8. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

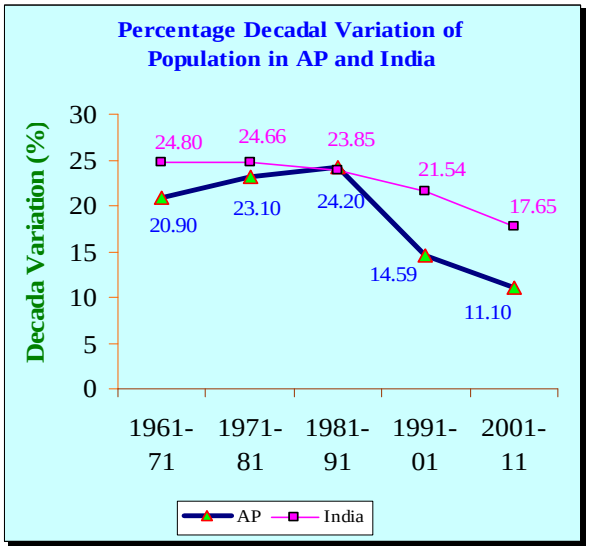
8.0 Investments in Physical and Social infrastructure are important for higher growth which favours the poor and which can also improve employment and social development. In fact the accepted notion of what constitutes economic development itself has undergone a paradigm shift in the recent imes.

The prime objective of any Welfare State is to improve the social infrastructure for a sustainable and improved standard living of the people. While solid economic infrastructure lays foundation for development resulting in improvement in the living conditions of the people, it is the push necessitated on social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security etc that would eventally bestow a healthy ambience.

The Government continued its focus on social infrastructure towards meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially towards higher levels of social justice in society in accordance with the goals of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Once the process of social development is institutionalised, it provides sustenance to the overall process of economic development.

Population

Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per Census-2011(Provisional), the State accounts for 7.0 per cent of the total population in the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh more than quadrupled in the last century from 19.1 million in 1901 to 84.7 million in 2011. Of this, 42.5 millions are males and 42.2 millions are females. The decadal growth of population which was below 15 per cent until 1961; rose till 1991 and in fact, the growth rate of 24.2 percent during 1981-91 was the highest ever recorded. Later, a significant decline has been observed in the rate of growth of population which was only 14.6 percent during 1991-2001 has further come down to 11.1 percent during 2001-11, lower than the All-India's growth of 17.6 percent. The following chart depicts the decadal population growth rate in Andhra Pradesh from 1961 to 2011(Provisional).



Population-wise, The State occupies 5th rank in the country after Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal. Among the districts Ranga Reddy district stands to be the most populous district in eth State surpassing the legacy of East Godavari and Vizianagaram dsitrict has the lowest population. District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 censuses is given in Annexure 8.1.

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio defined as the number of females per 1,000 males has shown a declining trend in the State till 1991. The favourable trend in sex ratio registered for the first time in the State in 2001 continued in Census 2011 also. The Sex Ratio in the State up from 978 in 2001 to 992 in 2011 is higher than All India's 940 in 2011. The sex ratio continues to show a favourable trend in Nizamabad, Vizianagram and Srikakulam districts. The Districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur and Chittoor have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. Annexure 8.2 gives District-wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio.

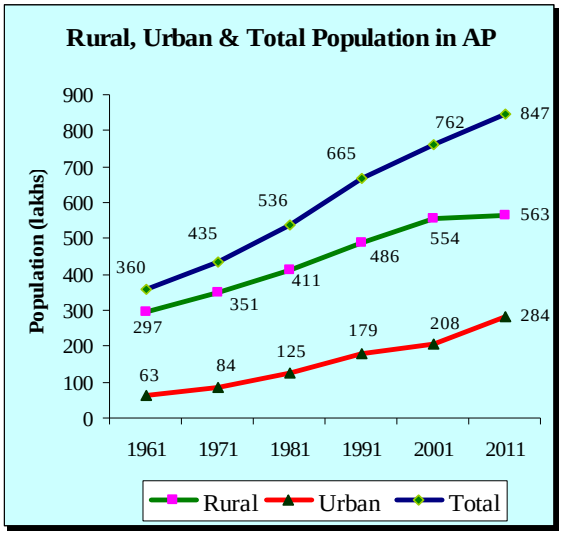
Density

Density of population defined as the number of

persons living per Sq. Km is another important demographic indicator. The density of the population for the state is 308 persons per square kilometres., as against 382 persons per square kilometres. at all India level in 2011. Among the districts, the density of population of Hyderabad continues to be the highest at 18,480 while Adilabad and Khammam due to their larger forest area, continue to have the lowest population density. District-wise density of population is given in Annexure 8.3.

Urbanization

The percentage of urban population to the total population in the state is 33.49 percent in 2011 as compared to 27.3 percent in 2001. Among all the districts, Hyderabad obviously is the only district with 100 percent urban population followed by Rangareddy district with 70.32 percent urban population. The least urbanized district is Mahabubnagar with 15 percent of urban population followed by Srikakulam with 16.16 percent. District-wise urban population to total population is given in Annexure 8.3.



Literacy

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as Literate. The literacy rate of the State is 67.66 percent in 2011 as against 60.47 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than of all India literacy rate at 74.04 per unit. The literacy rate in India increased from 64.84 to 74.04 percent during 2001-2011. The best record in literacy so far at both the national and state levels was during the nineties. The slow growth in literacy rate is identified during the last decade at state and national levels. The decadal improvement at the national level had been not more than 8 percentage points till 1991 and the nineties witnessed an improvement of 13.8 percentage points. Whereas the literacy rate has identified an improvement of more than 9 percentage points during 2001-2011 at national level. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 24 percentage points from 44.1 percent in 1991 to 67.66 percent in 2011. In spite of this faster rate of growth in the last three decades, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is still lower than the all India average. While the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh was about three fourths of the all India level in 1961, the State has made substantial progress subsequently, especially in the last four decades. While the overall literacy rate has gone up from 60.47 percent in 2001 to 67.66 percent in 2011, the male literacy rate has increased from 70.32 percent to 75.56 percent. Where as, the female literacy rate has gone up from 50.43 percent in 2001 to 59.74 percent in 2011. Among the districts, Hyderabad is at the top with 80.96 percent and Mahabubnagar district by least with 56.06 percent in 2011. District-wise literacy rate of males, females and total from 1961 to 2011 is given in Annexure 8.4.

* * *

SCHOOL EDUCATION

8.1 Education is a fundamental right, which leads for the road map to achieve the goal of "Education for All". Over the years, efforts have been put at state and national level to achieve this goal. As per Article 45 of the constitution of India, Universalisation of Elementary Education is a directive principle of state policy to provide free and compulsory education for the children up to age of 14 years. As per the Article, 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendments 2009, Education has become a fundamental right. This article clearly spells out the responsibility of the state to the extent of providing free and compulsory

education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years. This article has envisaged about the constitutional position of right to education in our country.

To make more effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education is brought under "Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan" (SSA) to universalize elementary education. Similarly secondary education has been brought under the flagship of "Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan" (RMSA). These two schemes are aimed at the strengthening of school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality. Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and in this direction several schemes have been initiated for both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school aged population of 1.33 crore children.

Universal access in school education:
For achieving universal access in school education, provision of schooling facilities is aimed at -

- Elementary level should be within walkable distance of 1 km of all the habitations.
- Secondary level should be within the radius of 5kms.

In this regard, our state has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 91.5% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have started in areas not served earlier.

During 2010-11, in the Elementary Education sector there were 66,834 Primary Schools and 15,421 Upper Primary schools. Under Secondary Education there were 18,776 High Schools and 173 Higher Secondary schools. Totaling to 1,01,204 schools in the state. Management wise schools in 2010-11 are shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8. 1
Management-wise Schools 2010 –11

Management	Primary	Upper Primary	High Schools	Hr. Secondary	Total
Central Govt.	21	2	41	49	113
State Govt.	5,043	383	1,814	93	7,333
MPP/ZPP	50,487	8,374	8,348	-	67,209
Municipal	1,637	158	312	-	2,107
Pvt.Aided	2,110	420	830	-	3,360
Pvt.Unaided	7,536	6,084	7,431	33	21082
Total	66,834	15,421	18,776	173	101204

Source: School Education Department

Enrolment:
Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access. The strategies implemented for universalization of elementary education involves strengthening of the existing schools, opening new primary schools, establishment of alternative schools and other type of educational facilities in smaller and un-served habitations.
The enrolment in the state during 2010-11 was 133.18 lakhs in all types of schools, out of which 54.64 lakhs were in Primary schools; 23.30 lakhs in Upper Primary and 53.97 lakhs were in High schools. In Higher Secondary, there was an enrolment of about 1.27 lakhs. The enrolment of children consists of about 53.49% in Primary stage (I-V), 18.96% children in upper primary (VI-VII) and 24.45% in secondary stage (VIII-X) and the balance 3.10 percent accounted for by the Preprimary and Higher Secondary (CBSE).

Drop-outs :
For the enrolment of school aged group children into the schools, the problem of retention is observed at different levels. During 2010-11, dropouts figured as 17.43% at I-V classes (Primary Level), 22.34% at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) and 46.21% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain the children into the schools. The details of drop outs are given in Annexure 8.5.

Teachers:

Teacher is the vital human resource in the school education system. Teacher acts as a facilitator for learning by the pupils. Teacher is instrumental in developing knowledge, skills, attitudes and values among children at all stages of education. Hence, teachers should be in position in schools as per the optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and achievement of children.

Keeping this in view, sustained efforts are being made by government since beginning to provide teachers in all types of schools to maintain a reasonable teacher-pupil ratio. Rationalization of teachers, deployment of teachers, creation of new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped in overcoming imbalances in the demand and supply of teachers. During 2010-11, there were 4,76,555 teachers in position in all types of schools in the state.

During 2010-11, teachers working in different schools consist of 1,74,069 in primary schools, 93,003 in upper primary schools, 2,05,179 in High schools and 4,304 in higher secondary schools. Details of Teachers in schools are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2
Management-Wise Teachers in 2010-11

Year	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools
Central Govt.	164	17	898	1,670
State Govt.	9,006	1,552	19,310	1,192
Mandal Parishad	96,977	37,632	99,231	-
Municipal	3,680	600	4,122	-
Pvt.Aided	6,834	2,532	7,809	-
Pvt. Unaided	57,408	50,670	73,809	1,442
Total:	1,74,069	93,003	2,05,179	4,304

Source: School Education Department

Teacher Pupil Ratio:

A major element of the approach in strengthening education will be to improve existing learning levels by lowering the teacher pupil ratio. The Teacher Pupil Ratio (with Vidya Volunteers) for Primary, Upper primary and High Schools are shown in Table-8.3.

Table 8.3
Teacher Pupil Ratio

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2000-01	45	38	34
2001-02	41	39	34
2002-03	37	33	29
2003-04	35	31	31
2004-05	29	25	30
2005-06	28	25	30
2006-07	29	24	29
2007-08	28	23	28
2008-09	27	22	29
2009-10	28	23	28
2010-11	26	21	25

Source: School Education Department

The details of schools, student enrolment and teachers are given in Annexure 8.6.

Examination Results:

Performance of students at different levels of education has been conventionally considered as an indicator of achievement in assessing the efficiency of educational system. The internal efficiency of education system depends upon the number of pupils who successfully complete a given cycle of education. Completion of a given education cycle depends on the performance and achievement of the students in the examination of the terminal class in that cycle. The number of students appearing and passing the S.S.C. Examination at the end of secondary stage (cycle) play a significant role. The percentage pass of students in S.S.C examinations during 2010-11 is 83.10 which is higher than the previous year pass of 81.63%. Year wise performance in S.S.C Examinations is given in Annexure 8.7.

Examination Reforms:

- OMR Bar Coding system is being implemented in all subjects in SSC

Examinations from March 2010.

- Xerox copies of valued answer scripts in First Language and Second Language subjects will be supplied to the candidates on payment basis from the SSC Public Examinations March 2010 onwards.
- Absolute Grading system of evaluation in S.S.C public examinations has been introduced from 2010.
- Scale of penalty is introduced for errant valuation in S.S.C public examinations from 2010.

The following are some of the important initiatives taken:

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Midday Meal Scheme is being implemented in the State for I-V classes from January 2003, it has been extended to VI & VIII classes in the year 2007 and it is further extended to the classes IX & X during the year 2008. The Mid day meal scheme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments for I-VIII classes and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is funding 100% for Mid day meal scheme for IX & X classes. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the Nutritional Status of children, to motivate the children to attend the school regularly, and to provide Nutritional Support. During 2011-12, 78.04 lakh children are covered under this programme. Out of which, 40.96 lakh are in Primary (I to V), 22.61 in Upper Primary (VI to VIII), 14.22 lakh children in High Schools (IX and X) and 0.25 lakh children of National Child Labour Projects (NCLP).

Salient features of the scheme are - The menu is flexible. Mostly Rice and Sambar is being given. Pulihora is also being given. Egg or banana is being given twice a week. DWCRA/Community Development Society /Self Help Groups/School Education Comittees/Other agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record, charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) which are identified by the MROs are the implementing agencies in Rural areas. In Urban areas, the implementing agencies are, Community development societies (CDS)/NGOs/Urban SHGs/ SEC/ DWCUA/Other Agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record/ charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) identified by a committee headed by the MRO. All Schools were provided kitchen devices and kitchen-cum-stores.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-School Computerisation Project:

The Computer Education Programme is being implemented under Build Operate and Owner ship Transfer (BOOT) Model by seven agencies in 5000 High schools from 2008-09 for 5 years and in 1300 high schools from 2010-11 for 5 years. The Computer Education Programme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments with an objective to provide computer knowledge to the students of VI – X classes in Government High Schools of Andhra Pradesh.

Vocationalization of Secondary Education

Vocational Education Scheme was introduced in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1984-85.The objective of the Scheme is to make the pupils learning in the Schools not only eligible for Higher Education and to equip them with skills required for gainful employment if need be. Vocational Education is imparted in 313 High Schools of Government, Zilla Parishad, Municipal and Aided Managements in the State. 28 Mandal Vocational Educational Centers are functioning in the State. Vocational Education is imparted to 34,800 children studying in classes VIII, IX and X in High Schools.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an objective to achieve a General Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 75% in Classes IX and X within 5 years. 10,368 High Schools (8326 Zilla Parishad, 308 Municipal, 1734 Government) with 21,76,198 Children are being covered under the Scheme.

A society was registered under AP Societies Act 2001 called “Andhra Pradesh Secondary Education Society” in October, 2009 at

Hyderabad to implement the RMSA and related Schemes. The activities of the society are- To improve enrolment ratio for IX and X classes from 68.7% to 100%, strengthen existing secondary schools, appointment of additional teachers, construction of additional classrooms.

Government of India will bear 75% Project Expenditure as Central Share and 25% will be met by the State Government as State Share during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12).

Civil Works

To improve the quality of Secondary Education, initiatives are taken for improving the existing infrastructure and creating new infrastructure facilities in all High Schools under Govt. sector.

Construction of additional infrastructure facilities in 1176 High School Buildings with a cost of Rs. 302.29 crores were taken up under NABARD RIDF-XI. Of these, 997 works are completed and 46 works are in progress.

In order to ensure that all children in the state have access to quality education, and to improve the infrastructure facilities in secondary schools in the State, the GOI has sanctioned an amount of Rs.611.89 crores towards civil works under RMSA and released Rs.229.46 crores towards 1st installment for the year 2010-11 and these funds are being spent for developing and improving the infrastructure facilities like construction of classrooms, labs, toilets and providing safe drinking water etc., in about 1656 High Schools.Further an amount of Rs.50 lakhs have been provided for construction of compound walls and Rs.250 lakhs for construction of Restrooms for Girls in High School Buildings in the budget estimates 2011-12.

Education for Minorities:

Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to the advancement and upliftment of Minorities in the State. The educational schemes under implementation for the welfare of Muslim Minorities are:

1) Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities:

A 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme of Area Intensive Programme is being implemented in 9 blocks, identified by Government of India as concentrated areas of educationally backward minorities. The identified blocks are Musheerabad (Hyderabad), Zaheerabad (Medak), Bodhan (Nizamabad), Kurnool, Atmakur and Nandyal in Kurnool district, Kadiri (Anantapur), Kadapa and Rayachoty in Kadapa districts. An amount of Rs. 38.78 crores has been provided by the Government to the above Districts and to Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society (APREIS) during 10th plan period. Under this Scheme, infrastructure facilities like construction of additional class rooms, drinking water, toilets, electricity, computers and teaching learning material were provided.

2) Modernisation of Madarasa Education:

The scheme of Modernization of Madarasa education is implemented in the State with 100% central assistance with an objective to encourage traditional institutions like Madarasas and Makhtabs to introduce modern subjects of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and English in their curriculum. Voluntary Organizations/ Societies/Trusts which are registered under Central/State /Government and Act of Wakf Boards and which are in existence for the past three years are eligible for assistance under the scheme. Rs.135.36 lakhs released during 2010-11 under the scheme.

3) Improvement of Urdu Education – Appointment of Urdu Teachers:

It is a central scheme implemented with the objective to provide financial support to the State Governments for appointing Urdu Teachers/Honorarium to existing teachers for teaching Urdu to the students with a view to promote Urdu. The Scheme is being implemented in 9 identified areas/ blocks.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET):

23 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET). In 13 DIETs, Urdu medium parallel sections are functioning with 50 intakes in each college and 65 lecturer posts have been sanctioned. The Tamil medium parallel section with intake of 50 is functioning at DIET, Chittoor at Karvetinagar and 206 private DIETs

are functioning with 50 intakes in each college.

* * *

RAJIV VIDYA MISSION

8.2 Rajiv Vidya Mission, Andhra Pradesh is implementing three schemes viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the State for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

A. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been introduced during 2001-02, with an aim to provide useful and relevant Elementary Education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group. SSA intends to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna & Hyderabad districts were covered in the year 2001-02 and from 2002-03 onwards all the 23 districts in the state have been covered. Pattern of Funding is 60: 40 GOI and GOAP in 2009-10 and 65: 35 GOI and State for the year 2010-11 and it is fixed at this same proportion for the next five years.

Objectives:

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternative School, Back-to-School camp.
- All children complete eight years of elementary schooling.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at elementary education level
- Universal retention.

Interventions:

- Opening of Primary Schools
- Upgradation of Primary schools in to Upper Primary Schools
- Upgradation of EGS / ALS to Primary Schools
- Regular Teachers to New Schools – Primary and Upper Primary Schools
- Additional Teachers to existing Primary & Upper Primary Schools
- Civil Works – Construction of School Buildings, Additional Classrooms, Mandal Resource Centers Buildings, Rooms for School Complexes, provision of Compound wall, Toilets, Electrification and drinking water facilities.
- Strengthening of Mandal Resource Centres and Teacher Centres
- Maintenance grant to Schools with own buildings
- Grants – School Grants and Teacher Grants
- Teaching Learning Equipment to New Primary and Upper Primary Schools
- Training to Teachers
- Innovations – Girls Education, Early Childhood Education, Education of SC and STs, Minority, Urban deprived Children and Computer Education for U. P Schools.
- Research, Evaluation, Supervision and Monitoring.
- Support to Children with Special Needs.
- Training of Community Leaders
- Interventions for Out of School Children
- Providing Special training to Out of School Children
- Uniforms to the children studying in Government schools upto VIII class.
- Special Residential Schools for urban deprived children.

B. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

Government of India launched the programme called National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) in 2003 as an amendment to the scheme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan for providing additional components for the education of girls at elementary level.

Objectives:

a) To develop and promote facilities to provide access and to facilitate retention of girls and to ensure greater participation of women and girls in the field of education.

b) To improve the quality of education through various interventions and to stress upon the relevance and quality of girls education for their empowerment.

Coverage: 661 Educationally Backward mandals in 23 districts where female literacy rate is less than 46.13 of national average and gender gap is more than 21.59 as per 2001 census selected for implementation of the programme. Notified urban slums are also eligible for NPEGEL programme implementation.

NPEGEL programme is being implemented on Model Cluster School approach in a decentralized manner.

Model Cluster School (MCS):

Model Cluster School is a model girl-child friendly High school or UP school at cluster level identified in all the Educationally Backward Mandals. In all, 661 Educationally Backward Mandals, 5765 MCSs were identified. Each cluster is having about 5-10 habitations and on an average each block consists of 8-10 clusters. This girl-child friendly infrastructure is used by all the schools in that cluster on rotation.

Major interventions of NPEGEL programme

Non Recurring Grant:

Girl friendly facilities worth Rs.30,000/- were provided to every Model Cluster School for purchasing Library Books, Vocational Equipments and Games and Sports material.

Recurring Grant:

A maximum amount of Rs. 60,000/- per annum will be available to each cluster to implement additional interventions for promotion of girls education viz., Remedial and supportive material for slow learners, Bridge Camps, Honorarium to part time volunteers, Two Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) centres per cluster, Training to teachers on Gender sensitization, Awards to best schools, MCS maintenance grant and Community mobilization.

C. Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Government of India launched the scheme during 2004-05 called "Kasturbha Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV)" with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to SC, ST, BC and Minorities in Educationally Backward Blocks in the state.

Objectives:

- To ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up Residential Schools with boarding facilities at Elementary level.
- To provide quality education for drop out girls in low female literacy mandals by mainstreaming from Residential Bridge Course Centers**.**

Implementation:

743 KGBVs were sanctioned by GOI out of which 395 KGBVs are being run by different Residential Educational Institutions Societies such as Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society (APREIS), Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APSWREIS), Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWREIS) and Disabled Welfare Department and 348 KGBVs are being run by the concerned Project Officers. All the 743 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas which have been sanctioned were operationalized with an enrolment of 80927 girls. Contract Resource Teachers & other staff have been positioned.

Achievements:

I. Access to school:

To provide access to school less habitations, 2,295 Education Guarantee Centers (EGS) were opened during the academic year 2011-12 covering 42,850 children as against the target of 2,688 Centres.

Coverage of out of school children (OOSC): As against the target of 244964, out of school children, 156025 children were covered through various strategies. A massive enrolment drive (Education Fortnight) was taken-up in June 2011 during which 145433 out of school children were directly enrolled into regular schools. Further:

- 616 Residential Special Training Centres are operational covering 21353 children.
- 257 Non-Residential Special Training Centres are being run covering 5698 children.
- 1126 Madarsas are being supported covering 95233 children.
- Under District specific strategies, 193 worksite schools and seasonal hostels are

being run covering 33741 Out of School children.

II. Support to Madarsas

1126 Madarasas were supported covering 95,233 Children, 2,973 Vidya Volunteers were positioned to impart formal curriculum. All the Vidya Volunteers were provided with training in latest Pedagogy. Textbooks were provided to all the Children besides extension of Midday meal on par with the children studying in regular formal schools. Further, 582 computers are being provided to Madarasas to make teaching learning process joyful and interesting.

III. Inclusive Education

- 69 assessment camps were organized in 2010 and identified 13919 children for supply of aids and appliances. This year the assessment camps have been planned to start from October by the medical experts to identify not only the requirement of Assistive devices but other needs also like surgeries, therapeutic need, academic needs, escort allowance.
- 92 Residential Special Training Centers (RSTCs) are planned in the state this year for Hearing and visually impaired children to cover 4600 Children with Special Needs (CwSN) and 138 Non Residential Special Training Centers (NRSTCs) for mild and moderate MR Children. So far 36 RSTCs for Children with Special Need (CwSN) have been opened with 906 children.
- During 2010-11, 17250 children have been covered under Home-based education program. It is decided to cover nearly 24900 children under this program. So far, 8771 have been identified and being attended by the Resource Teachers.
- During 2011-12(upto Sep 2011) 1332 Resource Teachers (Special Educators) have been placed on contract basis. Resource teachers in 288 mandals are yet to be positioned and the process of selection is in progress.
- 13919 CwSN were identified to provide assistive devices for this year. Orders have been placed with M/s ALIMCo to supply the assistive devices and so far 4812 Hearing Aids were distributed to the children after schools are reopened. By December, 100% supplies will be completed.
- During 2011-12 (upto Sep 2011) 10998 children have been covered under physiotherapy. Nearly 6876 children have been identified for escort allowance @ Rs.150 per month. The frequency of physiotherapy camps has been increased from one to four times in a month.
- During 2011-12 (upto Sep 2011) 21337 schools have been provided with barrier free modifications. Budged has been released to provide barrier free access to 26,632 more schools.
- Budget has been released for construction of 957 CwSN- friendly toilets in the schools on priority basis.
- Two KGBVs have been identified in each district to accommodate CwSN (girls).

IV. Civil works

The Government of India has approved civil works for 2010-11 SSA Programme viz., Block Resource Centre buildings, Cluster Resource Centre buildings, Primary School buildings, Additional Class Rooms, Toilet/Urinals, Drinking Water Facility, barrier free elements and KGBVs etc. Out of 26,882 works sanctioned, 25,418 have been completed and 1,076 works are in progress.

During 2011-12, as against 61,152 works sanctioned, 5,839 have been completed and 8,410 works are in progress and remaing works yet to start.

V.Teacher Training and Quality Initiatives

In-service training was provided to 2,48,873 teachers during 2011.

Quality Initiatives

1. Vidya Volunteers: 45,752 Vidya Volunteers have been positioned in all primary and upper primary schools in the vacancies of Teachers to ensure proper Teacher Learning Process.

2.Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP): This programme has been a long term programme in nature and it has been under implementation in the State since 2009-10. Under this programme, Class-wise and subject-

wise competencies have been identified and supporting learning material has been developed on the lines of the competencies defined subject-wise and the same has been implemented in the State with a focus on subject specific essential learning outcomes and 100% utilization of learning time and engagement of children. Providing Children's Literature (Bilingual), children's magazine, conducting children talent search activities, providing Maths, Science, and language kits to the schools, SLIM Cards / Resource Cards and Health cards to the children of Primary and Upper Primary are the key activities under this programme. Under the LEP the following activates have been taken up during the current year:

a) **Snehabala Cards for Class III**: Snehabala cards for children of Class III are developed and the same have been procured by the districts as per their requirement. The cards have been developed on the basis of the competencies identified and defined subject-wise to facilitate learning in a more directed way to ensure the acquisition of the competencies by the children. The newly developed textbooks for classes I & II are based on the LEP only.

b) **Mobile Science Van**: To inculcate scientific temper and attitude among the learners and to make best use of the material procured by schools under various intervention, the activity is taken up under the LEP. About 50 mobile science vans have already been made functional and some others are under way.

c) **Reading Cell and Children Magazine**: Material developed by Schools i.e. children and teachers was taken on a selective basis and edited and utilized for the development of Monthly magazines by the DIETs in the State and the same is being supplied to all schools and other institutions concerned.

d) **Maths, Science and TLM Kits**: Under LEP, a Maths kit has been developed by the members of the State Resource Group (Maths) for use in classroom by teachers up to class VIII with 85 items in all on the basis of the syllabus and the directions given in NCF 2005.

3. Infrastructure in school libraries including books: Guidelines were prepared and communicated to the districts on setting up infrastructure in schools during September 2011 in collaboration with the agency "Room-to-Read" programme. Technical assistance was taken from the agency Room-to-Read in regard to the selection of infrastructure within the permitted budgetary limits in Primary and Upper Primary Schools

4. Distance Education

- Radio lessons are being broadcast every day from 11.15 am to 12 noon through All India Radio for the benefit of Children and Teachers in Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- Capacity Building programmes were organized to Teachers and Field Functionaries through Teleconference in collaboration with Mana TV.

5. Computer Aided Learning (CAL) Programme and MIS :

- Computers were supplied to 920 Schools to implement CAL Programme to enhance the achievement levels among the Children.
- CDs were developed on 100 titles on the content related to School subjects and supplied to Schools for implementation of CAL Programme.
- About 2616 Teachers were provided with a 12-day training on usage of Computers in Classroom teaching.

VI. Girls Education

- 1445 Vocational Volunteers have been trained in different trades like Lak Bangle Making, Paper Bag Making, Handicraft, Jute Bags, Soft Toys, Fashion Designing, and Hand Embroidery in 10 districts under NPEGEL.
- 874 ECE centres have been started and 17,483 between 3-5 year aged children are enrolled.

- Training of trainers for 300 teachers has been completed under Balika Chetana, the Girls Empowerment Programme.

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INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

8.3 In 1964 a policy decision was taken to change the structure of the Secondary School system and introduce 10 years duration instead of 11 years, followed by two years Intermediate Education in place of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose system. The Plus two stage Education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. The Directorate of Higher Education has been bifurcated into two Directorates i.e., Director of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education with effect from 1-11-1989.

Directorate of Intermediate Education was established during the year 1989 with the objective of administering of Intermediate colleges with particular reference to public funded institutions. There are 806 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The functioning of 205 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to the Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters are being looked after by Director of Intermediate Education.

Four Regional Joint Directors of Intermediate Education offices at regional level and 18 District Vocational Education officers at district level started functioning during the year 1999-2000. The offices of Regional Joint Director of Intermediate Education are located at Rajahmundry, Guntur, Kadapa and Warangal.

Conventional courses in Science, Arts and Commerce and Vocational Courses are offered at intermediate stage of education. 34 Vocational courses are also offered in 1355 Junior colleges in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Para-medical, Business & Commerce and Humanities. District wise and category wise junior colleges functioning are given in Annexure 8.8.

The status of Junior colleges functioning under various Managements is shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4
Category wise Junior Colleges

Sl. No.	Category	Number
1.	Government Junior Colleges	806
2.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	275
3.	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	2850
4.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	698
5.	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Government)	12
6.	Incentive Junior Colleges	175
7.	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	386
	TOTAL	**5202**

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

In addition to 698 Exclusive Private Vocational Junior Colleges, 12 Exclusive Government Vocational Junior colleges and 753 Junior Colleges (both Government and private) are also offering Vocational courses.

Enrollment of students

The enrollment of students (as per fee paid to B.I.E.) both in conventional and Vocational Courses are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5
Enrollment in Junior Colleges

Academic year	Conventional Courses	Vocational Courses	Total
2009-10	7,84,219	68,085	8,52,304
2010-11	8,18,100	73,078	8,91,178
2011-12	7,88,268	82,252	8,70,520

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

Results of Intermediate Public Examination March 2011:

a. General Courses :

Out of 8,97,953 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2010 for General Courses, 7,08,495 candidates are regular candidates and 1,89,458

are Private Candidates. Out of 7,08,495 regular candidates 4,48,281 have passed. Of these 1,90,274 have passed in 'A' Grade, 1,52,364 in 'B' Grade, 77,674 in 'C' Grade and 27,969 have passed in 'D' Grade. The overall pass percentage is 63.27%. Girls' performance at 66.39% is better than that of boys at 61%. Out of 1,89,458 Private candidates, 52,723 candidates have passed (27.82%).

b. Vocational Courses:

68,777 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2011 for Vocational Courses out of which 56,822 candidates are regular candidates and 11,955 are Private Candidates. Out of 56,822 regular candidates 32,613 have passed. Of these 10,194 have passed in 'A' Grade, 19,898 in 'B' Grade, 2,388 in 'C' Grade and 133 have passed in 'D' Grade. The overall pass percentage is 57.40%. Girls' performance at 61% is better than that of boys at 55%. Out of 11,955 Private candidates, 3,445 candidates have passed (28.82%).

Redeployment of surplus staff

Many Aided Junior Lecturers who are working without sufficient workload in Private Aided Junior Colleges have been identified. The surplus Junior Lecturers in private Aided Junior Colleges are being redeployed to needy Government Junior Colleges to meet the requirement of classroom teaching and to reduce the burden on Government by way of Contract Faculty.

Appointment of Contract Faculty

About 8,901 Junior Lecturers have been engaged on contract basis in Government Junior Colleges during this academic year 2011-12. Contract faculty are being engaged from the date of reopening to the last working day of the college. Contract Faculty is being engaged in Government Junior Colleges duly following the rule of reservation at Zonal level, from the academic year 2009–10. Contract lecturers are engaged at the beginning of the academic year in the vacant posts in Government Junior Colleges and the remuneration was enhanced to Rs 18000/- per month w.e.f. June, 2011 for both Urban & Rural areas. The contract faculty engaged will not be renewed automatically in successive years unless they reach the district average or 20%below the district avarege in the relevant subjects.

Recruitment of Junior Lecturers

530 vacancies of Junior Lecturers have been identified in Government Junior Colleges during 2007-08. Out of 530 vacancies, 510 vacancies have been filled through the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission during 2008-09 and 20 vacancies are unfilled. Further, 20 Un-filled vacancies and 1100 more new vacancies have been indented during 2008-09 and informed to A.P.P.S.C., and the same have been notified in November, 2008. Action is being initiated to fill-up 4,415 General J.L. vacancies and 1,735 Vocational J.L. vacancies through A.P.P.S.C.

Tele-Lessons (Mana TV) / "e" Class Room

Through Mana TV, live Tele-lessons on important subjects were transmitted for the benefit of students in 540 Government Junior Colleges. The introduction of the Audio Visual instruction has improved the results of IPE.

Tele-lessons were also broadcasted through Doordarshan Saptagiri channel. It is also proposed to transmit the lessons through Broad Band Connectivity to all Government Junior Colleges in the state in phased programme in addition to Doordarshan Saptagiri channel. Electronic class rooms were established in 593 Government Junior Colleges with the latest technology. The content C.D's are provided by Board of Intermediate Education.

Academic Guidance & Monitoring Cell (AGMC)

Academic Guidance and Monitoring Cells have been created in Intermediate Education at State, Regional, District and College level from the academic year 2005-2006 for effective functioning and monitoring of the academic schedules in Junior Colleges. Training orientation programmes are designed in the academic and administrative matters for the Principals, Officers of the Department and also to the Junior Lecturers of General and Vocational Courses.

Supply of Text Books by T.T.D.:

The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam, Tirupathi is providing funds for supplying text books to all

the girl students (who are below poverty line and not receiving any type of scholarships) studying in all Government Junior Colleges and Aided Junior Colleges in the State under the name of "Sri Padmavathi Ammavari Pusthaka Prasadam". The Books which were printed by E.F.L.U. and Telugu Academy and Environmental Education from E.M.E.S.C.O., have been supplied to all the Government Junior Colleges and Private Aided Junior Colleges in the State through the DVEOs concerned.

Rural infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, construction of buildings, toilets and drinking water facilities are being provided in Government Junior Colleges in the State. Under RIDF-XI, an amount of Rs. 43.40 Crores was provided for 388 projects, out of which Rs. 37.41 Crores expenditure was incurred upto 2010-11. 362 works were completed, 6 works are expected to be completed by March 2012 and the remaining 26 works are yet to be started.

Under NABARD RIDF–XIII, administrative sanction was accorded by the Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 58.85 Crores for additional accommodation in Govt.Junior Colleges. Out of this, an amount of Rs.27.34 Crores expenditure was incurred till 2011-12. Out of 272 works, 206 works are in progress.

Under NABARD RIDF-XIV, Government have issued administrative sanction for construction of Attached Hostel Buildings in 19 Government Junior Colleges and the works are under progress. Rs.1.13 Crores expenditure incurred up to November 2011.

Remote Interior Area Development (RIAD)

The Government have accorded administrative sanction for construction of additional accommodation to 35 GJC's under RIAD program. Out of these, 35 works tenders were called for and finalized for 10 works only. Out of 10 works 5 completed 4 works in progress.

Vocationalisation of Education:

In the National Policy of Education 1986, Vocationalisation of Education is given high priority. The main objectives of the scheme of Vocationalisation of Education are spelt out in National policy on Education 1986 and accorded priority for diversification of courses of study for enhancing the employability of students and reduction of the Gap between demand and the supply of skilled man power and for reduction of the pressure on universities for admissions. For effective implementation of the programme, Government of India has provided liberal financial assistance to the state during the 8th plan period. In 10th plan period the State Government have released the amount duly converting the plan schemes in to non-plan schemes. 290 New sections have been sanctioned in 10th plan under centrally sponsored scheme and the total cost of this scheme is Rs.16.00 Crores. The classes have commenced from the academic year 2007-08. Vocational Education is to be promoted as part of national policy on Education for acquiring of skills and self-employment.

Vocational pass outs are sponsored for one year Apprenticeship Training with Hospitals / Business firms / Industry. The selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs. 1970/- per month during this one-year training period, half of which will be reimbursed to the training agencies by Government of India through Board of Apprentice Training, Chennai during 2011-12. Job Mela, (Under Rajiv Udyoga Sri) and 8 Apprenticeship Mela's are conducted and 5359 candidates are placed upto December, 2011.The intake capacity in vocational courses at +2 level is 80,000 and the enrolment during 2011–12 is 82,252 in 1st year.

Short Term Vocational Courses :

There are 58 short term Vocational Courses. The State Institute of Vocational Education wing in the Commissionerate of Intermediate Education is authorized to conduct examinations and issue certificates for the short term Vocational Courses to the students from the academic year 2006-07. Nearly 9,000 students are admitted in these

courses for 3 Modules during the year 2011-12 The State Institute of Vocational Education is conducting 3 months, 6 months, and 1-year duration certificate courses for the benefit of drop outs and others, like SSC failed / pass, Inter failed/passed through-out the state. It is aimed at improving the employable skills and employment i.e., both wage and self-employment

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COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

8.4 Various programmes are being implemented for sustaining and promoting the quality of education with the objective to provide a purposeful education to all particularly to the students hailing from marginalized sections of the society. The Department of Collegiate Education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality in 251 Government Degree Colleges and 179 Aided Colleges existing in the state. The department also looks after the development needs of all Government. Colleges. Number of Degree Colleges and their strength is shown in the Table 8.6.

Table 8.6
Degree Colleges and Students, 2011-12
(Nos)

Type	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges	251	1,94,162
Aided Colleges	179	1,90,964
Total	**430**	**3,85,126**

Source:Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Important Programmes / Initiatives:
I. Academic:

Starting of New Courses: Keeping in view the recent developments in Higher Education, the Department started introducing need based, job oriented new courses like Biotechnology, Industrial Chemistry, Microbiology, Computer Science, Communicative English, Tourism, Advertising and Sales Promotion etc., in Government Colleges in the last few years on partial self financing basis. PG courses, on self financing basis are also sanctioned every year on the basis of demand and facilities available. These courses are accessable to the students belonging to the poor and marginalized sections. During the last three years, 76 Under Graduate Restructured courses were started in 78 degree colleges. Similarly, 60 Restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 59 colleges.

Intensive Remedial Coaching (IRC):
IRC was introduced for Degree final year dropouts to facilitate them to complete graduation and acquire eligibility for jobs in the market. They are provided intensive coaching in the subjects to be cleared through examination and also provided training in employability skills on JKC platform. The duration of IRC is three months. So far, 19,000 students have taken for intensive remedial coaching.

Employabilty Enhancement:
Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKCs): Jawahar Knowledge Center, initiated by the State Government, has evolved into a dynamic and student friendly platform to accommodate the job aspirations of students in degree colleges. JKC has successfully risen to this challenge of training students in skills relevant to the needs of the job industry and is continuously helping them adapt to the competitive global business environment. 329 JKCs were established in Degree colleges and students are trained in Communication skills soft skills and analytical skills and computer skills. Students of commerce stream have the opportunity of undergoing training in financial accounting package. The students trained in JKCs are shown placement opportunities in noted and well placed companies. Students interested in banking sector are also trained through JKC BET (JKC Bank Exam Training) programme and the curriculum followed in this training programme is in tune with the requirements of Banking sector and bank examination pattern. Efforts are underway to strengthen JKC and increase the placement percentage during 2011-12. The achievements are shown in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Students Trained in JKC and Jobs Secured *(Nos)*		
Year	**Trained in JKC**	**Jobs Secured**
2006-07	619	354
2007-08	20,787	4,193
2008-09	27,161	2,088
2009-10	9,311	1,852
2010-11	15,967 STP 5,949	2,293
2011-12	21,443	534
Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education		

Accounting Executive Course: Apart from the above programs under JKC, a short-term accounting executive course for Commerce students is introduced with an objective to provide employable and work oriented skills to students for securing employment. The duration of the course is 240 hours spread over a period of four months. Intensive training is given in Tally financial accounting package, Communication skills and Computer skills. A total of 5,986 students in 116 Government and Private Aided Colleges were trained. The trained students are placed through campus recruitment drives/ Job melas.

Medical Transcription Course: Medical Transcription Course was introduced in JKC platform on pilot basis at Government City College, Hyderabad. The duration of the course is 3 months and 100 students were trained. 74 students were placed in various medical transcriptions companies immediately on completion of the course.

Special Training Programme (STP): STP was undertaken to train students for job opportunities in Government., and Public sector units. Students are given rigorous training for 2 months to help them suceed in competitive examinations. 5949 students were trained so far.

II. Infrastructure Development:

Establishment of Womens' Hostels: To encourage women education, hostel facility is being provided to women students. University Grants Commission has sanctioned construction of hostel buildings in 52 Government Degree colleges at a cost of Rs.31.74 Crores during XI Plan (2007-12). Construction work is in progress.

Development of Model Colleges:

The Government of India, have identified the eleven (11) districts in the State viz., Srikakulam,Vizianagaram, East Godavari,West Godavari,Prakasam,Kurnool,Ananthapur, Adilabad,Mahabubnagar,Medak,Nizamabad which have a low Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education, for establishment of one Model College per district duly extending the financial assistance to an extent of 1/3rd of capital cost, subject to a limit of Rs. 2.67 crores per college and the balance requirement of the capital cost ($2/3^{rd}$) along with recurring costs should be met by the State Government (i.e. Approx. Rs.5.34 crore per college). 7 Government Degree Colleges (1. Jaggampet of East Godavari District 2. Kamavarapukota of West Godavari District 3. Yerragondapalem of Prakasam District 4. Atmakur of Kurnool District 5. Kalwakurthy of Mahaboobnagar District 6. Narayankhed of Medak District 7. Yellareddy of Nizamabad District) started during 2008-09 & 2009-10 have been identified and selected to promote as Model Colleges and proposals were sent to Government. Identification of Government Degree Colleges in the remaining four Districts viz.,. Adilabad, Anantapur, Srikakulam and Vizianagarm as Model Colleges is under process.

English Language Labs: English Language Labs were established in 75 Government Colleges with an expenditure of Rs.16.00 lakhs for each lab. The students are trained online using the most advanced and user friendly audio-visual mode of learning through computers. The software installed in these labs is highly beneficial to the student community and its three packages namely Academic lab, Aptitude lab and Career Lab to help the students speak fluently and improve their analytical and listening skills.

III. Capacity Building

Accreditation of Colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC):

Measures are taken to motivate the staff and the

students of the colleges to obtain the accreditation from 'National Assessment and Accreditation Council', which is a significant parameter for assessing the performance quality of the college. Out of 130 Govt. colleges accredited, 120 got grades at the level of B and above. Grades obtained by the colleges as on Sept, 2008 are shown in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8
Grades obtained by Govt. and Aided Colleges (Number)

Grade	Govt. Colleges	Aided Colleges	Total
A	4	23	27
B, B+ and B++	116	66	182
C,C+ and C++	10	2	12
3 stars and 4 stars	0	4	4
Total	**130**	**95**	**225**

Source- Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

As on30-11-2011, 33 Govt Degree Colleges have got Reaccreditation from NAAC, Bangalur. In which 7 colleges got 'A' Grade and 15 colleges got 'B' Grade and remaining 11 colleges to be accredited.

State Level Quality Assurance Coordination Committee (SLQACC): State Government, at the request of NAAC Bangalur, has established a State Level Quality Assurance Cordination Committee. The Committee shall review the progress towards quality assurance in institutions of higher education in the state and through NAAC assessment and other appropriate measures.

State Quality Assurance Cell (SQAC): Government of Andhra Pradesh established State Quality Assurance Cell, the functional unit of SLQACC in the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education with the following objectives.

- To plan and organize activities and programmes that help expediting the NAAC accreditation of institutions in the State.
- To take up quality enhancing activities.
- To plan and organize post accreditation activities in the institutions.

Keeping above objectives in view, SQAC organized number of workshops, conferences, meetings, seminars etc., for creating quality awarness at the O/o CCE and also at different colleges spread across the State.

MANA TV: Department of Collegiate Education is facilitating the telecast of curriculum based degree lessons of 12 conventional and 4 restructured subjects through MANA TV, which supports and supplements the normal teaching by providing the latest information. It is a modern and innovative learning resource and the telecast is received by 165 Government. Colleges in the State benefiting large sections of the students belonging to rural areas.

Innovative live programmes like Teleconferences, Telecounselling and Panel discussions were organized through MANA TV which generated huge enthusiasm among teachers and students and led to several such discussions in colleges. In addition to the above, Special live training programme for competitive examinations like BSRB, RRB, SSC are arranged. Certificate Courses in Communication skills and Revision for University examinations were arranged for students.

District Resource Centres: District Resource Centers (DRC) were established in select Colleges of 23 Districts with an objective of optimum utilization of resources by pooling and sharing among all the Govt. Colleges in the district. This provides additional support to the students of Govt. Degree Colleges situated in semi urban, rural and remote areas. The DRCs have been conducting activities like extension lectures, seminars, academic competitions for students by sharing teacher expertise, labs, library, and other learning resources and sports infrastructural facilities. Over a period of time, the DRC has emerged as a platform for conduct of various activities. Recently, subject wise orientation training programs for lecturers and induction training programs for newly recruited lecturers have been conducted on DRC platform in association with APSCHE and Universities.

Extension Programmes:

The Commisisonerate of Collegiate Education is working towards promoting certain community

development programmes with the help of the colleges under its control. 150 Govt. Degree Colleges have started Consumer Clubs, Eco Clubs, Red Ribbon Clubs and Heritage Clubs to educate the students and society about consumer awareness, AIDS awareness, protecting the environment and ecological balance and preservation of Heritage and cultural monuments.

State Teacher Awards: The State Government gives State Teacher Awards to the meritorious University and College teachers every year commemorating the birth centenary day of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great scholar, the former President of India. During 2011-12, 46 Awards to University Teachers and 34 awards to affiliated college teachers, (total 80 awards) were presented on 05-09-2011

Training Programmes:

- The department is conducting a English Language Fellow program focusing on Integrated Language Training with an aim to develop a talent pool of resource persons Content generators. These resource persons will be generating content such as work sheets and work book in student centered teaching methodology. The program is jointly sponsored by US State department and Commissionerate of Collegiate Education. Mr Joseph P. Dwaileebe, a senior English Language Fellow is conducting the training program. The newly promoted and directly recruited lecturers in Govt. Degree Colleges will be trained in the program.
- The department conducted 6-Day orientation program in association with APSCHE and Universities in five subjects viz., Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Commerce, English for Undergraduate teachers having less than six years of service working in Govt. Aided and Pvt. Unaided Colleges in the state.
- The subjects were chosen on the basis of the degree of difficulty and poor performance of the students in University examinations. The program was scheduled to be conducted at select (District Resource Centers) DRCs covering all 23 districts. So far, in the first phase, the program was held at nine (9) DRCs. 864 Undergraduate teacher from Govt., aided and private un aided colleges participated in this training program.
- The department has conducted 3-Day Induction Training Program for newly promoted lectures from the cadre of Junior Lecturers at 15 select DRCs on various `aspects of higher education, Structure and initiatives of the department. 843 lecturers have been trained in this program.

District Collegiate Education Development and Review Committee (DCEDRC):

The Committee (DCEDRC) is constituted at the district level under the chairmanship of the district Collector to review and facilitate coordination among concerned departments and other organizations for effective implementation of academic, co-curricular and extra curricular activities in Government and aided degree colleges. The DCEDRC meetings for the academic year 2010-11 were successfully conducted, where in fruitful and useful outcomes emerged under the guidance of the District Collectors.

IT initiatives: Some of the IT initiatives taken up are as under:

- Software Development for College Management Information System is in progress
- Application Development of Accredited Colleges
- Management Information system (networking of NAAC Accredited Colleges) under process
- Software Development for Results Analysis Information System
- Establishment of English Language Labs
- Adopted Office Automation Software (KM-ATOM) and process of training on KM-ATOM package has been completed to staff.

Recruitment of Lecturers in Government Degree Colleges:

- AP Public Service Commission, issued notification for the recruitment of 1017 lecturers by direct recruitment and furnished a selected list of 679 candidates for the post of lecturers in

different subjects. Out of 679 postings issued to 504 candidates as lecturers in Government Degree Colleges. Residentional induction training program also conducted during December 2011 in seven Centers across the State.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

8.5 Technical Education department promotes Technical Education in the State with the aim to help in bringing out good engineers and technicians with profound knowledge, skill, positive work culture, improved efficiency and productivity. The ultimate goal is to ensure effective working of our industries and to shape our students to be competitive in global market.

The department is responsible for the development of Technical Education both at Degree (Graduate Engineers) as well as Diploma level (Technicians). The Department implements the policies of the State Government and also coordinates with All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in processing the applications for the establishment of Engineering Colleges, M.B.A., M.C.A., B.Pharmacy and Polytechnic institutions and enhancement of sanctioned intake, introduction of new courses etc., in them.

- Government's proactive policy has been implemented by this department with increased intake in Technical Institutions particularly at Degree level.
- The department encourages qualitative Technical Education at degree and diploma levels through improved standards set by AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA).
- Encourages up-gradation of equipment through a scheme of Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS) of AICTE.
- Established SONET (Society for Networking for Excellence in Technical Education) to provide interconnectivity among Engineering Colleges, to adopt innovative Teaching practices, Digital library, Video conferencing etc. throughout the State, to benefit all Technical Institutions. SONET today is providing latest international technical journals to its member colleges benefiting lakhs of students.
- Conducts web based admissions for EAMCET, ECET. ICET and CEEP as per the ranks secured by the candidates at 50 and 37 Helpline centers in Andhra Pradesh, viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Tirupathi, Kadapa and Warangal. This enables the students to attend counselling at any one of the above places in the State as per their convenience and select college and course of their choice.
- Coordinates with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education, Govt. of India and various organizations/industries to provide apprenticeship training to thousands of Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve their skills to fit into the best production centers in the country
- The department and the State Board of Technical Education and Training arrange transmission of recorded technical lessons and live interaction between students and lecturers through KU Band and teach students via electronic classroom simultaneously around the State.
- Provides facilities for Career Guidance and counselling for the students of Engineering Degree/Diploma institutions, to enable them to plan in advance for a future, after the completion of their respective courses.
- Encourages establishment of Industry-Institution-Interaction Cell with the aid from AICTE. Thus industry can participate in the development of skills of the students and staff in different practical areas.
- The department and the Board, provide academic improvement at Diploma level for in-service candidates, through Correspondence cum Contact Courses (CCC).
- Encourages Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) throughout the State in the

Polytechnics, to update their skills and find out resources for institutional development.

Professional Colleges:

The details of professional colleges and intake of students in the state are shown in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9
Professional Colleges and intake of Students

Course	No. of Institutions	Intake
Engineering	705	3,04,200
MCA	644	46,795
MBA	926	86,905
B. Pharmacy	290	29,520
Polytechnics	251	69,450
D.Pharmacy	47	2,560

Source: Technical Education Department

Grant –in-aid Institutions is provided to the following institutions:

a. Degree level:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad, Ananthapur, Kakinada
2. JNTU- Fine Arts and Architecture.
3. Oil Technology Research Institute (OTRI), Ananthapur
4. Kakatiya University, School of Mines Kothagudem.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University New Engineering Colleges at Pulivendula, Karimnagar, Vizianagaram.
6. 21 st Century Gurukulams of AP state Council for Higher Education, Hyderabad.
7. Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge & Technology (RGUKT) for APIIITs.

b. Diploma level:

1. Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Woman, Hyderabad (80% aid)
2. Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad (50% aid)
3. Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati (50% aid)
4. S.M.V.M. Polytechnic, Tanuku (65% aid)
5. Food Crafts Institute Visakhapatnam (100% aid).

Initiatives to improve Access:

Polytechnic Colleges:

There are 298 polytechnic institutions in the state with a total intake of 72,010 as follows

The number and intake in Polytechnics colleges during 2011-12 are shown in Table 8.10

Table 8.10
Growth of Intake in Polytechnics 2011-12

Type	Number	Intake for 2011-12
Govt.Polytechnics	115	24355
Aided Polytechnic	4	1135
Private Unaided Polytechnics	64	29800
Engineering Colleges	68	14160
D.Pharmacy	47	2560
Grand Total	298	72010

Initiatives to quality improvement:

To improve the Quality in Technical Education various measures are being taken. They include:

A. To enable in easy understanding of the subject by student and improve Pass Percentage and 432-class rooms have been provided with one LCD projector and a computer. 30,000 e-lessons are prepared by Polytechnic teachers pertaining to all subjects taught in Polytechnics to ensure minimum standards in teaching of e.Lessons projects was taken up..

B. State Board of Technical Education Reforms:

i. Syllabus revision to make Diploma courses on sandwich pattern

It is decided to make all Diploma Courses as Sandwich courses to benefit the students to know the needs of the industry and will provide hands on experience in five semesters, all the students have to study theory subjects out of six Semesters. During the Vth or VIth semester of the course, every student has to undergo compulsory Practical training of six Months duration in any one of the industry. New English text Book prepared for improving communication and employability skills.

ii. Action is taken on enhancing English & Employability skills: From 1st year to all the 3 years. Text based to practice oriented and Teacher centered to student centered systems. Focus is on to provide communication skills with added employability skills. English Communication Laboratories are established.

iii. Biometric attendance: To examine the attendance pattern of the students to identify the barriers and to come out with required remedial measures biometric attendance system is introduced in 4 colleges as pilot.

iv. Chronic teacher shortage colleges, Interactive video teaching is followed through Planning Department (APSDMS) Network (at Paderu since 01-11-2009). Eight more colleges added to this system. Electronic Boards are being used.

C.Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II)(CSS):

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme–II (TEQIP-II) is being launched to upscale and support ongoing efforts in improving quality of Technical Education consequent upon the closure of the phase-I. TEQIP-II is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with Government of India and State's share in the ratio of 75:25.

The State Project Facilitation Unit (SPFU) in the office of Commissioner of Technical Education will be setup for implementation of TEQIP-II and it will be funded under the project.

The Government have accorded administrative sanction for an outlay of Rs.263 crores for TEQIP-II project for a period of 4 years starting from 2010-11 & granted permission for:

i. The University Engineering Colleges / Government Institutions to receive TEQIP-II funds as total grants under sub-components 1.1 & 1.2. & 1.2.1 as per PIP.

ii. The private unaided engineering colleges to participate in TEQIP-II

(a.) On 20% cost sharing basis i.e. 60% by Government of India 20% by State Government & 20% by participating private engineering colleges under sub-component 1.1 as per PIP.

(b.) Receiving TEQIP-II funds as total grants on par with University Engineering Colleges / Government Institutions under sub-component 1.2 and 1.2.1 as per PIP.

The identification of institutions are completed.

The project MOU is signed between the institutions and with State Government. The Project will start as soon as the GOI releases its Share to State Government.

Schemes:

1. Pratibha Scholarships:

For promoting quality and excellence in education Merit certificate and Scholarship to meritorious students are being awarded under Pratibha scholarship.

Rs 17,500 for the courses EAMCET(Eng), ECET, ICET(MBA,MCA), Rs.20,000 for the courcesEAMCET(Medical) National level Institutions like IITs and IIMs etc.,and Rs.10,000 for Diploma courses(CEEP).

2. Remote and Interior Area Development (RIAD) Scheme:

The department for the first time is implementing the scheme of RIAD in four Government Polytechnics located in Remote areas i.e., Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Srisailam and Paderu for the infrastructure Development since 2008-09.The budget allotted during the year 2011-12 is Rs. 1.00 crores for the infrastructure Development. Additional Hostel Block is sanctioned for GMR Polytechnic, Srisailam worth Rs. 2.27 Crores under RIDF-XIV and construction is in Progress.

3. Apprenticeship Training:

Technical Education Department coordinates with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT) an autonomous body under Government of India, through its Southern Regional Office at Chennai and various organizations/industries for providing apprenticeship training to graduates and diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve their skills to fit into the best production centres in the country. An amount of Rs. 0.05 crores has been provided in the Budget for 2011-12.

The dearth of diploma holders for apprenticeship is due to the fact that they opt for higher

education and the engineering graduates are in search of greener pastures, particularly in IT Sector.

5. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT):

Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) in the year 2008 through Act 18 of 2008 to cater to the educational needs of the rural youth. Three fully residential IIITs have been established under the RGUKT at Basar in Adilabad District, Nuzvid in Krishna District and R.K. Valley in Kadapa District. These institutes are meant to specialize in teaching and research in Information Technology and emerging areas of Engineering and Science. Around 2000 students are admitted in each IIIT in the academic year 2008-09. The Under Graduate programme at these IIITs leading to a B.Tech Degree is six years duration. Admissions are made after the SSC level (Class X) on the basis of marks obtained in the board examination. The first two years of education by and large correspond to intermediate syllabus and the subsequent four years are meant for engineering education.

The pedagogy followed at RGUKT is based on learning to learn and life long learning philosophy. Education is imparted through the use of Information and Communication Technology. Each student is given a lap top.

Buildings for new Government Polytechnics:

Government sanctioned 52 new government polytechnics from 2008-11. Government allotted Rs. 39.00 Crores under RIDF XVI during 2011-12. NABARD Sanctioned a loan amount of Rs. 35.70 crores towards its share for construction of 21 new government polytechnic Buildings worth Rs. 42.00 Crores @ Rs. 2.00 Crores per Building.

The execution of the constructionwork of the 21 new Government politechnic buildings is taken up by APHMIDC/APEWIDC with NABARD loan computed of Rs 42.00 crores. State Government alloted Rs39.00 crores under RIDFXVI. During 2011-12 two buildings are constructed with PADA funds. 7 buildings work is in progress. Land is identified.

The Land is identified for 9 Polytechnics Buildings and land is to be identified and allotted.

6. Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu And Skill Development Centers:

The department of Technical Education endeavors to provide its students comprehensive, unbiased and effective training in job oriented skills in addition to academic qualifications. It is proposed to introduce Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in all 23 districts duly selecting atleast one Government Polytechnic/Aided Polytechnics in each district, to enable students maximize their potential and gain an edge in the competitive job market.Government accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 660.00 Lakhs for establishing 25 Skill Development Centers in 23 districts.

The Department is identified under Sub-Mission (3) of Rajiv Yuvakiaranalu and fixed the target as 3400 during current year and overall Placement Target of 17000 till Dec'2015 to provide placement of Polytechnic and Professional college students of the state.

Important Decisions Taken

- To improve quality of Diploma education, in notified 486 Posts for Recruitment and interviews will be conducted by APPSC in Feb/March'2012.
- Govt. also accorded permission to notify to APPSC Additional 139 Posts of Lecturers vacant Posts.
- Government sanctioned 563 Promotional Teaching and Non Teaching Posts recently
- Permitted for engaging 1818 contract lecturers for 52 new Government Polytechnics.
- Enhanced the remuneration of Contract lecturers from Rs. 10,000 to Rs 19,000 per month and Contract Workshop Staff from Rs. 4,100 to Rs. 7,700

* * *

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

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

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FAMILY WELFARE

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

With the thrust and concerted efforts put in implementation of several Medical and Health programmes, improved literacy standards, raised awareness levels among the families, continuous monitoring and care taken for the mother and child before and after deliveries; improvement in health parameters is realised over the years continuously. The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2010 in the state are 17.9, 7.6 and 46 respectively while it is 22.1, 7.2 and 47 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Dec.2011). Expected life at Birth, (2011-15) for Male and Female in the State are 66.9 and 70.9 respectively as against 67.3 and 69.6 for All India. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 134 in the state as against 212 in All India as per the Sample Registration System, 2007-09. Details of health parameters are shown in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11
Performance in Certain Health Parameters

Year	IMR	MMR	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Expected Life at birth
2001	66	195 (2001-03)	20.8	8.1	M-64.1 F-65.4*
2002	62		20.7	8.1	
2003	59		20.4	8.0	
2004	59	154 (2004-06)	19.0	7.0	
2005	57		19.1	7.3	
2006	56		18.9	7.3	
2007	54	134 (2007-09)	18.7	7.4	M-65.4 F- 69.4 $
2008	52		18.4	7.5	
2009	49		18.3	7.6	
2010	46		17.9	7.6	M-66.9 F-70.9 @

IMR= No. of Infant deaths during the year per thousand Live Births.
MMR= Maternal Mortallity Ratio is proportion of maternal daths during the year per 1,00,000 live births reported.
Crude Birth Rate =No. of Live Births during the year per 1000 population.
Crude Death Rate=No. of Deaths during the year per 1000 population.
*** Projections** for 2001-2006
$ Projections for 2006-2010
@ Projections for 2011-2015
Source:SRS Bulletins, Registar General,India

A. Maternal Health Care Services:

Maternal Health Care Services are being provided to the pregnant woman by implementing the following schemes/ interventions:

A.1 Accredited Social Health Activitist (ASHA):

ASHAs act as the health resource person of first resort to provide all Maternal & Child Health services to the community in rural areas. Started in 2005-06, a total of 70,700 ASHAs were selected and positioned in 23 districts. They were given training for 30 days and 55,400 of them are placed in rural areas, 5,300 in urban 10,000 tribal areas. ASHA day meetings are conducted on first tuesday of every month. They are sensitized on health issues and are facilitated to meet with personnel from convergent departments like Panchayat Raj, Women Development & Child Welfare, Indira Kranthi Patham, Self Help Groups and NGOs.

A.2 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEMONC) services :

156 CEMONC Centres were established at select 4 to 9 First Referral Units in each district of the State to promote institutional deliveries, attend emergency pregnancy, delivery and child birth cases being reported from within a range of 35 to 40 kms. Obstetrician and anesthetist specialist services and emergency blood transfusion services are made available round-theclock.

A.3 Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centres:

19 Blood Banks and 81 Blood Storage Centres were established at various stages and functioning since 2005-06. Indian Red Cross Society has been appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) as State level nodal agency for providing of blood transfusion services.

A.4. 24-hours MCH Centre:

800 PHCs are notified as 24 hour round the clock Mother and Child Health Care centers in 1997-98 to promote institutional deliveries as 50% of the maternal deaths occur during or immediately after child birth and also to reduce infant and neo-natal mortalities. During 2010-11, 80,241 deliveries and 37,033 deliveries conducted during 2011-12 (upto September, 2011).

A.5 Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):

Under the scheme a cash incentive of Rs.700/- is being given to pregnant woman to promote deliveries in public institutions in rural areas. It was launched by Government of India (GOI) in April, 2005. GOAP started implementation from 1st November, 2005. GOAP has also introduced Sukhibhava scheme to provide Rs.300/- to the rural pregnant woman coming under below poverty line (BPL) and who deliver in government institutions along with Rs.700/- under JSY. The scheme was extended to provide Rs. 600/- to urban pregnant woman coming under BPL and who deliver in government institutions. Rs. 25.50 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 20.80 crore in 2011-12 were made available to districts to make payments to the eligible beneficiaries. The number of JSY beneficiaries were 2,54,890 during 2010–11 and 55,449 during 2011-12 (upto September, 2011).

A.6 Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) Centres

VHNDs are regularly conducted in 20,144 villages in the state to increase community awareness on age at marriage, registration of all pregnant women at 12 weeks, 3 times check up by MPHA (F), one time by Medical Officer, birth planning at 7th month of pregnancy, promotion of institutional deliveries, post-natal care services to be delivered women and new born child, breast feeding practices, immunization services, promotion of spacing methods, sterilizations, vasectomies and treatment of minor ailments.

A.7 Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK*)*

The GOI scheme was aimed at providing free cashless deliveries and care to sick new born till 30 days after birth at all public health institutions. GOAP started its implementation in October 2011 in the State. The free cashless deliveries include delivery services, caesarian sections, diagnostic services during antenatal period, free drugs and consumables during antenatal, and post natal period, free diet for 3 days at PHC's, for 5 days in government health institutions in ITDA areas and for 7 days for caesarian sections. The free services also include blood transfusion and transport. The free cashless care to sick new born include treatment, drugs and consumables, diagnostics, blood transfusion and transport.

A.8 Maternal Death Review (MDR)

MDRs are proposed at facility and community levels. In the first instance MDR is proposed at District Hospital and Medical Colleges and subsequently at block level and accredited private sector facilities should also be brought within the scope of these reviews. MDRs are to be shared with the Chief Medical Officer for further action. For the community based MDR, line listing of maternal deaths should be done through the ANMs/ ASHAs/ other community resources and the audit of such deaths should be done at the block/district level. MDR tools being finalized by GOI are expected to be used during the audit. MDR is initially proposed at 2-3 districts as a pilot and the economic benefits will

be analyzed before scaling up. A District Level Quality Assurance Committee to review the maternal and infant deaths has been formed in each district with the District Collector as the Chairperson. The District Committee sends a detailed report every month to Commissioner of Health and Family Welfare and the Government about the corrective measures taken to minimize the Maternal and Infant Deaths.

A.9. Other Initiatives

Mother and Child Health Cards are developed for every registered pregnant women & children at all government and private health facilities. In first spell 10.00 lakhs MCH-R cards distributed and in second spell 14.50 lakhs MCH-R cards distributed to cover 15.00 lakhs pregnant women and 9.50 lakhs children. Web portal for tracking mothers and children developed and more than 1.5 lakh mothers and 2000 children are registered till the end of September 2011.

B. Child Health Care Services:

Child Health Care Services are being mainly provided through implementation of Universal Immunization Program aimed infants and children at immunizing against childhood diseases and Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha (JBAR) program targeting to improve the health of school going children studying classes one to 10th standard in government and government aided schools.

B.1 Child Immunization

All infants under one year are vaccinated against VPDs such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, TB, measles, and hepatitis-B under immunization schedule through B.C.G, D.P.T, O.P.V., measles and hepatitis-B vaccines. They will be administered DPT, OPV and measles as booster doses when they attain the age of 16 to 24 months. Subsequently they are subjected to DPT at 5 years TT at 10 and 16 years as booster doses.To implement the program an Immunization Officer (DIO) is posted in each district and he is supported by para medical staff and provided with cold chain to store vaccines. Special attention is being given to SC/ ST, weaker section, outreach, tribal and slum areas by organizing periodic campaigns and publicizing through IEC activities to bring awareness on immunization, Acute Flaccid Paralysis and measles surveillance. Apart from these, routine immunization including vitamin-A and intensified pulse polio immunization are undertaken twice a year.

B.2. Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha:

A revitalized school health program as Jawahar Bala Arogya Raksha (JBAR) was launched by GOAP on 14th November 2010. The program is aimed at prevention of illness as well as promotion of health and well being of the school children, through early detection and care, development of healthy attitude and behavior, ensuring healthy environment at school, prevention of communicable diseases and increased learning capabilities. The children will be screened for health problems under the program and are provided booster immunisation, vitamin-A supplementation, biannual de-worming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. Under the scheme, 59.58 lakh students (78%) in 66,230 schools (87%) were screened and 75,687 students were referred to the higher health centres benefited from the program.

C. Family Welfare Services:

Family welfare services are provided by implementing the following schemes and interventions. These are guided by the State's Population Policy formulated in 1997 with an objective to improve the quality of services under family welfare programme. World Population Day is celebrated on 11th July of every year, an incentive of Rs.10,000/- is paid to 69 sterilization acceptors @ 3 per district selected on lucky dip basis and 3 awards at state level to couples accepted sterilization with 1 child, with 2 girl children and vasectomy with 2 children.

C.1. Sterilization Methods

This scheme was started in 1952 with an objective to control the population growth. Sterilization services are provided to eligible couples who want to adopt permanent or spacing methods to attain small family norm on voluntary basis. While vasectomies and tubectomies are performed to males and females under permanent methods, oral pills and nirodh condoms are distributed under spacing methods to the eligible

couples. IUD is another important spacing method administered to willing females who want to postpone pregnancy for longer duration. Government is providing family planning incentives as compensation towards wage loss to BPL, SC and ST. Rs.300/- is given to female sterilizations, Rs.1100/- to male sterilization and Rs.350/- for all people.

C.2 Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services (MTP):

The objective of the scheme is to provide the MTP services to the eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancy. The services are being provided at all the Government hospitals in the state. During 2010-11, 5,129 patients and 2011-12 (up toSeptember 2011) 2,852 patients were benefited under this scheme.

C.3 Family Planning Insurance Scheme:

This scheme was started in 2005 with an objective to provide insurance to sterilization acceptors through authorized insurance agency. Under the scheme, Rs.2.00 lakhs is given death of an acceptor due to sterilization operation within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital, Rs.50,000 for such occurrence between 8 to 30 days, Rs.30,000 for sterilization failure and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication due to sterilization operation. During 2010, 97 people are sterilised and 2011 (Jan to Sep) 54 people were benefited under the scheme.

D. Urban Slum Health Services:

This scheme was started in the year 2000 with an objective to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to the people living in urban slum areas. 192 Urban Health centres are functioning in the state through NGOs with state government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 population in slum area. 80 UHCs were established in a phased manner from 2005 under NRHM. During 2010-11, 14.75 lakh out-patients, 3.46 lakh Ante-Natal given TT and 1.47 lakhs children were fully immunized under the scheme.

During 2011-12(up to Sep 2011), 8.44 lakh out-patients, 3.92 lakh Ante-Natal given TT and 0.73 lakhs children were fully immunized

D. Tribal Health Services:

GOAP as a part of improving delivery of effective, accessible and quality health services to the tribal citizens living in the agency areas initiated number of initiatives and interventions.

Adolescent friendly health clinics are established at the AHs, CHCs and PHCs in tribal districts. Specialist camps are conducted twice a month in 30 CHCs at all tribal areas. Srisailam project hospital was proposed to be and developed as a multi specialty hospital.

D.1. Staff recruitment and posting in ITDA areas:

The critical staff required for delivery of health services are being ensured by maintaining low staff vacancy ratios. While there is full contingent of 487 Medical Officers, 332 Staff Nurses, 280 Lab Technicians and 280 Pharmacists, 349 out of 1084 MPHA(M) could not be filled up due to pending SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

D.2. Birth Waiting Homes

Government sanctioned and constructed 37 birth waiting homes in tribal areas of 11 to increase institutional deliveries and to reduce MMR and IMR. A policy was evolved to provide complete nutrition and provide wage loss compensation to the pregnant women who use birth waiting home and their attendants.

E. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT):

The PC&PNDT (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994 and Rules 1996 are implemented in Andhra Pradesh to prevent the female feticide and to improve the female sex ratio.

F. Community Involvement:

Community was engaged to improve the health services in the periphery through the following schemes and interventions.

F.1. Untied Funds

Every sub-centre was provided with Rs.10,000/- every year which is deposited in a joint account operated by the Village Sarpanch and the ANM. The funds are intended for maintenance of sanitation and public health at village level and to improve the facilities at the sub-centre.

Similarly each PHC was provided with Rs.25,000 as annual maintenance grant and Rs. 50,000 for Hospital Development Societies (HDS) and each CHC Rs. 50,000 and Rs. One lakh every year as united funds for maintenance of PHCs/CHCs. The funds are intended for minor repairs, facility sanitation, bio-medical waste disposal and referral transportation in exceptional situations.

F.2. Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC)

21916 VHSCs are formed with panchayat sarpanches as chairpersons, ward members, AWWs, ANMs, and WHVs as members and MPHAs (M) & (F) as member conveners. An amount of Rs.10,000/- is being given to each VHSC every year, towards ensuring optimal use of health service in the village, maintaining quality health services and to prevent occurrence of epidemics in the villages.

G. Special Initiatives:

GOAP is implementing emergency transportation to aid the patients in case of health urgency, fixed day health services to converge services in each rural habitation for identification, diagnosis, treatment, record keeping and referral of high risk cases and health information help line to provide health advice and health counseling to the public.

G.1. Emergency Health Transportation Scheme:

752 ambulances with trained technical staff all 24 hours and 365 days through 108 - toll-free telephone number were made operational to cover entire state of Andhra Pradesh. Under the scheme during 2010, 11.33 lakh patients were transported and 5.06 lakh patients were transported during January to September 2011.

G.2. Fixed Day Health Services(FDHS)

475 mobile health vehicles placed in all districts except Hyderabad, provide once-a-month fixed day service at the rural habitations located 3 km beyond a PHC or CHC according to predetermined calendar to conduct provide pregnancy monitoring, treat infant, child and chronic ailments. Each mobile health vehicle is equipped with medical and basic laboratory equipment to perform basic lab tests, a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples.During 2010-11, 18.37 lakh patients were benifited under this service.

G.3.Health Information Helpline (104 Service):

People get information on various health and health referral services at government hospitals through 104 toll free telephone number. They can also lodge complaints on functioning of health institutions which will be referred to concerned head of the departments for redressing and further action. Information on epidemic out breaks can also be passed on to through 104. During 2010-11, 1.88 Crores of calls were made under the service.

The expected level of achievements of Family Welfare Programme and Immunization are furnished in Annexure 8.9.

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Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Insurance Scheme

8.7 Rajiv Aarogyasri Health Scheme is being implemented through Aarogyasri Health Care Trust in the state to assist 200 lakh poor families from catastrophic health expenditure. The scheme is implemented in two streams:

- Insurance scheme: Under this scheme, 8.75 lakh surgeries costing Rs.2554.99 Cr. were done up to September,2011 .
- Aarogyasri Trust Scheme: Under this scheme directly run by Trust, 3.38 lakh surgeries costing Rs.817.41 Cr. were done up to September,2011 .

Both the schemes provide end-to-end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of hospitals from Government and private sector. Under the scheme each BPL family is provided health coverage to the extent of Rs.2.00 lakhs. The scheme introduced on 01.04.2007 on pilot basis was subsequently extended to the entire state in phased manner to cover total eligible population across 23 districts of the state.

The insurance scheme started with coverage to 163 identified diseases in 6 systems. The Trust scheme started with 670 procedures in 31 systems. To optimize the benefit of the surgery /

therapy taken under the treatment both the schemes are providing packages for one year cashless follow-up services (consultation, testing and treatment) to the beneficiary in 125 identified procedures.

The schemes are implemented online through an efficient IT portal. All Primary Health Centres (PHCs), which are the first point of contact, are provided with Aarogyamithra (Health Worker) to help illiterate patients. Trust provides facilitation services such as Aarogyamithra services, Health camp referral, round the clock call centre facility etc., well organized empanelment and disciplinary system of hospitals, auditing through patient feedback, elaborate field level verification, in-house vigilance etc., to ensure quality treatment.

Performance of the scheme

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

Innovations

This is an innovative non-conventional health insurance scheme in PPP mode and has the following features which make it a unique scheme to itself:

1. First of its kind in PPP mode – The PPP model adopted wherein the professional risk management of Insurance Company is supplemented with the administrative capabilities and the services of both private and corporate hospitals are amalgamated into a unique PPP model first of its kind in health insurance and in the country.
2. The scheme is based on process of financial inclusions rather than exclusion – (which is a cardinal feature of conventional insurance) as all the pre-existing diseases in the identified procedures are covered from day one.
3. Universal coverage of all BPL families in the state irrespective of age, sex, social status and family size.
4. No enrollment process – The sole criteria to be covered under the scheme is to hold BPL ration card with photo and name. There is no separate enrollment. All the BPL families come under coverage from the date of insurance based on data without any separate enrollment process as the entire premium is borne by the Government.
5. End-to-end cashless services through fixed packages – The packages designed by experts group covers the entire treatment process of the beneficiaries starting right from the reporting to the hospital till his discharge and 10 days medication after discharge making the services truly cashless to the beneficiary.
6. Aarogyamithra (Health Facilitator) services are provided at each point of contact of the patients viz., PHC, CHC, Area Hospital, District Hospital and network hospital to register, refer, counsel and facilitate the services in these hospitals and provided with CUG for better communication.
7. IT based online processing starting from registration of patient from health camp, referral, registration at the network hospital, pre-authorization, patient clinical details including diagnostic tests, claim monitoring, processing and payment.
8. Project office concept and day to day reporting and monitoring of the scheme – The concept of exclusive project office with a responsible officer who can take independent administrative and financial decisions with sufficient staff and infrastructure nearer to the Trust office is helping in greater accountability, quick decision making and day to day monitoring of the scheme.
9. 24x7 Call center with Toll free Number – The concept of toll free call centre round the clock is helping the beneficiaries and other stake holders to obtain information on the scheme, to regulate patient referrals to the hospitals to avoid delay in hospital services, prompt attention to the grievances and patient complaints, guiding and counseling

of the patients and facilitate coordination between various stake holders.

10. Coordinators in hospitals (RAMCO) for accountability and single point facilitation of Hospital Services – The innovative concept of identifying a responsible officer (Doctor) in the network hospital is providing single point solutions to the patient services, accountability and better coordination between the Insurance/Trust.
11. Camp(AAMCO) Coordinators for conducting the health camps as per Health Camp Policy-Since the Health Camps are one of the key features of the Scheme, insistence of a Camp Coordinator at Network Hospital yielded desired results and improved the quality of health camps.
12. Elaborate empanelment procedure through Empanelment and Disciplinary Committee (EDC) to ensure standard and quality of Hospitals as per scheme guidelines and requirements.
13. Clear and well defined guidelines and procedures to ensure clarity and transparency for proper selection of the cases and facilitation of timely pre-authorization.
14. Work Shops, Awareness Campaigns and regular Training Sessions for stake holders to create awareness not only of the scheme but also the constant changes that are made to the scheme from time to time.
15. Social Auditing through postage paid feedback from beneficiary – in a kind of its own the scheme envisages.
16. Dedicated Medical Audit department for continuous monitoring of quality of hospital services.
17. Government hospitals treating Aarogyasri patients are entitled to receive same payment as the private and corporate hospitals. 65 % of the revenue goes to hospital development society and remaining 35% to the team of treating doctors and para medics as incentive. Government decided to retain 20% of earnings by the Government Hospitals to create revolving fund to regularly assist these hospitals to improve their infrastructure. This system is motivating more and more government hospitals to participate in the scheme and utilize the revenue earned to improve facilities to provide quality medical care and thus bring reforms in tertiary medical care. 97 Govt. hospitals, 25 Tertiary care and speciality hospitals under the control of Director of Medical Education and 69 APVVP Hospitals (District Hospitals, Area Hospitals and CHCs) are empanelled under the scheme and 2,58,282 patients were treated in these hospitals at pre-authorized amount of Rs. 662.71 crores from 01.04.2007 to 30.09.2011. During the F.Y. 2010-11 i.e., from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011, 95,510 patients were treated in these hospitals at pre-auhtorised amount of Rs. 235.89 Crores

Recent Initiatives:

1.Stabilization of the scheme:

Trust initiated following steps to stabilize the scheme during the last four years of implementation.

- Strengthen the pre-authorisation process by updating guidelines from time to time.
- Strengthening of empanelment process.
- Disciplinary actions against service deficiency and fraud.
- Field level verifications, in-house vigilance and grievance redressal.
- Orientation and training to the different stakeholders.

2.Changes in implementation:

Trust held discussions with various specialist groups, insurance companies and other service providers during renewal of the scheme in Phase-IV and Phase-V districts for the policy period 17.07.2011 to 17.07.2012. Trust took the following steps for long term sustainability and financial viability of the scheme after the deliberations.

- Identified 192 tertiary care procedures to be implemented through insurance scheme.
- 746 procedures implemented through Trust scheme.
- Field staff appointed by the Trust.

- Strengthened other supporting departments through an identified service agency.

3.Strengthening Government Hospitals:

In order to strengthen and enhance the participation of government hospitals, Trust and government took the following steps.

- Trust reserved 133 identified procedures for Government Hospitals from August 1st, 2011 in 10 districts of Adilabad, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad, Khammam, Warangal, Guntur and Krishna to improve the performance of Aarogyasri scheme for better utilization in all Govt. Institutions both under the control of DME and Commissioner, APVVP.
- Improved the infrastructure utilising Aarogyasri funds through revolving fund.
- The services of specialists made available in District Hospitals.
- Targeted approach based on the available infrastructure in Government Network Hospitals.

4. Call centre integration:

In order to provide comprehensive information to the people on health aspects, initiatives and health education, Government initiated steps to integrate the Aarogyasri Health Scheme and 104 Call Centre services. Aarogyasri Trust was entrusted with the task and the integrated call centre providing information on Aarogyasri scheme and health information through 104 call centre from 1st Oct, 2011. However, the Aarogyasri toll free number 1800-425-7788 will continue to operate and provide information as part of the services under the existing insurance scheme.

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ANDHRA PRADESH VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD

8.8 Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) has been established on November 1st 1986 to manage secondary level hospitals. At present there are 233 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State. Details of the hospitals are shown in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12
Hospitals and Beds

Type of Hospitals	Hospitals (No.)	Beds (No.)
District Hospitals	17	4550
Area hospitals	60	6000
Community Health Centers	120	4740
Speciality Hospitals	10	824
Dispensaries	26	-
Total	233	16114

Source:- AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Hospital Activities:

APVVP hospitals provide the outpatient services, inpatient services (including emergency & surgical), diagnostic services and laboratory services. Along with the Primary Health Centers and Teaching hospitals (Tertiary Hospitals) these hospitals act as a platform for implementation of various national health programs like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Family welfare, AIDS, etc.

The District Hospitals (DH) provide service with a bed strength that ranges from 200-350 and ten clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine, General Surgery, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, ENT, Dental & others.

The Area Hospitals (AH) provides service with 100 beds and four clinical specialties like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery.

The Community Health Centers (CHC) with 30-50 beds and one clinical specialty. These hospitals are provided with professional Staff (Doctors, Nurses, and paramedics) and medical equipment depending upon their service levels and bed strength. The drugs are provided to all the hospitals by the central drug stores under APHMHIDC as per the requirements specified by APVVP.

Human Resources:-

There are 2534 Medical, 4733 Nursing and 3893 Paramedical, 2743 Support and Administration cadres working for the health cause of the people. APVVP has recruited 580 Civil Assistant Surgeons in the month of Nov'2010 and 383 Civil Asst. Surgeons in the month of June, 2011 and 18 Civil Asst Surgeons in month of October

2011. 910 Staff Nurses were also recruited during the year 2011.The Vacancies are being filled up to provide better medical care to needy patients. Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted out to third party agencies and other non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or on contract basis.

Hospital Performance

The comparative performance of hospital activities under nine key indicators are shown in Table.8.13.

Table 8.13
Performance Indicators of Hospital Activities
(Nos in lakhs)

Indicator	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Aug-11)
Out patients	269.25	276.81	111.36
Inpatients	23.41	26.06	10.29
Major Surgeries	1.06	1.02	0.45
Sterilizations	1.18	1.09	0.44
Deliveries	1.92	1.74	0.76
Ultra Sono Graphy	1.50	1.66	0.72
X- Rays	4.44	5.03	2.10
E.C.G	1.13	1.29	0.51
Lab Tests (Lakh Nos.)	76.73	82.92	35.76

Source:- AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Performance of National Rural Health Mission(NRHM):

Under NRHM APVVP has received an amount of Rs.6.00 Crores towards strengthening of District level and sub-district level hospitals. Certain works are taken up as follows. Equipping the CEMONC Centres. Establishment of NICUs. Provision of Ultra Sound Scanners. Provision and Equipping of Ambulances.

During 2010-11, there are 233 APVVP hospitals and 98 CEMONC centres under NRHM. performing 86010 Normal Deliveries, 16736 Assisted Deliveries, 33733 Caesarian Deliveries and 79634 Sterilisations done in these institutions under NRHM during the period.

Trauma care centres:

Government have taken up establishment of trauma care centres in 8 APVVP Hospitals located on two National Highways(5&7) to provide immediate emergency Medical care to accident victims which are in progress.

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HEALTH

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program

8.9 National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme is implemented as 100% sponsored scheme of Government of India since 1962. Iodine is a micro nutrient required at 100 µ - 150µ gms for normal body growth and mental development. Iodine Deficiency is the single most common cause of preventable mental retardation and brain damage. Iodine Deficiency in Pregnant women may cause miscarriages, still birth and birth defects. Children with Iodine Deficiency grow up stunted, less active and may retarded with impaired movement or hearing.

Objectives

- To promote awareness on Goiter and Iodine Deficiency Disorders and their prevention among people living in endemic areas.
- To educate the masses to use Iodized salt.
- To educate surveys to assess the magnitude of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Prevention:

- Daily consumption of Iodized salt prevents the spectrum of disorders that causes due to Iodine Deficiency.
- The daily requirement of Iodine for adults is 150µgms, Pregnant woman is 200 µ gms, 1-5 years children 90 µ gms 6-12 years children 120 µ gms
- Iodization of salt is of low cost.

Action Plan 2011-12

- The State IDD Monitoring cell and Laboratory was established in Directorate of Public Health and Family Welfare A.P., Hyderabad to assess the estimation of Iodine in salt and Urine.

- The State IDD cell team has conducted survey in Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Khammam districts.
- Conducting surveys in the District and assess the magnitude of IDD.
- Conducting awareness campaign in the District to create awareness about IDD and using of Iodized salt.
- Coordinating with the civil supplies department to ensure apply of Iodized salt through PDS.

Achievements

5,69,323 Samples were tested from the month of April 2011 to December 2011

- 70405 samples were found to be with Nil Iodine.
- 177360 samples were found to be with 15 PPM of less Iodine
- 321558 samples were found to be 15 PPM or more.

Tobacco related Diseases and Control

Usage of Tobacco and Tobacco products causes a wide range of major diseases i.e., several types of Cancer, Heart diseases and Lung diseases. It requires considerable public support for prevention and control of Tobacco use. Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued notifications on Prohibition of smoking and Health protection Act with the following objectives.

Objectives:

- To measure the impact of tobacco control efforts through implementation of different provisions of COTPA 2003 and its regulations.
- Systematically monitor adult tobacco (smoke & smokeless) use and track tobacco control indicators.
- To obtain estimates of prevalence of tobacco use.
- Exposure to second hand smoke.
- Cessation services.
- Economics of tobacco.
- Exposure to media message on tobacco use.
- Knowledge attitudes and preparations towards tobacco use.

Action Plan:

- Immediate inter-sectoral coordination is a need in Tobacco control program, (Various Ministries and departments).
- Enforcement of COTPA 2003 smoke free public places and Tobacco free School policies.

Development of IEC Material

- Bringing the tobacco control issue at Policy level – Governor, Chief Minister, Health Minister, Speaker, Chief Secretary, other Political Leaders
- Establishment of both State Tobacco Control Cell, Hyderabad and District tobacco Control Cells at Hyderabad, Guntur
- Training sessions for NGOs, Doctors, ANMs and School Teachers
- Regular Enforcement visits by Both STCC and DTCC
- Installation of Stall in various Health & other exhibitions
- Total 600 prisoners have participated in Advocacy workshop on Tobacco cessation – Cherlapalli Central Jail, Hyderabad
- Inauguration of Tobacco free Initiatives in the state.

7701 cases booked and Rs. 10.97 lakhs Penalty collected upto December 2011,

131 Schools and 25765 school children were covered under School Advocacy Programme

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetic, Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

- States have already initiated some of the activities for prevention and control of non communicable diseases (NCDs) especially cancer, diabetes, Cardio Vascular Disese (CVD) and stroke.
- Central Government. proposes to supplement their efforts by providing technical and financial support through National Program for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke(NPCDCS).
- The program has two components viz. (i) Cancer and (ii) Diabetes, CVDs& Stroke. These two components have been integrated at different levels as far as possible for optimal utilization of the resources.
- The activities at state, districts, CHC and sub centre level have been planned under the

programme and will be closely monitored through NCD cell at different levels

Objectives

- prevent and control common NCDs through behavior and life style changes,
- provide early diagnosis and management of common NCDs,
- build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and
- treatment of common NCDs,
- train human resource within the public health setup viz doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs
- establish and develop capacity for palliative and rehabilitative care.

Prevention:

The main preventable risk factors for NCDs are tobacco consumption are Poor dietary habits, Sedentary life style, Stress etc.

Monitoring and Evaluation of NPCDCS

Screening for diabetic has already been initiated in Nellore and Vizianagaram districts for the people who are above the age of 30 years.

Initiation	Nellore	Vizianagaram
No of persons sereened	10529	10043
No of Diabetic cases detected	6966	3173
No of Hypertention cases	3563	6870

Distribution of Logistics

Details of Logistics	Nellore	Vizianagaram
Glucometers	160	230
Lancets	210000	240000
Gluco-Strips	140000	170000

A two days orientation cum training programme conducted in Vizianagaram and Nellore districts during Aug 2011 for all the Medical Officers and about 500 ANM's in each District about the operation of Glucometers for measuring Blood Glucose and also awareness on Body Mass Index (BMI). NCD Rick Factors Surveillance among school children of 8^{th} to 10^{th} standard was conducted during the period from 11-10-2011 to 13-10-2011 in Nellore District. Survey conducted in two Government Schools in Nellore head quarters i.e., Urban Area and four schools in Rural Area in Nellore District. Physical assessment and Blood Glucose test has been conducted to about 750 school children of 8^{th} to 10^{th} standard.

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program (NVBDCP)

Malaria has been a major scourge in India contributing 17 million cases and 0.8 million deaths every year, prior to the launching of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. The National Malaria Eradication Program was launched in 1958 with encouraging plan of operation stabilized malaria incidence around 2 million cases annually, since 1977. Enhanced Malaria Control Project was introduced in 1997, aided by World Bank, covering the tribal areas of 10 districts in the State. The problem is mostly concentrated in 105 Primary Health Centers in Tribal areas of the State and the project is extended to 128 PHCs including tribal and non-tribal areas. The program has been changed to NVBDCP in the year 2004. NVBDCP deals with Malaria, Japanese Encephalities, Suspected Viral Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Filaria and Kala Azar under an umbrella program.

Objectives:

1. Prevention of deaths due to vector borne diseases.
2. Reduction of morbidity

Strategies adopted:

- Surveillance activities for detection of cases and treatment
- Enhanced diagnostic and treatment facilities
- Integrated vector control measures:
    - Source reduction
    - Regular Anti Larval Operations.
    - Pyrethrum space spray for all +ve cases and surroundings
    - Indoor Residual Spray
    - Fogging operations
    - Biological control by introducing Larvivorous fish in water bodies.

- Administering single dose Japanese Encephalitis vaccination with SA 14 – 14-2 in High risk and prone areas as a preventive measure.
- Mass Drug Administration with D.E.C. and Albendazole tablets for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis in 16 Filaria endemic districts.
- Provision of insecticide Impregnated Bed nets in high risk remote areas as a personal protection.
- Awareness creation through Print, Electronic Media, Kalajathas and through self help groups and local bodies for prevention and control of vector borne diseases.

Details on Vector borne diseases are shown in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14
Vector Borne Diseases

Diseases	2010		Upto Dec 2011	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	31,972	20	31,450	5
Dengue	776	3	1209	6
Chikungunya	41	0	47	0
JE	7	0	4	1
Filaria (Mf+ves)	330	0	242	0

Source: Directorate of Health

TB Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in the year 1995 with DFID aid. GFATM is aiding the programme from November, 2005. The first two districts to start RNTCP in the state are Hyderabad and Medak in the year 1995-96. RNTCP coverage of AP has been completed in a phased manner by February 2004. There are 178 TB Units and 918 DMCs (Designated Microscopy Center) and 80,000 DOT (Directly Observed Treatment) centers in the State under the programme.

Goal: The goal of RNTCP is to decrease mortality and morbidity due to TB and cut the transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major pubic health problem. It aims to control TB by detecting and curing sputum smear-positive patients thereby interrupting the chain of transmission.

Objectives of RNTCP:

1. To achieve and maintain a cure rate of 85% among new sputum positive TB cases registered; and to achieve 90% sputum conversion rate.
2. To detect 70% (52 cases per one lakh population) of the estimated new sputum-positive cases after achieving objective 1.

Performance of RNTCP is shown in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15
Performance of RNTCP

Year	Total case detection achieved	New smear +ve detection achieved	Cure rate expected (85%)
2004	105835	44669	84%
2005	108679	44097	84%
2006	107051	44867	84%
2007	111292	49085	85%
2008	114624	49759	86%
2009	114061	49935	87%
2010	114414	50107	87%
2011(up to 3q11)	84492	37973	87%

Source: Directorate of Health

National Program for Control of Blindness (NPCB):

National program for control of blindness was started in 1976 aiming to reduce the prevalence of Blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. Present rate is 1% as per survey of Government of India during 2006-07.

Disease Control

1. Free Cataract surgeries, both in Government and NGO sector.
2. Refractive errors detection – School Eye screening – distribution of free spectacles.
3. Establishing three new eye banks under Govt.sector at Viziawada, Kurnool and Warangal.
4. Early detection of Glaucoma and Diabetic Retinopathy
5. Tele-Ophthalmology by REH-Visakhapatnam to Paderu and Yelamanchili

Objectives

- To provide high quality of eye care to the affected population
- To expand coverage of eye care services to the under served areas

Cataract operations:

5,74,784 cataract operations were conducted during 2010-11 and 4,12,629 cataract operations were conducted during 2011-12(upto Nov'11).

School Children Eye Screening shown in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16
School Children Eye Screening (Nos.)

Item	2010-11	Upto Nov.2011
Teachers Trained	13339	9414
School Children Screened (in lakhs)	18.03	11.61
School Children detected with Reff. Errors	82508	45003
Distribution Free Glass	45698	12435
Eye Ball Collection	4521	4209

Source: Directorate of Health

NPCB in Tribal Area shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17
Control of Blindness in Tribal Areas (Nos.)

Item	2010-11	Upto Nov.2011
Cataract Operations	10831	5266
Teachers Training	934	527
School Children Screened	168549	106737
School Children detected with Reff. Errors	10513	5520
Distribution of Free Glasses	3763	1430
Eye Ball Collection	24	35

Source: Directorate of Health

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Introduction & Objectives:

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

The Integrated Disease Surveillance system is operational all over the country and will help the health services to improve the alertness of the health services to potential outbreaks. The main components in this surveillance system would be: 1) surveillance of diseases; capacity building of health staff at various levels; strengthening of laboratories; provision of computers at the District Surveillance Unit to enable rapid transmission of surveillance data; and partnership with private health sector.

Diseases under surveillance:

Malaria, Measles,Chicken Pox,Dengue / DHF / DSS, Chikungunya, Meningitis, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, Enteric Fever,Fever of Unknown Origin (PUO), Diphtheria, Pertussis, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) / Influenza Like Illness (ILI), Pneumonia,Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (including acute gastroenteritis), Bacillary Dysentery, Viral Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Acute Flaccid Paralysis < 15 Years of Age, dog bite, snake bite.

Types of surveillance under IDSP:

Syndromic (Form S): Diagnosis made on the basis of history and clinical pattern by paramedical personnel and/or members of the community.

Presumptive (Form P): Diagnosis made on typical history and clinical examination by medical officers.

Confirmed (Form L): Clinical diagnosis confirmed by an appropriate laboratory test.

Average reporting % in IDSP portal for S, P, L forms for 50 weeks (3 Jan – 18 Dec 2011) are 61.4%, 56.9% and 44% respectively.

National Programme for te Health Care of Elderly

Objectives:

- To provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through community based primary health care approach
- To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support

- To build capacity of the medical and paramedical professionals as well as the care-takers

Within the family for providing health care to the elderly. To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals, regional medical institutions.

Implementation:

- Community based primary health care approach including domiciliary visits by trained health care workers.
- Dedicated services at PHC/CHC level including provision of machinery, equipment, training, additional human resources (CHC), IEC, etc.
- Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery & equipment, consumables & drugs, training and IEC.
- Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutes to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the Elderly, introducing PG courses in Geriatric Medicine, and in-service training of health personnel at all levels.
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) using mass media, folk media and other Communication channels to reach out to the target community.
- Continuous monitoring and independent evaluation of the Programme and research in Geriatrics and implementation of NPHCE

Oct 1st is observed as International Day for Older persons (IDOP) – Theme of the IDOP -2011 is "Health Care for Senior Citizens". All the institutions like District Hospitals Area Hospitals CHC's which are identified for NPHCE Programme conducted free Health Camps for all Senior Citizens.

National Programme for Prevention and control of Fluorosis

- Fluorosis is a crippling and painful disease caused by intake of fluoride.
- Fluoride can enter the body through drinking water, food, toothpaste, mouth rinses and other dental products; drugs, and fluoride dust and fumes from industries using fluoride containing salt and or hydrofluoric acid.

Fluorosis can occur as:

1) Water-borne Fluorosis (Hydro fuorosis)
2) Food-borne Fluorosis
3) Drug and Cosmetic induced Fluorosis

Fluorosis may be of

1) Dental Fluorosis, 2) Skeletal Fluorosis and 3) Non-skeletal Fluorosis

Objectives

To collect, assess and use the baseline survey data of Fluorosis for starting the project Assessment of the extent of problem in the state.

- Identification and quantification of different exposure channels of fluoride.
- Developing promoting and scaling up integrated approach of fluorosis management.
- Creating awareness and capacity building of stake holders about Fluorosis and its management.
- Creating of a comprehensive knowledge and database.

Implementation

- During the year 2009-10 Govt of India sanctioned National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis in Nellore District in 2009-10 and Nalgonda in 2010-11 and Prakasam and Karimnagar Districts in 2011-12.
- Conducting surveys in the district to assess the magnitude of Fluorosis.
- Conducting awareness campaign in the District to create awareness about Fluorosis.
- To Organize a State level Stake holders workshop.
- IEC and campaigns.
- School awareness programmers and to include in school curriculum at the level of primary an higher education. For this purpose CBSE, NCERT, State Boards and UGC may be requested to be include the Fluorosis Syllabi for various levels of education including Medical Education.

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AIDS CONTROL

8.9 The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for the country. Provisional estimates place the number of people living with HIV in India in 2008 at 22.7 lakhs and the third phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented across the country by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in a response to the epidemic.

HIV still remains a matter of concern among people having high-risk behaviour. In order to augment the effort to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS, Government have initiated several measures, focusing not only prevention, but also providing services for testing treatment, care and support to the people infected with HIV/AIDS.

NACP, launched in 1992, is being implemented as a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in the state by Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (APSACS).

Out of all the infections, 94% was through sexual transmission, 4% parent to Child, 0.6% through Injecting Drug Use, and 0.4% through Blood and blood products. The reasons for such high prevalence of HIV were high non regular sexual partners, high prevalence of sexually transmitted illnesses, low condoms use with non-regular sexual partners, large migrant population, large network of national highways, trafficking of girls and most importantly awareness not resulting in behavioural change

A.P. State AIDS Control Society was registered in September, 1998. Andhra Pradesh is one of the high prevalent States in the country in terms of HIV prevalence among the adult population with 0.9 %. The estimated adult population living with HIV/AIDS is 4.24 – 5.96 lakhs. The trend of HIV prevalence among various groups involved in the sentinel surveillance is shown in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18
HIV Prevalence

Risk group	2006	2007	2008	2010
Antenatal woman	1.26	1.00	1.00	0.50
STD Patients	24.4	17.2	NA	NA
Female Sex workers (FSWs)	7.32	9.74	11.4	**
Men Sex men(MSM)	10.25	17.04	23.36	**
Intravenous Drug Users			6.94	**

** Under process
NA: Not Applicable
Source: APState Aids Control Society

Policy Initiatives: The Nations AIDS Control Programme–Phase III (2007-12) has commenced on 6th July 2007, to take forward the initiatives on HIV/AIDS control programme in the country.

In accordance with the goal of NACP-III, the State of Andhra Pradesh aims to reverse the epidemic by aiming to reduce new infections as estimated in the first year of the program, by sixty percent in the State by 2012. This is aimed to be achieved by introducing focused prevention interventions by implementing community-led structural interventions for key population groups, by motivating and enabling community ownership of the HIV/AIDS Programme and translating awareness and knowledge into behaviour change with adoption of safe practices at the individual level.

Strategy for High-Risk Population:

The primary focus of prevention activities is to prevent the transmission of HIV virus among High Risk groups like female sex workers (FSW), male sex with male (MSM) Intravenous drug users (IDUs), Truckers and Migrants. For this 169 Targeted Interventions are in operation in the state covering about 3 lakh HRGs and Bridge Populations. The coverage for the targeted population has been streamlined with upscale and realignment of interventions based on a revised mapping of the HRG in the state. The HRGs are covered by NGOs supported by APSACS as well as the state Lead partners which are in turn funded by International Donor Agencies like BMGF.

The Package of services provided to the targeted population for prevention of HIV are correct and consistent use of condom, STI management through NGO run, Private practitioners and

Govt. Hospitals run STI clinics, enabling environment through advocacy, extension of HIV testing services at ICTC. To strengthen the program other need based support for social entitlements, community organizations and capacity building support is also extended.

Link workers scheme focused on covering scattered HRGs in rural areas is being implemented in all the 22 districts of the state through two funders, viz., NACO and UNICEF.

SHUBHAM Campaign:

Referral to ICTCs and testing of HRGs for HIV is key component under Targeted Interventions to prevent the spread of infection. **"**SHUBHAM" was a unique and pioneering initiative of APSACS's aiming to improve HIV testing and hence converting them from "Unknown to Known HIV" status. It was carried out in two rounds across the all TI's but impact was beyond the active rounds. It had not only tested a substantial number of HRGs but also probably developed an inclination towards regular testing at some of the TI sites as data suggested HRGs with negative result in Round I came for testing in Round II.

Integrated Counselling and Testing centre's (ICTCs): ICTC's are established t o encourage voluntary counseling and testing to know their status. So that services to stop further infecting can be stepped up, 411 Stand alone ICTCs, 25 mobile ICTCs, 1005 (including 266 NPs) Facility Integrated ICTC in 24 hour PHC's, 222 Private sector health facilities under PPP which offer ICTC and PPTCT services have been established. Mobile ICTCs are supported with counselors, lab technicians, test kits and consumables etc., Facility Integrated ICTC located in PHCs and CHC level are managed by Nurse Practitioners who provide counseling, and testing, remaining ICTCs are manned by counselors and LTs. Nearly 12.5 lakh general clients and 9.5 lakh pregnant women were tested in 2010-11 and 75 thousand positives (71,840 general and 3930 anc) were identified. Mother baby pair coverage prophylaxis dose of Nevirapine has been as high as 85% in 2010-11 and in the financial year 2011-12 (up to November,2011) nearly 1.3 lakh general clients are tested and 1.2 lakh pregnant women are tested and 45 Thousand positivies (42,988 general clients and 2559) were identified.

Blood Safety:

To prevent the HIV infection through infected Blood and blood products, blood safety programme has been taken up. There are 232 licensed and active Blood banks of which 96 are NACO supported, 19 Blood Component separation units, 2 Model Blood banks (IPM and SVRR) have also been started. In 2010-11, about 6.4 lakh units of blood have been collected, and in 2011-12 (up to November, 2011) 4.8 lakh units are collected.

Early STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) detection and treatment:

Strong STI/RTI prevention, testing, and treatment component is vital in comprehensive program to prevent sexual transmission of HIV and 100 Designate STI/RTI Clinics (DSRCs) were operational in state to provide these services. As evident from data, there has been tremendous uptake in utilization of DSRCs in state. Almost 2.82 lakhs visits were made to DSRCs which is almost eight times higher than the visits made in 2008-09 and almost 75% higher than the visits made in 2009-10. Almost 2.07 lakhs episodes of STI/RTI syndromes were treated at DSRCs during 2010-11 (75% of the annual target). Infrastructure strengthening, appointment of counsellors at DSRCs followed by quality training and extensive supportive supervision has been foundation for improvement in service uptake from DSRCs. Branding of DSRCs, specific communication strategy for demand generation as well as NRHM collaboration has also played its role in improving uptake of services from DSRCs.

Care, Support and Treatment ART Centres:

With the introduction of Anti retroviral Theraphy treatment, life span of the PLHAs has been increased. As per NACO Guidelines, all HIV +ve people are registered for Pre-ART and their Blood samples are tested for CD4 cell count. Depending on the clinical conditions and CD4 cell count, the PLHAs are provided with ART medicines. At present there are 43 ART centres

(including 2 in Private sector) with more than More than 3.15 lakh people on Pre-ART and about 1 lakh on ART treatment (up to November, 2011). In addition there are 73 link ART centres started to dispense the drugs.

Community Care Centres (CCCs): People living with HIV-Aids (PLHAs) require a care continuum and support for treatment for opportunistic infections and short stay. To provide these services, there are 34 Community Care Centres supported by NACO, 34 centres supported by state Govt, including 6 Temporary Hospitalization Wards. More than 1.56 lakh PLHAs utilized the services of the CCCs during the Year 2010-11.

District Level Networks (DLNs): Under Greater involvement of People Living with HIV /AIDS a new wave has been created in the state to involve more PLHAs to participate in all HIV/AIDS initiatives especially to promote positive prevention. So far around 96000 PLHAs have been motivated to become members of these networks across the state and measures are taken to build the capacities of these networks for accessing and availing various Government schemes. Women Support Groups with Positive Women are also formed and are marching towards empowerment, self sustainability. One of the major objectives of these net works is to reduce stigma and discrimination at community level.

Mainstreaming: Mainstreaming HIV had taken a prime place among the Primary Prevention interventions in the current year. Partnerships with different departments like Youth, Tribal Welfare, School and Collegiate Education continues to address the HIV related issues among the target population. As part of Mainstreaming, sensitization of newly recruited Police Trainees also was taken up in partnership with the State Police Department. Capacity building of ANMs and ASHA workers on some of the key issues related to HIV/AIDS is being done in collaboration with NRHM. A special programme for Children Affected By AIDS(CABA) is implemented in 2 districts to address the care, support and Treatment aspects and Hundreds of CABA are linked to services like Education, Health and Nutrition provided by the concerned depts. Measures were also taken to address the HIV issues in the work places /some of the major industries in the state.

District Project Management: Under a new initiative "District AIDS prevention Control Units" (DAPCUS) were established in the entire district for convergence with NRHM and decentralizing the programme implementation and all the posts in DAPCUs were filled as sanctioned by the Governmentt.

Identity cards and Pensions to people living with HIV/AIDS:

"SAHARA" identity cards for the patients receiving the Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) medicines are provided, which would help them to access the benefits provided by the Government like concessions for travel, priority in housing schemes and pensions etc., without any stigma of discrimination. More than 38,000 persons receiving the ART medicines are issued with SAHARA identity cards so far.

It is envisioned that by the end of the year 2010, there will be increased access to voluntary HIV testing, STD treatment condom usage treatment for opportunistic infections and availability of ART medicines besides reduction of stigma and discrimination.

* * *

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

8.11. The Constitution of India guarantees to all women and no discrimination and provides equality of opportunity, equal pay for equal work etc. In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children, renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women and also allows for provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

Most of the previous Five Year Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth

Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards there is a shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. Access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections, in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector to education, health and productive resources is being taken care. All these efforts have resulted in increased participation by women in various social and cultural activities, science and technology etc.

Women now participate in all activities such as education, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc

All out efforts are being made for the development and welfare of children whose overall development is recognized as the ideal way of fostering the national human resources. The National Charter for Children notified in the year 2004 reveals the commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, empowering adolescents etc.

The Government is running the following institutions for Women and Children to cater to their needs in difficult circumstances.

Institutions:

1. Service Homes:

Five Service Homes are functioning in the state at Kannapuram (West Godavari District), Nellore, Anantapur, Warangal and Hyderabad. At present, there are 423 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 805. These Homes are meant for rehabilitation of socially and economically deprived categories of Women in the age group of 18-35 years. The inmates are provided necessary training for skill upgradation in various trades and condensed courses for appearing in 7^{th} and 10^{th} class. Food, shelter, clothing and medical care is provided in the Home.

2. State Homes:

Four State Homes are functioning in the state at Srikakulam, Rajahmundry, Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad with 140 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 300. These Homes are meant for women discharged from correctional institutions and women who are unable to protect themselves. Food, shelter and clothing are provided besides imparting training in various trades for self-employment, wage employment/ job employment.

3. Rescue Home:

One Rescue Home is functioning in Hyderabad with 21 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 30. Women who are rescued by the Police and are facing trial in the court are given shelter during the trial period. They are provided with shelter, food, clothing, medical and training in skill development.

4. Homes for Aged:

There are two Homes functioning in the State i.e., at Hyderabad and Chittoor with 50 inmates at present, against the sanctioned strength of 60 (30 each). These Homes provide peaceful and comfortable living for the old destitute, women of above 60 years of age with Food, Shelter and clothing.

5. Homes for Collegiate Girls:

There are 6 Homes functioning in the State at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur, Tirupati, Warangal and Hyderabad with 242 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 250. Inmates of Children Homes who passed 10^{th} Class and in 15-25 years age group are admitted in these Homes to pursue higher studies and they are allowed to stay for a maximum period of 5 years.

6. Working Women's Hostels:

16 Hostels are functioning in the State with 932 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 890. These hostels provide food, shelter and security to the Middle Class working Women. Those who earn monthly income of less than Rs.5,000/- are eligible for admission in class 'A' cities and Rs.4,500/- are eligible for admission in other cities and towns. The inmates contribute mess charges and other administrative expenditure i.e., Water and Electricity charges.

Ujjawala Scheme:

The Ministry of women and child development, New Delhi has formulated *Ujjawala* a new comprehensive scheme for Prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and re-

integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. This scheme provides food, shelter, clothing, counseling, legal aid to the inmates in rehabilitation. 8 Ujjawala rehabilitation homes are sanctioned for the State. During 2011-12(upto Sep,2011**)** 400 beneficiries are benefited under this scheme.

Swadhar Shelter Homes:

The scheme for women in difficult circumstances aims at covering primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, care besides emotional support, counseling and a package for rehabilitation and reintegration specifically for the women and girls rescued from trafficking.

The Home strength ranges from 50 - 200 beneficiaries. 32 Swadhar shelter homes are sanctioned, of which, 31 homes are run by NGO'S and 1 home is under the control of Women Development and Child Welfare department. During 2011-12, (upto Sep, 2011**)** 1300 persons are benefited under this scheme.

Children Institutions:

Children Homes:

The Children homes are meant for girl orphans, semi-orphans, Children of disabled parents and ex-servicemen. Children in the age group of 6-10 yrs and in special cases upto 12 years are admitted. Children are provided boarding, shelter, clothing and medical care till 10^{th} class or 18 years of age whichever is earlier. There are 81 Children homes functioning in the State. The sanctioned strength of each home is 60. As against the total sanctioned strength of 5,330, there are 5,004 children admitted.

For overall improvement of Children's knowledge, certain innovative schemes were introduced in children homes viz., Computer Training / Sports, Yoga / Special Coaching for 6^{th} to 10^{th} classes / Bul Buls and guides, training in creative arts etc.

Sishuvihar and Sisugruhas:

In the Sishuvihars and Sisugruhas, abandoned infants and orphans below six years of age are admitted. The children of sishuvihar are being given for legal adoption to Childless couples. There are two Sishuvihars in the State. One at Hyderabad and the other at Chittoor. The sanctioned strength of each Sishuvihar is 30. The Sishuvihar, Hyderabad is accommodating more than 200 Children at a time irrespective of sanctioned strength. The present strength in Sisuvihar Chittoor is 18. There are 23 Sisugruhas in the state. During 2011 (upto Dec.11), 255 children (247 in-country + 8 inter-country) were given for adoption to Childless couple.

Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 (Central Act No. 43 of 2005):

The protection of women from dDomestic violence, Act-2005 and Rules 2006 has come into effect from 25^{th}, October, 2006. As per the orders of the Registrar (Vigilance), High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad all the Principal district and sessions Judges in the state and Metropolitan sessions Judge, Hyderabad have to fix a day in a week or fortnight to each court to take up the cases filed under PW DV Act-2005. In fifteen districts, the day has been fixed.

Initiatives under Anti-Trafficking:

- 32 Swadhar Homes are sanctioned by GOI to ensure rehabilitation of VOCSETs (Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking)
- 842 VOCSETs are provided vocational trainings in various trades along with job placements, 799 VOCSETs are reunited with their families and 84 VOCSETs are re-married and mainstreamed to society.
- 32,012 Balika mandals have been formed to create awareness on anti-trafficking issues and 31,465 Community vigilant groups have been formed to prevent trafficking of women and children at village level

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

ICDS Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme and is the single largest integrated programme of Child Development. It was started in 1975-76 in 2 erstwhile blocks of the State on a pilot basis and spread in to all mandals in the state. The universalization of ICDS with quality and the revised norms from April, 2007 increased the spread of ICDS. There are 387 projects (300 in

Rural areas, 29 in tribal areas and 58 in urban areas) with 91,307 anganwadi centers. The details of ICDS projects and anganwadi centres are shown in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19
ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres

Year	Total ICDS Projects	Anganwadi centres		
		Main	Mini	Total
2005	363	56539	4211	60750
2008	385	73944	7620	81564
2010	387	80481	10826	91307
2011	387	80481	10826	91307

Source:Women Development & Child Welfare Department

Services Provided by ICDS Scheme

- Supplementary nutrition to 6 months to 6 years aged children, pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Immunization to children and women.
- Health check-ups to children and women.
- Referral services to children and women.
- Nutrition and health education to mothers and adolescent girls.
- Non-formal pre-school education to 3-6 years children.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 387 ICDS Projects covering 80,481 main Anganwadi Centers and 10,826 mini AWCs. At present the coverage of beneficiaries under SNP component is 76 (average by saturation) for 1,000 population. 54.65 lakh beneficiaries are covered under SNP during 2011-12 (upto Dec,11). The following food models are implemented under SNP.

Modified Therapeutic Food:

A.P Foods (Govt. undertaking) prepares and distributes the food in 220 ICDS Projects.

The Modified Therapeutic Food is being supplied to the age group of 6 months to 3 years children. Modified Therapeutic food contains roasted wheat flour, sugar, full fat soya flour, vanaspathi and fortified with vitamins and minerals. 110 grams of food is being given to children as Take Home Ration and it contains 490 K.Cal and 14 grams of protein and double ration is being provided to malnourished children.

Hot Cooked Food:

Instant Hot Food Mixes i.e., halwa mix, kichidi mix and sweet poridge is being provided to the ICDS beneficiaries to the age group of 3 to 6 years children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Snack Food:

Extruded Snack Food is being given @ 25 grams for four days in a week to children and mothers and boiled eggs are being provided for two days in a week.

Local Food Model:

Local Food Model implemented in 159 ICDS Projects with a view to enhance the community ownership of the SNP and also to improve the quality and acceptability of SNP by the beneficiaries. Hot pongal, broken wheat kichidi and snack food and boiled eggs with required calories of protein are provided.

SNP by M/S. Nandi Foundation:

M/s Naandi Foundation, Hyderabad and M/S. Akshyapatra Foundation (ISCON**)** are supplying nutritious meal to the beneficiaries.

Community Managed SNP (CMSNP):

The Community Managed SNP has been started to enhance the targeted community ownership of the SNP component of ICDS in collaboration with CARE A.P in 4 ICDS Projects in 2002 i.e., Siricilla, Vemulawada, Kunavaram and Tirupati. At present the CMSNP is being implemented in two ICDS Projects i.e., Sircilla and Vemulawada of Karimnagar District. Mothers committees prepare food and supply to the A.W. Centers. They are supplying jowar mix containing jowar, groundnuts, roasted chenna and sugar.

Nutrition Progamme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)

The scheme has been revised as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls

(RESEAG) – SABALA. During 2011-12 (upto Dec,2011) 13.77 lakh beneficiaries are benefitted under the scheme.

Under this scheme, supplementary nutrition will be provided to the age group of 11-14 years - for out-of-school adolescent girls and are covered under the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. All girls of 15-18 Years - regardless of whether they are out-of-school or school-going, would be given supplementary nutrition since this age-group is not covered under the MDM Scheme.

The scheme is implemented in the pattern of 50:50 State and Central Government. The scheme is implemented in seven districts i.e., Mahabubnagar, Chittoor, Adilabad, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Ananthapur and Hyderabad.

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE):

The main objective of this programme is to cater to the needs of the development of children in the age group of 3-6 years. Pre-school education aims at ensuring holistic development of the children and to provide learning environment to children which is conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

The pre-school activities strengthen the child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform as a better candidate for school entry and also better performance for regular attendance in school. It aims at improving school enrollment and school retention in rural areas, relieve the older sibling mostly girls from the burden of child care and enable her to attend school and to prepare the children to adjust to formal school going.

The pre-school material like story cards, charts, indoor and outdoor play material, color concept, puzzles, school readiness kit, activity kits etc., are supplied to all the anganwadi centers every year at a cost of Rs.1000/- per main AWC and Rs.500/- for Mini AWC as per Government of India norms.

To make pre-school more effective, orientation training programmes are conducted and trained all 2,200 supervisors, 400 CDPOs, 23 PDs and 6 RDDs on implementation of curriculum at AWCs. Arranged demo classes and involved 60 AWTCs and 4 MLTCs Instructors to make the orientation session more effective. 20.10 lakh children are attending Pre-school education activities in anganwadi Centres.

Girl Child Protection Scheme:-

The scheme which came into force in April, 2005 aims to:-

- Promote enrollment and retention of the girl child in school and to ensure her education at-least up-to Intermediate level;
- Encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years;
- Encourage parents to adopt family planning norms with two girl children;
- Protect the rights of the girl child and provide social and financial empowerment to girl child;
- Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls;
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl-child.
- Extend for a special dispensation to orphans /destitutes and differently abled girls.

The department of women development and child welfare is the nodal department for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.

Eligibility Conditions:

Only those, who fulfill the following conditions, will be eligible for enrollment under the New Girl Child Protection Scheme:-

- Families with only single girl child or only two girls shall be eligible;
- Either of the parents should have undergone family planning operation on or after 01-04-2005,
- The total annual income of the family of girl child shall be below Rs.20,000/- per annum for rural areas and Rs24, 000/- for urban areas,
- Families having single girl of 0-3 years of age, will be given first priority;
- Second priority will be for families having two girl children of whom the age of the

second girl child should not be more than 3 years as on 01-04-2005,

- The age of the child on the date of application shall be the criteria for determining the eligibility of the child for the benefit under the scheme,
- Consequent to enrollment, those who fulfill conditions as prescribed shall be eligible to receive the benefits under the scheme,
- Girl-Child born after August, 2009 should get registered under Registration of Birth and Death Act and produce birth certificate from the competent authority i.e., Village Secretary/Municipality authorities concerned.

Conditions to be fulfilled by girl child/ girls consequent to enrolment to receive the benefits:

- Girl children born after July 2009 should get immunized completely as per schedule and produce immunization certificate by Anganwadi worker/auxilary nurse midwives;
- The girl child who has been enrolled in the scheme should be admitted into the school at the age of 5 years to get the benefit of the scheme. No girl is entitled to receive maturity value, if she has not completed schooling;
- The head of the institution, where the child is pursuing studies has to give annual certificate every year from 8th to 12th class or equivalent to the CDPO, certifying that the child is continuing education during the academic year, to enable the girl to claim the scholarship every year,
- No girl will get final payment of incentive, if she marries before 18 years of age,
- She has to study intermediate (i.e) 12th standard or equivalent to receive the final payment.
- Even if the girl fails in the 12th standard, or equivalent exam, she will be eligible for final payment after completion of 20 years.
- Facility of premature payment will not be entertained at any cost. However, certain relaxations to the orphans, destitutes and disabled girls are given in respect of their age,formal education and income are also given.

The details of Girl Child Protection Scheme are shown in Table 8.20

Table 8.20
Girl Child Protection Scheme

Year	No. of Beneficiaries		
	Single Girl	Two Girl	Total
2005-06	4914	33980	38894
2006-07	7269	76801	84070
2007-08	6682	86211	92893
2008-09	4684	62693	67377
2009-10	5648	64654	70302
2010-11	6076	85716	91792
Total	**35273**	**410055**	**445328**

Source: Directorate of Women Development & Child Welfare

Construction of AWC Buildings:

- 17321 AWC Buildings are constructed during the last 10 years with World bank assistance and 15% general funds of Zilla Parishad.
- 11943 buildings are sanctioned under BRGF from 2007-08 to 2010-11 and work is under progress and 1384 AWC buildings are sanctioned under RIDF.
- 81 Model AWC Buildings are taken up by the department during the year 2009-10. Work is under progress.

Achievements Under ICDS

- 8,40,950 Girls and 8,46,766 Boys were covered under Pre-school Education by August, 2011.
- Introduced Pre-school Certificate since 2009 with date of birth for children leaving AWC and getting admissions into primary schools.
- A.P. State is the only State who have developed and launched an activity based Pre-school curriculum since 2009-10 to promote holistic development in children uniformly throughout the State

Indira Darsini Monthly Magazine:

Indira Darsini monthly magazine is being published from July, 2011 to create awareness

among people about different services rendered by the department.

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JUVENILE WELFARE, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

Juvenile Welfare:

8.12 The Juvenile Welfare department endeavours to undertake necessary steps for all round development and rehabilitation of "Children in need of Care and protection" (Orphans, Destitute, Neglected, Street Children, Victims etc.) "Juveniles in conflict with law" (children who are alleged to have committed offense) upto the age of 18 years by providing shelter, care, protection, treatment, education, vocational skills etc. through 21homes run by department across the state as per the provisions of Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000 r/w Amendment Act, 2006.

The main objective of the homes is to provide proper care, protection and treatment by catering to the developmental needs by adopting a child friendly approach in the best interest of the children for their ultimate rehabilitation. The homes shall be a comprehensive child care centre with emphasis on educational and training programmes for the prospective development. The children shall be provided facilities for specialized education in community besides a diversified program of vocational training with special reference to the employment / placement opportunities in the mainstream society for their rehabilitation. In addition, the institutions shall have adequate facilities for physical exercise and recreation

Homes functioning under the Act:

Observation Homes :

In all 9 Observation Homes are functioning at Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Visakapatnam, Kurnool Tirupathi and Ananthapur for juveniles in conflict with law during pendency of cases against them before juvenile justice boards

Special Homes for Boys:

3 Special Homes at Hyderabad, Visakapatnam, & Tirupathi are functioning for juveniles who were sentenced by the Juvenile Justice Boards

Children Home & Observation Home for Girls: 3 homes are located at Hyderabad, Visakapatnam, & Tirupathi for girl Juveniles during pendency of cases against them before Juvenile Justice Boards and also for taking care of the girl children in need of Care & Protection as per orders of the child welfare committees

Children Home for Boys:

6 Homes are located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Tirupathi, Kadapa, Visakapatnam, and Eluru for taking care of the Children in need of care & protection as per orders of the child welfare committees.

After Care Home: - One After Care Home functioning at Hyderabad is meant for taking care & giving guidance for the rehabilitation of juveniles/children after they leave special/ children home for enabling them to lead a honest industrious and useful life.

Non-Institutional Services:

"YUVA Adolescent Counselling & Guidance Clinic" was set up to provide Psychological and Health related awareness, Counseling and Guidance Services to the children and Adolescents at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad.

Achievements and Special mentions:

Modernisation of Institutions:

Life skill development programme is taken up by pooling Rs.1.76 crores to strengthen the existing training facilities and induction of need based cum career oriented trades such as computer, xerox, fax and other job oriented trainings.

Mainstreaming of children:

361 children were admitted in outside schools, colleges and Technical Training Institutions.

Counseling services for the children

The children under difficult situations/ circumstances are housed in these Homes. The services of counselors through professional qualified personnel are provided in the Homes with the financial support of United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC), New Delhi in 21 Homes of the State.

Vocational training:- 16 vocational instructors were appointed on contract basis for providing

need based cum career oriented trades such as operating computers, xerox, fax, public address system, house wiring, carpentry, plumbing, beautician, paper bag making and other job oriented trainings to the children. As part of Rajiv Udyogasri, training programmes for children were taken up through the training agencies and entrepreneurs.

Children's Day and CRC week Celebrations:

Children's day and CRC week celebrations were held from 14th to 20th Nov 2010 in all the homes. On this occasion, sports and cultural programmes were organized in the Homes.

Participation of children in the 16th National Jamboree meet:

The children of our State have won medals and certificates for their talent display, team/ individual activities etc. in the event. In addition to the above, the Children were encouraged in participation in various other activities such as Acting & Magic workshop, Training in Cabinet Designing, Livelihood projects, Corporate Social Responsibility project etc.

Academic achivements and placements:

The inmates of various Homes have shown academic brilliance and came out with flying colours. Some of the boys and girls got decent placements in various reputed firms/institutions.

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DISABLED WELFARE

8.13 An Act for Persons with Disabilities enacted and enforced in February, 1996 deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of the rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation service for persons with disabilities, is in force both at the Central and State levels.

To look after the welfare of disabled, an independent Corporation in 1981 and a separate department in the year 1983 were established in the state. The department is working towards implementation of persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and National Trust Act, 1999 and ensures multi-sectoral coordination with various Government departments for prevention, early identification and detection, education, employment, rehabilitation, mainstreaming, networking and monitoring of Government of India grant-in-aid projects of NGOs.

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

Achievements

Government. have launched special recruitment drive for filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for the disabled. The period of recruitment has been extended from time to time upto 31.3.2011. A total of 86 posts (20 DSC and 66 other than DSC) are filled up during April to December 2010.

- Working stone was laid for Vikalang Bhavan consisting of training centre for disabled and hostels for disabled girls. A park, specially designed for the disabled was also inaugurated in January,2011.
- Government have extended the benefits of exemption from payment of examination fee and reduction of pass marks in all degree courses by 10% in favour of the disabled students in September,2010.
- Orders were issued sanctioning additional sections for hearing and speech impaired students in the existing Junior Colleges at Kadapa, Eluru, Miryalguda during the academic year 2010-11.
- The Government have issued orders for posting of State Government employees who have mentally retarded children to a place where medical facilities available for them.
- 2701 PwDs have been recruited in Government department during the period 2002-2009. 425 PwDs have been recruited during the year 2009-10 86 PwDs have been recruited under notified backlog vacancies

and during the year 2010-2011 (upto Dec. 2010)

- Around 400 disabled children have participated in the state level sports meet in 18 events for boys and girls under 18 years of age.

Programmes Implemented

Education:

- Maintenance of 40 hostels and 3 homes with a sanctioned strength of 4,215.
- 11 Residential schools (6 for Hearing Impaired and 5 for Visually Impaired) with a sanctioned strength of 1740.
- 2 Residential Junior Colleges, one for hearing impaired and another for visually impaired with a sanctioned strength of 60 each.
- 6 KGBV schools for disabled girls.
- A training centre to train the teachers of visually impaired persons is functioning in Hyderabad.
- Tuition fee reimbursement to the students studying post matric courses.
- Sanction of pre and postmatric scholarships to the students studying 1st to P.G. and professional courses
- Sanction of scholarships to mentally retarded. students.

Social Security

- Sanction of subsidy of Rs.3000/- to the disabled persons under economic rehabilitation scheme – 2,665 benefitted during 2010-11.
- Enhancement of Incentive awards for marriages between disabled and normal persons from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.50,000. 1,440 persons were awarded during 2010-11.
- Sanction of petrol subsidy to the disabled persons who are having motorized own vehicles for self transportation.

A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation

The corporation has taken up the following programmes to help the disabled in their rehabilitations:

1. Supply of prosthetic aids and mobility aids.
2. Supply of educational aids individuals and institutions.
3. Facilities to impart training in various technical and non-technical trades.
4. Organizing employment generation production units with assured market for proucts.
5. Creating awareness among parents for early detection and stipulation and treatment of various disabilities.

i) Rehabilitation and supply of prosthetic aids to Physically Handicapped:

Under this scheme, the A.P Vikalangula Co-Operative Corporation is supplying aids and appliances ie., tricycles, wheel chairs, crutches, walking sticks, try pods (hand sticks), calipers, artificial limbs and hearing aids etc., to the PwDs.

ii) Sound Library:

Under this scheme, the A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation is supplying tape recorders and cassettes with lessons recorded for intermediate and above classes.

Braille Press:

Under this scheme, the corporation prints and supplies the braille books to school going visually disabled students.

iii) Investments in APVCC :

There are 12 T.C.P.Cs in the state functioning to impart vocational training to the disabled persons for skill development. New training programmes like offset printing, DTP, motor winding, journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc., have been continued through ITI and non-ITI trades.

iv) Managerial Subsidy :

- Managerial subsidy is provided for rehabilitation and supply of prosthetic aids, educational aids such as Lap tops, CD players, tape recorder and Investments (training programme) such as offset printing , DTP motor winding , journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc.

* * *

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

8.14 Population belonging to Backward Classes and pursuing traditional activities such as cattle and sheep rearing, toddy tapping, earth works, fishing, weaving, goldsmith, blacksmith, brass smith, carpentry, stone carving, laundry, pottery, oil pressing, basketry, hair dressing, tailoring and dyeing fall under 135 communities.

Government is implementing several welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the Backward classes people. The details of the programmes are -

Hostels: Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to Backward Classes and enabling them to pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 1,422 Government. B.C. hostels, (1,102 hostels for boys and 320 hostels for girls) including 14 hostels for de-notified and Nomadic tribes. A total strength of 1,70,511 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2010-11 and 1,68,538 have been admitted during 2011-12. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for the purpose of Social Integration.

Of the total 1,422 hostels, 816 hostels are located in Government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 127 buildings are under construction under matching grant programme and under Centrally sponsored scheme to provide a clean and healthy ambience to the boarders of hostels. Still 479 buildings are to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges @ Rs.475/- per month per boarder for III to VII class, and Rs.535/- per month per boarder for VIII to X class, besides cosmetics at the rate of Rs.50/- per month for boys and Rs.55/- per month for girls up to class VII and Rs.75/- per month for girls from class VIII to X class. Boarders are also supplied note books and four pairs of dresses every year.

Results of X class students in B.C. Welfare hostels is shown in the Table 8.21

Table 8.21
Results of X Class Students in B.C. Welfare Hostels

Year	Results in Hostels (%)	State Average (%)
2005	77.67	72.41
2006	77.75	73.16
2007	78.36	71.65
2008	83.32	75.47
2009	85.46	78.83
2010	88.09	81.63
2011	89.53	83.10

Source: Backward Classes Welfare Department

Residential Schools:

There are 45 B.C. Residential Schools (29 for boys and 16 for girls) with a total strength of 16,668 students functioning in the State. Admitted strength during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is 15,763 and 14,841 respectively.

Results of X class students in B.C.residential schools are shown in the Table 8.22.

Table 8.22
Results of X Class Students in B.C. Welfare Residential Schools

Year	Results in Res. Schools (%)	State Average (%)
2005	98.93	72.41
2006	99.60	73.16
2007	99.54	71.65
2008	99.24	75.47
2009	99.60	78.83
2010	99.84	81.63
2011	99.60	83.10

Source:Backward Classes Welfare Department

Post-Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee to BC students:

Post Matric Scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee and Spl. fee to all eligible BC students are sanctioned on par with Social Welfare Dept., for category "A" students from the year 2008-09. The income limit of parents / guardians of BC students for getting scholarships and other educational benefits has been revised. The present ceiling of Rs.33,500/- per annum for getting scholarships in non professional courses and the ceiling of Rs.44,500/- per annum for obtaining scholarships in professional courses has been enhanced to Rs.1,00,000/- per annum for both professional and non professional

courses. Further, the scholarship rates have been enhanced on par with Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare departments. 4,98,000 BC students were sanctioned Post Matric scholarships and 10,80,000 BC students have been sanctioned. Reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2010-11 and 13,91,133 left over students of 2010-11, 12,84,086 BC students of 2009-10 and 1,038 BC students of 2008-09 were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee during 2011-12 also upto September, 2011

Post-Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC students.

The scheme "EBC Post-Matric Scholarships including reimbursement of tuition fees" has been transferred from Higher Education department to Backward Classes Welfare department. All eligible EBC students within the income ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarship and fee reimbursement. 2,29,000 EBC students were sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2010-11. Similarly, 2,87,213 leftover EBC students of 2010-11 were sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during 2011-12 and also 2,36,542 students of 2009-10 also sanctioned upto September, 2011.

College Girls Hostels

To encourage the BC Girls to pursue higher education, 300 new BC College girls' hostels have been sanctioned @ one in each Assembly constituency in the State with a sanctioned strength of 100 boarders per hostel during the year 2008-09.

Out of 323 hostels (23 BC girls hostels were permitted to be converted as college girls hostels during the year 2005-06, but only 15 college girls hostels were converted and 300 newly college girls hostels were sanctioned during 2008-09). 280 hostels have been started upto September 2011 with an admitted strength of 13,327.

AP Study Circles for BCs

There are 15 BC study circles functioning in the State to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and Post graduates, who are appearing for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, State Group-I, Group-II and other examinations. From the year 2007-08, new courses in the BPO sector have been started in the AP Study Circles. Training in medical transcription and computer animation skills have been started in Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Anantapur study circles for 60 students in each course and also industrial automation course was started for B.E., B.Tech and Diploma holders at Hyderabad. 3119 students have been benefited during the year 2010-11 and 1642 students were benefited during the year 2011-12 upto September 2011.

The welfare schemes for providing self employment to poor families belonging to B.C. community are being implemented through the following institutions which function under the control of the Department.

1. A.P.Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
2. A.P.Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
3. A.P. Nayee Brahmins Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
4. A.P.Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
5. A.P. Sagara (Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
6. A.P.Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad,
7. A.P. Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
8. A.P.Bhatraju Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad

A.P.Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad

The A.P.Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad was established in the year 1974 for the economic upliftment of the Backward Classes in the state. The corporation is implementing the schemes of i) Margin Money and ii) Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana.

i) Margin Money (2011-12):

Margin Money scheme is aimed at providing financial assistance to the B.C. beneficiaries in

the Activities under Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Small Business and Industry, Service and Transport Sectors. The scheme was implemented upto the year 2007-08 with 20% Margin Money from Corporation, 70% Bank Loan and 10% Beneficiary Contribution. From the year 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented on the following pattern as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing loan by the Corporations and to implement the schemes by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks.

- Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary.
- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution.
- 40% or balance unit cost as Bank Loan.
- Wherever the unit cost is more than Rs.60,000/-, subsidy is Rs.30,000/- beneficiary contribution is 10% and the balance is loan from the Bank
- The benefit of the scheme of "Pavala Vaddi" as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extended to the bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

Action plan for the year 2011-12 (upto December, 2011), to benefit 2500 families is under implementation under Margin Money scheme with a total value of Rs.500.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 250.00 lakhs is the subsidy provided by the corporation, Rs.200.00 lakhs loan from the banks and Rs.50.00 lakhs beneficiary contribution.

ii) Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana (2011-12):

Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana scheme was launched during the year 2005-06 with the aim to provide financial assistance to the B.C.Artisans/ B.C.Occupational Groups in urban areas. The scheme is being implemented for a period from 2005-06 to 2011-12.

The scheme was implemented upto 2007-08 with the funding pattern of 20% as Term Loan by the Corporation, 70% by the Commercial Banks and 10% as Beneficiary Contribution.

From the year 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented on the following pattern as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing loan by the Corporations and to implement the schemes by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks.

Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary.

- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution.
- 40% or balance unit cost as bank loan.
- Wherever the unit cost is more than Rs.60,000/-, subsidy is Rs.30,000/- beneficiary contribution is 10% and the balance is loan from the bank.
- The benefit of the scheme of "Pavala Vaddi" as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extendd to the bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

Action plan for the year 2011-12 (upto December,2011), to benefit 2500 families is under implementation under Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana scheme with a total value of Rs.1000.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs is the subsidy provided by the corporation, Rs.400.00 lakhs loan from the banks and Rs.100.00 lakhs as beneficiary contribution.

Schemes implemented through the Seven Federations:

A) Schemes for the benefit of individuals families

The only one scheme being implemented for the welfare of the individual families of different communities covered by seven federations is a common one and it is financial assistance scheme. The pattern of the scheme is as follows:

It is implemented taking one society affiliated to the concerned Federation and comprising 15 members as one unit. The unit cost is Rs.1,50,000/-.

1. Subsidy of 50% unit cost (Rs.75,000).
2. 10% of the unit cost – Rs.15,000/- as beneficiary contribution.
3. 40% as bank loan- Rs.60,000.

4. The benefit of the scheme of "Pavala Vaddi" as applicable to the Women Self Help Groups shall be extended to the bank loan component of the units grounded under this scheme.

B) Schemes for the benefit of community:

Construction of Dhobighats is implemented through A.P.Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation with a unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs comprising of Rs.1,80,000/- Subsidy and Rs.20,000/- beneficiary contribution. Action plan for the year 2011-12, to benefit 700 families is under implementation with a total cost of Rs.28.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.25.00 lakhs subsidy and Rs.3.00 lakhs is beneficiary contribution for providing the Dhobighats .

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SOCIAL WELFARE

8.15 The Scheduled Caste Population in Andhra Pradesh has increased from 105.92 1akhs in 1991 to123.39 lakhs in 2001. As per the Census 2001, the Scheduled Castes population forms 16.19 per percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh. More than 82% of the Scheduled Caste people are living in rural areas. Sex Ratio among the Scheduled Castes is 981, which is higher than the State average of 978. The percentage of SC population in rural areas has declined from 88.9 percent in 1961 to 82.8 per cent in 2001. The literacy rate among SCs was 53.52 in 2001, lower than the all India percent of 54.69 for SCs.

The principal objectives of Social Welfare department are to look after the educational advancement, socio-economic develop-ment, Welfare and Protection of Scheduled Castes.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP):

Under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, it has been made imperative for all the Government departments to earmark 16.2 % of their Plan outlay i.e. in proportion to the SC population in the State, exclusively for the development of SCs, under a separate head of account '789'.

A Nodal agency under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (SW) and an Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister review and maintain the allocations and expenditure under SCSP. An amount of Rs.7233.35 Crores is provided as SCSP outlay for 2011-12, out of Rs.42915.36 total plan outlay constituting 16.85 percent.

Educational Programs:

Hostels: There are 2,358 hostels (Boys 1,640 and Girls 718) in the State in 2010-11, with a sanctioned strength of 2.27 lakh students. Government have enhanced the mess charges in Govt. hostels from Rs.338/- per month to Rs.475/- p.m. for boarders up to 7th class and from Rs.412/- p.m. to Rs.535/- p.m. for boarders from 8th to 10th class from the academic year, 2008-09. The cosmetic charges given to hostel boarders are also increased from Rs.22/- to Rs.50/- for boys and from Rs.40/- to Rs.75/- for girls. The stitching charges are increased from Rs.20/- per pair to Rs. 40/- to Rs. 75/- for girls. Hair cut charges are increased from Rs.5/- to Rs.12/-. The number of dresses supplied is increased from 2 to 4 dresses per annum per boarder from the year 2008-09. Government has also taken up construction of Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes (IWHC) to provide better amenities including spacious rooms, kitchen gardens etc. 120 IWHCs were taken up in I Phase. It is proposed to take up 454 such IWHCs in phased manner in future so as to accommodate SC, ST, BC hostel boarders presently staying in private Hostel buildings in IWHCs.

Samkshema Bata: An innovative exercise was taken up with Hon'ble Ministers and MLAs of the State personally visiting Social Welfare Hostels to list out the repairs to be taken up in the hostels. For repairs of Government hostel buildings and to provide infrastructure facilities an amount of Rs.50 crores was provided, i.e, Rs. 35 crores for repairs and Rs.15 crores for construction of new toilets and bathrooms for hostel boarders @ 1:10 boarders. 1735 works have been taken up, out of which 1687 works have been completed and the remaining works are in progress.

Ananda Nilayams: At present, there are 79 Ananda Nilayams functioning in the State. 50 percent of the seats in Ananda nilayams are filled up with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent with the children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates in these Ananda Nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social Welfare hostels. The details of Ananda nilayams are shown in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23
Ananda Nilayams
(Numbers)

Year	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
2005-06	79	4061	3189	7250
2006-07	79	3475	3180	6655
2007-08	79	3709	3236	6945
2008-09	79	4100	3263	7363
2009-10	79	3962	3275	7237
2010-11	79	3782	3183	6965
2011-12	79	2895	2497	5392

Source: Social Welfare Department

Results: There has been considerable improvement in the results of 10^{th} class in Social Welfare Hostels. During March 2011, 24,296 students appeared for SSC Examinations and 19,813 students passed in the State. The overall pass percentage is 81.60 as against the State average of 83.10. SSC results of students in Social Welfare hostels are shown in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24
SSC Results of Students in SW Hostels

Year	Appeared	Passed	% of hostel results	% of State Average
2005	19299	14478	75.02	72.41
2006	23742	18101	76.24	73.16
2007	22250	17286	77.69	71.36
2008	22072	17728	80.31	75.47
2009	24482	20518	83.81	78.83
2010	26272	22430	85.37	81.63
2011	24296	19813	81.60	83.10

Source: Social Welfare Department

Colleges Hostels: There are 552 college hostels with an admitted strength of 24,724 during 2010-11. Government is providing electricity charges, house rent, water charges and scholarships. The students themselves maintain the mess through committees.

Post-Matric Scholarships: Residential and Non-Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible Post-Matric students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. This scholarship amount includes maintenance charges for the students and non-refundable fee payable to the institution. The existing income ceiling for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships is Rs.2.00 lakh per annum from the year 2011-12. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.763.13 Crores was incurred to benefit 5,76,943 SC students. From the year 2008-09, applications for scholarships and sanction of scholarships were made '**online**' to ensure quick delivery through eZ pay cards, to eliminate corruption and also to ensure transparency by keeping all the information in the public domain. During 2011-12 an amount of Rs.876.62 Crores is provided to 6 lakh students (anticipated).

Distribution of House Sites: The income ceiling for allotment of house sites to weaker section families, free of cost, is Rs.20,000/- (Rural) and Rs. 28,000/- (Urban) per annum. Each family is eligible for allotment to an extent of 3 cents of wetland or 5 cents of dry land or 60 sq. yards per family in urban areas towards house sites. In the acquisition programme, land is also allotted for common purposes like internal roads, schools, community halls etc.

The allocation of house-sites among various sections of population is as follows:

Scheduled Castes - 40%
Scheduled Tribes - 10%
Backward Classes - 30%
Minorities - 10%
Other economically poor - 10%

During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.60.00 Crores was provided in Budget.

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

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Coop.Finance Corp. Ltd:

A.P. Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1974 with the following main objectives:

- To plan, promote and take up Economic assistance programs in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Processing, Supply and Storage of Agriculture Products, Small Scale Industry, Cottage Industry, Trade, Business or any other activity which enables the members of Scheduled Castes to earn a better living and helps them to improve their standard of living.
- To undertake programs of employment oriented Cottage and Small Scale Industries etc., by providing technical know-how, managerial assistance and financial assistance, which may be required to achieve the above objectives.

SC Action Plans are prepared keeping in view of the resources, to assist maximum number of poor SC beneficiaries under various Economic Developmental schemes as a part of poverty amelioration. Planning is also done to implement different schemes in coordination with all line departments under convergence, to deliver maximum benefit to the poor SC beneficiaries.

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

Investments:

The Corporation since inception (1974 to 2010-11), implemented several economic support programmes for the benefit of 55,66,286 Scheduled Caste families with an outlay of Rs. 5136.21 Crores. The Corporation has adopted model schemes to serve as incentives to the prospective Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and the District Societies have been allowed to take up any new scheme which is viable and feasible. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.13.00 crores is allocated by Government of India and Rs.5.00 crores is allocated by Government of Andhra Pradesh towards Share Capital.

Government of Andhra Pradesh announced loan waiver with interest upto Rs. 1.00 Lakh per beneficiary and all Welfare Corporations shall act as facilitators to obtain institutional finance duly providing Rs. 30,000/- or 50% of the scheme cost whichever is less as subsidy.

Special Central Assistance (SCA):

Government of India is providing funds under Special Central Assistance to the State Government for taking up schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The funds made available under Special Central Assistance are being utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items, like making the schemes really bankable and effective and to provide infrastructure to meet backward and forward linkages at district level. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 60.00 Crores is allocated under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan.

Economic Support Program:

Many of the SC families have been assigned agriculture lands but the income derived from such land is very meagre. It is therefore, essential to provide irrigation facilities to these lands to enable the assignees to reap maximum benefit. An emphasis is made to cover these lands by providing irrigation facilities, land development, horticulture and minor Irrigation, energisation etc. in the Action Plan for 2011-12.

Initiatives:

Loan Waiver*:*

Government have issued orders in 2009 waiving margin money, NSFDC and NSKFDC loans with interest of less than Rs.1.00 lakh for Scheduled Castes loanees, who availed these loans and outstanding as on 29-02-2008. An amount of Rs.1176.82 crores of loans of 17,80,842 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries has been waived and made them free from Corporation loans.

Enhancement of Subsidy:

Subsidy to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries has

been enhanced from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/-.

Pavala Vaddi

Pavala Vaddi scheme is extended to the beneficiaries of all welfare corporations to promote prompt repayment of bank loans.

Per Capita Investment

The per capita investment which was Rs. 730/- during 1974-75, has been gradually increased to Rs. 30,300/- in 2010-11 and expected to reach upto Rs. 50,000/- in the current Action Plan of 2011-12 with a view to attain sustainable income to poor SC beneficiaries.

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TRIBAL WELFARE

8.16 Tribal Welfare department was established in 1962 with an objective to assist the tribal population in the field of education, economic development and other programs. The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2001 Census is 50.24 lakhs constituting about 6.59% of the total population of the State. The Scheduled areas extend over 31,485.34 sq.kms which is about 11% of total area of the State with 5,948 villages distributed in Srikakulam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Mahabubnagar districts. There are 35 ST communities living in the State. Of the 50.24 lakhs tribal population, 30.47 lakhs are found in the above mentioned 9 districts. The remaining tribal population of 19.77 lakhs is distributed in other districts. The General Literacy rate is 60.5 as per 2001 Census, while the ST literacy is 37.04. Government accorded high priority for the accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio economic development programs. Major focus is on Education, Health and Land based schemes.

Achievements during 2011-12

Ashram Schools and Hostels

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

Gurukulam

274 institutions are being run by Gurukulam (APTWREIS) with student strength of 74,434. 90.19% of students in TW Residential Schools passed in SSC public examinations held in March, 2011.

Pre Matric Scholarships

5,480 ST students studying in 112 reputed schools under Best Available Schools Scheme are receiving Pre-Matric Scholarships ranging from Rs.8,800/- to Rs.20,000/- per annum per boarder.

ST students are sponsored for admission into Hyderabad Public Schools (HPS) to get quality education during this year also. 265 ST students are studying in Hyderabad Public Schools and receiving quality education during this year.

Post Matric Scholarships

During 2011-12, scholarships sanctioned to ST students incurring an expenditure of Rs. 53.33 cr. upto September, 2011.

Economic Support Schemes

During the year 2011-12, TRICOR has prepared an action plan with an out lay of Rs.95.33 cr. to benefit 1,29,616 ST beneficiaries under economic support schemes including training and employment generation programs. An amount of Rs.15.86 cr. was spent covering 34,870 ST beneficiaries.

Subsidy: Subsidy increased from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/- from 2009-10 onwards. It will be limited to 50% of the total unit cost or Rs.30,000/- whichever is less. Units costing more than Rs.10.00 lakhs will be assisted by specialized agencies under Industries and Commerce department.

Coffee Project: Coffee plantation including pepper was taken up in 7,500 acres and Silver Oak in 13,500 acres in ITDA, Paderu.

Tribal Welfare – NREGS convergence

- Special projects sanctioned under MG-NREGS convergence for infrastructure development (Roads, Minor Irrigation structures and Buildings) as well as livelihood strengthening

(RoFR land development and horticulture) with a total outlay of Rs. 998.93 cr.

- A special Food Security Project started in Chenchu PTG area in convergence with MGNREGS.
- 1 lakh acres of Coffee Plantation project and 30,000 ac. of Rubber Plantation projects being implemented exclusively for ST farmers.

Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (RoFR)

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

Girijan Co-operative Corporation

The activity wise performance upto September, 2011 is shown in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25
Performance of GCC during 2011-12
(Rs. Lakhs)

Activity	Annual Target	Achievement
MFP & AP procurement	2609.67	855.23
Sales of ECs & other DRs	19614.50	8833.67
Credit Disbursement	274.50	246.22
Credit Recovery	427.00	83.73
RMD Sales	424.13	103.59
Total	**23,349.80**	**10,122.44**

Source: Tribal Welfare Department

Mini Hydel Projects

3 Mini Hydel Power Projects have been taken up at Vetamamidi, Pinjarikonda and Mitlapalem in ITDA R.C.Varam and East Godavari Districts. The Vetamamidi project has been commissioned and other two projects are at various levels of progress.

Infrastructure

Out of 77 road works sanctioned under RIDF–XIV (NABARD), so far 71 works are completed and remaining are under progress.

Special project for strengthening Ashram School infrastructure sanctioned for Khammam district with an outlay of Rs.206.77 crs. In order to curb left wing extremism.

Integrated Action Plan being implemented for infrastructure development in Adilabad and Khammam districts. So far Rs. 27.32 cr. expenditure incurred, 75 works completed and 149 are in progress.

Rs.200.00 crs allocation under 13th Finance Commission for safe drinking water supply in inaccessible tribal areas.

Land Transfer Regulations:

77,590 cases were detected, 75,204 cases were disposed and 39,840 cases were decided in favour of STs upto Sep, 2011.

Panchayat Raj Extension to Scheduled Area Act (PESA)

PESA Rules were issued on 24-03-2011.

Dr. Y.S.Rajashekar Reddy Study Circle:

Study Circle cum Pre–Examination-training centre was sanctioned by Government in September, 2009 is functioning to cater to the training needs of the educated tribal youth in the State with a sanctioned strength of 100 seats.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.2973.13 crore was allocated towards TSP which is 6.91% in the state plan allocation.

In order to implement TSP effectively, Nodal Agency for TSP has identified 26 Key departments for detailed review and monitoring.

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MINORITIES WELFARE

8.17 India is a vast nation with many religious and ways of life. As a secular country, Governments endeavor has always been to ensure carrying its entire population, including the Minorities, on the path of progress. The schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure the upliftment of Minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. The advancement of Minorities requires attention from several angles. As per 2001 Census, the population of Minorities in our state is around 82.00 lakhs, which constitutes over 11 % of the total population of the State. The population of Minorities is generally urban-based. A large segment of Minority population is living below poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic

support schemes has also been very low. The Minorities in general and their women counterparts in particular, have been highly backward, both educationally and economically. The main problems of Minorities and the Governmental intervention are attempted in the following areas:

- Economic Development;
- Women Development;
- Educational Development;
- Protection and Development of Wakf Properties;
- Protection and Development of Urdu Language;
- Social & Cultural Development; and
- Removing the sense of discrimination.

Initiatives:

Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission:

The A.P. State Minorities Commission was constituted in 1979. Subsequently, it was enacted as the A.P. State Minorities Commission Act, 1998. The Minorities Commission is looking into specific issues being faced by Minority Community in the area of social equity and addressing complaints of discrimination.

Andhra Pradesh Urdu Academy:

The Urdu Academy of Andhra Pradesh was established in the year 1975 for promotion of Urdu Language. The Urdu Academy was provided Grant-in-Aid for the following initiatives during the financial year 2011-12:

- Preserving/Promotion of Urdu Language;
- Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarships to Urdu Medium Students.
- Fees Reimbursement of Urdu Medium Students.
- Vocational training in Urdu Computer Education by Urdu Academy
- Generating Awareness about Plan Schemes of Minorities Welfare Department and other Institutions among minorities.

Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd and A.P. State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in the year 1985, to assist the weaker sections of Minorities viz., Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis etc., for their socio economic development through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy component for the schemes viz. i) Economic Assistance for setting up Businesses, Industrial, Service, Agriculture and allied viable activities and Grant-in-Aid for welfare Schemes. A separate Corporation viz., Andhra Pradesh State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation has been established in 2009 for welfare of weaker sections of Christians.

Activities during 2010-11(upto 31-03-2011):

- Under the Economic Assistance (Bankable) State Government assistable Scheme during the year 2010-11, 1750 beneficiaries were assisted with Subsidy of Rs.262.50 lakhs. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.402.50 lakhs was released towards subsidy to 2684 beneficieries under the bankable scheme.
- For the Pre and Post Matric scholarships and fee reimbursement 2,62,557 students were provided scholarships of Rs.1891 lakhs during the year 2011-11. Out of which an amount of Rs.99.10 lakhs was utilized to cover the spill over cases of 2009-10, an amount of Rs.12340.00 lakhs was provided for scholarships and fee reimbursement for the spill over cases of 2010-11 from the budget 2011-12.
- For maintenance of Pre and Post Matric hostels for Minorities, improvement and development of residential schools, the Corporation provided Rs.300 lakhs. An amount of Rs.175.00 lakhs released towards maintenance for the year 2011-12 (upto 30-09-2011)
- For Training and Employment Programme, during the year 2010-11, 364 candidates have been provided training with an expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs released for providing training to 110 candidates upto 30-09-2011.

- For construction of buildings for hostels and residential schools, the Corporation envisaged to invest Rs.500.00 lakhs for the year 2011-12 with the assistance of Government of India.
- An amount of Rs.2828.17 lakhs was provided towards Pre-Matric Scholarships to 120138 students under the Post Matric scholarships schemes 13452 students were provided scholarships for Rs.978.11 lakhs.
- An amount of Rs.338.96 lakhs was released to 1314 students under Merit-cum-means based scholarships.
- The Corporation envisaged to provide Rs.4500.00 lakhs under Pre & Post Matric scholarships and Merit-Cum-Means Based scholarships for the year 2011-12.

Andhra Pradesh State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation:

The Corporation started functioning from 1st March, 2009, at Hyderabad. The main objective of the Corporation is to pay focused attention to the overall development of Christian Community in the State.

The following activities have been implemented with the assistance of the Government of Andhra Pradesh:

- Pre-Matric scholarships
- Post-Matric scholarships
- Tuition fee reimbursement
- Training, Employment and placement
- Free Coaching for Competitive Examinations
- Subsidy for bank linked income generation Schemes
- Christian mass marriages
- Christian Pilgrimage to Holyland of Jerusalem
- Financial assistance for construction/ renovation/repairs to churches
- Financial assistance to Christian hospitals, school buildings, Orphanages, Old age Homes, Community halls-cum-youth and Resource centers and Promotion of Christian culture.

Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board:

Government have sanctioned Rs.74.47 Crores for the Wakf board from 1995-96 to 2010-11, for various schemes like Repairs & Maintenance of Wakf institution, Revolving Funds for Construction of shopping complexes, Grant-in-aid towards payment of legal expenses and repayment of loans, construction and maintenance of Haj House, conduct of marriages of poor Muslim girls, Maintenance assistance to Muslim divorced Families etc. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided to Wakf Board for implementation of the schemes.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities (C.E.D.M.)

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities has been implementing an integrated project on Improving the Classroom Performance of school children belonging to Minorities. Under the scheme, the centre provides:

- Free special coaching to X class Urdu/ Telugu medium minority students at 110 free coaching centres established in 16 districts of Andhra Pradesh and also provides free workbooks, question banks and test papers to Urdu medium coaching and non-coaching students in all districts. Free special coaching is offered to Inter Urdu medium students in city and districts.
- Counselling and guidance, prepares books, workbooks and question banks for X class Urdu medium coaching centers at Karimnagar, Kadiri and Kosgi.
- For improving the Minorities candidates in Competitive Examinations, CEDM has been conducting free coaching facility to the Minority candidates in services like SGT, UPT, TTC, CEEP, EAMCET & EDCET.
- Foundation Course for various competitive examinations, free coaching to job seeking competitive examinations.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the above schemes during 2011-12.

Dairatul Maarif-il -Osmania

Dairatul Maarif-il-Osmania is one of the leading institutions of India, which carries out research on Arabic works written during the classical and mediaeval era. Each and every work selected goes through the process of careful transcription

and diligent collation of different manuscripts available by a team of renowned scholars before it goes for printing and publication. The Institution has so far published about 175 works of seminal importance all being welcomed warmly by the world of learning. It has published 7 Books during the year 2010-11 and 6 Books during 2011-12so far. This Institution has had the privilege of having translated Bhagwad Gita into Arabic language.

A.P.State Haj Committee:

To perform religious duties, thousands of Muslims of the State proceed to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to perform Haj. The Haj Committee has been providing all the required facilities to Hajis. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was provided as Grant-in-Aid to the State Haj Committee during the year 2011-12.

Construction of New Haj House:

The Government have sanctioned Rs.12.00 Crores for construction of New Haj House near Shamshabad Airport. The A.P. State Wakf Board has been directed to allot 10 acres of land to the Haj Committee for construction of the New Haj House.

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YOUTH SERVICES

8.18 Making optimum use of the demographic dividend through Skill Development for the youth is identified as the core agenda for the 12th Plan. Youth Welfare schemes are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth. The schemes are categorized as a) providing self employment to the un-employed youth, b) training to provide employment and c) other participatory programmes. Rajiv Yuvasakthi Programme is implemented to provide financial assistance, to create self employment opportunities to the eligible unemployed youth to establish Self Employment units in Industry, Service and Business Sectors. Suitable Training programes are designed and implemented as per the market demand and needs of the youth to make them employable in association with the Industry.

Skill Development Training Programmes:

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

Rajiv Udyoga Sree Society released an amount of Rs.1.00 crore for imparting training in the following construction related activities.

- Masonry
- Plumbing & Sanitation
- Electrical & House wiring
- Painting & Decoration
- Bar Bending
- Welding
- Carpentry
- General work supervisor
- Land Surveyor
- Store Keeper
- Curtain Making & Tailoring etc.

The duration of the training ranges from 2 to 3 months and candidates with minimum educational qualification are identified for the training. The training programme is residential and free food and accommodation is provided to the trainees during the training period. National Academy of Construction is providing uniform and toolkit to the trainees at free of cost and also providing placements after successful completion of the training. The curtain making and tailoring training is designed for women candidates and after completion of the training the candidates were provided sewing machines by National Academy of Construction.

The training programme was organized for 2366 candidates in construction related trades and 315 candidates in curtain making and tailoring trade. So far, placement was provided to 1392 candidates.

Orientation Classes for the Unemployed Youth:

Career orientation classes are conducted all over the State in district Head Quarters/ Revenue Divisional Head Quarters to the unemployed

youth who posses 10th class/ Inter /Degree/ P.G. qualifications so as to give them counseling for personality development and to build confidence to face interview either in public or corporate sectors.

Rajiv Yuvashakthi Programme:

Rajiv Yuvashakthi, an employment generation programme was taken up by the State Government of for the benefit of unemployed youth.

During the year 2011-12, the programme is taken up to assist 7667 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.53.66 crores, out of which Rs.23 crores is subsidy and Rs.30.66 crores are bank loan.. The assistance is in the form of subsidy @50% of the unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000 per unit and rest is the bank loan.

Sanctions have been accorded to 5911 units with a subsidy of Rs.16.02 crores, Bank loan of Rs.36.60 crores and project cost is of Rs.52.62 crores. 1130 units are grounded upto December,2011 with a subsidy of Rs.3.23 crores and Bank loan of Rs.7.22 crores and project cost of Rs.10.45 crores. Achievements under Rajiv Yuvashakthi Programme are given in Annexure 8.10

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HOUSING

8.19 Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in implementing "Housing for all" duly aiming at the objectives of National housing policy of "Shelter for all" and committed to making "Housing for all" a reality. Key principles followed in implementing the housing program are:

- Providing affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for economically weaker sections.
- Facilitating access to affordable housing for the lower income groups both in rural and urban areas.
- Complementing construction of housing with provision of basic services to ensure clean and comfortable cities and towns.

The pioneering effort of the State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) in motivating and educating beneficiaries and introducing the concept of "Self-Help and Mutual-Help" has succeeded not only in creating awareness among the beneficiaries to drive away from exploitation by middlemen and in reducing the cost of construction by adoption of cost-effective and eco-friendly technologies, but also helped in capacity building and utilization of human resources among rural and urban poor. The introduction of beneficiaries' melas and pre-construction orientation programs helped immensely in increasing the willing participation of the beneficiaries.

To meet the demand of building materials and also to minimize the cost of construction, APSHCL is encouraging the production and usage of cost effective and eco friendly materials by the beneficiaries. 89 Nirmithi Kendras/ Sub Nirmithi Kendras were established all over the State for spreading the use of such materials and technologies. So far, about Rs.400.52 crores worth of building components such as sand cement blocks, fal-G Blocks, pre-cast door & window frames, cement Jallies, RCC rafters etc., have been produced and utilized for the housing program taken up by the corporation.

Weaker Section Housing Program

Under Weaker Section Housing Program, since inception till the end of 31st March 2011, 1,00,57,318 houses have been completed comprising of 92,42,451 in rural areas and 8,14,867 in urban areas. During the year 2011-12 (upto September, 2011), 2,21,972 houses have been completed, of which 2,06,492 are in rural areas and 15,480 are in urban areas. Year wise achievements are given in Annexure 8.11.

Rajiv Swagruha

Government launched a housing programme viz, "Rajiv Swagruha" in 2007 for providing affordable housing to the moderate income group for implementation in all the municipalities and municipal corporations in the State. The main object of Rajiv Swagruha programme is to make available the houses / flats to the moderate income group at cost 25% less than the

prevailing market rate with best quality of construction and other infrastructure facilities.

Salient features of the Scheme:

- Demand driven
- Self-financed Scheme
- No Subsidy
- No budgetary support by the Government.

Demand survey conducted in March – April 2007 got a total of 1.76 lakhs applications. The net demand arrived at 1,74,748. It was targeted to ground these houses / flats. Government established a special purpose vehicle namely A.P. Rajiv Swagruha Corporation Limited for implementing the scheme.

Type of Houses / Flats

Multi-storied constructions are taken up in the municipal corporations and independent houses in other municipalities while developing Integrated Townships. Pattern of constructions are G+5 to G+20 and Independent.

Townships grounded / progress:

The construction of townships at 24 project sites in the State is under progress covering 46,833 units with project cost of Rs.8,351 Crores. It is programmed to take up these houses in phases. In the first phase, construction of 16,684 units with a project cost of Rs.2,858 Crores has been taken up. Out of 24 projects, the construction of "Aarambh Township" at Chandanagar, RR district with total 1140 Flats (900-double bed room, 240-single bed room) has been completed. Allottees started living in the township. Out of 3500 Flats in "Sahabhavana Township" at Bandlaguda, Ranga Reddy District, in the 1st phase, 1000 Flats; and in Sadbhavana Township at Pocharam, Ranga Reddy District, out of 2607 Flats, 534 Flats were completed.

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RURAL WATER SUPPLY(RWS)

8.20 The Government is determined to solve the drinking water problem in rural areas with the following objectives:

- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations.
- Upgradation of all habitations to fully covered status.
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/ schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations.

The funds for implementing schemes/works meant for providing drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities to the habitations are allocated under various programmes of State and Central Government such as NRDWP, DDP, TFC, Rajiv Pallebata and other external agencies as well. Funds are being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, HUDCO & World Bank also.

Achievements

During the year 2010-11, 6971 habitations are covered by spending an amount of Rs. 790.03 Crore.

RWS Infrastructure created

There are 3,35,895 Hand pumps, 53,215 PWS Schemes and 521 CPWS Schemes (including SSP Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2011.

RWS ongoing programme 2011-12

During the year 2011-12, 6440 (6090+350) works are taken up with a cost of Rs. 2874.22 crore to cover 16,347 habitations. Upto November, 2011, Rs. 514.72 Crore was spent covering 1414 habitations. The balance works are in progress.

World Bank Assistance Programme

It is proposed to provide drinking water facilities in quality affected, not covered and partially covered habitations with World Bank Assistance. Under batch-I, it is proposed to cover 712 habitations in Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Kadapa, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts during 2011-12 and an amount of Rs. 200.00 crore is allocated for 2011-12.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The TSC Projects are sanctioned in 22 districts in the State in a phased manner from 1999-2000 to 2006 by Government of India with matching share from State Government beneficiaries and panchayats. The Programme is sanctioned with a target of 66,36,229 Individual Sanitary Latrines

People Managed Environmental Sanitation (PMES)

- *A community led Sanitation approach Programme has been taken up in about 2200 Gram Panchayats (about 100 habitations in each district) across 22 districts with the involvement of communities. Trained VLFs (Village Level Facilitators) formed into teams organized triggering activity and other related activity to prepare PMES plans (sanitation plans). This exercise has generated a huge interest in sanitation in rural areas.*
- *Sarpanches, selected ward members and selected stake holders from these villages are being involved in an unique exercise called "Village Immersion Exercise" for a period of one week to make them convergent with the complexes of the problems and find out solutions to such problems on their own.*
- *Assembly Constituency is taken as a unit and the focus is on the village. In this strategy a four pronged approach i.e., replication process – convergence of line departments – institutionalization in Panchayat Raj Institutions and Social Marketing for behavioral change through IEC and capacity building is adopted. "Mandal Resource Coordinators" will be placed to provide continuous support to GPs/VWSCs/local communities.*
- *Availability of materials i.e., ISLs Kit at door steps of the beneficiaries through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) by re-establishing Rural Sanitary Marts duly identifying appropriate SHGs for running RSMs and procuring the materials is ensured.*
- *A programme called "Swachachatha Utsav" has been carried out at GP level in the state as per the directions of GOI for a period of 45 days duly involving all stakeholders and officials of line departments. UNICEF has extended helping hand by allocating NGOs to 16 districts to coordinate the programme.*

(ISLs) to be constructed in rural areas for BPL families, 1,15,908 School toilets and 14,990 Anganwadi toilets; against which, 41,77,994 ISLs, 99,065 School toilets, and 5,553 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed up to March, 2010.

During the year 2010-11, 6,56,048 ISLs(BPL), 3,961 School toilets, and 816 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed.

TSC Ongoing Programme during 2011-12:

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) emphasizes more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), human resources development, and capacity development activities to increase awareness and demand generation for sanitation facilities. State Government have taken up massive programme by providing matching share for the amounts released by the Government of India.

During 2011-12 (upto Dec,11), 2,29,312 Individual Sanitary Latrines, 3252 School toilets and 683 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed as against the targeted 9,28,026 Individual Sanitary Latrines, 15,138 school toilets and 3,265 Anganwadi toilets.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

8.21 An independent department of Public Health and Municipal Engineering and a separate service called Public Health and Municipal Engineering Service were constituted in June 1960.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

The Department is incharge of Investigation, Design, preparation of estimates and plans and execution of Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes in all the 108 Municipalities and 13 Municipal Corporations (excluding Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Vijayawada Municipal Corporation and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal corporation).

Water Supply Improvements Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with National Standards. In addition to the above, the technical control over all Engineering Works in the Municipalities and 12 Municipal Corporations is done by Engineer-in-Chief (PH). The operation and maintenance of Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes is being attended by the respective Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

Status of Water Supply:

As per the standards stipulated in Central Public Health Engineering Environmental Organization (CPHEEO) manual, the rate of drinking water supply to be maintained is as follows:

- Town with Under Ground Drainage - 135 lpcd
- Town without Under Ground Drainage – 70 lpcd

The State Government is giving top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening the existing infrastructure and service levels. During the

period 2007 to 2011, 43 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.919.63 Crores were completed adding 370.44 MLD of water, raising the installed capacity from 1,229.24 MLD to 1599.68 MLD and thereby the average water supply was raised from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD.

By the end of terminal year of 11th Five year plan, 56 water supply schemes are programmed for completion and commissioning under Plan, UIDSSMT and HUDCO grants, duly adding 610.87 MLD of water at a cost of Rs.1953.72, Crores. 30 projects costing Rs.387.87 Crores under Integrated Housing Slum Development Project are aimed to complete to develop urban slums, 14 projects costing Rs.404.55 Crores are aimed to complete under Storm Water Drainage Sector.

After completing and commissioning of the above Water Supply Schemes by the end of 11th Five Year Plan, the Water Supply position will be raised to 100 LPCD. The normal daily water supplies in various Urban Local Bodies are varying from 65 LPCD to 100 LPCD and water supply is regulated as detailed below.

Daily	85
Alternate Days	30
Once in three days	06

- Out of the existing 44,522 bore wells (Power and Hand bores) in 121 urban local bodies, 42,811 bore wells are functioning.
- At Present, 465 tankers are making 3,485 trips per day to un-served areas in 121 Urban Local Bodies.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

Government of India has launched the JNNURM in the year 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs.50,000 Crore for a period of seven years. The mission will initially cover about 60 cities and provide grant assistance to them for specified activities.

UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns) is a component of JNNURM Programme launched with an aim to provide Urban Infrastructure in the Sector of Water Supply, Under Ground Drainage, Storm Water Drains, Solid Waste Management and Transportation in Non-mission Urban local bodies (ULB's) in a planned manner.

The scheme applies to all ULB's in A.P. excluding mission Cities i.e., Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

The funding pattern is in the ratio of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and ULB.

Schemes under Implementation:

1. UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns).
2. IHSDP – Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme.

UIDSSMT GRANT: Upto Sep.2011, 103 projects costing Rs.3702.67 Crore were cleared in various SLSCs covering 80 ULB's. The Funding Pattern is 80 % and 10 % grant by Central Government and State Government respectively and the balance 10% and inadmissible component could be raised by the ULB/ nodal/ implementing agencies from the financial institutions. In our state, the ULB share is being borne by the State Government.

Out of the 103 projects sanctioned, 71 are under water sector costing Rs.2396.46 Crores, 13 are under sewerage sector costing Rs.770.79 Crores, 14 are under storm water costing Rs.404.55 Crores, 4 are under roads costing Rs.127.00 Crores and 1 under Solid Waste costing Rs.3.87 Crores.

Out of 103 projects, GOI has released funds in respect of only 84 Projects. Out of these103 projects, 29 Projects of water supply and 4 Projects of Storm Water Drinage and 2 projects of road are completed and the remaining projects are in progress.

IHSDP Grant:

30 projects costing Rs.409.86 Crores have been sanctioned covering 30 ULB's The funding pattern is 80:10:10 between Central Government, State Government and ULB.

An amount of Rs.267.27 Crores have been

released towards Central and State share. All the projects are under progress which are targeted to be completed by March, 2012.

HUDCO Grant: 15 schemes are under progress with HUDCO loan (14 WS & 1 UGD) at a cost of Rs.567.63 Crores. Out of these, 3 water supply schemes and 1 UGD are completed and remaining schemes are in progress.

Plan Grant: 19 Projects are taken up with Plan grants (16 Water supply, 1 Under ground drainage, 1 Storm water drainage, 1 Traffic and Transportation) at a cost of Rs.288.54 Crores with an MLD of 56.05. Out of these, 8 water supply schemes are completed and the remaining schemes are in progress.

By March 2012, 36 water supply schemes costing Rs.1444.92 crores under UIDSSMT, 11 water supply schemes costing Rs.437.63 crores under HUDCO and 8 water supply schemes costing Rs.62.98 crores are targeted to be completed, duly adding 601.87 MLD. By completing all the above said schemes, the installed capacity will be raised from 1599.68 MLD to 2210.55 MLD and thereby the average water supply will be raised from 85 LPCD to 100 LPCD.

Under Ground Drainage Schemes:

Presently only one town, Tirupathi is fully covered with under ground drainage system in the ongoing schemes. Eluru, Rajamundry, Guntur, Nellore Tenali and Tadipatri are covered about 10% to 20%. Works of under ground drainage system are in progress at Pulivendula town.

UIDSSMT- Under Ground Drainage:

Three Under Ground Drainage schemes to Muncipal Corporations are sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.243.11 Crores by Government of India for Karimnagar, Kadapa and Nizambad and works are awarded to agencies and works are under progress. Another three under ground drainage schemes, other than Municipal Corporations, are sanctioned at an estimated amount of Rs.133.30 Crores by GOI for Nalgonda, Miryalaguda and Narsaraopet Municipalities and works are under progress. Another six under ground drainage schemes are sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs.249.45 Crores for which GOI releases are awaited for 1.Tirupathi 2.Proddutur 3.Yemmiganur 4.Nandyal 5.Tadepalligudem and 6.Nagari ETP. By June, 2012, 12 UGD schemes costing Rs.625.86 crores under UIDSSMT and 1 UGD scheme costing Rs.78.38 cr under plan are targeted to be completed by March, 2012.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection:

8.22 There are 150 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 16 Corporations, 108 Municipalities and 26 Nagarapanchayaths in the State (26 Municipalities/Nagarapanchayaths are newly constituted). The total garbage generation in 123 ULBs (except GHMC and 26 newly constituted ULBs) 8701 MTD and garbage lifted is 8350 MTD (95%). About 95% of the 32,50,857 households in these ULBs were covered. The length of drain cleaned is 21,390.01kms against total drain length of 23,448.64 kms. The length of road swept is 19, 375 kms as against the total roads of 20,550 kms length (94%).

Municipal Solid Waste Management

The 12th Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of Rs.374.00 crores to the State during the years 2005-10. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken a decision to utilize the entire amount for implementation of Solid Waste Management in the ULBs and an amount of Rs. 374.58 crores (including interest amount Rs.58.00 lakhs) was released to the ULBs so far and same have been utilised by the ULBs. The TFC amount is utilised for procurement of vehicles for primary collection, transportation, development of compost yards, construction of sheds and development of infrastructure facilities in compost yards. The emphasis is mainly on aquisition of land for compost yards where there is no land available for processing and disposal of waste. The Government have decided to utilize the TFC grants for aquisition of land for the purporse of compost yard in the State on need basis.

The following is the status of availability of land in the ULBs.

- No. of ULBs having no land -6
- No. of ULBs having partial land -95 (below 10 acres)
- No. of ULBs having adequate land- 22 (more than 15 acres)

Instructions were already issued to the Municipal Commissioners to purchase land where no/ inadequate land is available for composting as per norms.

Waste to Energy Projects:

All Urban Local Bodies are grouped into 19 clusters for management of Municipal Solid Waste in Urban Local Bodies. Approvals have been accorded to 5 Waste to Energy Projects covering 67 ULBs in 9 clusters.

5 projects have been permitted to utilize waste generated in 67 ULBs.

In one project operations were started has started processing of waste and power generation and remaining projects are in different stages of completion.

Rajiv Nagara Bata Programme

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have launched an innovative programme called "Rajiv Nagara Bata Programme (RNBP) in January, 2005 in all the Urban Local Bodies with the following objectives:

- Provision of adequate water, drainage system, street lighting, roads etc., with an emphasis on basic infrastructure in areas inhabited by the poor people.
- Providing houses to eligible houseless under permanent Housing / VAMBAY Schemes.
- Providing minimum infrastructure in community and religious institutions like temples mosques, churches etc.,
- Creating sufficient employment opportunities through building of required skills.

Under the programme, 340 assurances have come up with a cost of Rs.2010 crores and 281 assurances are redressed with an amount of Rs.376 crores and 55 assurances are under Progress with an amount of Rs.1634 crores and remaining 4 assurances are under process with an amount of Rs.92.00 Lakhs.

INDIRAMMA Programme

The State Government have announced a scheme for Integrated Novel Development in Rural Areas and Model Municipal Areas called **"INDIRAMMA".**

The scheme is aimed to develop all the wards in the Municipal Area over a period of three years by saturating them with identified basic infrastructure facilities and welfare measures in a focused and time bound manner.

Government have notified 1214 wards in the 1st phase, 1430 wards in the 2nd phase and 1281 wards are covered under 3rd phase.

Pensions under Indiramma Programme

The old age, widow, weaver and disabled persons are assisted by way of pensions. In 1st Phase 1,58,926 pensioners, in 2nd Phase 2,12,635 pensioners and in the 3rd phase 1,99,778 pensioners have been assisted under INDIRAMMA programme. In three phases, 5,71,339 pensions were given.

13th Finance Commission Grants:

The XIII Finance Commission (2010-2015) divided grants to the Urban Local Bodies into two components – General Basic Grant and General Performance Grant.

The Basic Grants can be accessed by all States as per the criteria laid down by the Commission. But the Performance Grant can be accessed only by those states which comply with the following 9 Urban Reform conditions stipulated by the XIII Finance Commission:

1. introduction of a supplement to budget documents on ULBs & implementation of NMAM Compliant Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System in all the Urban Local Bodies.
2. putting in place audit system in all local bodies
3. establishment of an independent Local Body Ombudsman System
4. electronic transfer of XIII FC grants to ULBs in 5 days
5. prescribing qualifications to SFC members through an Act

6. empowering the ULBs to levy property tax without hindrance and necessary amendments to the Municipal Acts.
7. constitution of State Property Tax Board.
8. putting in place Service Level Benchmarks for delivery of essential civic services in all the Urban Local Bodies.
9. putting in place Fire-hazard Response and Mitigation Plan for Million Plus Cities.

Fulfilment of 9 Conditions:

All the above 9 Urban Reform Conditions, that have been stipulated by the XIII Finance Commission, have been successfully fulfilled by the State government by March 31st 2011, and as a result, the State is now eligible to draw its share of performance Grant from F.Y.2011-12 onwards under XIII Finance Commission.

XIII Finance Commission Admissible Components: The State Government (MA&UD) keeping in the spirit of the XIII FC Report, has issued separate guidelines for utilization of XIII FC Grants by Urban Local Bodies. As per the orders issued the following are the admissible components under which the XIII FC Grant is being utilized by the Urban Local Bodies for improvement of Urban Services:

- Solid Waste Management on PPP Mode
- Town Wide Sullage Drains
- Service Level Benchmarking
- Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System
- Gaps in Water Supply Lines
- Replacement of old water pumpsets
- Improvement of Drinking water Supply
- In case of ULBs having comprehensive sewerage schemes, gaps in sewer schemes.
- Street Lighting.
- Preparation of Fire Hazard response and Mitigation Plan for Million Plus cities.

Under XIII Finance Commiission Rs.456.69 crores allocated and 288.35 crores were released for 2010-11 and 2011-12 for the 123 local bodies in the state.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA)

Indira Kranthi Patham - Urban

Main objective of MEPMA is to organize the poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in the slums and enable them to become self managed and self reliant. There are 26,29,010 lakh members in 2,62,901 lakh Women Self Help Groups. A total of 7,688 Slum Level Federations and 105 Town Level Federations have come into existence up to Dec, 2011.

1,27,420 lakh persons with disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 11,260 exclusive SHGs, 137 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSs) and 118 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) formed in the State.

Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu skill Training for Employment Promotion among Urban Poor (STEP-UP):

The component of SJSRY-STEP-UP., MEPMA is taking up placement linked skill development trainings. As a part of the programme, proposes to take up placement linked skill trainings for improving the employability skills and linking them to the fast growing private and service sector. The STEP-UP target for 2011-12 is 100000 and so far the achievement under STEP-UP has been 39867. The entire placements details with Employer Name and remuneration is placed on web www.apmepma. gov.in.

Urban Self Employment Programme: This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures – micro-enterprises.

Under this programme, the target for the year 2011-12 is 10,000, and 5418 USEP units have been sanctioned till Dec, 2011.

SHGs Bank Linkage: SHGs-Bank Linkage programme has now made MEPMA one of the premier players in micro financing segment in the state. During 2011-12(upto Dec,11), more than Rs1070 crores bank linkage was provided to 49,197 groups.

Pavala Vaddi (Interest Subsidy):
Under the scheme of Pavala Vaadi, the eligible SHGs are given interest subsidy following good repayment track record. The objective of providing interest subsidy on the loans taken by the Self Help Groups is to reduce the burden on the member and encourage them for repaying promptly. An amount of Rs 223.87 crores have been received from the State Government towards Pavalavaadi requirements, out of which Rs 219.03 crores have been released from the head office, MEPMA, to DPMUs and 3 Mission cities and more than Rs.191.56 crores have been credited to 3,91,809 SHG accounts**.**

DR.Y.S.R. Abhaya Hastham(Pension-cum-InsuranceScheme) : This is a co-contributory pension cum insurance scheme visualized by the State Government for the benefit of SHG women over and above age group of 18 years in urban to provide social security after attaining the age of 60 years. The enrolment of the SHG members under this scheme up to Nocvember, 2011 is 2,28.014 among them 17,058 women who have crossed the age of 60 years are getting monthly pension of Rs 500 every month.

Janasri Bhima Yojana (JBY): This programme was launched during the month of Oct, 2010 for uncovered SHG members in YSR Abhayahastam. Under this programme, 1,55,834 were enrolled by covering SHG Members, Rickshaw Pullers, Domestic Workers and self-employed differently abled persons in a phased manner up to Dec,2011.

Under JBY, for the year 2011-12 (up to Dec,2011) 34,308 students have been awarded scholarships.

Street Vendors : As part of the National policy**,** the strengthening and sustainability of the livelihoods of the Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the State. 1,24,774 Street Vendors profiled.

Rickshaw Bandhu: The long-term objective of this intervention is to enable and empower the Rickshaw pullers and their families to improve their quality of life in urban area through their associations in urban areas. 10,807 were profiled under this intervention up to Dec, 2011.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): The Government has announced a new scheme called "Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)" for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. This scheme aims at providing central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. MEPMA is the Nodal Agency to create a Slum-free Andhra Pradesh through implementation of RAY.

- Draft Andhra Pradesh Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2011 prepared.
- Slum profiling is completed in all 125 ULBs in the state.
- Phasing of cities completed (1st Phase: 28 ULBs, 2nd Phase: 60 remaining in 3rd Phase).
- GIS based slum mapping commenced in 22 ULBs.
- Socio economic household survey started in 34 ULBs, completed in 14 ULBs and under progress in 20 ULBs.
- AP Slum-Free-State Plan of Action prepared for 25 ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.4,824.35 Crores for 1st year and Rs.24,567.63 crores for 5 years is submitted to GoI.

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HYDERABAD METROPOLITAN DEVLOPMENT AUTHORITY (HMDA)

8.23 The Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority (HMDA) was constituted on 24.8.2008 (previously known as HUDA) for the purpose of planning, co-ordination, supervising, promoting and securing planned development of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Region. The important development programmes implemented are:

1. P.V.Narasimha Rao Elevated Expressway:

The Project has been taken up on EPC method to provide express connectivity to the International Airport at Shamshabad. The main elevated corridor of 11.60 Kms, underpass at Aramgarh junction on NH-7, is completed. Intermediate

ramps works are in progress and lilkely to be completed by December, 2012. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.600.00 crores. The flyover was thrown open to public during the year 2009.

2.Flyover at Lunger House Junction:

To tackle the heavy traffic congestion at Lunger House Junction on Hyderabad-Chevella Road, a flyover is constructed, with a length of 750 meters and width of 15 meters. The total cost of the project is Rs.17 crores. The flyover was thrown open to public during February, 2010.

3. ROB on Spinal Road at Kukatpally:

The Spinal Road connecting NH-9 to Madhapur area is completed by HMDA. The construction of ROB on spinal road at Kukatpally near MMTS station is taken up as a 4-lane divided carriageway with 910 mts length and 21.5 mts width at an estimated amount of Rs. 47.79 Crores. 95% works are completed in non-railway portion and the work in railway portion is in progress. The revised date of completion is 30.06.2012.

4. Flyover at Hitech City Junction:

The construction of flyover at Hitech City junction is taken up to decongest the traffic and to avoid conflict at the junction on the Spinal road from Kukatapally to Hitech City, at an estimated cost of Rs.26.00 crores. It is a 4 lane carriageway with a length of 705 meters and width of 15 meters. The flyover was thrown open to public during October, 2010.

Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Project covers aspects of improvement of lake water quality by preventing pollutants entering into the lake, catchment area improvement and construction of additional STP, upgradation of existing STP, dredging the contaminated sediments of the lake bed and increasing the eco-tourism potentiality.

The project cost is Rs. 370 Crores, of which JICA is funding Rs. 310 Crores as a soft loan. The Government of India and JBIC have entered into an agreement on 31-3-2006 for Rs. 310 Crores for "Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project". The Project period is 2006-12.

Project Progress:

- Project Management were appointed Consultants for preparation of DPRs and construction and supervision of the Project.
- The works of construction of 30 Mld STP at Picket Nala, 5 Mld STP at RangadhamuniCheruvu, upgradation of 20 Mld STP at Balkapur Nala are in progress.
- The shoreline improvement activity under Shore Area Development is in progress.
- I&D works at Picket Nalla, Balkapur Nalla, Fatehnagar, Prakash Nagar and Necklace road at Kukatpally Nalla are nearing completion.
- The works of 1600mm dia RCC Ring Main from Kukatpally Nala at Necklace road to Buddha Bhavan, 1600mm RCC Pipe Jacking at Boats Club, Trunk Main and diversion weir at Rangadhamuni Lake (IDL), 1400mm RCC Bala Nagar Main are in progress.
- The Installation of Aeration Equipment works are in progress.

Outer Ring Road Project (ORR):

Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up major infrastructure facilities in Hyderabad city and one among them is construction of Outer Ring Road. The 158 Km long ORR passes through Patancheru (on NH-9) – Kandlakoi near Medchal (on NH-4) – Shamirpet (on Rajiv Rahadari) – Ghatkesar (on NH-202) – Pedda Amberpet (on NH-9) – Shamshabad (on NH-7) – Patancheru (on NH-9) providing connectivity to various National Highways, State Highways and MDRs. The ORR is being taken up as an eight lane access controlled expressway with a design speed of 120 KMPH. In addition, 2-lane service roads on either side are being provided. The entire project is being implemented in 3 phases.

Phase-I- From Gachibowli to Shamshabad-24.38 Km works are taken up in contract packages at an estimated cost of Rs.699 crores and works commenced in July 2006. 4-lane of ORR was completed and the stretch opened for traffic during November, 2008. 8- lane ORR was opened to traffic in July 2010. The phase-I works including service roads, flyover at Gachibowli

and other miscellaneous works were completed.

Phase-IIA: From Narsingi to Patancheru and Shamshabad to Pedda Amberpet of length 62.30Km is divided into 5 contract packages. These works (with an estimated cost of Rs. 2439 Crores) are taken up on BOT (Annuity) basis. Works are commenced in December, 2007. Three packages i.e., AP-3, AP-4 and AP-5 from Pedda Amberpet to Bongulur, Bongulur to Tukkuguda and Tukkuguda to Shamshabad respectively have been completed and opened to traffic from 01.03.2011. Two packages AP-1 and AP-2 from Narsingi to Kollur and Kollur to Patancheru opened to traffic on 18.08.2011.

Phase-IIB: From Patancheru to Pedda Amberpet via Kandlakoi, Shamirpet, Ghatkesar of length 71.30 Km is divided into 6 contract packages. The estimated cost is Rs.3,558 Crores and are being taken up with the loan assistance of JICA. The 3 Packages works from Patancheru to Shamirpet were commenced in June, 2009 and to be completed by December, 2011. The 3 packages works from Shamirpet to Pedda Amberpet were commenced in June, 2010 and programmed to be completed by December, 2012.

Hyderabad Metro Rail Project:

With the approval of Government of India, the State Government have undertaken development of the Hyderabad Metro Rail project to address the increasing traffic congestion and pollution levels in Hyderabad city. Spanning over 71 km, it is the world's largest Metro Rail project being executed in public private partnership (PPP) mode. It covers three high density traffic corridors in Hyderabad city: 1. Miyapur-LB Nagar (28.87 km); 2.Secunderabad-Falaknuma (14.78 km); and 3.Nagole-Shilparamam (27.51 km).

Out of the total cost of Rs 14,132 crore for this elevated Metro Rail system, Rs 1,458 crore is being given as central assistance by GoI under the VGF scheme. The remaining Rs 12,674 crore is being raised by the Concessionaire M/s. L&T (M/s.L&TMRHL) and Financial Closure for the Project was achieved within a record period of six months. Another Rs 1,980 crore is being spent by GoAP for acquisition of 208 acres of private land, shifting of utilities, creation of Right of Way (RoW) through road widening, R&R, pedestrian facilities, etc.

Apart from addressing the traffic problems, the project aims at rejuvenating the older parts of the city and redesigning Hyderabad city as a people friendly green city and to make it a major destination for global business and investment. On the whole, the project envisages direct investments to a tune of about Rs 20,000 crore (project cost; property development component; and expenditure being incurred by GoAP) and substantial spin off of investments, which will be triggered by the Project. It is one of the largest investments in the State with a potential to create about 50,000 jobs and many ancilliary industries in Hyderabad and in the surrounding districts.

* * *

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.24 The Commissionerate of Rural Development is implementing the Rural Development programmes viz., Watershed Development programme, Self Help Groups and related programmes and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Rural Population of Andhra Pradesh is 563.12 Lakhs as per 2011(P) census consisting of 66.51% of total population. With proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management it is possible to increase the productivity of degraded lands, while creating huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is now firmly believed that the development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

Towards this direction, Watersheds development programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP), Comprehensive Land Development Programmes (Indira prabha under RIDF IX, X, XIII, XV) and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS-AP) are being implemented in the state. All the 3 programmes are being implemented and monitored through the software solution RAGAS ((Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam). The entire data is every day uploaded into central

server and the reports are visible in respective websites, thus bringing in transparency and accountability in these programmes.

Watershed Development Programmes:

Watershed programmes are concentrated only in rainfed areas which have undulating terrain and are prone for degradation of soil (soil erosion). These areas are generally characterized by very poor groundwater profile. The programme envisages demarking 500 hectare area as a micro watershed. The watershed so delineated is treated for conservation of soil and moisture by following ridge to valley approach.

A series of structures like sunken pits, rockfill dams, percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, earthen bunding, vegetative barriers, plantations etc., are constructed to reduce the velocity of water and allow percolation. They also control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land so as to augment productivity.

The progress of watersheds is shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26
Progress of Watersheds ***(No.)***

Scheme	Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing
DPAP	4,242	1,608	2,634
DDP	1,054	206	848
IWDP	1,499	421	1,078
IWMP	281	-	281
Others (EAS, APRLP, APHM)	2,506	2,506	0
Total	9,582	4,741	4,841

Source: Rural Development Department

In order to combat the recurring drought conditions in the state, Watershed development Programmes are being implemented under centrally sponsored schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP. Integrated Natural Resources Management, following the ridge to valley approach, in selected micro watersheds of approximately 500 ha area, with total participation of the local community is the main objective of the Watershed Development Programme. Soil and Moisture Conservation, Water Harvesting, Ground Water Recharge, Improvement of vegetation and Bio-mass, Wasteland Development etc., are the main components of Watershed Development programmes. Apart from these activities, promotion of watershed based livelihoods for the resource poor is also included as one important component since 2004, after the Andhra Pradesh Rural livelihoods Project supported by DFID provided the necessary learnings on providing sustainable livelihoods to the rural poor. In 2008, GOI have issued new common guidelines for Watershed Development Projects bringing all schemes under one umbrella and providing for cluster approach wherein, contiguous areas upto 5,000 ha. will be taken up for treatment. So far, 9,582 watersheds covering an area of 46.50 lakh ha. is taken up for watershed development. 4,741 watersheds with an area of 23.70 lakhs are completed. Presently the following schemes are under implementation.

I. Drought Prone Area Programme – (DPAP/DDP)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by Central and State on 50:50 basis upto IVth batch i.e., 1998-99 and on 75:25 cost sharing basis from 1999-2000 onwards. It is aimed at developing the drought prone areas with an objective of drought proofing by taking up soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structures, afforestation and horticulture programmes on a comprehensive micro watershed basis. DPAP scheme is being implemented in 94 DPAP Blocks of 11 districts and Desert Development Programme (DDP) is being implemented in the 16 Blocks of Ananthapur district since 1995-96. The achievements are shown in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27
Achievements under DPAP/ DDP

Items	2010-11	2011-12(upto Sep'2011)
No. of Watersheds:		
DPAP	4242	4242
DDP	1054	1054
Expenditure(Rs.Crores)		
DPAP	33.97	55.32
DDP	18.30	5.89

II. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

Rapid Depletion of green cover and vast stretches of marginal lands lying fallow, found to be causing enormous ecological imbalance and productivity is also negligent on account of soil erosion and marginalization of lands. To arrest this, massive integrated wasteland development project was under taken during 1992 with 100% central assistance. The programme of dry land development in the state. underwent a major change from 1995-96 with the introduction of new watershed guidelines. IWDP is implemented in non-DPAP blocks of DPAP districts and in all non-DPAP Districts. The new guidelines called Hariyali, are implemented in the watersheds from the year 2003-04. The area is treated with soil and moisture conservation works, water harvesting structures, afforestation from ridge to valley concept. The achievements are:

	2010-11	**2011-12 (upto Sep'2011)**
No. of Watersheds -	1499	1499
Expenditure (Rs. Cr)-	34.36	35.47

III. Integrated Watershed Management Programme(IWMP):

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by Central and State Government on 90:10 basis. The main aim of IWMP is to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which helps to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

IWMP programme has defined appropriate institutional arrangements, budget allocations, capacity building strategies and project management cycle. The proposed processes integrate gender, equity and livelihood concerns in the framework of Watershed Development programme.

The achievements under this programme:

	2010-11	**2011-12**
	(Upto Sept.2011)	
No. of Watersheds	281	281
Expenditure (Rs. Cr)	11.04	18.59

Indira Prabha: Comprehensive Land Development Project(CLDP)

The main objective of the scheme is to provide an Integrated and Comprehensive Livelihood options centered and development of compact blocks of assigned land owned by poor SC, ST, BC and others. A minimum of 50% of physical and financial benefits would go in favour of SCs and 10% for STs.The project was launched in November, 2004.

An amount of Rs.670.01 crores has been sanctioned under RIDF-IX, X, XIII and XV Projects covering an area of 6.31 lakh acres belonging to 4.46 lakh families. RIDF-IX and RIDF-X were launched in November 2004 and RIDF-XIII was launched in October 2008 and RIDF-XV was launched in January-2010.

RIDF-IX: NABARD has sanctioned 827 Projects with financial outlay of Rs.200.31 crores. An expenditure of Rs.152.00 crores has been incurred and 1.73 lakh acres area developed benefiting 1.29 lakh families. The project is completed.

RIDF-X: NABARD has sanctioned 836 Projects with financial outlay of Rs.248.60 crores. An expenditure of Rs.184.00 crores has been incurred and 1.76 lakh acres area developed benefiting 1.36 lakh families. The project is completed.

RIDF–XIII: NABARD has sanctioned 22 projects, one in each district, with a financial outlay of Rs. 150.26 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 91.85 crores has been incurred sofar upto Sep,2011 and the project is under progress.

RIDF –XV: NABARD has sanctioned 19

projects in 19 districts, with a financial outlay of Rs.70.83 crores. An amount of Rs.4.42 Crores has been spent so far upto Sep,2011. The project is under progress.
During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.18.75 crores was released and expenditure was incurred an amount of Rs.30.29 including previous year balances and 21962 acres has been developed.
During the year 2011-12(upto September-2011), An amount of Rs.12.50 crores is released and Rs.20.23 crores expenditure is incurred including previous years balances.

V. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act gives legal guarantee of providing at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. This programme is implemented in 22 districts of the state except in Hyderabad. The Act also gives entitlements like worksite facilities such as safe drinking water, shade at worksite, crèche for the children under five years etc.

The program has been grounded in the state on a strong footing with the following non- negotiables.

- Every registered rural household shall be provided not less than 100 days of wage employment in a financial year.
- Payment of wages shall be made at least once in a fortnight.
- Equal wages shall be paid to men and women.
- Contractors and labour displacing machinery shall not be engaged.
- Works approved by the Grampanchayath (identified in the Gram Sabha) at village level, the Mandal Parishad at Mandal Level and the Zilla Parishad at District level shall only be taken up.

Best Practices :

End to End IT utilization: RAGAS (Rashtriya Grameenabhivruddhi Samacharam):

For ensuring transparency in the execution of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh, the use of ICT becomes necessary especially in the registration of wage seekers, estimation of works, disbursement of wages and for effective monitoring. IT applications also help in the social audit process, disclosure of information as per the Right to Information Act as well as the generation of various reports, estimates and proceedings.Tata Consultancy Services has developed a highly comprehensive and end-to-end transaction based application that ensures greater transparency and accountability for proper implementation. The transaction based software issues job cards, maintains shelf of projects, generates estimates, issues work commencement letters, updates muster rolls and generates pay orders. The RAGAS Software is now converted from Offline mode to Online mode.

Web Reports:

The web reports provide detailed information under various sections and subsections covering all aspects of MGNREGS activities. The user can access all the reports in the website www.nrega.ap.gov.in which offers information related to employment generation, physical and financial performance. The above information can be accessed at District, Mandal, Village and household level. The reports generated are transaction based and the expenditure incurred per transaction can be seen through the various reports in the website. This helps in increased transparency as well as accountability in the implementation of the scheme. Pay slips are generated in Computer and distributed to the labour at their door steps. Pay slips carry information about the amount of wages deposited in the accounts of labour.

Social Audit :

A full-fledged Social Audit unit system is established at the State level with exclusive Staff. Social Audit has been conducted in 1,095 mandals in 22 Districts in the 1st round; 1073 mandals in 2nd round, 945 mandals in 3rd round, 353 mandals in 4th round and 22 mandals in 5th

round. This is an effective tool to check corruption and to enhance the accountability to people. So far more than 8792 functionaries have been either terminated from their services or disciplinary actions have been initiated. These include 3227 officials were dismissed from their services and on 5565 functionaries, the disciplinary action was taken. FIR was booked against 95 functionaries.

Wage Payments through Post Office Accounts/ Smart Card:

Payments through smartcards was initiated to ensure that the intended wage seeker receives timely payments and also to ensure that the right beneficiary receives the wage payments. The payments to the labour in the villages are being done through a biometric identification process with the help of smart cards. This process makes use of finger print technology to issue biometric smart cards to each beneficiary at the village level. Biometric smart card MGNREGS payments are being implemented in order to ensure timely payments and minimize the possibility of fraudulent payments. So far Biometric cards are issued to 91.2 lakh beneficiaries as against the targeted 128 lakh beneficiaries. 15,660 Gram Panchayats are converted into biometric payments out of 21,812 villages.

Major initiatives under MGNREGS:

1. Land Development:

An extent of 13 Lakh acres of fallow land and 17 lakhs of degraded cultivable land belonging to SC, ST families is identified for development with an estimated cost of Rs. 8700 Crores. Works are in progress in 8 lakh acres and Rs. 635 crores was incurred for land development belonging to SC, STs. Rs. 433 crores is spent on development of lands belonging to small and marginal farmers. The estimated amount is Rs. 6090 crores for development of 25 lakh acres. Land leveling, silt application, clearance of bushes, deep ploughing etc. are some of the land development works taken up.

2.Ground water recharge projects in over exploited and critical basins:

The state has 1229 ground water basins, which can be categorised as over exploited (132), critical groundwater basins (89), semi critical (175) and safe basins (833) as per report published in 2008. It is proposed to cover all the over exploited and critical water basins for ground water recharge through construction of water conservation and harvesting structures.

The state has set a goal of increasing groundwater recharge at least by 5% from the present level by the end of XII plan period. Towards this end, 60,000 works will be taken up with an investment of Rs.600 Crores.

3. Afforestation:

Afforestation in one of the important intervention under MGNRGES; and was found to be most useful in terms of creation of wage employment and regenerate forest area resources in the long run. For this activity, Rs.117 crore was invested.The number of wage days generated from the activity for the unskilled labourers is 54 lakh. In the long run, it is expected that the rural poor families in the forest fringe villages will get income from the collection of NTFP and also by supporting regeneration of the forest.

4. Comprehensive restoration MI tanks

A total of 62,086 Minor irrigation tanks were identified with an ayacut area of 30,05,219 acres. 20,000 Minor Irrigation tanks were repaired so far under MGNREGS by spending Rs.3087 Crores.

5. Rural connectivity:

Several rural habitations are not well connected with the Gram Panchayats and market places, particularly in the case of 90 % of the SC /ST habitations. So, the state has taken up construction of roads (i.e., rural connectivity program) for uncovered SC/ST habitations under MGNREGS in convergence with the Panchyat Raj department.

6. Horticulture:

Government of Andhra Pradesh has promoted dry-land horticulture since beginning (as wells in assured irrigated lands) in the lands of SC/ST, small and marginal farmers. Horticulture is taken

up on the lands of the poor in 5.6 Lakh acres and Rs. 482 crores was incurred as expenditure. The important tree species promoted include Mango, Sweet Orange, Sapota, Cashew, Coffee, Rubber, Oil palm & pulp wood etc.

7. Bund Plantation:

GoAP has realised the potential for growing trees (i.e., fodder, fuel, timber and fruit trees) on bunds and periphery of agriculture fields in order to generate additional income. To meet the demand for a large scale plantation, 3000 nurseries (namely Mahatma Gandhi Vana nurseries-MGVN) were raised under MGNREGS.

8. Project Mode Planning of Works

Project mode planning of works is taken up through which works are identified in ridge to valley concept. This system ensures good quality assets and results in a more purposeful way for monitoring and technical supervision of works. The following works are taken up under Project mode.

1. Land Development Project
2. Drainage Line Treatment Project
3. Drains and Channels Project
4. Irrigation Facility Project
5. Sustainable Agriculture Project
6. Horticulture and Plantation Project
7. Minor Irrigation Restoration Project
8. Public Institutions Development Project
9. Drinking Water Tanks Project
10. Road Connectivity Project
11. Afforestation Project
12. Flood Control Project
13. Forest Protection Project
14. Common Property Resources Land Development Project

9. Special strategy – Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group (PTG)

A special strategy has been formulated exclusively for the ultra poor Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group living in Nallamala forest region. Under this strategy, every Chenchu laborer is provided with continuous wage employment through-out the year. Every Chenchu labor is assured of Rs 1000 every month. 4 special Chenchu offices opened under the MGNREGS Chenchu Project at Achampet (Mahabubnagar), Atmakur (Kurnool), Yerragondapalem (Prakasam) and Macherla (Guntur). PO, ITDA (Tribal Welfare Dept.) Srisailam is fully empowered to implement the programme. Rs.19 Crores expenditure has been incurred under MGNREGS in the Chenchu areas.

10. Special strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

Special focus is on implementation of MGNREGS. Apart from implementation through Programme Officer/MPDO, certain works are also taken up through Project Officer – ITDAs. Works like Check dams and Roads are taken up under MGNREGS through ITDAs. All unconnected ST habitations are being taken up under MGNREGS. Horticulture is given importance. Coffee, Mango, Rubber, Cashew plantations were taken up in ITDA areas.

Assets created under MGNREGS (as on March 31st 2011)

Work Name	Expenditure (Rs.Lakhs)	Quantity
Desilting of Canals-Kms	12,257	20,428
Diversion Drain-Kms	36,057	55,472
Earthen Bunding-Acres	70,326	1,562,800
Farm ponds-Nos	18,392	102,178
Feeder channel-Kms	61,632	136,959
Filling of water logged areas-Acres	5,499	54,991
Horticulture-	45,287	566,092
Land development-Acres	137,006	913,376
MI Tanks including Desiltation-Acres	308,738	1,715,212
Mini Perculation Tanks-Nos	21,706	108,531
Pebble and Stone Bund-Acres	27,241	605,352
Perculation Tanks-Nos	20,453	27,271
Restoration of Wells-Nos	1,379	19,706
Roads-Kms	155,373	23,018
Silt Application-Acres	61,843	1,374,289
Others	386,060	-
Total	**1,369,249**	-

Awards

The NREGS-AP software and website have been recognized as one of the best ICT solutions in the Country and world wide. So far ICT solution of NREGS –AP has won the following awards.

i. Award for Excellence in e-governance 2006.
ii. Manthan award for best e-content website 2007.
iii. Bronze Medal in National e governance awards for government website 2007-2008.
iv. Special mention at "Stockholm Challenge Award – 2008" on 22-05-08 for its excellence in the use of Information Technology.
v. Finalist in Stockholm GKP awards 2007
vi. Runner up in Thailand e gov awards 2007
vii. NASSCOM Social Innovations awards 2011

Convergence:

The Rural Development Department is also implementing MGNREGS in Convergence with the following line Departments:

Department	Projects handled
Horticulture Department	Horticulture project and Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Horticulture Nurseries (MGHN)
Forest Department	Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Vana Nurseries (MGVN)
SERP (Society for Elimination Rural Poverty)	Sustainable Agriculture Project
ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency)	Road Project and others
Panchayat Raj & Engineering Dept	Road Project
Rural Water Supply	Drinking water projects.

New Interventions:

I Electronic Fund management Sysytem (eFMS):

e-FMS was established with the objective of putting in place an efficient mechanism to generate transmission of funds through online money transfers. To address the difficulty in handling various accounts at various levels (state level, district level and mandal level) and to address the accountability issues, e-FMS was introduced. This system helps in avoiding the parking of funds in some places and empowers all blocks and Panchayats to access funds uninterruptedly through central server.

II.**Electronic Muster and Measurement System (eMMS):**

It is a system designed to ensure complete transparency in the programme implementation of MGNREGS by obtaining electronic data directly from Worksite to the Website on day-to-day basis from all villages.

The musters and measurements information is sent electronically through mobile technology. eMMS is being implemented in all the districts except Nizamabad, biometric eMMS is in implementation. Live musters are uploaded to the server directly from the field and can be viewed in the web on day to day basis.

III. Shrama Shakti Sanghas (Labour groups): Labour groups are formed with serious labourers with the size of 10-30 labourers in each group in this group system. The objective of formation of SSS groups is providing continuous assured employment for the poor rural Households for 100 days. These groups were conceived for better cohesiveness, coordination and for better worksite management. The fudging of muster rolls and also the fake entries can be easily identified and avoided.

IV. Concurrent Social Audit: Under concurrent social audit, the particulars of the wage payments made to the labourers in the village and the payments made for the works done will be displayed on public walls every month. The reports are pasted on the walls of the public building in the village/habitation, wherein the villagers can easily access and any discrepancies

in the implementation can be identified immediately and reported to.

V. An exclusive Quality control wing has been established to ensure creation of durable assets.

VI. A strong vigilance wing is established to ensure transparency and accountability.

VII. A Grievance helpline (Toll Free Phone Number: 155321) supported by a call center was established for any grievance redressal. Overview of NREGS is shown in Table 8.28

Table 8.28
Overview of MGNREGS-AP

Item	2010-11	Cumulative
Total No. of Job Cards issued (lakhs)	6.50	122.75
No. of Works Completed (lakhs)	7.54	16.77
Total Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	5401	17,002
No. of Households provided wage employment(lakhs)	62.00	91.33
No.of Individuals provided wage employment(Lakhs)	118.90	183.00
Person days generated (Crores)	33.95	139.33
No. of households completed 100 days (lakhs)	9.68	35.98
Average no. of days employment provided per household	54.67	-
Average Wage rate per day per person - (Rs.)	97.22	90.65

Source: Rural Development Department

Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act-2002 (APWALTA)

Government of Andhra Pradesh promulgated the Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Trees Act-2002 to promote water conservation, Tree cover and regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water for protection and conservation of water sources, land and environment in the entire state. The Act came into force with effect from 19-04-2002. APWALTA authority was constituted for effective implementation of the Act and provision was made for the constitution of subsidiary authorities at District and Mandal levels.

In view of the indiscriminate drilling for bore wells, the ground water has been depleting fast. Added to it, unscientific and reckless drilling has resulted in failure of bores leading to farmers incurring heavy losses. Keeping this in view, the State Government have suitably amended the APWALTA Act and consequently, comprehensive Rules-2004 have also been brought out for effective implementation of the act.

The most important feature is introduction of Single-Window approach for speedy clearance of the applications for new bore wells.

Single-Window Approach: The farmers desiring to drill a bore will apply to the Village Secretary / MRO. The MRO takes the feasibility of electricity from the APTRANSCO and feasibility of ground water from the Ground Water Department. When both are feasible, the MRO gives permission for drilling of new borewell.

Failed Borewell compensation scheme: All farmers who obtain permission for drilling of new agriculture borewells from the concerned WALTA authority are covered under this “failed Borewell Compensation scheme”. If any bore well drilled after securing necessary permission from the concerned authority is failed the farmer will be eligible to get compensation up to Rs.10,000. All the cases will be settled by the Project Director of the concerned district

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Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes:

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty(SERP)

8.25 The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a sensitive support structure to facilitate the social mobilization of rural poor women in 22 rural districts in A.P. SERP is unique for its underlying feature of being a Government Institution working exclusively on the demand side by bringing in a new paradigm of development of poverty elimination through an empowerment process of the rural poor by building and nurturing self help groups (SHGs) of women and their federations. SERP works on a comprehensive multi dimensional poverty alleviation strategy by focusing on building institutions of the poor, leveraging resources through commercial banks, Livelihood Value Chain, Human Development Value Chain and to reduce the risks faced by the poor women through social safety nets and entitlements.

Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP)

The main objective of Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) is to enable all the rural poor families in the state to improve their livelihoods and quality of life. All households below the poverty line, starting from the poorest of the poor are the target group of IKP. Convergence of Land, CMSA, Dairy, Health, Education and Nutrition are designed to overcome poverty. The project emphasis is on livelihood issues of the poor, poorest of the poor, with a focus on sustainable rainfed farming systems, value addition to agriculture produce, job creation and non-farm employment opportunities and to reduce the risks faced by the poor through social safety nets and entitlements.

Building Strong / Sustainable Institutions of the Poor:

The institutions of the poor that are already formed have to be nurtured towards self management. To address the needs of the more vulnerable sections of the society, it is essential to have a focused approach for the poorest of poor members. Their concerns and priorities have to be accorded top priority. Similarly, first stabilizing livelihoods of the poor existing institutional strength has to be enhanced for managing relatively complex operations building. At present there are 1,11,02,494 SHG members in 9,94,595 SHGs organized into 38,550 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1098 Mandal Samakhyas(MSs). In addition to above (MSs), there are 262 Mandal Vikalangula Sangams, 17 Chenchu Mandal Samakhyas, 7 Fishermen Mandal Samakhyas and 20 Yanadi Mandal Samakyas in the State. Total savings & corpus of SHG members are Rs.3383.10 crores and Rs.5070.51 crores respectively. Social capital created during the project period up to September, 2011 is 1,73,841.

Financial Access:

To encourage the poor including disadvantaged groups and communities to access the credit facility services seamlessly Community Investment Fund (CIF) from project side, and linkages from bank side are provided to the poor women SHG members to improve their livelihoods. CIF supports the poor in prioritizing livelihood needs by investments in sub-projects proposed and implemented by the Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The cumulative CIF expenditure up to September 2011 is Rs.1044.65 Crores and the total numbers of beneficiaries are 28.53 lakhs. The SHG Bank Linkage is a great success story in the State During the year 2011-12, SERP has facilitated Rs.2145.87 crores of Bank Loans to 96,342 SHGs up to September 2011.

Pavala Vaddi:

To reduce the financial burden on the self help groups, “Pavala Vaddi” scheme was introduced in the year 2004. Incentive is provided by the Government in the form of reimbursement of interest above 3% per annum on the loans taken by the self help groups under this scheme. During the year 2011-12 (upto September 2011) Rs.377.62 crores was reimbursed to 6,42,805 groups, thus totaling to Rs.1477.07 crores since inception of the scheme. The major initiative for success is sanction and release of the Pavala Vaddi amount through e-transfer from central

account directly to SHG savings bank account. Introduction of SMS system to capture loan disbursement and recovery details.

Initiation of e-book keeping for SHGs to equip the SHGs with a portable computing device which would enable them in maintaining records of the financial transaction in a more simple and efficient manner.

The details of Bank linkages and Pavala Vaddi are shown in Annexure – 8.12.

To address the issues of inadequate finance and to ensure timely availability of credit, preferably within 48 hours, for meeting emergent and other needs of the poorest of the poor, there is a need to supplement credit aside what is being accessed from banking sector. ***Sthree Nidhi*** *is specifically created to meet these needs of women with an authorized share capital of Rs. 500 crore to be mobilized from Mandal Mahila Samakhyas who are members of* ***Sthree Nidhi*** *as well as Government of Andhra Pradesh with matching contribution.* ***Sthree Nidhi*** *would also mobilize deposits from Members and this would also be a sizeable portion of the owned funds of* ***Sthree Nidhi*** *as they will be permanent deposits.*

Livelihoods Value Chain:

To provide the Sustainable Livelihoods to the poorest of the poor, SERP has made livelihood based interventions through Land access to the poor, Sustainable Agriculture, Dairy, Non-farm Livelihoods, Jobs for Rural Youth.

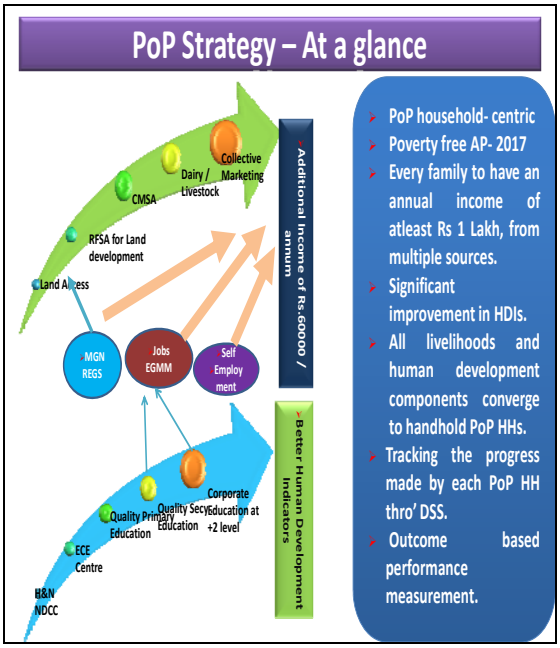
Land represents a fundamental asset to the rural families. It is a primary source of income, security and status. Land access to the poor is designed with the aim of enabling and supporting the poor in getting enhanced access to land in convergence with revenue department. It facilitates the poor to have control over their lands in terms of having secured title, handling their lands locked in courts/disputes. 3.85 lakh cases related to land disputes of poor were resolved and created the accessibility of 4.72 lakh Acres to the SHG members.

Land Inventory was taken with the financial support of MGNREGS in 22,833 Revenue Villages of 956 Mandals in the State. The objective was to map the lands of the SCs/STs and to facilitate them to have secured title and possession and also to facilitate the land development under MGNREGS and other programmes with increase in incomes by accessing sustainable agriculture programmes like CMSA/RFSA etc. Out of 30,70,700 households identified 17,93,591 having land(58%) and 12,77,109 are landless(42%). A total of 19,29,228 issues covering 21.04 lakh acres of land have been identified in 16739 revenue villages across 933 mandals. Entire data collected from Land Inventory has been made available in the web.

PoP Strategy *is to enable every poorest of poor family in the state comes out of poverty with increased and sustainable livelihood opportunities established with the aid of an intensive handholding support. The two expected key outcomes from this strategy are all target households earn a minimum of Rs. 1.00 lakh income per annum from multiple livelihood sources over a period of 3 years and significant improvement in human development indicators.*

In the year 2010-11, PoP strategy is being implemented in 337 mandals, 3166 GPs across 22 districts covering 6.2 lakh PoP households (only SC & ST community) with the support of around 8000 Community Activists. Baseline information of all the identified households had already been collected and made available in web. Based on the baseline data, households were categorized and also a set of preferred livelihood options were generated by the software itself to ease the work of PoP CA and the CBOs. In order to facilitate the grounding of livelihood projects for around 46082 households, an exclusive PoP fund to the tune of Rs.46 crores was released at the rate of 4-7 households per PoP CA throughout the state.

92% of finalized Household livelihood projects are grounded across the state and utilisation certificates are made available in the web. To facilitate the landleasing activity for 15830 landless and dry land owned PoP households, an exclusive landlease fund to the tune of Rs.15.83 crores was released and grounding is under progress. For the year 2011-12, the strategy is expanded to 156 new mandals across the 22 districts covering additional 798 GPs.



Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture (CMSA) is meant to support the poor farmers to adopt sustainable agriculture practices to reduce the costs of cultivation and increase net incomes to improve and sustain agriculture based livelihoods. Action plan is prepared for covering 29.01 lakh Acres and 11.2 lakh farmers during Khariff 2011-12 in 8556 villages in 550 mandals of 22 districts, out of which, 18.00 lakh acres were brought under cultivation. The flagship programmes identified under CMSA during 2010-11 are POP Strategy, 36 X 36 models and SRI Paddy. POP strategy facilitates the land lease to the landless labourers and promotes CMSA practices in these lands. SRI system of paddy is cultivated in 0.25 Acre and 36 X 36 model or 7 tier model or poly crops in the remaining 0.25 Acres to earn a net income of Rs.50,000. . 4264 PoP families are adopted this startegy. Apart from this, more than 51,289 of 36x36 models have been grounded benefitting 51,000 families with household nutritional security. In convergence with MGNREGS Rain Fed Sustainable Agriculture (RFSA) is being implemented in 21 Districts. So far Rs.185 crore worth of rain water harvesting and cropping structures have been implemented by benefitting 68,852 SC/ST farmers.

Livestock and Poultry Development:

Initiative of Dairy Development started with ensuring remunerative price to milk through CBOs managing Bulk Milk Cooling Units and Village milk procurement centers in two mandals (Yellareddy of Nizamabad and Addakal of Mahaboobnagar) in two districts during 2006-07, has reached a high of CBOs managing 200 BMCUs and procuring milk from more than 1,50,000 pourers of 4225 Village Milk procurement centers by the end of September 2011. During the year 2010-11, the IKP managed BMCUs have procured a minimum of 1,84,091 LPD(April2010) and maximum of 2,58,623 LPD(Dec 2010) and the cumulative milk procured from April2010 to March 2011 is 8,08,53,293 liters, valued at Rs.194.05 Crores (average price of Rs. 24/- per liter). The process of ensuring Minimum Support Price to milk has now gained momentum and the focus of LPD unit has changed to strengthening backward linkages to dairying. Another 30 BMCUs in Chittoor and West Godavari districts are expected to commence milk procurement activity by March 2012. 189 mandals have established APBN fodder nurseries in 498.3 acres of land so far and also started distributing fodder slips through 9 community member Spear Head Teams (SHTs Fodder & Feed) developed for this purpose. From out of 189 APBN Fodder nurseries established so far, 4100 acres of fodder is developed in the community members and farmers lands belonging to 20025 members of 1156 villages. Under PM package the Government of India has sanctioned Mini feed Mixing Plants for use by the farmers with a capacity of 2.5 MT per shift. The APDDCF limited was made nodal agency and released 65 Mini plants to IKP to be managed by Mandal Samakhyas of BMCU mandals during 2009-10. Out of the 65 plants, 32 plants are commissioned and preparing concentrate and distributing the community members on 15 days credit. The grounding of Milch animals and small ruminants is in progress in PoP mandals and the SERP has entered into an MOU with AICRP on Poultry Unit of Sri Venkatewara Veterinary university, Tirupati on 20th June 2011 for supply of 5.00 lakh birds of Rajasri Backyard poultry for supplying to all PoP families in the state with due stress on the family incomes of SC and ST

families in particular.

The Community Marketing strategy of the project is to enable the small, marginal farmers and NTFP collectors to obtain the best price for their agricultural commodities and forest produce. The marketing interventions through IKP VOs is being promoted mainly to eliminate unfair trade practices, to increase the bargaining power of small and marginal farmers in rural areas and also to generate employment/income to the VOs. The VOs have successfully implemented village level collective marketing of Paddy, Maize, Neem, Red gram, Cashew, and NTFP besides Agricultural Inputs etc. The marketing interventions of IKP have registered a significant increase in this financial year with pick up in paddy procurement activity.

Details of the marketing interventions are shown in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29
Collective Marketing

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Sep 11)
MMS Involved (No.)	835	839	463
VOs involved (No.)	1443	1341	1083
Families Covered (Lakh Nos.)	2.79	1.30	2.91
Commodities Handled(No)	67	65	14
Volume (lakh Quintals)	65.60	40.78	163.45
Turnover (Rs. Cr)	611.24	418.87	1683.06

Source:- SERP-Rural Development Department

Various marketing initiatives are taken up by SERP among them Paddy procurement is predominant in many districts. In the current financial year, up to September 2011, the VOs have procured a total of 163.45 lakh quintals of agriculture produce worth Rs. 1683.06 Crores in Rabi season.

Employment Generation & Marketing Mission (EGMM):

It was set up to address the needs of the next generation of the large network of SHGs created and nurtured by IKP. It aims at to create employment/ employability for the rural/ tribal underprivileged youth. It works in a public-private partnership mode to identify, train and place youth in entry level corporate jobs in hospitality, retail, sales, tourism, banking, rural BPOs, manufacturing, textiles and construction sectors. Total number of jobs created up to 2010-11 is 2,69,183. An extensive employment survey was conducted in the rural areas across the state. It was planned to develop the database of the rural employed youth for assessing the training needs, work interests and thereby provide employment/ employability for the rural youth. EGMM has imparted training for 41,383 rural unemployed youth during current financial year up to end of September 2011 and 14,469 are placed.

Social and Human Development Value Chain:

Under Social and Human Development (addressing Millennium Goals), Social action for gender equity, recognizing the people with disabilities, among the poorest of the poor, Health and Nutrition intervention, quality education through community participation as inter- generational poverty alleviation strategy were covered.

The Gender strategy envisages that the poor women are able to access and control over assets, incomes, all services available at village and individual level. Gender programme helps preventing discrimination against girl child, tackling domestic violence, helps women to increase their understanding of intra family equity issues, decision making levels, free mobility and necessity of building a safe environment. Under this component, 552 Mandal Level Social Action Committees are formed with the membership of 5480 members. Community Managed Family Counseling Centers run by SHG women are 490. A number of Village Organisation Social Action Committees formed upto September,2011 are 13,058 with a membership of 1,12,739. Women are actively mobilized into V.O. Social Action Committees (VOSACs) in the villages to work on social agenda and gender discrimination cases. A number of Village Organization Social Action Committees formed up to September 2011 are 13,058 with a membership of 1,12,739. Number of cases dealt with by these committees and family counseling centers together are 31,379 and number of cases resolved are 22,402

up to September 2011. SERP is playing an important role to prevent infanticide by organizing women into Self Help Groups.

Recognizing that people with Disabilities are among the poorest and most vulnerable of the poor, IKP has adopted a participatory development approach to support them by building their capacities to improve life skills and self esteem. IKP has extended the support to enhance their livelihoods by creating accessibility to government benefits and entitlements. Provision of assessment, treatment and rehabilitation services were made through community managed interventions through 88 neighbourhood centres. Intensive activities are carried out in 343 mandals. 2,79,161 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are organized into 30,239 exclusive SHGs both in the program and non-programme mandals and formed 3 Zilla Samakhyas in the State. PWDs are given an assistance of Rs.195.82 crores through CIF, Bank Loans and Revolving Fund for enhancing their Livelihood. Further, 7291 Surgical Corrections were carried out and 25,986 PWDs were issued assistive devices at no cost to them in the programme mandals.

Software for Assessment of Disability for Access Rehabilitation and Empowerment (SADAREM):

All the Persons with Disabilities shall be assessed a fresh recording percentage of disability and all the existing Disability Certificates shall be replaced by re-accessing the persons with disabilities by concerned District Medical Boards. So far 8.09 lakh PWDs are assessed against the target of 10.49 lakhs. Under Jansree Bheema Yojana (JBY) 47,276 were covered. 2907 Srama Shakti Sanghams are formed, exclusively for PWDs under MGNREGS. Center for Person with Disability Livelihoods (CPDL) provided 905 placements in the Public Sector as against 1434 trained.

The major goal of the Health and Nutrition strategy under the APRPRP operates in a convergent mode with the line departments by looking at gaps in the existing public health and nutrition services that are provided by the line departments. It is being implemented in 293 pilot mandals covering 4382 Village organizations of the state. The extensive health and nutrition strategies being adopted across 293 mandals include fixed schedule for regular capacity building of stakeholders at mandal and district levels, institutionalization of the fixed Nutrition and Health Days (NH days) in convergence with line departments and regular health savings by 2.83 lakh members in 47,752 SHGs to an amount of Rs.4.86 crores as safety nets for health emergencies.

The intensive health and nutrition strategies focus on intensive health CRP strategy. 600 best practitioners from the pilot mandals are working as health CRPs. Since January 2007, the health CRPs strategy is being implemented in 4172 Nutrition cum day care centers. The impact of prenatal and neonatal outcomes among the members attended Nutrition cum Day Care Centers shows - 94% safe deliveries, no low birth weight baby born, no maternal, infant and neonatal deaths happened in 9300 deliveries occurred among the members enrolled at 4172 nutrition centers.

Community Managed Education Services, (CMES):

Early Childhood Education (ECE), presently 1091 ECE centers are functioning in 69 mandals in 16 districts with enrolment of 19,818 children. The trainings to the ECE instructors and Cluster Coordinators are going on in the District Resource Centres established in 12 districts of A.P. The other ongoing program like Quality Improvement Programme in Government Schools is running across 40 mandals in 10 districts. In this intervention, 40 MMS education subcommittees and 1200 VO subcommittees have been formed with support from Education Resource Persons at Mandal and District level and M.V. Foundation. These sub-committees are being trained to monitor quality of education in Government schools. Data on survey of children enrollment and children out of school is updating in the MIS. Non – literate SHG women were identified in 22 districts of the State for the

purpose of adult literacy program which is launching in all districts of Andhra Pradesh under Sakshar Bharat program.

Accessing Social Safety Nets and Entitlements:

To cover the SHG members access to Social Safety nets and entitlements were designed through Dr.Y.S.R. Abhaya Hastham, AABY and Social Security Pensions. The State Government have introduced pension scheme for the SHG women to provide income security in their old age and social security to all women SHG members to enable them to lead secure life with dignity in old age.

This scheme is visualized for the women for the SHG women over and above group 18 in rural and urban areas to provide social security in their old age. This scheme envisages contribution of Rs.1/- per day by the SHG woman and Government co-contribution of Rs.1/- per day into her pension account. The contribution of the member the co-contribution of the Government periodically transferred to LIC of India for investing diligently for securing better returns on the investment. The corpus thus generated till the age of 60 years will be used for giving monthly pension of Rs. 500 and maximum of Rs. 2,200 per month. It also covers insurance to the women who are enrolled under the scheme, in addition to the monthly pension between the age group 18 to 59 years under JBY scheme. 48.70 lakh SHG members are enrolled into Dr. YSR Abhaya Hastham scheme and an amount of Rs. 308.71 crores for the year 2009-10 and Rs. 151.00 crores for the year 2010-11 from the members has been transferred to LIC of India. 4.24 lakh members were sanctioned pensions under the scheme and receiving monthly pension amount of Rs. 500 per month.

*Under A**am Aadmi Bima Yojana** 52 lakh landless agricultural labourer are provided insurance cover and 39 lakh of the SHG women are covered under Janshree Bima Yojana(JBY). The Zilla Samakhyas have verified the policy data and the claim settlement of the claims has commenced. Under **National Pension System-Lite "SWAVALAMBAN" Scheme**, SERP has enrolled 0.50 lakh SHG women and their family members under the scheme. **Loan Insurance Scheme,** SERP has entered into MoU with India First Life Insurance Company to provide life insurance cover to the SHG members to provide risk cover to the extent of loan amount availed from Banks. Credit Linked Loan Insurance Scheme was started in three districts on pilot basis.*

Financial and physical achievements of IKP are given in Annexure 8.13 and 8.13A.

Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes:

The State Government has taken "Self Help Group' has taken by t as a theme to eradicate poverty in the state. It is contemplated to bring every women belonging to poorer section of the society into the fold of Self Help groups. Special budgetary provision is being made in the state budget for Self Help groups apart from the support from ongoing centrally sponsored scheme of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) programme of self employment scheme. Banks are also extending credit support to SHGs in a big way with interest subsidy to SHGs. Deprived poor families are being assisted under pension programme and family benefit scheme.

Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25. All the existing schemes upto 1998 – 99 viz., IRDP, TRYSEM, TOOLKITS, DWCRA, GKY and MWS have been merged in the new scheme called SWARNAJAYANTHI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY). This programme has come into existence w.e.f. 1.4.99. The objective of the SGSY is to uplift the poor families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of

bank credit and Government subsidy. The key elements in this programme are the choice of activity based on local resources and aptitude as well as the skills of Swarozgaries. Funds under the scheme will be utilized for providing assistance to SHGs and individual swarozgaris and for creating infrastructure and for training of swarozgaris.

The performance of SGSY is given in Annexure 8.14.

Women Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Self help movement through savings has been taken up on massive scale for rural poor women. The success of the Self Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh has been a national model with 9.95 lakh of groups covering 111.03 lakh of rural poor women.

Social Assistance Programmes

All the pensions which were looked after by the departments concerned have been transferred to the Rural Development department for implementation from the year 2006-07. The rate of pension is Rs. 200/- p.m. for all pensioners except disabled persons and Rs. 500/- p.m. for disabled pensioners.

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

1. Old Age Pensions (OAPs)

During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 316.27 crores was provided in the budget. An amount of Rs. 316.27 crores released and Rs. 360.12 crores was distributed to 15,43,633 pensioners. For the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 316.27 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 16,11,234 pensioners. An amount of Rs. 237.20 crores has been released and Rs. 253.85 crores is distributed to 16,11,234 pensioners (upto Nov'2011).

2. Indiramma Pensions to Old Age Persons and Widows

During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 1105.60 crores was provided in the budget to cover 46,00,554 pensioners under these categories. An amount of Rs. 1105.60 crores was released and Rs. 1020.54 crores was distributed to 42,23,314 pensioners. For the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 1105.61 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 46,00,554 pensioners under these categories. An amount of Rs. 829.20 crores is released and Rs. 768.72 crores is distributed to 43,30,305 pensioners. (upto Nov'2011).

3.Indiramma Pensions to Disabled Persons

Disabled persons having a minimum of 40% disability is the criteria for eligibility. A total of 8.84 lakhs disabled pensions are being assisted with an allocation of Rs. 476.50 crores. The rate of pension has been enhanced to Rs. 500/- p.m. from November 2008 onwards(payable in Dec,2008) for all the Disabled Pensioners.

During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 476.50 crores was provided in the budget to cover 8,84,246 pensioners. An amount of Rs 476.50 crores was released and Rs. 513.41 crores was distributed to 8,33,313 pensioners. For the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 476.50 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 8,84,246. An amount of Rs 357.38 crores is released and Rs. 315.79 crores has been distributed to 851936 pensioners (upto Nov' 2011).

4. Toddy Tappers

Government have decided to sanction Old Age Pensions @ Rs. 200/- p.m. to Tappers who are the members of Toddy Cooperative Societies (TCS) or to an individual Tapper under the Tree for Tappers (TFT) Scheme and who have completed 50 years of age as on 1.2.2009. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 24.00 crores was provided in the budget to cover 100000 Tappers. An amount of Rs 24.00crores was released and Rs. 6.61 crores was distributed to

31,371 Tappers. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 24.48 crores has been provided in the budget to cover 100000 pensioners. An amount of Rs 12.24 crores has been released and Rs. 5.47 crores has been distributed to 36,487 Tappers (upto Nov' 2011). The details of pensions are shown in 8.30

Table 8.30

Scheme	Existing Pensions	
	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Nov'11)
NOAP (Rs.Crores / No. of Pensioners)		
Allocation	316.27	316.27
Releases	316.27	237.20
Expenditure	360.12	253.85
Pensioners	1543633	1611234
Indiramma Pensions to Disabled Persons		
Allocation	476.50	476.50
Releases	476.50	357.38
Expenditure	513.41	315.79
Pensioners	833313	851936
Indiramma Pensions to Old Age Persons & Widows		
Allocation	1105.60	1105.60
Releases	1105.60	829.20
Expenditure	1020.54	768.72
Pensioners	4223314	4330305
Toddy Tappers		
Allocation	24.00	24.48
Releases	24.00	12.24
Expenditure	6.61	5.47
Pensioners	31371	36487
NFBS		
Allocation	10.00	10.00
Releases	7.50	5.00
Expenditure	7.50	3.54
Families assisted	15000	7083

Source: Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty

National Family Benefit Scheme

Government of India has introduced National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) w.e.f. 15.08.1995 with three components. National Family Benefit Scheme is one of the components of NSAP. The aim of the project is to provide a lump sum family benefit for households below the poverty line on the death of the primary breadwinner in the bereaved family. The primary breadwinner will be the member of the household male or female whose earnings contribute the largest proportion to the total household income. The death of such a primary breadwinner should have occurred whilst he or she is in the age group of 18 to 64 years i.e., more than 18 years of age and less than 65 years of age. An amount of Rs.5000/- will be provided as a one time grant to the bereaved family.

Under the Family Benefit Scheme, an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores was provided in the budget and Rs. 7.50 crores was released and Rs. 7.50 crores was distributed to 15000 families during the year 2010-11. For the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided in the budget and Rs. 5.00 crores has been released and Rs.3.54 crores has been distributed to 7083 families (upto Nov'2011).

* * *

Remote and Interior Areas Development (RIAD)

8.26 Remote and Interior Areas Development Department has been formed with an object for improving the Socio Economic conditions of the people living in Remote and Interior Areas. 332 mandals covering 5622 habitations have been identified for providing infrastructure like Roads, Drinking water, Electrification, Health, Education, Women & Child Welfare. The works have been taken up under 12th Finance Commission and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) programme being financed by NABARD and being executed through Panchayat Raj /Roads and Buildings Engineering wings.

The connectivity programme as undertaken by Government from 2006-07 under 12th Finance Commission grant and various tranches of RIDF through assistance of NABARD is as follows:

Twelfth Finance Commission Works

An amount of Rs.175 Crores was sanctioned to RIAD department @ Rs.43.75 Crores per year for a period of 4 years starting from 2006-07 under Twelfth Finance Commission. Works worth 1½ times the Twelfth Finance Commission grant, that is 268 road works to the tune of Rs.260 crores were taken up and executed through Panchayat Raj Department during 2006-07 to 2009-10 and 26 road works costing Rs.70 crores were taken up through R & B Department during 2009-10. Most of the works were completed and a few are under progress.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) programme:

From 2006-07 to upto Dec, 2011, the RIDF Programme has been implemented with the assistance of NABARD from RIDF Tranches XI to XVII. The orogramme mainly envisages connectivity, Construction of school building works. 640 works worth Rs.859 crores were taken up during the period of its implementation. More than 80% of works were completed and the remaining works are under progress.

* * *

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

8.27 Government of India have launched the B.R.G.F Programme commencing from 2007-08. It also facilitates strengthening of the local self. Government of both Rural local bodies participating is the most important component of the programme.

The main objective of the programme is to redress regional imbalance in development by providing funds for bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure. The programme is being implemented in 13 districts in the State with an allocation of Rs.376.77 crores under Development Grant and Rs.13 crores under Capacity Building during 2011-12.

Total 43,336 works with an estimated cost of Rs.520.31 Cr.(which includes 14,858 spill over works with an amount of Rs.216.03 Cr.) were taken up for the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs.171.12 Crores including Rs.28.63 Crores for SCPSC and Rs.15.00 Crores for TSP was released to the districts during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs.185.53 crores with a physical achievement of 18900 works from the Annual Plan.

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Rajiv Palle Bata

8.28 Rajiv Palle Bata is a programme involving dialogue between the Leader and people. As it is well known, people and their elected representatives are the twin motors powering our vibrant democracy. During the process, people get an opportunity to represent their problems directly to their Leaders. The leadership, in turn, is benefited by the public feed back about Governmental polices. The resultant symbiosis reinforces the democratic process. During his visits to districts, Hon'ble C.M. receives petitions and given assurances to people serving community needs.

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

The assurances given during the programme was generally fulfilled by meeting the expenditure from the budget of respective departments. However from 2005-06 onwards Government have started earmarking some plan funds under Rajiv Palle Bata Scheme which is meant to act as a limited cushion for sanction of works where ever necessary. Upto 31.3.2011 an amount of 438.22 crores has been sanctioned under the programme. No works have been sanctioned during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under RPB. The allocated amount is being released for completion of ongoing works which

were sanctioned during the year 2008-09 and the amount is released partly

During 2011-12 an amount of Rs.25.00 crores has been provided under the programme. Out of these funds, an amount of Rs.10.88 crores released to Districts for completion of ongoing RPB works.

Pulivendula Area Development Agency

8.29 Villages in Andhra Pradesh are at different stages of development. While those in the prosperous regions of the State have achieved significant development, a majority of the villages in backward areas remain under-developed. On account of these, a more workable strategy for the Government was to identify a few villages where integrated development can be brought about through planned interventions and use these villages as model to inspire and motivate all other villages to emulate the same path.

Initiating action in line with the above innovative idea, Government have released an amount of Rs.297.61 crores during 2004-05 to 2010-11 to develop 103 identified villages covering 7 mandals in YSR Kadapa district under "Model Village Scheme" on pilot basis for continuing the infrastructure development in the identified villages of the area as per the action plan contemplated by the Pulivendula Area Development Agency.

Government have provided an amount of Rs,200 lakhs for the year 2011-12 B.E., and released Rs. 100 lakhs for implementation of the scheme

Area Development Authority, Piler

8.30 The villages in Andhra Pradesh are at different stages of development, while those in the prosperous regions of the State have achieved significant development, a majority of the villages in backward areas remain underdeveloped. On account of these, in order to bring integrated development in Piler Assembly Constituency through planned interventions and use this constituency as a model to inspire and motivate all other constituencies to emulate the same path, a novel scheme namely Area Development Authority, Piler with headquarters at Kalikiri of Choittoor district was created. Government have provided an amount of Rs,5000 lakhs for the year 2011-12 B.E., and released Rs. 2500 lakhs for implementation of the scheme.

Rachabanda Programme

8.31 Rachabanda is a mass campaign programme intended to motivate and instill confidence among public by redressing their grievances on the spot and in a bid to take the administration to the door steps of the people. It was also conceived as programme to oversee the implementation of developmental programmes, delivery mechanism to the targeted people and to take up the stock of the situation at focal point GP level by their elected representatives and a team of public servants in their own territory.

The first round of Rachabanda was held from 24th January to 12th February, 2011 with identified thrust areas as: 1. Ration Cards 2.Pensions 3.Abhayahastam 4.Arogyasri 5.Housing 6.NREGA Cards 7.Pavala Vaddi – Rural and urban IKP – Mentoring of defunct groups. In all 31 lakh persons have benefited under the identified areas. Further, about 88 lakh fresh applications were also received.

Inspired by the success of the 1st round Rachabanda programme and to ensure fulfilling of the promises made during 1st Round of Rachabanda in a phased manner, the Government have decided to embark on Second round of Rachabanda programme on 2nd November, 2011 in the entire State and continued till the end of the month, observing the month as Welfare month with essential thrust areas as 1. Distribution of Ration cards (24 lakh Coupons), 2. Distribution of Pensions (5 lakh including disabled pensions), 3. Distribution of sanction orders under Housing (6.00 lakhs). In addition, other priority areas covered during the moth long programme were Drinking Water Supply and

Sanitation in schools, the Mahila Samaikya, Indira Jal Prabha and Rythu Mahila Sadassulu held in all the Telangana districts and Streamlining the Anganwadi centres. The benefit/asset distribution was done at the mandal level.

About 20.73 lakh ration cards/coupons and 5.17 lakh pensions were distributed and 3.07 lakh houses were sanctioned during Rachabanda-II programme. Various fresh applications received during this programme are being redressed in a phased manner. .

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