

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

8 Chapter

Social Infrastructure :

Investment in Physical and Social infrastructure is important for achieving higher growth of the poor and to improve employment and social development of the marginalized. In fact the accepted notion of development itself has undergone a paradigm shift in recent times.

The prime objective of any Welfare State is to improve social infrastructure for creating a sustainable and improved standard living for the people. While good economic infrastructure lays foundation for development resulting in

improvement in living conditions of the people, it is the push necessitated on social sector parameters like education, healthcare, nutrition, water supply, housing, social security etc., that eventually bestows a healthy ambience.

The Government continues its focus on social infrastructure towards meeting basic minimum requirements of the people especially for ensuring higher levels of social justice in society in accordance with the goals of the recent Five Year Plans. Once the process of social development is institutionalized, it provides sustenance for overall economic development.

Key areas of concerns-social sector

Strategic interventions of state are required to establish a healthy society. Andhra Pradesh state despite showing decent economic progress, lags behind its southern counterparts. Reduction of IMR and MMR remain critical - There are 9 lakh births per annum and with MMR of 110 means 990 pregnant women will die in one year. It requires preventing 450 deaths to reach Kerala's level of MMR of 60. Pregnant women having less than 40 kg weight, less than 21 year age and multiple pregnancies cause is the of concern and government support most critical. Preventing the deaths of infant children is important. Data reveals that the State needs to prevent 25,000 deaths of children every year to reach the level of Kerala.

The state with 67% literacy with 60 % female literacy is much below the National average literacy. Efforts to be taken to compete with advanced states. Quality education is the need of the hour. 81 lakh children in the age group 5 to 16 will need quality education and smart learning methods much beyond the existing capacity of the system.

Issues relating to drinking water and sanitation are to be addressed on priority.

Inclusive growth to be achieved through implementation of schemes and sub plans and efforts are to be taken to ensure that benefits reach the targeted group

Harnessing the strength of the Self Help Groups and to generate employment, create awareness, improve water-use efficiency and inculcate cleanliness among citizens, stands at the core of the development agenda.

Social Empowerment Mission:

This Mission launched in the month of February, 2015 focuses on:

- *Ensuring quality education, healthcare and nutrition for all citizens in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and/ or other global indicators like Sustainable Development Goals that are being developed by United Nations.*
- *Ensuring women empowerment and safety.*
- *Monitoring the quality of services and improving living standard of citizens.*
- *Networking with organizations, which are innovative and have set up models of good work.*
- *Ensuring specific focus on the disadvantaged sections of the society -- especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities and economically poor sections of other Castes -- to ensure growth with equity*

Population

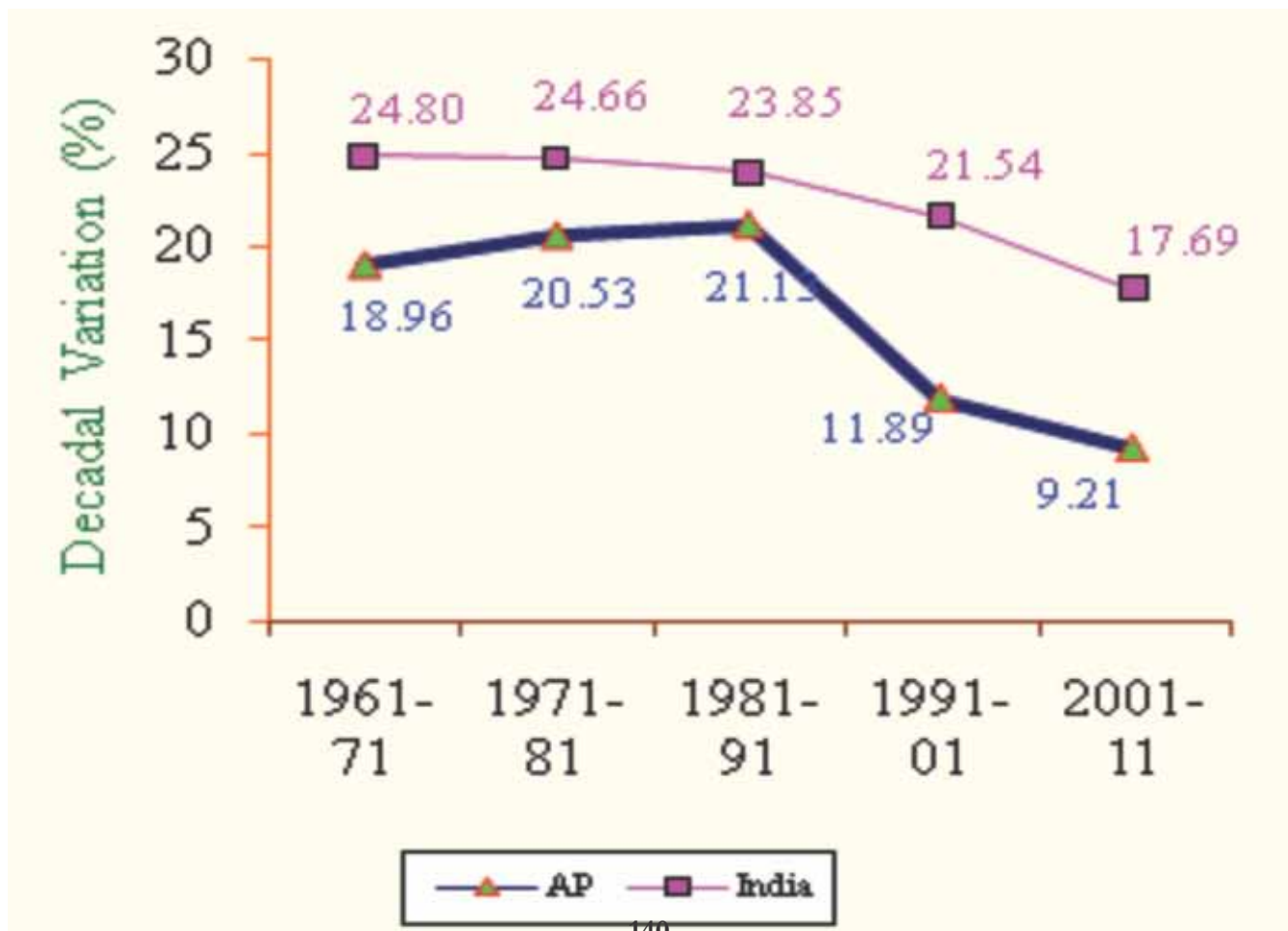
Andhra Pradesh is the tenth largest state in the Country, in terms of population. As per the Census 2011, the State accounts for 4.10% of the total population of the country. The population of Andhra Pradesh is more than doubled in the last half century from 23.27 million in 1961 to 49.58 million in 2011. Of this, 24.83 million are males and 24.75 million are females. The decadal growth of population rose from 18.96 percent during 1961-71 to 21.13 percent during 1981-91. Subsequently a significant decline was observed in the rate of growth of population which was only 11.89 percent during 1991-2001 and further come down to 9.21 percent during 2001-11, which was lower than the All-India's growth rate of 17.69 percent. Decadal Variation of Population in AP and India are shown in chart 8.1

Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat States. Among the districts, East Godavari district is the most populous districts in the state whereas Vizianagaram having the lowest population. District-wise population from 1961 to 2011 census is given in Annexure 8.1.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 male and this ratio has shown a declining trend in the State till 1991. The sex ratio in the State was up from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 and is higher than all India figure of 943 in 2011. Sex ratio continues to be favourable in Vizianagram and Srikakulam districts. The Districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. District wise population (decadal variation) and sex ratio is given in Annexure 8.2

Chart 8.1: Decadal Variation of Population in AP and India



Density

Density of population, another important demographic indicator, is defined as the number of persons living per Sq. km. The density of population for Andhra Pradesh is 304 persons per square kilometer, as against 368 persons per square kilometer at all India level in 2011. Among the districts, the density of population of Krishna is the highest at 518 while Y.S.R and Prakasam districts have the lowest population density with less than 200. District wise density of population details are given in Annexure 8.3. Details of total population in Rural / Urban and Total are shown in chart 8.2.

Urbanization

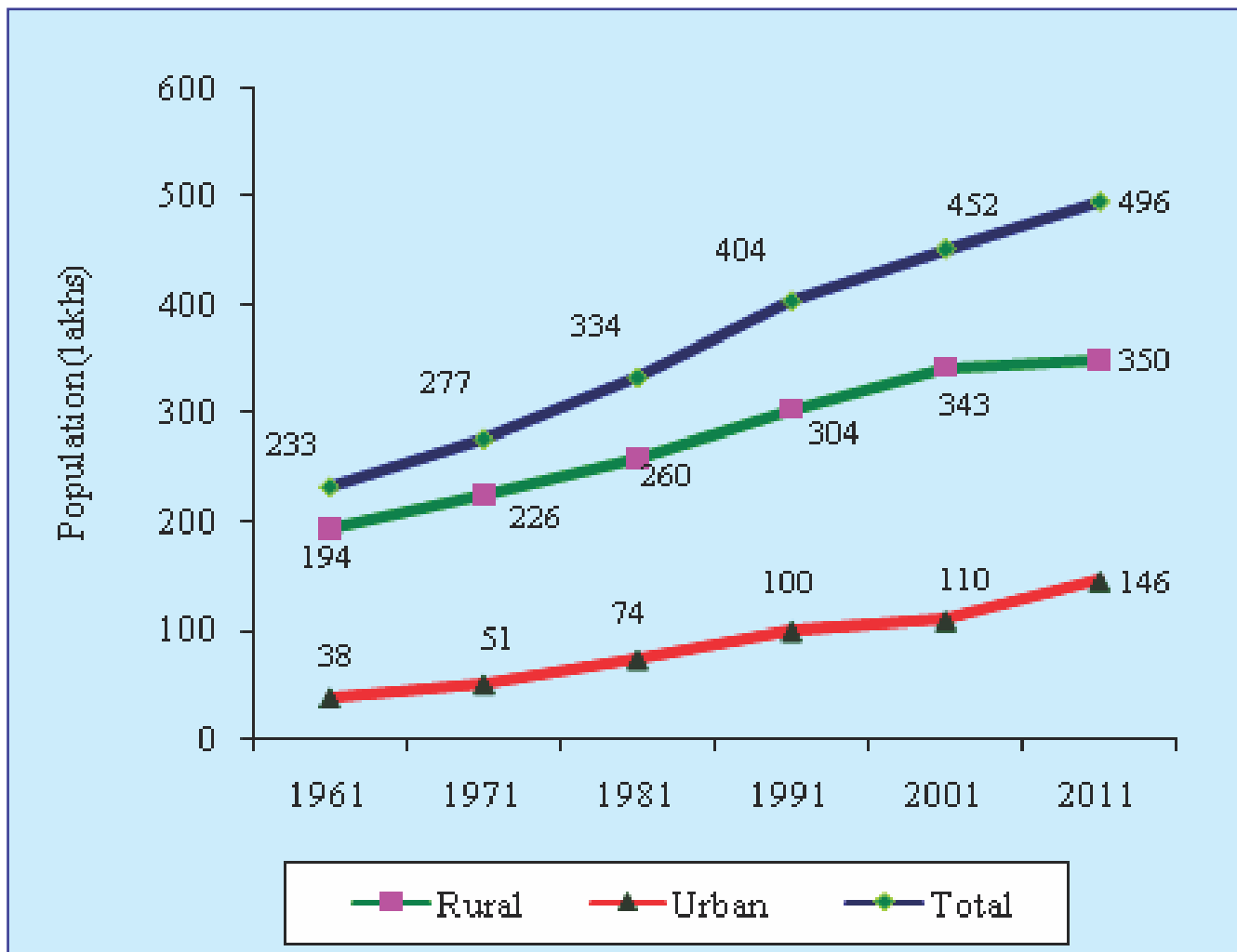
The percentage of urban population to the total population in the State is 29.47 percent in 2011 as

compared to 24.23 percent in 2001. Among the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent urban population. Srikakulam with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts. District wise percentage of urban population to total population is given in Annexure 8.3.

Literacy

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. The literacy rate of the State is 67.35 percent in 2011 as against 60.47 percent in 2001. The literacy rate of the State is lower than the all India literacy rate at 72.99 percent. The literacy rate in India increased from 64.84 to 72.99 percent

Chart 8.2: AP Rural / Urban & Total Population (Lakhs)



during 2001-2011. The best record in literacy so far at both the National and State level was during the nineties. A slow growth in literacy rate was identified during the last decade at State and National levels. The decadal improvement at the National level had been not more than 8 percentage points till 1991 and the nineties witnessed an improvement of 13.8 percentage points. The literacy rate has identified an improvement of more than 8 percentage points during 2001-2011 at National level. Literacy in Andhra Pradesh increased over 24 percentage points from 29.94 percent in 1981 to 67.35 percent in 2011. In spite of this fast rate of growth in the last three decades, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is lower than the all India average. While the literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh was about three fourths of all India level in 1961, the State has made substantial progress, especially in the last four decades. The overall literacy rate has gone up from 62.14 percent in 2001 to 67.35 percent in 2011; the male literacy rate has increased from 70.32 to 74.77 percent. Female literacy rate has gone up from 50.43 percent in 2001 to 59.96 percent in 2011. West Godavari district is at the top with a total literacy rate of 74.32 percent and Vizianagaram is at the lowest with 58.89 percent in 2011 among the districts. District wise details of male, female and total literacy rate from 1981 to 2011 are given in Annexure 8.4.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

Education is a fundamental right, which leads to achieve the goal of “Education for All”. Over the years, efforts have been made at the State and National level to achieve this goal. As per Article 45 of the Constitution of India, Universalisation of Elementary Education is a Directive Principle of State Policy that underlines the need to provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. As per Article 21A and 93rd Constitutional Amendments 2009, Education has become a fundamental right. This article spells out the responsibility of the State for providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

To make effective and meaningful implementation of this obligation, elementary education was brought under “Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan” (SSA) to universalize

elementary education. Similarly, secondary education was brought under the flagship programme “Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyaan” (RMSA). These two schemes aim to strengthen school education in terms of access, enrolment, retention and quality.

The Government is committed to achieve total literacy by 2015 and several schemes have been initiated for bringing about both quantitative and qualitative improvement. The department provides schooling facility to school aged population of 72.33 lakh children.

Universal Access in School Education

The following norms in establishing schooling facilities have been laid down to achieve universal access in school education:

- Primary level schools should be within 1 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- Elementary level schools should be within 3 km. walkable distance of all habitations
- Secondary level schools should be within a radius of 5kms of all habitations

On these parameters, our State has achieved 99% access at elementary level and 91.5% at secondary level. Primary schools and secondary schools have been started in areas, which were not served earlier. During 2014-15, there are 61,128 schools in the state, of which 40,329 were exclusively Primary Schools, 9817 exclusively Upper Primary with Primary schools, 180 schools having Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher secondary, 185 schools with Upper Primary Secondary/ Higher Secondary classes, 1014 schools were run with Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary classes and 9603 schools having Upper Primary and Secondary classes. Details of type of schools and teachers are shown in Table 8.1 and management wise schools and teachers in 2014-15 are shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1: Type of Schools and Teachers

Sl. No.	Type of School	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers
1	Primary	40,329	1,04,424
2	Primary with UP(Ito VII/VIII	9,817	58,520
3	Primary with UP, Secondary (I	180	3415
4	UP with Secondary , Higher Secondary (VI XII)	185	2,019
5	UP with Secondary (VI-X)	9,603	1,03,659
6	Primary with UP, Secondary	1,014	12,034
	Total	61,128	2,84,071

Source: Commissioner of School Education (U-DISE2014-15)

Table 8.2: Management-wise Schools and Teachers 2014 –15

Sl No	Management	Schools	Teachers
1	Central Govt.	63	1,189
2	State Govt.	3,656	16,086
3	MPP/ZPP	40,295	1,51,986
4	Municipal	2,123	11,542
5	Pvt.Aided	2,302	8,125
6	Pvt.Unaided	12,689	95,143
	Total	61,128	2,84,071

Source: Commissioner of School Education(U-DISE2014-15)

Enrolment

Steps are being taken up for ensuring 100% access in education. Strengthening existing schools, opening new primary schools, establishment of alternative schools and other type of educational facilities in smaller and un-served habitations are few of the strategies implemented for universalization of elementary education.

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2014-15 was 72.32 Lakh out of which 0.87 Lakh were in Pre-primary; 37.48 Lakh in I–V classes; 20.98 Lakh in VI-VIII classes, 12.63 Lakh in IX-X classes and 0.36 Lakh in XI & XII classes. In percentage terms enrolment of children was about 51.81% in I-V classes, 29.01% children in VI-VIII; 17.46% in IX-X; 0.50% in XI & XII and the balance 1.22% in Pre-primary. Details of enrolment are given in the Annexure 8.5

Drop-outs

It has been observed that there is a problem of retention at different levels in enrolment of school aged group children into the schools. During 2014-15, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 4.60%, 15.74 % at I-VIII (Elementary Level) and 25.23% at I-X (Secondary Level). Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools. The details of school dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6.

Teachers

Teacher is the vital human resource in school education system. Teacher acts as a facilitator for learning of pupils. A teacher is instrumental in developing knowledge, skills, attitudes and values among children at all stages of education. It is essential to maintain an optimum teacher-pupil ratio to achieve the goal of universal enrolment, retention and improve education of children.

Keeping this in view, sustained efforts are being made by the government to recruit teachers in all types of schools to maintain a reasonable teacher-pupil ratio. Rationalization of teachers, deployment of teachers, creation of new posts and massive recruitment of teachers helped in overcoming imbalances in demand and supply of teachers.

During 2014-15, there were 1,04,424 teachers in primary schools, 58,520 in Primary with Upper Primary schools(I-VII/VIII), 3415 in Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher secondary schools (I-XII) and 2019 in Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher secondary schools (VI-XII) 12,034 in Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary schools(I-X) and 1,03,659 in Upper Primary with Secondary (VI- X).

Teacher Pupil Ratio

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

Table 8.3: Teacher Pupil Ratio

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	High School
2008-09	29	22	31
2009-10	30	23	27
2010-11	28	20	25
2011-12	27	21	25
2012-13	30	23	25
2013-14	26	22	25
2014-15	26	21	26

Source: Commissioner of School Education

Examination Results

Performance of students at different levels of education has been conventionally considered an important indicator for assessing efficiency of educational system. Internal efficiency of education system depends upon the number of students who successfully complete a given cycle of education. Completion of a given education cycle depends on the performance of the students in the examination of the terminal class in that cycle. The number of students appearing and passing the S.S.C. Examination at the end of secondary stage (cycle) is

an important indicator. The pass percentage of students in S.S.C examinations during 2013-14 was 91.2 which is higher than the previous year percentage i.e., 90.34 in 2012-13. Details about year wise performance in S.S.C Examinations are given in Annexure 8.7.

Examination Reforms

- OMR Bar Coding system is being implemented in all subjects in SSC Examinations from March 2010
- Xerox copies of valued answer scripts of all subjects except social studies are being supplied to candidates on payment from 2012 SSC Public Examinations March onwards
- Absolute Grading system of evaluation in S.S.C public examinations has been introduced from 2010
- Scale of penalty is introduced for errant valuation in S.S.C public examinations from 2010

The following are some of the important initiatives taken:

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments for I-VIII classes and the State Government is funding 100% of the Mid day meals Scheme for IX & X classes. The main objectives of the programme are to improve the Nutritional Status of Children, motivate children to attend school regularly, and providing Nutritional Support. 43.90 lakh children were covered under this programme during 2014-15 out of which, 23.31 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes including NCLP, 13.53 lakh in Upper primary (VI-VIII) and 7.24 lakh children in High Schools in the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh state.

A flexible menu, provision of mostly Rice, Sambar and Pulihora are the key features of the scheme. DWCRA/Community Development Society /Self Help Groups/School Education Committees/Other agencies like temples, NGOs of proven track record, charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) which are identified by the MROs are key implementing agencies of this scheme in Rural areas.

Community development societies (CDS)/NGOs/Urban SHGs/ SEC/ DWC-UA/Other Agencies like temple, NGOs of proven track record/ charitable trusts/group of parents (in this order of preference) identified by a committee headed by the MRO are the implementing agencies in urban areas. All Schools were provided with kitchen devices under Phase-I allocated by Government of A.P with coverage of 31,213 No.s @ Rs.60,000/- and under phase-II 13,103 kitchen sheds were allocated @ Rs.1.50 Lakh per kitchen shed. Government of A.P. is releasing budget under Green Channel Scheme for Mid Day Meal Scheme for the whole year at a time. Government of India has developed a Management Information System (MIS) with Integration of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) for Mid Day Meal Scheme and data is being entered in the MIS portal.

School Health Programme

Special drive for screening eyes of school age children in convergence with Health Department is being taken up. Deworming' tablets and Iron and Folic Acid tablets were given to all school children. Health checkups are also being taken up, twice a year, for all school students.

Information and Communication Technology - School Computerisation Project

765 High schools have been covered under this project from 2010-11 for 5 years. The Computer Education Programme is being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 75% and 25% share of Central and State Governments to provide computer knowledge to students of VI-X classes in Government High Schools of A.P.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

“Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan” is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This project is being implemented from the academic year 2009-10 onwards in our State. The main objective of this scheme is to provide access to Quality Secondary Education for children in the 14 to 18 years age group.

School Annual Grants

All Secondary Schools are provided with annual

grants to schools to meet school maintenance expenditures like lab consumables science and maths kits, Electric charges, purchase of library periodicals and other items to achieve objectives of RMSA.

Civil Works

Infrastructure strengthening facilities such as provision of two additional class rooms, one science lab- oratory, one library, one computer room, one art/ craft room and girls toilet blocks and drinking water facilities each were sanctioned to 1950 Secondary Schools during the year 2013-14 and the works are at different stages.

In-service Teacher Training

During 2014-15, it has been planned to give in service teacher training on newly introduced text books for class IX and X to 30,625 teachers.

Model Schools

The Government of India sanctioned 163 Model Schools in Phase I. Under phase II, 109 Model schools have been sanctioned during the year 2013-14. The Unit Cost per each school complex under non-recurring expenditure is Rs.3.02 Crore and Rs.75 Lakh for recurring expenditure per annum.

These schools function on Kendriya Vidyalaya template in English Medium with State Syllabi from classes VI to XII. These schools started functioning with classes VI to VIII and XI from June 2013. Higher classes will be added year after year. Recruited Principals and teachers will be provided with necessary induction training.

Girls Hostels

Girls Hostels are sanctioned in the premises of Model Schools with an outlay of Rs.128.81 lakhs under non-recurring and Rs.15.71 Lakh for recurring expenditure to accommodate 100 inmates.

Education for Minorities

Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas

The objective of the scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like “Madarasas” and “Makhtabs”, introduce modern subjects of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and English in their

curriculum under the Modernization of Madarasa Education Scheme. Honorarium to teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu; One time grant of Rs.50,000 for books and TLM; Rs.15,000 one time grant for Science/ Maths kits are provided under this scheme.

Infrastructure development for Minority Institutions

The scheme focuses on extending new trends in Education to educationally backward minorities through provision of basic educational infrastructure and physical facilities in 9 Areas /Blocks identified by the Government of India in 6 Districts. The scheme provides funds - a maximum of Rs.50Lakh per school in a plan period for infrastructure development of private aided/ unaided minority elementary/ secondary/senior secondary schools. This financial assistance is provided on one time basis, once in five years.

Improvement of Urdu Education – Appointment of Urdu Teachers

It is a Central scheme implemented to provide financial support to the State Governments for appointing Urdu Teachers / Honorarium to existing teachers for teaching Urdu to students to promote Urdu. The Scheme is being implemented in the state.

District Institute of Education and Training

13 Teacher Training Institutes have been upgraded into District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with an intake of 100 each under Telugu Medium. In 5 DIETs, Urdu medium parallel sections are running with intake of 50 in each and in one Tamil medium section 50 intake at Karvetinagar, Chittoor district. Staffing pattern in each Government DIET is 1 Principal and 16 Sr. Lecturers / Lecturers, apart from 25 Urdu Lecturer posts for Urdu Medium Parallel section in 5 DIETS. During the year 2013-14, 462 Private D.Ed., colleges are functioning with total intake of 23,100 (50/100 intake).

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

Two schemes of the Government of India viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and Kasturba Gandhi Baalika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are implemented in the state since 2013-14 through Rajiv Vidya Mission for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

The aim of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is to provide useful and relevant Elementary Education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years.. SSA intends to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools with a funding pattern of 65:35 for the year 2014-15.

Objectives

- Enrolment of all children in the age group of 6-14 years in regular schools.
- Retaining the enrolled children till the completion of 8 years of elementary education
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at elementary education level

Some of the important interventions are given below

Opening Primary Schools

New primary schools are opened as per state norms in the habitations which don't have access to primary schooling facility within the distance of 1 km with at least 20 school going children in the locality.

Up-gradation of Primary schools into Upper Primary Schools

The eligible primary schools are upgraded into upper primary schools duly adding VI and VII classes to ensure access to upper primary schooling facility to the habitations within the distance of 3 kms.

Sanction of regular teachers to new schools and additional teachers to the existing Primary & Upper Primary Schools

Regular teacher posts are sanctioned in newly opened primary and upper primary schools @ 2 per primary school and 3 per upper primary school. Additional

teachers are also sanctioned to maintain Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR) as per norms i.e., 1:30 in primary schools and 1:35 in upper primary schools. The salary of these teachers is sanctioned every year under Annual Plan as a recurring item.

Strengthening of Mandal Resource Centres and school complexes

There are 665 Mandal Resource Centres (MRCs) and 4003 School Complexes in the state to monitor the implementation of SSA activities. Every MRC is provided with 2 Inclusive Education Resource Teachers, MIS Coordinator and Data Entry Operator. In addition, 1 Cluster Resource Person (CRP) is sanctioned for every 18 schools in each mandal. These CRPs are stationed in the concerned school complexes and assist the Headmaster of nodal school in monitoring the activities. An amount of Rs.80,000/- per MRC and Rs.10,000/- per School Complex is sanctioned every year to take up the activities.

Providing training to in-service teachers every year

All teachers working in Government and aided schools are provided with in-service training every year including school complex meetings.

Interventions for out of school children and special training

As per RTE Act, all the out of school children are provided with special training to bring them on par with other children of their age group through Residential / Non Residential Centers. Worksite schools and seasonal hostels are also established for the education of children of migrant families.

Supply of two pairs of uniforms to the children studying in Government schools upto VIII class every year

All girls, SC, ST and BPL boys studying in Government schools in classes I to VIII are provided with 2 pairs of Uniforms every year.

Implementing activities for the education of children with special needs

Supply of aids and appliances, conducting screening tests, physiotherapy, corrective

surgeries, home-based education, early intervention to the children in the age group of 3-5 years, maintaining of IERCs are main activities towards education of children with special needs under this intervention.

Civil Works

School buildings to new schools, additional classrooms in the existing primary, upper primary and upper primary sections of high schools, drinking water units and toilets in urban areas are sanctioned under this item. Toilets and drinking water facilities are provided in schools in rural areas in convergence with RWS and TSC.

Teaching learning equipment to new Primary & Upper Primary schools

An amount of Rs.20,000/- per primary school and Rs.50,000/- per upper primary school are sanctioned as one time grant.

Sschool grant, Teacher grant and maintenance grant to schools

School grant is released to all Government and Aided schools every year Rs.5,000/- per primary school and Rs.7,000/- per upper primary school. Maintenance grant is released to all Government schools Rs.5,000/- per school having upto 3 classrooms and Rs.10,000/- per school with more than 3 classrooms to take up minor repairs to buildings and maintain toilets and drinking water.

Conducting Research and Evaluation studies on interventions being implemented - Supervision & Monitoring of activities

There is a provision of Rs.1500/- per school for all Government and Aided schools to take up the activities under this item. Out of this, Rs.250/- per school is spent at state level and the remaining Rs.1250/- per school spent at district level.

Management, Quality and Community Mobilization

6% of total outlay can be utilized towards management cost, enhancement of quality and community mobilization.

Innovations—Organizing innovative activities for Girls Education, Early Childhood Education, Education of SC & STs, Minority, Urban deprived Children and Computer Education for UP Schools

An amount of Rs.1.00 crore per year per district is sanctioned to take up the activities. Out of this, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs shall be spent towards supply of computers to upper primary schools including training on computers.

Training of Community Leaders and Community Mobilization

There is a provision for non residential training programme to School Management Committee and Local Authority Members on the activities of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Transport / Escort

There is a provision for transport charges @ Rs.3000/- per child per year to the children of unserved habitations.

Running Special Residential Schools and hostels for urban deprived children

2 Residential Schools one each in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and 13 Hostels in the state are sanctioned for the education of urban deprived children.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

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

Objectives

To ensure access and quality education to girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up Residential Schools with boarding facilities at Elementary level

To provide quality education for drop out girls in low female literacy mandals

Implementation

352 KGBVs were sanctioned in educationally

backward mandals in the state and all these schools were operationalized. Teaching, non teaching staff and special officers were appointed on outsourcing basis.

Implementation of RTE Act:

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) has been enacted by Government of India to provide free elementary education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. Accordingly, State Government have notified rules for implementation of the provisions of RTE Act. The following are the main steps taken in the state to implement the Act.

- Neighbourhood Schools were notified in the state as per the prescribed distance norms as specified in the Rules.
- Uniforms are being supplied for the children studying from classes I to VIII every year since 2010-11.
- Special Training is in process to Out of School Children.
- Training was given to the members of School Management Committees and Local authorities as per the provisions of RTE Act.
- Rationalization of teachers was done during 2011-12 to maintain Pupil, Teacher Ratio as specified in the Act.
- State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) was notified as State Academic Authority.
- Orders were issued prohibiting screening test and collection of capitation fee in the schools functioning under various managements.
- Awareness campaign is being organized on RTE in convergence with I&PR Department.

Achievements 2014-15

- 48 New Primary Schools are opened.
- 11 Primary Schools upgraded to Upper Primary Schools.
- 2441 Upper Primary Schools have integration of Class-VIII.

- 13 Urban Residential Hostels are functioning in 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh with 1074 urban deprived children.
- 2 Urban Residential School are operational in 2 districts (Vijayawada of Krishna District and Visakhapatnam District) with 187 urban deprived children.
- 219 Madarasas supported with an enrolment of 12004
- 91812 CWSN identified (1.65%) and 82810 enrolled. 10521 CWSN covered through School readiness and 4444 through home-based education.
- 117 Assessment Camps were conducted
- 7209 Aids and appliances from ALIMCO and 316 from DDRC, Red Cross etc., were procured and supplied to CWSN.
- 1334 resource teachers appointed. 226 Aayhas placed for CWSN. 376 physiotherapists have been hired.
- Awareness generation and Peer sensitization programmes were organized at mandal level
- 2724 schools have disabled friendly toilets
- 21446 schools made barrier free by way of constructing ramps with rails.
- Provided 1875 Braille books in 2014-15
- 8593 CWSN provided transport and 8528 CWSN given escort in 2014-15
- All the 352 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas were made operational with an enrolment of 39330 children.
- 5725 Part Time Instructors were engaged in upper primary schools for physical and health education, art education and work education.
- Computer Aided Learning (CAL) is in implementation in 1822 Upper Primary schools and training being provided to teachers
- 117815 primary teachers and 70801 upper primary teachers at block level (BRC) were given in-service training for 3 days on 1.Revised Textbooks, 2.RTE Act and 3.Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) 4.Teaching Learning Process and 87490 Primary Teachers and 52489 Upper Primary Teachers at Cluster

level (CRC) were given in-service training for 5 days on Performance Indicators of teachers (PINDICS) and Learning Indicators of students (LINDICS), Achievement levels of children and RTE Act and CCE.

- Assessment of the achievement levels for 622 schools covering 10769 of children in Government and Aided schools is being done in schools @ 1 school per mandal to know the performance of children in various subjects and devise suitable strategies to improve the situation.
- Mother Tongue Based Multi Lingual Education is under implementation in 8 tribal languages.
- 2 pairs of uniforms supplied to 33.24 lakh children with Rs.132.99 lakhs

Civil works 2014-15

Online monitoring of school visits by field functionaries

Name of the Activity	Sanctioned	Completed	In Progress	Not Started
New Primary Schools (R&U)	48	2	41	5
ACR in Lieu of Upgraded UPS	33	1	29	3
ACRs for adding Class VIII	2441	504	1541	396
Separate Girls Toilets	1784	922	862	0
Drinking Water Facilities (Urban)	255	91	164	0
Ramp with Handrails	2174	68	2106	0
Major Repairs (PS & UPS)	262	126	136	0
Sub-Total	6997	1714	4879	404
Furniture for Govt. UPS (5105 Schools)	237131	20239	132075	84817

Source : Sarvasiksha Abhiyan

Online monitoring of school visits has been taken up by field level functionaries since 2nd October, 2013. The data is uploaded in Child info website www.childinfo.ap.nic.in. The child wise data with Aadhar numbers also collected and the same data is uploaded in the website.

Child Info

As per instructions of GOI, Aadhar-friendly Child Info is collected and updated in the online which is useful for tracking the child and ascertaining the retention status. So far, 93% of data entry is completed. Status of Aadhar Seeding as on 09.02.2015 are shown in Table 8.4

Table 8.4: Status of Aadhar Seeding

Sl. No	Management	Enrolment	Aadhar Seeding	%
1	Government	3926409	3675266	93.6
2	Aided	249749	232726	93.2
3	Private	2301966	2118183	92.0
	Total	6478124	6026175	93.0

Source: State Project Director, Sarve Siksha Abhiyan

Unified - District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014-15

Government of India have taken a decision to collect information from class I to class-XII level under the name of Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) with September 2014 as reference date during 2014-15 and information was collected from all the schools and Jr. Colleges functioning under Government and Private managements in the state in the format prescribed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi. The data was utilised for formulation of Annual Work Plan and Budget for the year 2015-16.

Badi Pilustondi

Hon'ble Chief Minister launched "Badi Pilustondi" on 25.07.2014 in Anantapuramu District, a programme commencing from 25th July to 2nd August, 2014 in the state. During the Badi Pilustondi programme, out of the OSC identified 28,388 are enrolled so far in regular schools viz., KGBVs/NRSTC/ RSTC and remaining 2898 in Urban Deprived Hostels.

"Janmabhoomi-Maa Vooru" Programme

Janmabhoomi-Maa Vooru programme has been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 2nd October,

2014. Under the programme awareness camp on "Badi Pilustondi" and preparation of Micro Plan for every Gram Panchayath/ Municipal ward with respect to never enrollment and dropped outs of children (6-14 years) and facilities like, Toilets, Drinking Water and Kitchen sheds in schools was conducted. Awareness on importance of education was inculcated in the minds of children. Enrolment in Adult Education was encouraged. Awareness on importance of Aadhar was created among the teachers, parents and children. People were sensitized on Out of School Children.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

A policy decision was taken in 1964 to change the structure of Secondary School system and introduce 10 year study duration instead of 11 years, followed by two years Intermediate Education in place of Higher Secondary and Multipurpose system. The Plus two stage education was introduced in Andhra Pradesh under 10+2+3 pattern from 1969-70. The Directorate of Higher Education has been bifurcated into two Directorates Director of Intermediate Education and Directorate of Collegiate Education from 1-11-89.

Directorate of Intermediate Education was established in 1989 with the objective of administering Intermediate colleges with particular reference to public funded institutions. There are 444 Government Junior Colleges, 8 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The Director of Intermediate Education looks after the functioning of 131 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters. Besides the Government sector, there are 1815 private un-aided junior colleges functioning in A.P.

Three Regional Joint Directors of Intermediate Education offices at regional level and 11 District Vocational Education officers at district level started functioning in the state. The offices of Regional Joint Director of Intermediate Education are located at Rajahmundry, Guntur and YSR district.

Conventional courses in Science, Arts and, Commerce and Vocational Courses are offered at intermediate in plus 2 education. 23 Vocational courses are also being offered in the field of Engineering & Technology, Agriculture, Home Science, Business & Commerce and Humanities. Details about district wise and category wise functioning junior colleges are given in Annexure 8.8.

The category wise Junior colleges in the districts functioning under Government is shown in Table 8.5

Table 8.5: Category Wise Junior Colleges

Sl. No.	Category	Number
1.	Government Junior Colleges	444
2	Government Model Schools	163
3.	Private Aided Junior Colleges	131
4	Private Aided composite degree colleges offering Intermediate courses.	68
5	Private Un-Aided Junior Colleges	1815
6	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Private)	40
7	Exclusively Vocational Junior Colleges (Government)	8
8	Incentive Junior Colleges	84
9	Others (APRJC, GOI, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Disabled welfare, Co-operative, Railways)	224
	Total	3337

Source: Director of Intermediate Education

Enrollment of Students

Contact/Awareness Programme is conducted at District Level/Mandal level with High school for identification of SSC dropouts and improvement of enrollment in Government Junior colleges for the academic year 2014-2015. The Department have fixed minimum target of 10% increase in enrollment of students in Government Junior Colleges than last year by preparing pamphlet, success stories of the students in the Government Junior College concerned. Enrollment of Students in the year 2014-15 are shown in Table 8.6

Table 8.6: Enrollment of Students in the year 2014-15

Category	No of colleges	I yr			II yr		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government Junior Colleges	444	47308	41186	88494	59496	51157	110653
Private Aided Junior Colleges	131	20731	17377	38108	30920	23604	54524
Grand Total :	575	68039	58563	126602	90416	74761	165177

Results of Intermediate Examination

A. General Courses

There are 405471 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2014 for General Courses of which 287543 students passed out.

B. Vocational Courses

There are 38,746 candidates appeared for 2nd year I.P.E March 2014 for Vocational Courses of which 25,720 students passed out.

District wise General and Vocational courses results are given Annexure 8.9

Appointment of Contract Faculty

About 3790 Junior Lecturers were engaged on contract basis in Government Junior Colleges during the academic year 2013-14. Government has accorded permission with certain conditions for renewal of the contract faculty for the academic year 2014-15.

Training Programmes

The Department is taking steps to conduct training programmes for 40 Junior Lecturers in English in the month of July and August 2014 by master trainers as per the guidance of the U.S. Consulate at Guntur, Rajahmundry and Kadapa. The Department is also taking steps to conduct training programmes for 60 Vocational Junior Lecturers of General Foundation Course on Computer skills, Entrepreneurship and leadership skills in the month of July and August 2014 at Guntur, Rajahmundry and YSR District.

Short Term Vocational Courses

The State Institute of Vocational Education wing in the Commissionerate of Intermediate Education issued notification for admissions to short term vocational training courses for unemployed youth. At about 700 students have appeared short term vocational courses for July, 2014. Out of which 588 students have passed.

Activities

The Government have issued permission to renew the Contract Faculty working in Government Junior Colleges in Andhra Pradesh state for the academic year 2014-15, from 04.06.2014 to 31.12.2014. Accordingly, the Government orders have been communicated to the RJDIEs/DVEOs/ Principals of Govt. Junior Colleges concerned with directions to renew the Contract Faculty duly executing a bond in the prescribe format in respect of those Contract Faculty who worked during the previous year 2013-14. 3732 Contact Faculty have renewed for the academic year 2014-15.

RIDF XVIII & XIX Tranches

Government have issued administrative sanction under RIDF- XVIII for construction of 31 new buildings with an estimated cost of Rs.3242.50 Lakhs during October 2012. These works have been entrusted to APEWIDC. Government have issued administrative sanction under RIDF-19 for strengthening of 99 Government Junior Colleges with an estimated cost of Rs.6435.00 Lakhs in the year October 2013. All these works are entrusted to APEWIDC. These works are under progress.

Remote Interior Area Development

1. Construction of additional class rooms in 7 Govt. Jr. Colleges located in Tribal areas with an estimated cost of Rs.445.50 Lakhs. These works are under progress.

2. Construction of Attached Hostel buildings in 7 Govt. Jr. Colleges located in Tribal areas with an estimated cost of Rs.407.53 Lakhs. These works are under progress.

Apprenticeship Selection:

Vocational passouts are sponsored for one year

Apprenticeship Training with Hospitals/Business firms/Industry. The selected candidates are entitled to a stipend of Rs. 1970/- per month during this one-year training period, half of which will be reimbursed to the training Agencies by Government of India through Board of Apprentice Training, Chennai. The Department in association with Board of Apprentice Training (BOAT), Chennai have placed 830 vocational pass out students in various Hospitals /Business firms / Industry during the year 2014-15. The Apprenticeship selections conducted in the month of July, 2014 in association with Board of Apprentice Training (BOAT), Chennai for the Vocational pass out students at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and YSR Districts. Vocational pass outs are sponsored for one year Apprenticeship Training with Hospitals / Business firms / Industry.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Various programmes are being implemented for sustaining and promoting quality of education and for providing purposeful education, particularly to students hailing from marginalized sections of the society. The Department of Collegiate Education monitors the administrative functions and academic quality of 146 Government Degree Colleges and 141 Private Aided Colleges including Oriental Colleges existing in the state. The department also looks after the development needs of all Government colleges. Details about the number of Degree Colleges and their strength are shown in the Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Degree Colleges and Students, 2014-15

Type	Colleges	Students
Government Colleges	146	91,726
Private Aided Colleges	141	1,34,256
Total	287	2,25,982

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

District-wise Colleges, strength and category wise enrolments during the year 2014-15 are given in Annexure 8.10 and 8.11 respectively

Important Programmes / Initiatives

A. Academic - Starting New Courses

The Department has introduced need based, job oriented new courses like Biotechnology, Industrial Chemistry, Microbiology, Computer Science, Communicative English, Tourism, Advertising and Sales Promotion etc., in Government Colleges in the last few years on partial self-financing basis keeping in view recent developments in Higher Education. PG courses, on self-financing basis were also sanctioned every year on the basis of demand and facilities available. These courses are accessible to students belonging to the poor and marginalized sections.

Employability Enhancement Jawahar Knowledge Centres

Jawahar Knowledge Centers, initiated by the State Government have evolved into a dynamic and student friendly platform to accommodate job aspirations of students in degree colleges. 120 JKC's were established in Government Degree colleges and students trained in 250 hours curriculum having modules in Communication skills, soft skills, analytical skills and Basic computer skills. Commerce students have the opportunity of undergoing training in financial accounting packages namely Tally Software package. Students trained in JKC's are exposed to placement opportunities in noted and well placed companies. Students interested in banking sector are also trained through JKC BET (JKC Bank Exam Training) programme and the curriculum followed in this training programme is in tune with the requirements of banking sector and bank examination pattern. Efforts are underway to strengthen JKC and increase the placement percentage during 2014-15.

Special Concession to SC/ST & Disabled

JKC registration fee for SC and ST students was waived and met from the SCSP and TSP funds. Free training was provided to disabled students by meeting free fee from existing JKC funds of the respective GDC.

Action Plan for 2014-15

- Certification of JKC students through third Party agency- SBTET (State Board of Technical Education & Training), AP
- Implementation of recommendations of the Center for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS) on JKC Evaluation.
- On-line Monitoring, Student Feedback, Student Grievance, Mapping of Alumni and Video Conferencing for effective functioning of JKC's.
- Supply of printed JKC study material (prepared by O/o CCE) to all JKC's for facilitation of training programme.

B. Infrastructure Development

RUSA (Rastriya Uchchitar Siksha Abhyan):

Government of India launched a new Scheme RUSA (Rastriya Uchchitar Siksha Abhyan), for funding the state Universities and Colleges in order to achieve the aims of equity, access & excellence. The scheme would be spread over the two plan periods (XII and XIII).

Development of Model Colleges

Government of India introduced the concept of Model Degree Colleges (under RUSA) covering 374 EBD districts in the country through XII Five Year Plan, based on low Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education. Four Model Degree colleges (under RUSA) at Jagampet - East Godavari, Kamavarapukota - West Godavari, Yerragonda palem - Prakasam and Athmakur - Kurnool districts are approved by RUSA and released 1st installment funds towards infrastructure.

English Language Labs

English Language Labs were established in 42 Government Colleges during 2007-08 and 3 GDC's during 2013-14. Each lab is sanctioned Rs. 32.00 Lakh towards Computer infrastructure both hardware and software. Students are trained in English oral and aural skills. An English Language Lab has one server with thirty client machines

connected through LAN and installed with English Language Lab software. 15 more ELLs are proposed to be established during 2014-15 in GDCs.

C. Capacity Building

Accreditation of Colleges by National Assessment and Accreditation Council. The Department mandated all Colleges under its administrative control to get accredited by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

The accreditation and subsequent grading by NAAC is a credible indicator of quality of education imparted by the institutions. The department extends necessary support to colleges in the process of accreditation such as training for Principals and Coordinators of (Internal Quality Assurance Cell) IQAC in preparation of Self Study Report (SSR) for submission to NAAC. 84 Government colleges and 76 Private Aided colleges were accredited as on 31.12.2014. Details of the grades obtained by the colleges are shown in Table.8.8.

Table 8.8: Grades obtained by Govt. and Aided Colleges

Grade	Govt. Colleges	Aided Colleges	Total
A	07	22	29
B++	02	10	12
B+	09	03	12
B	57	38	95
C++	01	-	01
C+	02	-	02
C	06	03	09
Total	84	76	160

Source: Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Training Programmes

The department provides training to Principals, Lecturers and Non-teaching staff to enhance the academic, administrative skills of the staff. Lecturers working in Government Degree Colleges are nominated by the CCE for training programmes including Refresher Courses and Orientation courses conducted by Academic Staff Colleges (ASC) of the Universities.

- 471 lecturers from Government Degree

Colleges (351 for Refresher Courses and 120 for Orientation Courses) were nominated to Academic Staff Colleges of Andhra University, Visakapatnam; Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati; University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Moulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad and JNTU, Kukatpally, Hyderabad.

- Dr. MCRHRD institute of Andhra Pradesh conducts various training programmes for teaching and non-teaching staff to improve the professional skills and to get acquainted with various service matters. So far 33 lecturers from GDCs were nominated to attend training programme on Right to Information Act.

Human Values and Professional Ethics (HVPE) Training:

- 5-day refresher Training Programme was conducted for 26 master trainers from 13 districts in July, 2014 at SAPNET studio, Hyderabad and it was telecasted live through MANA TV.
- A 7-day Residential Training of trainers Program was conducted in July, 2014 at Academic Staff College University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.
- 3-day District level training programmes were conducted in HVPE for 1366 lecturers at 13 ID Colleges in 3 phases (i.e., Phase –I in July, Phase – II in August, Phase III in September).

English Language Fellow (ELF) programme

The Department conducts an English Language Fellow (ELF) programme in collaboration with the US State department. The programme aims to improve the English communication skills of undergraduate students of the colleges by improving the teaching skills of English language lecturers. Initially, selected teachers were trained as Master Trainers. These Master Trainers, in turn train teachers of English in regional workshops under English Language Retraining Programme (ELRTP). Two days workshop on strategies to improve English speaking skills in students was organized for 156 English Lecturers in the month of Oct, 2014. Phonetics and Revision strategies for students was organized for 152 English Lecturers in the month of Dec' 2014.

Women Empowerment Cell (WEC)

Women Empowerment Cells have been established in all Government Degree Colleges. They have evolved into a platform for conducting various activities such as seminars, workshops and conduct of competitions for students on women related issues. A mail id (womencell.cce@gmail.com) for receipt of complaints and grievances from women staff and students in Government Colleges has been created. The complaints and grievances received through the mail will be processed and suitable action would be initiated to redress the issues.

Autonomous Colleges

In Higher Education, undergraduate and postgraduate colleges are affiliated to Universities. Recognising the limitations of the affiliating system the University Grants Commission evolved the scheme of 'Autonomous Colleges' where colleges that meet certain minimum requirements are granted autonomy. In the autonomous system, the college will have freedom to design its own courses and can make evaluation of its own students.

Colleges which are recognized under the 2(f) and 12 B Act of the UGC and are having good infrastructural facilities, a minimum range of facilities, adequate teaching staff and a fair reputation will be eligible for applying for conferment of autonomy.

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) was introduced in 6 existing Autonomous Government Degree Colleges (Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Kadapa and Guntur from 2014-15. 20 Government Degree Colleges were identified to approach UGC for autonomous status during the year 2014-15 out of which 3 Government Degree Colleges (Kakinada (W), Kurnool (W) and Palakole (M)) already completed the process by UGC Expert committee.

MANA TV

The Department of Collegiate Education telecasts Educational programmes through MANA TV in tune with the needs of the students' academic needs and demands of the job market. The objective is to enhance the knowledge base of students and provide right skills and help students achieve their long term

career goals. The Department telecasts degree lessons based on prescribed syllabus to support and supplement class room teaching by providing additional inputs and latest updates. It is a modern and innovative teaching & learning resource with the telecast being received by 136 Government Colleges in the State benefiting large sections of students of rural and semi-rural areas.

Innovative live telecast programmes like Teleconferences, Tele counseling and Panel discussions are organized through MANA TV generating huge enthusiasm and interaction among teachers and students. In addition to the above, Special live programmes like interaction with Doctors, English Trainers, NSS Officers are arranged. Exclusive training sessions in Human Values and Professional Ethics are conducted for students and faculty to focus on the importance of core values. Student interactive programmes are telecast inviting students to present topics on social concerns, Environment protection Women empowerment and personality development. State level competitions in Literary and Cultural sections like Elocution, Quiz and Group Discussions and Dance, Mime, Drama, Music competitions are conducted through Mana TV live telecast to motivate students.

District Resource Centres

District Resource Centers (DRC) were established in select colleges of 13 Districts to optimize utilization of resources by pooling and sharing among all the Government Colleges in the district. This provides additional support to students of Government Degree Colleges situated in semi urban, rural and remote areas. The DRCs have been conducting activities like extension lectures, seminars, academic competitions for students by sharing teacher expertise, labs, library, and other learning resources and sports infrastructural facilities. The DRC has emerged as a platform for conducting various activities over a period of time.

Academic Calendar

All Colleges under the administrative control of the Department of Collegiate Education are affiliated to different Universities. Colleges conduct activities as per their schedule and there was no uniformity in

conduct of activities pertaining to academic and administrative matters. Keeping this in view, the Department is bringing out the Academic Calendar every year from 2012-13. It proved to be instrumental in offering guidance for successful conduct of all activities at College and the Department.

Academic Audit

Academic Audit was launched in 2011-12 as an initiative to improve the functional efficiency of Colleges. The conduct of academic activities in Colleges is assessed by a peer team comprising Academic Advisers, a select group of lecturers working in Government and Aided Degree Colleges, in coordination with the members of the Academic Cell. In the academic year 2013-14, the activity was extended to Private-Aided Colleges also.

Extension Programmes

The Commissionerate of Collegiate Education is working towards promoting certain community development programmes with the help of colleges under its control. All Government Degree Colleges started Consumer Clubs, Eco Clubs, Red Ribbon Clubs and Heritage Clubs to educate students and society about consumer awareness, AIDS awareness, protecting environment and ecological balance and preservation of Heritage and cultural monuments. Many student programs are conducted through NSS and NCC in GDCs.

Yuvatarangam

The Department has been celebrating a festival of excellence called “Yuvatharangam” every year since 2011 to encourage students to participate in various Academic, Cultural, Literary and Sports events in Government, Private Aided and Unaided Degree Colleges. The festival encompasses all stakeholders, Students, Teachers, Principals, Non-teaching staff, Academic Administrators at institution and department level.

District Collegiate Education Development and Review Committee

The Committee (DCEDRC) was constituted at the district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector to review and facilitate coordination

among departments and other organizations concerned for effective implementation of academic, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities in Government and aided degree colleges. The DCEDRC meetings for the academic year 2014-15 were successfully conducted; in 10 districts (excluding Srikakulam, Krishna and Kadapa) where in fruitful and useful outcomes emerged under the guidance of District Collector.

IT initiatives

Some of the IT initiatives taken up:

Software development for college Management Information System has been initiated through departmental website www.apcce.gov.in.

- Software development for results analysis
- Software Development for workload particulars for prescribed curriculum
- Software Development for academic performance indicator for lecturers/principals scores.
- Software Development for JKC Admissions, engaging JKC mentors online application.

New Initiatives in 2013-14: Introduction of Value Education:

The Department has introduced a Foundation course in “Human Values and Professional Ethics” (HVPE) in the UG curriculum from the academic year 2013-14. It aims to inculcate in students, a sense of respect towards harnessing values of life and spirit of fulfilling social responsibilities and enables students to lead a practical life adding value to human relations.

Based on consultations with all stakeholders the HVPE course offered by IIIT Hyderabad, has been adopted and introduced in all Colleges across the state. Teachers have been trained in handling the content in association with Value Education Cell at IIIT, Hyderabad. On DRC platform, 1450 lectures in Government, Private Aided and Private Un-Aided degree colleges of the State were trained to handle the course. The training lessons were uploaded on the YouTube for the benefit of teachers and students.

Academic Performance assessment of teaching staff

The department has devised Academic Performance indicators (API) in consonance with UGC guidelines for assessment of teacher performance in a systematized way.

- The performance is quantified in terms of Academic Performance Indicators (API) score for teachers and Academic, Administrative and Development Performance Indicators (AADPI) score for Principals of Colleges.
- API scores are placed on the department website.
- Faculty is advised to improve on low performing areas after monitoring the API scores
- Weightage to API scores for State teacher awards

State Teacher Awards

The State Government gives State Teacher Awards to meritorious University and College teachers every year commemorating birth centenary day of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great scholar and the former President of India. Selection method for Teacher awards has been improved by giving due weightage to Academic Performance Indicators as per the norms of UGC.

Inter-University Faculty Forum (IUFF)

Inter-University Faculty Forum, a platform to facilitate teachers working in Colleges to interact, share their research work with their counterparts working in Universities and vice versa was launched in the year 2013-14 academic year. The best research papers published in prestigious journals at the international and national level are presented in the Forum through video conference attended by the faculty and students from various Universities and Colleges and 34 research papers were presented so far.

Social Welfare Residential Government Degree Colleges for Girls (SWRGDCs)

Government established SWRGDCs at Kanchikacherla, Krishna District and Kalikiri-Chittoor district during the academic year 2013-14 under SCSP with an objective to provide access to quality higher education to girl students. The colleges

started functioning with B.Com (Hons) course from the academic year 2013-14. These Colleges will be developed as Institutions of Excellence exclusively catering to Higher Education in Commerce & Management. Four more such colleges are being sanctioned by the Government during the year 2014-15 under SCSP.

New Initiatives in 2014-15: Teacher's Evaluation by Students:

Department has devised format for evaluation of teacher performance by students at regular intervals. An institution-level mechanism is instituted under Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in each institution to conduct the process. Based on the feedback from the student, teacher is provided with inputs on his/her strengths and weakness with suggestions to improve. Further, it improves accountability of teacher and be instrumental in improving the quality of curriculum transaction.

Introduction of Choice Based Credit System(CBCS) in Government Autonomous Colleges:

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) was introduced in 6 Government autonomous colleges from 2014-15 academic year to bring the standardization in the evaluation system.

Yuva Vedika

A special Live Programme for youth by name “Yuva Vedika” was designed for students from Government, Aided and Private Unaided Degree Colleges of 13 districts of the state. The programme show cases the talents of students through live presentation on MANA TV on every 3rd week (Saturday) of every month. The first programme under “Yuva Vedika” was telecasted on 27.10.2014 by the students of GDC (W), Guntur and subsequently by students of Srikakulam, Kurnool and Krishna Districts in 2014-15.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education department promotes Technical Education in the State to bring out good engineers and technicians with profound knowledge, skill, positive work culture, improved efficiency and

productivity. The ultimate goal is to ensure effective working of our industries and to shape our students to be competitive in the global market.

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

The Department encourages qualitative Technical Education at Degree and Diploma levels through improved standards set by AICTE and National Board of Accreditation (NBA).

The Department encourages implementation of Government of India Schemes (MHRD) to provide Sophisticated Laboratory Equipment and better Residential and Training Facilities for Diploma level Students to provide quality education by creating the stimulated industrial environment in Polytechnics to provide hands on experience and immediate job placements at supervisory level.

This Department coordinates with Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Ministry of Secondary and Higher Education, Government of India and various organizations/ industries to provide apprenticeship training to thousands of Engineering Graduates and Diploma holders including sandwich courses to improve their skills to fit into the best production centers in the country

The Department and the State Board of Technical Education and Training A.P., Hyderabad conducts Examination for Diploma level and Certificate Courses. It also on a challenging basis implementing the e-Lessons and as a teaching aid in all subjects and error free EDEP (Electronic Dispatch of Exam Papers) System for conduct of Diploma exams

The Department also encourages establishment of Industry-Institution-Interaction Cell with the aid from AICTE. Thus industry can participate in the development of skills of the students and staff in different practical areas.

The Department encourages Internal Revenue Generation (IRG) throughout the State in the Polytechnics, to update their skills and find out resources for institutional development.

Professional Colleges

Government's proactive policy has been implemented by this Department with increased intake in Technical Institutions particularly at Degree level. At present, there are 1357 Diploma & Degree Level professional Institutions with an intake of 344551 in the State. The details of professional colleges and intake of students in the state are shown in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: Professional Colleges and intake of Students

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Engineering	330	179360
MCA	201	15420
MBA	387	49140
B. Pharmacy	115	12720
Polytechnics	306	86831
D.Pharmacy	18	1080
Total	1357	344551

Source: Technical Education Department

Initiatives to Improve Access

Polytechnic Colleges

There are 306 polytechnic institutions in the State with a total intake of 86831 and 18 D. Pharmacy institutions with a total intake of 1080. Details about the number and intake in Polytechnics colleges during 2013-14 are shown in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10: Polytechnics and Students, 2013-14

Type	Polytechnics	Students
Government Polytechnics	81	16395
Aided Polytechnics	02	715
Pvt. Unaided Polytechnics	68	33961
2nd Shift Polytechnics in Engineering Colleges	155	35760
TOTAL	306	86831
D. Pharmacy Institutions	18	1080

Source: Technical Education Department

Initiatives for Improvement of Quality

To improve the Quality in Technical Education the following measures are being taken:

e-Lessons:

e-Lessons is a Prestigious Project of the department taken up during 2008-09

- As a teaching aid- Not self learning material
- To ensure minimum standards in Teaching.
- To enable easy understanding of the subject by student and improve Pass Percentage.
- 30,000 e-lessons are prepared by Polytechnic teachers pertaining to all subjects taught in Polytechnics.

All the Class rooms are made e-Class rooms by providing LCD/LED Projector and Computer in each Class room

a. Establishment of Skill Development Centres

SDC is different from other training providers in its objectives and mode of functioning. While other training providers cater to different disciplines and adopt a general skill frame work, SDC restricts itself strictly to students pursuing professional courses in Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges. A training curriculum has been chalked out keeping in mind technical students, immediate job needs, related skill set and support of live projects.

To improve the quality in Technical Education, 13 Skill Development Centers have been established in Polytechnics to provide industry relevant skill training. Another 28 SDCs are established during 2013-14 and started functioning from Jan' 2014 to October 2014. Around 1,14,262 students have been trained in these SDCs so far.

b. Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

To improve quality of Technical Education in Engineering Colleges, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) with a total outlay of Rs 88.80 Crores has been taken up since 2010 in 11 Engineering Colleges (Government/University Colleges – 4, Private Unaided Engineering Colleges – 7). It is a Centrally

Sponsored Scheme with Central share of 75% and matching State share of 25% in case of Government / University Colleges and Central Share of 60%, State Share of 20% and Institutional Share 20% in case of Private Un-Aided Engineering Colleges. Additionally, two Centers of Excellence (CoE's) were also sanctioned viz., AU college of Engineering, Vizag and SVU College of Engineering, Tirupati with an objective to improve the quality in UG and PG professional Engineering Education with emphasis on Research, Development, Innovation and enhancing the employability skills of Engineering Graduates with enhanced Institute-Industry interaction and also to produce quality masters and Research Scholars in Engineering. An amount of Rs.42.10 crores has been released to the Project so far. The TEQIP - II Project has been extended upto October, 2016

Schemes

Apprenticeship Training

The Department is also providing training for Engineering Graduates and diploma holders in collaboration with BOAT, MHRD Government of India. The Department is conducting walk in interviews throughout the State to Engineers and Diploma holders and number of industries are participating in the camp for selection of Apprentices. During the year 2013-14, 1762 diploma holders and 2881 graduates were completed apprenticeship and 1556 diploma holders and 3986 graduates were undergoing apprenticeship training.

New Schemes of MHRD, GOI under Skill Development:

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India announced various schemes for providing 100% Direct Central assistance under the Scheme of sub-Mission of Polytechnics under Coordinated action for Skill development. In response to the proposals of the state Government, the MHRD sanctioned and provided funds under the schemes:

Construction of women's hostels in Polytechnics

Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of

India is providing financial assistance for the construction of women's hostels in Government Polytechnics at the rate of Rs 1.00 Crore per hostel. The amount of Rs 1.00 Crore will be released in installments based on the progress achieved. Initially the funds were released directly to the institutions and from the year 2011-12 the grants under the scheme are being released through the concerned State Government through book transfer via RBI for further release of the specified amount to the polytechnic concerned.

Under this scheme 27 Polytechnics have been identified and government have accorded the administrative sanction for (27) hostel buildings and the works have been entrusted to the executing agencies viz., 10 Buildings to APHMHIDC, 16 Buildings to APEWIDC and 01 Building to Panchayat Raj . The construction has started and the works are in different stages except in two places where the work is allotted to GHMC. Government was requested to change the executing agency.

An amount of Rs 3090 Lakhs has been released by MHRD till to date. MHRD is requested to release the balance amount of Rs 1510 lakhs at the earliest as the works would be completed by March 2015.

Upgradation of Existing Polytechnics

This scheme is implemented in 34 Polytechnics in this state and an amount of Rs 4160.00 lakhs has been sanctioned and Rs. 2440.00 lakhs were released as on 31.03.2014. The approved grants in aid for different Polytechnics are decided by the committee constituted by the MHRD. The maximum grant in aid is Rs 2.00 Crores and the same is released in installments based on the progress achieved. Initially the funds were released directly to the institutions and from the year 2011-12 the grants under the scheme are being released through the concerned state Government through book transfer via RBI for further release of the specified amount to the polytechnic concerned.

Community Development through Polytechnics

The Ministry of Human Resource Department, Government of India has selected 28 Polytechnics in this state for the implementation of the Scheme of Community Development through polytechnics

(CDTP). Recurring and non-recurring grants were released by GOI, directly to the institutions and the scheme is successfully being implemented under the guidance of National institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Chennai. Ministry of Human Resource Department, Government of India has informed that from the financial year 2011-12 the grants under the scheme are to be released through the concerned state Government through book transfer via RBI for further release of the specified amount to the concerned Polytechnic.

Initially the selected institution is sanctioned an amount of Rs 4.25 lakhs as recurring grant and Rs 6.00 lakhs as Non-recurring grant. Further each institution is eligible for maximum one-time non-recurring grant of Rs 13.00 lakhs where erstwhile Community polytechnic scheme is run and a recurring grant of Rs 17.00 lakhs per annum.

Out of 81 Government Polytechnics 35 are existing colleges and 46 are new colleges. At present the schemes are implemented in the old Polytechnics only. The schemes can be extended to the new Polytechnics also.

It is proposed to start 12 courses under the CDTP which are skill oriented and are having much demand in the society, these may be included in the annual plan approved by the NITTTR concerned. An amount of Rs.737.07 crore was allotted during the year 2014-15.

An amount of Rs.24.43 crore was allotted to J.N.T.U. Engg., College at, Vizianagaram, Pulivendula and Kalikiri for 2014-15. An amount of Rs 100.00 allotted for Construction of Buildings for New Government Polytechnics under RIDF for the year 2014-15. An amount of Rs.0.50 crore for Government Polytechnics located in RIAD Areas for the year 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development. An amount of Rs.62.00 crore allotted as Block Grant to JNTU, Ananthapur and JNTU, Kakinada during 2014-15. An amount of Rs3.00 crore allotted for improvement of Hostels for (4) GMR Polytechnics for SC's and ST's during 2014-15. An amount of Rs.204.74 crore allotted for University for Knowledge Technology during 2014-15. An amount of Rs.5.00 crore allotted under

Buildings (Normal State Plan) during 2014-15. An amount of Rs.1.50 crore allotted under Minority Buildings (Normal State Plan) during 2014-15.

Other Important Schemes:

Exclusive schemes for SCs & STs students of GMR Polytechnics:

There are 2 GMR Polytechnics in the State for SCs Rajahmundry of East Godavari District and Madanapalle of Chittoor District. There are 6 GMR Polytechnics in the State for STs – Paderu of Visakhapatnam District, Srisailem of Kurnool dist, Rampachodavaram of East Godavari Dist, Sethampeta of Srikakulam, Gumma Laxmi Puram of Vizianagaram Dist and KR Puram of West Godavari Dist. The Government for the first time sanctioned the Scheme of “improvement of Hostels for GMR Polytechnics for SCs and STs” which is an exclusive scheme for the benefit of SC and ST Students and provided an amount of Rs. 2.00 Crores during 2010-11. The Scheme is expanded in Technical Education and more number of Schemes are included to cater the needs of SC and ST Students of GMR Polytechnics. The important Schemes and Budget allotted during 2014-15 is Rs.44.63 crore of which Rs.23.85 crore for SCP and Rs.20.78 crore for TSP Polytechnics.

The Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies

The RGUKT was transferred from IT&C Department to Technical Education Department. Government has established Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) in the year 2008 through Act 18 of 2008 to cater to the educational needs of the rural youth. Two fully residential IIITs have been established under the RGUKT at Nuzvid in Krishna District and R.K. Valley in Kadapa District. These institutes are meant to specialize in teaching and research in Information Technology and emerging areas of Engineering and Science. Around 2000 students are admitted in each IIIT in the academic year 2008-09. The Under Graduate Programme at these IIITs leading to a B.Tech Degree is six years duration. Admissions are made after the SSC level (Class X) on the basis of marks obtained in the board examination. The first two years of education by and

large corresponds to intermediate syllabus and the subsequent four years are meant for engineering education. The pedagogy followed at RGUKT is based on learning to learn and lifelong learning philosophy. All education is imparted through the use of Information and Communication Technology. Each student is given a lap top. Now the intake is 1000 students for each APIIIT.

Buildings for Government Polytechnics for Minorities:

Government have sanctioned 2 Government Polytechnics for Minorities at Kurnool and Guntur. The Construction of works of Government Polytechnic at Kurnool is completed. The construction work is to be taken up at Guntur. Land is identified. Administrative Sanction from Government is awaited.

Additional accommodation and maintenance of old Polytechnic buildings:

The department is attending to Maintenance and Repair works and construction of additional accommodation for the Old Government Polytechnic Buildings under Minor works and Maintenance works provided in the Non Plan and Plan Budget.

Buildings for New Government Polytechnics

- Government sanctioned 46 new Government Polytechnics, of which 30 GPTs having land and 16 GPTs not having land
- Buildings are completed for 18 new Government Polytechnics and 15 are in progress. 6 buildings having permission under RIDF- XIX
- Building proposal are to be sent for 2 Polytechnic where land is in dispute / handed over to be completed (Pillaripattu & Repalle). Building proposed under TSP-05 (04 established 01 Chintapally not established)
- Old Government Polytechnics having 35 buildings and one old GPTs not having Polytechnic Building (at GPM, Guntur). Women's Hostel Building is Completed and ready for occupation

Construction of Buildings under NABARD:

RIDF XIV: Additional hostel block and EC Building was constructed for GMR Polytechnic Srisailam worth Rs. 2.27 Crores under RIDF-XIV.

RIDF XVI: 1st Phase Buildings completed in 10 new Government Polytechnics are taken over. The overall cost of the project is Rs 20.00 Crores.

RIDF XVIII: 2nd Phase buildings started in the above 10 Government Polytechnics. The overall cost of the project is Rs24.35 Crores.

RIDF XIX: Administrative sanction was accorded for construction of 6 new Government Polytechnic buildings with an overall cost of the project as Rs 44.32Crores.

RIDF XX: NABARD has communicated the approval for taking up construction Phase III buildings in (12) new Government Polytechnic with an overall project cost of Rs 58.74 Crores.

Establishment of 7 National Level Institutions:

The Government of India committed to establish 7 National level Institutions in the state of AP to allot suitable and required land on free of cost for establishment of the institutions. The institutions proposed to establish are Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) at Yerpedu, Tirupathi in Chittoor district, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) at Gambheeram village, Visakhapatnam district, National Institute of Technology (NIT) at West Godavari district, Tribal University at Vizianagaram district, Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Kurnool district and Central University at Ananthapuramu district.

The lands have been identified for IIT and IISER at Tirupathi and IIM at Visakhapatnam. Temporary accommodations for these 3 institutions and necessary steps are being taken up to commence IIT, Tirupathi and IIM, Visakhapatnam from the academic year 2015-16. In the month of January 2014, a foundation stone was laid for IIM and IIT institutes at Visakhapatnam and Chittoor respectively. Identification and finalization of lands to other institutions is under process.

Standard Requirements for Establishment of a New Polytechnic

Establishment of Polytechnics

AICTE, New Delhi issues a notification in the month of Nov/Dec of every year, inviting applications through on line from the interested Societies / Industries / Government sector to make an application for establishment of Polytechnics.

The on line applications will be processed by various committees constituted by AICTE, New Delhi. The applications will be processed initially by a Scrutiny Committee for verification of correctness and enclosure of relevant documents then, inspection for readiness of the Polytechnic by a Expert Committee.

The Regional Committee, based on the reports of the committees recommends to the Executive Committee for sanction of approval for establishment or otherwise. The Executive Committee accords permission for Establishment of Polytechnic.

FAMILY WELFARE

Family Welfare Department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 7,617 Sub-Centres, 1,069 Primary Health Centres, 179 Community Health Centres, 49 Area Hospitals, 9 District Hospitals, 6 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 11 Teaching hospitals. There are 73 Urban Family Welfare Centres, and 185 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas of the State.

Improved literacy standards, raised awareness levels among families, continuous monitoring and care of mother and child before and after deliveries; and improvement in health parameters is being realised over the years through the thrust and concerted efforts that are being put in implementation of several Medical and Health programmes. The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates for the year, 2013 in the combined state are 17.4, 7.3 and 39 respectively while it is 21.4, 7.0 and 40 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Sep.2014). The Male and Female expected life at birth in the State is 66.9 and 70.9 respectively as against the All India figures of 67.3 and 69.6 in (2011-15). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per

1,00,000 live births reported, which is 110 in the state as against 178 in All India as per the latest Sample Registration System results. Performance in Certain Health Parameters (combined state) are shown in Table:8.11

Table 8.11: Performance in Certain Health Parameters (combined state)

Year	IMR	MMR	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
2001	66	195 (2001-03)	20.8	8.1
2002	62		20.7	8.1
2003	59		20.4	8.0
2004	59	154 (2004-06)	19.0	7.0
2005	57		19.1	7.3
2006	56		18.9	7.3
2007	54	134 (2007-09)	18.7	7.4
2008	52		18.4	7.5
2009	49		18.3	7.6
2010	46	110 (2010-12)	17.9	7.6
2011	43		17.5	7.5
2012	41		17.5	7.4
2013	39		17.4	7.3

Source: SRS Bulletins, Registrar General, India

IMR= No. of Infant deaths during the year per thousand Live Births.

MMR= Maternal Mortality Ratio is proportion of maternal deaths during the year per 1,00,000 live births reported.

Crude Birth Rate =No. of Live Births during the year per 1000 population.

Crude Death Rate=No. of Deaths during the year per 1000 population.

Demographic Goals

Implementation of various planned departmental programmes in a structured process over the years has culminated in achievement of the set

demographic goals in the following manner. Details of health parameters are shown in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12. Status of achievement in Demographic goals

District	MMR 2012 *	IMR 2012 *	TFR 2012 *	CPR ***	CBR *	ASR 2011 **	CSR 2011 **
Srikakulam	117	47	1.7	74.2	17.0	1015	954
Vizianagaram	128	45	1.5	70.4	18.5	1019	960
Vishakapatnam	137	39	1.9	66.6	16.0	1006	961
East Godavari	89	34	1.8	78.5	15.9	1006	968
West Godavari	96	28	1.5	78.5	15.6	1004	964
Krishna	94	25	1.7	76.4	16.1	992	935
Guntur	99	31	1.9	71.8	17.8	1003	945
Prakasam	104	37	1.8	70.1	18.3	981	932
SPSR Nellore	92	35	1.8	66.3	16.0	985	939
YSR	102	38	1.8	51.2	19.3	985	918
Kurnool	129	43	1.8	61.8	19.3	988	938
Anantapuramu	117	45	1.7	64.4	18.8	977	927
Chittoor	103	35	1.9	65.2	17.8	997	931

Source : Family welfare,

1.*State Estimates - based on Census 2011,

2. **Census 2011,

3.***DLHS-3 - 2007-08

IMR – Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births), MMR – Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1 lakh live births) TFR – Total Fertility Rate, CPR – Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, CBR – Crude Birth Rate

ASR – Adult Sex Ratio (per 1000 males), CSR – Child Sex Ratio (per 1000 males)

A. Maternal Health Care Services

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

a. Accredited Social Health Activist

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) Programme is the key component of Community Process. ASHA will take steps to the Community on

Maternal & Child Health activities. ASHA also creates awareness to the community on Nutrition, basic sanitation and Hygienic practices, Healthy living and working condition, information on existing Health Services and need for timely use of Health services. A total of 40021 ASHA are sanctioned in Rural Areas, of which are 37445 are positioned, where as in Urban areas 2660 are sanctioned and 2502 are positioned.

b. Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Services

88 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Services (CEMONC) Centres were established at select 4 to 9 First Referral Units in each district of the State to promote institutional deliveries, attend emergency pregnancy, delivery and child birth cases being reported within a range of 35 to 40 kms. Obstetrician and anesthetist specialist services and emergency blood transfusion services are made available round- the clock.

c. Blood Bank and Blood Storage Centres

10 Blood Banks and 50 Blood Storage Centres were established and are functioning since 2005-06. Indian Red Cross Society has been appointed by Government of Andhra Pradesh as the State level nodal agency for providing blood transfusion services.

d. 24-hours Mother & Child Health Centre

453 PHCs were notified as 24 hour round the clock Mother and Child Health Care centers to promote institutional deliveries as it was noted that 50% of the maternal deaths occur during or immediately after child birth and to reduce infant and neo-natal mortalities. 49,364 deliveries were conducted during 2013-14, and 36,350 deliveries were conducted during 2014-15 (upto November 2014)

e. Janani Suraksha Yojana

A cash incentive of Rs.700/- is given to pregnant woman to promote deliveries in public institutions in rural areas under this scheme. It was launched by Government of India in April, 2005. The State Government has also introduced Sukhibhava scheme to provide Rs.300/- to below poverty line (BPL) rural pregnant woman who delivers in

government institutions along with Rs.700/- under JSY. The scheme was extended to provide Rs. 600/- to under BPL urban pregnant woman who delivers in government institutions. Home deliveries were provided an amount of Rs.500. There were 1,87,169 JSY beneficiaries during 2013-14 and 1,09,841 during 2014-15 (upto November 2014).

f. Village Health and Nutrition Day Centres

Village Health and Nutrition Day Centres (VHND) are regularly conducted in 13,119 villages in the State to increase community awareness issues like age of marriage, registration of all pregnant women at 12 weeks, 3 times check up by MPHA (F), one time by Medical Officer, birth planning in 7th month of pregnancy, promotion of institutional deliveries, post-natal care for delivered women and new born child, breast feeding practices, immunization services, promotion of spacing methods, sterilizations, vasectomies and treatment of minor ailments.

g. Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram

This is a GoI scheme aimed at providing free cashless deliveries and care to sick new born till 30 days after birth at public health institutions. Free cashless deliveries include delivery services, caesarian sections, diagnostic services during antenatal period, free drugs and consumables during antenatal, and post natal period, free diet for 3 days at PHC's, for 5 days in government health institutions in ITDA areas and for 7 days for caesarian sections. Free services also include blood transfusion and transport. The free cashless care to sick new born include treatment, drugs and consumables, diagnostics, blood transfusion and transport.

h. Maternal Death Review

MDRs are proposed at facility and community levels. In the first instance MDR is proposed at District Hospital and Medical Colleges and subsequently at block level and accredited private sector facilities should also be brought within the scope of these reviews. MDRs are to be shared with the Chief Medical Officer for further action. For the community based MDR, line listing of maternal deaths should be done through the ANMs/ASHAs/ other community resources and the audit of such

deaths should be done at the block/district level. MDR tools prescribed by GoI are being used for the audit. District Level Quality Assurance Committee to review the maternal and infant deaths has been formed in each district with the District Collector as the Chairperson. The District Committee sends a detailed report every month to the State department about the corrective measures taken to minimize the Maternal and Infant Deaths.

i. Other Initiatives

Mother and Child Health Cards are developed for every registered pregnant women & children at all government and private health facilities. MCH-R cards were distributed to cover all pregnant women and children in all districts.

Web portal for tracking mothers and children were developed and 6.56 lakh mothers and 5.97 lakh children were registered during 2014-15 (up to December 2014).

Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH): This is a part of the National Reproductive and Child Health-II program. This strategy focuses on reorganizing existing public health system at various levels. To provide these services, steps were taken to improve service deliveries to adolescents during routine checkups and fixed days/timings. These activities include promotive, preventive, curative and referral services. About 409 Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics were established throughout Andhra Pradesh.

Maarpu is aimed at bringing behavior change in community through convergence for effectively reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) & Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and to improve health and nutritional status of women & children

B. Child Health Care Services

The Government of Andhra Pradesh envisaged establishing 26 Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), 95 Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and 680 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) in the state to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by strengthening neo-natal care services. 23 centres will have 20 bedded facilities in district hospitals and teaching hospitals and seven will have 10 bedded facilities in area hospitals/community health centres.

Child health care services are being provided through implementation of Universal Immunization Program aimed at infants and children to immunize them against childhood diseases. Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha (JBAR) program is targeted to improve the health of school going children studying classes 1st to 10th standard in government and government aided schools.

a. Child Immunization

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

b. Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha

A revitalized school health program known as Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha (JBAR) was launched by GoAP on 14th November 2010. The program is aimed to prevent illness and promote health and well being of the school children, through early detection and care, development of healthy attitude and behavior, ensuring healthy environment at school, prevention of communicable diseases and increased learning capabilities. The children are screened for health problems under the program and provided booster immunisation, vitamin-A supplementation, biannual de-worming and referral services to higher medical institutions for better treatment. Achievements of Jawahar Bala Aarogya Raksha Programme are shown in Annexure 8.12.

C. Family Welfare Services

Family welfare services are provided by implementing different schemes and interventions which are guided by the Population Policy State formulated in 1997 to improve the quality of services under family welfare programme. World Population Day is celebrated every year on 11th July by organizing public rallies, essay and elocution competitions for school children, cultural programs, health education through print and electronic media, display of banners, distribution of pamphlets, conducting press conferences etc. Mementos and citation are given to best performing surgeons, supporting staff, institutions and districts in functions held at State and District Headquarters.

a. Sterilization Methods

This scheme was started in 1952 to control population growth. Sterilization services are provided to eligible couples who want to adopt permanent or spacing methods to attain small family norm on voluntary basis. While Vasectomies and Tubectomies are performed to men and women under permanent methods, oral pills and contraceptive condoms are distributed to eligible couples under spacing methods. IUD is another important spacing method administered to willing women who want to postpone pregnancy for longer duration. Government provides family planning incentives as compensation towards wage loss to BPL, SC and ST. Rs.600/- is given to sterilization of women, Rs.1100/- for male sterilization and Rs.250/- for all.

b. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Services

The objective of the scheme is to provide MTP services to eligible couples for termination of unwanted pregnancies. These services are being provided at all Government hospitals in the state. 1,524 patients during 2013-14 and 1,409 patients 2014-15 (upto November 2014) benefited under this scheme.

c. Family Planning Insurance Scheme

This scheme was started in 2005 to provide insurance to sterilization beneficiaries through authorized insurance agency. Rs.2.00 Lakh is given on death of a sterilization beneficiary due to sterilization operation

within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital and Rs.50,000 for death between 8 to 30 days, and Rs.30,000 for failure of sterilization and a maximum of Rs.25,000 as expenses for treatment of medical complication arising due to sterilization operation. 27 people were sterilized in 2013, and 24 people benefited under the scheme in 2014.

D. Urban Slum Health Services

This scheme was started in 2000 to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to people living in urban slum areas. There are 129 Urban Health centres functioning in the state through NGOs with State government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 people in slum areas. 185 UHCs were established in a phased manner from 2005 under NRHM.

E. Tribal Health Services

GoAP initiated a number of initiatives and interventions to improve delivery of effective, accessible and quality health services to tribal citizens living in agency areas. Adolescent friendly health clinics were established at AHs, CHCs and PHCs in tribal districts. Specialist camps are conducted twice a month in 30 CHCs at all tribal areas. Srisailam project hospital was proposed to be developed as a multi specialty hospital. 61 MCH & Epidemic teams were provided in tribal areas and these teams are being continued.

a. Staff Recruitment and Posting in ITDA areas

Maintenance of critical staff is required for health services. There is a full contingent of 249 Medical Officers, 225 Staff Nurses, 166 Lab Technicians and 114 Pharmacists.

b. Birth Waiting Homes

25 birth waiting homes in 6 tribal areas were sanctioned and constructed to increase institutional deliveries and reduce MMR and IMR. A policy was evolved to provide complete nutrition and wage loss compensation to pregnant women and their attendants who use birth waiting home.

F. Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques

The Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic

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

G. Community Involvement

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

a. Untied Funds

Every sub-centre was provided with Rs.10,000/- every year which is deposited in a joint account operated by the Public Health Nurse and the ANM. The funds are intended for maintenance of sanitation and public health at village level and to improve the facilities at the sub-centre. Similarly each PHC was provided with Rs.25,000 as annual maintenance grant and Rs. 50,000 for Hospital Development Societies (HDS) and each CHC Rs.50,000 and Rs.1,00,000 every year as untied funds for maintenance of PHCs/CHCs. The funds are intended for minor repairs, facility sanitation, bio-medical waste disposal and referral transportation in exceptional situations.

b. Village Health and Sanitation Committee

13119 VHSCs were formed with ward members, AWWs, ANMs, and WHVs as members, MPHAs (M) & (F) as member conveners. An amount of Rs.10,000/- is given to each VHSC every year, towards ensuring optimal use of health service in the village, maintaining quality health services and to prevent occurrence of epidemics in the villages.

H. Special Initiatives

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

a. Emergency Health Transportation Scheme

433 Ambulances with trained technical staff are available 24 hours /365 days through 108 - toll-free telephone number were made operational to cover

the entire State. 4.07 lakh patients were transported under the scheme during 2013-14 and 4.20 lakh patients transported during 2014-15 (upto November 2014).

b. Fixed Day Health Services

275 mobile health vehicles are placed in all districts to provide once-a-month fixed day service at the rural habitations located 3 km beyond a PHC or CHC according to pre-determined calendar to conducts provide pregnancy monitoring, treat infant, child and chronic ailments. Each mobile health vehicle is equipped with medical and basic laboratory equipment to perform basic lab tests, a cold chain unit to store vaccines and blood samples. 52.95 lakh patients utilized these services during 2013-14, and 35.46 lakh patients utilized these service during 2014-15 (up to November 2014).

c. Health Information Helpline (104 Service)

People get information on various health and health referral services at government hospitals through 104 toll free telephone number. They can also lodge complaints on functioning of health institutions which will be referred to concerned head of the department for redressing and further action. Information on epidemic out breaks can also be passed on to through 104.

Details about expected achievements of Family Welfare Programme and immunization are furnished in Annexure 8.13.

Dr.NANDAMURI TARAKA RAMA RAO VAIDYA SEVA (AAROGYASRI)

'NTR Vaidya Seva': Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing state sponsored Dr.Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao Vaidya Seva (Dr NTR Vaidya Seva).This scheme certainly counts to be one of the pioneers in terms of achieving equity and providing accountable and evidence-based good-quality health-care services in the state to assist poor families from catastrophic health expenditure. The aim of the scheme is to provide Health Coverage to BPL families. The scheme is a unique PPP model in the field of Health, tailor made to the health needs of poor patients and provides end-to-end cashless

services for identified diseases under secondary and tertiary care through a network of service providers from Government and private sector.

The scheme has established a demand-side mechanism that mobilizes and channels additional public financing to health, introduced an explicit benefits package, pioneered cashless care and fostered public private partnerships.

The scheme is designed in such a way that the benefit in the primary care is addressed through free screening and out-patient consultation both in the health camps and in the network hospitals as part of scheme implementation. The IEC activity during the health camps, screening, counseling and treatment of common ailments in the health camps and out-patient services in network hospitals is supplementing the government health care system in preventive and primary care

In order to facilitate the effective implementation of the scheme, the State Government set up the Aarogyasri Health Care Trust, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Chief Minister. The trust, in consultation with the specialists in the field of healthcare runs the scheme.

The choice of hospital for treatment is with the patient. The entire process from the time of conduct of health camps to the screening, diagnosing , treatment, follow- up and claim payment is made transparent through online web based processing to prevent any misuse and fraud. The scheme is complimentary to facilities available in Government Hospitals and put together provides Health Coverage to BPL population including Prevention, Primary care and In-Patient care. All the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which are the first contact point, Area/District Hospitals and Network Hospitals, are provided with Help Desks manned by Aarogya Mithra to facilitate the illiterate patients.

Objective

To provide free quality hospital care and equity of access to BPL families by purchase of quality medical services from identified network of health care providers through a self-funded reimbursement mechanism (serviced by Trust). To provide financial security against the catastrophic health expenditures.

To strengthen the Government Hospitals through demand side financing. To provide coverage of health for both urban and rural poor of the State.

Under NTR Aarogyaseva, the ceiling on the cost of treatment has been raised to Rs.2.5 lakh. Besides, 100 diseases are covered a new taking the total number of diseases covered by the scheme to 1038. The Government is committed to strengthen and revamp the health sector.

Coverage:

A. Geometry of health coverage

i) Population coverage (Breadth of Health coverage)

The beneficiaries of the scheme are the members of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families as enumerated and photographed in White Ration Card linked with Aadhar card and available in Civil Supplies Department database.

ii) Financial coverage (Height of Health coverage)

The scheme shall provide coverage for the services to the beneficiaries up to Rs.2.50 lakh per family per annum on floater basis. There shall be no co-payment under this scheme

iii) Benefit Coverage (Depth of Health coverage)

a) Out-Patient

The scheme is designed in such a way that the benefit in the primary care is addressed through free screening and outpatient consultation both in the health camps and in the network hospitals as part of scheme implementation.

b) In-patient

The scheme shall provide coverage for the 1044 “Listed Therapies” for identified diseases in the 29 categories – are listed in website: www.aarogyasri.gov.in

Package includes the following services:

- End-to-end cashless service offered through a NWH from the time of reporting of a patient till ten days post discharge

medication, including complications if any up to thirty (30) days post-discharge, for those patients who undergo a “listed therapy(ies);

- Free OP evaluation of patients for listed therapies who may not undergo treatment for “listed therapies
- All the pre-existing cases under listed therapies are covered under the scheme.
- Food and Transportation

c) Follow-up Services

Follow-up services are provided for a period of one year through fixed packages to the patients whoever requires long term follow-up therapy in order to get optimum benefit from the procedure and avoid complications. Follow-up package for consultation, investigations, drugs etc., for one year for listed therapies were formulated by Technical committee of the Trust in consultation with specialists. Are listed in website: www.aarogyasri.gov.in

B. Important stakeholders

The Scheme is intended to benefit 129.44 lakh families in all districts of the state.

Aarogyasri Health Care Trust- Implementing agency

In order to implement the scheme in a dynamic and hassle free manner, Government of AP established an Independent Trust "Aarogyasri Health Care Trust". The scheme is implemented directly by the Trust by entering into contract agreement with network hospitals.

Network Hospitals - Service Providers

A health care provider shall be a hospital or nursing home in the state both from public and private sector established for indoor medical care and treatment of disease and injuries and should be registered under Andhra Pradesh Private Allopathic Medical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act and Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (wherever applicable).

District Administration- Mobilization

District level monitoring committees are setup with

District Collector as the chairman of the committee. This committee not only reviews the implementation of the scheme through regular review meetings but also help mobilize patients by encouraging them to attend camps, conducting awareness campaigns through peoples representatives, Self Help Groups and other field functionaries.

Software Company - Technology Solutions

A dedicated real-time online workflow system was designed by the Trust in order to bring dynamism and decentralization of work like Online processing of the cases starting from registration of case at first referral center, health camps etc., registration at network hospital, pre-authorization, treatment and other services at the hospital, discharge and post treatment follow-up, claim settlement, payment gateway, accounting system, TDS deductions, e-office solutions etc. The maintenance of the workflow is done round the clock.

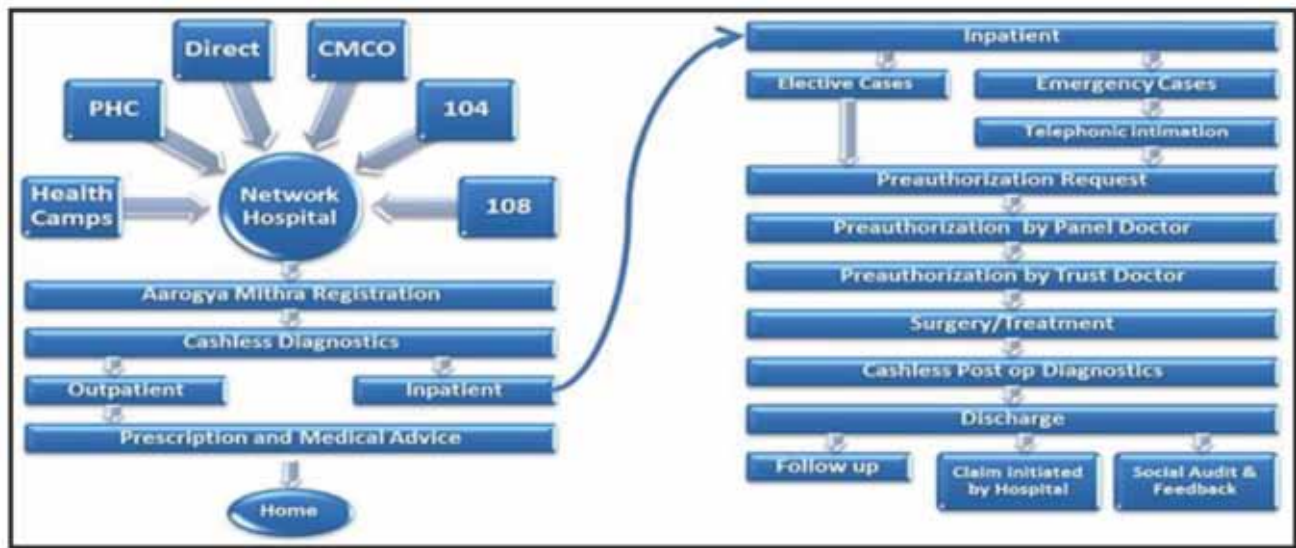
Performance of the Scheme

21713 Medical camps were held by the network hospitals in rural areas and 44.04 lakh patients screened in these health camps since inception of the scheme up to November 2014. 34.48 lakh patients were treated as out- patients and 17.66 lakh patients treated as in-patients in 2876 network hospitals under the scheme so far. 16.04 lakh therapies were pre-authorized at the cost of Rs.4406.49 crore. District-wise details (up to Nov 2014) are given in Annexure 8.14.

xii) Health camp Services

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva is the flag ship scheme of the state government and the aim is to achieve “Health Care “to poor people in Andhra Pradesh and the benefit in the primary care is addressed through health camps as part of scheme implementation. Health Camps are main source of mobilizing the beneficiaries. The important role played by the health camps includes conducting IEC activity, screening, counselling, treatment of common ailments and refer the patients to Government and Corporate Network Hospitals for treatment under Dr. NTR Vaidyaseva

Process Flow Chart



G. Impact on Health Scenario

i) Changing Tertiary care profile

As the scheme progressed the pre-existing load of diseases is coming down, particularly in relation to the high end diseases in cardiology, neurosurgery, gynaecology and obstetrics etc., This may be attributed to the decrease in preload which is contributed by procedures under the scheme such as valve replacement surgeries and congenital cardiac defects, SOLs in brain and chronic disorders in gynaecology.

ii) Improvement in documentation and regulatory effect on Hospitals

The empanelment procedure, defined diagnostic and treatment protocols, capturing of admission notes, daily clinical notes, operation notes, discharge summary and uploading of diagnostic reports including films, WebEx recording of Angio and Laparoscopic procedures and other photographic evidences have resulted in profound improvement of medical documentation in the State and regulatory effect on the hospitals.

iii) Improvement in quality of services:

Continued monitoring of the services both online and in the field by the elaborated field mechanism coupled with disciplinary action against erring hospitals is greatly contributing to the quality of treatment under the scheme.

iv) Establishing Medical Protocols tailor-made to local situations:

The scheme by taking into consideration of availability of local infrastructure and standard medical practices defined standard medical protocols with the help of senior specialists in each field.

v) Performance of Government Hospitals

Hospitals from Govt., sector with requisite infrastructure are empanelled to provide services under the scheme and they are entitled to receive same payment as the private and corporate hospitals. This is helping Govt. hospitals to earn much needed finances for improving infrastructure, provide quality care to the patients This system is motivating more and more government hospitals to participate in the scheme and utilize the revenue earned to improve facilities to provide quality medical care.

Government decided to retain 20% of earnings by the Government Hospitals to create revolving fund to regularly assist these hospitals to improve their infrastructure and decided to utilize it thus bring reforms in tertiary medical care

vi) Other PPP models

Dr NTR Vaidya Seva has encouraged the introduction of many successful PPP schemes as given below.

- i) Haemodialysis facilities in 11 government hospitals.
- ii) Scheme for Journalist.

- iii) CMCO referral system.
- iv) Advanced diagnostic facility in Government Hospitals,

Independent evaluation of the scheme by IIPH (Indian institute of Public Health) established the fact that the scheme had profound impact on the health needs of the poor population. Eighty seven percent of beneficiaries who had a low Standard of Living Index (SLI) reported improvement following treatment of their condition. The unemployed together with unskilled labourers made up nearly half the sample, confirming that the scheme was appropriately benefitting economically poor households. The beneficiary satisfaction is highest and the beneficiaries were unanimous that the scheme had transformed their lives. Government has decided to evaluate functioning of the scheme through third party (CGG) and provide insights into the current performance of the scheme against the overall objectives.

ANDHRA PRADESH VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD

Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad (APVVP) is an autonomous organization funded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, started functioning from March 1st 1987 to manage secondary level hospitals. At present there are 118 hospitals under the control of APVVP in the State and the details are shown in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Hospitals and Beds

Type of Hospitals	Hospitals	Beds
District Hospitals	9	2450
Area hospitals	31	3100
Community Health Centers	70	2820
Speciality Hospitals	7	570
FRUs in Urban areas	-	-
Dispensaries	1	0
Additional beds in hospitals	-	2369
Total	118	11309

Source:- AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Hospital Activities

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

The APVVP deals exclusively with the middle level hospitals of bed strength ranging from 30 to 350. These institutions also referred to as secondary hospitals or first referral hospitals and are called District Hospitals, Area Hospitals and CHCs depending on bed strength.

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

The Area Hospitals (AH) provide services with 100 beds and four clinical specialities like Obstetrics & Gynecology, Pediatrics, General Medicine and General Surgery.

The Community Health Centres (CHC) with 30-50 beds provide health care in one clinical specialty. These Hospitals are provided with professional Staff (Doctors, Nurses and Paramedics) and medical equipment depending upon their service levels and bed strength. Drugs are provided to all Hospitals by the Central drug stores under APHMHIDC as per the requirements specified by APVVP.

Blood Banks

There are 26 blood banks and 37 blood storage centres are functioning in APVVP Hospitals in the State. These blood banks are providing blood to the needy patients in the Hospitals.

Human Resources

There are 723 Doctors, 2060 Nursing and 372 Paramedical, 347 Administration cadres working for health care in the state. The junior level ministerial services are taken on third party or outsourcing basis. Sanitation and cleaning services are contracted to third party agencies and other non-clinical services like security are provided mostly through third party or contract basis.

Hospital Performance

The comparative performance of hospital activities in nine key indicators are shown in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14: Performance Indicators of Hospital Activities

(Nos in Lakh)

Indicator	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec 14)
Out patients	157.65	128.79
Inpatients	13.34	10.97
Major Surgeries	0.71	0.57
Sterilizations	0.69	0.51
Deliveries	1.27	1.01
Ultra Sono Graphy	3.34	2.70
X- Rays	1.23	1.00
E.C.G	0.90	0.73
Lab Tests (Lakh Nos.)	64.01	52.15

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Performance of National Rural Health Mission

Under NRHM 12 SNCU, 6 NRC, 85 NBSU, 57 CEMONC, 12 Tribal Hospitals are functioning in APVVP Hospitals. 9 MCH Hospitals are established in APVVP Hospitals.

Special Care New born Units

Government sanctioned 12 SNCUs to APVVP hospitals. These units provide special medical care and treatment to low birth weight new born babies and premature babies. The Performance of SNCU in APVVP Hospitals are shown in the below Table.8.15

Table 8.15: Special Care New born Units

Births under SNCU	Grand Total (April- Nov., 2014)
Birth weight of babies	
>2500gm	14537
<2500gm	2561
1500-2499gm	2634

1000-1499gm	542
Preterm births(Gestation)	95
>37 weeks	10823
<37 weeks	1140
No. of new borns who required resuscitation at birth	1079

Source: AP Vaidya Vidhana Parishad

Trauma Care Centres

The Government has taken up establishment of trauma care centres in 6 APVVP Hospitals located in the state to provide immediate emergency Medical care to accident victims.

New Born Stabilization Units

85 new born NBSU are located in APVVP hospitals in the state. The NBSUs are used to stabilize new born babies. During April to November 2014, 20116 cases were admitted, 18350 were discharged, 1184 were referrals and 94 were deaths.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres

There are 6 NRCs in the APVVP hospitals. These NRCs provide care to sick and malnourished children. During April to September 2014, 680 cases were admitted and 659 cases were discharged, 10 cases were referrals and 490 cases were children followed up.

NTR Aarogya Seva (Aarogyasri)

Aarogyasri scheme was introduced on 01.04.2007 on a pilot basis in 3 districts and subsequently extended to the entire state in a phased manner. In the first phase, all district hospitals, most of the Area Hospitals and a few CHCs have empanelled, based on the availability of specialists and equipment were covered. There is a gradual increase in the number of cases treated in the APVVP hospitals due to the reservation of 133 procedures. At present 43 APVVP institutions are performing under the scheme and getting funds for the services rendered and other APVVP hospitals are to get empanelled under RAS.

Performance of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under NRHM, RCH-II Programme

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram scheme is being implemented at the hospital level. Under this scheme the APVVP received an amount of Rs.10.21 Crore. The Scheme aims to provide cashless deliveries and care to sick new born for 30 days after birth, make local purchase of emergency drugs and consumables, facilitate diagnostics for ANC checkups and provide free blood and free diet.

HEALTH

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program Malaria has been a major scourge in India contributing 17 million cases and 0.8 million deaths every year, prior to the launching of National Malaria Control Programme in 1953. The National Malaria Eradication Program was launched in 1958 which stabilized malaria incidence around 2 million cases annually, since 1977. Enhanced Malaria Control Project was introduced in 1997, aided by World Bank, covering tribal areas of the districts in the State. The program was changed to NVBDCP in the year 2004. NVBDCP deals with Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Suspected Viral Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Filaria and Kala Azar under an umbrella program.

Objectives

- Prevention of deaths due to vector borne diseases
- Reduction of morbidity

Strategies Adopted

Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of all vector borne disease cases by weekly/fortnightly surveillance through para medical staff

Integrated Vector Control Measures through adoption of insecticidal spray operations, personal prophylactic measures like bed nets usage, biological control measures with Gambusia fish release and source reduction method

Capacity building through induction and re-orientation level trainings to in-service staff and other voluntary organizations useful to the program

Inter sectoral co-ordination between the medical,

health and other departments, Health education through Information Education and Communication (IEC) to create awareness among people regarding the diseases its prevention and control. Details on Vector borne diseases are shown in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16: Vector Borne Diseases

Diseases	2013		2014 (upto Dec., 2014)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Malaria	16351	0	19889	0
Dengue	910	1	1214	5
Chikungunya	137	0	119	0
JE	48	3	31	0
Filaria	217	0	40	0

Source: Directorate of Health

TB Control Programme

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched in 1995 with DFID aid. RNTCP coverage of AP was completed in a phased manner by February 2004. The RNTCP has developed National Strategic Plan to be implemented during 2012-17, the nation 12th Five Year Plan period, with following vision and objectives for RNTCP.

Goal

Universal Access to quality TB diagnosis & treatment for all pulmonary & extra pulmonary TB Patients including drug resistant and HIV associated TB.

Objectives of Revised National TB Control Programme

- To achieve 90% notification rate for all types of TB cases
- To Achieve 90% success rate for all new and 85% for re-treatment cases
- To significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB
- To achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB
- To improve outcomes of TB care in the private sector.

Year-wise details are shown below.

Year	Total case detection rate (142)	New smear +ve detection achieved	Smear conversion (expected 90%)	Cure rate expected (85%)
2012	131	80%	91%	87%
2013	124	75%	90%	86%
2014	128	78%	90%	87%

Source: Directorate of Health

National Program for Control of Blindness

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

Disease Control

- Free Cataract surgeries, both in Government and NGO sector.
- Refractive errors detection School Eye screening distribution of free spectacles.
- Early detection of other eye diseases like Glaucoma and Diabetic Retinopathy
- Eye ball collection through Eye Banks and Eye Donation Centres

Objectives

- To provide high quality eye care to affected population
- To expand coverage of eye care services to the under-served areas
- To reduce the backlog of blindness
- To develop institutional capacity for eye care services

Cataract Operations

4.91 lakh cataract operations were conducted during 2013-14 and 2.25 lakh operations conducted during 2014-15 (upto December 2014). Details about School Children Eye screening are shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17: School Children Eye Screening (Nos.)

Item	2013-14	2014-15 (up to Dec 2014)
Teachers Trained	9428	6818
School Children Screened	1559709	1028580
School Children detected with Refr. Errors	105699	51930
Distribution Free Glass	46400	13029
Eye Ball Collection	9019	2094

Source: Directorate of Health

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The 12th Five Year Plan for National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 has been approved by Government of India. The approved plan is to be implemented with the support of stakeholders so that aims and objectives planned can be achieved by end of the 12th plan period. Administrative guidelines regarding implementation of NLEP as one of the national disease control programmes & preparation of Annual PIPs for approval of activities and allocation of funds have been issued to all the States/UTs by NRHM Division of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The disease, Leprosy has a long incubation period (few weeks to 20 years), therefore needs a longer period of surveillance. Since the programme aims for eradication i.e., zero case of leprosy as the ultimate goal, sustained control measures need to continue during the 12th plan period.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) was launched in 1983 with the objective to arrest the disease activity in all the known cases of leprosy. In order to strengthen the process of elimination in the country, World Bank supported projects were launched in 1993-94 and 2001-02, which ended in

December 2004. Thereafter Government of India decided to continue the programme activities with its own funds. The disease has come down to a level of elimination i.e. less than one case per 10,000 population at the national level by December 2005.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project

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

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

Types of surveillance under IDSP are:

Syndromic (Form S)

Diagnosis made on the basis of history and clinical pattern by paramedical personnel and/or members of the community.

Presumptive (Form P)

Diagnosis made on typical history and clinical examination by medical officers.

Confirmed (Form L)

This confirms clinical diagnosis by appropriate laboratory tests.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Program

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme is implemented as 100% Government of India sponsored scheme since 1962. Iodine is a micro nutrient and the body requires 100 μ -150 μ gms of iodine for normal body growth and mental

development. Iodine Deficiency is the single most common cause of preventable mental retardation and brain damage. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women may cause miscarriages, still birth and birth defects. Children with Iodine Deficiency grow up stunted, less active and may be retarded with impaired movement or hearing.

Objectives

To promote awareness on Goiter and Iodine Deficiency Disorders and their prevention among people living in endemic areas

To educate masses about the use of Iodized salt

To conduct surveys to assess the magnitude of Iodine Deficiency Disorders

Achievements

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

The State IDD cell team conducted surveys in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Nellore and Krishna districts

Prevention

- Daily consumption of Iodized salt prevents the spectrum of disorders that are caused due to Iodine Deficiency
- The daily requirement of Iodine for adults is 150 μ gms, Pregnant woman is 200 μ gms, 1-5 years children 90 μ gms, 6-12 years children 120 μ gms .
- Iodization of salt does not cost much

Action Plan 2015-16

- Conducting surveys in Districts and assess the magnitude of IDD
- Conducting awareness campaign in Districts to create awareness about IDD and use of Iodized salt
- Coordinating with the civil supplies department to ensure supply of Iodized salt through PDS

- Training of AHSA, ANMs and AWW for community Awareness and monitoring
- Training of Health inspectors and Food-Drug Inspectors

Tobacco Related Diseases and Control

Tobacco use is one of the common factors for 4 major non communicable diseases like Cancer, Cardio-vascular diseases, and accounts for more than two third of all new cases of NCD. Tobacco use alone accounts for one in six of all deaths resulting from NCD.

National Tobacco Control Programme

The National Tobacco Control Programme was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08.

Objectives

- To build up capacity of the States / Districts to effectively implement the tobacco control initiatives;
- To train the health and social workers;
- To undertake appropriate IEC activities and mass awareness campaigns, including in schools, workplaces, etc.;
- To set up a regulatory mechanism to monitor/ implement the Tobacco Control Laws;
- To establish a system of tobacco product regulation.
- Provide facilities for treatment of tobacco dependence
- To conduct Adult Tobacco Survey/Youth Survey for surveillance, etc.
- To take necessary action, in co-ordination with other Ministries and stakeholders, to fulfill the obligation(s) under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

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

States have already initiated some activities for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) especially cancer, diabetes, Cardio

Vascular Disease (CVD) and stroke

Central Government proposes to supplement their efforts by providing technical and financial support through National Program for prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS)

The program has two components viz. (i) Cancer and (ii) Diabetes, CVDs & Stroke. These two components have been integrated at different levels as far as possible for optimal utilization of resources

Activities have been planned at state, districts, CHC and sub centre level under the programme and will be closely monitored through NCD cell at different levels

Objectives

Prevent and control common NCDs through behavior and life style changes

Provide early diagnosis and management of common NCDs

Build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs

Train human resource within the public health setup like doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs

Establish and develop capacity for palliative and rehabilitative care

Prevention

Tobacco consumption, poor dietary, habits, sedentary life style and stress etc., are the main preventable factors for NCDs.

Action Plan

Screening for Diabetes is going on in all identified eight districts (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Chittoor, YSR, SPS Nellore, Krishna, Kurnool and Prakasam) for people above 30 years. 85,05,178 persons were screened, of which 5,89,219 persons were found to be Diabetic and 6,12,530 persons were found to be Hypertensive. 4,335 Glucometers, 71,46,000 Gluco-strips and 1,01,91,900 Lancets were distributed in the above eight identified districts.

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly Objectives

- To provide easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to elderly through community based primary health care approach
- To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support
- To build capacity of medical and paramedical professionals as well as care-takers
- To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals and regional medical institutions

Implementation

Community based primary health care approach including domiciliary visits by trained health care workers

Dedicated services at PHC/CHC level including provision of machinery, equipment, training, additional human resources (CHC), IEC, etc.,

Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery & equipment, consumables & drugs, training and IEC

Strengthening of 8 Regional Medical Institutes to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the elderly, introducing PG courses in Geriatric Medicine, and in-service training of health personnel at all levels

Information, Education & Communication (IEC) using mass media, folk media and other Communication channels to reach target community Continuous monitoring and independent evaluation of the Programme and research in Geriatrics and implementation of NPHCE

Activities at the State Level

- Community awareness
- Planning, Monitoring & Supervision
- Human Resources Training

October 1st is observed as the International Day for

Older persons (IDOP). All institutions like District Hospitals Area Hospitals; CHC's which were identified for NPHCE Programme conducted free Health Camps for all Senior Citizens. Procurement of equipment is under progress at APHMHIDC.

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

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

Objectives

- To collect, assess and use baseline survey data of Fluorosis for starting project assessment about the extent of the problem in the state
- Identification and quantification of the different channels of exposure of fluoride
- Developing promoting and scaling up integrated approach of fluorosis management
- Creating awareness and capacity building of stake holders about Fluorosis and its management
- Creating a comprehensive knowledge and database

Implementation

- The Government of India sanctioned the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis in Prakasam district during 2011-12.
- Conducting surveys in districts to assess magnitude of Fluorosis
- Conducting awareness campaign in districts to generate awareness about Fluorosis
- To organize State level stake-holders workshop
- IEC and campaigns
- Conduct school awareness programmes and include material on Fluorosis in school curriculum in primary and higher education. CBSE, NCERT, State Boards and UGC may be requested to include the Fluorosis topic in Syllabi at various levels of education including medical

education. Details of the school survey report on NPPCF is shown in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Status on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

School Survey Report					
Sl N	District	No. of Schools Surveyed	No. of Children Examined	No. of Children with Dental Fluorosis Confirmed	% of Children with confirmed Dental Fluorosis
1	Nellore	90	4188	767	18.31
2	Prakasam	312	8138	2762	33.93
3	Guntur	120	3617	1223	33.81
Total		522	15943	4752	29.8

Source: Department of Health

Details of the Community Survey on NPPCF are shown in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19: Status on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis Consolidated Community Survey 2014-15 (up to Jan., 2015)

District	Households Surveyed	Persons Examined	Suspected cases of Dental Fluorosis	Urinary tests of suspected Dental Fluorosis carried out	Confirmed cases of Dental Fluorosis	Urinary Tests of suspected skeletal Fluorosis (with or without Dental Fluorosis)	Urinary Tests of suspected skeletal Fluorosis carried out	Confirmed cases of Skeletal Fluorosis
Guntur	1488	5364	1896	1632	1370	7	7	4
Nellore	4101	18757	1161	851	0	2	0	0
Prakasam	12863	51766	15362	2417	2126	95	-	15

Source: Department of Health.

AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a Retrovirus that eventually causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a global Public Health problem as more than 35 million people are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. The HIV epidemic has been one of the most challenging modern public health problems for India. Provisional estimates put the number of people living with HIV in India at 25 lakhs and 3 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh.

A multipronged approach of service delivery integrating various components of HIV prevention, care, support and treatment during last NCAPs resulted decreasing trend of HIV prevalence, evidenced by the HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS), APSACS now gears up for the fourth phase of NACP.

The fourth phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented across the country by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) in a response to the epidemic.

Objectives of NACP-IV:

- Reduce New infections by 50% (2007 Baseline of NACP-III)
- Comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Key Strategies under NACP-IV:

- Intensifying & consolidating prevention services with a focus on High Risk Groups
- Increasing access and promoting comprehensive care, support and treatment
- Expanding IEC services for (a) General population (b) HRGs with a focus on behaviour change & demand generation
- Strengthening Institutional Capacities at National, State, District & facility levels
- Strengthening Strategic Information Management Systems

Key challenges for NACP-IV:

- Growing treatment needs
- Continued stigma and discrimination
- Dwindling international donor support to HIV/AIDS
- Emerging epidemics in new pockets due to vulnerabilities such as migration
- Integration with larger health systems in State for sustaining access to HIV/AIDS services

Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS with other Government ministries and departments

94% of the infection is through sexual transmission, 4% parent to child, 0.6% through injecting Drug Use, and 0.4% through blood and blood products.

The reasons for such high prevalence of HIV are high promiscuous behaviour and sexual encounters with non-regular partners, high prevalence of sexually transmitted illnesses among intercourse partners, low condom usage with non-regular sexual partners, large migrant population, large network of national highways, human trafficking and most importantly awareness not resulting in behavioural change. SACS has been providing prevention, treatment, care and support services through the establishments in the state. The details are shown in Table 8.20

Table 8.20: SACS Key Establishments and Service Facilities

Sl.No	Name of the Service Centre	Establis hments
1a	Integrated Counselling & Testing Centers(Stand alone ICTC)	215
1b	Facility Integrated ICTCs (in PHCs i.e. FI-ICTCs)	843
1c	ICTCs in (PPP Model) Private Hospitals	158
1d	Mobile ICTCs	13
1	Total ICTCs	1216
2	Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centers	34
3	Link ART Centers	71
4	Link ART Centers(+)	43
5	Blood Banks	114
6	Designated STI/RTI Centers (Suraksha Clinics)	55
7	Targeted Interventions	111
8	No.of districts in which LWS is implemented	11
9	Government supported Community Care Centers	12
10	Adolescent Education Programmes in Secondary Schools	9000
11	Red Ribbon Clubs in Degree Colleges	1327

Source: Aids Control Society

Details of Establishments and Facilities under Blood Components are shown Table No. 8.21

Table No. 8.21: Establishments and Facilities under Blood components

Total Blood Banks	114
DAC Supported Blood Banks	61
Model Blood Banks	1
Major Blood Banks with BCSU	11
Major Blood Banks without BCSU	6
District Level Blood Banks	43
SRL and NRL	7
Mobile Bus	1
Blood Transportation van	11
Performance	
Total Collections	405703
DAC supported collection	236451
DAC VBD collection	202364
% of DAC supported VBD	86
Camps (DAC Supported)	1128

Source: Aids Control Society

Details of ICTC programme performance during 2014-15 (upto Oct 2014) with non ANC and ANC are given in Annexure 8.15 & Annexure 8.16 and Ante Retroviral Therapy Program (ART) performance in 2014-15 (upto Oct,2014) are given in Annexure 8.17

Special Campaigns /Programs / Initiatives by APSACS during 2014-15

Convergence and Advocacy on HIV/AIDS with District Administration to create enabling environment in the districts, Project Director, APSACS took initiative for inter-sectorial convergence using video conference for real time review.

Mamatha Plus Campaign

As a result of the Mamatha campaign, more than 5000 ANMs across the State were trained and capacitated for reaching out to pregnant women, especially in the rural areas and promote HIV screening among them. This was leveraged by the subsequent Mamatha Plus campaign under which

the new triple drug regimen by W.H.O was effectively implemented in more than 2300 positive pregnant women for the prevention of mother to child by linking all the positive ANC mothers to comprehensive care, support and treatment services and thereby reducing the vertical transmission rates to less than 2%.

“Raktha Bandhu” Campaign:

For promoting Voluntary Blood donation more so among youth and spread awareness regarding usage of safe blood and blood products.

IEC Activities: World AIDS Day

APSACS successfully observed World AIDS Day on Dec 1st, 2014. Various activities such as public events, involvement of celebrities, politicians, competitions, awards, release of IEC display etc., were organised.

- “Veedhinatakam” and “Pallesuddulu” as part of Community specific Folk Media Campaigns across the state.
- Strategically placed Hoardings spreading IEC messages on prevention of HIV, promotion on Testing, Care, support & treatment
- Radio & TV programmes on HIV telecasted across the State
- APSACS also organized International Day against Illicit Drugs & International Youth Day successfully.

Mainstreaming Activities and Youth Interventions:

Trainings to Para Medical (from National Leprosy Eradication) Staff, industrial workers, urban slums, Self Help Groups under MEPMA (Mission for Elimination of Poverty under Municipal Areas), youth under Yuva Kiranalu on HIV/AIDS were organized.

Red Ribbon Clubs

In association with Department of Collegiate Education, Red Ribbon Clubs are established in 2000 Degree colleges in this financial year 2014-15.

The Adolescent Education Programme (AEP)

In collaboration with SCERT, this school-based programme is being implemented in 8,000 secondary

schools across the state with the objective of reaching out students in the age group of 12-15 years.

Strategy for High-Risk Population

The primary focus of prevention activities is to prevent transmission of HIV virus among High Risk groups like female sex workers (FSW), male sex with male (MSM) Intravenous drug users (IDUs), Truckers and Migrants. The coverage for the targeted population has been streamlined through up scaling and realignment of interventions based on revised mapping of HRG in the state. The HRGs are covered by NGOs supported by APSACS.

The package of services provided to the targeted population for prevention of HIV are correct and consistent use of condom, STI management through NGO run, private practitioners and Government run STI clinics, enabling environment through advocacy, extension of HIV testing services at ICTC. Other need based support for social entitlements community organizations and capacity building support have also extended to strengthen the program. Link workers scheme focused on covering scattered HRGs in rural areas is being implemented in all districts of the state.

District Level Networks

Under GIPA (Greater involvement of People Living with HIV /AIDS) a new wave has been created in the state to involve more PLHAs to participate in all HIV/AIDS initiatives to promote positive prevention. Women Support Groups with positive women have also been formed and are marching towards empowerment and self-sustainability. One of the major objectives of these networks is to reduce the stigma & discrimination at community level.

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

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

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

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

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

Institutions

The department is running 46 Homes for Children and 21 Institutions for Women to cater to the needs of children and women.

A. Service Homes

Three Service homes are functioning in the State at West Godavari, Nellore and Anantapuramu districts. At present, there are 80 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 405. These Homes are meant for rehabilitation of socially and economically deprived categories of women in the age group of 18-35 years. The inmates are provided necessary training for skill up-gradation in various trades and condensed courses for appearing in 7th and 10th class. Food, shelter, clothing and medical care is provided in these homes.

B. State Homes

Two State Homes are functioning in the state at Srikakulam and Rajahmundry with 86 inmates as against the sanctioned strength of 200. These Homes are meant for women discharged from correctional institutions and women who are unable to protect themselves. Food, shelter and clothing are provided besides imparting training in various trades for self-employment, wage employment/ job employment.

C. Homes for the Aged

There is one Home functioning in the State at Chittoor with 20 inmates at present, against the sanctioned strength of 30. This Home provides peaceful and comfortable living for the old destitute women above 60 years of age with food, shelter and clothing.

D. Homes for Collegiate Girls

There are 4 homes functioning in the State at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur and Tirupati with 172 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 170. Inmates of children's homes who pass 10th Class and are in the 15-25 years age group are admitted in these homes to pursue higher studies and allowed to stay for a maximum period of 5 years.

E. Working Women's Hostels

11 Hostels are functioning in the State with 604 inmates at present, as against the sanctioned strength of 610. These hostels provide food, shelter and

security to middle class working women. Women earning a monthly income of less than Rs.5,000/- are eligible for admission in class 'A' cities and those getting less than Rs.4,500/- are eligible for admission in other cities and towns. The inmates contribute mess charges and other administrative expenditure like water and electricity charges.

Ujjawala Scheme

The Ministry of women and child development, New Delhi formulated Ujjawala a new comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. This scheme provides food, shelter, clothing, counseling, legal aid to the inmates in rehabilitation. 4 Ujjawala rehabilitation homes were sanctioned for the State located at (P&R Homes) Nellore, Guntur, Ananthapuram and West Godavari run by NGOs with 225 inmates.

Swadhar Shelter Homes

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

The home strength ranges from 50-200 beneficiaries. 9 Swadhar shelter homes are sanctioned, and run by NGOs at Kurnool, Ananthapuram, West Godavari, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, YSR and Vizianagaram districts with 438 inmates.

Institutions for Children Children Homes

Children homes are meant for girl orphans, semi-orphans, children of disabled parents and exservicemen. Children in the age group of 6-10 yrs and in special cases up to 12 years are admitted. Children are provided boarding, shelter, clothing and medical care till 10th class or 18 years of age whichever is earlier. There are 46 children's homes functioning in the State. The sanctioned strength of each home is 60. There are 2804 children admitted as against the total sanctioned strength of 3110. Minimal charges are Rs.75/- per month per inmate in the children's homes. Certain innovative schemes

were introduced in children's homes like Computer Training / Sports, Yoga / Special Coaching for 6th to 10th classes / Bul Buls and guides, training in creative arts etc. for overall improvement of children's knowledge. Diet charges are @ Rs.750/- per child up to 7th class and @ Rs.850/- per month per child for students from 8th to 10th class.

Out of 279 inmates, 226 have passed 10th class from departmental institutions and secured 81% results for the year 2013 -2014. Expenditure of Rs. 850.76 lakhs was incurred during 2014-15 up to Dec 2014.

Orphan Certificate

Government issued orders to earmark 3% of the seats for orphans/destitute in the age appropriate class in Residential Schools, Residential Junior Colleges and Residential Degree Colleges run by Welfare Departments and Education Department. Government issued instructions to Project Directors, DW & CDA that DCPUs of the Districts should create awareness among NGOs regarding procedure to obtain Orphan Certificate. Every district shall have a Monitoring Committee for the management of the institution and monitoring the progress of every child under Rule 55 of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Child) Rules, 2007.

Adoption Agencies (Sisugruhas)

Abandoned infants and orphans below six years of age are admitted in Sishuvihars and Sisugruhas. The children of sishuvihar are given for legal adoption to childless couples. There is one Sishuvihar at Chittoor. There are 14 Sishugruhas in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The sanction strength of each sishugruhas is 10. During 2014-15, 64 Children were given for adoption to Prospective adoptive parents.

Children's Committees

The Superintendents of Children Homes have formed Mess Committee and Monitoring Committee with inmates of Children Home for supervision and monitoring of the home for personality development, general knowledge and environment.

Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 (DV Act No - 2005)

The Govt., of Andhra Pradesh took a proactive role to facilitate implementation of the “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act' 2005” in a true spirit. Under this Act various reliefs like Protection Orders, Residence Order, Maintenance Order and Custody of Children provided to the victims of Domestic Violence. Separate cells for Domestic Violence cases were established in every District. Annually Rs.2.34 crores is being spent by the Dept., to facilitate proper implementation of the Act. Under this act 2549 beneficiaries were benefitted upto March 2014 with an expenditure of Rs.79.48 lakhs..

Integrated Child Development Services

ICDS Scheme is the single largest Centrally Sponsored integrated programme of Child Development scheme. The main objective of this programme is to cater to the needs of development of children in the age group of 3-6 years. Pre-school education aims at ensuring holistic development of children and provision of a learning environment to children conducive for promotion of social, emotional, cognitive and aesthetic development of the child.

Pre-School activities strengthen the child to get ready for primary school education with required skills to perform better in school entry and also improve regular attendance in schools. It aims to improve school enrollment and school retention in rural areas, relieve older sibling mostly girls from the burden of child care and enable them to attend school and prepare children to adjust to formal school.

Pre-school material like story cards, charts, indoor and outdoor play material, color concept, puzzles, school readiness kit, activity kits etc., are supplied to all Anganwadi centers every year at a cost of Rs.3000/- per main AWC and Rs.1500/- for mini AWC as per Government of India norms.

About 9.73 Lakh children are attending pre-school education activities in Anganwadi Centres. 257 ICDS projects are functioning in the State.

Achievements under ICDS:-

- Pre-School Certificate was introduced since 2009 consisting details about the date of birth for children leaving AWC for getting admissions into primary schools.
- A.P. State is the only State who have developed and launched an activity based Pre-School Curriculum since 2009-10 to promote holistic development in children uniformly throughout the state.
- State Govt. has extended the timings of AWC from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. and enhanced honorarium of Rs.500/- per month for the AWWs and Rs.250/- for the AWHs. Accordingly a new Pre-School time table was introduced.
- Organizations like Andhra Mahila Sabha, College of Home Science, KEK Ltd., SODHANA, Pratham, Azimii Premji Foundation and World Vision are being involved actively to strengthen Pre-School activities in AWCs.
- Workshops were organized twice during 2014-15 to review the present syllabus. Suggestions have been made to include more number of English songs, more stories, more number of good habits etc. The revision is being made accordingly.
- Further hot meal with snack was introduced along with 4 eggs in a week for the Pre-school children. It is expected that these measures will improve the enrollment for the Pre-School.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 257 ICDS Projects covering 48770 main Anganwadi Centers and 6837 mini AWCs. At present the 33.79 lakh beneficiaries were covered under SNP during 2014-15 (upto November 2014). The following food models are implemented under SNP.

Balamrutham (Revised Modified Therapeutic Food)

A.P Foods (Government undertaking) prepares and distributes the food in 257 ICDS Projects. The Balamrutham (Revised Modified Therapeutic Food) is being supplied to the children in the age group of 7 months to 3 years. Balamrutham contains roasted wheat flour, Bengal Gram, Milk powder, sugar and Oil fortified with vitamins and minerals. 100 grams per day of food and 2 boiled eggs in a week is being given to children as Take Home Ration. In addition to the above 17 additional eggs per month, 100ml milk, mini meal containing Rice, Dal, Vegetables, Condiments every day are being provided to SUW/SAM/MAM Children.

Hot Cooked Food for 3yrs to 6yrs Children

Hot cooked meal containing Rice, Dal, Vegetables, Condiments every day and 16 boiled eggs in a month are being provided to ICDS beneficiaries in the age group 3 to 6 years children in 254 ICDS projects. Snacks (Kurkure) for 2 days by A.P. Foods and boiled Channa/ Peanuts for 4 days in AWCs are being provided. In addition to the above 9 additional eggs per month, 100ml milk, and 50gms Balamrutham every day are being provided to SUW/SAM/MAM Children

Pregnant & Lactating Women

In 152 Non Anna Amrutha Hastham (IAH) projects Take Home Ration (THR) is being provided consisting of Rice, Dal and Oil. In addition those 16 boiled eggs per month are also provided.

M/s. Akshyapatra Foundation

M/s. Akshyapatra Foundation is supplying Nutritious food to all categories of beneficiaries of AWCs in 03 ICDS Projects i.e., Visakhapatnam (U)-I, Visakhapatnam (U)-II, Anakapalli, Visakhapatnam District. These are Rice Kichidi, Broken wheat Kichidi, Sweet Rice, Mung dhal Kichidi, Sweet Dhalia and Snack Food i.e., Muruku, Groundnut chikki, Biscuits etc., are provided to 3-6yrs children every day. 8 Boiled eggs to 7m-3yrs children and 16 eggs to 3-6yrs children and Pregnant and Lactating women in a month are provided at AWCs by department.

Details of physical achievement of Supplementary

Nutrition Programme in the state are given in Annexure 8.18.

Anna Amrutha Hastam Programme

The “Anna Amrutha Hastam Programme” One Full Meal to Pregnant & Lactating Women was introduced during 2014-15 in 105 ICDS Projects in A.P. The one full meal consists of rice, dal with leafy vegetables/sambar, vegetables, egg and 200 ml milk for a minimum of 25 days in a month. The one full meal will meet 40% of the daily calorie and 40% of protein and calcium requirement per day of the pregnant and lactating mothers. The cost of the meal is Rs.17/- per day per women as against the existing norm of Rs.7/- per day per women. Further Rs.2/- is provided as flexi fund to meet price variations of the commodities. The additional amount of Rs.10/- per beneficiary per day is provided by State Government apart from the State and Central share under General Supplementary Nutrition Programme as per GOI norms. Along with the meal, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablet is to be administered. Under this programme 304866 pregnant / lactating women are benefitted upto December 2014. Details of Anna Amrutha Hastam achievement in the state is shown in Table 8.22

Table 8.22: Achievements under Anna Amrutha Hastam

District	ICDS Projects	Achievement
		Preg/Lact
Srikakulam	7	16337
Vizianagaram	7	18480
Visakhapatnam	15	29438
East Godavari	10	16815
West Godavari	7	14420
Krishna	5	12365
Guntur	5	15936
Prakasam	6	17108
Nellore	8	20917
Chittoor	10	27453
Kadapa	7	23715
Ananthapur	10	50211
Kurnool	7	41671
Total	105	304866

Source: Commissioner,WD&CW

IDA Assisted ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)

Ministry of Women and Child Development has conveyed approval of International Development Association (World Bank) assisted Centrally Sponsored 'ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)' for the State with an estimated cost of Rs. 242.37 crore in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 between the GoI and the State Government, for a period of 7 years from the date of effectiveness of the project, i.e., 26th November 2012 (2012-13) to 31st October 2019 (2019-20).

Objectives

- To strengthen the policy framework, systems and capacities of the ICDS Programme at the national level and in 8 selected States to deliver quality services, facilitate community engagement and ensure focus on children under 3; and
- To strengthen coordinated and convergent actions for nutrition outcomes at the national level and in 8 selected States.

The project will be implemented in 10 districts i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, Chittoor, Ananthapuramu, Kadapa and Kurnool. The ISSNIP activities will be implemented in all ICDS projects and 43,616 AWCs in 10 districts.

The Government of India has approved the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for, Rs.3861.91 Lakhs under ISSNIP for 2014-15.

The following activities will be taken up during 2014-15 from November 2014 to March 2015 under ISSNIP:

- Incremental learning -ongoing capacity building of ICDS functionaries (AWWs, Supervisors and CDPOs).
- Organizing Community based events at AWCs every month (Sreemanthalu and Annaprasana etc).
- Training/Orientation on MIS for effective

monitoring of ICDS service delivery.

- Orientation to VHSNCs, VO's & SHGs on ICDS services.
- Orientation to PRIs -Sarpanchas on ICDS services for strengthening Convergence.
- Convergence meetings with Health & Line departments for effective service delivery of services.
- Wall paintings in Gram Panchayaths & AWCs on ICDS schemes
- Kalajathas under BCC activities
- Pilot on Convergent Nutrition Action
- Developing software on 'Name based tracking of pregnant women and children 0-1 years'
- An amount of Rs 4.31Crore has been spent in 2013-14 by the project.
- An aggregate amount of Rs 17.71crore has been released by 31.12.2014 and Rs 6.46 crore is being sought to be released by Govt of A.P for 4th Quarter of 2014-15. Rs 0.77 Crore has been spent by SPMU in 2014-15 and Rs 2.00 crore was incurred in the districts so far.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABALA

SABALA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implementing in four districts viz., Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Ananthapur and Chittoor covering 81 ICDS Projects.

This Scheme aims to empower Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years in all ICDS projects by promoting their education, health, nutrition, life skills and vocational skills.

Each Adolescent Girl is being given the monthly ration on first day of every month i.e., Rice: 3 kg, Dal: 1 kg, Oil: ½ lit and Eggs: 16. Which provides at least 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein and recommended daily intake of some micronutrients per day Rs.7/- per day per beneficiary is being spent for SNP for 300 days in a year.

3.40 lakh persons in 2014-15 were benefited under

this scheme. An amount of Rs.28.16 crore was incurred during 2014-15. Details of Adolescent girls benefitted under SABALA scheme are shown in Table 8.23

Table 8.23: Beneficiaries under SABALA scheme

District	ICDS Projects	Achievement	Expenditure upto 31.03.2015 Rs. in lakhs
Visakhapatnam	25	69863	689.73
West Godavari	18	68692	721.71
Chittoor	21	90659	722.75
Anantapur	17	110639	682.30
Total	81	339853	2816.49

Source: Women Development & Child Welfare

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana Scheme (IGMSY):

IGMSY is a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme and is being implemented in the selected District of West Godavari. An amount of Rs.4,000/- is being paid to the beneficiary in three installments i.e., -1st installment -Rs.1,500/-, 2nd installment-1,500/- & 3rd installment-Rs.1,000/- on fulfillment of prescribed conditions.

Anganwadi worker (AWW) and Anganwadi Helper (AWH) would receive an incentive of Rs.200/- and Rs.100/- respectively per Pregnant & Lactating women after all the due cash transfers to the beneficiary. In accordance with National Food Security Act, 2013 Government of India have revised the Maternity Benefits with effect from July, 2013 from Rs.4,000/- to Rs.6,000/- in two installments i.e., 1st installment - Rs.3,000/-, 2nd installment - 3,000/- on fulfillment of prescribed conditions.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

KSY is centrally sponsored Scheme. This Scheme aims to cover Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years to empower the Adolescent Girls –

Education skills, home-based skills and guide them to the existing Government & Public services. KSY is being implemented in 9 Districts covering 173 ICDS projects.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Government of India introduced a new centrally Sponsored Scheme with an objective to provide a protective environment for overall development of children. The main objectives are to contribute to the improvements in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children.

Government of A.P. launched the ICPS on 5th May, 2010. The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate and ensure effective protection and empowerment of Woman and Children by synergizing services chain of Government & Non-Government and private sector organizations, expert institutions & concerned individuals.

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) provides preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services to vulnerable children, children of socially excluded groups like migrant families, families living in extreme poverty, SCs, STs & OBCs families affected by discrimination, minorities, children infected and /or affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, child drug abusers, children of substance abusers, child beggars, trafficked or sexually exploited children, children of prisoners street & working children. A total of 7587 Child Protection Committees /Village Child Protection Committees have been formed in various districts till date. 2162 Child Protection Committees were trained for identification and enumeration of working children for rescuing and rehabilitating the child labour through benefits of various schemes implemented by different Government departments.

Prevention & Rescue of Child Labour

Convergence meetings were conducted at District level for eradication of Child Labour periodically and awareness created on child labour laws and elimination of child labour. Rescued children are provided temporary shelter in Observation Homes,

Special Homes, Children Homes and Shelter Homes and they are reintegrated with their families and either enrolled in educational institutions or provided skill development training.

The rescued child was produced before CWC, who will be the guardian of rescued child and empowered to take decisions in the best interest of the child by providing meaningful rehabilitation.

Achievements

DCPU staff participates in preventing child marriages in districts and about 187 child marriages were stopped from April 2014 to February 2015

- Convergence meetings with all departments like Education, Health, Police, Legal Services Authority, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development (PR&RD), Revenue, Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare, etc. were organized effectively in all districts to prevent child issues in districts.
- Rs.5.00 Lakh was released to each district for providing sponsorship and foster care for mentally challenged, HIV infected children and orphan children.

Bangaru Talli

The State Government enacted the Andhra Pradesh Bangaru Talli Girl Child Promotion and Empowerment Act, 2013 which provides incentives for achieving certain milestones for the Girl Child born after 1st May, 2013 till she reaches the age of 21 years. 119910 beneficiaries were benefitted under this programme.

Objectives of the Scheme

- To enhance the social status of the girl child
- To delay age of marriage
- To ensure registration of birth and immunization
- Enrolment for better nutrition and improving the girl's educational standards

Details of benefits under the scheme are shown in Table 8.24

Table No 8.24: Benefits of Bangaru Talli

Age	Trigger	Out Flow (Rs)
At Birth	Birth Registration	2,500/ Year
1st & 2nd Birth Day	Immunization	1,000/ Year
3rd to 5th Birth Day	Anganwadi	1,500/ Year
6th to 10th Birth Day	1st to 5th Class	2,000/ Year
11th to 13th Birth Day	6th to 8th Class	2,500/ Year
14th to 15th Birth Day	9th & 10th Class	3,000/ Year
16th & 17th Birth Day	11th & 12th Class	3,500/ Year
18th to 21st Birth Day	Graduation 1 to 4th Year	4,000/ Year
	Total	55,500

Source : Women Development & Child Welfare

In addition payment @ 18 years - 12th Class pass – Rs.50,000/- or after graduation Rs.1 lakh will be made.

Construction of Buildings

- There were 1,177 AWC buildings sanctioned under RIDF XIV in the year 2008. Out of which 637 buildings completed and remaining 226 are under progress.
- There were 731 AWC buildings sanctioned under RIDF XVI in the year 2010. Out of which 339 buildings were completed and remaining 392 are under progress.
- There were 364 AWC buildings sanctioned under RIDF XIX in the year 2013. Out of which 16 buildings were completed and remaining are in progress.
- There were 3535 AWC buildings sanctioned under “Restructured and Strengthened ICDS” in the year 2013-14, works are under progress.
- There were 4828 AWC buildings sanctioned for repairs renovations for existing own AWC buildings under APIP in the year 2013-14, works are under progress.
- 149 Child Development Project Office (CDPO) Buildings and 2 Project Director Office buildings sanctioned during the year 2014-15.
- 1568 existing own AWCs are proposed for up gradation under “Strengthened & Restructured ICDS” in RE 2014-15.

- 5000 AWC buildings are proposed for construction under “Strengthened & Restructured ICDS” in BE 2015-16.
- 10000 existing own AWCs are proposed for up gradation under “Strengthened & Restructured ICDS” in BE 2015-16.

Girl Child Protection Scheme

The Girl Child Protection Scheme came into force in April, 2005 and aims to prevent gender discrimination by empowering and protecting the rights of Girl Child through direct investment from Government. The Girl Child Protection Scheme enhances the status of girl child and promotes adoption of small family norm by ensuring holistic development of the girl child, for a bright future. BPL Families having single girl child of 0-3 years of age or two girl children of whom the age of the second girl child is not more than 3 years as on 01.04.2005 are eligible for coverage under the Scheme. Under this scheme 27587 beneficiaries are benefitted in the year 2014-15.

Prevention of sexual harassment of the women at work places:

- GOI enacted the sexual harassment of women at work place (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act, 2013 to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at work place and the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith are incidental thereto.
- Under the above Act, constitution of “Internal Complaint Committee” at every work place with minimum 10 employees and “Local Complaint Committee” at District Level is mandatory.
- Government issued orders to notifying District collector, District Magistrates as District Officer to exercise powers under Sexual Harassment of Women of Workplace Act 2013.

Relief to victims of atrocities:

- Government has issued orders for providing

financial relief to the victims of atrocities i.e., Rape, Gang Rape, Dowry Death, Kidnap, Trafficking, Acid Attack, Hacked or throat Slit etc.

- During the year 2014-15 an amount of Rs.28.72 lakhs has been provided as relief to 89 atrocity victims.

JUVENILE WELFARE, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND WELFARE OF STREET CHILDREN

Juvenile Welfare

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

The main objective of the homes is to provide proper care, protection and treatment by adopting a child friendly approach in the best interest of the children for their ultimate rehabilitation. The homes shall be comprehensive child care centres with emphasis on education and training programmes for overall development. Children will be provided facilities for specialized education in community besides a diversified program of vocational training with special emphasis on employment /placement opportunities for rehabilitation and mainstreaming of these children into the society. The institutions will also have adequate facilities for physical exercise and recreation.

Homes functioning under the Act

Observation Homes

There are 6 Observation Homes functioning at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Visakapatnam, Kurnool, Tirupathi and Ananthapur for juveniles in conflict

with law during pendency of cases against them before juvenile justice boards.

Special Homes for Boys

2 Special Homes are functioning for juveniles in conflict with Law after completion of cases against them by the Juvenile Justice Boards at Visakapatnam and Tirupathi.

Special-cum Children's Home & Observation Home for Girls

There are 2 homes located at Visakapatnam and Tirupathi for temporary reception of Girls juveniles & to take care of the girls committed by the Juvenile Justice Boards and Child welfare Committees during the pendency of inquiry and subsequently for care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

Children Home for Boys

There are 4 Homes located at Tirupathi, Kadapa, Visakapatnam, and Eluru for taking care & Protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and Rehabilitation

Welfare of Street/Runaway Children:

The grants provided by Government of India are 90 % and 10 % by the voluntary organization. This Department is responsible for processing the proposals of the NGOs for sanction of Grant-in-aid. Now, this scheme is merged in the "Integrated Child Protection Scheme" as "Open shelters in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas"

Class Rooms by RVM:

Three class rooms were constructed by Rajiv Vidya Mission at Children Home for Boys, Kadapa.

Land Site at Rajahmundry:

The Prisons Department has allotted land at Rajahmundry for construction of Observation Home for Boys.

Achievements

- Children's Day was celebrated in all the homes were held in sports, Games & Cultural activities on this occasion. A week- long festival on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was also celebrated

from 14th to 20th November 2014.

- 196 children admitted in schools / colleges / residential institutions and remaining 390 children are educated & trained in the Homes. 2 children in B.Tech 3rd year.
- 45 children passed 10th class examinations in open school system and 5 children are in regular basis. One girl of Tirupati got 964 marks in Intermediate MPC.
- The children above 14 years trained in Carpentry, Plumbing, Tailoring, House-wiring, Beautician, Photography, Videography, Public Address system & Computer etc. All the children are providing training in computers by the reputed agencies and given placements.
- One boy is studying B.Tech 3rd year in Ramanujam Engg College Anantapur. Two girls of Visakhapatnam Girls home have passed 10th class from Open School. One inmate from Children Home for Boys, Tirupathi has passed 10th class regular exams with 6.3 GPA.
- Four Girls have participated and selected for state and 3 girls selected for district in Karate competitions from Special- Cum- Children Home & Observation home for Girls, Tirupathi

Juvenile Justice Boards / Child Welfare Committees/ Inspection Committee:

The Government constituted Juvenile Justice Boards, Child welfare Committees & Inspection Committee in all the districts in the State, to exercise the powers and to discharge the duties in relation to Juveniles in conflict with law and Children in need of care and protection.

DISABLED WELFARE

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 1996 that deals with both prevention and promotional aspects of rehabilitation of education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation service for persons with disabilities, is in force both at the Central and State levels, to ensure that older persons are able to live with dignity and that their needs for

maintenance, welfare, medical care and protection are taken care of.

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

There are 3 Residential Schools for Visually Impaired, 3 Residential Schools for Hearing Impaired, One Residential Junior College for Hearing Impaired at Bapatla is headed by the Principal of respective School/College. 20 Hostels and 2 Homes are functioning in all the districts under the control of the Assistant Directors.

Demographic Profile of Persons with Disabilities

As per the census 2011, the total number of people with disabilities in the state of Andhra Pradesh is 12,19,785. Out of them visually handicapped people are 2,03,167, hearing impaired people are 1,66,413, orthopedically handicapped people are 3,12,782, mentally handicapped people are 77,622 and multiple handicapped people are 1,15,996.

A number of schemes are being implemented for the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. These schemes aim to promote physical, psychological, social, educational and economic rehabilitation and development of persons with disabilities to enhance their quality of life and enable them to lead their lives with dignity.

Education

- Maintenance of 20 hostels and 2 homes with a sanctioned strength of 1,795
- 6 Residential schools (3 for Hearing Impaired at Vizianagaram, Bapatla, (Guntur District), Ongole (Praksham District) and 3 for Visually Impaired at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Hindupur

(Anathapur District)) with a sanctioned strength of 850.

- One Residential Junior College for hearing impaired at Bapatla, Guntur District with a sanctioned strength of 40 each
- Pre-matric scholarships to the Disabled including Mentally Retarded have sanctioned. 9531 beneficiaries were benefited in 2013-14 and 2473 were benefited in 2014-15 up to Nov, 2014..

Social Security

A subsidy of Rs.1.00 lakh was sanctioned to disabled persons under economic rehabilitation scheme. About 170 persons benefitted in 2013-14 and 37 were covered in the year 2014-15 up to Nov, 2014..

Incentive awards for marriages between disabled and normal persons was enhanced from Rs.10,000 to Rs.50,000. In the year 2013-14, 650 beneficiaries were covered and 328 beneficiaries were covered in 2014-15 up to Nov, 2014 under Marriage Incentive Awards scheme.

Petrol subsidy to the disabled persons who are having motorized own vehicles for self transportation and income upto RS.24,000/- per annum was sanctioned. 50% subsidy on actual expenditure (2 HP and below - 15 Litres and more than 2 HP- 25 Litres) on purchase of petrol/diesel.

Construction

Out of 20 hostels/2 homes, 11 are in Government buildings, 7 rented and 2 in rent free buildings. Out of 6 Residential schools 1 school is in rented premises. Government allocated an amount of Rs.7.58 Crore for construction of Hostels, Homes and Schools for the year 2014-15.

Survey, Assessment of Needs and Issue of Medical Certificates and Identity Cards

The Disabled Welfare Department in close collaboration with Departments of Rural Development, Medical & Health, NIMH, NGOs have evolved a scientific computer aided disability assessment strategy. This software is called as SADAREM (Software for Assessment of Disabled for Access, Rehabilitation & Empowerment).

A. Scientific assessment of the degree of Disability is

done on the basis of methods and formulas prescribed in the Gazette 2001 issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI

B. Generation of a computer based Disability Certificate with unique ID along with Identity Card

C. Assessment of needs and maintaining centralized data base. Software will also generate all details including support services that the disabled persons are entitled to, based on the need assessment and a record of services provided from time to time

Aids and Appliances

During the year 2014-15 camps were conducting for Disabled people and Tricycles, wheel chairs, walking sticks, Braille slates, laptops, tape recorders, CD players and smart canes were distributed.

Senior Citizens

The Government of India has enacted Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Tribunals have been constituted in all the Sub Divisions of Andhra Pradesh. Appellate tribunals were also constituted in all 13 Districts headed by the District Collector.

Government of India Schemes

The Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 9.00 Crore to Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Rs.2.26 Crore to Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and Rs.1.80 Crore to Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse Scheme. The Government of India sanctioned 7 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in the districts of East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Kadapa and Chittoor districts.

Achievements during 2014-15 up to November, 2014

Government sanctioned Pensions to Persons with Disabilities @ Rs.1000/- per month to persons with 40% to 79% degree of disability and Rs.1500/- per month to the persons with 80% and above degree of disability to provide more secured life to them.

Govt. have launched special recruitment drive for filling up of the backlog vacancies reserved for the

disabled. The period of recruitment has been extended from time to time upto 31.3.2015,

Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation

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

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

i) Rehabilitation and Supply of Prosthetic Aids to Physically Handicapped

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

ii) Investments in Andhra Pradesh Vikalangula Co-Operative Corporation

There are 9 T.C.P.Cs functioning to impart vocational training to disabled persons for skill development in the state. New training programmes like offset printing, DTP, motor winding, journalism, cell phone servicing, computer training etc., have been continued through ITI and non-ITI trades. It is proposed to introduce new schemes like coaching for competitive examinations and creation of cell for mobilizing disabled persons for job opportunities in private and public sector.

iii) Managerial Subsidy

1. Rehabilitation and supply of Prosthetic Aids, such as Tricycles, Wheel Chairs, Crutches, Walking Sticks, Try Pods (Hand Sticks), Calipers, Artificial Limbs and Hearing Aids etc.,
2. Supply of Educational Aids such as Lap tops, CD Players, Tape recorders and Cassettes with lessons recorded, Braille Books, text books

from I to X Class.

- Investments (Training Programme) such as Offset printing, DTP Motor winding, Journalism, Cell Phone servicing, Computer training etc.

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

Population belonging to Backward Classes pursuing traditional activities such as cattle and sheep rearing, toddy tapping, earth works, fishing, weaving, goldsmith, blacksmith, brass smith, carpentry, stone carving, laundry, pottery, oil pressing, basketry, hair dressing, tailoring and dyeing fall under 138 communities listed are divided into five Groups viz., Group A, B, C, D and E.

Government is implementing the various welfare, educational and economic development programmes for the welfare of the backward classes people:

Pre Matric Hostels

Hostels are providing free boarding and lodging to students belonging to Backward Classes and enabling them pursue their Pre-Matric studies. At present, there are 893 Government B.C. hostels, (692 hostels for boys and 201 hostels for girls). A total strength of 97,423 boarders were admitted in the B.C. hostels during 2014-15. All these hostels have a combination of 76% Backward Classes, 10% Scheduled Castes, 5% Scheduled Tribes, 3% Minorities and 6% other castes for encouraging Social Integration.

Of the total 893 hostels, 532 hostels are located in Government buildings. Out of the remaining hostels, 65 buildings are under construction under matching grant programme and under centrally sponsored scheme to provide a clean and healthy ambience to boarders of hostels. Still 296 buildings are to be constructed. The boarders are provided with diet charges at Rs.750/- per month per boarder for III to VII class, and Rs.850/- per month per boarder for VIII to X class. They are also provided cosmetics at the rate of Rs.50/- per month for boys and Rs.55/- per month for girls up to class VII &

Rs.75/- per month for Girls from class VIII to X class. Boarders are also supplied Note Books, four pairs of dresses and bedding material every year. 93.73% of X class students in BC Hostels were passed against the 90.97% of State average during the year 2013-14.

Residential Schools

There are 31 B.C. Residential Schools (17 for boys and 14 for girls) with a total strength of 13,090 (8410 Boys and 4680 Girls) students functioning in the State during the year 2014-15. The students will be admitted from V class through the lottery system.

All these residential schools have a combination of 74% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes, 2% EBCs and 3% Orphans. 4 Institutions located at Amalapuram (East Godavari), Mopidevi (Krishna), Satyavedu (Chittoor) & Golagamudi (SPSR Nellore) are meant for the children belonging to fishermen community. Admission pattern in Residential Schools meant for fishermen community of Fishermen children are 46%, BC-A: 7%, BC-B: 10%, BC-C: 1%, BC-D: 7%, BC-E: 4%, SC: 15%, ST: 6%, EBC: 1%, Orphans: 3%.

98.99% of X class students in BC Residential schools were passed against the 90.97% of State average during the year 2013-14

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

Government is implementing the Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee scheme to enable BC students pursue higher education. All eligible BC students having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 Lakh per Annum are sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition fee on saturation basis. 6.46 lakh BC students were sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships and Reimbursement of Tuition Fee in 2014-15.

Reimbursement of Tuition Fee to EBC students

The Government has been implementing the scheme of Reimbursement of tuition fees for EBCs on saturation basis on par with BCs from the year 2009-10 onwards. EBCs means Economically

Back-ward Classes or the poorer sections among forward communities. The eligibility criteria for EBCs for getting reimbursement of tuition fee are same as those applicable for BCs i.e., having an annual family income up to Rs.1.00 lakh. 2.41 lakh EBC students were sanctioned reimbursement of tuition fee during the year 2013-14. The registration for 2014-15 is under process.

College Girls and Boys Hostels

In order to promote the education of BC Boys and Girls at the Post Matric level, Government have issued orders for establishment of College Hostels @ one for each Assembly Constituency for Girls and Boys. During 2014-15, 349 College Hostels (177 Boys College Hostels and 172 Girls College Hostels) were functioning with a total strength of 31,425 boarders (16966 Boys and 14459 Girls). All these College Hostels for Boys and Girls have a combination of 69% Backward Classes, 15% Scheduled Castes, 6% Scheduled Tribes and 10% Minorities for encouraging Social Integration.

AP Study Circles for BCs

There are 13 BC Study Circles functioning in the State to provide free coaching facilities to eligible BC unemployed graduates and Post graduates, who are appearing for various competitive examinations like Civil Services, State Group-I, Group-II, S.I / Dy. Jailors, Police Constables, Excise Police Constables, Army/CRPF/RPF/Navy /IAF/BSF (i.e. Soldiers, Store keepers, Airman, Signal Operators/ clerks etc), Bank POs, Bank Clerks, Railway Recruitment Board, District Selection Committee(DSC), Junior Lecturers, Staff Selection Commission. In total 4,467 students were given training during the year 2013-14. All these Study Circles have an admission pattern of 66% Backward Classes, 20% Scheduled Castes and 14% Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Social Integration.

Welfare schemes

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

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

- A.P. Washermen Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Nayee Brahmins Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Vaddera Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P.Sagara (Uppara) Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Valmiki/Boya Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P Krishna Balija, Poosala Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. Bhattaraja Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. Medara Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. State Viswabrahmins Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
- A.P. State Kummari/ Shalivahana Cooperative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad

A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.,

The A.P Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad was established in 1974 for economic upliftment of Backward Classes in the State. The Corporation implements the schemes of (i). Margin Money and (ii). BC Abhyudaya Yojana

Margin Money

- Margin Money Scheme aims to provide financial assistance to B.C. beneficiaries in agriculture and allied sectors, small business and industry, service and transport sector activities. The scheme is being implemented in the following pattern from 2008-09 onwards as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing loan by corporations and to implement schemes by providing subsidy with link up of loans from banks. The beneficiaries are covered from rural area.
- Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.30,000/- per beneficiary

- 40% of unit cost as bank loan
- 10% of the unit cost as beneficiary contribution

The Scheme has been restructured from 2013-14 onwards with the following funding pattern The Scheme is implemented in rural areas. Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- per beneficiary and 50% unit cost as Bank loan. Under his scheme Rs.60.00 crore are covered under subsidy by the Government and Rs.60.00 Crore are loan from banks during 2013-14.

Action Plan for the year 2014-15 to benefit 91,750 beneficiaries is under Margin Money scheme with a total value of Rs.504.00 Crore, out of which Rs.252.00 Crore is the Subsidy provided by the Corporation for implementation of the scheme.

BC Abhyudaya Yojana

BC Abhyudaya Yojana is a new scheme launched during the year 2005-06 which aimed at providing financial assistance to the B.C. Artisans/ B.C. Occupational Groups in urban areas. From 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented on the following pattern as per the policy decision taken by the Government to dispense with the system of providing subsidy by the Corporations subsidy with link up of loans from banks to implement the scheme. The beneficiaries are covered exclusively from urban areas.

Subsidy	---	50% of the unit cost not exceeding Rs.30, 000/- per beneficiary.
10%	---	Beneficiary Contribution.
40%	---	Bank Loan.

The Scheme has been restructured from 2013-14 onwards with the following funding pattern. Subsidy of 50% unit cost not exceeding Rs.1, 00,000/- per beneficiary and 50% unit cost as Bank loan. Under this scheme Rs.30.00 crore are covered under subsidy by the Government and Rs.30.00 Crore are loan from banks during 2013-14.

The Action Plan for the year 2014-15 is approved to the benefit of 18,204 beneficiaries under scheme with total out lay of Rs.100/- Crores out of which

Rs.50/- Crores is subsidy provided by the Corporation for implement of scheme.

Schemes for the Benefit of Individual Families

There is a common financial assistance scheme that is being implemented for the welfare of individual families of different communities covered by ten federations. The pattern of the scheme is as follows. It is implemented by taking one society affiliated to concerned federation comprising 15 members as one unit. The Government have restructured the Financial Assistance Scheme for the benefit of affiliated Primary Cooperative Societies to the Federation concerned with the following funding pattern.

(Rupees)

Funding pattern	Per Society /Group	Per Member
Unit Cost (for 15 members Group)	7,50,000	50,000
50 % of Unit Cost as subsidy by Gov	3,75,000	25000
50 % of unit Cost as Bank loan	375000	25000

6239 primary Co-operative societies have been registered in 13 district of Andhra Pradesh for 10 Federations

Scheme for Community Services:

Construction of Dhobi ghats is being implemented through A.P. Washermen co-operative Societies Federation with a 100% subsidy with unit cost of Rs.5.60 Lakh.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Scheduled Castes Population in Andhra Pradesh has increased from 74.28 lakhs in 2001 to 84.69 lakh in 2011, registering a growth of 14.01 percent. As per the 2011 Census, Scheduled Castes population forms 17.08 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh and 79.98% of the Scheduled Caste people live in rural areas. Sex Ratio among the Scheduled

Castes is 1007, which is higher than the State average of 996. The literacy rate among SCs was 64.47 in 2011, which is lower than the AP rate of 67.35. SC population ranges from 7.68% in Visakhapatnam district to 23.19% in Prakasam district. Literacy rate among SCs ranges from 55.26% in Kurnool district to 71.43% in West Godavari district. SC enrollment ratio from 6 to 15 years during 2012-13 was 100.17% as against the general ratio of 82.29% and dropout rate was 39.64% as against the general rate of 33.41%,

Educational Programs Hostels

1450 hostels (Boys 947 and Girls 503) are functioning in the State in 2014-15. Of which 1045 hostels (625 Boys and 420 Girls) are functioning in Government buildings and 405 hostels (318 Boys and 87 Girls) are functioning in Pvt. buildings with 1.17 lakh students. The students studying from class III to X will be admitted in to these hostels in the ratio - SC: 70%, Christian converts from SCs: 12%, ST:5%, BC:9% and Others: 4%. The amenities are provided to the students are Diet with Rs.750/- per month for boarder upto class VII and Rs.850/- per month to the boarders from VIII to X , cosmetic charges in cash Rs.50/- per boy and Rs.55/- per girl per month upto class VII and Rs.75/- per month to the girls from VIII to X , Hair cut charges @ Rs.12/- for boys of all classes per month, four pairs of dresses in a year, one carpet and one bedsheet, note books 5 to 18 as per class of the student, trunk box, plate and glass and sports material

Ananda Nilayams

At present 36 (20 Boys and 16 Girls) Ananda Nilayams are functioning in the State in 2014-15. 50 percent of the seats in Ananda nilayams are filled with orphan students and the remaining 50 percent with children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The inmates in these Ananda Nilayams are provided all facilities on par with the boarders in Social Welfare hostels. Details of Social Welfare Institutions are shown in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25: Social Welfare Institutions

Year	Institutions	Boys	Girls	Total
2010-11	1519	90299	56795	147094
2011-12	1519 74394	45992	120386	
2012-13	1493 71351	43538	114889	
2013-14	1439 73112	44020	117132	
2014-15	1450 73045	43906	116951	

Source: Social Welfare Department

Results

There has been considerable improvement in 10th class results in social welfare hostels. Out of the 13,281 students who appeared for SSC Examinations in March 2014; 11,467 students passed. The overall pass percentage is 86.50 as against the State average of 91.20. Details about the SSC results of students in Social Welfare hostels are shown in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26: SSC Results of Students in SW Hostels

Year	Appeared	Passed	% of hostel results	% of State Average
2009-10	14259	12298	86.25	81.05
2010-11	13831	11166	80.73	83.27
2011-12	13694	11846	86.51	88.22
2012-13	13660	11790	86.31	90.34
2013-14	13256	11467	86.50	91.20

Source: Social Welfare Department

College Hostels

There are 256 (Boys & Girls) College Hostels functioning with a strength of 21,511 under the Social Welfare Department for Post Matric Students. These hostels are managed by the students themselves from out of the scholarship amount sanctioned at attached hostel rate (Rs.1050/- per month). The College hostels are run under the

overall guidance of the department. Rent of the building, Electricity, Water Charges, Cooking and other material to the hostel and others are paid by the Government.

Supply of Laptops and Bio-Metric Devices

Laptops and Bio-Metric devices have been supplied to 999 Social Welfare Hostels in the State for online monitoring of the attendance of hostel boarders and all the HWOs were permitted to purchase data cards and to take the net connectivity.

Infrastructure

Govt. have accorded administrative sanction for construction of buildings during 2013-14 under SCSP. 248 works (86 hostel buildings, 112 hostels, 35 integrated hostels and 15 Ambedkar bhavans) have been sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.482.00 Cr, out of which, 151 works are under construction and 17 are completed. Sofar Rs.61.06 Cr has been released Rs.54.84 Cr. amount incurred.

Post Matric Scholarships

Residential and Non-Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible Post-Matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes. This scholarship includes maintenance charges for students and non-refundable fee payable to the institution. The existing income ceiling for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships is Rs.2.00 lakh per annum from the year 2011-12.

During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.593.30 Crore was allocated under Post Matric Scholarships (MTF) and Reimbursement of Tuition Fees (RTF). Out of which, an amount of Rs.465.05 Crore expenditure was incurred for the benefit of 2,98,961 SC students as against the target of 3,08,374 students.

From the year 2008-09, applications for scholarships and sanction of scholarships were made 'online' to ensure quick delivery to eliminate corruption and also to ensure transparency by keeping all information in the public domain. Maintenance charge rates for SC/ST students were enhanced from the year 2011-12. Details of maintenance charges to Department Attached Hostels (DAH) are given in the Table 8.27

Table 8.27 Maintenance charges

Sl.No.	Group	Maintenance Fee Per Month (in Rs.)
1	Group I-Professional Courses	Rs.1200/-
2	Group – II PG Courses	Rs.1050/-
3	Group III-Graduate Courses	Rs.1050/-
4	Group IV-Intermediate Courses etc.,	Rs.1050/-

The State Government keeping in view of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014 has formulated the policy of Reimbursement of Tuition Fee and payment of Maintenance Fee for the year 2014-15, for SC, ST, BC, EBC, MW and Disabled students, stating that those students who are local to Andhra Pradesh and studying in the institutions located in Telangana State will be reimbursed as per within State norms.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Overseas Vidyaniidhi

Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible SC students for pursuing higher education to abroad. The students shortlisted by the State Level Screening Committee shall be sanctioned grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs in two installments. The Student shall be sanctioned on production of valid documents, one-way passage grant (Economy Class) and total Visa Fee. Further, he/she can avail educational loan of Rs.5.00 lakhs from Nationalised Banks with the co-operation of AP State Scheduled Caste Co-operative Finance Corporation at prevailing rates of interests. Student who got 60% of marks or equivalent grade in foundation degree in Engineering /Management /Pure Sciences /Agriculture Sciences/Medicine & Nursing /Social Sciences / Humanities are eligible for PG and Ph.D. Courses. Students whose parental income is less than Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum are eligible. One child of the family shall be eligible under this Scheme.

Students can pursue higher education in the following countries USA, Canada, UK, Singapore, Australia, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Denmark, Russia. Further, Philippines, Kazakhstan and China (3) countries are

also included in the list of Countries to pursue MBBS Course.

Government of India. Under this scheme, hostel accommodation and other educational facilities are provided with the aid of scholarships to cover the educational needs of those children. The children under Vimukthi Programme who need hostel facility are admitted in Ananda Nilayams. Under this Scheme Rs.1,850/- per annum will be sanctioned for each dayscholar student studying from I to X Classes. Government of India have liberalized this scheme by removing restrictions on number of children eligible for scholarships and income ceiling. An amount of Rs.3.39 Cr. is released to all the districts in the state during 2014-15.

Sanction of scholarships to SC students studying in Public School

Under this scheme, SC students whose parental annual income is Rs.65,000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs.75,000/- in urban areas are eligible under the scheme. The entry point for admission of SC students in Public Schools is 1st class and they are selected through lottery system. The students who are pursuing their studies from class 1st to 12th class, are paid the entire fees as charged by the institutions ranging from Rs.45,000/- to Rs.2,40,000/- per annum, per student depending on the class of study whether they are day scholar or hosteller. The scheme is administered online. During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 3.72 Crs is incurred expenditure and 193 students are covered.

Inter Caste Marriages

Government have been encouraging Inter-Caste Marriages for social integration and social reform with an objective of eradication of caste system in the society. Government has enhanced the incentive amount for inter-caste marriages from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.50,000/- per couple. Government has been approached for additional budget to meet the additional budget due to the increase in the incentive amount. It is proposed to implement the scheme online from 2012-13.

The incentive award under this scheme can be sanctioned to the couple where one of the spouses belongs to Scheduled Caste. During 2014-15 an amount of Rs.266.38 lakhs was released to all the Districts under the Scheme "Promotion of Inter-Caste Marriages and incentives were given to 170

couples.

Machinery for Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Government has constituted 13 special sessions courts, 13 special mobile courts and a special cell headed by IG in Police Department for implementation of the PCR and POA Acts.

Distribution of House Sites

Distribution of house sites to weaker sections is one of the flagship programs of the Government. The Revenue Department acquires private, ceiling, endowments, assigned and Government lands and distributes house sites to all BPL families free of cost. The department provides the budget for acquisition of private assigned and endowments lands.

The distribution of house sites is being done on “saturation basis” as per the requirement submitted by the district Collectors. 3313 house sites were distributed by spending an amount of Rs. 1535.39 Lakhs during 2014-15 (upto December, 2014) under INDIRAMMA programme.

AP Study Circle

AP Study Circle provides coaching to SC, ST, BC Students for Civil Services exam and its branches at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tirupati provide coaching for other competitive examinations. The candidates admitted into A.P. Study Circle are provided facilities like stipends @ Rs.1500/- P.M. towards maintenance charges per candidate. Free residential accommodation for Civil Services. Supply of Study material free of cost at Rs.1700/- per candidate for Prelims, Rs.3,500/- for mains. Medical expense of candidates upto Rs.200/- per candidate per session. Free Viva-Voice guidance. 110 students of AP Study Circle are provided coaching in AP Study Circle for CSAT 2015.

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan

The Scheduled Caste and Tribal Sub Plan are designed for channelizing the flow of outlays and benefits for the development of SC's & ST's at least in proportion to their population in the plans with an objective to bridge the gaps in development

indicators between the general population and SC's and ST's. During the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs.4576.50 crore (17.10%) allocated under SCSP. Out of which, an amount of Rs.296.46 crores earmarked for non-divisible infrastructure works under Section 11 (d). Further, an amount of Rs.4279.54 crores allocated to different SCSP implementing Departments.

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd

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

To plan, promote and take up economic assistance programs in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Processing, Supply and Storage of Agriculture Products, Small Scale Industry, Cottage Industry, Trade, Business or any other activity which enables Scheduled Castes members to earn a better living and improve their standard of living.

Providing skills for the enhancement of opportunities for wage employment and self-employment.

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

An amount of Rs 393.57 crore was provided towards financial assistance for the benefit of 60,552 SC beneficiaries in 2013-14. An amount of Rs. 430.30 crore is allocated towards financial assistance for the benefit of 53,158 SC beneficiaries during 2014-15. Action Plan and sanctions are under progress.

Implementation of Schemes

The Corporation has adopted model schemes to provide Economic Support Schemes through the District Societies which have been communicated the Action Plan for assisting 53,158 SC beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.430.30 Crores during 2014-15.

Special Central Assistance

Government of India is providing funds under Special Central Assistance to the State Government for taking up schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The funds made available under Special Central Assistance are utilized for providing subsidy and for non-recurring items, like making schemes bankable and effective and to provide infrastructure to meet backward and forward linkages at district level. An amount of Rs.75.00 Crore was allocated under Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan in 2014-15.

Enhancement of Subsidy

The Government have enhanced the subsidy component for economic support schemes and the subsidy component is 60% or Rs 1.00 lakh (whichever less) in case of the self employment schemes.

Pavala Vaddi

Pavala Vaddi scheme was introduced to beneficiaries of all welfare corporations to promote prompt repayment of bank loans and a target of 1,006 beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.100.60 lakhs.

Per Capita Investment

The per capita investment which was Rs.730/- during 1974-75, has been gradually increased to Rs.50,000/- by 2012-13 and expected to reach upto Rs.80,948/- in the current Action Plan of 2014-15 with an outlay of Rs.430.30 crores for the benefit of 53,158 SC beneficiaries.

e-payments

The Government have issued orders to all welfare departments, government corporations and participating banks to implement the bank-linked subsidy schemes through e-payment system of direct release of subsidy to beneficiaries' loan account from the head office, avoiding all the intermediary levels. SC Corporation was implementing the direct release of subsidy through e-payment system from November 2012 onwards.

Tribal Welfare department was established in 1962 to assist tribal population in education, economic development and other programs. The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.40 Lakh constituting about 5.53% of the total population of the State. The Scheduled areas extends over 14,132.56 sq.kms which is about 8.82% of total area of the State with 4,737 villages spread in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. There are 34 ST communities living in the State. Of the 27.40 Lakh tribal populations, 10.54 Lakh are found in the above mentioned 5 districts. While the General Literacy rate in the State is 67.41 as per 2011 Census, the ST literacy rate is 48.83 (Female 40.89, Male 56.91). The Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of tribals by implementing socio- economic development programs. Major focus is on education, health, skill development and creation of social infrastructure including road connectivity and supply of drinking water in inaccessible tribal areas.

Important Goals of the Department:

Providing quality education to ST Students, committed to implement TSP in true letter and spirit, providing safe drinking water to all ST habitations, providing connectivity to unconnected villages, electrification of un-electrified ST habitations, empowering ST households by providing economic support, capacity building and skill upgradation of ST youth and committed towards gender empowerment by providing necessary support in education, health improvement, income Generation, capacity building and skill upgradation.

An amount of Rs.1150.04 crore allocated to the department and Rs. 836.45 crore was released towards educational programs. For implementation of welfare programmes an amount of Rs.1500.26 crore is allotted under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to various line departments and an amount of Rs. 933.51 Crore is incurred expenditure by the 38 line departments covering 127 schemes.

Achievements during 2014-15

- Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining 335 Ashram schools and 194 Hostels benefiting 1,09,346 ST students

TRIBAL WELFARE

- Gurukulam (APTWREIS) runs 136 Residential institutions with a student strength of 41860 for providing residential education.
- 79% budget is allocated for development of education among STs by running 195 Pre Matric hostels, 168 Post Matric hostels, 335 ashram schools, 2036 Primary schools covering 1,67,709 students.
- So far 21,045 students have been sanctioned Post Matric Scholarships for 2014-15 against the 59,409 students registered. Verification is under progress expenditure incurred is Rs. 110.80 Crs including the payment of arrears of 2013-14.
- Under Skill Development programme, 2937 ST youth were trained and placed including direct placements.
- 28340 ST beneficiaries got registered for sanction of subsidy under economic support schemes through the Online Beneficiary Monitoring System (OBMS). Verification is under progress for sanction of subsidy.
- For providing drinking water to inaccessible tribal areas, 664 works are sanctioned during 2014-15 with an outlay of Rs.69.11 crs.
- Organized World Adivasi day on 09-08-2014
- Government proposed to provide drinking water to all ST habitations by next Adivasi day i.e 15-8-2015.
- Celebrated Alluri Sitha Ramaraju Jayanthi as State festival on 4th July.
- Efforts are initiated for providing residential education to all ST school going children.
- Efforts are on to provide V-SAT connectivity to all ST villages.
- Action is initiated to develop online monitoring systems up to last mile.
- GCC has made an achievement of Rs. 165.07 Crs by procurement of MFP & Agriculture produce, sale of ECs and other DRs.
- Government is proposed to provide Residential Education to all ST students in phased manner and conversion of Tribal Welfare hostels into Residential Schools, Upgradation of Ashram Schools and Strengthening of existing Residential Schools by converting.
- Government have articulated Tribal Empowerment Policy 2010-2015 with an objective of empowering STs in the State by taking up various development and welfare programs.
- Efforts are put in to improve delivery of medical and health services in tribal areas through 143 PHC, 667 Sub Centers, 16 MM Units and 14 CHCs and 5037 Community Health Workers (ASHAs) with funding under NRHM.
- To Set up a Tribal Skill Sub Mission in 2013 for training and skill up gradation and placement of ST youth and so far set up 27 Youth Training Centers in the State. 13,000 ST youth have been so far trained and placed.
- Area Development Programs are to take up laying of roads, providing safe drinking water, construction of educational buildings in tribal areas through TW Engineering Department.
- Integrated Action Plan is Implementing in 4 districts and so far taken up 2909 works with a cost of Rs.290.00 cr.
- e-Governance: Sanction, drawl and disbursement of Post Matric scholarships is being done online through e-pass portal from 2008-09 onwards and the hostel management is through e-hostel portal and economic support schemes are also being done online through Online Beneficiaries Management Monitoring System(OBMMS)

Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

Andhra Pradesh is one of the first states to implement RoFR Act, 2006 and distributed 1.76 lakh acres to 74,690 ST individual families and 4.76 lakhs under 1538 community claims so far. Distribution of 22302 claims covering 1.76 lakh acres is under progress.

Infrastructure works

Buildings for School Complexes Schemes,

Construction of 27 Youth Training Centers were sanctioned, of which 14 works are completed and remaining 13 works are under progress under IAP / ACA / CSS

Construction of 75 Post Matric Hostels were sanctioned under IAP / RIAD (NSP) / CSS/ Buildings for School Complexes Schemes, 32 works are in completed, 43 works are in progress.

37 rural road works were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.64.95 Cr. Under NABARD (RIDF) XVII & XVIII whose works are under progress

Additional infrastructure works in 79 Residential Schools / Ashram Schools were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.58.64 Cr., 20 works completed, 59 works are under progress which were sanctioned under NABARD (RIDF) XVIII & XIX.

234 works with 1033 additional class rooms in TW Ashram Schools were sanctioned with an outlay of Rs.52.94 Cr., under SSA and at present 152 works were completed 9 works were deleted, 73 works were in progress and remaining 73 are in progress.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to enact AP SCSP and TSP Act,2013 to provide legal backing for allocation, expenditure and monitoring of TSP. Regular Nodal Agency Meetings are being conducted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare Empowerment.

MINORITIES WELFARE

India is a vast nation with many religions and ways of life. As a secular country, the Government's endeavour has always been to ensure progress to all population, including the Minorities. Several schemes and policies have been put in place to ensure upliftment of Minorities under the aegis of the Minorities Finance Corporation. Development of Minorities requires attention from several angles. The minority population is mostly urban-based. A large segment of the Minority population is below

poverty line. The share of Minorities in different economic support schemes has also been very low. Minorities in general and their women counterparts in particular, have been particularly backward, both educationally and economically.

Minorities Welfare

The Department of Minorities Welfare was created in the year 1993. The primary objective of the Department is socio economic development and educational advancement of minorities in the State.

Several schemes targeting improvement in livelihoods, educational upliftment and imparting training for enhancing employment opportunities are in place

Scholarships

Government is providing Scholarships both MTF and RTF to the post matric students covering Intermediate, Graduation, Postgraduation, M.Phil, Ph.D, Diploma courses like Polytechnic, Nursing etc., professional courses like MBBS, B.Tech, MBA, MCA etc., on saturation basis. During the year 2013-14, 91000 students applied and for the year 2014-15, 98000 students applied online and still registration is going on. RTF of Rs.80 Crores have been released from April, 2014 to November, 2014. MTF of Rs.59.41 Crore was released during September 2014.

Government of India Scholarships:

An amount of Rs.78.90 Crore was released to Pre-Matric Students of Andhra Pradesh.

Mass Marriages:

Mass marriages scheme is aimed at socio economic development of poor minority girls of BPL families. Under this scheme articles worth Rs.25000/- are being provided to the bride including organising the marriage rituals. An amount of Rs.66.83 lakh was released towards conduct of mass marriages in the month of July 2014. A Committee is constituted by Government to look into the possibility of increasing mass marriages amount, and the Committee has recommended increase from Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/-

Minorities Welfare Hostels:

There are six Prematric Minorities Hostels and nine

Post matric Hostels functioning for educational and social development of the poorest of the poor minority students. Rs.1.41 Crores have been released to all the districts for maintenance of Minorities Welfare Hostels.

Residential Schools:

An amount of Rs.1.5 Crores have been released to A.P. Residential Schools in the State. The District Collectors were addressed to allot site for construction of A.P. Residential School.

Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP):

The Multi Sectoral Development Program aims at improving the Socio economic conditions of Minorities and providing basic amenities to them for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the identified minorities concentration areas. The Proposals for Rs.60.07 Crores have been submitted to the Government of India for 6 identified towns viz; Adoni in Kurnool District, Guntakal and Kadiri in Anantapur District, Proddutur and Rayachoti in YSR Kadapa District, Narasaraopeta in Guntur District.

A. P. State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd:

The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited encourages the socio economic development of weaker sections of minorities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. Assistance is provided through banks for which the corporation provides subsidy component under economic assistance for setting up business, industry, service, agriculture and allied viable activities and grant in aid for welfare schemes.

Activities (from April 2014 to November 2014)

Subsidy Grant for Bankable Scheme: Due to bifurcation of the state releases under bankable scheme were stopped for the year 2014-15.

Training, Employment & Placement Programme:

The Government intends skill upgradation through training among the youth of minorities and able to compete for jobs in the related industry and to empower minority youth for their economic development. Further the trainees were priority

under Bankable scheme for sanction of individual loans.

A. P. State Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation Ltd

The Andhra Pradesh State Christian Minorities Finance Corporation Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in the year 2010 to assist the weaker sections of Christians, for their Socio-economic development by providing Scholarships, Training, Employment and Placement for unemployed youth, Bank Linked Income Generation Schemes, Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Financial Assistance to Church run Institutions like Schools, Hostels, Orphanages, Hospitals, Community Hall-Cum Youth Resource Center, Church Constructions/ Renovations, Subsidy to Pilgrimage to Holy Land of Jerusalem, Mass marriages, Promotion of Christian Culture and Youth Awareness Programmes.

Objectives:

- To provide vocational training to the educated unemployed youth for acquiring necessary skills in demand oriented latest trades.
- Implementing the Administration of Justice program to the Christian unemployed Law Graduates
- Protection of Christian Burial grounds and sanction of grant in aid for development and protection of burial grounds.
- Sanction of Economic support schemes for the Christian youth by sanctioning subsidy of 50% of total project cost or one lakh rupees, whichever is less.

Activities:

- APSCMFC is sanctioning financial assistance for Church Construction / Repairs to the tune of Rs.1.00 Lakh for construction and Rs.30,000/- for repairs. An amount of Rs.12.52 crore was released during 2014-15 up to May 2014.
- to prepare Law Graduates to practice as Advocates, Law Officers, Legal Advisors in High & Lower Courts, Government and

Corporate sectors by equipping them with Advocacy & Arbitration Skills, Court presentation and negotiating Skills etc.

- APSCMFC provides financial assistance of Rs.20,000/- for the Pilgrimage to Holy Land. Repeaters are not eligible to apply for Holy Land tour.

Subsidy for Bank linked income generation schemes (Economic Support Scheme)

Under this scheme, self-employment activities where the maximum unit cost is up to Rs. 2,50,000/-, the Corporation provides a subsidy @ 50% of the total unit subject to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/-. Subsidy with Bank Credit is provided for establishing various income generating units viz. Tailoring and Embroidery, Kirana & General Stores Bangle Shop, Auto Rickshaw, Cloth Business / RMG, Bakery / Tea Stall / Cool drink Shop / Pan Shop, Electrical Shop, Air Compressor /Tyre Puncture, Milch Animals, Tyre Retrading and repairing, Steel Fabrication cum Roller Shutter Unit, Auto Mobile Repair & Spare Parts / Servicing Centre etc An amount of Rs. 2.07 crore was released during the year 2014-15 up to May 2014. Under this programme 379 persons were benefitted.

Training and Employment

APSCMFC offers intensive training programmes to create gainful employment opportunities for the Unemployed Christian youth. APSCMFC offers industry specific training across sectors including IT and ITES, Hotel Management, Retail, Engineering etc., at exclusive skills centres through multimedia content. The unique skill delivery process begins with the identification of jobs and ends with the placement of trained youth in various sectors. Non-Residential trainees are provided with free lodging and boarding facility. The Placement linked Training Programme shall be organized with the Training Partners empanelled with REEMAP/EGMM with whom the MD, APSCMFC has entered MoUs at State Level. In addition, the Training Partners as identified by the District Collectors concerned as per the local requirement are also permitted to conduct Training Programmes as per the procedure and guidelines of APSCMFC. An amount of Rs. 5.76 cr

released to the beneficiaries during 2014-15 up to May2014

The Corporation provides financial assistance by way of coaching fees, study material and employment information to eligible candidates. The courses for which the coaching provided are: Civil Services Examination – Prelims and Mains, APPSC – Group I, II, IV Examinations, Banks, Insurance Companies, Staff Selection Commission, recruitments, any other competitive examination as per need and the request of the candidates.

Youth Awareness Programme

Christian (Minorities) Finance Corporation is implementing Youth Awareness Scheme since 2010-11 to conduct programs on leadership, career oriented avenues and personality development for increasing the employability of Christian Youth. Under this scheme, One Day Camp on Personality Development and Career Orientation at District and Divisional Level and Two Day Placement Linked Soft Skills Development programmes at regional level will be conducted. Under this programme Rajiv Yuva Kiranalu, National Academy for Construction, Bank Officials, AP Study circle, BC Study Circle etc., are participating.

Anglo Indian Day Celebrations

The Anglo Indian Welfare Association celebrates Anglo-India day celebrations throughout the country every year. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is sponsoring the celebrations of the Anglo India Day being conducted in Andhra Pradesh from the last 03 years. During 2013-14, APSCMFC has released an amount of Rs.10.00 Lakhs towards the expenditure incurred for the celebrations of the Anglo Indian Day in Andhra Pradesh with Government approval.

Financial Assistance to Church run Institutions

Government issued orders for implementation of various Welfare Schemes for the benefit of Christian Minorities through APSC(M)FC. The financial assistance is being released to church run hospitals, schools, orphanages, old age homes etc. Hospitals working in remote areas of the state and which are affiliated to Mainline Churches. Financial assistance is given in the form of development of

infrastructure by constructing additional blocks or in the form of supply of equipment. Financial Assistance will not exceed Rs. 10.00 Lakhs whether for Construction activity or for material support or for both together.

Financial Assistance to Christian School Buildings

The scheme is intended to develop of Infrastructure like Class Rooms, drinking water facilities, toilets and compound walls etc. Financial Assistance will not exceed Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per school. 9 schools were benefitted under this programme with an amount of Rs.45 lakhs during 2014-15.

Financial Assistance to Orphanages run by Churches

Financial assistance is given in the form of development of Infrastructure like rooms, toilets, compound walls, drinking water facility etc. Financial assistance is also given to provide three pairs of dresses, one sweater, pair of shoes and one trunk box. Financial Assistance does not exceed Rs. 5.00 Lakhs and for material support, the limit is Rs. 2,500/- per child.

Financial Assistance to Old Age Homes

Affiliated to Mainline Churches Financial assistance is given in the form of development of Infrastructure like construction of buildings, toilets and also given to distribution of material like beds, woolen blankets, wheel chairs, walkers, senior citizen chairs, televisions etc. Financial Assistance does not exceed Rs. 5.00 Lakhs for construction activity and Rs. 2.00 Lakhs for material support.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Community Halls cum Youth Resource Centers

Mainline Churches that have sufficient vacant place in their premises and it does not exceed Rs. 5.00 Lakhs for each Community Hall and upto 20% of the amount can also be utilized for procurement of furniture, Desktop, audio-video equipment, library books etc will be procured by the APSCMFC. An amount of Rs.101 lakhs was released to the beneficiaries during 2014-15 up to May 2014

Scholarships

Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships will be sanctioned to the economically backward minority students studying in class 6th to 10th, Intermediate, Graduation, Post Graduation and Professional Courses whose parent/guardian income is below Rs.1.00 lakh per annum.

Government of India Scholarships

Pre Matric Scholarships will be awarded for students studying in a Government or Recognized Private School from Class I to Class X. These scholarships are awarded to students whose Parents/Guardian annual Income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakhs.

Post Matric Scholarship will be awarded to the students, pursuing studies from Class XI to PhD from Government/Recognized private Colleges/including technical and Vocational Courses of Courses of Class XI and XII level in Industrial Training Institutes/Industrial Training Centers affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training. These scholarships are awarded to students whose Parents/Guardian annual Income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Merit -cum -Means based scholarships are awarded to the students pursuing technical or professional courses at under Graduate/Post graduate level. These scholarships are awarded to students whose Parents/Guardian annual Income from all sources does not exceed Rs.2.50 lakhs. 14173 beneficiaries benefitted under this programme during 2013-14.

Mass Marriages

Christian Mass Marriages are being taken up in all the districts through the DMWOs of the Districts and an amount of Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand only) per couple is being booked as expenditure under this scheme.

Financial assistance for development of Burial Grounds

The financial assistance shall be provided for beautification, protection and safe guarding of existing burial grounds. The financial assistance shall not exceed Rs.3.00 Lakhs in rural areas and Rs.5.00Lakhs in urban areas or as per the actual estimates, whichever is less. The financial assistance

shall be provided for development of new burials grounds. The financial assistance shall not exceed Rs.3.00Lakhs per acre in rural areas and Rs.5.00Lakhs per acre in urban areas or as per the actual estimates, whichever is less.

Centre for Educational Development of Minorities

The Centre is implementing three major state government sponsored projects.

A. An integrated project on improving classroom performance of minority school children:

- Provides special free coaching in core subjects of Mathematics, Physical Sciences, Biology, English and Telugu / Social Studies to X class Urdu / Telugu medium minority students at 21 centres in 9 districts of the State viz., Anthapuramu, Chittoor, Guntur, YSR Kadapa, Krishna, Kurnool, SPS Nellore, Prakasam and Visakhapatnam
- Provides free workbooks and question banks to X class Urdu medium coaching and non-coaching students in all districts. The pass percentage of coaching students in SSC-2014 was 74% compared to the state pass percentage of 71%.

B. A comprehensive project for improving participation and performance of minority candidates in competitive entrance examinations:

Free Coaching and study material to 1232 students seeking admission to courses like POLYCET, DEECET, EAMCET, ICET, EdCET, etc.

C. Chamak Scheme: Free coaching to minorities for job oriented competitive examinations.

Provides free coaching to job-oriented competitive examinations like. UPSC Civil Services (Prelims), APPSC Group I, II & IV examinations, NET, DSC, APTET, VRO/VRA, Police recruitment, Banking services, etc. An amount of Rs.50.00 Lakh has been sanctioned for implementation of the above schemes for the year 2014-15, 10 persons were benefited under this scheme

A.P. State Haj Committee

The AP State Haj Committee is constituted for

making arrangements for the Haj pilgrimage of Muslims. The AP State Haj Committee makes smooth arrangements for Muslims Haj pilgrimage right from the processing of Haj applications forms, to returning from Saudi Arabia. It imparts Haj training, arranges Meningitis Vaccine, provides Haj Guide books in Urdu and Telugu, makes arrangements for the departure and arrival at Haj camp embarkation point etc., from the point of exit to Saudi Arabia and other activities for the benefit of Haj pilgrims. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore was provided as grant-in-aid to the Haj Committee during the year 2014-2015, 5810 pilgrims performed Haj during the year 2014.

Khadimul Hujjaj

Every year the AP State Haj Committee deposes the Khadimul Hujjaj (Haj Volunteers) to assist Haj Pilgrims in Makkah Mukarramah and Madina Munawwarah. 18 Volunteers were deposed during 2014-15.

Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board

Government sanctioned Rs. 74.47 Crore for Wakf Board from 1995-96 to 2010-2011, for various schemes like repairs and maintenance of Wakf institutions, revolving funds for construction of shopping complexes, grant-in-aid towards payment of legal expenses and repayment of loans, construction and maintenance of Haj House, conduct of marriages of poor Muslim girls, maintenance assistance to Muslim divorced families etc. An amount of Rs. 180.00 Lakh was provided to Wakf Board for implementation of these schemes in 2012-13.

Survey of Wakfs

A second survey of wakf properties was completed in all districts except few mandals. The computerization of basic data of the second survey in prescribed proforma was completed in 11 districts. Computerization of the data of the remaining 2 Districts ie., Guntur and Kurnool are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 565.74 Lakh was incurred since 2001 to this date against the allotted Grant in Aid budget.

Urdu Academy

Constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1975 for Promotion, Protection and development of Urdu Language and Literature.

Implementation of the Schemes

Preserving/Promotion of Urdu Language, Vocational Training in Urdu Computer Education by Urdu Academy, Generating Awareness about plan schemes of Minorities Welfare Department and other institutions among Minorities, Construction of Urdu Ghar cum Shadikhanas.

Preserving/promotion of Urdu language

Urdu Academy is implementing the Schemes viz., financial assistance to publication of urdu manuscripts, urdu libraries in shape of books, urdu news agencies, urdu periodicals, urdu writers & journalists, printing of urdu books, urdu voluntary organisations, urdu teaching & learning programmes, maqdoom award, life time achievement award, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad National Award, best urdu teachers award, best urdu students award, awards on printed urdu books, printing of rare urdu books, urdu text books, Qaumi Zaban (monthly magazine of Urdu Academy), providing infrastructure facilities to urdu schools. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.458.39 lakhs is sanctioned for the year 2014-15.

Vocational training in urdu computer education

The Urdu Academy is running 36 Computer Training Centres and 36 Urdu Libraries. Computer Training Centres have been recognised by the A.P. State board of Technical Education. The duration of course is 6 months. The intake capacity of each of computer centre is 70 students.

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.339.13 lakhs is sanctioned for the year 2014-15. The said amount has been utilized towards salaries to staff members and paid rents to buildings, electricity bills, Newspaper & Periodicals bill & etc., expenses and Purchase of Computers Systems for smoothly running the above centres.

Generating Awareness about plan schemes of Minorities Welfare Department and other

Institutions among Minorities

Urdu Academy is providing financial aid to small Urdu News Papers, Magazines, Journals, Weeklies, etc. in shape of Advertisement and Printing of Calendars, Urdu Dairies, Broachers etc. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.56.52 lakhs is sanctioned for the year 2014-15.

YOUTH SERVICES

Making optimum use of the demographic dividend through Skill Development for youth is identified as the core agenda for the Government. Youth Welfare schemes are implemented in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the youth.

Youth Welfare Activities

The Department of Youth Services conducts youth welfare programmes activities to utilize youth energies in combating social evils encourage them to participate in various developmental programmes. It aims to inculcate a spirit of oneness and utilize youth energies for nation building implement suitable programmes/schemes for overall development of youth in economic, social and cultural advancement such as Youth festival, National youth week celebrations, National integration camps, Celebration of National importance days including Blood, Eyes & other Organs Donation camps with the co-ordination of other departments Formation /rejuvenation of NGOs/youth associations/youth clubs in the development of youth. Recommendations for grants under NPYAD Scheme to GOI, Recommendations for different Youth Awards to GOI Initial maintenance support to youth hostels constructed by GoI, Co-ordination in Defense & other Para- Military recruitments.

Action Plan

A District wise action plan for the year 2014-15 was prepared for conducting of programmes. 12 National Importance Days, Blood, Eyes & other Organs Donation camps were conducted upto the month of November 2014. On an average 5 importance days per district were conducted / observed with the active participation of youth clubs / associations and with the association of respective departments/ agencies, NGOs, philanthropists etc. 37478 units of blood was collected all over the state

and 39641 youth came forward for giving pledge of donating eyes and other organs during the camps held by the Department upto the month of November, 2014.

National Integration Camp

A team consisting of 16 members who have got prizes in State/National Youth Festival was sent to participate in National Integration Camp held at Thrissur, Kerala State from 21st to 25th May, 2014.

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development

35 Proposals under NPYAD (National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development) to get central financial assistance to conduct different activities for the benefit of youth were submitted to Government of India.

National Youth awards

9 individual and 4 voluntary proposals under the scheme of National Youth awards were received from all over the state and after due scrutiny were submitted to Government of India.

HOUSING

Andhra Pradesh proposes to further the objectives of National housing policy of “Shelter for all” and is committed to make “Housing for all” a reality. The key principles followed for implementing the housing program are:

- Providing affordable housing with adequate amenities and healthy environment for economically weaker sections
- Complementing construction of housing with provision of basic services to ensure clean and comfortable cities and towns

The pioneering efforts of the State Housing Corporation Limited (APSHCL) motivated educated beneficiaries to eliminate exploitation by middlemen, reduced cost of construction by encouraging adoption of cost-effective and eco-friendly technologies, and in capacity building and utilization of human resources from rural and urban poor.

APSHCL encourages production and usage of cost effective and eco-friendly materials by beneficiaries to meet the demand of building materials and also minimize cost of construction. 52 Nirmithi Kendras/ Sub Nirmithi Kendras were established all over the State for spreading awareness about the use of such materials and technologies. Building components such as sand cement blocks, fal-G Blocks, pre-cast door & window frames, cement Jallies, RCC rafters etc., have been produced and utilized for the housing program taken up by the corporation so far.

AP State also encouraged woman groups in establishment of building centers in Rural Areas which are aimed at creating employment generation for women groups and keeping the cost effective building materials available at the door step of the villagers /beneficiaries of housing.

APSHCL is the executing agency for taking up urban houses in all the municipalities under the centrally sponsored IHSDP scheme besides taking up few BSUP projects along with local bodies under JNNURM.

Under IHSDP 24,194 houses were sanctioned with a project cost of Rs. 387.77 Crores out of which 18,500 houses are completed with an expenditure of Rs.258.91 Crores.

Under BSUP 11,959 houses were sanctioned with a project cost of 319.74 Crores out of which 10,351 houses are completed with an expenditure of Rs.219.79 Crores.

Weaker Section Housing Program

58,09,155 houses have been completed comprising 51,88,608 in rural areas and 6,20,547 in urban areas under weaker section housing program, since inception till the end of January 2015. Details from 1993-94 to 2014-15 are given in Annexure 8.19.

AP Housing Board

The A.P. Housing Board has come into existence with effect from 01.07.1960 under the A.P. Housing Board Act, 1956. Since 1973, the A.P. Housing Board has extended its activities to the district headquarters and other urban areas in the districts. Before the formation of A.P. State Housing Corporation, which

is presently implementing the Weaker Section Housing Programme, the A.P. Housing Board was catering to the needs of Economically Weaker Sections Category also.

The main objective of establishing the A.P. Housing Board is to provide housing accommodation to the needy people at an affordable price, recover the cost from the allottees. The objectives of the Board are:

- Construction of houses on hire purchase and outright sale basis for Low Income Group (LIG), Middle-income Group (MIG) and High Income Group (HIG);
- Allotment of plots under the sites and services programme;
- Self-Financing Schemes for HIG and MIG; and
- Construction of commercial complexes to be rented out to augment the Board's resources.

Activities of the Board

The board has so far constructed 25584 houses / flats at a cost of about Rs.500 Crore. Besides construction of houses/flats, Board has also provided 1296 developed plots under sites and services schemes at several places so as to facilitate allottees to have the houses/ flats of their choice. The district wise details of houses constructed up to 2014-15 up to Nov 2014 are given in Annexure 8.20.

On Going Schemes and New Projects

The APHB is taking up 10 projects comprising 976 houses of different categories with a project cost of Rs.202.28 crore in various districts. Further it is to take up 9 projects consisting of 443 houses and the same are at different levels and shown in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28: Status of the Projects

Source: AP Housing Board

Special Schemes

Special Schemes are also being taken up for Class- IV Government employees, Organised Industrial Workers, Employees under Shops and Establishments and construction workers etc., under Hire Purchase Scheme pursuant to permission issued by the Government in 2013. Out of 3 places notified, demand received only at one place i.e., Bhavanipuram, Vijayawada. Tenders are finalized and an agreement is in conclusion stage. The details of the special schemes are shown in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29: Special Schemes

Source: AP Housing Board

Item	Number of Houses /flats					Cost of the project (Rs. in Cr)
	Projects	HIG	MIG-II	MIG-I	Total	
Ongoing Projects	10	135	433	408	976	202.28
New Projects	9	69	109	265	443	91.73
Total	18	204	542	673	1419	294.01

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department was constituted in June, 1960 by amalgamating the following services.

1. Local Government Service of Ex-Hyderabad Government (which included district water works)
2. Andhra Municipal Engineering Service
3. Sanitary Engineering Branch of P.W.D

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

The Department is in charge of investigation, design, preparation of estimates and plans and execution of water supply and sewerage schemes in all the 97 municipalities including 25 Nagara panchayats and 13 Municipal Corporations.

Water Supply Improvements Schemes are being taken up in Urban Local bodies from time to time to improve per capita water supply on par with National Standards. In addition to the above, the technical control over all Engineering Works in 97 Municipalities including 25 Nagara panchayats and 13 Municipal Corporations of the state is exercised by Engineer-in-Chief (PH). The operation and maintenance of Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes is being attended by the respective Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.

Status of Water Supply

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

- Town with Under-ground drainage - 135 (LPCD)
- Town without Under-ground drainage – 70 LPCD

The State Government gives top priority to provide protected drinking water to all urban local bodies by strengthening existing infrastructure and service levels. 35 water supply schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.833.99 crore were completed adding 368.92 MLD of water, thereby increasing the average water supply from 63 LPCD to 85 LPCD. With the

Division/Place	Flats notified	Cost Rs.in Lakhs	Demand received
Madhurawada (Visakhapatnam)	570	11.5	8
Bhavanipuram (Vijayawada)	150	1.32	91
Kallurupalli (Nellore)	100	10.5	0
Total	820		99

increase in water supply approximately 34.90 lakhs of population were benefitted and have access to safe and clean water

The normal daily water supply in various Urban Local Bodies varies from 40 LPCD to 150 LPCD and the water supply is regulated as detailed below. The status of water supply is shown in Table 8.30.

Table 8.30: Status of Water Supply

Frequency of supply	No. of ULBs
Daily	70
Alternate Days	32
Once in three days and above	8
Total	110

29,372 bore wells are functioning and catering to the water supply needs of the habitants in all ULBs. At Present, 447 tankers make 3271 trips per day to un-served areas.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

Government of India launched the JNNURM in 2005-06 with a budgetary provision of Rs.50,000 crore for a period of seven years. The mission will cover 65 cities/ urban agglomerations. The mission aims to encourage reform and fast track infrastructure development. The focus is on efficiency in urban infrastructure and services delivery mechanism, community participation, accountability of ULBs/ Parastatal agency towards citizens.

Schemes under Implementation

A. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

This is a component of JNNURM Programme launched to provide Urban Infrastructure in Water Supply, Under Ground Drainage, Storm Water Drains, Solid Waste Management and Transportation in Non-mission Urban local bodies (ULB's) in a planned manner.

The scheme applies to all ULB's in A.P. excluding mission cities like Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. The funding pattern is in the ratio of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and ULB.

52 projects costing Rs.1,902.43 Crores were sanctioned covering 49 ULBs during 2014. Out of which, 41 are in the water sector costing Rs.1547.89 Crore; 4 under sewerage sector costing Rs.211.12 Crore; 4 under storm water costing Rs.89.48 Crore; 2 under roads costing Rs.50.07 Crore and 1 under Solid Waste Management costing Rs.3.87 Crore. Out of these 52 projects, 37 Projects of water supply schemes were completed in the 37 ULBs benefitting 36 lakh of population for supply of safe and clean potable water. One Project of UGD was completed benefitting 0.58 lakhs of population for scientific disposal of sewage and sullage, which is properly collected from communities without causing any health or environmental problems. 3 Projects of Storm Water Drainage completed in 3 ULBs benefitting 3.65 lakhs of population for effective discharging of the storm water during the heavy rains or storms without inundating the surrounding areas. 2 projects under Road sector are completed and the remaining projects are in progress.

B. Integrated Housing Slum Development Program

It is mainly aimed to improve infrastructure facilities in slum areas. 17 projects costing Rs.213.28 Crore were sanctioned covering 17 ULB's. The funding pattern is 80:10:10 between Central Government, State Government and ULB. All the 17 projects are completed and benefitting the population residing in 265 slums for improvement of infrastructure facilities duly increasing the standards of living, of all the habitants of these Slum areas.

C. Urban Infrastructure and Governance

Three schemes have been sanctioned under the UI&G. Two in storm water drains sector costing Rs.77.04 Crore and one in underground drainage costing Rs.19.00 crore. All the schemes are completed, benefiting the people around 4.6 lakhs in 2 ULBs, developing hygienic environment by safe disposal of sullage and storm water.

Plan Grant

25 Projects were taken up with Plan grants (21-WS, 1-UGD, 2-SWD, 1-Traffic and Transportation) during 2007-13 at a cost of Rs.330.58 Crore. Out of these, 17 water supply schemes, 1 UGD and 1 Traffic and transportation projects have been completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

Under Ground Drainage Schemes

Presently Three towns i.e., Tadipatri & Pulivendula are fully covered with Under Ground Drainage System. The towns Rajahmundry, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Vizianagaram and Kadapa are covered partially. Under Ground Drainage Schemes are in progress in YSR, Nandyal, Yemmiganur, Tadepalligudem, Narsaraopet and Proddatur.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Grant

12 schemes are under progress with HUDCO loan (11-WS & 1-UGD) at a cost of Rs.454.06 Crore. Out of these, 9 water supply schemes completed in 9 ULBs covering approximately 5 lakhs population providing clean and potable water for drinking and 1 UGD completed benefiting 0.65 lakhs of population.

AP Projects

State Level Steering Committee cleared 10 schemes proposed under JNNURM-UIDSSMT. But GoI has not sanctioned these schemes as the funds provided for Andhra Pradesh under JNNURM have been exhausted. Government of AP decided to meet the expenditure of these projects from Plan funds.

Out of the 10 projects, 5 are in water sector costing Rs.128.29 crore, 3 in Sewerage sector costing Rs.171.74 crore and 2 in Storm Water costing Rs.108.77 crore. Out of these, 3 water supply schemes covered in 3ULBs provided water to 5.33 lakh population are completed and the balance schemes are in progress.

APMDP Projects:

6 Water supply Projects are sanctioned with APMDP from 2012-13 with a cost of Rs.1105.62 Crores. Funding Pattern is 70:20:10 between World Bank,

State Government and ULB. All the schemes are in progress.

On-going Schemes:

6 water supply schemes are programmed for completion and commissioning under PLAN, UIDSSMT and HUDCO grants schemes duly adding 51.40 MLD of water with a cost of Rs. 307.08 Crore for benefiting 8.00 lakhs of population covering 5 ULBs. 1 project costing Rs.27.70 Crores is aimed to be completed under Storm Water Drainage Sector benefiting 0.6 lakhs of population in the year 2014-15.

For the year 2015-16, 10 Nos of water supply schemes in 10 ULBs costing Rs.1222.82 Crore are proposed to complete for benefitting 20.00 lakhs population. 1 Scheme costing Rs.39.20 Crores are aimed to complete under Storm Water Drainage Sector for benefitting 0.35 lakhs population. 2 Schemes costing Rs.152.42 Crores are aimed to complete in 2 ULBs under Under Ground Drainage Sector for benefitting 5.20 lakhs population.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

- The Government is determined to solve drinking water problem in rural areas and also aim to provide:
- Delivery of adequate, safe and potable drinking water to all rural people.
- Supply of safe water to fluoride, brackish and other polluted habitations
- Upgradation of all habitations to fully covered status
- Special focus on sustainability of sources/schemes
- Proper sanitation facilities to all habitations

Various State and Central Government programmes such as NRDWP, Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC), Swachh Bharat Mission and other external agencies provide the funds for implementing schemes/works for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to habitations. Funds are also being tapped in the form of loans from NABARD, World Bank etc.,

Rural Water Supply Infrastructure Created

There were 1,83,533 bore wells fitted with Hand pumps, 28,173 PWS Schemes and 463 CPWS Schemes (including Sri Satya Sai Schemes) existing as on 01.04.2014

RWS Ongoing Programme 2014-15

4963 works were taken up at a cost of Rs.3274.30 crore to cover 11,542 habitations, of which 2744 habitations are targeted for coverage during 2014-15. 1620 habitations are covered duly incurring an expenditure of Rs.388.05 Crore under all programmes up to Nov, 2014.

World Bank Assistance Programme

A project has been sanctioned for 5 years in 3 districts to provide drinking water facilities in quality affected, not covered and partially covered habitations with World Bank Assistance. It is proposed to cover 973 habitations with 692 SVS/MVS works in Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, and YSR Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh. During 2014-15, 159 works are ongoing with a cost of Rs.194.18 crore to cover 413 habitations. An expenditure of Rs.35.35 crore was incurred up to November, 2014.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G)

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was renamed as "Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan" (NBA) with effect from 1.4.2012 with modified guidelines and objectives to accelerate further the sanitation coverage in rural areas, so as to comprehensively cover the rural community with renewed strategies under the Program. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, which is renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G) from 2nd October, 2014, envisages covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats (NGPs). To achieve 100% rural sanitation in the State, Government have taken up construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), School toilets and Anganwadi toilets as units. In order to have more coverage in rural areas, the unit cost of IHHL is increased to Rs.12,000/- from 2nd October, 2014, with Central share of Rs.9,000/- and State share of Rs.3,000/-.

Government of India had sanctioned construction

of 68,38,831 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 71,448 School toilets and 8,814 Anganwadi toilets. Of which 27 lakh IHHLs, 71,448 School toilets and 6,273 Anganwadi toilets have been completed up to March, 2014. At present, construction of School toilets and Anganwadi toilets is delinked under SBM (G). The Government of India, tentatively allocated an amount of Rs.262.24 crores under SBM (G) and released an amount of Rs.57.07 crores for the year 2014-15..

So far 1,26,770 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) are constructed as against the target of 6 lakh, incurring an expenditure of Rs.48.13 crores during the year 2014-15.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Commissionerate of Rural Development implements Rural Development programmes like Watershed Development programme, Self Help Groups and related programmes and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. As per the 2011 census, rural population of Andhra Pradesh is 347.76 Lakh representing 70.42% of the total population. It is possible to increase productivity of degraded lands with proper planning, scientific approach and efficient management and create huge employment opportunities for the poor. It is firmly believed that development of degraded lands is an important input required for eradication of poverty.

Towards this direction, Watershed development programmes (DPAP, DDP, IWDP, IWMP), Comprehensive Land Development Programmes (Indira prabha & Indira Jala Prabha under RIDF XIII, XV & XVII) and Wage Employment Programmes (MGNREGS-AP) are being implemented in the State. All the 3 programmes are being implemented and monitored through software solution RAGAS (Rashtra Grameena Abhivridhi Samacharam). The entire data is uploaded every day into central server and reports displayed on respective websites, thereby bringing in transparency and accountability in these programmes.

Watershed Development Programmes

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

Watershed development Programmes are being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP to combat recurring drought conditions in the state. The main objective of the Watershed Development Programme is encouragement of Integrated Natural Resources Management; following the ridge to valley approach in select micro watersheds of approximately 500 ha area, with participation of local community. Soil and Moisture Conservation, Water Harvesting, Ground Water Recharge, Improvement of vegetation and Bio-mass, Wasteland Development etc., are the main components of Watershed Development programmes. After the Andhra Pradesh Rural livelihoods Project (supported by DFID) provided necessary learning's on providing sustainable livelihoods to rural poor, promotion of watershed based livelihoods for resource poor was included as another important component of the programme since 2004. In 2008, GoI issued new common guidelines for Watershed Development Projects bringing all schemes under one umbrella and provided for cluster approach wherein, contiguous areas up to 5,000 ha. are to be taken up for treatment. 3,933 watersheds covering an area of 19.67 lakh ha has been taken up for watershed development so far. DPAP, DDP & IWDP, out of which 3907 watersheds with an area of 19.54 lakh ha. were completed. Watershed Development Programmes like DPAP, DDP & IWDP were closed by the end of March 2013. Presently the following schemes are under implementation.

A series of structures like sunken pits, rock fill dams, percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, earthen bunding, vegetative barriers, plantations etc., are

constructed to reduce velocity of water and allow percolation. They also control soil erosion and improve vegetative cover on the land so as to augment productivity. Details about the progress of watersheds are shown in Table 8.31.

Table 8.31 : Progress of Watersheds

(Number.)

Scheme	Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing
DPAP	2070	2056	Closed
DDP	1054	1052	Closed
IWDP	809	799	Closed
IWMP	432	Under progress	
Total	4365	3907	

Source: Rural Development Department

Integrated Watershed Management Programme

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded by the Central and State Government on 90:10 funding basis. The major objective of the IWMP program is to improve the ground water level by constructing the water harvesting structures like Mini Percolation tank, Percolation tank and Check dams etc. The main aim of IWMP is to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resource such as soil, vegetative cover and water. Prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of ground water table are few outcomes of these programs. This enables multi-cropping, introduction of diverse agro-based activities, and help provide sustainable livelihoods to people in watershed areas. IWMP programme has defined appropriate institutional arrangements, budget allocations, capacity building strategies and project management cycle. The proposed processes integrate gender, equity and livelihood concerns in the framework of Watershed Development programme. Details about the achievements under this programme are shown in Table 8.32.

Table 8.32 : Watershed Development

Item	2013-14	2014-15 up to Nov 2014
No. of Watersheds	372	432
Expenditure(Rs. Cr)	183.14	131.63

Source: Rural Development Department

Comprehensive Land Development Project

RIDF- XIII and XV

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

RIDF-XIII

NABARD sanctioned 13 projects, one in each district, with a financial outlay of Rs.89.38 crore. An expenditure of Rs.74.09 crore was incurred and the project is under progress.

RIDF-XV

NABARD sanctioned 9 projects in 9 districts, with a financial outlay of Rs.40.36 crore. An amount of Rs.22.93 crore was spent so far. The project is under progress. During the year 2014-15 (upto Nov2014), no amount has been released and 2.96 crores expenditure is incurred including previous years balances.

Indira Jala Prabha RIDF – XVII

It is proposed to implement Indira Jala Prabha (IJP) a project to provide irrigation facilities, under RIDF-XVII and in convergence with MGNREGS to consolidate gains made in land development project of MGNREGS and to ensure sustainable and comprehensive development of land securing livelihoods. Indira Jala Prabha (IJP) a MGNREGS-RIDF convergence project aims at changing 2.31 lakh acres of fallow and uncultivated irrigated lands and is one of the flagship programmes of the Government. The project shall be taken up in all 13 districts in the state.

Government initially sanctioned Rs.198.80 crore under RIDF-XVII and Rs.197.03 crore from convergence with MGNREGS for Indira Jala Prabha. The Project is to be completed in 3 years. An amount of Rs.99.70 crore was released and Rs.97.30 crore expenditure was incurred in 2014-15 up to Oct 2014.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act gives legal guarantee of providing at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual labour. The objective of the Act is to supplement wage employment opportunities in rural areas and build up durable assets in the process. Strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor, proactively ensuring social inclusion and Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions. This programme is being implemented in 13 districts of the state

All the works executed can be categorised into four categories viz a) Public works relating to Natural Resources Management, b) Individual assets for vulnerable sections, c) Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant self help groups and d) Rural Infrastructure. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 90:10 Central and state share respectively.

Performance of MGNREGS (since inception of the scheme)

MGNREGS is being implemented in 12,996 Gram Panchayats in 655 Mandals of 13 districts. 81 lakh job cards were issued covering 1.73 crore wage seekers since inception of the scheme. 4.6 lakh Srama Shakthi Sanghas have been formed with 43.6 lakh households covering 81 lakh wage seekers.

Performance during 2014-15 (up to Nov 2014)

Total expenditure incurred is Rs.2252.6 Cr.

52.43 lakh wage seekers belonging to 31.51 lakh households were provided wage employment with an average employment of 41.2 days per household.

Man-days generated during the year 2014-15 up to Nov is 13.02 crore with an average wage rate of

Rs.118 per day per person.

Total number of households which completed 100 days up to Nov 2014 is 2 lakhs.

Details of overview of MGNREGS-AP are shown in Table 8.33.

Table 8.33: Overview of MGNREGS-AP

Particulars	2014-15	Cumulative
No of Job Cards issued (Lakhs)	1.56	80.86 lakhs
No. of Works Completed(Lakhs)	3.78	27.20 lakhs
Total Expenditure (Rs.in Crore)	2220	19,084
No. of Households provided wage employment(Lakhs)	31.51	60
No. of Individuals provided wage employment(Lakhs)	52.43	11.6
Total person days generated (Crore)	13 Cr	138.1 Cr
Total No. of households completed 100 days(Lakhs)	2.00	39.84
Average no. of days employment provided per HH	41.2	-
Average Wage rate per day per person (Rs.)	117.9	97.3

Source: Rural Development Department

Success Stories on MGNREGS

Benefitting From Employment Guarantee Scheme

Being at tail end area, the 4.80 acres of land belonging to Nageswar Rao, Pedavegi Mandal, West Godavari District received little water and had to depend on occasional rain or water left by the upper area farmers. He reaped little from his land. Under Indira Jalaprabha he got bore-wells dugged up and arranged a motor. Under the horticulture scheme, 225 oil palm trees are provided at the rate of 55 plants per acre. He also raised maize as inter-crop. "Presently, the oil palm trees are one year old. In two

years, they will start yielding. The maize was harvested twice and are economically beneficial yield. The other farmers in the village are also evincing keen interest in raising horticulture crops now.

Golden harvest in barren land

Savara Harischandrudu developed barren land under MGNREGS, which provided 100 days of work and harvest crops like redgram and sorghum (jowar). Now, with the help of MGNREGS barren land became a golden land and his family could lead a happy life through the additional income earned from the land", an inhabitant of Bursai village. This village is located in Hamsarali Panchayat under Mandasa Mandal in Srikakulam District. The land was identified under the on- going MGNREGS scheme in the village. A work plan was prepared to develop 2 acres of land for the year 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs. 1,46,663 under the fallow land development project for SC/ST. Recently, he took up teak plantation on the bunds of fields for additional income. Now, he happily shares with everyone he meets that MGNREGS came as a golden chance to set his life on track.

Saving the fields.

Nearly 450 farmers (small and medium) in remote TS Kulur Village in Yemmiganuru mandal are faced with a strange problem. They are all depended on rain for their agricultural operations and the water that comes through low level canals from August to December. The water had been cutting through their fields thus turning them in to barren as the fertile soils got washed away. The MGNREGS brought them the much awaited solution. Under the Scheme, in February ' 2013, a plan was drawn and from Madanna field at Guru Raghavendra cheruvu, a canal was dug up upto one Kilometer. A total of 80 labour were employed for 29 days spending Rs. 30000/- The water flowing during rainy season from the catchment area that was spread in 150 acres of land surrounding is now being diverted into the Raghavendra canal. The rain water is being stored thus which in turn is being supplied to fields of 450 farmers. The work not only helped them save their fields from soil erosion, but brought them enough water to irrigate their lands.

The one great problem eluding the solution for a long time was answered by the MGNREGS to which the villagers owe their gratitude.

Best Practices

End to End IT Utilization

Rashtriya Grameenabhivruddhi Samacharam

The use of ICT becomes necessary especially in registration of wage seekers, estimation of works, disbursement of wages and effective monitoring for ensuring transparency in the execution of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh. The transaction based software issues job cards, maintains shelf of projects, generates estimates, issues work commencement letters, updates muster rolls and generates pay orders.

MIS (Web) Reports

Web reports provide detailed information under various sections and subsections covering all aspects of MGNREGS activities. The user can access all reports in the website www.nrega.ap.gov.in which offers information related to employment generation, physical and financial performance. Transaction based and the expenditure incurred transaction-wise can be accessed through the various reports on the website. Pay slips are generated by the computer and distributed to the labour at their door steps. Pay slips carry information about the amount of wages deposited in the accounts of the labourer.

Electronic Fund management System

e-FMS was established to put in place an efficient mechanism for online money transfers. e-FMS was introduced to address the difficulty in handling various accounts at various levels (state level, district level and mandal level) and to address accountability issues. This system helps in avoiding parking of funds in some places and empowers all blocks and panchayats uninterrupted access to funds through a central server.

Electronic Muster and Measurement System

e-MMS is designed to ensure complete transparency in implementation of MGNREGS programme by obtaining electronic data directly from worksite to the website on day to day basis from all villages. The

musters and measurements information is sent electronically through mobile technology. E-MMS is being implemented in all districts. Live musters are uploaded to the server directly from the field and can be viewed on the web on day to day basis.

Shrama Shakti Sanghas (Labour Groups)

10-30 labourers are formed into labour groups in this group system. Providing continuous assured employment for poor rural Households for 100 days is the key objective for the formation of SSS groups. These groups were created for better cohesiveness, coordination and better worksite management. Fudging of muster rolls and fake entries can be easily identified and avoided through this.

Quality Control Wing

Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a separate Quality Control Cell with a retired Engineer-in-chief as Chief Quality Control Officer for ensuring quality of created durable assets. Teams were formed with Senior Quality Control Officers and Junior Quality Control Officers to conduct inspections and submit reports on execution. These not only check the quality but also build the capacity of technical assistants and engineering consultants.

Vigilance Teams

A strong vigilance wing was established to ensure transparency and accountability. Special Vigilance wing was formed at the State and district level for taking up follow-up on Social Audit findings. Chief Vigilance Officer who is a senior officer is the head of the wing and is responsible for the functioning of the vigilance teams. District vigilance teams are positioned to strengthen vigilance and social audit follow up.

Grievance Redressal

A grievance redressal call center with toll free numbers (155321&1800-200-4455) has been established for registering grievance of wage seekers to be redressed.

Social Audit

A full-fledged Social Audit Unit system was established at the State level with exclusive Staff.

Social Audit is being conducted once in six months by the village social auditors wherein 100% muster rolls and works are checked and visited. All the decisions on the findings of the social audit are taken by the Presiding Officer at the Mandal level public hearing. So far, 5 rounds of Social Audit has been conducted in all 654 mandals in 13 districts. In 618 mandals 6th round has completed; 341 mandals in 7th round; 67 mandals in 8th round. This is an effective to check corruption and to enhance the accountability to people.

Social Audit follow-up action

Total amount objected in Social Audit is Rs.120.10 Cr. out of which Rs.52.35 Cr. is confirmed as misappropriated. Amount dropped after verification amounts to Rs.17.30 Cr. Amount recovered is Rs.18.72 Cr. & amount to be recovered is Rs.33.63 Cr. Total of 542 Fixed Tenure Employees (FTEs) were suspended and 4990 FTEs were removed. Total numbers of FIRs booked is 68. Other removal are 1243 (includes CSPs, BPM etc.)

Mobile Courts

The A.P. Promotion of Social Audit and Prevention of Corrupt Practices, Act 3 of 2012, was promulgated for speedy trial of offences committed by personnel indulging in corrupt practices in the implementation of the programme including those identified by Social Audit. Efforts are being made to launch criminal prosecution against persons involved in misappropriation in the implementation of the scheme through Special Mobile Courts.

Direct Benefit Transfers:

Payments through smartcards was initiated to ensure that intended wage seeker receives timely payments and also to ensure that the right beneficiary receives the wage payments. Payments to labour in villages are being done through a biometric identification process with the help of Smart Cards. This process makes use of finger print technology to issue biometric smart cards to each beneficiary at the village level. The current mode of payment will be migrated from the biometric authenticated payment system to Aadhaar based payments through postal dept. and banks. In all proposed 13,084 GPs, disbursement through BC model. An amount of

Rs.6303 Cr. was disbursed through Smartcards so far.

Special Strategy – Chenchu Primitive Tribal Group

Out of 33 tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh, 8 groups are recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). Among 8 PVTGs, Chenchu are also recognized as PVTG by Government of India in the year 1975. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) Chenchu Special Project has been implementing since May, 2009 to address the cases of extreme poverty, hunger & starvation and to arrest distress migration among Chenchu.

Objectives

Fixed wage employment throughout the year (Rs.2535/- per month to each Chenchu wage seeker);

50% of wage in advance & 50% after completion of allocated works to maintain cash inflow among Chenchu;

Wage amount in cash on fixed dates through exclusive Chenchu Village Organization (V.O). 63.95 days wage employment provided to each Chenchu Household in 2013-14. 80.40 days wage employment provided to each Chenchu Household in 2014-15 (Up to Dec'14).

Administration and Project Implementation:

The project covers only Chenchu population. Three field offices have been established; one each at Yerragondiapalem in Prakasam dist, Atmakur in Kurnool Dist, and in Macherla in Guntur dist.

Each team visits each habitation atleast once in a month as per the monthly prepared standard schedule.

Wage Payment

- Wage payment arrangements in PTG-Chenchu project are different from general NREGA. Because in Chenchu areas the Post Office and Bank network are poor. In order to counter this problem wage payments are made by Village Organizations in cash.

- Under general NREGA, payments are made to individual on weekly or fortnight basis. But in

PTG-Chenchu project, wage payments are made in two installments. First payment is given in advance to motivate Chenchus for work and second installment is given after the completion of work. These payments are also not made to individual but to the SHGs.

- Muster rolls and measurement books are maintained at each work based on which the advance payments to SHGs are adjusted as per work done.
- Rs.38.49 Cr. expenditure has been incurred in the Chenchu areas since implementation of MGNREGS and 30.5 lakh persondays were generated by Chenchus.

Spl. Provisions to PwDs:

Separate groups (Vikalangula SSS) are formed with persons with disabilities (PwDs) and provisions like 30% additional wage rate, preference to PwDs in the selection of mates, separate schedule of rates for PwDs and exclusive works for PwDs are identified.

Special Strategy – ITDAs (Tribal Region)

Apart from implementation through Programme Officer/MPDO, certain works are also taken up through Project Officer – ITDAs. Works like check dams, roads, GP buildings & Mandal buildings in ITDA areas are taken up through ITDAs. Horticulture is given importance and plantations like Coffee, Mango, Rubber and Cashew were predominantly taken up in ITDA areas.

Expenditure on Assets under MGNREGS SC/ST Land Development:

10.5 lakh acres of fallow land belonging to 3.83 lakh SC/ST/Small & Marginal farmers has been identified for development with an outlay of Rs.6936.3 Cr. Out of the total identified acres, works in 2.69 lakh acres are in progress and 6.15 lakh acres completed. Total expenditure incurred was Rs.2371.4 Cr.

8.96 lakh acres of degraded cultivable land belonging to 3.52 lakh SC/ST/SM farmers has been identified for development with an estimated cost of Rs. 3592.9 Cr. Out of the total identified acres, works in 1.57 lakh acres is in progress and 5.74 lakh acres have been completed. Rs. 1429.3 Cr has been incurred as

expenditure.

Horticulture:

Estimates have been generated for 84,885 farmers by covering an area of 1.62 lakh acres for the FY 2014-15. Rs. 77.03 Cr has been incurred during the year.

Bund Plantation:

Estimates have been generated for 74,092 farmers for planting 1.78 crore seedlings. During this year 57.85 Lakh seedlings were planted and Rs. 11.06 Cr. expenditure was incurred.

Plantations for landless Poor (IPT): Government has launched a flagship programme for landless poor (IPT) during the year through planting of fruit and pulpwood trees on vacant government lands for providing sustainable employment to landless SC & ST households by way of Chettu Patta (usufruct rights) on those trees. Estimates have been generated for providing Chettu patta to 10,246 beneficiaries by providing 15.57 lakh grafted horticulture plants. 98,529 pits were completed and 78,469 grafted horticulture plants planted. Rs. 164.23 lakhs was incurred and 920 beneficiaries were covered under IPT.

Individual household latrines (IHHL): Under swachch Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) 12.84 lakh IHHL works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs 588.6 Cr. from EGS funds. Out of the total sanctioned IHHLs, 3.37 lakh IHHL works are in progress and 2.56 lakh IHHL works completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 203 Cr. from EGS funds.

Progress as per Action Plan:

As per the present focus, under Water Conservation Mission (Neeru – Chettu) the progress is as follows:

- Under Water Harvesting Structures Renovation of MI tanks, Check Dams, Check Walls, Percolation/Mini Percolation tanks, Farm Ponds/Dugout Ponds, CCT/Staggered Trenches etc. will be taken up. The revised target for the financial year 2014-15 is 91,636 with an estimation of Rs.2811.5 Crores. Under Soil Moisture Conservation (SMC) Works, the action plan for 2014-15 is 36,649 with an estimation of Rs. 521.7 Crore. Achievement upto November,

2014 under Water Conservation works is 63,928 with an expenditure of Rs. 688.78 Crores.

- Under Greening of works (Plantation works - Chettu), Horticulture Plantations, Bund Plantations, Block Plantations, Avenue Plantations, Plantations in Community lands for landless Poor (IPT) will be taken up. The target for the financial year 2014-15 is 1.21 Lakh acres with an estimation of Rs.1017.3 Crores. Achievement upto November, 2014 1,13,545 acres with an expenditure of Rs.214.86 Crores.

Road Connectivity Project:

Connectivity of Roads to habitations with cross drainage works, agricultural fields and burial ground. 26,477 works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs. 1438 Cr. of which 22521 works are completed and 38216 works are in progress. Expenditure incurred was Rs.1121.43 Cr during the year 2014-15 up to Nov 2014. 15462 Kms length of the road was formed benefitting 9428 habitations.

Roads to Unconnected Habitations:

Formation of road up to WBM Grade II surface including CD works are taken up for connecting one habitation to another habitation, one habitation to main road and one habitation to its main habitation. 5860 works are sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.962.07 Crore.

Achievements

5766 works grounded with an estimated cost of Rs.943.17 Crore, of which 1509 works were completed and remaining 4257 works are in progress.

2250 Kms length of road was formed and connected to 2314 habitations. An amount of Rs.283.20 Crore incurred so far.

Internal roads with CC drains (2011-12):

Pucca internal roads with CC drains are provided in SC/ST colonies. Tying up the cost of CC carpeting through other available Government funds such as MPLADS, CDP (MLALAD) ZPGF, MPGF, GPGF and any other Government program or matching grant from NGOs or individuals. 880 works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.45.75 Crore.

Achievements:

841 works are grounded with an estimated cost of Rs.43.92 Crore, of which 129 works were completed and remaining 712 works are in progress. 93 Kms length of road was formed and incurring an expenditure of Rs.18.75 crore upto November, 2014.

Comprehensive Development of SC/ST Colonies Project CC Roads, CC Side Drains -PR only):

CC roads with side drains are taken up in all the SC/ST habitations in three (3) GPs for each mandal. 18374 works are sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.2113.46 Crores.

Achievements:

15,209 works are grounded with an estimated cost of Rs.1519.35 Crore, of which 1173 works were completed and remaining 14036 works are in progress.

1380 Kms length of road was formed incurring an expenditure of Rs.548.54 crore upto November, 2014.

BNRGSK Buildings –Mandal Level:

Construction of Mandal level buildings under BNRGSK is taken up for providing accommodation for MGNREGS office and Mandal Mahila Samakhya at the rate of one building in each Mandal. The unit cost amount provided is Rs.25 lakhs under MGNREGS in both Plain as well as Tribal Areas. 602 works are sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.150.57crore

Achievements:

592 works are grounded with an estimated cost of Rs.148.07 Crore, of which 153 works were completed and remaining 439 works are in progress incurring an expenditure of Rs.110.04 crore Upto November, 2014.

BNRGSK Buildings –GP Level:

Construction of Gram Panchayat buildings under BNRGSK is taken up in GPs where there are no GP buildings. The unit cost of each building is Rs.10 lakhs in Plain areas and Rs.13.85 Lakhs in Tribal Areas. 3285 works were sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs.342.46crore

Achievements:

3095 works are grounded with an estimated cost of Rs.322.85 Crore, of which 871 works were completed and remaining 2224 works are in progress incurring an expenditure of Rs.206.91 crore upto November, 2014.

Key decisions in 2014-15:

- As per GoI wage rate enhanced to Rs. 169 from Rs. 149 during the year.
- Aadhar Linkage: 21861 Micro ATMs are deployed and 19371 GPs are ready for Aadhaar authenticated payments. An amount of Rs. 720 Crores paid through 86 lakhs AEPS transactions.
- Revamped eFMS: All the wage payments will be directly credited into the wage seekers accounts and are paid only based on biometric authentication.
- Involving SSS Federations in planning process for identification of works.
- Decision was taken to take up IHHL works under RWS department. Only in Progress works will be completed by the department in the existing convergence mode.

Awards

- The MGNREGS-AP software and website have been recognized as one of the best ICT solutions in the country and abroad.
- Award for Excellence in e-governance 2006
- Manthan award for best e-content website 2007
- Bronze Medal in National e governance awards for Government website 2007- 2008
- Special mention at “Stockholm Challenge Award – 2008” on 22-05-08 for its excellence in use of Information Technology
- Finalist in Stockholm GKP awards 2007
- Runner up in Thailand e gov awards 2007
- NASSCOM Social Innovations awards 2011

Convergence

The Rural Development Department is also

implementing MGNREGS in convergence with various line Departments like Panchayat Raj & Engineering departments for construction of GP buildings & Mandal buildings, Roads works etc.; Forest Department for raising seedlings for horticulture and bund plantation; ITDAs for effective implementation in ITDA areas; RWS department for constructing individual household latrines; and SERP for generating sustainable agriculture projects.

26,000 Water harvesting structures like check dams, percolation tanks, Mini percolation tanks etc. are identified by Panchayat Raj Engineering department to take up repairs on priority basis.

VELUGU

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) is envisaged as a support structure to the Government of Andhra Pradesh women's empowerment and poverty eradication agenda. The vision of the organization is that disadvantaged communities shall be empowered to overcome all social, economic, cultural and psychological barriers through self-managed organizations. The main objective is to enable the rural poor in the state, particularly the poorest of the poor, to improve their livelihoods and quality of life. SERP's initiatives focus on rural poor families in all the 656 Rural Mandals in 13 rural districts of the State. SERP has evolved into one of the largest poverty reduction initiatives in the world with an outreach of 7.1 million households. Through a holistic approach of facilitating and promoting empowerment, creating opportunities, providing mechanism for social security, and working for equity, SERP has achieved significant poverty reduction and social capital creation over the last decade. The community institutional platforms and substantial pool of social capital have provided peer support in crisis, improved access to livelihood services, leveraged financial services, and delivery of public services in the last mile.

Social Mobilisation & Institution Building

SERP has mobilized 71,31,910 rural women in 6,71,484 SHGs organized into 27,618 Village Organizations (VOs) at village level, 663 Mandal

Samakhyas (MSs) at Mandal level, and 13 ZSs at the district level thus covering all the rural mandals and districts in the State, covering 90% of the identified poor households in the State. In addition, the state wide network of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) of the rural poor households has empowered them and enhanced their voice and agency in relation to their social, economic, and political objectives. The state wide network of CBOs of the rural poor women have built up enormous financial capital base through savings of Rs.3290.40 Crores and a corpus of 4339.98 Crores. To encourage the poor including disadvantaged groups and communities to access the credit facility services seamlessly Community Investment Fund (CIF) from project side, and linkages from bank's side are provided to the poor women SHG members to improve their

Livelihoods. CIF supports the poor in prioritizing their livelihood needs by investments in sub-projects proposed and implemented by the CBOs. Details from 2013-14 and 2014-15 upto January 2015 are given in Annexure 8.21

About 78% of SHGs are composed of members from socially excluded groups. Likewise, from an economic point of view, 20% groups are composed of Poorest of the Poor and 79% are composed of poor members.

Financial Services and Livelihoods:

SERP facilitated bank loans of Rs.46000 crores to SHGs as on December, 2014. On the same date, Non Performing Assets (NPSs) stand at Rs. 1750 Cr. Between April and December, 2014, a total amount of Rs. 2894.16 Cr. has been disbursed. To reduce the financial burden on the self-help groups, the Government is implementing "Vaddi Leni Runalu" with effect from 1.1.2012. Under this scheme the interest on bank loans by SHGs is paid by the Government for prompt repayment.

Sthree Nidhi

Government of Andhra Pradesh, in association with Mandal Mahila Samakhyas (MMS) of SHGs, have promoted 'STHREE NIDHI' Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd to address the issues of inadequate finance and to ensure timely availability of credit, preferably within 48 hours, for meeting emergency and other needs of the poorest of the poor. 1137.00 Cr. has been distributed under this scheme so far, with Rs. 194.39 Cr. of this being disbursed since April 2014.

Sustainable Livelihoods

Land Purchase and Access Initiatives

To secure land rights of the rural poor to tap different sources of investment to increase the

Sand Mining

The Government of AP has taken a decision to allot the Sand Mining and Sale activity to SHGs keeping in view inclusive growth. This will enable the Government to make sand available at affordable prices to all the concerned, plug leakages of revenue, enhance income of government and prevent damages to rivers, streams and environment. Given SERP's field level structure and last mile reach, this task was entrusted to SERP. In a matter of weeks, the initiative has grown to sell 29,49,640 cubic metres of sand valued at over Rs. 19357.86 Lakhs. (As on 06.02.2015) This activity engages with 5000 SHG members directly, and over 70 Lakh SHG members indirectly.

productivity and thereby incomes, a novel effort is made to list and map the land holdings of SC & ST farmers under a programme named "land inventory", with the financial support of MGNREGA in 2010-11. This has been taken up in 14,523 revenue

villages of 527 mandals. 9,25,662 land issues were resolved since inception. Out of which 1,03,092 land issues were resolved during the year 2014-15 up to 3rd January, 2015.

Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture

To reduce cost of cultivation and increase net income of farmers, Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture is encouraged through SERP. So far 12.01 lakh acres area brought under CMSA of 8.64 Lakh farmers under Community Managed Sustainable Agriculture this Kharif. So far 7,434 SC families and 2,140 ST families were facilitated land leasing. Plan for 2014-15: 14.89 Lakh farmers and 28.59 lakh Acres of land will be covered under CMSA in 2014-15.

Livestock and Poultry Development Initiative:

Under the programme, the Community Based Organizations are managing 133 BMCUs and procuring milk. The process of ensuring Minimum Support Price to milk has now gained momentum and the focus has changed to strengthening backward linkages to dairying while ensuring additional incomes through allied activities like backyard poultry rearing and small ruminant rearing by the Poorest of Poor families belonging to SC and ST community in the first phase. The performance of the LPD Units are shown in Table 8.34

Table 8.34 : Performance of LPD Initiatives at SERP

Parameter	Since Inception	April-January 2015
Milk Procured	1071.32	570.09
Pala Pragathi Kendralu	1317	126
SHG Members Benefitted	9478	630

Source: SERP-Rural Development Department

Sand Mining by SHGs

Knitting Rural Self Help Enterprises (KRuSHE):

KRuSHE wing under SERP envisages integrated approach of building marketing infrastructure, linking markets and providing access to credit, technology (environment friendly), skills, design and institutional development to the rural enterprises. In order to achieve its objectives, KRuSHE has evolved a holistic approach with focus on the whole cluster with the objective of strengthening both backward and forward linkages by working with various other Govt., Non Govt. organizations and Private sector stakeholders. KRuSHE has been conceived to strengthen both

forward and backward linkages with marketing as its core component. With the objective of bringing value addition to the Agriculture products under Collective Marketing initiative, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have procured agriculture and non-timber forest products 58.96lakh quintals with a turnover of Rs. 560.57 crores by benefitting 3,21,754 families and Rs.14.12 crores commission earned by the Village Organisations (VOs) since inception. During the year 2014-15 upto January 2015 an amount of Rs. (1130+42.67) 1172.67 crores turnover received from 857607.17 MTs (826121.12+31486.05) of Paddy and Maize procured by 493 VO's and benefited 85800 (82866+3934) families. 3634 enterprises have been identified in 159 mandals of 13 districts. Product based clusters have been formed for traditional craft items to further facilitate sales and production. Details of traditional craft items are shown in Table 8.35.

Table 8.35 Cluster product Mapping

District	Item
Ananthapur	Jute products, Leather Items
Chittoor	Terracota, Beads, Black Bangles, Kalmkari, Wood carving, Jilledu Vinayakulu and Karlapudi toys
East Godavari	Lace, Jute
West Godavari	Lace items, Jute, Metal Boxes and Bamboo
Kadapa	Wood carving, Basket making, pottery, Brass & Copper
Krishna	Kondapally toys, Rold Gold items, Kalamkari,
Kurnool	Basket making and Leaf making
Nellore	Articles and Wooden Cuttlery
Prakasam	Basket making
Srikakulam	Jute products and Brass items
Visakhapatnam	Wrought Iron, Bamboo, Lac and Etikoppaka toys.
Vizianagaram	Bobbili Veenas

SARAS Exhibitions and DWCRA Bazaars:

Rural SHG entrepreneurs often find marketing their products a problem as they do not have access to organized markets. DWCRA Bazaars and SARAS exhibitions have been conceived to fill a part of this gap. But, DWCRA Bazaar is an event-oriented marketing avenue, whereas market ought to be a continuous process. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India sponsors one marketing event every year to each State and it is called Regional SARAS exhibition. SARAS stands for Sale of Articles of Rural Artisan Societies. In addition to this, there is also a national level SARAS exhibition in New Delhi during the India International Trade Fair in November every year. But, this also offers a limited opportunity since the stalls are limited, the demand is more. Encouraged by the turn over and the enthusiasm of the participants, Mini DWCRA Bazaars, having duration of four days, were organized at four different locations covering 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh. SERP intends to institutionalize the DWCRA Bazaar as a regular market by organizing district level bazaars on a monthly basis. Entrepreneurs can participate on a rotation basis in their own district for smaller durations. The locations can also be rotated covering the district Head Quarters and other important towns. This would enable women from across the district to utilize the opportunity to sell the product and to know the market preference. 297 SHGs have participated in these Mini DWCRA Bazaars, and the total sales reported are Rs. 66,71,626 with 297 SHGs participating in 10 districts. Sector wise, sales were recorded as 39% FMCG Goods, 21% Handicrafts and 40% Handloom products.

Success Story in Ananthapuramu District:

G Sunkamma, 38 Years, Sri Imam Kasi Mahila Sangam, Ganasha VO, Pamidi, Anantapuramu



Sunkamma used to be a daily wage laborer and earn Rs 30 per day during her initial years. She was also able to get work for just six months in entire year. In the remaining six months, she used to be idle. Sunkamma thought of engaging in the garment

business. But she did not have the capital to start on her own. Initially she used to procure readymade materials from village wholesaler and sell them in local market-this, however, did not fetch much income. In the year 2003, she got training under DRDA/Velugu for stitching. SERP helped Sunkamma by providing financial assistance through Bank Linkage. She bought 2 machines in year 2004 and started her own business as entrepreneur. At present Sunkamma is providing employment to 10 women in village. She is able to earn an income of Rs 8000 per month and is able to provide income to 10 workers @ Rs 3000 per member per month. With SERP support, she is also able to participate in exhibitions being organized by the Government from time to time which fetches good profit to her. Sunkamma was able to build her own house in 2011. Her sons-one works at the airport and other is preparing for Sub inspector exam-also help her in work along with her husband. When asked how she got benefitted from SERP, Sunkamma said, "Naa balame DRDA" i.e. DRDA is her only strength.

Social Inclusion

While a broad strategy of collectivizing the poor and leveraging that collective to access bank linkage has proved very successful, it has evolved over the years, that there are certain vulnerabilities which require focused interventions so that the affected families do not slide back into poverty, debt traps or even worse circumstances such as human trafficking and exploitation. Through community interventions, SERP has actively worked towards cushioning vulnerable families from shocks- death of the earning member, health related shocks or even domestic and social issues through a combination of social safety nets and vulnerability reduction interventions.

Social Safety Nets and Entitlements:

Abhayastham covers SHG women over and above group 18 in rural and urban areas to provide social security in their old age. This scheme envisages contribution of Re. 1 per day by the SHG woman and Government co-contribution of Re. 1 per day into her pension account. The contribution of the member and the co-contribution of the Government are periodically transferred to LIC of India for investing diligently for securing better returns on the investment. The corpus thus generated till the age of 60 years will be used for

giving monthly pension of minimum of Rs. 500 and maximum of Rs. 2,200 per month. It also covers insurance to the women who are enrolled under the scheme, in addition to the monthly pension. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) covers insurance for landless agricultural labourer and SHG women are covered under Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY). Government is distributing Social Security Pensions through MPDOs and banks (through smart cards) to Old age persons, Weavers, Widows, Toddy Tappers and Disabled Persons. The State has the largest ever social security net target of providing pensions every month to around 43 lakh persons comprising old-aged, disabled and widows across the state. Details of Social Security Pensions are shown in Table 8.36.

Table 8. 36 : Disbursals under various Pension Schemes

Scheme	Upto 2013-14 (since inception)		2014-15	
	Number	Amount (Rs. Cr.)	Number	Amount (Rs. Cr.)
Old age Pensions	2101684	9950.78	2101684	1147.42
Weavers Pensions	69392	322.61	69392	37.85
Disabled Pensions	522002	3799.26	522002	415.48
Widow Pensions	1386592	3799.26	1386592	721.79
Toddy Tappers' Pensions	11286	14.67	11286	5.66

Source: SERP-Rural Development Department

Gender Strategy:

The Gender strategy envisages that the poor women are able to access and exercise control over assets, incomes, and all services available at the village and individual level. A focused gender programme helps preventing discrimination against the girl child and in tackling domestic violence. It helps women to increase their understanding of intra family equity issues, decision making levels, freedom of mobility and necessity of building a safe environment. As a part of this initiative, 656 Mandal Level Social Action Committees are formed and 418 community managed family counseling centres are functioning to reduced violence and injustice. 49335 cases have been received and 40616 cases resolved since inception.

Persons with Disabilities:

Persons with Disabilities are among the poorest and most vulnerable of the poor. The Programme has extended support to enhance their livelihoods by creating accessibility to government benefits and entitlements. Provision of assessment, treatment and rehabilitation services were made through community managed interventions. Organised 2,65,164 PwDs into exclusive SHG-PwDs with 27,720 groups. Under SADAREM programme as on date 8,59,252 lakh PwDs assessed, 672853 provided with disability certificates. Bank Linkage accessed to a credit of Rs. 257.92 crores since inception. During the year 2014-15 Bank linkage of Rs. 393.00 Lakh accessed to 230 SHGs, up to January, 2015. Further, provision of Assessment, Treatment & Rehabilitation services was made through Community Managed Rehabilitation Services (CMRS) through 60 Neighbourhood Centers. 242 Surgical corrections of cleft lip & palate have been carried out, 1178 assistive devices provided. 2427 children with Delayed Development were provided early intervention support services at their door step through qualified professionals & CRPs. During 2014-15, 18083 PwDs have been covered under JBY insurance scheme.

PoP Strategy

It is found from various studies that even after 10 years of project existence and various activities being implemented, still 20-30 percent of poor were not reaping fruits of the project activities and were not in the fold of SHGs due to lack of household focus and disintegration of the activities. It is also observed that majority of those excluded are SC/STs and need separate strategy for them. PoP strategy is being implemented by SERP for addressing the specific needs of the poorest of the poor families and ensuring that they come out of poverty via continuous handholding support. The strategy also aims to ensure that poor gets access to all the entitlements through internal activists and external support mechanisms. The new strategy is household focused, brings about convergence of all existing activities required by a poor family, internal motivator for handholding support and an external support system with provision continuous tracking

of progress made.

SERP has recently completed a baseline survey exercise and is now implementing a focused PoP Strategy in all 655 rural mandals across 13 districts covering 21.8 lakh PoP households (only SC & ST community) with the support of trained community members. In these mandals, livelihood assets were provided to 1,02,238 households so far, incurring an expenditure of Rs.199.44 crores by mobilizing funds from various sources including APRPRP, Stree Nidhi- PoP tie up and IWMP. Government of Andhra Pradesh have also released an amount of Rs.63.68 Crore to SERP under SCSP and Rs. 20.9 Crores under TSP for the year 2013-14 for providing livelihoods to 24,393 SC families and 8,687 ST families under PoP programme. PoP were facilitated with IWMP funds by benefitting 19,931 PoP families with an amount of Rs.493.32 crore and with NRLM funds, 3,167 Ultra poor BC, OC and Minority families benefitted with the amount of Rs.8.75 crores up to January, 2015 and through other funds 46,060 PoP families were benefited with an amount of Rs.56.79 crores since inception.

Success Story of Jayalakshmi Bachu; Hanumanpet, Kanchikacherla Village, Krishna District

Mrs. Bachu Jayalakshmi, aged 32 is a two-year- old member of the Abhayabastam insurance/pension scheme today. She has been a member of the scheme right from the inception of the new social security drive introduced by the government. She is joining the scheme while young proves the palpable public conviction in her case.

When many others of her age group were feeding on youthful imaginations, she was ruminating over future contingencies in terms of basic sustenance. She has been a member of Chaitanya SHG in the village established in the year 2004. She was barely 24 years when she joined the group. The group enjoys bank linkages and loan facilities. It also receives low interest loans from government of Andhra Pradesh. Her husband too got enrolled into AABY (Aam Admi Bima Yojana scheme), it is a kind of total awareness on government schemes. Both the husband and wife are members of government's insurance schemes. For one scheme, they pay only the annual service charge and for the other scheme they pay insurance premium along with service charge.

She opined on the nature of the schemes is "The string of

benefits flowing from the schemes is amazing. For poor women, the handsome package where too many benefits are rolled into one is something inconceivable in society. Components like life insurance benefit for any mishap, scholarship for children and, above all, pension after 60 years will certainly make us comfortable as many of us trod the weary path of day- to-day life with meager earnings. Often, we spend more out of our pockets than what we pocket from our work. Under these circumstances, social security schemes come in handy. We are prepared to contribute as we are now convinced about the nature and the positive outcomes of these new schemes. At once, there is an upswing in our level of self-confidence."

Today she pays Rs. 380 to bank premium amount regularly." Though she is not aware of the break-up, she knows that a part of the amount goes for running the Zilla Samakhyas body. Her telling remark sums up the level of strong belief in public schemes. She says: "Most of us are confident because we are paying for a scheme run by our government. We are not panicky as our government exists

Human Development

Health & Nutrition Intervention

Health & Nutrition Intervention is implemented in 150 pilot mandals covering 3136 Village organizations of the state. The extensive health & nutrition strategies being adopted across 150 mandals include fixed schedule for regular capacity building of stake holders at the mandal and district levels, institutionalization of the fixed Nutrition and Health Days (NH days) in convergence with line departments and regular health savings. There are 2465 NDCCs to take care of the members attending these NDCCs. Key statistics with regard to NDCCs in AP are listed below:

2650 Nutrition cum Day Care Centers (NDCC) have been established in the state.

Among the women enrolled, 51,939 Institutional deliveries were conducted since inception. 6,612 Institutional deliveries have been done during the year 2014-15 (upto January, 2015).

50,463 children born with >2.5 kgs weight since inception. 5,756 children born with >2.5 KGs during the year 2014-15 (up to January, 2015).

66,884 children born with underweight since inception. 52,504 underweight children were born during the year 2014-15 (up to January, 2015).

Maa Inti Mahalakshmi

With a view to facilitate faster socio economic growth of the girl children and to further empower the women, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have enacted Maa Inti Mahalakshmi Girl Child Promotion and Empowerment Act, 2013 providing therewith financial incentives on achieving certain milestones in the life of girl children born in the State on or after 1st May 2013 till they attain their 21st Year. The total number of beneficiaries registered in Maa Inti Mahalakshmi central registry by the end of January, 2015 is 2,89,061 (Rural areas 2,42,595 and in urban areas 46,466). 1,08,202 (Rural – 1,01,068 and Urban 7,134) girls benefitted under this scheme and Rs. 27.05 crores (Rural areas 25.27 Crores and in Urban areas Rs. 1.78 Crores) paid to beneficiaries since inception up to October, 2014 @ Rs.2500/-.

Community Managed Education Services (CMES)

Community Managed Education Services operates Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres, Quality Improvement Program and monitors quality of education in Government schools. 870 Balabadies have been functioning under SCSP and 1,607 Balabadies have been functioning under NRLM.

New Developments and Way Forward

SERP has organized the poor in an unprecedented manner, thereby leading to strong outcomes on financial inclusion, creation of a large pool of social capital and a clear (although limited to pilots) impact on a wide range of social issues. The grassroots network of SERP and its CBOs has been extensively leveraged by successive Governments. Some examples of this are the implementation of SCP/TSP, undertaking of sand mining activity (see the box) through CBOs, disbursement of pensions and insurance, conducting SADAREM camps for the disabled etc.

As part of its self reflection, as well as in view of evolving priorities of the GoAP, SERP will certainly redefine its role in building community organizations. There is a clear realization within the organization that

- There must be a stronger focus on livelihoods and enterprise.

- The social capital created must convert into HDI outcomes for AP.
- There must be a closer and more open relationship with line departments while implementing programmes.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Urban Sanitation – Door to Door Garbage Collection

There are 110 Urban Local Bodies i.e., 13 Municipal Corporations, 72 Municipalities and 25 Nagara panchayaths in the State (25 Nagarapanchayaths are newly constituted). As per 2011 census, urban population of the state is 132.23 lakhs and households are 31.69 lakhs. The total Garbage Generation in the State is 110 ULBs ie., 7,033 TPD (Tons per day). Waste lifted is 6,681 TPD or to the tune of 95%. About 95% of the 30,10,677 households are covered under door-to-door collection of waste.

Municipal Solid Waste Management

By utilizing the 12th Finance Commission Grant, all the ULBs (except newly constituted) have procured necessary infrastructure, i.e., vehicles for door-to-door collection and transportation of waste, land for processing and disposal of wastes, development of compost yards (laying of internal roads, compound walls, sheds and greenbelt development etc.) for Municipal Solid Waste Management. After introduction of innovative MSWM initiatives i.e., Parichayam (Know your Worker), Pinpoint Program, Wall writings regarding details of sanitary staff, involvement of all stakeholders of the community, i.e., RWAs, SHGs, NGO, Students, Senior citizens etc., a remarkable change is witnessed in Sanitation and Solid Waste Management conditions in the State. Some ULBs, viz., Bobbili, Salur, Palamaneru, Proddatur and Tenali are striving to achieve zero garbage towns (there is no waste left for land filling) status. The dump sites of Bobbili, Salur, Guntakal, Nandyala and Palamaneru have been converted as beautiful Parks in which people are spending their leisure time. Apart from the above, Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Chittoor &

Eluru Municipal Corporations, and Tanuku, Palasakaasibugga & Kandukur Municipalities have started composting of organic waste. Tenali Municipality has earned about Rs.42.00 lakhs by selling dry recyclables.

Waste to Energy Projects

One Waste to Energy project, M/s Yuvaraj Power Projects Ltd-13MW, at Kakinada was permitted in the State by allocating waste generation in 17 Urban Local Bodies of the Rajahmundry Region. The project is under construction (65% is completed), and it is expected to commence its operations by December, 2015.

Achievements

- There is a positive change in sanitation and solid waste management conditions with the implementation of MSWM Rules, 2000 and release of 12th FC grants for all ULBs in the State.
- Training and Capacity Building programs were conducted to all categories of personnel i.e., PH workers to Municipal Commissioners and public representatives, i.e. Ward Members/ Corporators to Chairpersons/Mayors on Solid Waste Management through EPTRI.
- 100% door-to-door collection and 50% segregation of waste is happening in twelve ULBs namely, Bobbili, Salur, Palamaneru, Tenali, Kandukur, Ponnuru, Guntakal, Eluru, Rajam, Parvathipiram, Chilakaluripeta and Proddatur.

Key areas of concerns:

The urban sector needs huge investments in developing infrastructure in the key areas like water supply, drainage, solid waste management, recycling, affordable housing and transportation. High speed train connectivity is being planned for all the districts. Desalination plants will be set up in coastal cities to augment their water needs. Government is planning to focus on: Improving Housing, employment in urban areas, establishing mega and smart cities.

To find best talent available anywhere in the globe, the state government is actively engaging with the governments, companies and PSUs of the countries like Japan, Singapore, USA, Australia and other nations for inviting investments and technology transfer.

The US Government, to support the smart city initiative has signed MoU with the Government Andhra Pradesh for developing smart city in Visakhapatnam. US Government will provide funds and technical knowledge for feasibility studies, study tours and workshops.

Improved Urban Planning based on migration patterns

The major areas of urban development include: Development of airports, metro rail, solid waste and waste water management, financial resource mobilization strategies, Development of a world-class capital city for new Andhra Pradesh near Vijayawada by Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has entered into an MoU with the Government of Singapore for the master plan and regional plan preparation of capital and capital region respectively in addition to the detailed plan for the seed capital area of about 8 sq km.

Urban Development Mission:

The Mission would focus on:

- *Establishing 3 mega cities and 10 smart cities*
- *Promote sustainable urban development by improving transportation, housing, expanding opportunities and living standards*
- *Improved urban planning based on migration patterns.*
- *Financial resource mobilization strategies for sustainable urban development.*
- *Solid waste management and treatment of wastewater; and clean and green urban spaces.*

The Solid Waste Management conditions in remaining ULBs are also improved by

4. Electronic transfer of 13th FC Grants to ULBs in 5 days;
5. Prescription of the qualification of persons eligible for appointments as members of SFC;
6. Removal of hindrances to Levy of Property Tax
- 7.a. Putting in place State Property Tax Board;
- 7.b. Publication of work plan of the Board in the Gazette
8. Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) for delivery of essential civic Services and
9. Fire-hazard Response and Mitigation Plan for Million plus cities.

Fulfillment of 9 Conditions:

The Government has fulfilled all the 9 conditions during F.Y.s. 2010-11 to 2013-14 and it is eligible to draw down its share of Performance Grants from.2011-12 to 2014-15.

XIII Finance Commission Admissible Components

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

Town-wide sullage drain projects as per city sanitation plan covering

a) Construction and interception of sullage, outfall drains and treatment of sullage and (b) establishment of STPs preferably on PPP mode.

- Service Level Benchmarking
- Gaps in Water Supply Lines
- Replacement of old water pumpsets
- Gaps in sewer lines in case of ULBs having comprehensive sewerage schemes
- Street Lighting

- Preparation of Fire Hazard response and Mitigation Plan for Million Plus cities
- Salary and Wages for implementation of Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System in all ULBs
- Improvement of drinking water treatment plants
- Providing toilets in Municipal Schools including provision of drinking water and adequate water for sanitation
- Purchase of equipment for collection and transport of garbage by utilizing funds released under 13th Finance Commission Grants in case of newly constituted Nagar Panchayats /Municipalities and procurement of land for dump sites and development.
- Protection of Open spaces and Development of parks and play grounds in Urban Local Bodies
- Protection, rejuvenation and development of lakes, ponds and major water bodies in ULBs

AP Municipal Development Project

The Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project (APMDP) is a world Bank (IBRD) Aided Project with an estimated cost of Rs.1670 crore which aims at creating sustainable urban infrastructure in the urban areas as well as creating managerial capabilities along the policy makers and the people who provide services to the urban population.

Component of the project

Component A

State Level Policy and Institutional Development Support with an estimated cost of Rs.43.91 Crore (combined AP) and after bifurcation of the state the APMDP sent a proposal to World Bank for improving the states policy and reforms by ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.5.70 Crore.

Two consultants were appointed to undertake Municipal Reforms (NGO Contract & Firm Contract) with an agreement value of Rs.3.90 Crores and the works are in progress.

Component B

Capacity Enhancement with an estimated cost of Rs. 67 Crore (combined AP) and after bifurcation of the state the APMDP sent a proposal to World Bank for enhancing the financial and technical capacity and operating system of all ULBs with an estimated cost of Rs.99.30 Crore.

Two consultants were appointed for preparation of GIS Base Map in 76 ULBs with an agreement value of Rs.9.60 Crores and completed field survey, post data integration and further work is in progress. 76 training programmes were organized with an amount of Rs.2.70 Crores and 1651 officers were participated up to May 2014 in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh. A total number of 12 training programmes were organized with an amount of Rs.0.44 Crores and 322 No. of officers were participated from June 2014 to till date in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It has been proposed to take up the E-Governance Project with an estimated amount of Rs.40.68 Crores. The draft Request for Proposal has been approved by the World Bank and the same is being placed before the Steering Committee for approval.

Component C

Urban Infrastructure Investment with an estimated cost of Rs. 1461 Crores (combined AP) and after bifurcation of the state the APMDP sent a proposal to World Bank to finance sustainable, high priority investments identified by ULBs to improve urban services or operational efficiency with an estimated cost of Rs.1065 Crore.

Government issued sanction orders to take up Water Supply Project in 6 ULBs [1.Badvel Municipality (1-Package) 2. Guntur Municipal Corporation (2-Packages) 3.Kakinada Municipal Corporation(3-Packages) 4. Vizianagaram Municipality (2-Packages) and 6.Anantapur Municipal Corporation(1-Package)] with an estimated amount of Rs.1015.33 Crores. Works are in progress in 5 ULBs and they are likely to be completed by end of March 2016. Anantapur Municipal Corporation work was not grounded due to certain legal issues.

Component D

Project Management Technical Assistance with an

estimated cost of Rs. 95.46 Crores (combined AP) and after bifurcation of the state the APMDP sent a proposal to World Bank for ensuring the quality of sub project preparation, implementation, and monitoring with an estimated cost of Rs.45.60 Crore.

Consultants were engaged for preparation of Detailed Progress Reports, 5 Contracts in 13 ULBs and Sewerage in one ULB in the combined State of Andhra Pradesh and all the DRPs completed. Consultant was also engaged for Third Party Quality Control and Project Management and the same is in progress.

Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

The Government of India has restructured the SJSRY scheme as NULM and is being implemented with effect from 01-04-2014 in 32 eligible towns / cities. The Mission is aimed at reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroot level institutions of the poor. The mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. The main components of the programme are

a) Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM & ID):

The main objective of MEPMA is to organize poor women into SHGs by covering all families living in slums and enable them to become self-reliant. There are 18.20 lakh members in 1.82 lakh Women Self Help Groups. A total of 6,281 Slum Level Federations and 132 Town Level Federations were organized up to December, 2014.

61,960 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are also organized into 6,196 exclusive SHGs, 79 Town Vikalangula Samakyas (TVSs) and 111 Parents Associations of Persons with Mental Rehabilitation (PAPWMRs) were formed in the State.

b) Employment through Skill Training and

Placement (EST & P):

This component will focus on providing assistance for development / upgrading of the skills of the urban poor so as to enhance their capacity for self employment and salaried employment. The main objective of the programme is providing an asset to the urban poor in the form of skills for sustainable livelihood.

It is proposed to provide placement linked skill trainings to 37,600 beneficiaries in 32 NULM towns during the year 2014-15 with 50% placements. Trainings started in 17 towns. The target for 2013-14 is 33,850 and 29,470 unemployed poor youth were trained and 17,784 placed during 2013-14 under STEP-UP programme of SJSRY.

c) Self Employment Programme (SEP):

This programme focuses on providing assistance to individual urban poor beneficiaries for setting up gainful self employment ventures and micro enterprises with 25% subsidy with an upper limit of Rs 2.00 Lakh cost per unit. The target for the year 2014-15 was 9000, of which 2155 SEP units' loan have been sanctioned.

Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):

The main objective of SUH is "Providing 24/7 all weather shelter to Urban Homeless with all amenities". The target proposed under SUH is 18 shelters during 2014-15. At present the State Level Sanction Committee has sanctioned 10 shelters in 7 ULBs with an amount of Rs. 109.82 lakhs.

Scheme of support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV):

Strengthening and sustainability of livelihoods of Street Vendors (SVs) has been proposed to be implemented in all ULBs in the State as a part of the National policy on urban street vendors. 1,47,621 Street Vendors were profiled. Town Vending Committees have been formed in 110 ULBs. 287 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) were also formed.

SHGs Bank Linkage

SHGs-Bank Linkage programme has now made MEPMA; one of the premier players in micro financing segment in the state. MEPMA facilitated

SHG Bank Linkage worth more than Rs586.00 crore to 18,093 Self Help Groups in 2014-15.

Vaddi Leni Runalu

The Scheme is introduced in place of Pavala Vaddi w.e.f. 1.1.2012 to reduce interest burden on the urban poor for the loans taken by the Self Help Groups (SHGs) from the Banks for improving profitability of SHG enterprises and to encourage better payment. An amount of Rs.109.76 crore has been given to eligible SHGs 2014-15.

Sthree Nidhi:

The scheme aims to provide “credit gap funding” in addition to regular bank linkage. An amount of Rs.78.66 Cr was given to 10795 SHGs as soft loan under the scheme.

Pension-cum-Insurance Scheme:

This is a co-contributory pension cum insurance scheme visualized by the State Government for the benefit of SHG women over and above the age of 18 years in urban areas to provide social security after the age of 60 years. 2.55 lakh women, among them 1,267 who crossed the age of 60 years get a pension of Rs.500 every month. 27,739 scholarships were awarded to children of SHGs in the year 2013-14.

Janasri Bhima Yojana

This programme was launched in October 2010. Under this programme, 4.00 lakh women were enrolled by covering SHG Members, Rickshaw Pullers, Domestic Workers and self-employed differently abled persons in a phased manner for the year 2013-14. 20,382 students were awarded scholarships under JBY

Bangaru Thalli

MEPMA is the state implementing authority for the scheme in urban areas to enhance the social status of 45,899 'Girl Child' beneficiaries in 2014-15.

SHG Livelihoods

EDP Trainings

During the year 2014-15, emphasis is laid on providing livelihoods to the SHGs and SLFs through

market tie-ups MEPMA has planned to give EDP trainings on convergence mode to SHG and SLF Women on large scale based on the report of livelihood mapping in the ULBs. During the year 2014-15, 8060 members were trained in Entrepreneur Development Programme through ALEAP, APITCO, KVK, Andhra Bank, Canara Bank, Andhra Mahila Sabha and NGOs etc, in Advanced Tailoring, Food Processing, Jute product, Handicrafts, Readymade garments, Glass Paintings and Catering etc., 225 livelihood units are grounded through SHG Bank Linkage and SHG Corpus.

Swasakthi Canteens

MEPMA has planned to establish Swasakthi Canteens in each district and as of now these canteens were established through SHG Women in 8 districts (Chittoor, Kadapa, Nellore, West Godavari, Vijayanagaram, Srikakulam, Krishna and East Godavari) at collectorate's, Hospital Premises, Municipal Offices, Market Yards, MRO office's and other public moving areas.

NTR Sujala Sravanthi

Water Plants were grounded in 82 ULBs through SHG Women.

Exhibition:

MEPMA has facilitated urban SHGs' for participation in Regional SARAS Mela in collaboration with District Rural Development Authority (DRDA). 55 products were exhibited and had done a total turnover of 20 lakhs and also facilitated for participation in the exhibition held in Pragathi Maidan New Delhi with 9 products and a turnover of 12 Lakhs and they got orders for Rs.17 Lakhs. SHG Women were regularly participating in Numaish exhibition conducted by Exhibition Society Hyderabad to encourage the market for Swasakthi Brand SHG products.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

This scheme aims at providing central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers. MEPMA is the Nodal Agency to create a Slum-free Andhra Pradesh. In this regard the following activities have been initiated

- Slum profiling completed in all 83 ULBs in the

state

- Phasing of 83 cities completed (1st Phase: 16 ULBs, 2nd Phase: 39 and 3rd Phase 28 ULBs). The Slum Free City Plan of Action was completed in VMC, Nellore and Rajahmundry. The SFCPoA of GVMC, Guntur and Kurnool are under preparation.
- GIS based slum mapping commenced in 17ULBs
- Socio economic household survey was started in 74 ULBs, completed in 36 ULBs and under progress in 38 ULBs.
- Under this programme 6 projects with a total cost of Rs.154.87 crore were sanctioned by Ministry of HUPA, GoI to develop 10 slums in GVMC, VMC, Nellore, Kurnool Municipal Corporations and Sullurpet Municipality. In VMC, houses were commenced under beneficiary led model in NSC Bose Nagar slum and tenders were called for Dhall Mill area slum and Sullurpet Municipality. In GVMC, infrastructure work is commenced and tenders were called for transit accommodation, houses will be commenced after completion of transit accommodation. Balance approved projects in other towns of Nellore, Kurnool and Sullurpet are under tender stage.

Backward Regions Grant Fund

Government of India launched the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme from 2007-08. Strengthening participation of the local self Government of both urban and rural bodies is the most important component of the Programme. It was extended for 12th Plan period from 2012-13 to 2016-17. The main objective of the scheme is to redress regional imbalances in development by providing funds to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure. The scheme is being implemented in 4 Districts. So far no grant has been released to the Districts during the year 2014-15. 11053 works are proposed during the year 2014-15, of which 6667 works under General category with an estimated cost

of Rs.91.50 Crore, 3080 works under SCSP with an estimated cost of Rs.32.34 Crore and 1306 works under TSP with an estimated cost of Rs.12.90 Crore.

A total of 11338 spill over works with an estimated cost of Rs.145.40 Crores, of which 5112 works with an the expenditure of Rs.94.18 were completed, 4437 works with an estimate cost of Rs.13.79 crores under progress leaving balance of 1789 works not started with an estimated cost of Rs.37.43 Crores. Under SCSP 1345 works with an expenditure of Rs.11.08 Crores were completed. Under TSP 612 works with an expenditure of Rs.4.87 Crores were completed.

Various spill over works like construction of anganwadi buildings, gram panchayat buildings, SC/ST hostel buildings, BC hostel building, drinking water, Animal Husbandry, Health (PHC/SC), electrification, Education (buildings/compound walls) Agriculture/sericulture/horticulture, roads and drains, sanitation, fisheries and others are being taken up under this programme, of which some of them are completed and remaining are in progress.

Further Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari are identified as most Backward and Left Wing Extremism affected districts for Integrated Action Plan (IAP) under BRGF. These districts will get @Rs.30.00 crores per annum under IAP. The District Collector implements the scheme. During 12th Plan period, an amount of Rs. 110.00 crore were released for the year 2014-15 up to January 2015.