1. GENERAL REVIEW

Endowed with abundant natural resources - fertile land and highly conducive agro-climatic conditions, Andhra Pradesh State is blessed with major river systems like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and 36 other rivulets. The State, with a total geographical area of 275.04 lakh hectares accounts for 8.37% of the Country's area stands 4th largest in the country and enjoys several competitive socio-economic advantages. The State, situated in a tropical region stands as the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. With 63,814 Sq.Kms of Forest area and accounting for 23.2% the total geographical area, Andhra Pradesh has a variety of physiographic features ranging from high hills, undulating plains to a coastal deltaic environment.

As the largest producer of rice in India, Andhra Pradesh State is also the leading producer of cash crops like Tobacco, Groundnut, Chillies, Turmeric, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugar and Jute. It produces some of the finest fruit varieties of mango, grapes, guava, sapota, papaya and bananas. The State continues to be a preferred destination in the Country for Information Technology and IT enabled services and has eventually become a home for Indian IT majors. With several holy pilgrim centres, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations, the State is an important tourist hub both for national and international travelers.

The Provisional Census-2011 figures revealed certain favourable trends. With a population of 8.47 Crores, the State accounts for 7% of country's population making it the 5th most populous State. A significant decline is observed in the rate of growth of population during 2001-11 which has come down to 11.1 percent from 14.6 percent during 1991-2001. The Sex Ratio in the State, up from 978 in 2001 to 992 in 2011, higher than All India's 940 in 2011 reflects the sustained efforts of the Government in educating the masses, especially those the rural areas. It's a great augury that the favourable trend in sex ratio registered for the first time in the State in 2001 continued in Census 2011 also. While the overall literacy rate has gone up from 60.47 percent in 2001 to 67.66 percent in 2011, the male literacy rate has increased from 70.32 percent to 75.56 percent. The female literacy rate has gone up from 50.43 % in 2001 to 59.74% in 2011.

Growth of the Economy:

The economy of Andhra Pradesh since formation of the State way back in 1956 has progressed rather slowly but turned vibrant over a period of time. The State's economy more or less maintained the rhythm of the national economy and broke from the past growth trend around 1980.

The average annual growth of the economy of the Andhra Pradesh till beginning of 80s was a little over 3% and progressed towards a higher growth trajectory after 80s. The State, since its formation in the beginning of Second Five Year Plan, has successfully implemented various policy initiatives and growth propelling programs that essentially focused on poverty alleviation and employment generation.

After a moderate performance during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02), the economy of the State accelerated in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) to register impressive growth. The growth momentum continued during the 11th Plan(2007-08 to 2011-12) also, as the State registered an average GSDP growth rate(at 2004-05 prices) of 8.33% even surpassing the All-India's GDP growth rate of 7.94% during the same period.

The strength of fundamentals of the economy is evident from the remarkable transition to a high growth path, which has been achieved in the recent years. Various strategic initiatives put in place by the State, by and large have improved the living standards of the people including those living at the lower echelons of the Society.

Macro-Economic Aggregates:

The distinguished feature of the state economy in the recent past was that the remarkable progress registered in all the three sectors(Agriculture, Industry and Services). In fact, the State economy witnessed the

strongest phase since 2004-05 onwards. While the Nation's economy grew at an impressive rate of 8.39% during 2004-05 to 2011-12, the performance of the State economy was even more impressive with the average growth of 9.26%.

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2011-12 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.4,07,949 crores as against Rs.3,81,942 crores for 2010-11 (Quick Estimates) indicating a growth of 6.81%. The corresponding sectoral growth rates are (-) 1.54% in Agriculture sector, 7.33% in Industries sector and an impressive growth of 9.80% in the Services sector.

The Per Capita Income is an indicator of the standard of living of the people. As per the Advance estimates of 2011-12, the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.71,540 from Rs.62,912 in 2010-11 registering a growth of 13.7 percent while at constant (2004-05) prices, it has also gone up from Rs.40,366 in 2010-11 to Rs.42,710 in 2011-12 registering a growth rate of 5.8 per cent.

Public Finance

The State's own tax revenues have grown by 28.33% in the year 20010-11 over the previous year i.e. 2009-10 and stood at Rs.45,140 crores. The State's own non-tax revenue has increased to Rs. 10,720 crores in the year 2010-11 from Rs.7,803 crores in 2009-10. Sales Tax continues to be the major source of revenue in the State. The revenue realized through Sales Tax during 2010-11 was Rs.29,145 Crores as against Rs.23,640 Crores during 2009-10 registering an increase of 23.29%. Out of total expenditure of Rs.92,799 Crores during the year 2010-11, capital expenditure constitute 11.99%.

Prices

The recent trends of the data on prices revealed that the Average Daily Retail Prices of all the essential commodities except Redgramdal (II sort) and Onion (Gr-II) have shown a definite surge. However, with the food inflation showing sharp decline in the recent weeks, it is likely that the overall impact may not be that severe this year. The average Consumer Price Indices during April to November 2011 for rural, urban and combined in Andhra Pradesh were found to be less than that of India.

Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers increased by 5.83% and 9.12% in the State and All India respectively during April to November 2011 over the corresponding period of previous year. During April-November 2011, the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labour increased by 11.95% in the State and 9.29% at All India when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour (both men and women) have increased during 2010-11 when compared to the previous year and the increase continued during April to November 2011 also.

Public Distribution

There are 44,579 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State as on 31.11.2011. Out of them 6,747 are in urban areas and 37,832 are in rural areas. On an average, each shop is having 535 cards / families. As against Government of India's norm of one Fair Price Shop for every 2,000 persons, there is one shop for every 1,965 persons in Andhra Pradesh.

As a nutritional support to the poor, supply of rice to BPL families at Rs.1/- per kg is being made.

Seasonal Conditions

The rainfall received during the South West monsoon period for 2011-12 was 539 mm. as against the normal rainfall of 624 mm. recording a deficit by 13.6%. The rainfall received during the North East monsoon period for 2011-12 was 113 mm as against the normal rainfall of 224mm recording a deficit of 49.6%.

Area and Production (Kharif and Rabi Season) - Second Advanced Estimates 2011-12)

As per the second advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2011-12 are expected to show a decline in comparison with the previous year, viz, 2010-11. While the area under food grains is expected to be 70.60 lakh hectares as against 80.29 lakh hectares in 2010-11, showing a decline of 12.07%, the total production of food grains for the year 2011-12 is estimated to decline by about 30 lakh tonnes over the

previous year - a decrease of 14.81%, from 203.14 lakh tonnes during 2010-11 to 173.05 lakh tonnes in 2011-12.

Agricultural Credit

The Annual Credit Plan 2010-11 for the State was Rs.37,835 crore towards Agriculture Credit. The achievement under Agricultural credit disbursement was Rs.47,930 crores (127%).

During Kharif 2011, Rs. 20,905 crores (67%) Crop loans have been disbursed against the target of Rs.30,985 crores. Under Agricultural Term loans during Kharif 2011, Rs. 8,615 crore(51%) is disbursed against the target of Rs.17,015 crores. Over all achievement during 2011-12 is Rs.29,520 crore against the target of Rs.48,000 crore (62%).

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS):

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is launched in Guntur District for Red chilly crop during Kharif 2009 and it was extended to other crops and Districts during 2010-11 and 2011-12 years in the interest of the farming community.

Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

Apart from NAIS, Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is launched in the State during Rabi 2010-11 on pilot basis in 3 Districts viz., Prakasam, Nellore and Warangal. The scheme is encompassed with certain additional farmer-friendly features viz., Localized calamities such as Hailstorm and Post harvest losses. Rice, being a major crop in the State, was notified for implementation under Village as Unit. In the interest of the farming community, the modified pilot scheme is continued during Kharif and Rabi 2011-12.

Co-operation

The PACS in the State have been re-organized from 4465 to 2949. Total financial assistance received so far under Revival Package for Rural Coop. Credit Structure is Rs.1868.69 crores including of State Government share of Rs.261.12 crores.

Horticulture

In reality, the transition from traditional Horticulture to trade oriental outlook has brought a perceptible change in the concept of Horticulture development in the state.

In view of the increased public investment in Horticulture sector, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been giving much needed emphasis to Horticulture development primarily targeted at increasing the production and productivity of horticulture crops, development of infrastructure for post harvest management and providing access to domestic and export markets.

Andhra Pradesh Ranks 1st in production of Spices and Fruits and 3rd in production of Flowers in the Country. Crop wise, Andhra Pradesh Ranks 1st in production of Sweet Orange, Lime/ Lemon, Papaya, Oil Palm; 2nd in the production of Mango, Cashew and Tomato; 3rd in production of Loose flowers, Pomogranate, Cocoa, Brinjal, Bhendi & Tapioca and 4th in production of Banana, Grapes & Sapota (NHB data base 2009).

The area under Horticulture has increased from 3.70 lakh ha. in 1982 to 24.97 lakh ha. by 2010-11 and it is 25.59 lakh hectares as per advance estimates(A) 2011-12.

Livestock and Livestock Products

The State got elevated to a prominent position in the Country in the Livestock Sector over the years with its livestock resources and gradual enlightenment of the farmers coupled with dedicated and sustained efforts of the Government. From a humble beginning of backyard poultry it has grown to a stage of dynamic industry, the Milk production also made quantum leap and Meat production is increasing substantially.

Effective Veterinary and Animal Husbandry services rendered over the years have been the main instrument in achieving these production levels. Livestock and dairying activity is more lucrative and provides sustainable daily income to nearly 60 Lakh families even during adverse seasonal conditions.

The Livestock population in the state as per 2007 census consists of 112.23 lakh Cattle, 132.72 lakh Buffaloes, 255.39 lakh Sheep, 96.26 lakh Goats, 1239.85 lakh Poultry besides others.

There are 20 Veterinary Polyclinics, 3 Super Specialty Veterinary Hospitals, 281 Veterinary Hospitals, 1823 Veterinary Dispensaries, 42 Mobile Veterinary Clinics and 3110 Rural Livestock Units functioning mainly to attend to animal health needs throughout the State. 270.73 Lakh cases were treated, 4.10 lakh castrations were done and 478.73 Lakh vaccinations were conducted by these institutions during the year 2011-12 (up to 30-9-2011). 22 Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (ADDLs) are functioning for proper diagnosis of disease.

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh ranks First in Brackish water shrimp production, First Fresh water prawn production; Second in Fresh water fish production, second in total value of fish and prawn produced and Fifth in Marine fish production. The State is contributing about Rs.3,000 Crores by way of marine exports, which is nearly 40% of the marine exports from India.

Forestry

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest State in forest area in the Indian Union. Andhra Pradesh has 63,814 Sq. Kms of forest area constituting 23.2 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Out of the total forest area, Reserved Forest area accounted for 50,478 Sq. Kms. Protected forest forms 12,365 Sq. Kms and the rest 971 Sq. Kms are unclassified. The forest products in the state include Timber, Bamboo, Firewood & Charcoal, Beedi leaves and miscellaneous. The income accrued from forestry sector in the State was Rs. 81.38 crores in 2006-07, 80.14 crores in 2007-08, 87.19 crores in 2008-09, 103.38 crores in 2009-10, 128.74 crores in 2010-11 and 69.04 crores in 2011-12 (upto September 2011).

Sericulture

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of Mulberry and tasar cocoons in the country, and Muga culture is in initial stage. Andhra Pradesh has the privilege of producing all 4 types of silk called Tasar, Eri, Muga besides mulberry being predominantly practiced in Tribal areas of the State. As vast tracts of forest based tasar plantations are available in the State, judicious exploitation for rearing tasar silkworms can offer supplementary gainful employment for tribals.

Andhra Pradesh is having larger extent of Castor and Tapioca plantations particularly in MahabubNagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy and East Godavari districts. The farmers can utilise 30% of the castor / Tapioca leaf for rearing of Eri silk worms without any deterioration in the yield of castor seed and Tapioca tuber, to get additional income of Rs.2,000 to Rs. 4,000.

Marketing

There are 330 Agricultural Market Committees in the State under which 906 market yards are notified in the State. The Market Committees have collected Rs.472.28 crores towards market fee during 2010-11 and Rs.248.98 crores during 2011-12 (upto Oct. 2011).

There is a network of 106 Rythu Bazars in the State. About 45,000 farmers are selling over 1.75 Lakh quintals of vegetables, on an average, every week through these Rythu Bazars directly to the consumers.

Industrial Development

Since beginning of the Single Window Act, 86,447 clearances were issued under Single Window in respect of 55,983 units with a proposed investment of Rs.4,23,003 Crores and an employment potential of 13,28,696 persons(as on 31-07-2011).

After introduction of Industrial Policy in 1991, Andhra Pradesh has received investment intention (IEM) for 7,346 proposals with an investment of Rs. 7,78,494 crores to provide employment to 13,49,084 persons so far (up to 30.09.2011). Out of the above, 3,132 proposals have gone into production with an investment of Rs.73,858 crores providing employment to 4,79,900 persons.

During 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as on 30-11-2011), 24,974 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are established providing employment to 3,92,821 persons involving an investment of Rs.33,220.91 crore.

The State has received Rs. 35,257.40 crores of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows as equity as on September 2011.

Government of Andhra Pradesh have announced Industrial Investment Promotion Policy 2010-2015, in the year 2010 extending

various incentives for the MSME Sector and Large Industries.

There are 114 SEZs approved by the Government of India and out of these, 75 are notified and 27 SEZs have become operational.

The projected direct employment generation is 8,50,022 and created employment is 97763 so far. The projected investment is Rs.1,05,447 crores and achievement so far is Rs. 14,267.43 crores.

Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Government of India has accorded approval in March 2009 for development of Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (AP PCPIR) in Visakhapatnam – Kakinada Region in an extent of 603.58 Sq.Km.

The capital employed by all the 30 state level public enterprises was Rs.32,580.96 crores. The capital employed by the top five SLPEs constitute 81.43% of the total capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

23 SLPEs, out of the 30 have made profit totaling to Rs.2258.49 crores during 2008-09.

Mines and Geology

State produces about 100 to 110 million tonnes of industrial minerals and 200 million cubic meters of dimensional stones and building material and A.P. stands 1st in Barytes and Limestone production in the country. The state contributing about 15 per cent to the country's mineral value production and approximately Rs.1000 Crores by way of foreign exchange.

The Mines Department has taken initiative to get NOC's from Revenue and disposed record number of Mineral Concession Applications. The Department has disposed 8547 Mineral Concession applications in the year 2008-09, 10140 in the year 2009-10, 7731 in the year 2010-11 and 3479 in the year 2011-12(up to November 2011).

Commerce and Exports

The exports from the State have recorded Rs.91,614 crores in the year 2010-11 while it was Rs.73,143 crores in the previous year 2009-10. Computer software contributes more than 30 percent to the total exports. The other major exports from the State are Engineering items, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemicals and plastics, Animal, Marine and Leather Products, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Minerals and Mineral Products, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles, Gems and Jewellery and imitation Jewellery items and Electrical items.

Irrigation

86 projects (44 Major + 30 Medium + 4 Flood Banks + 8 Modernisation) are considered under Jalayagnam. With the above projects including Minor Irrigation and APSIDC new irrigation potential of 97.03 lakh acres will be created besides stabilization of 9.45 lakh acres. During 2004-05 to 2011-12, 13 projects were completed and water released for 21 more projects creating partial irrigation potential under Major and Medium irrigation projects. The remaining projects are programmed to be completed in a time bound and planned manner.

Since 2004-05 to 2011-12, 20.90 Lakh acres of Irrigation Potential (16.94 Lakh acres new and 3.96 Lakh acres stabilization) has been created under Major and Medium irrigation projects besides 4.89 Lakh acres under Minor irrigation sources and 2.69 Lakh acres under APSIDC irrigation projects.

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects has been taken up with a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. Under Minor Irrigation, about 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres including 66,000 tanks transferred from Panchayat Raj Department with an ayacut of 14.70 lakh acres. Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation (MI) schemes has been taken up to stabilize 6.25 lakh acres ayacut at a cost of Rs.1044 Crores. In the first phase, Rehabilitation of MI schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted AP Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) are in progress. The scheme is intended to improve 3000 Tanks of a total project cost of Rs. 1044 Crores. The scheme is in progress and about 1899 Schemes have been grounded.

Groundwater

As per the estimation of Groundwater resources done in 2010-11, with 2008-09 database, 84 mandals are categorized as over exploited, 26 mandals as critical, 93 mandals as semi-critical and 905 mandals as safe,

based on the stage of development of groundwater.

Power

From 1959 to 2011-12 (upto September,2011), the installed capacity has been increased from 213 Mega Watt (MW) to 15768.14 MW; the consumers served have grown up from 2.7 lakhs to 234.63 lakhs, the energy handled per annum increased from 686 MU to 42,468.84 MU (April'11 to Sep'11). The annual total revenue including non-tariff income from sale of power increased, from mere Rs.5.50 crs to Rs.17584.20 Crs.(excl. State Govt subsidy).

Government has provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs. 4209.95 Crs in the current year ie. 2011-12. The Tariff subsidy provided to agricultural sector is Rs 2401.32 Crs and cross subsidy to agricultural sector is Rs.2670.39 Crs.

Government of Andhra Pradesh provided free power to Agriculture Sector with effect from 14.05.2004 in view of the extreme hardships faced by agriculture consumers in the past years. Government has also waived the power consumption arrears relating to agricultural consumers of DISCOMs and RESCOs and in this connection the Govt. reimbursed Rs.975 crores to the utilities.

Roads

The total R&B Road Network in the State is 70,394 Kms as on 30-09-2011. Of this, the National Highways constitute 4,730 Kms, the State Highways constitute 10,470 Kms and Major District Roads constitute 32,205 Kms and Rural Roads 22,989 Kms. The density with reference to R&B Road Network in the State is 0.23 Kms per one Square Kilometer and 0.86 Kms per 1,000 persons.

The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj engineering department is 1,38,781 Kms in the State as on 01-04-2011. Out of this, Other District Roads consist of 5,506 Kms, Major District Roads 1,096 Kms and Village roads 1,32,179 Kms. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads 3,586 Kms; BT 36,441 Kms, WBM 26,395 Kms and Gravel 72,359 Kms.

Transport

As on 30-11-2011, the State has a registry of 110.53 lakh vehicles. About 72.22% of the vehicles on road are two wheelers, followed by cars, three wheelers, buses and trucks. The growth of vehicles in the State is around 14%.

APSRTC

The corporation has 7 Zones, 23 Regions and 210 Depots with a total fleet strength of 22,216 buses and 1.21 lakhs employees on rolls as at the end of September, 2011.

All the 210 depots having fleet operation were computerized and linked through a dial up network. The fuel efficiency is 5.13 per litre during 2011-12(upto Sep,2011). It operates about 77.94 lakhs kms and transports about 1.37 crore passengers daily. The average vehicle productivity per day is 353 kms.

Airports

At the Hyderabad International Airport, the Domestic passenger growth for the year 2010-11 is around 20.03% YoY, whereas International passenger's traffic has grown by 10.68 %. Overall the passenger traffic has shown growth of 17.59% YoY. In the year 2010-11 the airport has handled 7.63 Million passengers.

During the year 2011-12(upto Dec,2011) Domestic passenger growth is 18.22% YoY, where as International passengers traffic has grown by 0.42%. Overall the passenger traffic has shown growth of 13.74% YoY. The airport handled 6.47 Million passengers upto December, 2011.

Sea Ports

There is one major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India and 14 Non-Major Ports under State Government. Ports offer tremendous potential for development and for the growth of a wide spectrum of maritime activities such as international shipping, coastal shipping, ship repairs, fishing, captive ports for specific industries, all weather ports, tourism and sports etc.

Communications

As on 31st March 2011, there are 16,150 Post Offices in the State, of which 104 Mukhya Dak Ghars/Head Post Offices, 2,343 Sub Post Offices and 13,703 Branch Post Offices. Similarly, there were 169 Customer service centers having Telegraph section, 4,266 Telephone Exchanges. There are a total of 677.90 lakh telephone connections at the end of October, 2011 in the state. Out of

which, 23.48 lakh connections are wireline (land line) and 654.42 lakhs are wireless.

Banking

The number of scheduled bank offices in the State is 8,211 at the end of March, 2011. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.2,83,600 crores and the total bank credit extended was of the order of Rs.3,27,275 crores as on 31-3-2011. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in the state is 115.40% as against RBI norm of 60%.

Total priority sector advances to Net Bank Credit is Rs.1,54,227 crores (47.12%) against RBI norm 40%. Agricultural advances to Net Bank Credit are Rs.83,098 crores or 25.39% of Net Bank Credit (NBC) against RBI norm of 18%.

Tourism

Andhra Pradesh with more then 600 tourist locations attracts the largest number of tourists in India. More than 7 million visitors visit the state every year. Andhra Pradesh tourism is known as Koh-i-Noor of India. APTDC runs 53 hotels and other tourism facilities with 1049 rooms in prime locations fostering homely ambience packages an impressive fleet of 126 buses that connect to important tourism locations within and outside the state.

Information Technology

IT sector in A.P. is making steady strides for rapid socio-economic development of the State. As a growth engine, IT sector in A.P. is making steady strides for rapid socio-economic development of the State. As of now, the share of IT exports from the State of Andhra Pradesh occupies 13.9% of national IT exports. IT sector contributes to about 49% of total exports from all sectors in the Sate. Andhra Pradesh ranked 4th position in IT performance in the Country.

School Education

The enrolment in the state during 2010-11 was 133.18 lakhs in all types of schools, out of which 54.64 lakhs were in Primary schools; 23.30 lakhs in Upper Primary and 53.97 lakhs were in High schools. In Higher Secondary, there was an enrolment of about 1.27 lakhs. The enrolment of children consists of about 53.49% in Primary stage (I-V), 18.96% children in upper primary (VI-VII) and 24.45% in secondary stage (VIII-X) and the balance 3.10 percent accounted for by the Preprimary and Higher Secondary (CBSE).

For the enrolment of school aged group children into the schools, the problem of retention is observed at different levels. During 2010-11, dropouts figured as 17.43% at I-V classes (Primary Level), 22.34% at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) and 46.21% at I-X (Secondary Level). During 2010-11, there were 4,76,555 teachers in position in all types of schools in the state.

Midday Meal Scheme is being implemented in the State from January 2003 to the children of classes I to VII and to the children of classes VIII to X from October 2008. During 2011-12, 78.04 lakh children are covered under this programme. Out of which, 40.96 lakh are in Primary (I to V), 22.61 in Upper Primary (VI to VIII), 14.22 lakh children in High Schools (IX and X) and 0.25 lakh children of National Child Labour Projects.

Intermediate Education

There are 806 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges of Intermediate Education. 34 Vocational courses are also offered in 1,355 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. In addition to 698 Exclusive Private Vocational Junior Colleges, 12 Exclusive Government Vocational Junior colleges and 753 Junior Colleges (both Government and Private) are also offering Vocational courses. The overall pass percentage in the Intermediate is 64.69%. Girls' performance at 67% is better than that of boys at 63%.

Collegiate Education

There are 251 Government Degree Colleges and 179 Aided Colleges in the state with a total enrolment of 3,85,126. During the last three years, 76 Under Graduate Restructured courses were started in 78 degree colleges. Similarly, 60 Restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 59 colleges.

Technical Education

The intake in the Engineering courses is 3,04,200 in 705 institutions; in the MCA courses is 46,795 in 644 institutions; in the MBA courses is 86,905 in 926 institutions;

29,520 in the B. Pharmacy courses in 290 institutions; in the D. Pharmacy course is 2560 in 47 institutions; and the intake in Polytechnic courses is 69,450 in 251 institutions.

Craftsmen training is being imparted in 134 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 611 Private ITCs. During 2011-12, total intake capacity of Government ITIs is 31,555 and Private ITCs is 1,00,030 students.

Family Welfare

Family Welfare Department is providing maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services to the people through 12,522 Sub-Centres 1,624 Primary Health Centres, 281 Community Health Centres, 58 Area Hospitals, 17 District Hospitals, 11 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 14 Teaching hospitals. There are 116 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 12 Urban Health Posts in Hyderabad and 267 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas Centres in Urban Areas of the State..

The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2010 in the state are 17.9, 7.6 and 46 respectively while it is 22.1, 7.2 and 47 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Dec.2011). Expected life at Birth, (2011-15) for Male and Female in the State are 66.9 and 70.9 respectively as against 67.3 and 69.6 for All India. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 134 in the state as against 212 in All India as per the Sample Registration System, 2007-09.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme

Under Insurance scheme, 8.75 lakh surgeries costing Rs.2554.99 crore were done upto September, 2011. Under Aarogyasri Trust Scheme, directly run by Trust, 3.38 lakh surgeries costing Rs.817.41 crore were done upto September, 2011. Both the schemes provide end-to-end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of hospitals from Government and private sector.

Since inception of the scheme (01.04.2007) till 30th September 2011, 29,021 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 48.89 lakh patients were screened in these health camps. So far, 31.75 lakh patients were treated as out-patients and 13.48 lakh patients treated as in-patients in 346 network hospitals under the scheme.

A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP)

APVVP hospitals are providing out- patient, in-patient services, Diagnostic services and Laboratory services.

There are 233 health institutions with a total of 16,144 beds, out of which, 17 are District Hospitals with 4,550 beds, 60 Area Hospitals with 6000 beds, 120 Community Health Centers with 4740 beds, 10 Speciality Hospitals with 824 beds, and 26 dispensaries in the State under the control of APVVP.

There are 2534 Medical, 4733 Nursing and 3893 Paramedical, 2743 Support & Administration cadres working for the health cause of the people.

Health

A revitalized school health program as Jawahar Bala Arogya Raksha (JBAR) was launched by GOAP on 14th November 2010. The program is aimed at prevention of illness as well as promotion of health and well being of the school children, through early detection and care, development of healthy attitude and behavior, ensuring healthy environment at school, prevention of communicable diseases and increased learning capabilities.

Under the scheme, 59.58 lakh students (78%) in 66,230 schools (87%) were screened and 75,687 students were referred to the higher health centres benefited from the program.

Women Development and Child Welfare

The Women Development and Child Welfare Department implements various development and welfare programmes/ schemes to provide access of women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections, in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources and for the development and welfare of children in the State.

There are various Institutions for Children and Women being run to cater to their needs in difficult circumstances. 387 ICDS projects and 91,307 Anganwadi centres are functioning for the welfare of the children.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls(AGs)-SABALA**)** is being implemented to enable self-development and empowerment of Adolescent Girls. During 2011-12 (upto Dec,2011), 13.77 lakh girls are benefitted under the scheme.

Disabled Welfare

There are 5 Residential Schools for visually Impaired, 6 Residential Schools for Hearing Impaired, One Residential Junior College for Hearing Impaired at Bapatla and one Residential Junior College for Visually Impaired, and 40 Hostels and 3 Homes are functioning under the control of department.

Economic Rehabilitation and Development schemes are being implemented with bank linkage.

Backward classes Welfare

Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to Backward Classes and enabling them to pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 1,422 Government B.C. hostels, (1,102 hostels for boys and 320 hostels for girls) including 14 hostels for de-notified and Nomadic tribes. A total strength of 1,68,538 boarders have been admitted during 2011-12. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for the purpose of Social Integration.

Social Welfare

There are 2,358 hostels (Boys 1,640 and Girls 718) in the State in 2011-12, with an intake of 1.96 lakh students. Government have enhanced the mess charges in Govt. hostels from Rs.338/- per month to Rs.475/- p.m. for boarders up to 7th class and from Rs.412/- p.m. to Rs.535/- p.m. for boarders from 8th to 10th class from the academic year, 2008-09.

At present, there are 79 Ananda Nilayams functioning in the State. 50 percent of the seats in Ananda nilayams are filled up with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent with the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations.

Under INDlRAMMA programme, 4,13,764 house sites were provided under phase-I, 4,64,313 house sites were distributed under phase II upto March, 2011 and 2,44,214 house sites have been distributed up to Nov 2011under Indiramma Programme 3rd Phase.

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs 1010.52 crores was provided by APSCFC towards financial assistance for the benefit of 6,03,151 SC beneficiaries. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 283.93 crores was incurred as expenditure towards financial assistance for the benefit of 2,02,896 SC beneficiaries upto November,2011.

Tribal Welfare

Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 599 Ashram schools with strength of 1,41,099 ST students. 442 Hostels with a strength of 69,274 and 3,060 Government Primary Schools with a strength of 90,289 and 143 Post-matric hostels with a strength of 22,861 ST students. 81% of students passed SSC exams held in March, 2011.

A total of 3,30,479 claims were received covering 19,66,658 acres, and 1,67,797 certificates of titles were issued covering 14,51,223 acres upto Sep,2011 under RoFR.

Special projects sanctioned under MG-NREGS convergence for infrastructure development (Roads, Minor Irrigation structures and Buildings) as well as livelihood strengthening (RoFR land development and horticulture) with a total outlay of Rs. 998.93 cr.

Minorities Welfare

A.P. State Minorities Finance Corporation is assisting the weaker sections of Minorities viz., Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis etc., for their socio economic development through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy component for the economic assistance schemes and Grant-in-Aid for welfare Schemes.

Youth Services

During the year 2011-12, under Rajiv Yuvasakhati programme, it is programmed to assist 7667 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.53.66 crores, out of which Rs.23 crores is subsidy and Rs.30.66 crores as bank loan.

The department of Youth Services is organizing skill development training programme in construction related trades through National Academy of Construction under Rajiv Udyoga Sree Programme during 2010-11.

Housing

Under Weaker Section Housing Programme, since inception till the end of 31st March 2011, 1,00,57,318 houses have been completed comprising of 92,42,451 in rural areas and 8,14,867 in urban areas. During the year 2011-12 (upto September, 2011), 2,21,972 houses have been completed, of which 2,06,492 are in rural areas and 15,480 are in urban areas.

Rural water Supply and Sanitation

The Government is determined to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas by delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people, Safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations. During the year 2010-11, 6,971 habitations are covered by spending an amount of Rs. 790.03 Crore.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The TSC Projects are sanctioned in 22 districts in the State in a phased manner by Government of India with matching share from State Government, beneficiaries and panchayats. During the year 2010-11, 6,56,048 ISLs(BPL), 3,961 School toilets, and 816 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply Improvement Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with National Standards. During the period 2007 to 2011, 43 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.919.63 Crores were completed adding 370.44 MLD of water, raising the installed capacity from 1,229.24 MLD to 1599.68 MLD and thereby the average water supply was raised from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD.

Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA):

Outer Ring Road Project (Hyderabad)

Government has taken up major infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad City including the construction of Outer Ring Road. The 158 Km long Outer Ring Road provides connectivity to various National Highways, State Highways and MDRs. The ORR is being taken up as an eight lane access controlled expressway with a design speed of 120 KMPH. In addition, 2-lane service roads on either side are being provided. The entire project is being implemented in 3 phases. The phase-I works including service roads, flyover at Gachibowli and other miscellaneous works were completed.

Rural Development

Rural Development Programmes viz., Watershed Development Programme, Self Help Groups and related Programmes and Employment Guarantee Scheme are being implemented. At present there are 1,11,02,494 SHG members in 9,94,595 SHGs organized into 38,550 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1098 Mandal Samakhyas(MSs). In addition to above (MSs), there are 262 Mandal Vikalangula Sangams, 17 Chenchu Mandal Samakhyas, 7 Fishermen Mandal Samakhyas and 20 Yanadi Mandal Samakyas in the State. Total savings & corpus of SHG members are Rs.3383.10 crores and Rs.5070.51 crores respectively. Social capital created during the project period up to September, 2011 is 1,73,841.

In all, 71,96,034 pensions are targeted to be distributed every month. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 1922.18 crores was distributed to 66,33,631 pensioners. For the year 2011-12, an allocation of Rs. 1922.86 Crores was made in budget and the Govt. have released an amount of Rs.1436.02 Crores and Rs.1343.82 Crores is distributed to 68,29,962 pensioners(upto Nov.'11).

Remote and Interior Areas Development Programme (RIAD)

Remote and Interior Areas Development programme has been evolved for improving the Socio Economic conditions of the people living in Remote & Interior Areas.

Backward Region Grant Fund (B.R.G.F.)

The programme is being implemented in 13 districts in the State with an allocation of Rs.376.77 crores under Development Grant and Rs.13 crores under Capacity Building. Total 43,336 works with an estimated cost of Rs.520.31 crores(which includes 14,858 spill over works with an amount of Rs.216.03 crore) were taken up for the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs.171.12 crore including

Rs.28.63 Crores for SCSP and Rs.15.00 Crores for TSP was released to the districts during the year.

Rajiv Palle Bata

Rajiv Palle Bata programme started in 2004. In all 54,541 petitions have been received in the entire state of which about 98.02% have been responded to. In all 1,195 assurances have also been made during public interactions out of which, 1080 (90.38%) have been redressed and 107(8.95) assurances are under different stages of implementation while 8(0.67) are yet to be redressed.

Rachabanda

Rachabanda programme is a New Initiative taken up by the Government recently with the basic objective to instill more confidence among the public by redressing their grievances on the spot and in a bid to take the administration to the door steps of the people.

The first round of Rachabanda programme was conducted between 24th January and 12th February, 2011 in 24,845 Gram Panchayaths/ Municipal wards out of 26,763 GPs/Wards with a success rate of 93%. During Rachabanda-II programme, held in Nov. 2011. About 20.73 lakh ration cards/coupons and 5.17 lakh pensions were distributed and 3.07 lakh houses were sanctioned during Rachabanda-II programme. Various fresh applications received during this programme are being redressed in a phased manner

Poverty

As per the official estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, poverty ratios of rural areas and urban areas of AP for 2004-05 were 11.2% and 28.0% respectively and that for the State as a whole was 15.8%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 28.3%, 25.7% for rural and urban areas and 27.5% for the Nation as a whole. Over the period, the percentage of people below poverty line has declined both for the State as well as for All India.

Employment

The number of establishments in the organized sector has now grown to 20,867 by March, 2011. Out of these, 13,814 were in Public Sector and 7,053 were in Private Sector.

20.59 lakhs persons were employed in the organized Sector as on March, 2011. The Public Sector alone accounted for 12.77 lakhs and the remaining 7.82 lakhs were employed in Private Sector.

During the year 2011-12(upto Sept.11), a total of 1,44,553 candidates were enrolled, 4,156 vacancies were notified to Employment Exchanges and 816 candidates were placed. As many as 18,33,231 candidates were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 2011.

The rural and urban unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh as well as All India have increased from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. However, from 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the rural and urban unemployment rates in Andhra Pradesh have decreased.

11th Five Year Plan – An appraisal

The state economy, as measured by growth in the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), on an average is expected to grow at 8.33% during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-12) – even surpassing the All India's GDP growth of 7.94% for the same period. Agriculture sector unlike during the 10th Plan period, showed certain signs of recovery and posted an average growth of 5.38% during the 11th Plan period. While the Industries sector grew at 8.19% during this period the Services sector continuing its predominance, posted a healthy growth rate of 9.62%.

12th Five Year Plan – A Way Forward:

The main goal of the 12th Plan would be 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth'. Andhra Pradesh is targeting a growth of 10% during the 12th Plan period with the corresponding sectoral growth targets of 6% for Agriculture, 10.5% for Industry and 11.5% for Services.

The overall strategy for 12th Plan would be to look beyond growth and focus on generation of employment to the millions of the youth in the State. This would eventually result in a faster reduction in unemployment and poverty through skill development and also help bridging multiple divides.

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