7. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Infrastructure Development is the key for economic growth and plays a significant role in setting an enabling platform for sustainable economic development. It encompasses services such as water management, power and electricity, telecommunications, sewage and sanitation, gas, roads, railways, ports, airports that promote commercial activities, production and consumption. Further, financial services such as banking, industrial and commercial development, tourism and entertainment centers and other segments also form part of the growth process.

A fast growing economy warrants an even faster development of infrastructure. Besides the governmental efforts in creating public infrastructure, the role of private sector in the provision of infrastructure through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and also private sector exclusively in certain areas such as transport, communications, entertainment etc., hasten up the pace of infrastructure growth.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation development as well as its management is of utmost importance in the State. Andhra Pradesh is rightly called "A RIVER STATE" as it is blessed with major river systems like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and 36 other rivulets. The state's share of dependable flows at 75% dependability from the river systems is estimated at 2764 TMC (Thousand Million Cubic Feet). This breaks up into 1480 TMC from the Godavari River system, 811 TMC (800 TMC + 11 TMC regeneration) from the Krishna, 98 TMC from the Pennar and the rest from other rivers.

The entire dependable water share of Krishna River is fully harnessed through the construction of several reservoirs and barrages. The yield from Godavari River is being utilized to an extent of 720 TMC for the existing projects and the surplus flows aggregating to an average of 4000 TMC is flowing to the sea, un-utilized. Total utilization of river yields works out to 1765 TMC only for the existing projects and thus there is a vast scope of tapping water resources for creating irrigation potential.

During the pre-plan period, 66.77 lakh acres of ayacut was developed by constructing major anicuts on Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers and by constructing medium projects under irrigation sector. The breakup of these projects is as follows:

Project	Schemes (Nos.)	Ayacut (lakh Acres)
Major	11	30.96
Medium	45	1.93
Minor	12,351	33.88

Five year plans have been taken up since independence and investment in irrigation sector has been on the increase to achieve the agricultural growth. Major Projects namely K.C. Canal, Kaddam, TBP HLC Stage-I & Rojalibanda Diversion Scheme and further Godavari Barrage and Prakasam Barrage have been constructed in place of the age old anicuts on Godavari & Krishna rivers along with 94 Nos. of Major and Medium Irrigation projects completed during the period of 1st to 11th plan and an amount of Rs.88,610.14 Crores has been spent from Plan I to XI i.e. up to November 2011.

Projects like Nagarjuna Sagar, Sriram Sagar, Telugu Ganga, Somasila, SRBC, SLBC, Vamsadhara along with Medium and Minor Schemes have also been taken up during the plan period and they are at various stages of completion.

During the year 2004, the Government has taken up plans for fully utilizing the available yields of Godavari and other rivers and initiated a historical beginning named 'JALAYAGNAM' with the aim of completing the ongoing and new projects in a record time to provide immediate irrigation to water starving segments on top priority by mobilizing funds from all possible sources.

Presently 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.

For the early completion of ongoing projects, financial assistance from World Bank, JBIC, NABARD and from Govt. of India under AIBP is being obtained and the works are in progress. Most of the sites suitable for gravity irrigation schemes are already exhausted and upland areas which cannot be commanded by gravity flows are planned to develop by Major Lift Irrigation schemes. In view of the above, the Government have programmed the following special lift irrigation schemes:

i. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahitha-Chevella Sujala Sravanthi** a mega Irrigation project was taken up with a cost of Rs.38.500 Crores for diverting 160 TMC of water from river Pranahitha a tributary of river Godavari, and it is in progress. This will create a new ayacut of about 16.40 lakh acres in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts along with providing drinking water facilities for enroute villages and to the industrial needs of Hyderabad.

ii. **Mahatma Jyothi Rao Pule Dummugudem Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond** is contemplated to lift 165 TMC of water from River Godavari during flood season from upstream of Dummugudem Anicut and to carry to Nagarjuna sagar Project Tail Pond to supplement irrigation under Nagarjuna Sagar Project with a cost of Rs.19521.42 crores.

iii. **Chinthalapudi Lift Irrigation scheme** is taken up to irrigate 2 lakh acres in the upland areas of West Godavari and Krishna districts with a cost of Rs.1701 Crores and it is in progress.

iv. **Babu Jagjeevan Ram Uttarandhra Sujala Sravanthi Project** is taken up with a cost of Rs.7214 Crores to create an ayacut of 8 lakh acres in the upland areas of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam districts.

v. The Government have accorded administrative approval to the P.V. Narasimha Rao Kanthanapally Sujala Sravanthi, Phase-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,409 Crores for construction of Barrage across River Godavari and lifting 50 TMC of water and dropping into the existing Kakatiya Canal to supplement 7.50 lakh acres of SRSP Stage-I (tail end ayacut) and Stage-II in three districts viz., Warangal, Nalgonda and Khammam. The work is yet to be taken up.

Modernization of Delta Systems

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects has been taken up with a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. The break up consists of Modernization of Godavari Delta taken up with Rs. 3361 Crores, modernization of Krishna Delta with Rs. 4573 Crores, modernization of Pennar Delta with Rs. 1001.73 Crores, Nagarjuna Sagar project with Rs. 4444.41 Crores, TBP HLC & LLC with Rs. 794.12 Crores, Nizam Sagar Project with Rs. 549.60 Crores, Yeleru Delta System with Rs. 138.00 Crores and Nagavali System with Rs. 139.59 Crores. Besides the above, Improvements to Flood banks of Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Godavari, Krishna, Hundri, Penna, Kandaleru etc., are taken up with a cost of Rs. 2312.76 Crores.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme(AIBP):

Government of India have initiated assistance under AIBP to complete the ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation projects taken up with Central Water Commission and Planning Commission Clearances, since 1996 – 97 to create Irrigation Potential at optimum cost, based on the guidelines issued from time to

time. Since 1996-97, 33 Projects (17 Major and 16 Medium) were included under AIBP since inception ie.1996-97 with a target Irrigation Potential of 14.786 lakh Ha. Out of 33 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects covered under AIBP, 11 Projects were taken up before 2004-05 and 22 projects were taken up after 2004-05. Out of 22 Projects, 15 Projects are covered under Prime Ministers Relief Pakage(PMRP) and the balance 7 projects are covered under Normal AIBP. Out of the above, 11 Projects (7 Major and 4 Medium) were completed and one Project was deleted and the balance 21 Projects are ongoing under AIBP. An Irrigation Potential of 6.046 lakh Ha has been created upto 07/2011 under AIBP.

Minor Irrigation Sector:

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 the small tanks has been taken up at a cost of Rs.167 Crores.

Fnancial assistance from World Bank, JBIC, NABARD, AIBP and Normal State plan is being obtained for A.P Community based Tank Management Project to take up new constructions and stabilization of existing tanks. Proposals for creating additional ayacut of 3.00Lakh Acres have been contemplated under various schemes in the coming 3 years period.

Under AIBP, Govt. of India has approved 67 MI schemes at a cost of Rs.226 Crores to create a new ayacut of 69,245 Acres in tribal and drought prone areas which carries 90% grant from Govt. of India.

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.

Building up of Scientific Database for Hydrology:

Hydrology Project Phase-I at a cost of Rs.21.03 crores was taken up for measurement validation, transfer and dissemination of Hydrological, Hydro meterological and Water Quality Data for formulation of Irrigation Projects, Drinking water, Industrial and Power Projects and to establish computerized data base net work. Under this programme, 77 Gauge Discharge sites on various minor streams and 40 Digital water level recorders at various reservoirs have been established. Further 208 Standard Rain Gauge stations, 80 Auto Graphic Standard Rain Gauge stations, 8 Full Climatic Stations, 15 Water Quality Level-I and Water Quality Level-II Labs have been established.

The World Bank has approved the Hydrology Project Phase-II under IBRD loan No.4749 IN A.P as one of the implementing agencies among 13 States and 8 Central Departments in the Country. The project will expand development of a comprehensive Hydrological Information System and will implement activities towards improved planning and development of Water Resources. The cost of the project is restricted to Rs.6.81 Crores during Mid-Term Review by the World Bank. The project cost has been revised to Rs 8.83 Cr by providing additional funds for upgrading existing networks with Real Time Telemetry System. The Phase-II has been commenced in April 2006. A website is also developed for which the URL is http//hp-apsw.cgg.gov.in.

Hydrological Data Users Group (HDUG):

Hydrological Data User Groups (HDUG) at State Level and District Level formed to asses the Hydrological Information Needs (HIN) of Data Users. So far 5 State Level HDUG meetings, 17 District Level HDUG meetings and 11 Awareness Raising Workshops were conducted to create awareness among data users and to asses the needs. Mass events like exhibitions, school visiting are also being conducted as part of awareness programmes.

Trainings:
Capacity building is being takenup by imparting trainings to the staff of Hydrology Project in various subjects viz. Hydrology, Procurement, GIS, and Computers etc.

Decision Support System (DSS): SRSP System in middle Godavari Sub Basin (G5) is chosen for development of DSS for SW planning as part of HP-II in AP. Mike basin software is being used for DSS (P) Most of the data needed for the system is already collected and communicated to consultants and NIH, MIKE BASIN model setup for SRSP system with supporting data is created. Additional net work of 25 ARG/SRG & 4 FCs has been established to support DSS. The consultants have finalized Generic Model in consultation with NIH and the same will be used in the state to customize the SRSP features and conditions.

Purpose Driven Studies (PDS):
Purpose Driven Studies (PDS) in Reservoir Sedimentation Studies for SRSP, Kadem, Jurala and Nizam Sagar are being taken up through APERL, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs 60.50 Lakhs.

The following projects are executed in Command Area Development Authority to improve the capacity of the Irrigation systems

Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Livelihood Implementation Project (APILIP):
Under this project, 55 new minor irrigation projects with an estimation of new ayacut of 17208 hectares and modernisation work has been taken up in 20 Medium projects with stabilizing an extent of 34514 hectares.. The total cost of the project is Rs.1137.74 crores. An amount of Rs. 97.56 crores was spent under this project during the year 2011-12.

Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP).
Under this project, 2157 Tanks Renovation works have been taken up for stabilizing ayacut of 60000 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 1044.30 crores. An amount of Rs.83.25 crores was spent under this project during the year 2011-12.

Repairs, Renovation and Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks (RRR-II)
Under this project 1029 tanks have been covered for stabilizing ayacut of 34091 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs.339.70 crores.

The development of Irrigation potential and its utilization is given in Annexure 7.1.

Minor Irrigation Census:
As per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census, there are 23.06 lakh minor irrigation sources in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2006-07 as against 20.36 lakh sources in 3rd Minor Irrigation Census 2000-01 registering an increase of 13.28 percent. The statement showing variation on Minor Irrigation sources from 1986-87 to 2006-07 is given in Annexure-7.2.

* * *

GROUND WATER

7.2 Groundwater is one of the major source of drinking water in both urban and rural areas. Besides, it is an important source of water for the agricultural and the industrial sector. Being an important and integral part of the hydrological cycle, its availability depends on the rainfall and recharge conditions.

The demand for water has increased over the years and this has led to water scarcity in many parts of the world. During the past two decades, the water level in several parts has been falling rapidly due to an increase in ground water extraction. The number of wells drilled for irrigation of both food and cash crops have rapidly and indiscriminately increased. Intense competition among users viz., agriculture, industry, and domestic sectors is driving the groundwater table lower.

The National Water Policy (1987) calls for controls on the exploitation of groundwater through regulation and an integrated and coordinated development of surface- and ground-water.

Functions of Ground water development:

- Periodic estimation of the groundwater resources of the state on a watershed approach and according clearances for minor irrigation schemes.
- Detailed investigations for delineation for potential zones and for selection of well sites, to be implemented by developmental agencies and individuals.

- Investigations for identification of feasible areas and suitable sites for artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting structures.
- Drilling of exploratory – cum production bore / tube wells in order to study the sub surface configuration of aquifers and assess the aquifer parameters
- Monitoring of groundwater levels and quality through a network of observation wells, stream flow check points and improved network of piezometers with Automatic Water Level Recorders.
- Conjunctive use studies in selected major Command areas.
- Special studies for evaluating the groundwater regime through modern tools like, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, Geographical Information System etc., in relation to the development and management activities under various programs.

From 2009-10 onwards the department is shifted its focus to management by adopting Community Based Ground Water Management(CBGWM).

Estimation of Groundwater Resources:

For the purpose of estimation of groundwater resources, the state has been divided into 1229 watersheds (which are also called as groundwater basins or assessment units). The estimation was last done in 2010-11 with 2008-09 database. Categorization of watersheds/ mandals/ villages is made based on the stage of ground water development and the details are as follows:

% of stage of development (extraction) of ground water	**Category**
>100%	Over Exploited
90% to 100%	Critical
70% to 90%	Semi-critical
<70%	Safe

As per the estimation, the ground water development as follows.

Category	Watersheds	Mandals
Over Exploited	94	84
Critical	49	26
Semi-critical	102	93
Safe	984	905
Total	1229	1108

Further, 2123 villages have been identified as over exploited for the purpose of notification under Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act (AP WALTA), where further exploitation of ground water is banned except for drinking water purpose.

In terms of quantity, the total groundwater availability in the state is 30,761 MCM out of which 14,145 MCM is the utilization for various purposes leaving a balance of 16,616 MCM. The overall stage of ground water development is about 46%. The stage of ground water development in command areas which constitutes about 23% of the state's area is 30% and in non-command areas the stage of groundwater development is 57%.

Groundwater Development

A study of the composite hydrographs of the past and the present indicates the groundwater development taking place in the state. It is generally observed that more the recharge more will be the utilization. A break point will be reached where the number of wells will increase whereas the groundwater exploitation and the total area irrigated through groundwater remains constant and the power consumed will also increase considerably. At present, on an average about 1.2 hectares is irrigated per well and on an average a total number of 50,000 wells per year are commissioned due to which the average unit area irrigated per well may decrease. The irrigation potential created under groundwater during 2009-10, is 22.84 lakh hectares. At present, the well population is more than25 lakhs (mostly bore wells) and the area irrigated under groundwater for the year 2009-10 was 33.43 lakh hectares and 2010-11 was 36.72 lakh hectares. If micro irrigation practices are adopted, the irrigation potential through groundwater can reach about 46 lakh hectares.

Investigations:

During the year 2010-11 the Ground Water department has investigated 20,648 sites under various programmes for selection of Well Sites, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures etc. A total of about 10,993 beneficiaries were covered and about 11,508 hectares of land was either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Out of the above, about 2,909 Scheduled Castes and 1,198 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries were covered under Special Component Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan

programmes. An area of about 2,490 hectares for Scheduled Castes and about 1,475 hectares for Scheduled Tribes were either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Under CLDP, and APWALTA an area of about 7,543 hectares was covered benefiting about 7,876 farmers. In addition to the above, investigations were also carried out in 1,077 sites for selection of well sites for Industries under environmental clearance and for drinking water. 818 sites were investigated under Lift Irrigation and Artificial Recharge Structures.

During the year 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), the Ground Water Department has investigated 10,791 sites under various programmes for selection of Well Sites, Lift Irrigation, Artificial Recharge Structures etc. A total of about 7,426 beneficiaries were covered and about 7,858 hectares of land was either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Out of the above, about 1300 Scheduled Castes and 1469 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were covered under Special Component Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan programmes. An area of about 1,488 hectares for Scheduled Castes and about 984 hectares for Scheduled Tribes were either stabilized or new areas were brought under irrigation. Under CLDP and APWALTA an area of about 5,140 hectares was covered benefiting about 4,315 farmers.

In addition to the above, investigations were also carried out in 618 sites for selection of well sites for Industries under environmental clearance and for drinking water. 308 sites were investigated under Lift Irrigation and Artificial Recharge Structures.

Monitoring of Ground Water Levels:

During 2010-11 (there is a net rise in the groundwater level to an extent of 3.01 m. in the State over the last year (March, 2010) ground water level. Coastal Andhra region recorded a net rise of 2.58 m, Rayalaseema region recorded a net rise of 2.36 m. and the Telangana region recorded a net rise of 3.86 m. over March, 2010 ground water level.

During 2011-12 (upto November, 2011) there is a net fall in the level of ground water to an extent of 2.53 m. in the State against the last year (November, 2010) groundwater level. Coastal Andhra region recorded a net fall of 2.53 m and Rayalaseema region recorded a net fall of 2.42m and the Telangana region recorded a net fall of 2.69 m. against November, 2010 groundwater level.

Monitoring of water quality:

The department collects water samples during Pre-monsoon [May] and Post-monsoon [November] from all the monitoring network wells and also wherever necessary during the investigations. These water samples were analysed in the Chemical Laboratories of the department. During 2010-11, the department has analysed 10,817 water samples against the target of 8358. During 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), 9441 water samples analysed against the target of 9189.

Drilling:

During 2010-11, out of the annual target of 330 wells under drilling, 416 wells have been constructed. Under SCSP 182 wells and under TSP 104 wells were constructed to provide irrigation for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. During 2011-12 (upto November, 2011), out of the annual target of 300 wells under drilling, 64 wells have been constructed. Of which 32 under Special Component Sub-Plan, and 29 wells under Tribal Sub-plan were constructed

World Bank Assisted Projects:

Hydrology Project Phase– II: World Bank Assisted Hydrology Project Phase-II is a sequel to Hydrology Project-I, will build on and expand development of a comprehensive Hydrological Information System (HIS), for improving access and use by user departments, civil society and other data users in the sector, thereby intensifying the use of HIS in effective and efficient water resources planning and management.

Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project:

Participatory Groundwater Management aims at empowering the groundwater users in the tank influence zone to wisely manage the dynamic groundwater resources. Participatory Groundwater Management comprises of five major activities

- capacity building of the stakeholders.
- participatory hydrological monitoring (PHM).

- Water audit and crop water budgeting
- Crop planning and
- Crop adoption.

Under this component a total of 314 tanks have been selected for Participatory Groundwater Management activities, falling in 13 districts, covering 146 Mandals in 161 assessment units. The activities cover installation of PHM equipments including rain gauges, drilling of piezometers, trainings, data analysis and dissemination etc.

Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project:

There is a need to develop a new groundwater management model that recognizes limitations of existing management system by individual and recommends an aquifer level groundwater management by the community.

Under the above project two pilot projects are undertaken by the department. They are a) User Centered Aquifer Level Groundwater Management Pilot and b) Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater pilot.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

Under this scheme, the department is conducting technical studies on the impact of construction of artificial recharge structures in Kadapa, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy and Medak districts.

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P O W E R

7.3 The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, was formed in 1959.During 1999, the APSEB has been restructured into two functionally distinct corporations viz., APGENCO & APTRANSCO. Distribution business was segregated from APTRANSCO by formation of four distribution companies w.e.f. 01-04-2000. Trading activities were entrusted to four Discoms w.e.f. 09.06.2005 in compliance with Electricity Act, 2003. 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. (excluding State Government subsidy). The development of the APSEB / APTRANSCO over the last 50 years is shown in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1
Power Development

Item	1959	2011 (upto Sep.
Installed Capacity(MW)	213	15768.14
Peak Demand met (MW)	146	11579
Consumers served (Lakh Nos)	2.7	234.63
Annual Energy Handled (MU)	686	42468.84 (April to Sep'11)
Agricultural services (Lakh Nos)	0.18	29.50
Annual Revenue including Non-tariff income (Rs Crs.) (excluding subsidy / support from GOAP) (2009-10) actuals	5.50	17584.20
Per-capita consumption (KWh)	11.5	952 (upto March'11)

Source: AP TRANSCO

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh, has been functioning w.e.f 31st March 1999. APERC has issued annual / multi year Tariff Orders regularly from 2000-01 onwards.

Government is particularly committed to the welfare of farmers by way of providing free power to all agriculture consumers including all the services released.

Government has provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs.3652.81 Crs during the year 2010-11. The Tariff subsidy provided to agricultural sector is Rs 2074.31 Crs and cross subsidy to agricultural sector is Rs.2393.96 Crs .

Government has provided a Tariff subsidy of Rs. 4209.95 Crs during 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.

As per modified policy, farmers having upto 3 connections in dry land, up to 2.5 Acres land holding in wet land are eligible for free power. Out of 29.50 Lakh Agricultural Services, all the farmers are eligible for free power except farmers having more than 3 connections in dry land, more than 2.5 Acres land holding in wetland, IT assesses and corporate farmers.

The modified policy proposes incentives and disincentives to promote energy saving measures. Incentivised tariff is proposed for those who go in for energy saving devices (reduction from 50 paise to 20 paise per unit) viz., installation of capacitors & frictionless foot valves by March 2006, ISI pumpsets and HDPE / RPVC pipes by March 2008.

During the year 2011-12, it is programmed to release 1,50,000 new agricultural connections. So far, 41,304 agricultural services have been released during 2011-12 upto 30.09.2011. 22.51Lakh capacitors have been fixed to the pumpsets as on 30.09.2011 (80.66%). This will result in saving of power by 8 to 10%.

Priority is given by Government for promoting Lift Irrigation in order to reduce exploitation of ground water.

Four Major Lift Irrigation schemes, 591 medium Lift Irrigation schemes at 33kV and 11kV supply and 2,999 minor Lift Irrigation schemes at LT supply are existing as on 31.03.2011.

Dedicated feeders were provided for 290 Nos. HT Lift Irrigation schemes.

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the Nodal Agency to operationalise the programme. Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 and also certain high-load density rural areas are covered under this programme. Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in three Parts.

Part-A: This shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing & IT based consumer service centers.

Part–B: This shall include regular distribution strengthening projects such as Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11kV level Substations, Transformers/ Transformer centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11kv level and below, Load Bifurcation, feeder separation, Load Balancing, HVDS (11kv), Aerial Bunched Conductoring in dense areas, replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronic meters, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc. In exceptional cases, where sub-transmission system is weak, strengthening at 33 kV or 66kV levels may also be considered.

Part–C: This part, to be implemented by Ministry of Power/ PFC, will include, Preparation of System Requirement Specifications, validation of the Base- line Data, appointment of Project Advisors and Project Management Consultants.

The programme would be of the size of Rs. 51,577 Crs. Part-A : Rs. 10,000 Crs. Part-B : Rs. 40,000 Crs. and Part-C : Rs. 1,577 Crs.

The details of R-APDRP are shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2
Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

DISCOM	No. of Towns	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Crs)	Amount Released (Rs. Crs)
EPDCL	28	60.66	18.20
SPDCL	32	107.83	32.35
CPDCL	31	175.03	52.53
NPDCL	22	44.50	13.35
Total	**113**	**388.02**	**116.43**

Source: AP TRANSCO

An amount of Rs. 1056.59 crores is sanctioned for part - B works in 42 towns of Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 162.56 crores is sanctioned for taking up

SCADA/DMS in 5 towns of Andhra Pradesh.

The IT works (part - A) in all the four discoms of A.P are in various stages of execution and targeted for completion by February, 2012.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY):

The Government of India has introduced Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) programme in the year 2005 with an aim to provide access to electricity to all households in the country. The outlay of RGGVY is Rs 854.81 crores for four APDISCOMs and four RESCOs for electrification of 14,309 un-electrified habitations and 36,35,754 rural households including 25,92,140 BPL rural households.

The above scheme cost includes Rs 478.39 crores for infrastructure development and Rs 327.82 crores for electrification of rural households including BPL rural households.

Under RGGVY programme, so far, 13,616 un-electrified habitations and 31,16,196 rural households including 26,56,600 BPL rural households have been electrified up to September 2011.

So far, DISCOMs have incurred an expenditure of Rs 839.36 crores REC has released an amount of Rs 749.95 crores to DISCOMs.

High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)

High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) was introduced in the State which aims at reduction of loss through replacement of the low voltage network with High Voltage and installation of large number of smaller capacity 11 kV / 400 V transformers viz., 25/16 kVA for supply to agricultural consumers.

The benefits on implementation of HVDS are:

- Loss Reduction
- Prevention of un-authorized agricultural services
- Improvement in pump-set efficiency
- Reduction in Distribution Transformer (DTR) failure

HVDS has been implemented to the 6,70,830 agricultural services up to 31-03-2011 at the cost of 2123.01 crores. In addition to the above, during the year 2011-12 , HVDS has been implemented to 26,234 agricultural services up to 30-09-2011 at the cost of Rs 123.40 crores, bringing the total number of agricultural services under HVDS to 6,97,064 at the cost of Rs 2246.41 Crores.

APRHVDSP – Implementation of HVDS under JICA funding

Loan Agreement was concluded between 'Government of India' (GOI) and 'JICA' on 16-06-2011 towards Andhra Pradesh High Voltage Distribution System Project (APRHVDSP) for implementation of HVDS to 2.43 lakhs agricultural services at the cost of Rs.1154.80 Crores with JICA loan component of Rs 988.80 Crores. The executing Agencies are APSPDCL, AP CPDCL and AP NPDCL. JICA has also communicated the approval on effectuation of loan. Proposed implementation period is 5 years from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Appointment of Consultant for Project Management is programmed to be completed by the end of December 2011 including tender finalization and JICA concurrence.

It is programmed to finalise the tenders and to commence the works during 1st quarter of the financial year 2012-13.

Generation Progress

All six units of Priyadharshini Jurala Hydro Electric Project (6 x 39 MW) have been commissioned on 18.09.2008, 29.11.2008, 07.08.2009, 08.09.2010, 19.11.2010 and 04.08.2011 respectively.

Kothagudem Thermal Power Station Stage-VI 500 MW:

The project was synchronized with grid on 26.06.2011 and commercial date of operation was declared on 23.10.2011.

Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pond Dam Power House (2x25 MW): The excavation of the tail portion and powerhouse was completed. 72% of Power house concreting was completed. Two units are programmed for commissioning by June, 2012 and December, 2012 respectively.

Pulichinthala HES (4x30 MW): Fist unit is programmed for commissioning by

June,2012 and balance three units at four months interval there after.

Lower Jurala HEP (6x40 MW): Excavation of tail race pool, power house pit completed. 99% of excavation of tail race channel is completed. Fist unit is programmed for commissioning by August ,2012 , Unit-2 by October,2012 and the balance four units in four months interval there after.

Solar Photovoltaic Power Project at Jurala HEP(1MW): This project is proposed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission(JNNSM). The registration of the project with the programme administrator M/s IREDA is completed and confirmation for Generation based Incentive (GBI) is also received. Tenders were called for EPC contract of the project on e-procurement platform. Excavation, sand sluicing and PCC foundation works of solar panel pedestal footings are in progress.

Controlling of Commercial losses

To bring down the commercial losses due to theft and malpractice, a special ordinance amending the Electricity Laws as Indian Electricity (AP amendment) Ordinance, 2000 was promulgated and the bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly in September, 2000 and made effective from 31st July 2000.

After enactment of the above Act., 11,74,672 cases have been booked up to September 2011 and 12,117 persons have been arrested. Rs 142.67 Crs has been realized against a penal assessment of Rs.326.01 Crs. Rs.107.13 Crs have been collected during the above period as compounding fees for first offence from 10,28,928 cases that were compounded.

Single phasing arrangement have been provided to 9449 Rural feeders to provide -

- Proper regulation of hours of supply to agriculture.
- Improved voltages for lighting supply in rural areas.

Replacement of Meters: During 2004-05 to 2009-10, 91.89 lakh sluggish / struck-up / burnt out electro mechanical meters were replaced with high quality electronic meters. During 2011-12 (up to 8/11), 8.44 Lakh defective meters were replaced.

Billing and Collection

Spot billing using hand held computers was introduced covering all the areas i.e., Towns, Municipalities, Mandals and Villages. Monthly spot billing is introduced in all Municipalities.

On-line billing collection facility is available in Hyderabad city and in all the towns through 300 e-Seva centers. On-line billing collection facility in rural areas is available through 1313 RSDPs (Rural Service Delivery Points) and also e-Kiosks and AP-online internet centers.

Electricity Consumer Meetings

Meetings with consumers are being held every month at circle and division level. Major issues raised are billing complaints and delay in replacement of DTRs in rural areas.

- Vidyut Adalats held every week to resolve billing complaints at Mandal Head Quarters.
- Distribution Transformer replacement (DTR) centers increased from 85 to 226 for timely replacement.

IT Initiatives

Various Information Technology (IT) initiatives have been taken up in Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to improve the performance and bring in transparency & accountability.

- CAT (Consumer Analysis Tool)
- MATS (Monitoring and Tracking System)
- TIMS (Transformer Information Management System)
- PMRS (Performance Monitoring and Reporting System)
- Book Consolidation Module
- Remote Meter Reading (RMR)

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) has been implemented in APTRANSCO and DISCOMs. E-Vaaradhi, an electronic way to reach electricity consumers is introduced in EPDCL for passing the messages relating to billing information, power shut down information etc., through SMS.

Management uses these tools very efficiently for improving Accountability and

Productivity of employees and enhancing transparency.

Awards

- AP Power Sector secured the first rank in CRISIL rating for the year 2004-05 with a score of 55.81.
- APTRANSCO was adjudged second best in the country in Transmission availability for the year 2004-05 next to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) by MOP, GOI.
- APTRANSCO received the Power Line's "Expert Choice Award 2006" for "Most admired Organization in the State Sector".
- APTRANSCO was adjudged best in the country in Transmission availability for the years 2005-06 (with 99.87%) and 2006-07(with 99.89%) by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India and received Gold Shield.
- APTRANSCO has received the India Power 2008 award for the best "overall utility performance" presented by council of power utilities.
- APTRANSCO received 2nd prize in IEEMA power awards 2009 for excellence in power transmission.
- APTRANSCO has achieved the "4th Enertia Award" for Best Performing Utility (State) (under Category III: Utilities and T & D Awards) in October'2010.
- APTRANSCO won special award in India Power awards for the best "overall utility performance" conferred by council of power utilities in November 2010.
- AP Transco has been awarded "National Vigilance Excellence Award for the year 2011 at all India level among various banks, PSUs and other Ministries for the vigilance activity under preventive vigilance. This award presented by the Vigilance Commissioner, Central Vigilance Commission during the VIII Vigilance anniversary Celebrations on 08-07-2011.
- APTRANSCO is adjudged as the Joint winner of prestigious "5th Enertia award under Best Performance Utility – State Category" in October 2011 for its continued excellence in the areas of loss reduction and Transmission system availability.
- APTRANSCO was chosen for the excellence in " Cost Management Award ", for achieving various economic and efficiency measures, by a jury headed by Justice S Varma, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the year 2011.

Current Scenario:

The present installed capacity in the State up to the end of September 2011 (including share from Central Sector) is 15,768.14 MW. The energy available from various sources for use during 2011-12 (up to 9/2011) was 42468.84 MU. The number of consumers served has increased to 2.35 crores as on 30-9-2011. The per capita consumption has reached 952 KWH during 2010-11. 4354 sub-stations and 8,37,087 distribution transformers are existing up to end of September' 2011. The details of Power Generation and Distribution are given in Annexure 7.3. To meet the growing demand for power, the Government is constructing projects in State sector and encouraging private sector to implement gas based and other projects. During 10th five-year plan, 2940 MW capacity was added to the system. Out of 2940 MW, 824 MW is under State Sector, 1355 MW is under Central sector, 428 MW is under private sector (gas based projects) and 333.05 MW are Non Conventional Energy projects and others. It is programmed to add 5484.79 MW during 11th five year plan i.e. 2007-12, out of which 3053 MW is under State sector, 769.23 MW is under Central sector, 1128 MW is under private sector (Gas based projects), and 534.56 MW are Non conventional Energy Projects. During 11th five year plan i.e. 2007-12, 3772 MW was already added to the present installed capacity (ie. 2163 MW under State sector, 254.09 MW is under Central sector, 1128.1 MW is under private, 226.66 MW is under Non conventional Energy Projects). It is programmed to add 17126 MW during 12th five year plan i.e. 2012-17, out of which 9012 MW is under State sector, 2754 MW is under Central sector, 5360 MW is under private sector (Gas based projects).

* * *

ROADS AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS:

7.4 Plinth area of the Government Buildings (Both Residential and Non-Residential) in the State has increased from 22.80 lakh Sq.feet. as on 1.4.1965 to 99.72 lakh Sq.feet as on 30.9.2011.

ROADS

Roads are one of the basic modes of transportation system and also an important priority sector of Infrastructure. Systematic development of road is one of the important pre-requisites for development and acceleration of growth in the economy. Among the different modes of domestic transportation systems, Road transport carries more than 80 percent of the Goods and Passenger traffic. The network of roads, particularly from rural to urban facilitates speedy movement of goods and services and ensures higher growth trends, social integrity and well being of the society. The productivity and efficiency of Road transport is directly linked with the availability and quality of Road network.

In view of the high potential in Agricultural activity, there has been huge increase in Road network. The total R&B Road Network 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.

State Roads:

The State Roads wing of the R&B department constructs and maintains Roads and Bridges to stipulated standard on all 53,616 Kms Non- Core net roads under its control, including those taken over from Panchayat Raj department or other Local Bodies. This is done by removing the existing deficiencies in the road system such as improvements or widening to the existing pavements, construction of bridges on un-bridged crossings or construction of missing links and improvements to Geometrics on existing roads for improved road safety and maintenance of the existing roads in order to provide all weather roads and to maintain the existing roads in good condition.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads (Non-Plan)

The Roads wing is maintaining the Road Network of 53,616 Km (Non- Core Net roads) out of a total 65,664 km State Roads using the grant under non-plan (maintenance).

Ordinary Repairs (Maintenance):

Under Ordinary Maintenance works such as patch work, sectioning of berms, jungle clearance, maintenance of bridges or culverts/CD works and urgent repairs to the roads are taken up. It is meant for the routine maintenance of the roads. 25% of the non-plan grant under SH and MDR is allocated for ordinary maintenance. The O.R grant is allocated to the executive engineers based on the length of roads in their jurisdiction.

Special Repairs:

Under special repairs programme, the roads which are ripe for renewal within or beyond renewal cycle of 4 to 5 years are considered for renewal of top BT layers. Every year badly damaged roads are identified which are ripe for renewal and based on the budget allotted, the roads are taken up for special repairs.

Plan Works

Under Normal State Plan, original works other than maintenance nature works are taken up. Under the scheme works, new road formations, construction of new bridges, widening or strengthening of the existing roads are taken up. During last seven years Government have sanctioned 137 works under MDR and SH costing Rs. 1618.79 Crores. At present, 58 works costing Rs. 357.66 Crores were completed and 33 works costing Rs. 466.50 Crores are in progress and the balance works are in tenders and estimate stage.

Under Tribal Sub Plan(TSP), Government have sanctioned 31 works costing Rs. 126.26 Crores. At present, 22 works costing Rs.48.83 Crores were completed, 5 works costing Rs.50.68 Crores are in progress.1 work costing Rs.5.94 Crores at Tender Stage

and 3 works costing Rs.20.81 Crores at Estimate Stage. Under Special Component Sub Plan, the Government have sanctioned 64 works costing Rs. 60.48 Crores. At present, 25 works costing Rs.21.48 Crores were completed, 34 works costing Rs.34.00 Crores at tender stage and 5 works costing Rs.5.00 Crores at estimate stage. Apart from the above, road safety engineering works were also sanctioned and the works are almost completed.

Rural Development Fund (RDF):

Rural Development fund works are taken up in roads and buildings department with Agricultural Marketing committee funds from the year 2008-09 onwards with a budgetary provision of Rs.244.66 Crores in order to improve the connectivity of rural areas and to transport the agricultural produce to the nearby market yards. So far, 488 works costing Rs. 497.203 Crores from 2008-09 to 2011-12 were sanctioned under Rural Development Fund works. Six works costing Rs. 5.87 Crores were deferred. 482 works costing Rs. 491.333 Crores were taken up. 336 works costing Rs. 327.848 Crores were completed. 116 works costing Rs. 127.635 Crores in progress. 6 works costing Rs. 8.84 Crores are at Agreement Stage. 24 Works costing Rs. 27.51 Crores are at Tender Stage.

Central Road Fund(CRF) Scheme:

Improvement to roads under Central Road Fund, which is being released by Government of India as per "The Central Road Fund Act 2000, Act No. 54 of 2000". Under the CRF act, Government of India has introduced diesel and petrol cess at Rupee.**1.50** on sale of one liter of Petrol / Diesel. The fund so collected is meant for utilization of

- development and maintenance of National Highways.
- development of the Rural Roads.
- development and maintenance of other State Roads including roads of Inter State Connectivity(ISC) and economic importance(EI).
- construction of Roads under (or) over the Railways by means of a bridge and erection of safety works at unmanned rail – road crossings.
- Distribution in respect of such projects as may be prescribed.

Status of CRF, ISC & EI Schemes		
		Amount in Rupees
Works takenup(Nos)	818	2178.71
Works completed(Nos)	771	1969.22
Works are in progress(Nos)	40	168.27
Works are at Revevalidation Stage(Nos)	6	16.49
Administrative sanction awaited stage(Nos)	1	24.74

Total expenditure incurred from 2000-01 to 2010-11 was Rs.1988.05 Crs, of which Rs.87.75 Crs was state share and remaining Rs.1900.30 Crs was admissible expenditure incurred. The amount reimbursed by Government of India was Rs.1300.90 Crs and balance amount to be reimbursed is Rs.599.41 Crs.

Railway Safety Works (ROBs/RUBs) Scheme

Road Over / Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) are mainly constructed in lieu of busy level crossings. The Constructions are being taken up under cost sharing basis with State Governments on 50:50 basis as per the norms. Construction of ROBs/RUBs and manning of unmanned level crossings where Train Vehicular Units (TVUs) are more than 1.00 Lakh, are essential components of Railway Safety Works, and are of utmost importance for Railway Safety. The proposals for ROBs/RUBs are being approved by Railway Board. As on today 122 Nos of ROBs/RUBs under Road Safety Works scheme are approved by Railway Board during the preceding years which are at various stages of construction. 48 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.612.18 Crores Completed.34 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.830.45 Crores in Progress.4 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.112.60 Crores at Tender Stage.15 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.585.20 Crores are

received administrative sanction from Government., and are at estimation stage. Administrative sanction awaited for 11 ROBs costing Rs.337.61 Crores.10 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.372.71 Crores at Investigation stage.

Further, as per public representations, ROBs/RUBs are being taken up at Level Crossings which are having less than 1.00 lakh PCU's. These works are not shared by Railways and are taken complete 100% share from Government of Andhra Pradesh. 11 Nos of ROBs/RUBs are taken up, which are at various stages of construction.4 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.53.43 Crores are in progress. 7 ROBs/RUBs costing Rs.147.57 Crores is at estimation stage.

National Highways:

As on September, 2011 there are 17 National Highways in the State covering a length of 4730 Kms, of which four-lane and above are 2047 Kms, two-lane are 2318 Kms and Intermediate lanes are 116 Kms and Single lanes are 249 Kms. The density of National Highways is 5.59 Kms per lakh population (2011) in the State and in terms of area coverage, a length of 17.19 Kms is available for every 1,000 Sq. Kms in the state. The corresponding figures at all India level are 5.85 Kms and 21.52 Kms respectively.

National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase I & II, III and Port Connectivity:

The National Highways No.5, 7 and part of 9 are taken up for development of four-lane roads in the State. The total length of the roads taken up for development by the NHAI is 1,834 Kms. Under Phase-I, the Golden Quadrilateral covering a length of 1062 Kms is completed. Under Phase-II **'North South Corridor'** covering a length of 772 Kms is under progress and so far a length of 519.48 Kms is completed. Similarly, under Port connectivity road of length 12 Kms and other projects of road length 58 Kms are completed. Under Phase-III, 519.50 Kms length of National Highways is proposed for widening into Four-Lane on the basis of Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) model. The road works proposed under this model are - 241.0 Kms length of Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Machilipatnam on NH-9, 192.5 Kms length on Kadapa-Mydakur-Kurnool section on NH-18, 30.0 Kms length of Hyderabad-Yadagirigutta section on NH-202 and 56.0 Kms of Tirupathi-Tiruthani-Chennai section on NH-205. Road works on NH9, NH 18, NH202 and NH 205 are entrusted and in progress.

Other Important Activities:

A stretch of 31 Kms roadwork from Kms 493/0 to 524/0 of NH-9 from Sangareddy to Hyderabad was widened to Four-lanes on BOT basis with an estimated cost of Rs. 99.00/144.00 Crores. The concession period of the BOT project is 11 years and 7 months (including the construction period of two years). The commercial operation of the project was commenced from 29.12.2008.

Under NHDP IV A/B two laning with paved shoulders/four laning on selected National Highways on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis is to be taken up in the State. Preparation of feasibility reports are under progress for four stretches viz., two laning with paved shoulders of Kathipudi to Digamarru on NH 214 for a length of 140 Kms, Vijayawada to Bhadrachalam on NH 221 for a length of 169.7 Kms, Digamarru-Ongole Road, NH 221 for the entire length of 255 Kms and four laning of NH 4 for the entire length of 84 Kms in the State. Consultants engaged by the GoI for the preparation of feasibility report for four laning of the entire length of 56 Kms in A.P. have submitted final PPR to the Ministry. Finally, evaluation of the RFPs received from the consultants for engagement for prepration of feasibility report for Kalyan-Nirmal Road is under progress.

Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scheme, the GoI have sanctioned five works on NHs, out of which four works entrusted to the agencies are in progress, and one work is major work of construction of bridge at Eturunagaram across Godavari on NH 202 and the amount of estimate is Rs 278.31 crores, tenders are to be finalized by GoI.

A stretch of 6.60 Kms Road work from Km 124/0 to Km 130/6 of NH 202 was

sanctioned by MoRTH at a cost of Rs 24.87 Crores and work is in progress.

Construction of a road bridge across Vynatheya, a branch of Godavari on Kathipudi-Pamarru Road was sanctioned for an amount of Rs.7042.82 Lakhs and the work is in progress. Further agreement was concluded for the work of Construction of a road bridge across river Godavari on Nizamabad-Jagdalpur Road was sanctioned for an amount of Rs.6101.88 Lakhs

HUDCO 13th Finance Commission Works:

Strengthening and widening of municipal and inter city roads in Andhra Pradesh was taken up with loan assistance of Rs 700.00 Crores from HUDCO during the year 2005-06. Under this scheme, 523 works covering a length of 1240 Km, costing Rs 717.67 Crores were sanctioned, out of which 502 works with a length of 1193 Km, costing Rs 620.45 Crores were already completed. 1760 Nos of Road safety interventions works at a cost of Rs 198.00 Crores were also taken up out of which 1753 works already completed at a cost of Rs 194.00 Crores under HUDCO scheme. The expenditure incurred so far on these HUDCO works is Rs 843.48 Crores.

13th Finance Commission have allocated a grant of Rs 981.00 Crores for maintenance of Roads and Bridges in Andhra Pradesh during the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. Out of which, the grant allocated to R&B is Rs 616.16 Crores for 4 years i.e from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Action plan has been approved by High level Committee for taking up 1087 Km length at a cost of Rs 136.29 Crores during year 2011-12 and 1270 Km length at a cost of Rs 146.97 Crores during the year 2012-13. Action being taken to call for tenders and ground the works sanctioned for the year 2011-12.

NABARD WORKS- RIDF:

Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified the urgent need to create adequate employment opportunities in rural areas through development of infrastructure. As part of the State Government has taken up infrastructure development in rural areas through financial assistance of NABARD from 1995-96 with two funds viz., RIDF(Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund) & RIAD(Remote and interior area development).

Government of Andhra Pradesh has selected Roads and Buildings department for improvements of roads and construction of bridges in rural areas.

Since inception of NABARD funding to rural area infrastructure nearly 13,150 Kms of rural roads have been brought to riding surface with BT and connected to nearby towns. 329 bridges have been constructed.

So far 1781 Road works, 329 Bridges (Total 2110 works) sanctioned with a cost of Rs. 2666.98 Crores since 1996-97 to 2009-10 under RIDF –II to RIDF XVI & RIAD (Phase I) to RIAD (Phase-IV). In which 2097 works taken up with a cost of Rs. 2651.78 Crores. 1992 Works were completed with a cost of Rs. 2313.96 Crores. 86 Works costing Rs. 295.81 Crores are under progress. 15 works costing Rs. 26.09 Crores were terminated / closed. One work costing Rs. 1.55 Crores RAS pending with Government. Three works costing Rs. 14.37 Crores are at tender stage.

In the year 2011-12, 66 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 203.30 Crores under RIDF XVII and 29 works with an estimated cost of Rs. 70.77 Crores under RIAD (Phase – V) were cleared by NABARD on recommendation of State Government Administrative sanction was accorded by the government for Rs. 203.30 Crores and Rs. 7.28 Crores respectively for RIDF and RIAD Phase V. Tenders were invited for 47 works in RIDF XVII with an estimated cost of 136.92 Crores.

There is still nearly 2500 Kms of metalled and unmetalled surface in rural areas to be improved in order to bring to BT surface and to connect rural areas to nearby towns.

Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC)

The Road Development Corporation was established in the year 1998 with an objective for the development and maintenance of Roads in the State and other allied and incidental activities there to. Under AP State Highway Project (APSHP), which was taken up with World Bank loan, 1400 Kms length of roads were improved in

Widening and Strengthening component under capital improvement and 1734 Kms length of roads were improved in Heavy Periodic Maintenance. These roads consisted State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR). The other set of around 1818 Kms of roads were improved under AP Economic Restructuring Project to clear the maintenance backlog on core network of arterial roads.

A.P. Road Sector Project (P 096021)

The Project is approved by the Government of India and World Bank for further strengthening the objectives set in the APSHP, to reduce the transport cost and constraints. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 3165 Crores.

Major Component of the Project:

a)Up-gradation and Improvement component for 429 Kms: Cost Rs.1546.61 cr.

i. In this component, 428.6 Kms (seven roads consisting of 9 packages)of road length is targeted for Widening and Strengthening. The road work for Chittoor - Puttur road (package 1) and Jagityal – Peddapalli road (Package -6) are entrusted and works are in progress.

ii. Tenders are invited for Kandi – Shadhnagar road on 21.12.2010. Bid Evaluation report (BER) communicate to World Bank for NOC. A final decision is to be taken on the BER

iii. Kurnool – Devanakonda road agreement was concluded on 29.11.2011. Mydukuru – Jammalamadugu Road consists of two packages ie. MJ-03 & MJ-04. For MJ-03, LOA is issued and MJ-04 tenders are invited to be received on 30.12.2011.

iv. For Pedana, Nuziveedu – Vissannapeta Road DPR & BD are finalized and are being furnished to bank for issue of No objection. Kakinada – Rajahmundry Road Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are under finalization.

b) Long Term Performance Based Maintenance Contract (LTPBMC) 6241 kms: Cost Rs.1431.14 cr.(5 years duration)

In this Component, 6151 Kms of roads are targeted for maintaining under LTPBMC. Under Phase-I, 11 Packages are entrusted (2113Kms) and works are in progress. In Phase-II, 12 Packages are entrusted and works are in progress. The remaining 14 Packages inviting tenders is in progress are at various stages

c) Institutional Strengthening, Road Safety & PPP Facilitation Support: Cost Rs. 191.36 cr.

i) Institutional Strengthening Action Plan(ISAP)- M/s Lea Associates Ltd. Canada in association with LASA, New Delhi, were appointed as consultants for the consultancy services on ISAP implementation. The services were commenced on 07.04.2011. The consultants have submitted inception report and quarterly progress reports 1&2 and conducted one workshop so far. Institutional strengthening cell & Working group have been formed for effective implementation of Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP).

ii) Road Financing Study (RFS): The study is to articulate the case for reforms of Road Financing in the State and recommend the operating modalities and new financing arrangements to be adopted by the State Government duly creating AP State Road fund. The recommendations of the advisory committee are furnished to Government for establishing Road Fund.

iii) Road Safety Policy (RSP): Transport department will be the Nodal / Lead department for Implementation of Road Safety Action Plan. Prl. Secretary Transport has been appointed as Nodal Officer. Three roads are proposed for pilot study.

Government have reconstituted the Road Safety Council for Andhra Pradesh for a period of two years from the date of issue of notification to till the Road Safety Council is reconstituted, whichever is earlier.

Road Safety Advisor and Assistant Advisor are appointed to assist the Transport Commissioner in taking forward the road safety component under APRSP and the inception report is sent to World Bank for comments.

iv) Road Management System (RMS):

It is proposed to establish Road Management System for optimum utilization of funds in prioritization of the road

improvement and maintenance. The duration of this system is projected for 6 years so as to address effectively various deficiencies in maintenance and management of State Roads. Consultants were appointed and the work is in progress.

Widening of roads to four lanes & Bridge Works (Build, Operate and Transfer basis) under Public Private Partnership (PPP)

Objectives:

a) Construction of new roads
b) Relieve congestion,
c) Improve commuter access and reduce travel time.
d) Promotion of Private Participation in Infrastructure.
e) Safe roads.
f) Fuel efficiency**.**

1. Second bridge across river Godavari near Rajahmundry including approaches connecting EGK road under (PPP) project. – Rs.808 Cr. 70% of the work completed.

2. Construction of HLB across river Musi from Km 6/6 to 7/2 of Miryalaguda - Kodada Road.-Rs.12.56 Cr. Work completed. Commercial Operation Date (COD) started from 19.02.2010

3. Hyderabad - Karimnagar - Ramagundam Road (Rajiv Rahadari)- Rs1358 Cr. Concession agreement concluded on 20.08.2010. Financial closure achieved by the concessionaire. Work is in progress.

4. Narketpally - Addanki - Medarametla Road.-Rs.1197 Cr. Concession agreement concluded on 23.07.2010. Financial closure achieved by the concessionaire. Work is in progress

Annuity Works:

1) Nine road works with a length of 154.79 Kms at a cost of Rs. 418.83 Cr are sanctioned, Out of which seven works are completed and balance two works for Rs. 143.66 Cr are nearing completion.

2) Core Network Roads Under Non-Plan:

The Maintenance & Management of 12,048 Kms of High Density Corridors designated as Core Road Network is entrusted to APRDC with effect from 01.04.2007. An amount of Rs.200.00 Cr was allocated under Non-Plan maintenance during the year 2011-12. The maintenance works are in progress.

Works Sanctioned under Core Net Plan:

Two road works at a cost of Rs. 93.50 Cr. (i.e., Nagasanipalli – Talupula Road & Nellore – Krishna Patnam Road) and one Bridge costing Rs. 35.00 Cr. (Bridge across river Tungabhadra @ Alampur) are in progress.

Up-gradation of Ananthapur – Tadipatri – Bhogasamudram Road at a cost of Rs. 305.00 Cr. –Tender process is in progress.

Up-gradation and Improvement of Kadiri – Koduru Road at a cost of Rs. 235.00 Cr. – DPR under finalization.

PANCHAYAT RAJ ROADS

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

7.5 Road Transport plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. The Transport department plays a key role in licensing of drivers, registration of motor vehicles, issue of transport permits, levy and collection of motor vehicle tax, enforcement of vehicle violations, acts as nodal agency for road safety and motor vehicles pollution control. 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%. The registered motor vehicles on road are shown in Annexure 7.4.

The transport department collects revenues from the issue of driving licenses, registrations, permits and taxes.

The growth of revenue is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3
Revenue of transport department

Year	Total Revenue (Rs. Crs)
2001-02	950.92
2002-03	918.69
2003-04	1095.85
2004-05	1096.49
2005-06	1354.19
2006-07	1371.96
2007-08	1591.61
2008-09	1846.52
2009-10	1998.52
2010-11	2618.37
2011-12(upto Nov.11)	1921.00

Source: Transport Department

All services in the Transport Department are fully computerized and provide for multiple accesses to services through the Internet, e-seva centers and Aponline in addition to the department's offices with a view to increase transparency in the functioning of the department. Citizens can now make tax payments or book slots of the learner licenses and driving licenses through the e-Seva counters or through the internet or at the transport offices.

New Initiatives

Citizen Friendly Services has been the goal of the computerization strategy in the Transport department. The department gradually plans to migrate from client-server architecture to the web enabled architecture for greater data integrity and uniformity of operations across the state. This not only enhances transparency but reduces discretion at lower levels in addition to cutting down transaction time. Some of the initiatives undertaken by the department are given as under:

- Slot booking on the internet or through e-Seva services or through RTA offices have been made mandatory for learner license and driving license.
- Any service any counter to expedite works of the RTA offices, besides rationalizing the use of man power.
- Dispatch of all documents by speed post.
- Registration of non-transport vehicles can now be done in one day.
- Online payment of life tax by all vehicle dealers has been made mandatory from 1st June 2008.
- Bio-metric (finger print) authentication has been introduced for learner license test.
- Driving Licenses in smart card form are being issued in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Vijayawada, Nandigama, Gudivada and Kadapa and will shortly be extended through out the State.
- Color coding of all categories of driving licenses has been introduced for better enforcement.
- 20,000 RTC buses and 100 setwin buses have been added to the transport data-base to expedite issue of permits and fitness certificates.
- Affixing retro reflected stickers on transport vehicles has been made mandatory.
- Fully functional website will enable citizens to access data of vehicles, application forms and access of services.

Pollution Control

The department has taken steps to upgrade and net work all the 530 Pollution-Testing stations that were licensed in the private sector to be compatible to new testing norms prescribed in Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. 101 Pollution Testing Stations were networked so far.

In order to control vehicular pollution, Goods vehicles and Stage Carriages of 15+ years have been prohibited from the Hyderabad area. Similarly, public service and private service vehicles of more than 15 year old are prohibited in Visakhapatnam area. Restriction has been imposed on the number of three wheeled contract carriages (Auto-rickshaws) in Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. No new permits are issued to three wheeler contract carriages in these three cities. Any replacement of auto rickshaw is permitted with LPG operated one.

Bharat Stage (BS) III vehicles are not permitted to be sold nor are they registered in GHMC area. Only BS IV compliant vehicles are permitted to be sold or registered in GHMC area. In the rest of the State, BS-III compliant vehicles are permitted to be sold and registered.

Enforcement

The department has been making a conscious effort to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act by actively booking violation of vehicle registration and driving license conditions. Active enforcement enables better compliance of registration and licensing conditions by operators. In the year 2010-11, the department through active enforcement has been able to mobilize revenue of Rs.203.69 crores. During the year 2011-12, the enforcement revenue realized is Rs.104.46 crores up to October, 2011.

Road Safety

The enormity of havoc created by road traffic accidents is generally not understood fully. Though each major accident is shocking, such accidents are generally seen as isolated and unconnected events and as unavoidable fallout of modern-day living.

Government have realized the magnitude of the problem and all possible steps are being taken at the State level to reduce the number of accidents. Andhra Pradesh is the only State where Road Safety Council is chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The Government are aware that Road Safety is a multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral problem and therefore needs a coordinated inter-disciplinary approach. To achieve effective coordination, Transport department has been made the nodal department.

In view of the importance attached to road safety at the highest level all the support that is required for achieving the goals in terms of policy, Legislation, Resources etc., will be provided.

With a view to mitigate the number of road accidents in the state, the Transport department has initiated a number of measures under the Road Safety Programme called **SAFAR – "**Safety Always for All Roads": Some of them are

1. Streamlining the Licensing system of drivers: The department has introduced computer based learner license test to assess the knowledge of drivers. In addition, the department has introduced slot booking system through e-seva, RTO office counters and the internet for scheduling the learner license test and the driving test.
2. Driving test has been made rigorous through strict testing on driving tracks. All districts have a driving test track.
3. Heavy motor vehicle driving schools need to register online all candidates undergoing training. Only those registered with the department online are permitted to take a test for obtaining a heavy motor vehicle licence.
4. Enforcement by police and transport department has been made more intensive to book violations under the MV Act (with reference to driving and overloading of goods and passenger vehicles).
5. Contract carriages are being constantly monitored and checked for carrying commercial goods at the cost of the safety of the passengers.
6. Sub-inspectors of police have been authorized to check all visible offences.
7. Auto rickshaws are prohibited on the national highways.
8. Driving licenses of drivers involved in fatal and grievous accidents are being suspended.
9. District road safety committees have been reconstituted with District Collector as Chairman for effective monitoring and taking remedial measures.
10. Laser guns have been procured for detecting over speeding vehicles. Interceptor vehicles fitted with laser guns, breath analysers and surveillance cameras and pollution testing equipment have been provided to Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Chittoor to check violations.

11. A number of gadgets such laser guns for detecting speeding vehicles; breath analyzers for detecting drunken driving and mobile interceptors for detecting overloaded, speed and polluting vehicles have been procured and provided to the transport and police department.
12. Surveillance Cameras have been provided to the Police department. Erected at 11 identified junctions in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. E-challans are being generated by the police department for all offences detected.
13. Six Heavy duty cranes have been supplied to the police department for removal of stranded and accident vehicles on the important national highways.
14. The health department is identifying a large number of hospitals to serve as traumatic care centres in addition to providing immediate emergency assistance through "108". This facility enables precious lives to be saved with minimum delay in providing trauma care.
15. An Empowered Committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government (Transport) to implement the Road Safety Action Plan (World Bank Scheme) involving all the line Departments.
16. Road Safety Council under the Chairmanship of Hon`ble Chief Minister has been constituted at State Level to provide leadership and direction at the highest level in view of the magnitude of the problem. Several decisions have been taken. Action has been initiated on the deliberations of the first road safety Council meeting held on 23-08-2010.
17. Accident prone areas are categorizaed in to AB and C on the roads of NHs, R&B and Panchayatraj etc., involving line Departments concerned for improvement on priority basis and to get high rate of positive results with the Road Safety Measures being taken by the Government.
18. The department has taken steps to control overload in goods vehicles in a systematic way. Action is being taken on the companies which are giving overloads to truck operators. This is yielding good results and improving the road safety.The State Government is taking measures road safety is a concern of each and every one in the state.

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Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC)

7.6 The transport needs of the people in the state were first met by a wing of Nizam Railways in June, 1932 with 27 buses and 166 staff, mainly looking after the needs of passengers connected to Railway Stations. Later on, the Road Transport Sector was under the department of Hyderabad State from 1st Nov.1951 and with the re-organization of States, a separate Corporation was initialized in Andhra Pradesh State w.e.f.11th January, 1958.

The corporation initially had a fleet strength of 609 buses (16 depots) with a staff of 5,081 during the year 1958. As the State has been growing on all fronts since then, the needs of transport have also increased, forcing the implementation of nationalization and increase its fleet strength year after year to meet the needs of traveling public.

APSRTC is the largest State Road Transport undertaking in the country, which has not only entered in the Limca book of records in the year 2000, but also entered the Guinness Book of World Records on 31st October, 1999. The Corporation is first in fleet utilization in the country by achieving 96.37% in the year 2011-12(upto Sep,2011).

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 lakh kms & transports about 1.37 crore passengers daily. Average vehicle productivity per day is 353 kms.

Product Achievements:

The corporation has innovated trend setting improvements in the quality of travel in rural and urban areas by providing newly designed ordinary coaches `Pallevelugu' for rural passengers; `Garuda' for long distance passengers, `Seethala Hamsa', `Metro Deluxe' and `Metro Express' for urban passengers, and `Sapthagiri Ordinary' for ghat road passengers. The JnNURM Buses were also introduced for Urban passengers in major cities like Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, and Tirupati. The Corporation has introduced On-line ticket booking system for the convenience of passengers.

Special Achievements:

The Corporation bagged National Awards on;

i. Highest Tyre Performance
ii. Fuel efficiency
iii. Productivity

Among the STUs in India, APSRTC stands top in the area of physical performance in the vehicle productivity and resource utilization indicators like Vehicle Utilisation, Fleet Utilization, average No. of passengers transported, Fuel efficiency, Tyre life, break down rate and Accident rate.

APSRTC is one of the largest employer in the state having 1.21 lakh employees. The staff ratio per bus has been under control at 6.10 during 2011-12(up to Sep,2011) .Employee's productivity has registered 57 KMs during 2011-12(up to Sep,2011). After a gap of several years, APSRTC took up direct recruitment of Management Trainees and Supervisory Trainees in order to energize and professionalize the Executive and Supervisory cadres. The regular conduct of induction training and refresher courses for defaulting drivers has resulted in increased safety during both night and day time to operations. APSRTC performance from 2005-06 to 2011-12(up to Sep, 2011) is given at Annexure 7.5.

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AIRPORTS

Hyderabad International Airport

7.7 Hyderabad International Airport officially known as Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (RGIA) replaced the former international airport of the city, Begumpet Airport. GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) has the mandate to build, finance, operate and maintain the new airport under a public – private partnership initiative. The total investment for the airport construction in the first phase is Rs.2920 crores. GHIAL is a joint venture company promoted by GMR Group (63%) with Malaysia Airports Holding Berhad (MAHB) (11%), Government of Andhra Pradesh (13%) and the Airports Authority of India (13%) as the other consortium partners. As on 31st March, 2011 GHIAL employed 534 employees.

Airport Features:

RGIA provides world-class facilities and infrastructure, in accordance with ICAO standards and practices, to handle large aircraft and international traffic. Its integrated domestic and international terminal is equipped with 12 contact boarding bridges, 30 remote stands, Common User Terminal Equipment (CUTE), self check-in kiosks (Common User Self Service – CUSS) and 46 immigration counters. It also incorporates modern IT systems including Flight Information Display Screens, Baggage Handling System (BHS), and Airport Operational Database (AODB) technology for the first time in India. RGIA is the first Indian airport to have the fully automated Airport Operations Control Centre which acts as the nerve centre for all coordination within the airport.

RGIA is designed to cater to 12 Million Passenger per annum (MPPA) which can be phase-wise developed to cater to an ultimate capacity of 40 MPPA. When completely developed it will consist of 2 runways, 2 integrated terminals, landside commercial zones, 2 SEZ's, community facilities and the entire necessary supporting infrastructure. The total land area is 5495 acres.

Location:

Located strategically at the geographical centre of India, Hyderabad is within a two hour flying radius to all the major cities in India and a four hours radius to all the major cities in the Middle East and South East Asia. The city therefore holds tremendous potential to emerge as one of the main air travel hubs in India and the critical destination-and-transit point for travel between the East and the West. Currently, there are 12 foreign and 6 domestic airlines operating from Hyderabad which fly to over 44 destinations. In addition, Lufthansa Cargo and Blue Dart operate Cargo freighter services.

Connectivity:

The Airport has two major access points:

- The National Highway NH-7 and Outer Ring Road (ORR) from the west side and
- Srisailam State Highways on the Eastern side.

1st phase of ORR effectively connects Cyberabad region to the Airport. First of its kind 11.8 km long elevated expressway (PV Narasimha Rao) enable passengers to reach airport from the city centre through the NH-7 Highway, within 30 minutes. Besides these, Multi-Modal Transportation System (MMTS), Mono Rail Transport System and other alternative modes of transport are being actively explored in collaboration with the State Government.

Traffic Highlights

a) **Air Traffic Movements (ATM)**: For the year 2010-11 in Domestic ATMs there is a growth of 3.74% year over year (YoY), whereas International ATMs has grown by 1.75 %. Overall the ATMs have shown a growth of 3.40% YoY. In the year 2010-11 the airport handled 83292 ATMs.

During 2011-12 (up to Dec,2011) the Domestic ATMs there is a growth of 23.81% YoY, where as International ATMs has grown by 0.80%. Overall the ATMs have shown a growth of 19.91% YoY. The airport handled 74480 ATMs up to December,2011.

b) **Passenger Traffic**: For the year 2010-11 Domestic passenger growth 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.

c) **Freight Traffic**: For the year 2010-11, Domestic Cargo growth is around 24.07% YoY, whereas International cargo volume has grown by 19.50 %. Overall the Cargo has shown growth of 21.52% YoY. In the year 2010-11, the airport handled 80,777 tonnes of Cargo.

During the year 2011-12(upto Dec,2011) Domestic Cargo growth is -5.43% YoY, where as International cargo volume has grown by 8.25%. Overall the cargo has shown growth of 2.01% YoY. The airport handled 61667 tonnes of cargo upto December,2011.

New Developments at RGIA in 2010-11

- For enhancement of Cargo Handling capacity, new cargo Building with an approximate area of 1912 Sq.m has been constructed which is leased out to Blue Dart for their cargo operations.
- The Cargo Terminal has installed a Pharma Zone complex, with approximate 2518 Sq.m of built area which was inaugurated on 2nd December 2010. Operations started with effect from 1st January, 2011.
- GHIAL has constructed a compost plant within the Airport to manage the biodegradable Waste generated at Airport.
- GHIAL has formed a joint Venture with Malaysian Aerospace Engineering Sdn. Bhd. (MAE) to set up a third-party airframe maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) facility. To start with, the MRO facility would consist of 1 wide body hangar to perform C & D checks for wide body aircraft, 2 bay

narrow body hangar to perform C & D checks for narrow body aircraft and 1 Narrow body hangar for maintenance and paint activity. These hangars will be supported by workshops necessary for airframe maintenance. This facility can perform maintenance checks for ATR, Boeing 737-NG, B777 and Airbus A330, A320 aircrafts types to start with. This MRO facility will start operations upon receipt of Approval from DGCA which is expected by November 2011.

Achievements:

RGIA is well poised to establish the city of Hyderabad prominently on the global aviation map thus contributing to the prosperity, growth and economic development of the region. Below are the achievements and awards:

- RGIA Ranked No.1 in the world by Airports Council International (ACI) on Airport Service Quality (ASQ) ratings, in 5-15 million passenger category airports for 2010.
- The 'Most Favorite Airport in India' at the Conde Nast Traveller India Awards.
- Routes Airport Marketing Award for Indian Sub continent at the 8th Routes Asia, Adelaide, 2010.
- RGIA named 'Best Airport India' by the UK based Skytrax in its World Airports Awards.
- ISO 10002 – 2004 (Complaints Management System) Certification.
- Certificate of merit award,2011 for energy conversation from Ministry of Power, Government of India on 14th December,2011.

Tirupathi Airport

This existing operational airport of the AAI is in an area of 312 acres. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone on 1-9-2010 for up-gradation of Tirupati Airport as International Airport. As per the Master Plan, AAI has requested to hand over 690 acres for Phase-I development work which include installation of ILS and construction of new Integrated Terminal Building complex for which estimates are under finalization. Out of the above, the District Administration has already handed over Ac.293.5 to AAI. Government of A.P has agreed to allocate additional funds of Rs. 133.00 crores to acquire the additional lands and arranging shifting of utilities.

Kadapa Airport:

This is an existing non-operational airport. Runway is ready for aircraft operations and also night landing facilities will be available by January, 2012 since Ground Lighting Facilities (GLF) work will be completed by January, 2012 which is now in progress. The AAI has requested additional land of 476.33 acres, of which 457.83 acres has already been handed over to AAI to take up works. The AAI has completed the runway works. The compound wall along the periphery of the boundary of 12.1 Km is completed.

Warangal Airport:

This is an existing non-functional airport, in an area of 748.02 acres. Government has signed MoU with AAI for development of this Airport. The AAI has projected additional land requirement of 438 acres. About 195 acres of land was already identified. The Collector, Warangal was coordinate with AAI and furnish the details of remaining 243 acres.

Vijayawada Airport:

Airport belongs to AAI and is under operation. GoAP has signed MoU with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for upgradation of this existing operating airport. AAI prepared Master Plan and projected additional land requirement of about 361 acres of land for Phase-I works. An amount of Rs.76.00 crores is required for land acquisition. AAI informed that construction of new terminal building and control tower are the proposed works by them and that installation of ILS is in progress. Government has agreed in principle for acquisition of additional land.

Rajahmundry Airport:

This is an existing operational airport in an area of 365.49 acres. GoAP signed MoU with AAI for upgradation for operation of bigger aircrafts such as B 737 – 800 / A320 etc. AAI has proposed Master Plan and projected land requirement of 1605 acres for phase wise development of the airport. However upon request by the State Government the AAI has reduced this to 966

acres. The cost of the land in this area is very high as most of the lands are fertile. Therefore AAI has been requested to further reduce the additional land required. An amount of Rs.96.60 crores is required for land acquisition.

AAI informed that New Domestic Passenger Terminal Building for 150 per hour capacity and new fire station cum Technical Block cum Control tower is presently under construction at a cost of Rs.43.29 crores.

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SEA PORTS

7.8 Andhra Pradesh is having 974 Kms long coast line with one major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India and 14 non-major ports under State Government. Recent trends show that India's trade is growing especially in dry bulk cargo traffic with China and Asian countries leading to a substantial increase in cargo from East Coast.

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.,

Gangavaram Port

The Port is located in Visakhapatnam district. It is being developed with private participation as a Multipurpose all weather port to become the deepest port (21m) with round the clock operations and with state-of-art cargo handling equipment. All statutory clearances were obtained and 95% works are completed. The operations of the port have commenced in July, 2008. The total estimated cost is Rs.1,850 crores in phase-I, Rs.2,600 crores in phase-II and Rs.10,000 crores in phase-III. The handling capacity of Phase-I is 35 Million Tonnes, Phase-II is 75 Million Tons and phase-III is 200 Million Tonnes per annum.

During 2010-11, the Port handled 139.50 Lakh Tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.443.32 Crores. The Government received Rs.9.31 Crores as Government share. During 2011-12 the end of upto September, 2011, the Port handled 75.70 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized a revenue of Rs.271.75 Crores.

Kakinada Anchorage port

The Anchorage Port is a sheltered Port with the location of 17 Kms length of Hope Island. Anchorage Port handled about 150 to 200 Sea going ships every year. There are about 100 private owned steel barges with a total capacity of 3,000 tonnes employing 2,000 persons. About 3,000 workers are working as shore labour and stevedoring labour in the ships.

During 2010-11, the port handled 11.45 lakh tonnes cargo and realized Rs.7.36 crores of revenue on cargo and earned total revenue of Rs.16.37 Crores. During the year 2011-12 up to the end of September, 2011, the Port handled 7.23 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 6.96 Crores.

Kakinada Deep Water Port

The Deep Water berths developed by the Government were privatized in 1999 and handed over to M/s. International Sea Ports Ltd., for operation and maintenance for 50 years. For this purpose a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) called M/s. Kakinada Seaports Limited (KSPL) was formed for operating and maintaining the Port.

During 2010-11, the port handled 99.07 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized Rs.198.09 Crores revenue. The Government received Rs.43.58 Crores as government share. During 2011-12 up to the end of September, 2011, the port handled 46.31 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs. 106.00 Crores**.**

Rawa Port

The port is located in East Godavari District having an off shore single buoy mooring system for collecting off shore oil tankers for transporting to other ports. M/s Cairn Energy (I) Ltd., as acceleration company installed Single Buoy Mooring (SBM) at Rawa port. The port handled 15.60 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized revenue of Rs.3.82 crores during. 2010-11. During 2011-12, up to the end of September 2011**,** the Port handled 8.21 lakh tonnes of Cargo and realized revenue of Rs.1.98 crores.

Krishnapatnam Port

This port is in Nellore District and this first greenfield port is being developed by Krishnapatnam Port company Ltd., (KPCL) on Build, Operate, Share and Transfer (BOST) basis under PPP over a period of 30 years. Phase-I of the port is developed with an estimated investment of Rs.1,200 crores and will have five berths. The port has started commercial operations from March, 2009.

During 2010-11, the port handled 159.13 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized a revenue of Rs.592.43 Crores. The Government received Rs.15.40 Crores as Government share. During 2011-12 up to the end of September 2011, the Port handled 75.23 lakh tonnes of cargo and realized a revenue of Rs.268.46 crores. Phase-II of the port is being developed with an estimated investment of Rs.6000 crores to handle 40 million tonnes. The operations of phase-II of the port are expected to commence by the end of 2011.

Vodarevu, Nizampatnam Port and Industrial Corridor- VANPIC Project

This twin port project and industrial corridor is being developed in Guntur and Prakasam districts by M/s. VANPIC Pvt. Ltd., under MoU route, with a total investment of Rs.16.800 crores. Concession Agreement was concluded with the developer in July, 2008 to develop the VANPIC project on BOOT basis for a period of 33 years, extendable by 11 years + 11 years.

DPR for Vodarevu port has been approved and the same is expected to commence by the end of the year 2011-12.

Machilipatnam Port:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is developing this port in Krishna District under PPP Mode on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer terms (BOOT) basis. The Revised Concession Agreement was concluded with M/s Machilipatnam Port Limited on 07-06-2010 and the concession period is 30 years (extendable by 10 years + 10 years). DPR for Machilipatnam Port is under examination.

* * *

COMMUNICATIONS

7.9 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. The details are given in Annexure 7.6.

As per the TRAI report, 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

7.10 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%. SSI Advances (outstanding) is Rs.27,033 crores which accounted for 8.26% of NBC. Other priority sector advances are at Rs.44,096 crores forming 13.47% of NBC. Profile of banking institutions in A.P as on 30.03.2011 is given in Annexure 7.7.

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TOURISM

Andhra Pradesh is recognized variously-for its legendary dynasties; for its most revered temples, for its lacquer toys and beautiful weaves; rich literature and the vibrant arts of Kuchipudi dance. There are holy pilgrim centres, attractive palaces, museums, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations.

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.

Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation(APTDC):

APTDC is a State Government undertaking incorporated in the year 1976. It continues to register significant growth since 1999-2000 with a focus on the creation of tourism infrastructure and products.

APTDC continues to strive for promotion of new tourism products such as Eco-Tourism, Beach Tourism and Cruise Tourism. 6 new eco-tourism destinations have been promoted as novel initiative under community based eco-tourism. The River Cruise tourism to Pattiseema and Papikondalu on river Godavari, Nagarjunasagar to Srisailam on Krishna River have become immensely popular.

Currently, the corporation 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 with in and outside the state. The water fleet with 120 boats and launches that provides pleasure cruises and river cruises affordable reality. The corporation runs Sound & Light shows, pleasure rides making River & Lake cruise tourism at an affordable reality.

The activities of the Corporation can be classified broadly into the following:

- Tourism Infrastructure Development
- Hotels & Catering Units
- Guided & Package Tours
- Leisure Cruises & Pleasure Boating
- Sound & Light Shows
- Eco-Tourism

While the primary focus remains to aggressively develop world-class tourism infrastructure. Recently, it has ventured into new tourism related fields like, Heritage, Pilgrimage and Eco-tourism etc.

Growth of APTDC:

APTDC has registered a systematic growth over the years both in terms of revenue and also tourist arrivals. The thrust of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the development and promotion of tourism has enabled this to happen. In line with the policy of the Government, APTDC focused on the development of tourism infrastructure thereby promoting new tourism products and successful operation of tourist centers.

Growth of A. P Tourism Development Corporation from 2004-05 to 2011-12 is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4
Tourists Inflow and Revenue

Year	Tourists (Nos.Lakhs)	Revenue (Rs.Crores)
2004-05	24.96	59.18
2005-06	43.83	76.46
2006-07	53.54	89.50
2007-08	62.47	100.89
2008-09	73.79	109.00
2009-10	77.48	116.70
2010-11	41.63	124.68
2011-12 (up to Sep.11)	19.08	59.41

Source: Tourism Development Corporation

Tour Packages:

APTDC has designed a number of Tourists Packages to different destinations covering temples, hill resorts, beach resorts, heritage sites both in and outside the state through its modern transport fleet of over 126 buses including Twin Deck Bus for exclusively for the local sight seeing. APTDC is the first corporation in the country to introduce Volvo coaches that has set a new level in the tourism travel. The transport fleet is supported by a chain of central reservation offices in Hyderabad, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkatta and Shirdi supported by a network of tour promotion agents. APTDC also enters into strategic alliance with major tour operators. The tours connect major hubs in the south such as Chennai, Bengaluru, Shirdi, Tirupathi, Hyderabad, Coimbattore, Mangalore and Goa making South India a seamless travel destination.

Haritha Hotel Chain:

The “Haritha Hotel Chain” consists of 53 hotels with 1049 rooms located in important tourist centers provide the right ambience and the quality a tourist truly deserves. All APTDC hotels provide for a restaurant, AC and non AC accommodation and in major locations a swimming pool. APTDC has a strategic arrangement with Shanthigiri Ayurvedic Clinic of Kerala, which provides wellness ayurvedic treatment.

Important places where hotels & resorts are located includes Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Jungle Bells, Araku Valley, Rishikonda, Basara, Bhadrachalam, Warangal, Tirupati, Horesely Hills, Kuppam, Yadagirigutta, Kurnool, Dwaraka Tirumala, Srisailam, Nagarjuna Sagar and Dindi.. In addition to these, construction of new hotels is nearing completion at Gandikota and Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy District.

Wayside Amenities

APTDC has taken up development of Wayside amenities along the highways to provide better facilities to highway travelers like Restaurant, Washrooms, Parking area, Souvenir shop and Children play area at Alankanpally, Suryapet, Pragnapur, Kamareddy, Lepakshi, Wyra, Sone and Srikalahasthi. Projects completed and commissioned are Alankanapally, Pragnapur, Lepakshi, Srikalahasti and Suryapet. Development of wayside amenities at Wyra and Tallapaka is taken up and works are in finishing stage.

Water Fleet

APTDC operates lake and river tourism at several places in the state. Wholesome entertainment and pleasure cruises are being operated in the Hussainsagar lake in Hyderabad. Visiting tourists and local residents can view the Buddha on the rock of Gibralter or just dine through a pleasure cruise on the most popular cruise boats such as the Bhagirathi, Bhagmathi and the Khair-un-nissa. The water fleet strength of APTDC is 120 which includes FRP boats, Launches, Parasail boat and large vessels. The Corporation operates 10 cruises in Godavari and Krishna rivers. New catamaran type boats and latest Speedboats introduced at various water bodies as a part of strengthing the water fleet operation.

APTDC operates pleasure rides at the Miralam tank, Durgam Cheruvu, Nagarjuna Sagar, Nellore, Srisailam, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam (Bay of Bengal), Karminagar (LMD), Tirupathi, Rajahmundry and Brahmasagaram. New boating units at suitable Jalayagnam sites taken up by the corporation and about 17 new units are proposed to be established.

River Cruises

Most popular River Cruise on River Godavari between Pattiseema and Papikondalu is being operated attracting huge number of tourists. The introduction of the river cruise on the Godavari has stimulated many a private entrepreneur to operate similar cruises on the Godavari. The cruise offers a unique experience of a boat ride for over four hours and bring back the tourists to Pattiseema in the evening. Two days package with night stay in tented camp along the banks of the Godavari near Kollur enroute to Papikondalu also arranged for tourists. Package tour introduced in River Krishna from Nagarjunasar to Srisailam. A Twin deck cruise (120 seater) introduced (Haritha) with lower Deck A/c is presently operating in Godavari river in addition to FRP boats.

Houseboats

In addition to the pleasure cruises, 5 air-conditioned house boats are being operated, which offer a unique experience similar to the backwaters of Kerala. The House boats are equipped with two bedrooms and a deck to laze through the day along the serene and picturesque Godavari in East Godavari district.

Ropeway

Ropeway facility at Srisailam Pathalaganga established and commissioned in January 2005 and giving good revenue to the corporation i.e about 10 to 12 lakhs per month average. This facility has benefited so many local people with direct and indirect employment in Pathalaganga area. Boating revenue also increased due to this facility as more tourists are getting down to Pathalaganga and taking the boat rides. Akkamahadevi Caves river cruise operation also increased with this ropeway. This became a major attraction for Srisailam pilgrim tourists.

Sound and Light Shows

To show case historic and heritage monuments to the tourists, Sound and Light shows are organized at Golconda Fort, Hyderabad and Chandragiri palace near Tirupati. These two shows are immensely popular. A multimedia show is under

development at the Amravathi Interpretation Centre.

Mega destinations and Secondary Destinations

APTDC has focused development in and around the three primary destinations of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. In addition, development is also centered around the 3 secondary destinations i.e. Warangal, Kurnool and Vijayawada. The development of infrastructure is based on developing destinations and tourism circuits with a funding mix from the Government of India and State Government.

Eco-Tourism Initiatives

The Corporation took the initative of identifying potential Eco-tourism spots in the state. In the recent past, corporation has revamped and improved the tourist facilities. It has successfully implemented the popular ecoprojects like the Belum caves, revamping of Borra caves, An exotic Jungle destination by name 'Jungle Bells' at Tyda, The famous lake project at Durgam Cheruvu, illumination of Ettipothala water falls and development of Bhavani river Island.

Community based Eco-tourism

Andhra Pradesh is encouraging community based Eco-tourism in association with forest department, under their Community Forest Management program by providing opportunities for jungle walks, forest retreats, wild life tourism, bird watching and trekking.

Places identified for Eco-tourism are Maredumilli (East Godavari District), Nelapattu (Nellore District), Mamandur, Talakona, Nanniyal (Chittoor District), Balapalli (Kadapa District), Ettipotla (Guntur District), Kambala Konda (Visakhapatnam District). Transport to and fro the destination will be provided by APTDC. Vana Samrakshana Samithi (community) will provide accommodation, guide services and food facilities. Forest department will provide infrastructure under Community Forest Management (CFM).

Tourism Projects

a) Completed Projects:

- Budget Hotel at Nellore with a cost of Rs.850 lakhs.
- Budget Hotel at Kadapa
- Yogi Vemana Memorial Park at Katarpally, Ananthapur Distirct.
- Adventure and Heritage Tourism Center at Gandikota in Kadapa District.
- Development of Singur Dam
- Accommodation Block at Srikalahasthi, Mahanandi, Gandikota, Idupulapaya and Srisailam

b) On-going projects:

- Construction of Budget Hotel at Nizamabad.
- Development of Tourist facilities & amenities at Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Temple at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy district.
- Development of Eco & Adventure tourism Resort at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy district.
- Development of River Cruise Circuit on River Godavari & Krishna.
- Tourist facilities at Alampur, Mahabubnagar district.
- Development of Adventure Tourism at Puligundu, Chittoor District.
- Development of Eco-tourism center at Bhimulavaripalem near Pulicat, Nellore district.
- Development of Buddhist Circuit at Nagarjunasagar, Chandavaram and Undavalli.
- Development of Visakapatnam Beach Circuit.
- Development of Laknavaram Lake in Warangal.
- Development of Horsely Hills, Chittoor district.
- Development of Kolleru Lake in West Godavari
- Development of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Circuit
- Development of Eco-Park at Nellore Tank, Nellore
- Development of Heritage Circuit Kadapa.
- Rural Tourism Project at Dharmavaram.
- Software work plan CBSP at Village Dharmavaram.

- Rural tourism project at Ettikoppaka, Visakapatnam.
- Software work plan CBSP at Etikoppaka, Visakapatnam
- Development of Rural tourism project at Kuchipudi, Krishna districts.
- Software work plan CBSP at Kuchipudi Village, Krishna district.
- Development of Jammulamma Reservoir at Jammiched Village, Gadwal, Mahaboobnagar district.
- Development of Ramayapatnam as Beach Destination Prakasam district.
- Development of Beach Destination at Baruva, Srikakulam district.
- Establishment of Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition Society at Tirupati.
- Development of Rural tourism Project at Nirmal, Adilabad district (Hardware).
- Software proposal (CBSP) for project Development of Artisan Village at Nirmal, Adilabad district.
- Development of Eco-tourism centre at Ananthagiri, Ranga Reddy district.
- Placing Touch Screen Kiosk at important tourism infrastructure
- 3D LCD Screens at Rajeev Gandhi International Airport.
- Mobile Multimedia tour at Golconda.
- Rural tourism project at Cheriyal , Warangal.
- Software work plan CBSP Cheriyal , Warangal.
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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS

7.12 Government of Andhra Pradesh aspires to transform the State into a Knowledge Society and make available the benefits of Information Technology (IT) to the last mile of the State and to all citizens, especially those in rural areas.

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as a State that provides the right climate for the growth of IT business and is now one of the most preferred destinations in the Country. Andhra Pradesh is at present, home for Indian IT majors such as TCS, Infosys, Wipro, HCL, Mahindra Satyam, Cognizant, Patni, Tech Mahindra, Sonata, Infotech, and others. Andhra Pradesh is also home for MNC IT giants and Fortune 500 companies like Microsoft, Google, IBM, Oracle, DELL, Motorola, Deloitte, Convergys, UBS, Bank of America, HSBC, Honeywell, Siemens, JP Morgan, UHG and so on.

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.

During 2010-11, IT sector created gainful direct IT employment to about 2.80 lakhs educated youth of the State. It is estimated by NASSCOM (National Association of Software & Service Companies) that every direct job in IT creates four indirect jobs in other sectors, thus resulting in cyclical growth & employment generation in the State. New companies like DSM, NCR, Free Scale Semiconductors, WNS, etc. have come forward to set up their operations and existing companies like TCS, Accenture, Infosys, IGate, HCL, Delloite, Google, etc are significantly expanding their operations. The IT companies have started and enhanced their annual recruitment plans appropriate to their human resource requirements.

As a growth engine, IT sector in A.P. is making steady strides for rapid socio-economic development of the State. The growth of IT sector in the State is shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Growth of Information Technology		
Year	**Exports (Rs. Crores) (Year wise)**	**No. of Employees (Cumulative)**
1997-98	284	8700
1998-99	574	12000
1999-00	1,059	25,500
2000-01	1,917	48,700
2001-02	2,907	64,000
2002-03	3,668	71,445
2003-04	5,025	85,945
2004-05	8,270	1,26,920
2005-06	12,521	1,51,789
2006-07	18,582	1,87,450
2007-08	26,122	2,39,000
2008-09	32,509	2,51,786
2009-10	33,482	2,64,375
2010-11	35,022	2,79,438
Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Hyd.		

In tier II locations also, the growth of IT is encuraging and the status on development of I.T. in Tier II locations for the year 2010-11 is as follows:

Centre	Exports (Rs.Crores)	Employment
Vizag	904.08	14278
Vijayawada	85.2	2184
Kakinada	26.96	1116
Tirupati	4.21	154
Source: Software Technology Parks of India, Hyd		

I . IT Promotion and Policy

To make Andhra Pradesh one of the fore runners in IT sector in the Country, the new Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Policy 2010-15, effective from 1st July 2010, has been brought out with the following objectives:

(i) Provision of congenial industrial friendly proactive climate for IT companies to locate, grow and sustain their operations most competitively in a hassle-free environment in the State.

(ii) Creation of employment opportunities to the educated youth of all sections of the Society across all regions,

(iii) Achieving higher levels of export turnover resulting in enhanced productivity, and augmentation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

(iv) To spread IT to nook and corner of the State.

(v) Leverage Information Technology as a tool for the socio- economic development in the State.

Salient Features of ICT Policy 2010-15:

The ICT Policy 2010-15 provides the following incentives and facilitation for encouraging setting up of IT companies in the State:

Special Focus Areas:

1. Start up companies 2. SMEs
3. IT Product/R&D Companies 4. SC/ST Entrepreneurs
5. Women Entrepreneurs 6. Animation, Gaming & Digital Entertainment
7. Engineering services 8. Tier II locations
9. Tier III locations 10. Promotion of IT Incubation facilities at Engineering Colleges/other educational institutions
11. Corporate Social Responsibility 12. Promotion of Women's participation in ICT Sector.

INCENTIVES:

General Incentives automatically applicable:

i) IT/ITES units are exempt from the purview of the AP Pollution Control Act, except in respect of power generation sets.

ii) IT/ITES units/ companies are exempt from the purview of statutory power cuts.

iii) IT Industry is exempt from inspections under the following Acts and the Rules framed there under, barring inspections arising out of specific complaints. The IT units are permitted to file self-certificates, in the prescribed formats.

- The Factories Act, 1948.
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- The AP Shops & Establishments Act, 1988.
- The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970.
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

- The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

iv) General permission for three shift operations with women working in the night for IT/ITES units/ companies.

v) IT/ITES units/companies and non-hazardous hardware manufacturing industry are declared as essential service under AP Essential Services Maintenance Act.

Common Incentives for all IT companies

1. 100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.
2. 50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the 2nd transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.
3. Admissibility of Industrial Power category tariff.
4. 25% power subsidy on power bills for a period of 3 years or Rs.30 lakhs which ever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial operations.
5. Reimbursement of 50% exhibition subsidy for participating in the national/international exhibitions limited to 9 sq m space.
6. Government will support IT Exporters Associations, ITsAP, NASSCOM, ELIAP, STPI, IEG or any such organisation (as decided by the committee) in the creation of Library for making available material on trends in technology, market intelligence, research reports and analysis etc., by contributing Rs.10 lakhs per annum for development of the SME sector by making such material available at these libraries.

Specific Incentives to Focus Areas:

- **Reimbursement of Lease Rentals:**

Startups & SMEs: Providing 25% subsidy on lease rentals upto Rs.5 lakhs per annum, maximum upto a period of three years, for the plug-and-play built up office space ranging from 1000 sft to 5000 sft, leased in STPI, IT/multi-purpose SEZs/IT Parks (both Public & Private promoted).

- **Recruitment Assistance:**

a. Startups:

Recruitment Assistance of Rs.2.5 lakhs for recruitment made upto 50 IT professionals within a period of one year.

b. SMEs:

Rs.10 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 200 IT employees within 2 years of commencement of commercial operations.

c. R&D:

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 150 IT employees within two years of commencement of commercial operations.

d. SC/ST Entrepreneurs & Women Entrepreneurs :

Rs.10 Lakhs as recruitment assistance, basing on the level of employment generated, for employing minimum 100 IT employees within three years of commencement of commercial operations i.e., Rs.5 lakhs for first 50 employment generated in the first year , Rs.2.5 lakhs to the next 25 employees in the 2nd year, and Rs.2.5 lakhs for the remaining 25 employees employed at the end of third year.

e. Animation, Gaming & digital Entertainment and Engineering Services:

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 100 employees within one year of commencement of commercial operations.

Tier II locations:

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 100 employees within two year of commencement of commercial operations.

Tier III locations :

Rs.10 Lakhs as recruitment assistance, basing on the level of employment generated, for employing minimum 100 IT employees within three years of commencement of commercial operations i.e., Rs.5 lakhs for first 50 employment generated in the first year, Rs.2.5 lakhs to the next 25 employees in the 2nd year, and Rs.2.5 lakhs for the remaining 25 employees employed at the end of third year. This incentive is available only for the first 5 anchor companies as identified by the Government.

Reimbursement of Patent Filing Costs: Startups; R&D; SC/ST Entrepreneurs; Women Entrepreneurs; Electronic Hardware :

Patent Filing Costs will be reimbursed to a maximum of Rs.2 lakhs on successful attainment of the patents.

Reimbursement of Quality Certification Expenditure:

- **SMEs, and Animation, Gaming & digital Entertainment:**
  Reimbursement of 20% of expenditure incurred for obtaining quality certification limited to a maximum of Rs.4 lakhs.
- **SC/ST Entrepreneurs & Women Entrepreneurs:**
  50% subsidy on the expenses incurred for quality certification, limited to Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
- **Engineering Services:**
  Reimbursement of 20% of expenditure incurred for obtaining quality certifications for CMM Level 2 upwards. Reimbursement will be limited to a maximum of Rs.4 lakhs. Similar reimbursement will be made to BS7799 for security and also for ITES companies for achieving COPC and eSCM certification.

Tier II Locations (Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Warangal and Tirupati):

100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.

50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the 2nd transaction. This incentive is not available in case Government land is allotted.

Admissibility of Industrial Power category tariff.

25% power subsidy on power bills for a period of 3 years or Rs.30 lakhs which ever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial operations.

Subsidy of Rs.10 lakhs to the first five anchors IT/ITES companies employing more than 250 employees in IT or 500 employees in ITES in any Tier-II location.

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance for employing minimum 100 employees within two years of commencement of commercial operations in the Tier-II city.

Reimbursement of 50% exhibition subsidy for participating in the national/international exhibitions limited to 9 sq m space.

Free City profiling and detailed report on advantages of each Tier II location for prospective investors and entrepreneurs;

Organising exhibitions, conferences in Tier II cities and taking IT companies located there as part of trade delegations to domestic, national and international exhibitions.

Tier III Locations (Identified in any district other than HMDA area and Tier-II locations)

100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction.

50% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and Registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the 2nd transaction.

Admissibility of Industrial Power category tariff. 50% power subsidy on power bills for a period of 5 years or Rs.30 lakhs which ever is earlier, from the date of commencement of commercial operations.

A subsidy of Rs.10 lakhs to the first five anchor IT / ITES companies employing more than 250 employees in IT or 500 employees in ITES in any Tier-III location.

Rs.15 Lakhs as recruitment assistance, basing on the level of employment generated, for employing minimum 100 IT employees within three years of commencement of commercial operations in identified Tier-III location, i.e., Rs.5 lakhs for first 50 employment generated in the first year, Rs.2.5 lakhs to the next 25 employees in the 2nd year and Rs.2.5 lakhs for the remaining 25 employees employed at the end of third year.

Reimbursement of 50% exhibition subsidy for participating in the international exhibitions limited to 9 sq. mts.

Government shall strive to create Incubation Centres and IT Parks depending on need based requirement.

Government shall take steps to see that the "e-learning" concept is widely used by the students in Tier III locations.

Mega Project Incentives

A special and up front negotiated package of incentives will be offered for mega projects set up by ICT Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and IT majors. Mega Projects are defined as such ICT projects, with present employment of more than 1000 in the case of IT and 1500 in the case of ITES and an annual turnover of more than Rs.100 crores for the last 3 years

Provision of Land for construction of own IT Campuses:

Allotments of Government land to the IT Industry are made subject to availability, fulfillment of certain eligibility criteria by the applicant IT/ITES company, and on payment of land cost and development cost, as determined from time to time by the allotment agencies, i.e., APIIC/HMDA and the concerned local statutory authorities.

Industry Facilitation:

For facilitation of ICT industry to come, set up, grow and expand their operations in a hassle-free business and industrial friendly environment in the State, the following mechanisms are in place:

a. **Business Advisory Committee:** Constitution of Business Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of Honourable Chief Minister and key stakeholders representing IT/ITES Industry for advising the Government on IT promotion strategies.

b. **Single Window Mechanism:**

Constitution of Special Single Window Clearance Committee for IT/ITES sector, under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary/Secretary to Government, IT&C department, and other Heads of the department of the concerned Government Agencies, along with industry associations such as NASSCOM, ITsAP and other IT/ITES industry associations as members, as per the provisions of Section 5(1) of the AP Industrial Single Window Clearance Act, 2002, to provide single window Pre and Post Business Facilitation service which will facilitate the IT/ITES Companies in obtaining clearances from various departments/agencies for setting up of enterprises in a time bound manner.

c. **Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI):**

Constitution of Consultative Committee on IT Industry (CCITI), is a joint committee with representatives from the Government and the ICT Industry - for administering the incentives to the ICT Industry in a smooth manner, and for effectively resolving the problems, overcoming the impediments and ensuring growth of the ICT Industry in the State. The CCITI shall administer the incentives on specific application made by an ICT Company for the incentives mentioned herein. Such applications shall be prima facie scrutinized by the sub-committee of the CCITI headed by the Special Secretary, IT&C, in association with industry representatives, on the eligibility, veracity of technical/financial information, etc., before being placed before the CCITI for its consideration.

d. **IT Infrastructure Promotion Committee:**

In order to provide solutions to operational issues pertaining to infrastructure, such as water, road, power, sewerage and transport in the IT Layouts, an Infrastructure Committee, under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, IT&C, comprising the field level officers of the respective agencies and captains of IT Industry and Associations, has been formed and is in place. This Committee meets periodically to address the related issues for providing requisite facilitation to IT Industry.

e. **IT Security & Safety Committee**:

To provide appropriate security and safety to the ICT Industry in Andhra Pradesh, the Government has put in place (i) Industrial Security Task Force, headed by IG Police and Director (Communications), Director General of Police Office, and (ii) IT Security & Safety Committee, headed by Commissioner of Police, Cyberabad, comprising of members representing IT industry / IT Infrastructure developers and IT Associations. These mechanisms address the related issues for providing the requisite comfort to IT Industry.

Promotion of IT SEZs:

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy is promoted by Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, vide SEZ Act, 2005. SEZ is a specifically delineated enclave treated as foreign territory for the purpose of industrial, service and trade operations, with relaxation in customs duties and a more liberal regime in respect of other levies, foreign investments and other transactions. SEZ can be set up in an area of 10 hectares or 25 acres with a minimum built up processing area of 1 lakh square meters and at least 50% of area shall be earmarked for developing processing area.

The present status on development of IT SEZs in the State is shown in Table.7.6.

Table 7.6
Details of IT SEZs in the State

Particulars	Formal approval	Gazette Notified
Total SEZs in the country	577	363
Total SEZs in AP	109	74
No of IT/ITES SEZs in the Country	353	228
No of IT/ITES SEZs in AP	56	43
Composition of IT/ITES SEZs in AP	Govt. – 18 Major IT Campuses - 10 Private - 28 Total - 56	
Operational IT/ITES SEZs in AP	18 (Hyd-15; Vza-1, Vizag-2)	
(i) IT companies granted LoP (ii) IT companies operational in functional IT SEZs	155 102 (Hyd 94 – Vijayawada-2 Vizag 6)	
Investment made in IT/ITES SEZs	Rs.6277.56 crores – Hyd	
Employment generated so far in operational IT/ITES SEZs	44200	
Major IT companies set up operations/ expanded in functional IT SEZs	New companies – DSM,NCR,Free Scale Semiconductors,WNS,etc., Expansions - TCS, Accenture, Infosys, IGate, HCL, Deloitte, Google etc.,	

Source : Vizag Special Economic Zone, GOI

IT&C Department Future Plans

To implement the vision of the Government envisaged in ICT Policy 2010-15 to achieve the following targets by 2015**:**

Exports Rs.70,000 crores (US$15 billion)

Projected Annual Growth Rate 17%

Generation of new direct IT employment 1.25 lakhs

Generation of new indirect IT employment * 5 lakhs

The New Initiatives proposed are:

1) Promotion and percolation of IT to Tier-II and Tier-III locations:

Hitherto growth of IT is limited to Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam cities only. However, the human talent comes basically from rich hinterland of AP, i.e. rural areas and from the families of farmers. It is estimated that significant percentage of the working population in BPO industry comes from rural areas. Percolation and promotion of the growth of IT to the other regions in the State is therefore essential. As such, other cities in the State like Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Vijayawada, Kadapa, Tirupati, etc, have been identified and are being promoted as IT Hubs in the State.

2)Organising the ICT Promotion event – "Advantage A.P. 2012" - to project the State as the most preferred most IT destination:

In order to project the State of Andhra Pradesh as the ideal place for IT companies to come, set up, sustain and grow their operations in the State, to attract the IT companies that do not have presence in India and in Hyderabad to the State of Andhra Pradesh, it is proposed to hold the ICT Promotion event on 3rd and 4th February, 2012, under the name and style – "Advantage A.P. 2012 – The most preferred IT destination" at HICC, Hyderabad. The theme of the "Advantage A.P. 2012 – The most preferred IT destination" has the following objectives:

- Project AP as the most preferred destination for IT/ITES sectors globally.
- Create awareness about Trends/Opportunities in IT / ITES sectors for SMBs.

- Create a platform for interaction between IT/ITES companies and the customers.

3). Information Technology Investment Region (ITIR)

ITIR is envisaged as a self contained integrated knowledge Cluster dedicated to establishment and growth of Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) and Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM) units. ITIR will comprise of industrial areas (processing area) which will be supported by the necessary residential, commercial and social infrastructure (non processing area) so as to reduce the burden on existing urban Infrastructure. ITIRs can be set up in a minimum area of 40 sq kms with 40% as processing and the rest 60% as Non processing and shall be a combination of production units, public utilities, logistic, environmental protection mechanism, residential areas and administrative services. ITIRs may include Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Industrial Parks, Free Trade Zones, warehousing zones, Export Oriented Units, growth centres, existing settlements/industries and estates/services duly notified under the relevant Central or State legislation or Policy. All industrial promotion schemes/Incentives offered by the state government and the central government will be made available to companies establishing their operations in the ITIR region.

The ITIR envisages holistic & planned development of identified area, through creation of requisite (i) external infrastructure and (ii) internal infrastructure, in the form of provision of roads, water supply, electricity transmission and generation, sewerage and solid waste management, etc, The ITIR is required to be developed in two phases over a period of 25 years.

Basing on the policy resolution of the Government of India, to promote Information Technology Investment Regions(ITIR) in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Government has taken a lead initiative to identify an ITIR in an area of about 202 Sq. Km. area, (50,000 acres) covering agglomerations/areas, such as Cyberabad, Mamidipalli, Maheshwaram, Uppal, Pocharam,, etc., connected through the growth corridor along the Outer Ring Road and encompassing identified industrial/IT clusters in and around Hyderabad & Ranga Reddy Districts. The IT&C department has submitted the detailed project proposal of ITIR along with requisite documentation to the Government of India for their consideration and approval. The ITIR upon full implementation is envisaged to accrue the following projected enhanced benefits to the State over a period of 25 years:

- Direct Revenues – Rs.310,849 crores
- IT Investment potential – Rs.219,440 crores
- IT Exports – Rs.235,000 crores
- Direct employment – nearly 15 lakhs
- Indirect employment – nearly 53 lakhs
- Increase in tax revenue to State – Rs.30,170 crores

4). Promotion of Women participation in the ICT Sector

Women employees constitute more than 30% of the total working IT population in the State. A vast majority of them work in call center jobs in ITeS/ BPO operations, which require them to work 24 X 7 X 365 days on shift or staggered timings. Government of Andhra Pradesh in the ICT Policy 2010 – 15 has identified the increased role of women in ICT as a key thrust area. In effect, the following policies will be impressed upon the industry to meticulously adhere to as part of their HR practices:

(i) Introduce an affirmative action initiative to increase the participation of women at various levels in the organization – board of directors, vice presidents, executives, senior managers, etc.

(ii) Follow fair practices with respect to recruitments, promotions, career opportunities, project allocations, and training opportunities etc.

(iii) Provide congenial conditions for smooth working of the women employees.

(iv) Provide requisite safety and security for women employees at their work place during the working hours and night shifts.
(v) Provide necessary escort services for women to enable them reach their residences safely after work.
(vi) Implement in letter and spirit the statutory provisions pertaining to women employees with regard to their various types of leave entitlement such as medical, maternity, earned leave and privilege leave, etc.
(vii) Provide professional counseling arrangements to the needy women employees for handling adverse situations related to gender.
(viii) Provide a forum wherein the women employees can represent their issues and mutually interact for bettering their working conditions.
(ix) Provide periodic training to the women at all levels.

II. Human Resource Development

Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKCs).

Jawahar Knowledge Centers (JKC) – is a unique Human Resource promotion initiative of the Government. It started in 2004 and is first of its kind in the Country. JKC program is being run by the Institute for Electronic Governance (IEG), a society under IT&C department in close coordination and association with IT Industry and Government.

Salient Features of JKCs:

JKC aims to improve the quality of education through imparting suitable skills and enable potential gainful employment to the engineering/MCA graduates. Several Engineering / MCA and Degree colleges across the State are registered with JKC to improve the employable skills of their students thus place more number of students from their institutions. Every institution that is registered for JKC should assist IEG in imparting employable skills to the JKC registered students of their institution, provide necessary facilities for organizing the workshops for their faculty members as well as students.

In JKCs, the students are trained in various technical skills, soft skills, project management skills and communication skills by JKC faculty members and IEG – IT Associates in parallel to their academics for a period of 2- 3 years. JKCs thus provides the best human resource trained in the relevant skills required by the Industry. It bridges the gap between the student curriculum knowledge and Industry desired skills. JKC students who are selected for various companies through campus recruitments would attend four month training in their last semester / after their last semester according to the request of their prospective employers. They gain the practical experience facing real life scenarios like teamwork, time management, effective way of developing software applications, etc. JKC, therefore, provides an opportunity to the students learning beyond the curriculum and the text book theories through the mode of "Learning by doing", along with 'Learning by listening".

So far 675 Engineering / MCA colleges and 448 Degree colleges have been registered under JKC since 2004 and more than 2.5 lakh students have been trained since the JKC inception about 50,000 students are registered for the academic year 2011 - 12.

Project for Government departments:

IEG is developing software applications for various government departments such as Agriculture, AP Dairy Development, Treasuries and Accounts, Director of Works Accounts, AP Civil supplies, Youth services, Information & public relations, RMSA and Commercial tax department etc. The development of applications is completed and it is being implemented in the state.

'Test of English as a Foreign Language':

IEG has established 9 ETS authorized TOEFL test centers at JKC centers, during 2007 - October' 11, IEG has coordinated test for 469 batches with 38- 44 seating capacity per batch in 9 test centers across the state.

Software Training program for socially challenged students

A special software training program is initiated by IEG to cater the students of socially challenged sections (SC, ST, BC and Minority) to train them and assist them in getting the placements. So far, about 624 students (in 8 batches) were trained through

this training program and 526 of them are placed into various companies. During the year 2010-11, about 113 candidates are trained at Hyderabad and Vizag out of which 51 candidates are placed into various MNCs.

III. AP Broad Band Network

Government is creating new G-G SWAN connecting the State Capital to all District head quarters (DHQs) with 8 Mbps bandwidth connecting all DHQs upto Mandal Head Quarters (MHQs) with 2 Mbps. The new Network will be completely IP based and provide Voice, Data and Video Communications to all Government Offices. M/s. TCIL has been selected as Consultant for the project. The tender process is completed and M/s. TCS has been identified as service provider and implementation is completed and commissioned and operations from 2010. Video Conference System, DTA, RTA, MA&UD, MROs, APGLI departments are already utilizing the network.

IV. APNET/SAPNET

Government of Andhra Pradesh as a part of its objective to harness the potential of IT has established a Satellite based communications Network to be utilized in the areas of Education, Tele Medicine, Agriculture Extension, E-Governance, awareness amongst self help groups and Human Resource Development.

An earth station is functioning since 2002, utilizing the INSAT-III B Satellite using Ku Band. SAPNET, an autonomous society is running the operations. The earth station has capability of 5 Video Channels and one data channel. A State of art digital studio is functional and utilization of live interactive channel has increased. All MPDOs are equipped with Mana TV, receive only terminals and more than 10,000 remotes are deployed as of now. Presently 4 channels are used for transmission and their details are as below:

Channel 1: Shared by School, Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education.

Channel 2: For live Interactive teaching of School, Collegiate, Technical and Medical Education. In addition, the channel is used by the Agriculture department, Indira Kranthipatham and Police etc., for their interactive Video Conference.

Channel 3: Dedicated to HRD and Social Sector programs.

Channel 4: For Schools, Programs. JKCs through IEG.

V. State Data Center

Government have built a State Data Center (SDC) in nearly 8,900 s.ft. to cater for use by all the departments of the State Government, initially providing rack space, and later to provide dedicated servers and finally a Managed Data Center Services to include the Application Management.

The construction of the building for the SDC has been completed at Manikonda in the premises of APIIC Financial district. DIT has allocated the Consultant (M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers) for this Project. DPR has been submitted to DIT in consultation with the consultant, based on which the allocations (Rs.55.75 crores both for Opex and Capex) have been made to the State, out of which an amount of Rs.4.19 crores has already been transferred by DIT.The contract was signed with M/s. Wipro Ltd.

M/s. Wipro has completed commissioning of IT and Non-IT equipment. The composite team for APSDC has been formed. The TPA, M/s KPMG for APSDC has already been chosen. Contract signed between the APTS and M/s KPMG.

The Final Acceptance Test (FAT) is completed and "Go-Live' declared on 16.08.2011. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh inaugurated APSDC on 26.08.2011. Application Migration is under progress.

VI. e-Governance/e-Seva.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are recognized as an important constituent of the National Economies, contributing significantly to employment expansion and innovation. Recognizing the importance of Small and Medium Enterprises, the Central and State Governments have been implementing several schemes and programmes for promotion and development of these enterprises. Andhra Pradesh is the first state to issue orders (in August, 2010) on Involvement of Small and Medium

Enterprises (SMEs) in e- Governance Projects – to support SMEs to participate and execute e-Governance projects.

1. Genesis

Andhra Pradesh as part of its commitment to administrative reforms is probably, first in the country in recognizing the power of leveraging IT for good governance initiatives. When technological developments are contributing for a major change in day-to-day life, A.P is also first to recognize that the fruits of technology should reach common man. Expert committees, citizenry and Government departments were consulted to know citizen expectations from the Government and Government expectations from citizenry. Result of the above study is the establishment of common service center where citizen services rendered by different departments of Government are available to citizens at a single place with transparency, Accountability, equal access of service to every citizen, service availability at desired hours and days.

2. Salient features of e-Seva

- Any center, any counter any service availability
- Works from 8.00AM to 8.00PM on working days and 10.00AM to 2.00PM on Sundays.
- Measurable and enforceable SLA (15 minutes)
- Both G2C and B2C services are blended for citizen convenience.
- Multiple service channels such as e-Seva centers, RSDP centers, Rajiv centers and CSC centers.
- Services of more than 25 departments and 140 services.
- Multiple payment modes such as Cash, Cheque, Demand Draft, Credit Card, Debit Card, Net Banking etc.
- Serves more than 1.30 Lakh citizens a day and collects Rs.18 Rs.20 Crores per day.
- Service reach to all municipal towns and some villages.

3. **Project model**

Selection of project funding and implementation model PPP is one among the major factors of success. Fast changing technologies, existing age old Government procedures, investment requirements, PPP model was chosen and probably is the first PPP project in the field of public services delivery in the country. Project components allocation between Public and Private and procurement method (BOOT) is also the contributor of success.

4. Service delivery channels and expansion stages.

Keeping the expected demand for multiple delivery channels for service, it is designed to accommodate quick addition of new services and new service delivery channels.

e-Seva was initially started in 1999 with 2 centers in the State Head Quarter Hyderabad with 3 services. As on today 52 centers are functioning.

On success of the concept, it is further extended to all municipal towns in the state (262) in the year 2003.

Another service channel such as Rajiv Service Delivery points (RSDP) centers were also started in the year 2005 extend services for semi-urban and rural areas.

It is further extended to villages by setting up 5468 service centers in the villages under the project Rajiv Internet Villages.

5. Services rendered and transaction volumes

Presently eSeva makes about 1.3 Lakhs transaction per day collecting revenue to the tune of Rs.20 Crores.

6.**Modes of payment**

Payment mode of all transactions in eSeva was initially started with cash only and added all other modes such as Cheque, Demand Draft, Credit Card, Debit Card and Net Banking with 7 Banks.

7. Service additions from last 30 months

- Issue of Electro Photo Identity Cards (Election cards) for EPIC approved candidates. As of date 3,00,000 citizens are served.
- To book new gas connection at e-Seva centers is introduced. As of date 45,000 citizens availed the facility.
- To issue Birth and Death certificates through all e-Seva centers in GHMC

area, as of date 45,000 citizens availed the facility since its introduction on 03.04.2010.

- To book time slot for Learners license & Driving License and pay required fee.
- To issue fresh and renewal of trade license certificates of GHMC area.
- To collect bills of private telephone operators such as TATA DOCOMO.
- To collect licensing and renewal fee of Legal Metrology department
- Ration card mutation service.
- Airtel document collection service.
- ING Vysya premium payment service.
- Vodafone bill collection service.
- Aircel bill collection service.
- Pan Card service.
- Beam Telecom Pvt. Ltd. Collection of Internet Post paid pills through eSeva centers in Hyderabad & RR Dist.
- Hyderabad Revenue Service.
- Hathway Broadband Internet bills. Collection of payments from customers.
- AP Housing Board. Installment Collection from Hire purchase allottees

"1100" Toll-Free Call Centre – Government a Call away

Launched as agriculture call centre in July 2003 and subsequently extended to include services of all government departments from February 2004. Operating with a Toll-free number '1100' within AP and functioning on 24 hours 365 days a year. Operating with 30 seats and a capacity to take 10,000 calls a day. Services provided at the call centre include expert advice on agriculture related queries on crop production, soil science, Agriculture chemistry, Genetics and Plant Breeding Crop Production Entomology and Plant Pathology. Horticulture Information on Marketing price, location wise Information on Seeds, Pesticides, Fertilizers availability, by Scientists from Dr. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University and officers from agriculture department.

Service such as registration of grievances related to INDIRAMMA housing scheme and Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) are providing on charge basis. Information calls pertaining to verification of name in Electoral rolls, issue of voter ID cads, poll irregularities, election code violation are also received at the call centre and registered in Citizen to Government Interface.

Portal (www.ap.gov.in/c2g). these calls are registered and forwarded to the CEO and or District Collectors and SPs as the case may be. Call registration and call status details are provided through SMS and email.

New Toll free Number for Drought related calls

Based on the request of Revenue (Disaster Management) department, a new Toll free No.1800-425-1110 accessible to subscribers of all telecom service providers, was taken at Parishkaram call centre. This number became operational w.e.f. 31.08.2009 exclusively to attend to grievance calls related to drought. The Citizen-2-Government Interface application was modified to register drought related grievance calls also. Total calls received by the Call Centre since inception are more than 43.52 Lakh till September 2011. Of these, 1.18 Lakh calls pertain to citizen grievances related to Agriculture, Municipal, Health, Housing etc. Average calls received in a month are more than 40000. The call center handles 1300 calls per day on an average which may go up to 20000 calls, during announcement of examination results.

VII. Citizen Service Centre (CSC)

Citizen Service Centre (CSC) scheme is a Government of India initiative under National eGovernance Plan (NeGP) under the aegis of department of Information Technology, GOI. EDS is the Nodal Agency for implementing and monitoring this project in the State.

The CSC Scheme involves setting up of 4,687 ICT enable centres in rural areas covering all the districts/mandals of the State. The scheme is being implemented on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework. Presently, 2 Services Centre Agencies (SCAs) are setting up of CSCs, primarily based on franchisee model in 15 districts. As of now 930 centres were rolled out in the state as on Sep'2011. Recently, State Government has issued RFP for the selection of SCA to Setup, Manage and

Operate 1704 Citizen Service Centers (CSCs) in 8 Districts of AP. CSCs are envisioned as the front-end delivery points for the Government, Private and Social Sector Services to rural citizens of India. The idea is to develop a platform to integrate their Social and Commercial goals for the benefit of rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT as well as Non-IT Services with a vision of providing all Government and other value added services to rural citizens in an integrated manner at his doorstep at an affordable cost.

VIII. APOnline

APOnline is an e-governance gateway for the State Government (GoAP) offering multiple services through a single window to citizens. It is a best-of-breed portal, developed and launched by Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) in partnership with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), as a Joint Venture. APONLINE is accessible through multiple delivery channels, at home and offices on anytime anywhere basis to deliver citizen services.

The convergence of services viz., interactive services, payment services through various Delivery Channels/Kiosks is helping citizens to make multiple utility bill payments at the same counter through credit cards/debit cards, cash, DD and cheques for payment. Since April'11 to October'11 Rs.445.71 crores of amount collected through 1,02,29,643 transactions apart from the above, information pertaining to 34 departments and 258 HODs, Corporations and agencies of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, is hosted on AP Online and the information is updated on regular basis.

IX. e-Procurement.

e- Procurement is one of the core e-Governance initiatives. It automates the procurement and purchase procedures of AP Govt., starting from demand aggregation to procurement and fulfillment of contract. The basic objective of this project is to use the tools of IT to introduce best practices in electronic procurement across Govt. departments. The prime objectives of e-Procurement are demand aggregation. Reduced inventory cost, consistent procurement procedures across departments, reduction in cost of procurement, transparency and effective tendering processes.

This project has demonstrated substantial savings to government departments by way of attracting competitive bids, maintaining anonymity of bidders, decrease in tender cycle time, besides empowering the contractors to file tenders remotely. In order to strengthen security and authentication, the usage of Digital Certificate is made mandatory from 1st March 2005 for conducting transactions on the platform.

Implementation:

The platform is extensively used for procurement works by Irrigation department, Roads and Buildings, Tribal Welfare engineering department, Panchayat raj engineering departments, AP Police Housing Corporation, Public Health Engineering department, HMWS&SB.

Present Status:

So far 27 departments, 41 PSU's & Corporations, 15 Universities and 128 Urban local bodies are using the e-Procurement service and they have successfully transacted 1,63,071 tenders with a value aggregating to Rs. 2,51,219 Crores on the platform since its launch.

Achievements:

e-Procurement has secured demonstrable and significant benefits by way of cost and time savings to the government, brought transparency and empowered the small and medium suppliers. The path breaking initiative has proved that transparency, fairness and equal opportunity to private entrepreneurs who bid for government contracts, sell products or expertise to government agencies will not only result in healthy competition, significant contribution to the economy, but also makes significant social impact as a citizen assurance on transparent utilization of public funds. As a matter of fact the successful implementation of this initiative by the state Government has motivated the Govt of India and several other state Governments have to embark on e-Procurement initiatives. It is actively sought to be replicated in other states as well.

Some of the important benefits accrued are – Significant cost, savings in print media advertisement cost due to abridged tender notices; Elimination of supplier cartels, syndicates due to remote bidding; Empowerment of small & medium bidders as the entire content and bid submission is online; significant reduction in tender process time from 3 to 4 months to 35 days due to automatic work flows; and improved institutional memory due to storage of electronic records etc.,

Awards received to the project include –

- Golden Icon Award from GOI in the Year 2003 for Exemplary e-Governance Initiative; The PC Quest Award for Best IT implementation in India (2005);
- Finalists for the Prime Minister's Award (2006) for excellence in Public Administration;
- NASSCOM's Best IT user Award (2006) and United Nations Public Service Award (2007).

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