19.37	18.95	19.16	26.2	27.48	26.83
2014-15	4.88	4.3	4.6	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	3.8	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	4.91	4.87	4.89
2022-23	0	0	0	0	0.13	0.01	2.81	1.94	2.39
2023-24	0.33	0.02	0.18	1.34	0.77	1.07	1.79	1.15	1.48

- Source: Educational Statistics AP, U-DISE PLUs data 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 data
- 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 Class IX dropouts respectively.

As per NEP 2020, the GOI has changed the dropout rate classes for the year 2023-24. The new dropout levels for 2023-24 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Avg Annual Dropout Rate (I to V) Preparatory Level			Avg Annual Dropout Rate (VI-VIII) Upper Primary Level			Avg Annual Dropout Rate(IX-XII) Secondary Level		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2023-24	0.33	0.02	0.18	1.34	0.77	1.07	11.58	8.54	10.09

Annexure 8.7: District wise Government and Aided Junior Colleges in the State

Total Government and Aided Junior Colleges in the State				
Sl.No	Name of the District	No. of GJCs	No. of Aided GJCs	Total Government and Aided Junior Colleges
1	Srikakulam	38	0	38
2	Vizainagaram	18	0	18
3	Parvathi puram Manyam	14	0	14
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	20	0	20
5	Visakahapatnam	10	1	11
6	Anakapalli	20	0	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
10	Eluru	20	1	21
12	Krishna	8	2	10
13	NTR	10	2	12
14	Guntur	5	6	11
15	Bapatla	14	5	19
16	palnadu	9	1	10
17	Prakasam	25	2	27
18	SPSR Nellore	23	2	25
19	Kurnool	23	4	27
20	Nandyala	21	0	21
21	Anathapuram	23	2	25
22	Sri Sathya Sai	22	1	23
23	Y S R Kadapa	20	6	26
24	Annamayya	24	1	25
25	Chittoor	31	0	31
26	Tirupathi	21	1	22
Total		475	44	519

Source: Intermediate

Annexure 8.8 District-wise distribution of colleges (GDCs& PACs)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Government Colleges	No. of Private Aided Colleges	Grand Total
1	Srikakulam	11	1	12
2	Vizianagaram	6	0	6
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	6	0	6
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	7	0	7
5	Visakhapatnam	4	1	5
6	Anakapalli	6	1	7
7	Kakinada	7	2	9
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	7	0	7
9	East Godavari	7	1	8
10	West Godavari	6	5	11
11	Eluru	8	1	9
12	Krishna	4	3	7
13	NTR	4	5	9
14	Guntur	2	13	15
15	Bapatla	4	3	7
16	Palnadu	4	2	6
17	Prakasam	6	4	10
18	SPS Nellore	7	2	9
19	Kurnool	4	4	11
20	Nandyal	10	1	11
21	Anantapuram	7	2	9
22	Sri Satya Sai	6	0	6
23	YSR Kadapa	10	5	15
24	Annamayya	9	0	9
25	Chittoor	8	0	8
26	Tirupati	9	1	10
	Total	169	57	226

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Annexure 8.9.: District wise Category Wise enrolment of students in Govt Degree and Private Aided Degree Colleges during the Academic Year 2024-25

Sl. No.	District Name	Government Degree Colleges (Nos)								Private Aided Degree Colleges (Nos)							
		No. of colleges	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC	No. of colleges	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
1	Srikakulam	11	2501	4263	6764	915	819	4538	492	1	1	3	4	1	0	3	0
2	Vizianagaram	6	894	1168	2062	274	420	1249	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	6	1576	1323	2899	316	1475	987	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	7	2840	2392	5232	43	4833	149	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Visakhapatnam	4	2338	2973	5311	830	1370	2788	323	1	0	386	386	50	44	221	71
6	Anakapalli	6	1480	1645	3125	309	511	1983	322	1	214	125	339	25	5	275	34
7	Kakinada	7	3117	3254	6371	1386	497	3249	1239	2	189	127	316	69	4	171	72
8	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	7	1114	1367	2481	940	49	995	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	East Godavari	7	4959	4344	9303	2322	1837	3582	1562	1	11	80	91	6	15	36	34
10	West Godavari	6	1188	1139	2327	811	56	1024	436	5	871	583	1454	375	49	714	316
11	Eluru	8	1113	1070	2183	646	487	681	369	1	0	365	365	151	33	146	35
12	Krishna	4	371	347	718	329	31	230	128	3	70	78	148	63	9	63	13
13	NTR	4	1650	1278	2928	1116	228	1198	386	5	837	898	1735	572	116	743	304
14	Guntur	2	71	2044	2115	832	183	771	329	13	1382	914	2296	719	113	865	599
15	Bapatla	4	431	888	1319	458	67	553	241	3	167	132	299	41	13	172	73
16	Palnadu	4	593	253	846	311	114	350	71	2	227	195	422	169	51	143	59
17	Prakasam	6	534	823	1357	720	113	394	130	4	98	134	232	84	6	103	39

Sl. No.	District Name	Government Degree Colleges (Nos)								Private Aided Degree Colleges (Nos)							
		No. of colleges	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC	No. of colleges	Male	Female	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC
18	SPS Nellore	7	1106	2102	3208	1439	255	1151	363	2	158	55	213	87	19	88	19
19	Kurnool	4	807	376	1183	278	16	849	40	4	791	356	1147	305	26	709	107
20	Nandyal	10	1263	818	2081	756	119	978	228	1	46	54	100	37	15	27	21
21	Anantapuram	7	4424	3497	7921	1995	406	4785	735	2	541	340	881	167	37	571	106
22	Sri Satya Sai	6	1171	1413	2584	606	121	1547	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	YSR Kadapa	10	1536	2920	4456	1242	114	2144	956	5	338	214	552	206	12	234	100
24	Annamayya	9	1240	1672	2912	860	165	1401	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Chittoor	8	2902	2284	5186	1836	231	2503	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tirupati	9	1859	1374	3233	1447	267	1159	360	1	0	154	154	82	13	55	4
Total		169	43078	47027	90105	23017	14784	41238	11066	57	5941	5193	11134	3209	580	5339	2006

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

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Annexure 8.10: District wise data of Dr NTR Vaidya Seva from 02.06.2014 to 31.12.2024

Report type ->		Preauths Approved			Amount Spent	
S.No	District	No.of Patients Benefitted	No.of Preauths Approved	Preauth Approved Amount (Rs in Cr.)	No of Claims Approved	Amount Spent (Rs in Cr.)
1	Srikakulam	3,13,804	4,35,633	1042.79	3,45,719	772.56
2	Vizianagaram	3,62,315	4,71,741	1039.24	3,77,040	793.62
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	93,917	1,20,485	266.69	1,08,580	247.64
4	Alluri Sitharama Raju	48,467	61,705	129.25	51,332	129.07
5	Visakhapatnam	3,33,147	4,55,160	1005.43	3,20,828	699.03
6	Anakapalli	1,59,430	2,27,596	549.87	2,15,756	495.27
7	Kakinada	2,30,934	3,40,403	816.27	3,26,431	703.01
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	1,44,089	2,28,362	594.85	2,33,469	546.21
9	East Godavari	3,83,183	5,29,231	1231.33	3,83,645	833.70
10	West Godavari	2,81,580	4,03,372	997.51	3,19,199	721.81
11	Eluru	1,97,796	2,90,797	741.86	2,95,461	666.02
12	Krishna	2,96,352	4,14,551	1063.09	3,13,787	734.88
13	NTR	1,80,739	2,75,732	751.43	2,82,584	672.37
14	Guntur	3,96,726	5,39,119	1378.29	4,06,788	960.88
15	Bapatla	1,31,017	1,98,244	560.39	2,03,830	518.47
16	Palnadu	2,40,878	3,23,192	882.85	3,21,275	788.29

Report type ->		Preauths Approved			Amount Spent	
S.No	District	No.of Patients Benefitted	No.of Preauths Approved	Preauth Approved Amount (Rs in Cr.)	No of Claims Approved	Amount Spent (Rs in Cr.)
17	Prakasam	2,93,335	4,13,375	1073.81	3,38,926	824.77
18	Spsr Nellore	3,13,733	4,82,380	1244.49	4,28,183	970.67
19	Kurnool	4,44,599	5,66,915	1274.05	4,25,617	886.92
20	Nandyal	2,24,887	2,98,307	761.34	2,93,388	676.00
21	Ananthapuramu	3,37,309	4,44,435	1067.47	3,30,381	755.52
22	Sri Satya Sai	1,56,791	2,09,076	490.00	1,97,449	439.80
23	YSR Kadapa	3,48,634	4,58,883	1107.10	3,67,171	826.41
24	Annamayya	1,71,853	2,39,568	593.70	2,33,563	522.40
25	Chittoor	3,19,391	4,20,301	959.58	3,10,321	658.74
26	Tirupati	1,98,185	3,06,994	744.34	2,98,067	636.90
	Grand Total	66,03,091	91,55,557	22366.99	77,28,790	17480.95

Annexure 8.11: DDO - District wise data of Employees Health Scheme from 02.06.2014 to 31.12.2024

Report type-->>		Preauths Approved			Claims Paid	
S.No	Name of the DDO District	No.of Patients Benefitted	No.ofPreauths Approved	Preauth Approved Amount (Rs in Cr.)	No.of Claims Paid	Claim Paid Amount (Rs in Cr.)
1	Krishna	92,505	2,90,839	288.39	2,37,114	229.76
2	East Godavari	90,645	2,73,370	279.50	2,35,712	236.09
3	Guntur	76,918	2,10,013	300.69	1,77,143	248.71
4	Nellore	73,364	2,34,868	215.73	2,07,272	176.24
5	Kurnool	72,421	2,05,487	237.02	1,80,387	196.42
6	Chittoor	70,868	2,22,251	192.87	1,87,135	151.21
7	YSR Kadapa	66,557	2,29,190	212.77	1,61,014	173.15
8	West Godavari	61,055	1,80,056	187.71	1,53,856	156.83
9	Anantapur	58,763	1,55,480	184.72	1,31,789	154.49
10	Prakasam	53,184	1,44,939	190.03	1,25,744	160.23
11	Visakhapatnam	47,973	1,32,638	169.95	1,06,599	137.96
12	Vizianagaram	37,592	94,617	124.49	79,604	102.95
13	Srikakulam	37,155	1,07,386	122.09	90,998	99.73
14	Hyderabad	2,628	8,260	7.38	6,980	5.93
	Grand Total	8,41,628	24,89,394	2713.34	20,81,347	2229.70

Annexure 8.13: Ante Retroviral Therapy (ART) Program performance as per December-2024 ART MPR

Sl.No.	District Name	No. of PLHIVs are Alive on ART
1	Srikakulam	8411
2	Vizianagaram	6464
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	1506
4	Alluri Sitharamaraju	366
5	Visakhapatnam	11092
6	Anakapalli	7649
7	Kakinada	15489
8	Dr.BR Ambedkar Konaseema	6710
9	East Godavari	10653
10	West Godavari	14878
11	Eluru	8549
12	Krishna	6379
13	NTR	18252
14	Guntur	18548
15	Bapatla	3056
16	Palnadu	9976
17	Prakasam	14908
18	SPSR Nellore	8444
19	Kurnool	7497
20	Nandyal	4929
21	Anantapuram	9104
22	Sri Sathya sai	6733
23	YSR Kadapa	9240
24	Annamayya	3112
25	Chittoor	4002
26	Tirupati	9182
Grand Total		225129

Source: Aids control Society (As per ART MPR December-2025)

Annexure 8.14: District wise Achievements/Physical Progress made upto 31.12.2024

S. No.	District	No.of Houses	Completion of Houses	Physical Progress of Houses					NS
				BBL	BL	LL	RL	RC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Srikakulam	83,221	42,155	3,754	8,568	950	4,685	3,515	19,594
2	Vizianagaram	82,221	47,185	8,241	10,481	1,321	2,765	1,024	11,204
3	Parvathipuram Manyam	44,065	19,265	2,775	4,212	2,849	2,173	583	12,208
4	Alluri Seetha Rama Raju	45,801	6,145	5,609	15,478	25	8,485	498	9,561
5	Visakhapatnam	1,39,501	29,467	29,393	25,913	1,443	5,291	11,106	36,888
6	Anakapalle	65,800	30,391	3,510	9,367	601	2,815	1,360	17,756
7	Kakinada	87,648	30,859	13,232	10,778	2,669	1,919	865	27,326
8	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	43,561	18,582	5,531	4,370	2,000	1,389	1,004	10,685
9	East Godavari	73,282	30,668	9,268	6,918	2,083	1,399	549	22,397
10	West Godavari	73,792	33,713	5,862	5,407	2,413	1,473	1,025	23,899
11	Eluru	1,03,791	41,385	20,373	11,099	4,557	3,327	668	22,382
12	Krishna	1,02,849	31,925	17,343	6,957	8,334	2,267	535	35,488
13	NTR	1,15,403	24,166	12,494	19,226	906	3,286	3,308	52,017
14	Guntur	1,00,540	27,298	9,400	22,178	1,530	2,628	1,176	36,330
15	Bapatla	50,415	18,364	10,550	4,762	3,052	1,540	252	11,895
16	Palnadu	62,211	21,397	6,493	10,809	365	2,453	2,405	18,289
17	Prakasam	73,113	25,324	3,910	7,893	694	2,146	1,923	31,223

S. No.	District	No.of Houses	Completion of Houses	Physical Progress of Houses					NS
				BBL	BL	LL	RL	RC	
18	SPSR Nellore	1,04,620	28,843	5,307	17,083	1,243	5,780	9,310	37,054
19	Kurnool	67,775	25,799	7,304	8,871	1,047	2,240	2,175	20,339
20	Nandyal	66,631	31,719	8,608	6,873	2,894	2,076	447	14,014
21	Anantapuram	82,145	36,445	6,998	13,054	2,938	3,593	956	18,161
22	Sri Satya Sai	72,353	25,939	8,550	14,217	1,100	3,992	1,302	17,253
23	YSR Kadapa	1,05,867	38,660	3,528	29,957	824	10,047	8,260	14,591
24	Annamayya	79,721	37,967	2,513	18,973	1,021	5,490	1,704	12,053
25	Chittoor	77,701	50,000	1,053	8,802	1,496	4,686	3,931	7,733
26	Tirupati	80,213	28,593	6,753	16,112	2,795	6,559	5,688	13,713
	Total	20,84,240	7,82,254	2,18,352	3,18,358	51,150	94,504	65,569	5,54,053

Source: Housing Department

Annexure 8.15: District & Project wise area sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY 2.0

Sl. No.	District	No. of Projects	Extent (Ha)	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Ananthapuram	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 Kadapa	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

Annexure 8.17: Scheme wise Releases and Disbursement under NTR Bharosa Pension Scheme for the FY 2024-25 upto 31.12.2024

Sl. No.	Scheme	Release		Disbursed	
		Physical (Nos)	Financial (In Rs)	Physical (Nos)	Financial (In Rs)
1	O.A.P	3387111	120094807000	3371343	119031158000
2	Widow	1587218	56965019000	1585163	56673828000
3	Disabled	803788	35818446000	796177	35594133000
4	Weavers	93055	3317777000	92849	3297174000
5	Toddy Tappers	41322	1477071000	41271	1470096000
6	Fishermen	68634	2459006000	68362	2436552000
7	Single Women	179404	6442759000	179162	6413496000
8	Dappu Artists	63032	2253842000	62946	2244805000
9	Traditional Cobblers	47175	1690634000	47074	1682982000
10	Transgender	2268	81640000	2250	79615000
11	Pensions to artists	3113	110183000	3095	109135000
12	Sainik welfare pensions	424	17820000	407	17130000
13	Abhayahastam	161153	726536000	157336	713176500
14	Amaravathi Landless Poor	17230	776870000	17230	772595000
15	ART(PLHIV)	42881	1543112000	42474	1534225000
16	CKDU GOVT	4354	376840000	3871	352610000
17	CKDU Private	6917	649330000	6664	623160000
18	Thalassemia	1593	143340000	1583	142190000
19	Sickle Cell disease	2311	210850000	2301	210010000
20	Severe Haemophilia (<2% of factor 8 or 9)	1177	105720000	1168	105160000
21	CKD Estimated GFR <15 ml	145	10950000	143	10790000
22	CKD Serum creatinine of >5mg	908	66645000	890	65835000
23	CKD Small contracted kidney	143	10260000	138	10065000
24	Kidney, liver and heart transplant	1701	130300000	1681	129140000
25	Bilateral Elephantiasis-Grade 4	1224	89950000	1212	89275000
26	Paralysis confining the person to wheel chair or bed	16724	1755205000	16531	1741500000
27	Severe muscular dystrophy cases and accident victims	7771	810220000	7711	805420000
28	Multideformity leprosy	7088	313191000	6991	310890000
Total		6549864	238448323000	6518023	236666145500

Source: SERP

Annexure 9.1: Poverty in Andhra Pradesh and All India

Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
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

Annexure 9.2: Distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment (%) - PLFS 2023-24

Usual Status	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	47.8	16.1	34.7	47.0	31.2	41.0
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	6.8	33.3	17.7	12.4	42.3	33.7
All Self employed	54.6	49.4	52.4	59.4	73.5	64.7
Regular Wage / Salary	16.1	10.4	13.7	15.8	7.8	12.7
Casual labour	29.3	40.2	33.8	24.9	18.7	22.5
All	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	34.4	25.8	31.8	35.1	28.5	33.4
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	2.4	19.0	7.4	4.7	13.8	7.0
All Self employed	36.7	44.7	39.1	39.8	42.3	40.4
Regular Wage / Salary	48.5	44.8	47.4	46.8	49.4	47.5
Casual labour	14.8	10.4	13.5	13.4	8.3	12.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural + Urban						
Self-employed: own account worker, employer	43.9	18.0	34.0	43.5	30.7	39.0
Self-employed: helper in household enterprise	5.5	30.4	15.1	10.1	36.7	19.4
All Self employed	49.4	48.4	49.1	53.6	67.4	58.4
Regular Wage / Salary	25.4	17.3	22.3	24.9	15.9	21.7
Casual labour	25.1	34.3	28.7	21.5	16.7	19.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2023-24 MoSPI, GoI.

ANNEXURE 9.3. Unemployment Rate (UR) (%) according to usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above of different General Education Level – 2023-24

General Education Level	Andhra Pradesh			India		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
Not literate	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Literate & up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.4
Secondary	0.2	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.7
Higher Secondary	6.3	3.7	5.6	4.1	3.8	4.0
Diploma / certificate course	25.7	38.4	26.6	8.5	15.8	9.8
Graduate	21.0	35.3	24.9	12.1	22.7	14.6
Post Graduate & above	16.6	44.1	24.0	8.2	31.9	15.7
Secondary & above	9.8	13.3	10.8	5.6	9.0	6.5
All (incl. n.r.)	3.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.5
Urban						
Not literate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Literate & up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.1
Middle	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.5	1.6	2.3
Secondary	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.0	2.6
Higher Secondary	3.9	12.5	6.0	4.8	6.8	5.2
Diploma / certificate course	10.0	0.0	9.0	7.0	8.6	7.3
Graduate	17.8	25.6	19.7	9.2	18.5	11.6
Post Graduate & above	6.1	20.7	10.1	6.3	17.5	10.3
Secondary & above	9.0	16.3	10.8	6.2	13.3	7.9
All (incl. n.r.)	5.5	6.9	5.9	4.4	7.1	5.1
Rural + Urban						
Not literate	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Literate & up to Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6
Middle	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.6
Secondary	0.3	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
Higher Secondary	5.6	6.2	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.4
Diploma / certificate course	18.8	10.4	18.3	7.8	12.5	8.6
Graduate	19.5	31.1	22.6	10.6	20.4	13.0
Post Graduate & above	10.0	29.3	15.3	7.0	22.5	12.4
Secondary & above	9.5	14.3	10.8	5.9	10.6	7.1
All (incl. n.r.)	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PFLS) 2023-24, MoSPI, GoI



PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Government of Andhra Pradesh