CHAPTER-II

Policies and Programmes of YSR
In order to have proper understanding of the policies and programmes of a State, it is pertinent to have a clear idea about the profile of the State in which the policies and programmes are in operation. Hence, an attempt is made here to present a profile of the State of Andhra Pradesh which happens to be the State about which a study is to be undertaken. The policies and programmes of YSR Government in Andhra Pradesh are also dealt with in the later part of the chapter.

Profile of Andhra Pradesh

Formation of the State:

The State of Andhra was formed in the year 1953 with the sacrifice made by "Amarjyothi" Sri Potti Sreeramulu separating certain districts from the erstwhile composite Madras state, with that State Capital at Kurnool. Later with the state of Andhra Pradesh was created with effect from 1.11.1956 duly annexing the Telangana districts situated in the Deccan plateau by trifurcating the erstwhile Hyderabad State. The final shape of the state comprised of 9 coastal districts, 4 Rayalaseema and 10 Telangana districts.¹

Geography

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12°41' and 22° longitude and 77° and 84°40' latitude. It is bounded by Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the north, the Bay of Bengal in the east, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the south and Maharashtra in the west. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state in India and it forms the major link between the north and the south of India. It is the biggest and most populous State in the south of India.²
A map of Andhra Pradesh is given in Fig 2.1
There are three main regions in Andhra Pradesh - (1) Northern Circars or coastal Andhra comprising Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole and Nellore districts; (2) Rayalaseema or Ceded districts comprising Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur districts; and (3) Telangana comprising Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Meda, Nizamabad, Aadilabad, Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad districts. The Circars or Coastal districts are well developed and enjoy a greater degree of affluence than the other two regions; Rayalaseema is close to the coastal districts and here rainfall is less than in the coastal districts and drought conditions prevail sometimes, and the Telangana region is of the former princely State of Nizam's Hyderabad, which is close to Maharashtra's Marathwada region and some parts of Karnataka.

The State is dotted with hill ranges from the north to the south, running erratically down the middle of the country dividing it into western and eastern or coastal Andhra. These hills form integral geographical entities of Andhra life and history. In the north, there are Simhachalam and Annavaram hills, in the middle country there are the Srisailam hill ranges and in the south are the Tirumalai-Tirupati hills. The state has two great rivers, Godavari and Krishna which spring from the Western Ghats in Maharashtra and flow eastward and joins the Bay of Bengal. The Godavari enters the state of Andhra Pradesh direct from Maharashtra, but the Krishna first goes to Karnataka where it flows for a considerable distance before entering Andhra Pradesh. Besides these two big rivers, there are the Tungabhadra, the Pennar and many other small rivers and
rivulets. Pennar originates in the Karnataka plateau. Like all the peninsular rivers and even those which arise in central India, like the Narmada, Sone and Chambal, all these are rain fed rivers as there is no snow below the Himalayas. Andhra Pradesh has considerable topographical variations with dense forest in the north east, flat paddy lands in the coastal plains, several noteworthy beaches along the Bay of Bengal and the stark boulder-strewn region around Hyderabad.

History

Andhra Pradesh is said to have been the home of the Pre-Dravidian dark coloured inhabitants. Andhra region witnessed the rule of Chandragupta Maurya during which it established itself as an independent kingdom. After Ashoka, the Mauryan Empire declined giving opportunity to establish smaller kingdoms. In about the third century BC the Satavahanas ruled for about five centuries. The Satavahanas established a strong rule with their territories extending upto Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Satavahanas were overpowered by the Ikshvakus by the third century AD. During this period Brahmanism is said to have been revived. This reduced the influence of Buddhism which was fostered by the Satavahanas.

By the end of the third century AD the Pallavas of Kanchi put an end to the rule of the Ikshvakus. Art and Architecture advanced during their rule. By 4th century AD the Anandas established their rule which lasted till 6th century. During the 7th century the Eastern Chalukyas exercised their power for many centuries. Literature was advanced during this period with promotion of the
Telegu script. The Kakatiyas who were the feudatories of the Eastern Chalukyas became independent in about the 12th century. During the rule of Delhi Sultanate, Muslims repeatedly attempted to invade Andhra. In 1332 AD Ulugh Khan established the Reddi Kingdom of Kondavidu; the Velama kingdom. The Vijayanagar Kingdom also ruled independently. The rule of Muhammad Tughlag witnessed the rise of the independent Muslim Power at Bijapur. This was under the Bahamani Sultanate. In 1518 the Sultan Qili Qutub Shah declared himself independent and founded the Qutub Shah dynasty which existed till 1687. During this period literature, art and architect advanced. The city of Hyderabad was laid in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. The Mughals put an end to the Qutub Shahi rule in 1687. After this the Asafjahis called Nizams emerged. They influenced Andhra Pradesh throughout the 18th century till Andhra Pradesh was ceded to the East India Company. Gradually the whole of Andhra Pradesh except Hyderabad was under the British till 1947. In 1956 Andhra Pradesh was declared as a state.3

Climate and Rainfall

The climate in the stage is generally hot and humid. The summer temperature is from 20°C to 40°C, while in winter it is between 13°C and 32°C. Andhra Pradesh receives rainfall from the South-West as well as North-East monsoons. The South-West monsoons play a major role in determining the climate of the state. The North-East monsoons are also responsible for about one-third of the total rainfall in Andhra Pradesh. June to December is the monsoon months and the weather remains hot and sultry. October to February is the best season.
Language and People

The word Andhra is equally applicable to the land, the people and the language although the language in course of time developed a name of its own, Telugu. Telugu along with Urdu is the main language of communication. Andhra Pradesh is a rich mosaic of cultures. Muslims, Buddhists and Hindus live in peace and harmony. The well known tribes such as the Banjaras (or the gypsies), the Gonds, the Sarvas, the Bagatas, the Mandulas, the Yenadis, the Chenchus, the Gadabas and the Mathuris belong to this state. Pulihara, or tamarind rice with given chillies that add spice to the cuisine. The Andhra pickle, delicious but extremely hot, an all time favourite all over the country along with. Papdas roasted or fried papad, and popular condiment in the state. Due to the rule of the Nasals and Nazism, there is also a strong Muslim influence on the cuisine in the form of rich, spicy local dishes, especially in Ana- e-shah, apricots like the Hobnail, provides a neutralizing effect over the spicy food. Andhra Pradesh is known for its rich cultural heritage that led to the birth of various handicrafts, the craftsmen of Andhra have contributed greatly- Calamari vegetable dyed textiles, lacquer paintings, wood craft, Pochampalli silks, Hyderabad perals and an extremely attractive and glittering array of bangles.
Population

Table 2.1 shows the population of the state. The population in the state has increased from 359.83 lakhs in 1961 to 762.10 lakhs in 2001, thus recording a growth of 762.10 percent during the period.

**TABLE - 2.1**

**Population of A.P. according to 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>359.83</td>
<td>435.03</td>
<td>535.50</td>
<td>665.08</td>
<td>762.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>181.61</td>
<td>220.09</td>
<td>271.09</td>
<td>337.25</td>
<td>385.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>178.22</td>
<td>214.94</td>
<td>264.41</td>
<td>327.83</td>
<td>376.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rural population</td>
<td>297.09</td>
<td>351.00</td>
<td>410.62</td>
<td>486.21</td>
<td>554.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>62.74</td>
<td>84.03</td>
<td>124.88</td>
<td>178.87</td>
<td>208.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Scheduled caste</td>
<td>49.74</td>
<td>57.75</td>
<td>79.62</td>
<td>105.92</td>
<td>123.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Literates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Male rate</td>
<td>76.26</td>
<td>106.90</td>
<td>160.35</td>
<td>244.88</td>
<td>399.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>54.82</td>
<td>73.03</td>
<td>106.42</td>
<td>155.33</td>
<td>234.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Female rate</td>
<td>21.44</td>
<td>33.87</td>
<td>53.93</td>
<td>89.55</td>
<td>164.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Density of Population (Person per Sq.Mtr)</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** (1) Directorate of Census operations, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Hyderabad, A.P., 2005.
Variation in Population

Variation in the population in the State from 1901 to 2001 is presented in Table 2.2. The population has increased from 1, 90, 65,921 in 1901 to 7, 62, and 10,007 by 2001, with the positive increase of + 12.99 percent. Table 3.2 informs the increase in the density of population also from 69 in 1901 to 277 by 2001.

TABLE – 2.2
Variation in Population of A.P. – 1901 to 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (Persons)</th>
<th>Variation (+) Increase or (-) Decrease</th>
<th>Density (Per Sq. Km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Persons</td>
<td>Percentages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1,90,65,921</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>2,14,47,412</td>
<td>+23,81,491</td>
<td>+12.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2,14,20,448</td>
<td>(-)26,964</td>
<td>(-0.13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2,42,03,573</td>
<td>+27,83,125</td>
<td>+12.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>2,72,89,340</td>
<td>+30,85,767</td>
<td>+12.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>3,11,15,259</td>
<td>+38,25,919</td>
<td>+14.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3,59,83,447</td>
<td>+48,68,188</td>
<td>+15.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4,35,02,708</td>
<td>+75,19,261</td>
<td>+20.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>5,35,49,673</td>
<td>+ 1,00,46,965</td>
<td>+23.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>6,65,08,008</td>
<td>+ 1,29,58,335</td>
<td>+24.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>7,62,10,007</td>
<td>+97,10,999</td>
<td>+14.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Final Population totals 2001, Directorate of Census Operation, A.P.
Literacy

Table 2.3 presents the Education Institutions of Andhra Pradesh.

Education is an essential element for the development of the state according to 2001 census. Andhra Pradesh ranks 2\textsuperscript{nd} among the 27 state in the country and stand last among Southern State.

\textbf{TABLE - 2.3}
\textbf{Number of Schools in A.P.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sino.</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Schools including Elementary, UPS, Higher Secondary Schools</td>
<td>97557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Junior Colleges</td>
<td>4264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Degree Colleges (Govt. &amp; Private)</td>
<td>1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Medical Colleges</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Engineering Colleges including Private</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Poly-Technical</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,4439</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Source:} Hand book of Statistics Chittoor District 2009 P-X.
**TABLE - 2.4**

Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>20.19</td>
<td>12.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>33.18</td>
<td>15.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>55.13</td>
<td>32.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>70.85</td>
<td>51.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Official Records*

Table 3.4 gives the literacy levels of male and female population in the state. According to 2001 census, the male literacy rate was 70.85 per cent and female literacy rate was 51.17 respectively.
Agriculture

Since Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956, it brought regions together with widely different natural endowments, varying levels of infrastructure development, diverse historical legacies and institutional problems. To this day, all the sectors of the state economy, in spite of the modest progress in the past a century, agriculture comes there with marks of diversity, and disparities too. From the deltaic plains of Coastal Andhra, to the high attitude range of Eastern Ghats, the state presents a wide variation of topography. The drought region of south Telangana and Rayalaseema Comprises of almost 40 per cent of the net shown area.5

**TABLE – 2.5**  
Main Crops in A.P. 2008-09  
(Area in ‘000’ of hectares)  
(Production in ‘000’ Tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>4357</td>
<td>14224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>279436</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>4152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Red gram</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Green gram</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Black gram</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>1399</td>
<td>3569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Chillies</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hand Book of Statistics, Chittoor District, 2009 P-VIII.
Irrigation:

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to involve the farmers in the management of irrigation sources. There are 9,922 water users association in the State. Table 2.6 shows the net area irrigated by sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Sources of Irrigation</th>
<th>2000-01 (In Hectares)</th>
<th>2001-02 (In Hectares)</th>
<th>2002-03 (In Hectares)</th>
<th>2003-04 (In Hectares)</th>
<th>2004-05 (In Hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>16,49,487</td>
<td>15,62,413</td>
<td>12,08,538</td>
<td>11,36,696</td>
<td>13,45,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>7,26,809</td>
<td>5,67,519</td>
<td>4,25,677</td>
<td>4,89,560</td>
<td>4,77,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tube Wells</td>
<td>10,66,338</td>
<td>11,15,711</td>
<td>11,52,800</td>
<td>11,95,261</td>
<td>12,54,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other Wells</td>
<td>8,87,963</td>
<td>8,11,727</td>
<td>6,89,485</td>
<td>6,74,258</td>
<td>6,49,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other Sources</td>
<td>1,97,232</td>
<td>1,80,498</td>
<td>1,37,164</td>
<td>1,38,094</td>
<td>1,53,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,52,72,729</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,37,868</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,13,664</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,33,869</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,80,590</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (1) Directorate of census operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Table 2.6 indicates the area under canal irrigation, which is made possible through range of public investment on large and medium irrigation works, has been developing (except in 2004-05 perhaps due to Jalayagnam)
Power

Important power project in the state are: the Nagarjunasagar and Neelam Sanjiva Reedy Sager (Srisailam Hydel Project), Upper Sileru, Lower Sileru, Tungabhadra Hydel Project and ‘Nellore, Ramagundam, Kothagudem, Vijayawada and Muddanur thermal power projects. The Srisailam Hydro electric Project with an installed capacity of 770MW and the Nagarjunasagar Complex with 960 MW are the principal sources of hydel generation. Vijayawada Thermal Power station with an installed capacity of 1,180 MW is the main sources of thermal power generation. Table 3.7 indicates the installed Capacity and power Generation in the State. 7

TABLE - 2.7
Power Generation in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the power station</th>
<th>Installed Capacity as on 31-3-2005(MW)</th>
<th>Generation (Millin. Kwh)</th>
<th>2003-04</th>
<th>2004-05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thermal</td>
<td>2,992.5</td>
<td>22455.39</td>
<td>21,145.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hydel</td>
<td>3,588.36</td>
<td>2,959.55</td>
<td>5,267.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>2109.29</td>
<td>1908.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Wind power</td>
<td>95.49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Share from central sector Project</td>
<td>2571</td>
<td>1353.25</td>
<td>22802.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Purchase from Private sector</td>
<td>1586.36</td>
<td>8,457.14</td>
<td>8280.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,105.71</td>
<td>49,516.62</td>
<td>51,122.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minerals

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest stock house for mineral resources in India. A lot of 48 minerals are available with vast explored resources of coal, limestone, bauxite, barites, mica, beach sands, granite, glass etc., Table-2.8 deals with the production of principal minerals in A.P.  

**TABLE - 2.8**  
Principal Minerals in Andhra Pradesh  
(Value in '000' Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Byrites</td>
<td>718484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>125775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dolomite</td>
<td>676231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>84671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Iron ore</td>
<td>1390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>56507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>25035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mica</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>89268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 4650995

**Source:** Official Records
Economy

The economy of Andhra Pradesh since its formation in 1956 progressed rather slowly and turned vibrant over a period of time. The broad picture of the A.P. economy since independence appears to follow the millennial historic flow indicating rise, decline and eventual restoration. Experts broadly agree that after independence, A.P.’s economy like the national economy broke from the past growth trend in and around 1980.

The average annual growth of the economy of the Andhra Pradesh till beginning of 80s was a little over 3%. The economy of the State slowly yet surely started progressing to a higher growth trajectory after 80s. The State, since its formation at the stroke of Second Five Year Plan, has been successfully implementing various policy initiatives and growth oriented programs focusing essentially on poverty employment generation to record higher growth.

However, after a moderate performance during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02), when the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) grew at a modest rate of 5.59%, the economy of the State accelerated in the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) to record an average impressive growth of 8.33%. Due to a number of strategic initiatives put in place in the State, by and large the living standards of the people have improved. The strength of the economy is evident from the remarkable transition to a high growth path, which has been achieved in the recent years.
Public Finance

The State's own tax revenues have grown by 16% in the year 2008-09 over the previous year i.e. 2007-08 and stood at Rs.33,358 crores. The State's own non-tax revenue has grown by 37% in the year 2008-09 over the previous year i.e. 2007-08 and stood at Rs.9,683 crores. Sales Tax continues to be the major source of revenue in the State. The revenue realized through Sales Tax during 2008-09 was Rs.21,852 Crores as against Rs.19,026 Crores during 2007-08 registering an increase of 14.85%. Out of total expenditure of Rs.75,264 Crores during the year 2008-09, capital expenditure was 13.77%.

Prices

The Average Daily Retail Prices of Rice (II sort), Redgramdal (II-sort), Red Chillies Dry (Gr-II) and Onions have shown increasing trend where as the prices of Groundnut Oil and Common Tamarind (Without Seed) have shown decreasing trend during the period from April to September, 09 when compared to the corresponding period of last year.

During the period from April to September, 09, Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) increased by 14.08% and 10.56% in the State and All India respectively, when compared to the previous year April to September, 08. During April to September, 09, the CPI-AL increased by 12.44% in the State and 11.66% at All India level, when compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The Average Daily Wages of Artisans and Field Labour of both men and women have increased during the period April to September, 09, when compared to the corresponding period of previous year.
Public Distribution

There are 43,060 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State as on 31.03.09. Out of them, 6,947 are in urban areas and 36,113 are in rural areas.\textsuperscript{11}

Livestock and Livestock Products

Five types of regular veterinary institutions viz., 22 Veterinary Polyclinics, 3 Super Specialty Veterinary Hospitals, 278 veterinary Hospitals, 1,826 Veterinary Dispensaries, 42 Mobile Veterinary Clinics and 3,110 Rural Livestock Units are functioning mainly to attend to animal health needs throughout the State. 252.16 Lakh common disease cases were treated, 4.50 lakh castrations conducted and 366.83 lakh vaccinations were delivered during the year, upto 30.9.09. As per the results of the sample survey, the total estimated milk production was 47.59 lakh MTs, while 8934 million eggs and 3.14 lakh MTs Meat produced in the State during 2009-10, upto Sept.2009.\textsuperscript{12}

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh, a leading state for fisheries sector in the country, ranks first in Brackish water shrimp production, first in Fresh water prawn production, second in Fresh Water fish production and fifth in Marine fish production. The state is contributing about 40\% of marine exports from the country. Fish and Prawn production during 2009-10, upto Nov.09 was 6.88 lakh Tonnes.
Forestry

The income accrued from forestry sector in the State was Rs.87.19 Crores in 2008-09 and Rs.42.92 Crores in 2009-10, upto September, 2009. At present, 8,499 Vana Samrakshana Samithis are functioning, managing an area of 23.94 lakh hectares within Reserved Forests. About 6.66 lakh hectares of degraded forests have been treated under Soil and moisture conservation scheme.\(^\text{13}\)

Sericulture

Sericulture is a sustainable farm-based enterprise favouring rural poor in Andhra Pradesh with low fixed capital and relatively higher returns on investment. Another important feature of Sericulture Industry is involvement of women around 60% of the work force in this activity.

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of Mulberry and Tasar cocoons in the country and Muga culture is in initial stage. Andhra Pradesh has the privilege of producing all four types of silk called Tasar, Eri, and Muga besides mulberry being predominantly practiced in Tribal areas of the State. The Tassar cocoon production is 10.61 lakhs Nos. and raw silk production is 837.32 MTs, Cocoon production is 6,698.59 MTs and the employment generation is for 4.19 lakh persons during the year 2009-10, upto September, 09.
Marketing

There are 317 Market Committees under which 891 Markets are notified in the State. The Market Committees have Rs.184.00 crores towards market fee during 2008-09, upto September, 09.

Industries and Labor

After introduction of Industrial Policy in August 1991, Andhra Pradesh has received investment intentions (IEM) of 6,689 proposals with an investment potential of Rs.4,37,925 crores providing employment to 11,13,817 persons so far upto 30.09.2009. Out of the above, 2,931 proposals have gone into production with an investment of Rs.54, 786 crores providing employment to 4, 37,344 persons. Since inception, 104 Mega Projects (above Rs.100 crores each in investment) with an investment of Rs.44, 768 crores have gone into production as on 30.09.2009. 81 Mega projects with an investment of Rs. 76,106 crores are under active implementation. The State has received Rs.16, 178.95 crores of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows as equity from January 2005 to September, 2009.

Since beginning of the Single Window Act, 70,302 clearances were issued under Single window in respect of 40,129 units (Micro, Small, Medium & Large units) with a proposed investment of Rs.2, 32,958 crores and an employment potential of 9, 40,869 as on 30-09-2009.

3,164 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are established providing employment to 66,270 persons, involving an investment of Rs.1776.00 crores during the year 2009-10, as on 30.9.2009.
103 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) have been approved and 73 SEZs are notified. Of the 73 notified, 40 SEZs have already become operational creating 54,776 jobs, with 35,269 direct employments and 19,507 indirect employments.

The estimates of Index of Industrial Production in the State for the period April to October, 2009 (provisional) shows a growth of 3.9% over the same period of previous year.

As per the working results of all the 29 state level public enterprises (SLPEs) during the year 2006-07, the capital employed by all the SLPEs, was Rs.28,066.43 crores and the total turnover (including other income) made was Rs.25,320.64 crores. 18 SLPEs, out of the 29, have made profit totaling to Rs.756.71 crores during 2006-07. There are 29436 industries, providing employment to 815144 workers.14

**Commerce and Exports**

The exports from the State have increased to Rs.66, 698 crores in the year 2008-09 from Rs.57, 343 crores of the previous years 2007-08. The growth in exports during the year 2008-09 is 16.31% over the last year. The exports under computer software are contributing more than 50 percent to the total exports from the State during the year 2008-09. The other major exports from the State are Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Fine Chemicals, Animal, Marine and Leather Products, Engineering items, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Minerals and Mineral Products etc.15
Buildings

Plinth area of the Government Buildings (Both Residential and Non-Residential) in the State has increased from 22.80 lakh Sq.feet as on 1.4.1965 to 99.72 lakh Sq.feet as on 31.3.2009.

Roads

The total R&B road network in the State is 69,051 Kms as on 31-03-2009. Of this, the National Highways constitute 4,648 Kms, the State Highways constitute 10,519 Kms and Major District Roads constitute 32,170 Kms and rural roads 21,714 Kms. The density with reference to R&B road network in the state is 0.23 Kms per one square kilometer and 0.86 Kms per 1,000 persons. The total length of the rural roads under Panchayat Raj engineering department is 1, 29,317 Kms in the State as on 30-9-2009. Out of this, Other District Roads consist of 8,184 Kms and village roads 1, 21,249 Kms. The surface details of the road length are CC Roads 2,854 Kms; BT 31,502 Kms, WBM 22,284 Kms and Gravel 72,677 Kms.

Transport

Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) has 7 Zones, 23 Regions and 202 Depots with a total fleet strength of 21,390 buses and 1.15 lakhs employees on rolls as at the end of September, 09.

APSRTC is one of the largest employer in the state having 1.15 lakh employees. The staff ratio per bus has been under control at 6.04 during 2009-10 when compared to that of 6.13 in 2008-09. Employee productivity has increased to 60 KMs during 2009-10 from 58 KMs in 2008-09, upto September, 08.
Airports

The Hyderabad airport has registered an overall CAGR of 18.9% during 2001-02 to 2008-09 with international at 25.4% and domestic at 10.9%. The year 2008-09 has shown 12% increase in the overall volumes of freight handled with international at 38% and domestic at -12%.

For the first half of the year 2009-10, Domestic Cargo has grown at a rate of CAGR 15.5%, whereas the international cargo has registered a CAGR of -2.6%.

Ports

There is one major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India and 13 Non-Major Ports under State Government. Ports offer tremendous potential for development and for the growth of a wide spectrum of maritime activities such as international shipping, coastal shipping, ship repairs, fishing, captive ports for specific industries, all weather ports, tourism and sports etc.

Communications

As on January 2010, there are 16,146 Post Offices in the State, of which 104 Mukhya Dak Ghars/Head Offices, 2,335 Sub Offices, 31 Extra Departmental Sub Offices and 13,676 Branch Offices. Similarly, there were 149 Telegraph Offices, 4,180 Telephone Exchanges. As per the TRAI report, there are a total of 438.94 lakh telephone connections at the end of December, 09 in the state. Out of which, 24.55 lakh connections are wire line (land line) and 414.39 lakhs are wireless (GSM, CDMA and WLL (F)).
Banking

The number of scheduled bank offices in the State is 6,641 at the end of September, 2009. The aggregate deposits amounted to Rs.2, 21,651 crores and the total bank credit advanced was of the order of Rs.2, 24,549 crores as on 30-9-2009. The credit-deposit ratio of the banks in AP is 101.31% as against RBI norm of 60%.

Tourism

APTDC continues to strive for promotion of new tourism products such as Eco-Tourism, Beach Tourism and Cruise Tourism. During 2008-09, 6 new Eco-tourism destinations have been promoted as novel initiatives under community based Eco-Tourism. Presently, the corporation runs a chain of 55 hotels with 1043 rooms and 2,222 beds in prime locations fostering homely ambience, an impressive fleet of 144 buses connecting important tourism locations within and outside the state. The corporation runs Sound and Light shows, owns and operates water fleet of 117 boats, Launches and pleasure rides making River and Lake Cruise tourism an affordable reality.

Information Technology

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as a State that provides the right climate for the growth of IT business and is now one of the most preferred destinations in the Country. A.P. is at present home for major MNC - IT giants and Fortune 500 companies. As a growth engine, IT sector in A.P. is making steady strides for rapid socio economic development of the State. For the year 2008-09, the
IT sector recorded an export growth rate of 24.5% as against the national average of 20.65%, with the exports turnover of Rs.32, 509 crores. IT sector contributes to about 52.09% of total exports from all sectors in the State. AP State ranked fourth in IT performance in the Country. The share of IT exports from the State of Andhra Pradesh occupies 15% of national IT exports. As of 2008-09, IT sector created gainful direct IT employment to 2, 51,786 persons.

Family Welfare

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2008 in the case of State are 18.4, 7.5 and 52 respectively as against 22.8, 7.4 and 53 for All India (as per Sample Registration System). Expected life at Birth, (2006-10) for Male and Female are 65.4 and 69.4 as against 65.8 and 68.1 for All India. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 154 in the state as against 254 in All India in 2004-06 as per the Sample Registration System.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been making concerted efforts to provide universal access to comprehensive health and family welfare services of acceptable standards of quality. Family welfare services are being rendered through 1,570 PHCs, 12,522 Sub-centers, 131 urban family welfare centers and 82 post partum units, and 267 urban health centers in the state. 800 PHCs in backward areas have been designated as 24-hours Mother and Child Health centers to provide normal delivery services.
Health

There are 233 hospitals in the state, of which, 17 are District Hospitals with 4,400 beds, 58 Area Hospitals with 5,800 beds, 122 Community Health Centres with 4,840 beds, 10 Specialty Hospitals with 824 beds and 26 Dispensaries under the control of APVVP. There are 1,569 Doctors on regular and 427 doctors on contract basis, 3,347 regular Nursing Staff and 343 are on contract basis and 2,161 regular Paramedical staff and 119 are on contract basis working in these hospitals. APVVP hospitals are providing out-patient, in-patient services, Diagnostic services and Laboratory services. These hospitals along with Primary Health Centers act as a platform for implementation of various national health programs like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Family welfare, AIDS, etc.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, a 100% Central Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in the state, with a view to promote awareness on Goitre and Iodine Deficiency Disorders and their prevention among people, Under Diabetic Care and Control Programme, Awareness Campaigns and Screening Camps are being conducted at PHC/district level. During the year 2009-10, 64.77 lakh school children were examined under school health programme. Out of them, 32.89 lakhs were treated, while 32,190 were referred to the referral hospitals. In accordance with the goal of National Aids Control Programme–III, 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.
With an objective to provide nutrition and proper health care, the State Government is providing Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Pre-school Education, Health checkups etc. are provided through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a 100% Central Sponsored Scheme. Girl-Child Protection Scheme to eliminate prejudice against the girl child is being implemented. 385 ICDS Projects are sanctioned with 73,944 Anganwadi Centers covering entire state. Out of which, 300 are in rural, 29 in Tribal areas and 56 in urban areas.\(^\text{17}\)

**Disability Welfare**

For the welfare of disabled persons, 40 Hostels and 3 Homes are functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 4,215 boarders/inmates. 11 Residential Schools (6 for Hearing Impaired and 5 for Visually Impaired) are functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 1850. There are two Residential Junior Colleges, one for hearing impaired and another for visually impaired with a sanctioned strength of 60 each and 7 KGBV schools for disabled girls in the state. Economic Rehabilitation and Development scheme is being implemented by sanctioning 20% of the outlay as margin money and the remaining 80% is being arranged through Nationalized Banks to enable the disabled person to start self employment scheme to make a living.

**Backward classes Welfare**

For Backward Classes, there are 1,422 Govt. B.C. hostels (1,102 for boys and 320 for girls) including 14 hostels for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes. A total of 1.79 lakh boarders are admitted during 2009-10. Out of
1,422 hostels, 802 hostels are located in Government buildings. 44 B.C. Residential Schools (28 for Boys and 16 for Girls) with a total strength of 14,792 students are functioning in the state. The percentage of pass in 10th class in Residential Schools in 2009 is 99.60%. 9.78 lakh Post Matric Scholarships were sanctioned during the year 2008-09 for the students. 4.17 lakh Post Matric were sanctioned during 2009-10 upto December 2009. Similarly, 10.03 lakh students have been sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2008-09. 1.67 lakh students were sanctioned Reimbursement of Tuition Fee during the year 2009-10 upto December 2009. A.P. Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd. is implementing Margin Money Programme and Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana in the state.18

Social Welfare

For Scheduled Castes, there are 2,358 Hostels (Boys 1,691 and Girls 667) with an intake of 2.48 lakhs and 79 Ananda Nilayams with strength of 7,237 during 2009-10. 152 Scheduled Caste College Hostels (71 for Boys and 81 for Girls) are functioning with an intake of 21,182. In March 2009, SSC Examinations, the percentage of pass among the hostellers was 83.81 as against the State’s average of 78.83. A.P. Study Circle provides coaching for Civil Services Examinations of UPSC. Government based on 2001 Census, issued orders enhancing the allocations towards Special Component Plan from 15% to 16.2% of Plan funds of all the Departments from the year 2006-07 onwards.19
Tribal Welfare

For Scheduled Tribes; there are 599 Ashram Schools with strength of 1.59 lakhs, 442 Hostels with strength of 0.79 lakhs, and 4,317 Government Primary Schools (TW) with strength of 1.02 lakh students functioning in the year 2009-10. The department is also maintaining 56 Residential Schools, 12 Residential Schools for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), 4 English Medium Schools, 49 Residential Junior Colleges, 2 Upgraded Residential Junior Colleges, 3 Schools of Excellence, 3 Colleges of Excellence, 41 Mini Gurukulams and 90 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas with a total strength of 73,081, of which 34,081 are boys and 39,000 are girls.

Minorities Welfare

A.P. State Minorities Finance Corporation is providing margin money loans and direct loans to the weaker sections of Minorities. The impact of education on girl children in the medium and long term is expected to be multi-pronged and quite positive.

Youth Services

During 2008-09, 24,724 units were grounded with a project cost of Rs.159.42 crores, involving a subsidy of Rs.31.63 crores. Suitable training programs are designed and implemented as per the market demand and needs of the youth to make them employable in association with the Industry.

Housing

Under Weaker Section Housing Program, since inception till the end of September 2009, 91, 73,067 houses have been completed comprising of 84, 36,505 in rural areas and 7, 36,562 in urban areas.
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

There are 3,26,506 hand pumps, 47,839 PWS Schemes and 476 CPWS Schemes (incl. SSP Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2009. 98,048 Individual Sanitary Latrines, 1,795 School toilets and 632 Anganwadi toilets have been constructed during 2009-10 so far.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Government has given top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening the existing infrastructure and service levels. During last five years, 54 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.508.17 crores were completed adding 365 MLD of water, raising the installed capacity from 934 MLD to 1,299 MLD and thereby the average water supply was raised from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD. During 2009-10, 12 water supply schemes were completed and commissioned so far, under plan, UIDSSMT and HUDCO grants, duly adding 129.03 MLD of water.

Rural Development

Watershed Development, Drought Prone Area, Desert Development, Integrated Waste Land Development and Indira Prabha are a few important programs being implemented under Rural Development. So far, 9,301 Watersheds covering an area of 46.50 Lakh have been sanctioned, of which, 4,741 Watersheds with an area of 23.70 lakhs are completed under various watershed development programmes. First time in the history of the country, 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 Scheme is implemented in 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh. It is State government’s responsibility to provide 100 days of employment to each household. Since beginning and upto 9-10-09, 119.08 lakh Job Cards were issued; 15.64 lakh households completed 100 days of wage employment; 73.41 crores person days generated and 1.51 crores individuals have been employed.

Commencing from early 80s, the process of women empowerment has swept the entire state of Andhra Pradesh in a silent and dignified manner. There are 9.33 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) comprising 106.61 crore rural poor women members, organized into 36,391 Village Organizations (VOs) and 1,099 Mandal Samakhyas (MSs) in the rural areas. The SHGs in A.P. constitute 27.74% of all SHGs in the country. It has substantially become possible by subsidizing interest and making loans available at 3% rate per annum. The rate of pension has been enhanced to Rs. 200/- p.m. for all pensioners and Rs. 500/- p.m to disabled persons from 2006-07. Government is distributing the pensions on first of every month to Old age persons, Weavers, Widows and Disabled Persons. Government have released an amount of Rs. 1,502.26 crores of which, Rs. 1,122.82 crores has been distributed to 66.36 lakh pensioners upto November 2009 during the year 2009-10.

Poverty

As per the official estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, poverty ratios of rural areas and urban areas of AP for 2004-05 were 11.2% and 28.0% respectively and that for the State as a whole was
15.8%. The corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 28.3%, 25.7% for rural and urban areas and 27.5% for the Nation as a whole. Over the period, the percentage of people below poverty line has declined both for the State as well as for All India. The paradoxical situation in respect of Andhra Pradesh was that the urban poverty was higher than the rural poverty. 20

Employment and Unemployment

The growth of employment in the State in the early reform period (1993-94 to 1999-2000) is relatively low when compared with that of All India. It has increased and almost doubled during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05. Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force. Unemployment rates based on the usual principal and subsidiary status in Andhra Pradesh and All India in general have increased over the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. However, during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the rural and urban unemployment rates in respect of Andhra Pradesh have decreased.

11th Five Year Plan – An appraisal

On the back of the impressive record of economic growth coupled with a certain positive upsurge in the living standards of the people, the state economy (GSDP), on an average grew at 7.89% during the 1st two years of the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-08 and 2008-09) a little ahead of All India’s GDP growth of 7.86% for the same period. The GDDP which was Rs. 12235 in 1993-94 increased to 26310 by 2007-08. The performance of the state on
the Per Capita Income front is more impressive. The Planning Commission had approved a total amount of Rs.1, 07,997 crores as Annual Plan outlay for Andhra Pradesh state during the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs.75, 725 crores has been spent so far. The irrigation sector followed by Housing sector have accounted for major shares in the outlays as well as in expenditure during this period. The performance of the state in respect of other development initiatives and flagship programmes has also been encouraging.
The Policies and Programmes of Y.S.R.

This Chapter is devoted to analyse the policies and programmes of Y.S.R.

Jalayagnam

‘Jalayagnam’, as the word speaks is a ritual for water utilisation. It has been initiated and implemented by the than Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy to fulfill an election promise to the people of the State to bring 73 lakh acres of land under irrigation in five years. This project accords the highest priority for the development of irrigation infrastructure, particularly in backward and drought prone areas by taking up this program in a big way. Jalayagnam includes a number of irrigation projects by construction of reservoirs and lift irrigation systems for lifting water from major rivers, particularly from Godavari to provide immediate irrigation benefits.

Jalayagnam programme was aimed at to complete 30 major and 18 medium irrigation projects at a cost of Rs. 46,000 crores to provides irrigation to an extent of 73 lakh acres besides stabilization of an existing ayacut of 21.32 lakh acres while providing drinking water to a population of 1.2 crore and generating power to the tune of 1700 MW. Eight of these projects were to be completed before the kharif season of 2006.

The irrigation development was almost stagnant for the last decade and the previous governments were more concentrating on hi-tech and neglecting agriculture sector on which approximately 70% of the population depends. The fact that 26% of the population, mostly in rural areas, was living below the poverty line made him think whether science and technology had made a
significant difference to the quality of life in rural areas compared to towns and cities. Also the suicides of many farmers from the State prompted Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy to give more significance and concentrate on the irrigation sector. Having recognized the importance of the agricultural sector for faster economic development, Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy started concentrating largely on its development and introduced several schemes for the benefit of the farmers among which is Jalayagnam project.

In the past 50 years, a total ayacut of 65 lakh acres was developed in the State. Jalayagnam, is expected to double the area under irrigation. Jalayagnam in Andhra Pradesh would constitute a major component of the Central government programme National Irrigation Mission's (NIM) target of bringing one crore hectares of land (2.5 crore acres) in the country under the plough.

The large allocation of funds where made for irrigation as the government considered irrigation an important growth engine. The most expensive of the projects are the lift irrigation projects intended to irrigate the dry Telangana region and supply water to the Anantapur-Ongole-Mehaboboobnagar area which is "turning into a desert". With the land level being 300 metre above the water level, lift irrigation is supposed to be the only way out to take water to the dry region. Currently, 3,000 tmc water from Godavari is wasted into the sea as the land is at a higher elevation For the first time in the post-independence era, the Congress government took up linking of Godavari and Krishna by constructing Indira Sagar Project (Polavaram) across River Godavari. By executing projects like Rajiv Sagar, Indira Sagar flood flow canal, SRSP Phase-II and so on, 21 lakh acres of parched land in Telangana region would be made fertile.
Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana

Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy launched Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana on May 14, 2005. Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana is meant for the welfare of backward classes and artisans and envisages a total expenditure of Rs 1,300 crore, including loan component from banks and government's own outlay, over the next five years. As many as 10 lakh families will be extended help under the scheme. The scheme will help backward classes, especially those involved in traditional occupations, to improve their work by way of acquiring new instruments.22

Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidyutikaran Yojana

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April-2005 by merging all ongoing schemes. Under the programme 90% grant is provided by Govt. of India and 10% as loan by REC to the State Governments. REC is the nodal agency for the programme.

The RGGVY aims at:

- Electrifying all villages and habitations as per new definition
- Providing access to electricity to all rural households
- Providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge

Infrastructure under RGGVY:

- Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-station of adequate capacity in blocks where these do not exist.
- Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI) with provision of distribution transformer of appropriate capacity in villages/habitations.

Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Systems based on conventional & non conventional energy sources where grid supply is not feasible or cost-effective.  

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Programme**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) was enacted in September 2005 and brought into force i.e. 2 February in 2006 in most backward districts with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranted unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it. The NREGA marks a paradigm shift and stands out among the plethora of wage employment programmes, as it bestows a legal right and guarantee to the rural population through an Act of parliament and is not scheme unlike other wage employment programmes. The ongoing programmes of SamPoorna Grameen Rozgar Yajana (SGRY) and National Food for Work Programme have been subsumed in NREGA. The focus of the Act is on work relating to water conservation, drought proofing, land development, flood control and rural connectivity in terms of all weather roads.

Panchayats have a key role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the Act through preparation of perspective plan, approval of shelf projects, and execution of works at least to the extent of 50 percent in terms of cost. The Act envisages strict vigilance and monitoring. Gram Sabha has the power of
social audit. At least $1/3^{rd}$ of the beneficiaries are to be women. Key records such as muster rolls asset register and employment register are to be maintained and public access to them ensured. The Act also envisages a redressal mechanism and helpline. A comprehensive Technical Manual Management Information System [MIS] has been developed to capture work wise and house hold-wise data and track the progress of resources invested.

**Free Power**

With the free power to 30 lakhs agricultural pump sets, (29, and 51,389) officially), farmers of Andhra Pradesh have been successfully exploiting the massive rainfall showered in the State for the last Five years. On the day, YSR took over power on May 14th, 2004 took landmark decision to waive farmers' electricity arrears to the tune of Rs.1259/- crores, withdrew thousands of cases pending against farmers and happy free power to agriculture pump sets.

The success of free power programme in the State has made the heads turn around as more States are now showing keen interest in it. Government has provided a subsidy of Rs. 1929 crores, Rs.2063 crores and Rs.3745 crores agricultural sector from 2004-05 to 2006-07 respectively. Apart from this additional subsidy of Rs.2600 crores was allocated for additional power purchases for the financial year 2007-08. It provided Rs.2385 crore towards power subsidy including domestic, industry and free power to farms in the 2008-09 budget as against Rs.2425 crores in the previous year. There has been no hike in power tariff for the 1.47 crores domestic power consumers in
Andhra Pradesh despite the spiraling fuel cost and power purchase cost. AP has joined the club of states, which have lowest domestic tariff of Rs.2.30 per unit in the country. In spite of financial constraints and huge burden on the state exchequer the government provided on Rs.3141 crores power subsidy to agricultural sector besides waiving the surcharges payable by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes domestic consumers the extent of Rs 189 crores.

The Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation, the largest power generating company in the state has an installed capacity of 6971 MW comprising of 3664 MW of thermal, 3383 MW of hydel and two MW of wind power, meeting the 56 percent of total power requirement of Andhra Pradesh. There has been no hike in power tariff for the 1.47 crores domestic power consumers in Andhra Pradesh.

Farming community in Andhra Pradesh had never had it so well in the last five years. 1300 crore units of free power, a moratorium over the farmers loans besides abolishing stamp duty on new loans, reduction of rate of interest on cooperative loans to five percent and the slash in interest burden by two percent on agricultural loans given by the nationalized banks. All these initiatives have paid good dividends in the last five years.

With the support of the Central Government the state introduced a unique loan waiver scheme benefiting 65 lakh farmers in Andhra Pradesh to the tune of Rs.12,000 Crore To benefit the farmers who missed the bus and were not eligible under the loan waiver scheme, the state Government provided a
compensation of Rs.5000 to nearly 35 lakh farmers. It introduced the Pavala Vaddi (25Paise interest) scheme on crop loans for the benefit of the farmers and the unique crop insurance with the village as a unit.

The mission seeks to improve the overall agriculture productivity and living standards of the farm community leveraging technology extensively. The mission seeks to identify potential yield gaps in various crops and bridge them through precision farming techniques, improve water use efficiency, sustain dry land agriculture through crop diversification, encourage contract farming with appropriate legal framework, strengthen agro processing and bring in value addition to farm sector produce through market linkage.

While providing credit and insurance linkages, the effort would be to strengthen agricultural research and focus on location specific approach, and re-orient agricultural extension system with focus on empowerment of farmers and convergence of on farm enterprises like dairy, poultry, sheep rearing, and horticulture to bring in sustainable growth. The creation of technology mission is aimed at addressing issues concerning the farm sector in the State, on which about 62.3 per cent of the total workforce in the State is dependent upon. Recognizing the importance of intervention to go beyond the traditional approach, the mission seeks to help the farm sector in their efforts to both enhance productivity as also face the competition.14
Agri Credit

The Government also succeeds the farmers from the influence of the private money lenders. By strengthening the. Institutional credit for agriculture, the state government achieved an annual credit plan, of Rs. 24, 356 crores - 58 percent increase over past years with a target of Rs.42,000 crores for 2007-08". 25

Pasukranti Pathakam

Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy launched the ‘Pasu Kranthi Pathakam’ at Pulivendula on September 6 2007. 1.32 lakh high-yielding cows and buffaloes would be distributed among farmers in the State under the scheme on 50 per cent subsidy.

The State has 79 lakh milch cattle of which only 19 lakh were of good breed, which worked out to less than 20 per cent. In a bid to curb farmers’ suicides, a revolutionary decision was taken to promote cattle development. Allied sectors producing milk, meat, eggs and fish contributed more to the GDP, than the agriculture sector. 26

Indira Prabha

About 50 lakh acres was distributed among poor during the past, but hardly 20 per cent of the land came into the cultivation fold while in the rest there was not development due to poor literacy levels and various other reasons.
**Beneficiaries**

Only people belonging to SC, ST and weaker sections are eligible for availing the benefits of the scheme; while 50 per cent of the beneficiaries are STs, ten per cent belong to SCs. Poorest sections among the BCs get the maximum benefit out of the scheme. While state provides 90 per cent finance while the beneficiary should bringing 10 per cent and deposit with the gram sabhas.

After the advent Congress Government under the stewardship of Dr YS Rajsekhara Reddy, Indira Prabha scheme was launched and took up the distribution of assigned lands to the rightful owners belonging to weaker sections on a priority bias and would be utilizing Rs 448.91 crore loan from NABARD to pave way for an integrated development of the distributed lands. Group farming is encouraged to develop the assigned lands which are barren and increase the productivity in places where some crop is already being grown.

Indira Prabha has ushered a new light and hope in to the lives of rural poor by providing green cover to the barren lands in tune with the center's policy of second green revolution. The state has taken up development works in an extent of 3.88 lakh assigned dry lands belonging to 2.72 lakh poor families which would soon be converted in to lush fields with an estimated RS 136 crore. The budget would develop about 2.28 lakh acres which could be seen as a major feature of the second green revolution. The scheme has come as a boon to the poor people, who were working as farm hands despite owning assigned land.
Indira Prabha is totally dedicated for the uplift of rural poor to upgrade their status from farmhands to land owners. About 2.72 lakh beneficiaries from SC, ST, BC families would be benefiting from this scheme.27

Ambedkar Jeevan Dhara

Y.S Rajasekhara Reddy launched the 'AMBEDKAR JEEVAN DHARA' SCHEME (drinking water) on the occasion of 115th birth anniversary celebrations of Dr B R Ambedkar in Hyderabad on April 13. The Chief Minister said under 'Jeevan Dhara,' the government will provide safe drinking water to villages and SC, ST colonies where the people were facing scarcity. The government will allocate Rs 850 crore for implementing the scheme in three years.38

Social Security Pensions

The Government of India introduced National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) i.e. 15.8.1995 with a view to support minimum needs of the poor destitutes having little or no regular means of subsistence from their own source of income or through financial support from their family members. One of the components is National Old Age Pension scheme. Under the scheme poor destitute old aged persons of 65 and above are extended support at the rate of Rs.75/- per pensioner per month. The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to bring the disbursement of all pensions under one umbrella by transferring the widow pensions from Social Welfare Department and disabled pensions from Disabled Welfare Department to the Rural Development Department i.e. 1.4.2006. The amount of pension was Rs. 75/-
per month till 2005-06. From the year 2005-06, it was increased Rs. 100/- per month and from 2006-07, the amount of pension has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- per month for all the pensions under Old Age, Weavers, Widows, Disabled.

**Indiramma**

The Government has introduced INDIRAMMA programme i.e. 01.04.2006 to develop model villages and towns on the concept of saturation of identified basic infrastructure facilities and welfare measures in a phased manner covering a period of three years. Sanctioning of pensions to the entire eligible persons is one among the nine basic amenities identified under Indiramma.

Eligibility criteria for getting the Old Age, Weavers, Widows and Disabled pensions are as follows:

A. Eligibility criteria common to all pensions
   i. The proposed beneficiary shall be from BPL family.
   ii. He/she shall be a local resident of the district.
   iii. He/she is not covered under any other pension scheme.

B. Old Age Pension

Old age pensions, both male and female, which are 65 years of age or above are destitute (with little or no means of subsistence and no family or relative to depend upon).
C. Weavers Pension

Weavers who are 50 years of age or above and destitute.

D. Widow Pension

Widows irrespective of age limit.

E. Disabled Pension

Irrespective of the age limit, disabled pensions shall be given to disabled persons having a minimum of 40% disability. In case of a minor child, the pension shall be disbursed to the mother/father of the disabled child.

Procedure for identification of beneficiaries

Under INDIRAMMA programme, the Government has constituted a committee for implementation-cum-monitoring at Gram Panchayat level headed by Sarpanch. The committee is constituted with one member from Rajeev Yuva Shakti group, one member from women SHG group, three local persons having interest in development activities. Panchayat Secretary is the Member Convener. The Panchayat Secretary shall collect the applications from all the beneficiaries and place before the INDIRAMMA monitoring committee for approval. After obtaining the approval of the INDIRAMMA monitoring committee the same list will be placed in the Gramsabha. The Panchayat Secretary shall send the Gramsabha approved list to the MPDO who in turn will send it to DRDA. The DRDA shall enter the information of the identified beneficiaries into the website. Based on the list of eligible persons as uploaded
in the website, district-wise allocation of pensions is done by the Government. After receiving the district-wise allocations from Government, the MPDO shall sanction the list submitted by the Panchayat Secretary after due enquiry.

Disbursement process

In order to bring in uniformity in the process and to ensure payment of all types of

Pensions on a single day i.e., 1st of every month, the Government has brought in certain reforms in the mode of distribution of pensions.

The District Collectors shall notify the venue once in a year for distribution of pensions for all habitations. He/She will also designate one official for each village who will disburse the pensions. In some villages, the Village Organization which is a federation of the Self Help Groups will also disburse the pensions. DRDAs will distribute software generated acquittances list and money through DD/Cheques to the village level designated functionary through Mandal/Municipality level functionaries. VO/Panchayat Secretary/Ward level designated functionary shall disburse the pensions on 1st of every month at the notified venue and undistributed pension amount if any, shall be distributed on 5th in the same venue. The undisbursed pension amount will be returned to the DRDA along with acquittances through Mandal/Municipality level functionaries by 8th of every month. The DRDA shall update the database based on acquittances and upload to website by 15th of every month.
Prajapatham

Praja Patham', a novel programme intended to sort out bottlenecks in areas of development, was launched in all the assembly constituencies of Andhra Pradesh on April 11 2005.

In the month long 'Praja Patham', all legislators accompanied by the mandal level officers will visit two or three panchayats a day in respective constituencies, and get resolved all the issues pertaining to eight specified areas viz Drinking Water, Housing, Employment Assurance, Public Distribution System, Power Supply, Water Conservation, Indira Kranti Patham (DWCRA etc.) and Irrigation works.

For the first time, a government programme (Praja Patham) is being implemented in all the 294 assembly constituencies without any ostentatious show like banners, cutouts, dinners, long speeches etc. However, booklets and pamphlets narrating the strides being made by the Central and state governments will be distributed during the programme.

Launch of the ‘Praja Patham’ was marked by the Chief Minister Dr YS Rajasekhara Reddy personally starting desiltation work in Himayatsagar lake near Hyderabad. This desiltation activity provides employment for about 100 labour under national Food for Work programme. He also interacted with the labour on their wage earnings in general and in the current season. Later addressing a public meeting, the Chief Minister made clear his determination to ensure development of rural economy.
Objective of the Praja Patham is to ensure direct and frequent interaction of legislators with people and redressal of people's problems in a systematic manner. Ultimately, we have to give a confidence to them that this government is striving for their development,” the Chief Minister exhorted.  

**Indira Kranthi Padham**

The activities of DWCRA and Velugu were integrated under a programme called Indira Kranti Padham. The basic objective of this integration is to implement various programmes for strengthening of self-help Groups with similar implementation strategy. The new scheme Indira Kranti Padham had been designed by clubbing Women Empowerment with Poverty Alleviation.  

**Rajiv Pallebata**

Rajiv Palle Bata is a program involving dialogue between the leader and the people. During the process, people get an opportunity to represent their problems directly to their leaders. A total number of 54,540 petitions have been received during Rajiv Palle Bata programme and 1,195 assurances have also been made during public interactions. 96.66% of petitions and 90.30% of assurances have been respondent to so far.  

**Rajiv Internet Village Programme**

Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the Rajiv Internet Village programme to bring Government services/benefits intended for the citizens in a quick, cost effective and trouble free manner, through a single window, without any hassles mainly for people living in villages and rural areas. Rajiv Internet village centres are being set up in 8618 villages across the State.
The benefits that accrue to rural people through the Rajiv Internet Village centres are:

- Easy access to information on Agriculture, Education, Health etc
- Market Prices, Cropping Pattern, Weather Forecast, Agriculture Extension
- Quality Inputs: Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides etc.
- Agricultural Marketing: getting better prices for produce
- Examination results, e-Learning
- Health Extension, Immunization, Telemedicine etc.
- Access to all Forms, Copies of Land Records, Applications, Certificates etc.
- Utility bills: electricity, telephone etc.
- Private Services: Insurance, e-commerce etc.
- Status of applications of "Rajiv Palle – Bata"
- Computer literacy for one person in each family
- Revenue records delivery system

The following additional services will be made available to the rural population through the Rajiv Centres.

- Payment of property tax
- Registration and Issue of Births and Death certificates
• Sale of applications, registration and renewal of trade licenses
• Sale/Reservation of RTC tickets
• Filing of tax returns, Payment of taxes
• Sale of non-judicial stamp papers
• Transport department related services
• Sale of Passport Applications
• Train reservation
• Reservation of accommodation, tickets for darshan at various pilgrim centres
• Payment of phone bills of Idea Cellular, Reliance, Airtel as well as issue of applications for new connections
• Money transfer facility through Western Union
• Sale of Internet service products
• Courier services
• Sale of tickets for tourism operators
• On-line Matrimonial registrations

Rythu Bandhu Pathakam

Under this scheme, small and marginal farmers are provided loans at a nominal rate of interest, which ranges from 5-10 per cent. These loans can be obtained by mortgaging their agriculture produce. They can go for loans up to 75 percent of the value of the produce to the maximum of Rs.50,000.
Abhaya Hastam

Government of Andhra Pradesh has undertaken comprehensive eradication of poverty in rural and urban areas through the Indira Kranti Patham programme. As part of the programme SHGs (Self Help Groups) are formed in order to develop, strengthen and empower the women. Various activities have been undertaken through these SHGs for poverty eradication and upliftment of the poor. Though these activities were able to create new sources of income, it has been observed that these activities help them only till they are able to actively participate in income generating activities.

Women Emopwerment

Women Empowerment is a buzz word today. The academics talk about it, the media talk about it, and the election manifestos talk about it the local politicians talk about it, the national leaders talk about it and the international community talks about it. There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing” said Swami Vivekananda. But through centuries, societies in the world over have been trying to fly on only one wing, denying women their rightful place. The very concept of women-who comprise nearly fifty percent of the population and women themselves have to come forward to fight for their rightful place in all walks of life and prevent their exploitation in every field. Women, who number 498.7 million according to the 2001 census of India, represent 48.2 percent of the country’s population of 1,027.01 million.
The NABARD estimates that there are 2.2 million SHGs in India, representing 3 million members that have taken loans from banks under its linkage programme to date. This does not include SHGs that have not borrowed.

Andhra Pradesh is considered as 'Mecca-Finance'. Andhra Pradesh is the first linguistic state and fifth largest state in India where three quarters of the population lives in rural areas. The SHG movement started in 1993 as an offshoot arrack movement in state. Poor women who agitated against the sale of arrack, organization themselves into “thrift and credit groups” with one rupee saving in a day had now turned into a mass movement.

More than 54 percent of total country's SHGs are in Andhra Pradesh. The state accounts for 75 percent of Bank credit covering 87 percent of the states' rural poor. All villages in the state have at least in SHG and 75 percent of villages have 15-20 groups in each. Andhra Pradesh is also the state with highest rate of bank linkage. The then state Government headed by Y.S Rajesekhar Reddy reduced the interest rate to just 3 percent. Sixty percent of the SHGs in Andhra Pradesh take up economic activities related to agriculture and allied activities.

Impressed by the “remarkable success” of women self-help groups (SHGs) in Andhra Pradesh, the world banks has said that the model could be replicated in other states, in India and in other countries.
Addressing a press conference on August 18, 2005 after interacting with SHG representatives, Mr. Paul D. Wolfowitz, president of world bank, said the success was remarkable in many ways. “This is a great learning experience. We can tell others about the model, he said. “I have visited countries in Africa, Indonesia and Bosnia but I found the self-help group movement in Andhra Pradesh to be the biggest one’’ he said.34

**Rajiv Yuvasakthi Padhakam**

The congress government launched a new scheme by name Rajiv Yuva Shakthi to provide wage employment and self-employment to one lakh youth during 2004-05 with an outlay of Rs. 321 crore. It also prepared an action plan for providing employment to 1.5 lakh youth with an outlay of Rs. 624 crore during 2005-06.35

**108 Services**

108 services were launched in Andhra Pradesh on 15th August 2005 by the Chief Minister Dr Y.S Rajasekhara Reddy. Operations were started with 70 ambulances initially 1-0-8 Emergency Response Service is a 24X7 emergency service for medical, police and fire emergencies. The service is available for the entire state of Andhra Pradesh, The main highlights are

1. It is a 24x7 emergency service.
2. Toll Free number accessible from landline or mobile
3. Emergency help will reach you in an average of 18 minutes
1-0-8 is dialed for the purposes mentioned below:

- To save a life

- To report a crime in progress

- To report a fire

108 Emergency Response Services has also signed MOU with over 6800 hospitals which provide initial stabilization free of cost for the first 24 hours.  

\[36\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Emergencies</th>
<th>Police Emergencies</th>
<th>Fire Emergencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious Injuries</td>
<td>Robbery / Theft / Burglary</td>
<td>Burns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac arrests</td>
<td>Street Fights</td>
<td>Fire breakouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>Property Conflicts</td>
<td>Industrial fire hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>Self - inflicted injuries / Attempted suicides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetics</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal/Neonatal/Pediatric</td>
<td>Fighting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>Public Nuisance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconsciousness</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal bites</td>
<td>Kidnappings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Fever</td>
<td>Traffic Problems ( Traffic Jams or Rallies, raasta rokos etc )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections</td>
<td>Forceful actions, riots etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rajiv Gruhakalpa

For low-income urban population, government has launched an innovative housing scheme, Rajiv Gruha Kalpa, with civil infrastructure and free land being provided by government. The government will provide Rs.30,000 towards the cost of land development charges. The beneficiaries should contribute 10 per cent of the remaining Rs.70,000. The rest of the amount would be arranged in the form of loans from banks.
Andhra Pradesh has taken giant leaps forward in the field of economic development. The State's growing stature has an IT hub has lead to skyrocketing property prices. Due to this, the middle class population in the State is finding it increasingly difficult to acquire houses and apartments.

The affluent class has the resources to obtain and build residential property, and the Government is providing housing facilities for the poor in the State. But, the middle class often feel unattended. To address this problem, the Government is launching a housing programme called “Rajiv Swagruha”. This programme will enable middle class families to own houses in urban areas. The housing scheme will have Integrated Townships in approved layouts. The townships would encompass best infrastructure facilities, with high quality construction Financing Pattern.

**TABLE – 2.10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Individual Bank Loan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Beneficiary Contribution</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Eligibility

a) The beneficiary shall have 5 years of proven residence in the concerned Municipal Corporation/ Municipality and should enclose public documentary proof.
b) The annual income of the beneficiary shall not exceed Rs.36,000/- per annum and should at least be Rs.24,000/- per annum for loan eligibility and self certification would suffice at the time of applying.

c) He/She must have not benefited under any other Housing Scheme

d) He/she must have repayment capacity of loan in stipulated time period.

Mode of Construction

a) The gross plinth area of the house shall be up to 250 sq.ft including the common areas.

b) Multi storied constructions of G+3 patterns are to be followed. Scheme Sanctioning Authority.
### TABLE - 2.11
**Details of Rajiv Gruha Kalpa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Unit Cost</th>
<th>Administration Charges Rs. 1200/- + Beneficiary Contribution Rs. 2000/- + Admission Fee Rs. 100/-</th>
<th>Net Payable Rs. 36,700/-</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BL</strong> Cement Issue Price (Cement in Bags, Cash)</td>
<td><strong>RL</strong> Cement Issue Price (Cement in Bags, Cash)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1,000 38,700</td>
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<td>Vizainagarm</td>
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<td>1,000 38,700</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Visakapatnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>East Godavari</td>
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<td>1,000 38,700</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nellore</td>
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<td>Chittoor</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>West Godavari</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Nalgonda</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>15 5000 15 11650 20 11650</td>
<td>1,000 38,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Official Records
Jawahar Knowledge Centres

Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) was set up in every district to impart industry grade (soft) skills to female engineering students to ensure their campus selection by the industry.

Fee Reimbursement

Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy take a revelousationary step to reimburse the fee for economically backward classes (EBC) students in all the degree, PG and professional courses from 2008. Thus bringing in 80 per cent of the students under the reimbursement scheme.

It will be applicable to students whose parents’ income is below Rs. One lakh per annum.

The government estimates that about 80,000 students in engineering,
1. 10,000 students in B.Ed,
2. 14,700 students in MCA,
3. 7,700 students in MBA,
4. 3,800 students in LLB,
5. 3,200 students in medical and
6. 2,400 students in nursing

Would benefit apart from 70,000 students in degree and 20,000 students in the PG courses. EBC coordinators would be appointed in all the districts to monitor the scheme while the Joint Collector would be the sanctioning authority. “Government’s intention is to provide quality education to the needy”.

109
21st Century Gurukulam

The aim of the 21st century Gurukulam project was to pick up bright students from the countryside and train them in the Information Technology-related subjects and make them employable in the burgeoning IT and IT-enabled service sectors and help to bridge the gap between the urban and the rural students. The rural students selected in the Post Graduate Residential IT Academy Common Entrance Test (PRITACET), especially those qualifying from the mandal-level toppers, would be picked up and admitted to the Gurukulams for further training. They would be thoroughly trained in academic issues and soft skills, keeping in view the large number of openings in the IT sector and to meet the grossly insufficient human resources available at present. Education department officials said this was to ensure that students from rural schools are at par with their counterparts studying in private English medium schools. 39

Akshara Bharati

Akshara Bharati is a literacy programme conceived and implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh in coordination with various agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental. While these agencies motivate the participants and provide the facilities for running classes, the Adult Education Department provides teaching and learning material and training to volunteers. The initial process starts with identifying the target groups with their specific requirements. Civil society groups play a critical role as facilitators. 40
Objectives

Akshara Bharathi aims at providing access to literacy to all the non-literatees in the State. Through literacy it seeks to achieve sustainable socio-economic development of the State and empowerment weaker sections of the society. It is implemented as part of the Continuing Education Programme (CEP).

New Universities and Educational Institutions

- Achieved Birla Institute of Technology (BITS) campus at Hyderabad.
- Sanction for Indian Institute of technology (IIT) for Andhra Pradesh.
- Yogi Vemana University (Kadapa Dt), Telangana University (Nizamabad Dt),
- Aadikavi Nannayya University (Rajahmundry) and Nalgonda University (Nalgonda Dist.).
- Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University at Tirupathi.
- Sri Venkateswara Vedic University (TTD) at Tirupathi.
- Sanctions for new Government Engineering Colleges at Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Vizianagaram.
- Steps to set up Horticulture University at Tadepalligudem.
- Setting up of Kasturba Girls Residential Schools where the illiteracy rate in girls is high.
• Badi Baata programme to see the child labour go to schools.

• Chaduvula Talli programme to inculcate awareness and improve literacy among SC and ST girls to ensure drop in infant mortality rate.

• Setting up of 11,000 Balika Mandals to educate the adolescent girls (between 11 and 18 years of age) dropped out of schools.

• Steps to set up Public Schools in districts to inculcate high educational standards among the rural students.

Comprehensive Five years PG courses in four universities to develop competent human resources to meet the needs of the industries.

Reservations for Muslims

The path has been cleared for the extension of 4 per cent reservation in educational institutions and jobs to Muslim with Backward Classes Commission submitting its report to Chief Minister Dr. YS Rajasekhara Reddy on June 14th 2008.

The State Government had constituted the commission in 2005 after the AP High Court had directed the government to look in to the number of providing reservation to Muslims as a backward community. However, the Congress government soon after coming to power in 2004 itself had issued an order providing 4 percent reservation to Muslims in education and jobs fulfilling a key election promise.41

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A Visionary in Higher Education

Arogyasri and free power to farmers may be in-grained in people's hearts as the most successful programmes of Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy but the late leader left an indelible mark on the State's higher education sector with some dynamic decisions. Fee reimbursement scheme for professional courses, establishment of AP IIITs giving world class education to the rural talented and new universities in almost all the districts expanding the reach of higher education were some of the innovative ideas that none in the country was able to match up to in the last five years. The AP IIITs, now working under the Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) have paved way for poor rural students gaining holistic education at no cost. Air-conditioned classrooms, laptops to all students and hostel facility that matches the best international schools in the country are made available to students who have studied in rural areas and Government schools till their 10th class. Starting with 2,000 students each at Idupulapaya, Basara and uzivedu last year, the three institutions will house 12,000 students each after four years.

Unique

"It's a unique programme that gives an engineering degree after six-year course. It's the brainchild of Dr. Reddy and the concept took birth from his desire to give best education to often neglected rural students," recalls K.C. Reddy, Chairman, APSCHE who is closely involved with the project. Dr. Reddy, in fact, donated a piece of land from his Idupulapaya estate for the project. The project was close to his heart that he made Sonia Gandhi inaugurate it at Idupulapaya and the institution incidentally now lies next to where he was laid to rest.
Futuristic vision

Dr. Reddy took the initiative to establish 18 new universities in the last five years and interestingly the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) recommended similar measures for the country in its report. Expansion of universities in the backward districts was initially seen as dilution of higher education but now educationists agree that it reflects the futuristic vision of Dr. Reddy. Making higher education accessible to all, Dr. Reddy's Government initiated the unique fee reimbursement scheme spending Rs. 2,400 crores, undoubtedly highest in the country. It was limited to SC,ST, BC and minority students till last year but now it is extended to all poor students irrespective of caste. Nearly 33 lakh students are benefiting from this scheme and A.P. is the only State in the country to have extended this facility to forward caste students too. His personal rapport with the Birlas, who established BITS, Pilani ensured that a similar institution came up in the State.

The BITS, Hyderabad now proudly reflects Dr. Reddy's efforts to bring best educational institutions of the country. The IIT at Medak also became operational during his tenure.42

Industrial Programmes

The Congress Government had recognised the importance of large-scale industrialization that can provide employment and higher incomes to the poor people. There it is committed to create a favourable investment climate for domestic and foreign investors in the State's industry and infrastructure. The Government intended to give top priority to thrust sectors such as food and agro-industries, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, tourism, technology and small-scale industries.
The State Government has also announced a New Industrial Investment Promotion Policy: 2005-10 in June 2005, to address issues which will make domestic industry competitive, and also give a decision edge to the prospective investors. In 2005-06, upto December 2005, 982 SSIs (Small Scale Industries) were started with an investment of Rs. 175.49 crore providing employment to 12,390 people.

Adequate attention is being paid to the small scale and medium sector, to provide them level playing fields as compared to other States.

A new department, Infrastructure & Investment Promotion was created to develop basic infrastructure and attract investments from private sector. Besides IT, Bio-Technology, Readymade Garments, Aluminum etc., several world-class entrepreneurs have come forward to set up gas-based fertilizer, power generation, tiles & sanitary ware plants with huge investments.

An authorised manufacturer of world-famous sports shoes Company Adidas of China and Government of Andhra Pradesh signed MoU to set up Rs.500 crore projects in Nellore district to create employment to about 30,000 workers.43

Industrial Developmental Strategy

To remove the existing barriers, create a free-investment climate and to make Andhra Pradesh a strong base for manufacturing sector, several proactive measures are proposed by the Government. These include infrastructure creation, investment subsidies, export promotion, attracting mega, and foreign direct investments, market access, towards better regulation, prevention of industrial sickness, exit policy, intellectual property rights etc.
Cluster Development Programme

Six industrial clusters were identified for development under Industrial Infrastructure Dp-gradation Scheme. Two clusters namely Pharma Cluster near Hyderabad and Auto Components Cluster in Vijayawada have already been approved by the Government of India for assistance and they are in the process of development. Four other clusters namely Marine food Processing Cluster in Bheemavaram, Power loom Cluster in Sircilla, Leather Cluster in Hyderabad and Precision Engineering Tools and Components in Ranga Reddy are under consideration by the Government of India. Apart from these, 14 more clusters are in the process of development under DCSSI assistance. Further, A mega Jawahar Pharma City is coming up near Visakhapatnam involving estimated investment of Rs.182 crore in 2120 acres which would provide employment opportunities considerably.

Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

Special Economic Zones are deemed to be territories outside the Customs territory of India offering multiple benefits including a 15 year tax holiday. Special Economic Zones are a magnet to the IT Industry. The State is taking steps to develop SEZs such a Product Specific and Multi product SEZ spread over the State. Single window clearance for setting up a unit in a SEZ.

Single window clearance on matters relating to Central as well as State Government. Simplified compliance procedures and documentation with an emphasis on self certification.44
The State Government is focusing on promotion of Special Economic Zones linked to the ports at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Krishnapatnam of Nellore district to leverage the strengths of the State Andhra Pradesh rapidly. The Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of bulk drugs, cement, fruits & vegetables and other agro produce such as chilli, cotton, maize etc., in the country, and also has a large public and private sector manufacturing base.

The Andhra Pradesh is the second largest storehouse of minerals in the country, accounting for 23 per cent of software professionals in India, and it is second in the number (272) of industrial estates in the country. The state has apparel Park, Genome Valley, Marine Biotech Park, Agri-Biotech Park, Pharma Park, Gems and Jewellery Park, Special Economic Zones and has developed industrial centres in Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Kurnool.

The State Government has adopted a 3-pronged strategy to ensure comprehensive development of the State, removing imbalances caused by lopsided policies of the recent past. As the first step, three broad sectors have been identified as strategically important viz., rural economy (agriculture & irrigation); social security and welfare; and Information Technology Bio-Technology and industry-related services.

It is targeted to bring an additional area of 13 lakh acres under cultivation of different crops during Kharif and Rabi this year.45
Pharmaceuticals

$5.5 billion sector is expected to grow to USD 25 billion by 2010 and to USD 75 billion by 2020. The Andhra Pradesh has a market size of USD 1.6 billion currently and is expected to become a USD 15 billion by 2010. The Andhra Pradesh has trained and skilled manpower, research and development facilities.

World-class 'Pharma City' is coming up at Parawada near Visakhapatnam with private sector participation in an expanse of 2900 acres.

Bio-Technology

The State with its rich natural resources, abundant and diverse agricultural and forest wealth, huge marine resources and cattle population provides tremendous opportunities in the Multi Billion $ biotech industry. The State already has several agri-biotech companies doing multi- million $ business. The presence of a large number of corporate and government hospitals in Hyderabad and facilities for healthcare education and research also facilitates clinical trials of biotech products. Andhra Pradesh has premier research institutions like the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, the National Institute of Nutrition, the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), etc. The existing infrastructure for research provides the necessary support for the development of biotechnology in the State. The State Government has declared an area of 600 square kilometers as the Genome Valley in which biotech activities will be encouraged and promoted.
Textiles & Apparel Promotion

The textile and apparel industry is set to grow into a multi billion dollar opportunity. Andhra Pradesh is the third largest cotton producer in the country. Government is aiming at promotion and developing a strong and vibrant Textile Industry in Handloom, Power loom, Textile and Apparel sectors. The Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks (ITPs) would be implemented through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPVs) with operational autonomy.46

Sector Specific Economic Zones

The authorised manufacturer of Adidas sports shoes, Apache Footwear, has signed a MoU to invest Rs 500 crore to set up a manufacturing facility in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The unit is expected to employ 30,000 people over a period of four years. The state government has provided 314 acres of land to the company for the facility and production is expected to begin soon. This project will be developed as a sector specific special economic zone (SEZ) for footwear with all the necessary infrastructure facilities and the State Government has extended all SEZ benefits to Apache. The company, in turn would provide housing facilities, super markets, a dispensary, schools, training institutes and transport to the nearby city for all the workers.

Hardware and Nano Parks

The Government is inviting entrepreneurs to utilize the facilities that the State is offering to set up hardware manufacturing units. About 5000 acres were ^Hotted at Shamshabad for setting up hard ware park. The main objective
of the park is to support the software operations in the country and attract MNC's and other IT giants to strengthen the country's status in the Information Technology. Apart from the hardware park, another 3,000 acres near Shamshabad would be allotted for the proposed Nano Park. The State Government has also decided to set up product-specific special economic zones in the hardware park for both hardware and software development operations.

**Fab City**

Hyderabad has been selected as the location for India's first Fab City, a silicon chip manufacturing facility, being set up with an investment of $2 billion by the AMD-Sem-India consortium. The proposed Fab-City with investment of about more than thousand crores is expected to provide employment to thousands of people and shall facilitate billions of dollars of exports in next 10-years.

**Bio-Diesel Project**

World over research for alternative fuels is stepped up due to high prices, emission of green house gases and scarcity of the fossil fuels. In order to meet the fuel requirements, cost efficiency and lower the emission of gases, the Chief Minister, YS Rajasekhara Reddy has announced an ambitious project for taking up bio-diesel plantations of pongamia and jatropha over an extent of 51 lakh acres in the rain shadow areas in the next three years at an outlay of Rs.5000 crores. A state level Bio-Diesel Board has been constituted to oversee
the implementation with the Chief Secretary as Chairman. It would be a tripartite activity involving the Government, the farmer and non governmental agencies with the AP Academy of Rural Development acting as nodal agency.

On the eve of world environment day, 2005, even a bio-diesel RTC bus was flagged off by Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy.

Agro-Industries

Andhra Pradesh holds the first rank in area and production of mango, oil palm, chillies and turmeric. It occupies second rank in citrus and coriander; third rank in cashew; fourth rank in flowers and fifth rank in grapes, banana, ginger and guava based on area and production. It holds second rank in livestock and meat production. Andhra Pradesh contributes about a third in country egg and about one fifth of broiler meat production. But only few percent of the total produce is processed. There is a large potential for production of a variety of processed products from the fruits and vegetables grown in the State. Therefore, a special package of incentives has been unveiled for the setting up of agri-processing industries.

Entertainment Industry

A new chapter, in the annals of the history of Telugu film industry, was opened by replacing the 20-year old a slab system for collection of entertainment tax from cinema halls in the limits of municipal corporations and special grade municipalities by rational collection of tax with effect from April 3, 2005. The landmark decision would reduce the ticket rates by 30 per cent in higher classes thereby boosting the low budget cinemas.
IT Industries in Tier-Two Locations

The State Government is also developing infrastructure for promotion of IT industry in tier-two locations like Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, and Tirupati, Warangal etc.47

Industry Grieves Death of Y.S.R.

Industry and commerce bodies on 03.09.2009 expressed grief over the tragic death of Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y. S. R. Reddy in an air crash on 02.09.2009. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) President Venu Srinivasan in his condolence message recalled how the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister was popular as YSR in industry circles and said that the country had lost a visionary inspiring and motivating leader.

Mr. Srinivasan said that during Dr. Reddy's tenure, Andhra Pradesh industry had progressed remarkably and was regarded as one of the best States for doing business.

In his tributes, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) President Harsh Pati Singhania described Dr. Reddy as charismatic leader who had steered the State into one of the premier industrial hubs of the country. Mr. Singhania said that his death was a big blow to the country and the best tribute to him would be to follow his untiring work culture.

Expressing deep shock over the untimely death of Dr. Reddy, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (Assocham) President Sajjan Jindal described Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister as a workaholic who devoted all his energies and time for the uplift of the poor and put the State on the map of industrially developed States.
Stressing that Indian industry would miss Dr. Reddy greatly, Mr. Jindal pointed out that the industrial friendly policies initiated by him had led to domestic and international investments.

Great leader

Rajiv Rai, Chairman, RKKR Group, Chennai, in his message says:

"It is difficult for me to reconcile to the fact that YSR is no more especially when I think that he was to be with us last morning [02.09.2009] to inaugurate our new steel plant in Nellore district. We had made a helipad at our new plant where he was to land at 12 noon in the same helicopter. He was travelling to Gudur to inaugurate our plant in which he had taken so much interest.

"To him industrial growth in the rural and under-developed areas was of equal importance to other needy programmes like the irrigation schemes which affected the life of practically every rural citizen. I will personally miss him because he cared for me, my son Ritesh and for our project. "He was a great political leader and India has lost a great friend".

Saddened, says

K. M. Mammen

The Chairman and Managing Director of MRF, K. M. Mammen, says in his condolence message:

We are very saddened by the fact that Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy has passed away under sad circumstances. MRF has had a long association with
Andhra Pradesh as we have our largest factory located in Medak district. It was only two weeks ago, I met the Chief Minister in connection with our business plans in Andhra Pradesh and we had received a warm reception from him. "Along with all others who mourn his death, we, in MRF, also mourn his death and offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family".

PTI reports:

Lord Paul in his message consoled the tragic death of Rajasekhara Reddy in a chopper crash, describing him as "an outstanding" leader who devoted his life to the people of his state and the country.

"He was a great man, an outstanding Chief Minister and a wonderful human being and a friend," Lord Paul, who had known Reddy for nearly three decades, said. He said India had lost 'a mass leader' who devoted his life to the people of the State and the country.

"My heartfelt condolences to the family of Reddy and four others who were killed in the helicopter crash," Lord Paul said.48

Rajiv Nagarbata

Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the Rajiv Nagar Bata Program (RNBP) on 9.1.2005 with an overarching goal of deepening good urban governance in the state and enhancing basic services and livelihoods in an equitable manne all the Urban Local Bodies. Under the program, a total of 748 assurances have come up with a cost of Rs.4, 296.16 crores, of these 618 assurances have been redressed with an amount of Rs.3, 021.56 crores. The
poor in urban areas are organized into Self Help Groups and they are brought together into Slum Level Federations at slum level and into Town Level Federations at town level. There are 21.78 lakh women in 1, 98,019 self help groups in the 125 urban local bodies.49

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport popularly known as Shams Abad Airport, is a new Airport near Shams Abad about 22 km from the city of Hyderabad, constructed and open during YSR tenure named after former prime minister of India Rajiv Gandhi. The airport will replace the current airport, Begum pet Airport. The Airport was opened on 16 March 2008, it is the second public-private partnership in the Indian airport infrastructure sector, the first being the Cochin International Airport.

The new Hyderabad airport is built by Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL), a public-private joint venture between GMR Group, Malaysia Airports Holdings Berhad and both the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Airports Authority of India (AAI). GMR Group holds 63% of the equity, MAHB 11%, while the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Airports Authority of India each hold 13%.50

Outer Ring Road Project (ORR)

Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up construction of 158 kms long Outer Ring Road Project around the twin cities to decongest the cities and set up a direction for the future growth of the city and its surrounding
municipalities. It is an 8-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.\textsuperscript{51}

**Information Technology**

- Enhancement of Software exports from Rs.5, 000 crores to Rs.18, 000 crores occupying the first place in the country.

- Unlimited encouragement to new IT companies under the new ITC policy:

- A.P Invest launched to promote new investments. Stage set for the establishment of prestigious .Fab City.Expansion of IT sector to the Tier-2 cities like Vishakhapatnam, Warangal and Kakinada; Plan for 7 IT Clustors on the Outer Ring Road at Hyderabad.

- Rajiv Internet Village. Scheme to take the IT benefits to villages. Enhancement of employment opportunities to the engineering graduates through establishment of .Jawahar Knowledge Centres.. (Employment realization for 1 lakh people in IT sector in the last three years).

- Preparation of IT Trainers through .Jawahar Capacity Building Centres.

- Provision of IT facilities and teaching at Social Welfare hostels.

- Establishment of 21st Century Gurukulas. to enable graduates of rural background compete with those from urban areas.
• Expansion of Jawahar Knowledge Centres. to degree colleges to ensure 50,000 people get employment in Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

• Steps to set up Broad Band Network to make facilities like Internet Telephone available to villages also. Implementation of e-Procurement system to avoid irregularities in filing tenders.

• OMCAP Official Placement cell to help those who want employment in foreign countries.

• Steps to set up Centers of IIIT (Indian Institute of Information Technology) at Baasara, Nuzvid and Idupulapaaya.

BC & SC Welfare

• Ban on (adulterated) Toddy sales in the twin cities

• Sanction of pensions for the helpless aged weavers.

• Distribution of 25 Kgs of rice to the families of weavers in distress.

• Setting up of a committee on the welfare of the families of weavers;

• Implementation of a package on the recommendations of the committee.

• Sheep Insurance Scheme for the benefit of those who rear sheep.

• Rajiv Abyudaya Yojana. to ensure economic development of backward classes who depend on their family professions.

• Enhancement of mess charges by 25% for the students of backward classes in hostels.
• Housing for the fishermen affected by Tsunami; Housing to all the fishermen in the coastal line.

• Sanction of special hostels for dalit girls; Preparations to construct own buildings with Rs. 70 crores for the hostels now on rent.

• Sanction of four new Sessions Courts to try the atrocities on SCs and STs. Decision to waive interest burden on dues to SC Corporation.

• Steps for setting up Primary Health Centers and Sub centers in tribal areas.

• Setting up of a separate department for the development of remote areas.

• Steps to provide infrastructure with financial help from NABARD in the remote areas of 18 districts.

• Transfer of management of Mini Hydel Projects in the Agency areas to women groups to empower the tribal women.

• Distribution of land to the tune of 4 lakh acres to the poorest of the poor and the poor, in three phases.

• Implementation of .Indira Prabha. with the help of NABARD to develop uncultivable lands assigned to the poor long back.

• Bhoo Yagna. with an amendment to the relevant revenue Act (to get assigned lands liberated from the clutches of encroachers and make use of them for the benefit of the poor).

• Devolution of functions of nine departments to the Panchayat Raj Institutions.
• Appointment of Revenue Secretaries for Panchayats.

• Bhoo Bhrathi - Comprehensive land Information System.

• Issuance of orders allocating lands for construction of houses for various
  employees associations in districts.

Minority & Youth Welfare

• Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad Education Loans for the poor Muslim minority students.

• Urdu as second official language in two more districts (Nalgonda and Karimnagar)

• Special budget of Rs.1 crore to provide computer training for the orphaned Muslim boys and girls who are learning Arabic at Madarasas.

• Special component plan for the economic development of minorities in Hyderabad and Kurnool districts where their population density is high.

• Committed efforts to implement 5% reservations for the Muslim minorities.

• Sanction of permanent buildings with Rs.5 crores for the Minority Polytechnic Colleges at Guntur, Kurnool and Vikarabad.

• Rajiv Yuvashtaki scheme to provide self-employment for the unemployed youth.

• Marpu - a programme to train and encourage the youth to bag employment opportunities in services sector.
AN OVER-VIEW

Andhra Pradesh is the Fifth Largest State in India, both in area and in population. It is also the First Linguistic State which came into existence in 1956. The State consists of three regions: Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema.

Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy who came into power in 2004 as a Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh initiated and implemented a number of policies and programmes from time to time which touched almost all sectors such as Agriculture, Irrigation, Health, Education, Welfare, Industries as well as rural development and information technology. Jalayagnam, as the word speaks is a ritual for water utilization, has been initiated and implemented by the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy to fulfill an election promise to the people of the State to bring 73 lakh acres of land under irrigation in five years.

Rajiv Abhyudaya Yojana is meant for the welfare of backward classes and artisans. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameena Vidyuteekarana Yojana aims at electrifying all villages and habitations and providing electricity Connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families free of charge.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) was enacted in September 2005 and brought into force i.e. 2 February in 2006 in most backward districts with the objective of providing 100 days of guaranted unskilled wage employment to each rural household opting for it. Andhra Pradesh got the distinction of premier State in implementing it effectively under the leadership of YSR.
The main objective of Rajiv Yuva Shakthi is to empower youth through self-employment.

Aarogyasri, a much sought after programme of YSR, is to provide much needed help to poor families for treatment of serious ailments, thereby saving them from debt-trap. With the free power to 30 lakhs agricultural pump sets, farmers of Andhra Pradesh have been successfully exploiting the massive rainfall showered in the State for the last five years. On the day, YSR took over power on May 14th, 2004 took landmark decision to waive farmers' electricity arrears to the tune of Rs.1259/- crores, withdrew thousands of cases pending against farmers and happy free power to agriculture pump sets.

By strengthening the Institutional credit for agriculture, the farmers have been relieved from the clutches of private lenders.

The Pasu Kranthi Pathakam, launched in 2007, high-yielding cows and buffaloes were distributed among farmers in the State on 50 per cent subsidy.

Indira Prabha scheme was launched and took up the distribution of assigned lands to the rightful owners belonging to weaker sections on a priority bias. Indira Prabha has ushered a new light and hope in to the lives of rural poor by providing green cover to the barren lands in tune with the center's policy of second green revolution the AMBEDKAR JEEVAN DHARA SCHEME (drinking water), initiated on the occasion of 115th birth anniversary celebrations of Dr B R Ambedkar provided safe drinking water to villages and SC, ST colonies where the people were facing scarcity.
The Government of Andhra Pradesh brought the disbursement of all pensions under one umbrella. As a result the poor were happy to receive their social security pensions every month promptly.

The Government has introduced INDIRAMMA programme i.e. 01.04.2006 to develop model villages and towns on the concept of saturation of identified basic infrastructure facilities and welfare measures in a phased manner covering a period of three years. Sanctioning of pensions to the entire eligible persons is one among the nine basic amenities identified under Indiramma.

In the month long ‘Praja Patham’, all legislators accompanied by the mandal level officers will visit two or three panchayats a day in respective constituencies, and get resolved all the issues pertaining to eight specified areas viz Drinking Water, Housing, Employment Assurance, Public Distribution System, Power Supply, Water Conservation, Indira Kranthi Patham (DWCRA etc.) and Irrigation works. The basic objective of Indira Kranti Padham is to implement various programmes for strengthening of self-help Groups with similar implementation strategy. The new scheme Indira Kranti Padham had been designed by clubbing Women Empowerment with Poverty Alleviation.

Rajiv Palle Bata is a program involving dialogue between the leader and the people. During the process, people get an opportunity to represent their problems directly to their leaders.
Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the Rajiv Internet Village programme to bring Government services/benefits intended for the citizens in a quick, cost effective and trouble free manner, through a single window, without any hassles mainly for people living in villages and rural areas.

108 services were launched in Andhra Pradesh on 15th August 2005 by the Chief Minister Dr Y.S.Rajasekhara Reddy. Operations were started with 70 ambulances initially 1-0-8 Emergency Response Service is a 24X7 emergency service for medical, police and fire emergencies. The service is available for the entire state of Andhra Pradesh,

Under Rythu Bandhu Scheme, small and marginal farmers are provided loans at a nominal rate of interest, which ranges from 5-10 per cent. More than 54 percent of total country’s Self-Help Groups are in Andhra Pradesh. The state accounts for 75 percent of Bank credit covering 87 percent of the states’ rural poor. All villages in the state have at least in SHG and 75 percent of villages have 15-20 groups in each. Andhra Pradesh is also the state with highest rate of bank linkage. The then state Government headed by Y.S Rajesekhar Reddy reduced the interest rate to just 3 percent.

The Congress government launched a new scheme by name Rajiv Yuva Shakti to provide wage employment and self employment to one lakh youth during 2004-05

For low-income urban population, government has launched an innovative housing scheme, Rajiv Gruha Kalpa, with civil infrastructure and free land being provided by government
As part of improving literacy levels in the State from the present 61.11 per cent, the Congress government launched another spell of literacy programme 'Akshara Bharathi' in October, 2004, conceived and implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh in coordination with various agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental.

Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) Jawahar Knowledge Centres (JKC) was set up in every district to impart industry grade (soft) skills to female engineering students to ensure their campus selection by the industry.

Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy take a revelousationary step to reimburse the fee for economically backward classes (EBC) students in all the degree, PG and professional courses from 2008.

The aim of the 21st century Gurukulam project was to pick up bright students from the countryside and train them in the Information Technology-related subjects and make them employable in the burgeoning IT and IT-enabled service sectors and help to bridge to gap between the urban and the rural students.

Various New Universities and educational Institutions were established. YSR government soon after coming to power in 2004 itself had issued an order providing 4 percent reservation to Muslims in education and jobs fulfilling a key election promise.
Various steps were initiated to develop industrial scene in the State. The Government of Andhra Pradesh launched the Rajiv Nagara Bata Program (RNBP) on 9.1.2005 with an overarching goal of deepening good urban governance in the state and enhancing basic services and livelihoods in an equitable manner all the Urban Local Bodies.

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YSR took many measures to boost up information technology. The SC, BC, Minority and youth welfare were also on the top of his agenda. Among them Jalayagnam, Free Power, Indiramma and Rajiv Arogyasri programmes of YSR were mostly dearer to the people of Andhra Pradesh and also they were attracted the other States. Hence they are discussed in detail in the coming chapters.
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