

BACKGROUND NOTE

FOR THE

GROUP OF MINISTERS (GoM)

REGARDING THE

CREATION OF THE

STATE OF TELANGANA

FROM THE EXISTING STATE OF

ANDHRA PRADESH

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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1.0 CABINET DECISION

The Union Cabinet on the 3rd October had approved the note of the Ministry of Home Affairs containing the following proposals:

1. To establish simultaneously and within a definite time frame, an institutional mechanism to address the concerns of the people of the regions of coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema on matters relating to (but not limited to) the sharing of river waters, generation and distribution of electricity, safety and security of all residents in all the three regions, and the guarantee of the fundamental rights of all residents;
2. To declare that Hyderabad will be the common capital of both States for a period of ten years after the formation of the State of Telangana and to put in place legal and administrative measures to ensure that both State Governments can function efficiently from the common capital during the said period of ten years;
3. To assist in the building of a new capital for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh within a period of ten years.
4. To declare the Polavaram irrigation project as a National project and to provide adequate funds to complete the same;
5. To identify the special needs of the backward regions/districts of Andhra Pradesh and to provide adequate funds for the development of those areas; and
6. To assist the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and after the formation of the State of Telangana, assist both State Governments to maintain law and order and ensure peace and harmony in all the regions/districts.
7. Name of the new state of Telangana:

Prior to the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the region known as Telangana was part of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. Hence it is proposed that the new State be named as 'Telangana'. The name of the residuary State may be retained as Andhra Pradesh.

8. Territories of new State of Telangana:

The proposed State of Telangana may comprise ten districts of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, namely Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Warrangal, Rangareddi, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Khammam and Hyderabad.

9. Capital Of The New State Of Telangana And Residuary State Of Andhra Pradesh:

It is proposed that Hyderabad may function as the joint capital for both the States for a period of ten years. However, the new capital for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh may be decided expeditiously to enable the process of transition within the stipulated period of ten years subsequent to its formation.

10. Governor Of The New State:

Article 153 of the Constitution of India provides:-

“There shall be a Governor for each State:

Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more States.”

The need for appointing the same person as the Governor for both the successor States may be considered, or in the alternative, separate Governors may be appointed for each of the successor States of Telangana and residuary Andhra Pradesh.

11. Representation In Parliament:

The breakup of the members in the current Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly is given below:

STATE	MP (SC)	MP (ST)	TOTAL MP	RAJYA SABHA MP
Telangana	3	2	17	7
Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh	4	1	25	11
Total	7	3	42	18

12. The Council Of States (Rajya Sabha):

The existing State of Andhra Pradesh has been allocated 18 seats in the Rajya Sabha. In order to give adequate representation to the new State in the Rajya Sabha, 7 seats may be allocated to the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh may be allocated 11 seats in the Rajya Sabha totalling 18 seats for both the States.

13. The House Of The People (Lok Sabha):

The existing State of Andhra Pradesh has 42 seats in the Lok Sabha. After the redistribution, the new State of Telangana would have 17 seats and 25 seats would be for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, thus totalling 42 seats for both the States. State Legislatures.

14. State Legislatures:

(a) Legislative Council

The existing State Legislature of Andhra Pradesh has a bicameral legislature and the Legislative Council has 90 members. Whether the new State of Telangana may also have a bicameral legislature may be decided according

to the wishes of the new Legislative Assembly. The existing legislative council in the State of Andhra Pradesh will be reconstituted after the formation of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. However, the number of seats in the Legislative Council or Legislative Councils may be decided separately.

(b) The Legislative Assemblies

Article 170 of the Constitution of India provides that subject to the provisions of Article 333, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall consist of not more than 500, and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the State. The existing State Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh has 295 members (including one nominated member) and 119 of these members belong to the Telangana region and 175 to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. Considering that the new State of Telangana may consist of ten districts, namely Adilabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Warangal, Rangareddi, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Khammam and Hyderabad, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Telangana may consist of 119 members and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh may have the remaining 175 members. The lone sitting member of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh nominated under article 333 of the Constitution of India may be deemed to have been nominated to the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Telangana.

(c) Duration Of Legislative Assemblies

It is proposed that the duration of the Legislative Assembly of each successor State may be governed by the provisions of article 172(1) of the Constitution of India. The said article provides that the Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer. The five year period in the case of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh is due to expire on 2nd June, 2014.

(d) Speakers And Deputy Speakers

Based on the past precedent, it is proposed that the persons who immediately before the appointed day were the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly shall be the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and, as soon as may be after the appointed day, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Telangana shall choose its Speaker and Deputy Speaker as per article 178 of the Constitution of India.

(e) Rules Of Procedure

The rules of procedure and conduct of business in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh may, until rules are made under clause (1) of the article 208 of the Constitution of India, have effect in relation to the Legislative Assembly of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and of the new State of Telangana, subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker thereof.

(f) Reservation Of Seats For Scheduled Castes (Scs) & Scheduled Tribes (Sts)

The Telangana region has, at present, five reserved Lok Sabha constituencies of which three are for SCs and two are for STs. There are thirty one reserved Assembly constituencies of which nineteen are for the SCs and twelve are for STs. The number of reserved constituencies for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh are four for SCs and one for STs in respect of Lok Sabha and twenty nine for SCs and seven for STs in respect of the Legislative Assembly.

The number and status of these reserved constituencies may remain unaltered until the next delimitation is carried out in both the States.

STATE	MLA (SC)	MLA (ST)	TOTAL MLA
Telangana	19	12	119
Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh	29	7	175
Total	48	19	294

15. High Court:

The Andhra Pradesh High Court has its principal seat in Hyderabad and there is no bench of the High Court elsewhere. Hence, it is proposed that the existing High Court may exercise its jurisdiction over both the States until the arrangements are made, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India, for setting up separate High Courts within the respective jurisdictions of both the States.

16. Authorisation Of Expenditure:

Based on the past precedent, it is proposed that necessary provision may be made in the Bill empowering the Governor of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to authorize, at any time before the appointed day, such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State as he/she deems necessary for a period of not more than six months beginning with the appointed day, pending the sanction of such expenditure by the Legislature of the new State of Telangana. The Governor of the State of Telangana may also be empowered to authorize, after the appointed day, such further expenditure, as he/she deems necessary from the Consolidated Fund of the State for any period not extending beyond the said period of six months. The Bill may further provide that the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of

India referred to in clause (2) of article 151 of the Constitution of India relating to the accounts of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of any period prior to the appointed day shall be submitted to the Governor of each of the successor States, who shall cause them to be laid before the respective Legislatures of the States. Furthermore, the Bill may provide that the allowances and credits in certain funds, assets and liabilities of State Undertakings, public debt, refund of taxes collected in excess, deposits, provident fund, pensions, contracts, liability in respect of actionable wrongs, liability as guarantor, items in suspense, apportionment of assets or liabilities by agreement, power of the Central Government to order allocation or adjustment in certain cases, certain expenditure to be charged on the Consolidated Fund, etc. The apportionment should be subject to such financial adjustment as may be necessary to secure a just, reasonable and equitable apportionment of the assets and liabilities amongst the successor States. Any dispute regarding the amount of financial assets and liabilities may be settled through mutual agreement between the two States, failing which by an order of the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b)Based on the past precedent, the Central Government may by order specify the amount that would pass to the State of Telangana. Taking note of the fact that on bifurcation of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh will have to develop a new capital requiring huge investment, a provision may be made in the Bill that adequate funds shall be determined and earmarked by the Government of India towards the cost of construction of the new capital of the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh.

17. Provision As To Certain Corporations:

It is proposed that necessary provision may be made in the Bill for the continued functioning and operation of the statutory corporations and cooperative banks, etc., of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in the new

State of Telangana till alternative arrangements are made. In so far as the Government Companies incorporated under the Companies Act is concerned, a provision on the lines of clause 73 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 may be made in the Bill, which will obviate the necessity of obtaining approval of the National Company Law Tribunal for any reconstitution/division of the existing State Government Companies at any future date.

18. Provision As To The Services:

(a) All India Services:

Based on past precedent, it is proposed that there may be separate cadres for the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and the new State of Telangana in respect of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service. The determination of the initial strength and composition of the cadres and allocation of members of the Services to the new cadres may be regulated under the All India Services Act, 1951 and the rules framed thereunder. The initial recruitment to the respective cadres of the All India Services for the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh may be made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments concerned. However till such time separation is effected, the combined/joint cadre of the All India Services will continue to serve both the States. After the formation of the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, the State Governments in consultation with the Central Government will determine the total number of posts for each of the State.

(b) Other Services:

A similar exercise would have to be undertaken in regard to the State and sub-ordinate services by both successor States. In this regard provisions may be incorporated in the Bill. The manpower required for

the new State of Telangana would have to be met from the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, and in case of disagreement it will be determined by the Government of India.

(c) Public Service Commission:

Article 315 of the Constitution of India governs the constitution of Public Service Commission. The article 315(2) reads:

“(2) Two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States, and if a resolution to that effect is passed by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each House of the legislature of each of those States, Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (referred to in this Chapter as Joint Commission) to serve the needs of those States”.

Hence it is proposed that the existing Public Service Commission may function as Joint State Public Service Commission until the arrangements are made by the respective House of Legislatures for setting up of separate Public Service Commissions within the respective jurisdictions of both the States.

19. Legal And Miscellaneous Provisions

On the lines of past precedent, it is proposed that necessary provision may be made in the Bill relating to territorial extent of laws, power to adapt laws, power to construe laws, power to name authorities, etc. for exercising statutory functions, legal proceedings, transfer of pending proceedings, right of pleaders to practice in certain cases, power to remove difficulties, power to make rules etc.

20. Distribution Of Water Resources

It is proposed that the Re-organisation Bill will contain specific provision to protect the status quo as well as the share in respect of water-use rights of

basin States of Inter-State rivers. The water use rights of the two successor States should not only be protected but obligations of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh towards other co-basin States will similarly be required to be honoured by the two successor States. Provision would be made regarding the control and management of irrigation facilities which will provide service to both the successor States. The Central Government may be empowered to give directions in all matters relating to inter-state river water issues and also determine fair distribution and use of water between the two successor States. The constitution of Water Management Boards for the river basins and declaring the Polavaram Irrigation Project to be a National Project may be considered in the provisions of the Bill.

21. Issues Related To The Generation And Distribution Of Electricity

The generation of power, transmission and distribution of electricity generated and all the related assets of generation, transmission and distribution would need to be allocated between the two States, and in case of disagreement will be determined by the Government of India, and incorporated in the Re-organization Bill.

22. Issues Related To Special Provisions With Respect To The State Of Andhra Pradesh:

Article 371-D has been inserted in the Constitution with respect to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh. After the formation of the State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh this provision would need to be suitably amended or repealed based on the decision of the GoM.

2.0 BRIEF BACKGROUND OF ANDHRA PRADESH

2.1 Geographical, Demographic and Social Indicators

Andhra Pradesh has geographical area of 275,045 sq km. The Census 2011, places the state as India's fourth largest state by area and fifth largest by population, with 8.47 crore inhabitants.

Andhra Pradesh State is blessed with major river systems like the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Vamsadhara and 36 other rivulets and endowed with abundant natural resources like fertile land and highly conducive climatic conditions. The geographical area of the State is classified into 5 categories of soils spread across 9 Agro-Climatic zones. The state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has a forest area of 63,814 Sq.Kms as per the forest records, which accounts for 23.2% the total geographical area.

The State accounts for 7% of the country's population. A significant decline is observed in the Rate of Growth of population during 2001-11 which has come down to 11.1 percent compared to 14.6 percent in the previous decade 1991-2001. 66.5% of the total population lives in rural areas while 33.5% live in urban areas of the state.

The Sex Ratio in the State, up from 978 in 2001 to 992 in 2011, is higher than All India ratio of 940 in 2011 and reflects the sustained efforts of the Government in educating the people, especially those in rural areas. The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) has registered a decline by 18 points in CSR from 943 in the 2011 Census from 961 in 2001 Census.

Literacy Rate in Andhra Pradesh has witnessed upward trend and is 67.66 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 75.56 percent while female literacy is at 59.74 percent. Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh stood at 60.47 percent of which male and female were 71.16 percent and 50.29 percent literate respectively in 2001. In actual numbers, total literates in Andhra Pradesh stands at 51,438,510 of which 28,759,782 were male were and 22,678,728 female.

Andhra Pradesh has been historically called as the "Rice Bowl of India" and

continues to be the largest producer of Rice in the country. The state is also the leading producer of cash crops like Tobacco, Groundnut, Chillies, Turmeric, Oilseeds, Cotton, Sugar and Jute. It produces some of the finest varieties of fruit like mango, grapes, guava, sapota, papaya and bananas.

The state has grown in terms of its technological infrastructure and is among the major states that has witnessed development in sectors like IT and Telecom and continues to be a preferred destination in the country. The State is an important tourist hub both for national and international travelers with several holy pilgrim centres, ports, rivers, beaches and hill stations. Details are given in **Annexures 1-3**.

2.2 Macro-Economic Aggregates – Current Scenario

During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), Andhra Pradesh registered an average growth rate of 8.18% against the Nation's GDP growth rate of 8.02% (at constant prices).

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at Rs.4,26,470 crores as against Rs.4,05,046 crores for 2011-12 (First Revised Estimates) indicating a growth of 5.29%. Corresponding sectoral growth rates are 1.96% in Agriculture, 0.73% in Industry and 8.45% in the Services sector.

Per Capita Income is a broad pointer of the standard of living of people. As per the Advance estimates of 2012-13, the Per Capita Income of Andhra Pradesh at current prices increased to Rs.77,277 from Rs.68,970 in 2011-12 registering a growth of 12%. The Per Capita Income at constant (2004-05) prices, has also gone up from Rs.42,119 in 2011-12 to Rs.44,110 in 2012-13, registering a growth rate of 4.7%. Andhra Pradesh maintained the trend of recording a higher per capita income than the national average which in 2012-13 (A), is higher by more than Rs. 8,500. Details are given in **Annexures 4-7**.

2.3 Public Finance

During the financial year 2012-13 (RE), own tax revenue estimates at Rs.62,572 crore registered a growth of 17.43 per cent over previous year. Sales Tax continues to be the major source of revenue for the State. The revenue realized through Sales Tax during 2012-13 (RE) was Rs.42,041 Crore. Similarly, non-tax revenue estimates at Rs.12,864 crore registered a growth rate of 10 per cent over the previous year. Out of the total expenditure of Rs.1,30,629 Crore during the year 2012-13 (RE), capital expenditure constituted 14.34%. Revenue expenditure at Rs.1,07,815 crore resulted in a revenue surplus of Rs.1,686 crore. Fiscal deficit estimates at Rs.21,129 crore constitutes 2.46 per cent of GSDP. Details are given in **Annexures 8-14.**

2.4 Area and Production (Kharif and Rabi Season), Size of Holdings

As per the second advance estimates, the area as well as production of food grains for the year 2012-13 are expected to show a decline in comparison with the previous year. The area under food grains is expected to be 66.32 lakh hectares in 2012-13 as against 72.89 lakh hectares in 2011-12, showing a decline of 9.01%. The total production of food grains in 2012-13 is expected to be 170.78 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 while it was 184.02 lakh tonnes in 2011-12 – registering a decline of 13.24 lakh tonnes (7.19%).

The Net Area Irrigated in the state increased to 50.89 lakh hectares in 2011-12 as against 50.34 lakh hectares in 2010-11 showing a marginal increase of 1.09 percent.

The average size of land holdings in the state declined to 1.08 hectares during 2010-11 from 1.20 hectares in 2005-06. The number of holdings has increased from 1.20 crores in 2005-06 to 1.32 crores in 2010-11.

2.5 Industrial Development

By the end of August, 2012, 2,859 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises were

established during the year providing employment to 52932 persons involving an investment of Rs.1554 crore.

There are 115 SEZs approved by the Government of India and out of these, 76 were notified and 28 have become operational. Employment has been provided to 1,65,161 so far as against the projected direct employment generation of 16,39,349. Out of the projected investment of Rs. 1,05,447 crores and the achievement so far has been Rs. 14,267.43 crores.

There are 44 state level public enterprises (SLPEs) functioning in the state. Rs.69355.98 crores capital was employed by all these 44 state level public enterprises. The Top five state level public enterprises with the highest 'Capital employed' constitute 61.50% of the total capital employed by all the SLPEs in the state.

2.6 Mines and Geology

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

2.7 Commerce and Exports

The State recorded Rs.1,13,917 crores exports in the year 2011-12 as against Rs.91,614 crores in the previous year. Computer software contributes more than 33% to the total exports. The other major exports from the State are Engineering items, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and allied Chemicals and Plastics, Agriculture and Agro based Products, Leather, Animal, Marine Products, Minerals and Mineral Products.

2.8 Irrigation

86 projects (44 Major, 30 Medium, 4 Flood Banks and 8 Modernization) are being considered under Jalayagnam. The completion of the above projects, will create new irrigation potential of 97.07 lakh acres and stabilize 22.53 lakh acres. 14 projects were completed and water released for 23 more projects creating partial

irrigation potential in 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to Sep.12).

21.435 Lakh acres of Irrigation Potential (17.47 Lakh acres new and 3.96 Lakh acres stabilization) were created under Major and Medium irrigation projects from 2004-05 to 2012-13. 8.25 lakh acres of irrigation potential was created under Minor irrigation sources and APSIDC irrigation projects. 29.68 lakh acres of new Irrigation potential was created from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to September-2012) including 3.96 lakh acres that was stabilized under Major, Medium, Minor and APSIDC.

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. 33 Projects (17 Major and 16 Medium) were included under AIBP with a target of creating Irrigation potential of 14.786 lakh Ha since 1996-97. About 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation. Rehabilitation of small tanks has been taken up at a cost of Rs.167 Crores.

Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted by Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) are in progress. The scheme is intended to improve 2157 Tanks at a total project cost of Rs. 1044.00 Crores to stabilize 15.37 Lakh Ha of ayacut. Details of the Awards and the major and medium irrigation infrastructure are given at **Annexure 15**.

2.9 Power

The installed capacity is now 15895.30 MW in 2012-13 (upto September,2012); consumers served are 246.06 lakhs, and energy handled per annum is 41,165 MU (April'12 to Sep'12). The annual total revenue including non-tariff income from sale of power is presently Rs.28188.55 crores. Details of the existing power generation infrastructure are given at **Annexure 16**.

2.10 School Education

Enrolment in all types of schools in the state during 2011-12 was 133.91 lakhs out of which 4.10 lakhs were in Pre-primary; 70.84 lakhs in I -V classes; 26.06 lakhs in VI&VII classes, 32.67 lakhs in VIII-X classes and 0.23 lakhs in XI &XII classes. In

percentage terms enrolment of children was about 52.91% in I-V classes, 19.46% children in VI&VII; 24.40% in VIII-X; 0.17 in XI&XII and the balance 3.06% in Pre-primary

During 2011-12, dropouts at I-V classes (Primary Level) were 15.60% 20.79% at I-VII (Upper Primary Level) and 45.71% at I-X (Secondary Level).

70.54 lakh children were covered under Midday Meal Scheme during 2012-13, out of which, 37.42 lakh are in Primary [I-V] classes, 20.20 lakh in Upper primary [VI-VIII], 0.17 lakh children in NCLP and 12.74 lakh children in High Schools.

2.11 Intermediate Education

There are 812 Government Junior Colleges and 12 Government Vocational Junior colleges under the administrative control of the Director of Intermediate Education. The Director of Intermediate Education looks after the functioning of 205 Private Aided Junior Colleges with regard to Grant-in-aid, service conditions and academic matters.

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

2.12 Collegiate Education

There are 252 Government Degree Colleges with an intake of 1.91 lakh students and 179 Aided Colleges with 1.44 lakh students in the state with a total enrolment of 3.35 lakhs. 76 Under Graduate restructured courses were started in 78 degree colleges in the last three years. Similarly, 60 restructured Post Graduation courses were started in 59 colleges.

2.13 Technical Education

Professional courses are offered at various levels. The intake in Engineering courses is 3,35,000 in 707 institutions; 46,795 in 644 institutions in MCA; 86,905 in 926 institutions MBA; 29,520 in 290 institutions in B. Pharmacy; 2560 in 47 institutions in the D. Pharmacy; and 76,000 in 263 institutions in Polytechnic courses.

Craftsmen trainings are being given in 140 Government Industrial Training Institutes and 658 Private ITCs under employment and training programme. The total intake capacity of Government ITIs was 24,250 and Private ITCs 74,500 students in 2012-13. The number of engineering colleges is given at **Annexure 17**.

2.14 Family Welfare

Family Welfare Department provides maternal health care, child health care and family welfare services through 12,522 Sub-Centres, 1,624 Primary Health Centres, 292 Community Health Centres, 91 Area Hospitals, 17 District Hospitals, 11 Mother and Child Care hospitals and 14 Teaching hospitals. There are 116 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 12 Urban Health Posts in Hyderabad and 272 Urban Health Centres in Urban Areas of the State.

The estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality Rates in the state are 17.5, 7.5 and 43 respectively for the year, 2011 while it is 21.8, 7.1 and 44 for All India (as per Sample Registration System, Bulletin Oct.2012). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported, which is 134 in the state as against 212 in All-India as per the Sample Registration System, 2007-09. Health indicators are being effectively monitored at the district level under health-nutrition convergence approach. A list of medical colleges in both the Govt. and the private sector is given at **Annexure 18**

2.15 Poverty

As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission released in March 2012, the poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh was 22.8% and 17.7% respectively and combined was 21.1% for the year 2009-10. Corresponding figures for All India during the same period were 33.8%, 20.9% for rural and urban areas and combined was 29.8%. Details are given in **Annexure 19**.

2.16 Employment - Unemployment

The number of establishments in the organized sector grew to 19,591 by March, 2012. Out of these, 13,175 were in Public Sector and 6,416 were in Private Sector.

20.28 lakhs persons were employed in the organized Sector as on March, 2012. The

Public Sector alone accounted for 12.76 lakhs and the remaining 7.52 lakhs were employed in the Private Sector.

A total of 1,97,087 candidates were enrolled, 9,530 vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges and 820 candidates placed in 2012-13 (up to Oct.12). There were 19,07,027 candidates on live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of October, 2012.

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

The decline in urban unemployment (from 39 to 36) was sharper compared to that of rural unemployment (from 8 to 7). Rural Unemployment rate has however increased (5 points) from 7 in 2004-05 to 12 in 2009-10 whereas urban unemployment rate has decreased by 5 points from 36 to 31. Similarly, at All India level, urban unemployment rate has fallen sharply 11 points from 45 to 34 whereas rural unemployment rate declined marginally (only 1 point) from 17 to 16. Details are given at **Annexure 20**.

2.17 Backward Region Grant Fund

The scheme Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) formerly known as Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) is being implemented to address the problems of low agricultural productivity, Unemployment, and to fill the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure so as to redress regional imbalances in development. The Programme is being implemented in 13 districts. Out of these 13 districts, Adilabad, Ananthapur, Warangal, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ranga Reddy, Mahaboobnagar and Vizianagaram are identified under Backward Districts Initiative and Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak, Nalgonda and Nizamabad are identified under Left Wing Extremism. An amount of Rs.197.07 crore has been spent for the year 2012-13 (up to December 2012).

3.0 PRINCIPAL ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

3.1 Water Resources

Andhra Pradesh is a riverine state with forty major, medium and minor rivers. Godavari, Krishna and Pennar are three major inter-state rivers which flow through the heart of the state. Besides these, there are five interstate rivers north of Godavari which flow through Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and four rivers south of Pennar that flow through Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Apart from the above twelve rivers, twenty eight medium and minor rivers flow within Andhra Pradesh. The dependable yield from Godavari, as allotted by Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal (GWDT) to Andhra Pradesh, has been estimated by the Andhra Pradesh Government to be 1480 Thousand million cubic feet (TMC). From Krishna, the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal (KWDT) has allotted 811 TMC, from Pennar as per Andhra Pradesh Government 99 TMC, is available. After including some additional yield from the other small rivers, the total comes to 2769 TMC. The water utilization, so far, is only 1933 TMC irrigating 61.66 lakh hectares against the possible cultivable area of 157.78 lakh hectares. About 70% of the population of Andhra Pradesh depends upon agriculture.

Andhra Pradesh can be divided into 40 big and small river basins which have been categorized into 5 groups:-

- (a) Krishna River Basin
- (b) Godavari River Basin
- (c) Pennar River Basin
- (d) Vamsadhara River Basin
- (e) Other River Basins

The State Irrigation Department has taken up the construction of some major projects namely Nagarjunasagar Project, Kaddam Project, Sriramsagar Project Stage-I, Vamsadhara Project Stage-I, Somasila Project, Tunga-Bhadra Project,

High Level and Low Level Canal Projects and Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme. Further, Godavari and Prakasam Barrages have been constructed in place of the old anicuts across rivers Godavari and Krishna.

Polavaram Project

Indira Sagar (Polavaram) project is located on river Godavari near Ramayyapet village of Polavaram Mandal of West Godavari district in coastal Andhra. The project is a multipurpose major terminal reservoir project on river Godavari for development of irrigation, hydropower and drinking water facilities to East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna districts of coastal Andhra. The project will provide irrigation to 2.91 lakh hectares and hydropower, with installed capacity of 960 MW, apart from 23.44 TMC drinking and industrial water supply to Visakhapatnam township and steel plant and diversion of 80 TMC waters to river Krishna. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 4.36 lakh hectares and annual power generation will be 2369.43 million units. In addition, 540 villages will also be provided with drinking water facilities in the command area. The project implements Godavari-Krishna link under interlinking of rivers project. The project envisages transfer of 80 TMC of surplus Godavari water to river Krishna which will be shared between AP, Karnataka and Maharashtra in proportion of 45 TMC by AP and 35 TMC by Karnataka and Maharashtra, as per the decision of the GWDT award. However, it is to be noted that, the project will affect about 277 habitations, of which, 119 habitations will be fully submerged and 158 habitations will be partially submerged. Of these, 47 habitations in Telangana would be fully submerged and 158 habitations would be partially submerged. Thus, the affected habitations in Telangana would be 205. It is estimated that, the number of families affected will be 44,574 and the number of persons affected will be over 1,75,000. It is important that full measures are taken by the Government towards their resettlement, rehabilitation and livelihood. This is one of the main concerns for which the project is being opposed in Telangana region, besides, of course,

their general grievance that Godavari waters will be utilized for irrigating and further benefiting coastal Andhra.

The Polavaram Project is awaiting clearance from the Planning Commission on its revised cost estimates of Rs. 16,000 crore. The revised clearance would be expedited by the Planning Commission as it has already given investment clearance. However the States of Odisha and Chattisgarh had opposed the grant of investment clearance. The Central Water Commission has been requested to clarify on the various issues raised by the States of Odisha and Chattisgarh and the reply from CWC is still awaited by the Planning Commission.

Dr. Ambedkar Pranahitha Chevella Sujala Sravathi

The "Dr. Ambedkar Pranahitha Chevella Sujala Sravathi" is a major high lift scheme being undertaken by the Andhra Pradesh Government as a part of the Jalayagnam Programme. This project is based on using the water of Pranahitha, a tributary of Godavari River, and involves a series of lifts. The benefit starts when water is lifted to a minimum of 150 metres. For achieving full benefits, the maximum lift involved is 660 metres. The project is planned to irrigate 12.2 lakh acres and the total water diversion capacity is 160 TMC. It involves 7 canal systems and 20 lifting points and is supposed to act as water source for 1096 tanks. In addition, it will supply municipal and industrial water to the Hyderabad urban complex. The estimated total cost of the project, as approved by the Andhra Pradesh Government, is 17,875 crores as of now. When completed, it will give benefit to Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy districts in Telangana region.

The project is under appraisal in the Central Water Commission and is yet to be completed. It has to pass through various statutory clearances, appraisal of the CWC, acceptance by the Ministry of Water Resources Committees and clearance by the Planning Commission and to be placed before the Steering Committee on

National Projects under the Ministry of Water Resources before final approval of the Cabinet.

Jalayagnam Scheme

86 projects (44 Major, 30 Medium, 4 Flood Banks and 8 Modernization) are being considered under Jalayagnam. The completion of the above projects, will create new irrigation potential of 97.07 lakh acres and stabilize 22.53 lakh acres. 14 projects were completed and water released for 23 more projects creating partial irrigation potential in 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to Sep.12). Remaining projects are programmed to be completed in a time bound manner.

21.435 Lakh acres of Irrigation Potential (17.47 Lakh acres new and 3.96 Lakh acres stabilization) were created under Major and Medium irrigation projects from 2004-05 to 2012-13. 8.25 lakh acres of irrigation potential was created under Minor irrigation sources and APSIDC irrigation projects. 29.68 lakh acres of new Irrigation potential was created from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (up to September-2012) including 3.96 lakh acres that was stabilized under Major, Medium, Minor and APSIDC.

Modernization of Delta Systems and other projects have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 15001.45 crores. 33 Projects (17 Major and 16 Medium) were included under AIBP with a target of creating Irrigation potential of 14.786 lakh Ha since 1996-97. About 78,000 tanks are serving an ayacut of 46.50 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation. Rehabilitation of small tanks has been taken up at a cost of Rs.167 Crores.

Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation schemes sanctioned under World Bank assisted by Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project (APCBTMP) are in progress. The scheme is intended to improve 2157 Tanks at a total project cost of Rs. 1044.00 Crores to stabilize 15.37 Lakh Ha of ayacut. The scheme is in progress and about 2100 schemes have been grounded and 1189 works completed.

Water Management Board

It may be advisable to constitute an independent and statutorily empowered, technical Water Management Board to look after both Krishna and Godavari basins as also the other basins in the state.

3.2 Power Resources

In 1997, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) formulated a policy for reforms in power sector and APSEB was unbundled into three separate entities namely, generation, transmission and distribution. Based on this, "AP Electricity Reforms Bill" was passed in 1998 and became effective from 1st February 1999. Subsequently, APGenco, APTransco, Discoms and AP Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) were created.

The installed capacity¹ of APGenco is 8085.86 MW comprising of 4382.5 MW Thermal and 3703.36 MW Hydel, 3048.54 MW of share from central sector, 273 MW from joint sector and 3217.12 MW from private sector as on 31.03.2010. The length of T&D lines is of the order of 864,064 Km of which EHV lines (400KV, 220 KV & 132 KV) comprise of 30,969 Circuit Kilo meters (CKM).

**Generation installed capacity (MW)
As on 30-06-2010**

Region	Total Installed Capacity	Thermal Generation installed Capacity
Telangana	4368	1783
Rayalaseema	1840	840
coastal Andhra	5242	1760
State own capacity in MW	11450	-
Inter state	148	-
Central Generating Stations	3049	-
Total capacity in MW	14648*	4383

Source : APtransco / APgenco * rounded

Region and District wise Hydro Power Stations installed capacity in A.P. (as on 30-06-2010)

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Location
Telangana		
Srisaillam Left Bank PH	900	Mahaboobnagar
Jurala	117	Mahaboobnagar
Nagarjunasagar Main PH	816	Nalgonda
Nagarjunasagar Left Canal PH	60	Nalgonda
Mini Hydrel*	6	Nalgonda
Singur	15	Medak
Mini Hydrel*	2	Karimnagar
Lower Sileru	460	Khammam
Mini Hydrel	2	Khammam
Nizam Sagar	10	Nizamabad
Pochampadu	27	Nizamabad
Mini Hydrel	12	Nizamabad
Telangana Total	2427	
Royalaseema		
Penna Ahobilam	20	Ananthapur
Srisaillam Right Bank PH	770	Kurnool
Royalaseema Total	790	
Coastal Andhra		
Upper Sileru	240	Visakapatnam
Donkarai	25	East Godavari
Nagarjunasagar Right Canal PH	90	Guntur
Coastal Andhra Total	355	
State Total	3572	

Source: APtransco / APgenco. Note: * indicates private projects.

Some gas has been discovered in the Krishna-Godavari Basin. However it is not sufficient to meet the needs of the power sector.

Plans of APGENCO to add new generating plants

List of Generating stations planned during XII Plan				
Thermal				
Krishnapatnam (2x800 MW)	1600	2012-13	Nellore	Andhra
IGCC plant at Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS(JV)	182	2013-14	Krishna	Andhra
Vodarevu UMPP	5X 800	2015-16	Prakasam	Andhra
Srikakulam TPS (JV)	4X600	Under Investigation	Srikakulam	Andhra
Kakatiya Stage II	1X 600	2012-13	Warangal	Telangana

Kareemnagar Gas Project	1X600	2013-14	Kareemnagar	Telangana
Sattupalli TPS	1X600	Under Investigation	Kareemnagar	Telangana
Rayalaseema TPS Stage IV	1X600	2013-14	Kadapa	Rayalaseema
Hydel				
Lower Jurala (5x40)	200	2013-14	Mahaboobnagar	Telangana
Nuclear				
Kadapa Nuclear Power Plant(JV)	2X1000	Under Investigation	Kadapa	Rayalaseema
Gas Based				
M/s. GVK	800	2012-13	East Godavari	Andhra
M/s. Gauthami	800	2012-13	East Godavari	Andhra
M/s. Vemagiri/GMR	768	2012-13	East Godavari	Andhra
M/s. Konaseema	820	2012-13	East Godavari	Andhra
M/s. Lanco	366	2012-13	Krishna	Andhra
M/s. Spectrum	1350	2012-13	East Godavari	Andhra
M/s. Reliance Infra.	1200	2012-13	East Godavari	Andhra
M/s Encore Power (P)Ltd.	500	2013-14	Krishna	Andhra
M/s RVR Power Projects	20	*	West Godavari	Andhra
Total	19406	-	-	-

Source: APtransco / APgenco *24 months from allocation of gas

District wise Private Gas based generating installed capacity in coastal Andhra (As on 30.6.2010)

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Location
Jegurupadu (GVK-Pvt.Sector)	217	East Godavari
Jegurupadu (GVK- Extn I)	220	East Godavari
Kakinada (Spectrum - Pvt. Sector)	208	East Godavari
Reliance Energy Ltd.	220	East Godavari
M/s. Vemagiri	370	East Godavari
M/s. Konaseema Gas Power Ltd.	286	East Godavari
M/s. Gautami	464	East Godavari
Sri. Vatsa Power Projects Ltd.	17	East Godavari
Vijjeswaram - Joint Venture of APSEB with Ms. AP Gas Power Corpn. Ltd. *	272	West Godavari
Kondapalli Power Corporation Ltd.	352	Krishna
M/s. RVK Energy Pvt. Ltd.	20	Krishna
Coastal Andhra	2646	
Rayalaseema	-	-

Telangana	-	-
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Source: APtransco / APgenco. Note: * indicates Joint Venture.

APTransco is distributing power to four distribution (Government) companies of Andhra Pradesh namely, AP CPDCL, AP EPDCL, AP SPDCL and AP NPDCL. APtransco is dispensing power at 132 kV level. DISCOMs are free to purchase power from any source to meet their requirements.

AP has a very strong transmission and distribution network for carrying power even to the remotest place in the state and all the three regions have a good transmission and distribution system.

- AP grid is connected to neighboring states through 400 KV sub-stations and transmission lines:
- 400KV line from Chinakampalli to Chennai (Tamilnadu) and 400KV line from Chinakampalli to Kolar (Karnataka).
- 400KV lines from Godty (PGCIL) to Hoody & Neelmangla (Karnataka) 400KV lines from Godty (PGCIL) to Raichur (Maharashtra)
- 400 KV back to back connection from Ramagundam to Chandrapur in Maharashtra (Western grid)
- 400 KV back to back connection from Gazuwaka (PGCIL) to Yepore in Orissa (Eastern Grid)

Transmission Lines and Distribution Transformers (DTRs) existing as on 31.03.2010

REGION	Lines (Kms)						DTRs
	400KV	220KV	132KV	33KV	11KV	LT	Nos.
Telangana	992	2378	4317	8420	55489	127322	316522
Rayalaseema	124	2604	3113	8815	65411	97952	208757
coastal Andhra	1247	4589	4487	12501	83051	154842	211489
Region	Number of Substations (KV)					Shunt capacitors (MVAR)	
	400 KV	220 KV	132 KV	33 KV			
Telangana	4	42	136	1784	300		
Rayalaseema	2	21	53	772	90		
coastal Andhra	3	33	88	1158	0		

- Source : APtransco / APgenco

3.3 Article 371-D and the Presidential Order

Preference to a specified extent to local candidates in direct recruitment to specified posts under the state government and organization of local cadres was the principal aim of this special provision. The basic approach was that, people from different areas should have equitable employment and career prospects. The concepts of local candidates and local areas were considered to be interrelated because local candidates were sought to be linked with reference to a local area.

The article 371-D as inserted by the 32nd Constitutional Amendment 1973 reads as follows:

(1) The President may by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh provide, having regard to the requirements of the State as a whole, for equitable opportunities and facilities for the people belonging to different parts of the State, in the matter of public employment and in the matter of education, and different provisions may be made for various parts of the State.

(2) An order made under clause (1) may, in particular,—

(a) require the State Government to organise any class or classes of posts in a civil service of, or any class or classes of civil posts under, the State into different local cadres for different parts of the State and allot in accordance with such principles and procedure as may be specified in the order the persons holding such posts to the local cadres so organised;

(b) specify any part or parts of the State which shall be regarded as the local area—

(i) for direct recruitment to posts in any local cadre (whether organised in pursuance of an order under this article or constituted otherwise) under the State Government;

- (ii) for direct recruitment to posts in any cadre under any local authority within the State; and
 - (iii) for the purposes of admission to any University within the State or to any other educational institution which is subject to the control of the State Government;
- (c) specify the extent to which, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which, preference or reservation shall be given or made—
- (i) in the matter of direct recruitment to posts in any such cadre referred to in sub-clause (b) as may be specified in this behalf in the order;
 - (ii) in the matter of admission to any such University or other educational institution referred to in sub-clause (b) as may be specified in this behalf in the order, to or in favour of candidates who have resided or studied for any period specified in the order in the local area in respect of such cadre, University or other educational institution, as the case may be.

(3) The President may, by order, provide for the constitution of an Administrative Tribunal for the State of Andhra Pradesh to exercise such jurisdiction, powers and authority including any jurisdiction, power and authority which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, was exercisable by any court (other than the Supreme Court) or by any tribunal or other authority as may be specified in the order with respect to the following matters, namely:—

- (a) appointment, allotment or promotion to such class or classes of posts in any civil service of the State, or to such class or classes of civil posts under the State, or to such class or classes of posts under the control of any local authority within the State, as may be specified in the order;

- (b) seniority of persons appointed, allotted or promoted to such class or classes of posts in any civil service of the State, or to such class or classes of civil posts under the State, or to such class or classes of posts under the control of any local authority within the State, as may be specified in the order;
- (c) such other conditions of service of persons appointed, allotted or promoted to such class or classes of posts in any civil service of the State or to such class or classes of civil posts under the State or to such class or classes of posts under the control of any local authority within the State, as may be specified in the order.

(4) An order made under clause (3) may—

- (a) authorise the Administrative Tribunal to receive representations for the redress of grievances relating to any matter within its jurisdiction as the President may specify in the order and to make such orders thereon as the Administrative Tribunal deems fit;
- (b) contain such provisions with respect to the powers and authorities and procedure of the Administrative Tribunal (including provisions with respect to the powers of the Administrative Tribunal to punish for contempt of itself) as the President may deem necessary;
- (c) provide for the transfer to the Administrative Tribunal of such classes of proceedings, being proceedings relating to matters within its jurisdiction and pending before any court (other than the Supreme Court) or tribunal or other authority immediately before the commencement of such order, as may be specified in the order;
- (d) contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to fees and as to limitation, evidence or for the application of any law for the time being in force subject to any exceptions or modifications) as the President may deem necessary.

(5) The Order of the Administrative Tribunal finally disposing of any case shall become effective upon its confirmation by the State Government or on the expiry of three months from the date on which the order is made, whichever is earlier:

Provided that the State Government may, by special order made in writing and for reasons to be specified therein, modify or annul any order of the Administrative Tribunal before it becomes effective and in such a case, the order of the Administrative Tribunal shall have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be.

(6) Every special order made by the State Government under the proviso to clause (5) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before both Houses of the State Legislature.

(7) The High Court for the State shall not have any powers of superintendence over the Administrative Tribunal and no court (other than the Supreme Court) or tribunal shall exercise any jurisdiction, power or authority in respect of any matter subject to the jurisdiction, power or authority of, or in relation to, the Administrative Tribunal.

(8) If the President is satisfied that the continued existence of the Administrative Tribunal is not necessary, the President may by order abolish the Administrative Tribunal and make such provisions in such order as he may deem fit for the transfer and disposal of cases pending before the Tribunal immediately before such abolition.

(9) Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

(a) no appointment, posting, promotion or transfer of any person—

(i) made before the 1st day of November, 1956, to any post under the Government of, or any local authority within, the State of Hyderabad as it existed before that date; or

(ii) made before the commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, to any post under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) no action taken or thing done by or before any person referred to in sub-clause (a), shall be deemed to be illegal or void or ever to have become illegal or void merely on the ground that the appointment, posting, promotion or transfer of such person was not made in accordance with any law, then in force, providing for any requirement as to residence within the State of Hyderabad or, as the case may be, within any part of the State of Andhra Pradesh, in respect of such appointment, posting, promotion or transfer.

(10) The provisions of this article and of any order made by the President thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything in any other provision of this Constitution or in any other law for the time being in force

Pursuant to the insertion of the Article 371-D in the Constitution, the Government of India issued "the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres and Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975" ("Presidential Order"), which was initially issued by Government of India Notification No. G.S.R. 524(E), dated October 18, 1975. The Presidential Order was reproduced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O. Ms. No. 674 of October 20, 1975, and came into force at once.

The Presidential Order divided the state of Andhra Pradesh into six zones for the purposes of implementing the rules of employment in local areas. The six zones are as follows:

Zones	Local Area
Zone I	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram (1st June, 1979) and Visakhapatnam Districts

Zone II	East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts
Zone III	Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore Districts
Zone IV	Chitoor, Cuddapah, Ananthapur and Kurnool Districts
Zone V	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam Districts
Zone VI	Hyderabad, Rangareddy (15th August, 1978) Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar, Medak and Nalgonda Districts

Additionally, the Presidential Order also declared the city of Hyderabad as a local area for certain specified posts.

The **primary features of the Presidential Order** are as follows:

- It primarily applies to all non-gazetted categories, unless specifically exempted. However, it also applies to certain specific gazetted categories.
- It specifically excludes from its ambit, the posts in the Secretariat, offices of Heads of Departments, state level offices and institutions, major development projects and special offices or establishments
- The categories of posts were organized into different local cadres for different parts of the state as follows:
 - i. District cadres for the Lower Division Clerks and other categories of posts equivalent to or lower than it;
 - ii. Zonal cadres for the other non-gazetted categories and specified gazetted categories;
 - iii. Separate cadres for the city of Hyderabad for certain posts in specified departments as notified in the notification no. GSR 528E;

- iv. Provision made for creation of "multi-zonal cadres" by combining one or more zones, wherever considered necessary.
- The percentage of reservation in direct recruitment was based on the level of post and was as follows:
 - i. District cadre posts in the state Government and in local authorities, the scale of which does not exceed that of the Lower Division Clerk – 80%
 - ii. Zonal cadre posts under the state Government and in local authorities, the scale of which exceeds that of the Lower Division Clerk – 70%
 - iii. Local cadre posts in the categories of Tehsildars, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Agricultural Officers, Police Inspectors, Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Civil Assistant Surgeons to be reserved for local candidates in relation to the local area in respect of such cadre – 60%
 - iv. Multi-zonal posts in favour of the local candidates: 60%/70%.

Since the re-organisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh is being contemplated, and the process of reservation in public employment for locals is expected to continue in the successor States, it would be necessary that the Presidential Order would need to be recast by amending the article 371-D and any other safeguards for education and employment in Hyderabad.

3.4 City of Hyderabad

The capital city for the State of Andhra Pradesh is Hyderabad. The city is administered by two urban bodies. Later Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), formed in 2007. GHMC covers an area of 626 km² and was formed by combining an erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH) and another 12 municipalities. GHMC provides for civic services and necessary infrastructure. The functions of GHMC include municipal functions, such as providing basic civic services (solid waste management, roads and street lighting etc), approving building plans, grievance registration, etc.

HMDA replaced the erstwhile HUDA (Hyderabad Urban Development

Authority) and has subsumed other special development authorities. The HMDA region covers a total area of 7073 km² with a population of over 7 million, and comprises all of the GHMC (population 5.4 million), Sangareddy Municipality and Buwanagiri Municipality as well as 849 urbanizing villages (population 1.9 million) falling within 52 mandals and located in Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda districts. There are 34 Assembly constituencies in the Hyderabad region of which 26 fall fully within the region. There are 9 Lok Sabha constituencies related to the Hyderabad region of which 2 fall fully within the region and the remaining 7 in part. The Hyderabad region also accounts for 11% of the total electorate of current Andhra Pradesh. HMDA, co-ordinates the development activities of the municipal corporations, municipalities and all other other organisations and maintains and manages the Hyderabad Management Development Fund. This includes allocating finances based on the plans of local bodies to undertake development of amenities and infrastructure.

Sales Tax accruals by region

In the year 2011-12, a total of just over Rs. 34910 crore was the sales tax accrual in Andhra Pradesh. Incidentally, almost 75% of this amount was collected from Hyderabad alone. However, broadly it can be said that excluding Hyderabad city, the business activity is concentrated in coastal Andhra where just about 15% of all sales tax collection takes place. Tax collection in Telangana is about 8% and in Rayalseema it is just about 3%.

Access to Education

Access to education in Hyderabad is of utmost concern to all three regions of the state due to the potential in placement for jobs. Hyderabad falls into zone 6 and many parents send their children here in order to attain 4 yrs of schooling in the zone which then makes them eligible for admission to institutions located in Hyderabad and Rangareddy. Hyderabad has a literacy rate of about 79% and has also recently become an important centre for software/information technology sector in India today. It is considered to be the hub of higher education in the state since many national universities and institutes are located here such as

University of Hyderabad, National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), National Institution of Rural Development (NIRD), International Institution of Information Technology (IIIT), Indian School of Business (ISB) etc.

Access to Medical Facilities

Medical facilities in the private as well as public sectors are concentrated in Hyderabad metropolitan area. Of the 17000 (government) hospital beds in Telangana in 2009, as many as 6700 were located in Hyderabad. The number of doctors (in government sector) in Hyderabad was more than 1400 of the total around 4000 doctors in Telangana. Thus the availability of hospital beds and doctors per lac population in Hyderabad was approximately three times the state average. As in the education sector, this reflects urban and capital city bias and the concentration of facilities here has a negative effect on the other districts of Telangana. At the same time, it makes it the preferred destination for health care for people of all three regions.

Strategic Establishments

There are establishments are twenty-eight defence or other strategically important establishments with national security significance. In addition, there are about 40 institutions owned by Government of India with national research, development and educational interest and nine educational institutions, mostly universities supported by the state government. All these institutions attract people from all over the country.

List of Universities, Institutions and Research Centres in Hyderabad

- University of Hyderabad
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
- National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
- National Institute of Sorgum (NIS)
- National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)
- National Institute of Non Conventional Energy (NARM)

- Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB)
- National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)
- National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- National Institute on Small Industries Training & Education (NISIT)
- National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI)
- Defence Metallurgical Research Labs (DMRL)
- Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT)
- National Institute of Biogas Management (NIBM)
- National Institute of Forensic Science and Centre for DNA and Finger Printing Institute (NIFC)
- Indian Institute of Health and Family Welfare (IIHF)
- Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH)
- Central Institute of English and Foreign languages (CIEFL)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (IARI)
- Institute of Public Enterprise
- Institute of Genetics and Hospital for genetic diseases
- Administrative Staff College of India
- Indian Statistical Institute (Andhra Pradesh Branch)

Annexure 1

Important Demographic Indicators- Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Indicator	2001			2011		
1	Area (Lakh.Sq.Kms)	275			275		
2	Population (Crore)	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
		3.85	3.77	7.62	4.25	4.21	8.46
	Rural	2.79	2.75	5.54	2.82	2.81	5.63
	Urban	1.06	1.02	2.08	1.43	1.41	2.84
	Urban Population (%)	27.30			33.49		
3	Decennial growth	14.60			11.10		
4	Child Population (0-6) %	6.23			10.20		
5	Sex Ratio	978			992		
6	Child Sex Ratio	961			943		
7	Density of Population (per sq.km)	277			308		
8	Literacy (%)	70.32	50.43	60.47	75.60	59.70	67.70
9	No. of Districts	23			23		
10	No. of Sub-districts (Mandals)	1125			1128		
11	No. of Towns	210			353		
12	No. of Statutory Towns	117			125		
13	No. of Census Towns	93			228		

Sl. No.	Indicator	2001	2011
14	No. of Villages	28,123	27,800

Annexure 2

REGION/DISTRICT-WISE PARAMETERS REGARDING POPULATION, REPRESENTATION AND ECONOMY

TABLE 1

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPN	MLA	MP	Per Capita Income in Rs.	Human Devet. Index (HDI)	Contribution to State GDP
Adilabad	2737738	3.23	10	15		16	
Nizamabad	2552073	3.01	9			14	
Karimnagar	3811738	4.50	13			8	
Medak	3031877	3.58	10			13	
Rangareddy*	5296396	6.26	14			5	
Mahbubnagar	4042191	4.77	14			22	
Nalgonda	3483648	4.11	12			17	
Warangal	3522644	4.16	12			18	
Khammam	2798214	3.31	10			10	
Hyderabad	40,10,238	4.74	15		2		1
TELANAGANA (INC. HYD) (Area: 114800 sq.km.)	3,52,86,757	41.68	119	17	36082		43%
Srikakulam	2699471	3.19	10	17		21	
Vizianagaram #	2342868	2.77	9			23	

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPN	MLA	MP	Per Capita Income in Rs.	Human Devet. Index (HDI)	Contribution to State GDP
Visakhapatnam	4288113	5.06	15			15	
East Godavari	5151549	6.08	19			11	
West Godavari	3934782	4.65	15			7	
Krishna	4529009	5.35	16			2	
Guntur	4889230	5.77	17			3	
Prakasam^	3392764	4.01	12			12	
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	2966082	3.50	10			4	
COASTAL ANDHRA (Area: 92800 sq.km.)	3,41,93,868	40.39	123	17	36496		41%
Y.S.R. (Kadapa)	2884524	3.41	10	8		9	
Kurnool	4046601	4.78	14			20	
Anantapur	4083315	4.82	14			19	
Chittoor	4170468	4.93	14			6	
RAYALSEEMA (Area: 67400 sq.km.)	1,51,84,908	17.94	52	8	33056		16%

DISTRICT	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPN	MLA	MP	Per Capita Income in Rs.	Human Devet. Index (HDI)	Contribution to State GDP
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	8,46,65,533		294	42			
* Created in 1978, # Created in 1979 ^ Created in 1970							
Population totals are for Census 2011							

TABLE 2: ANDHRA PRADESH & COMPARISON OF ITS' REGIONS

Item/ variables	Andhra Pradesh	Region		
		Telangana	Rayalaseema	Coastal Andhra
General Profile				
Area(000km)	275	114.8	67.4	92.8
Per cent to total	100	41.8	24.6	33.7
Population(lakhs)	845	352	151	342
Per cent to total	100	41.68	17.94	40.39
Population density/Km	242	227	174	309
Rural Population(lakhs)	48.6	18.2	9	21.4
Urban population(lakhs)	17.9	7.9	2.7	7.3
Total number of Towns	264	88	52	124
Per cent Rural Population	73.1	69.8	76.8	74.6

Education and Health				
Percent Literates to total population(males)	55.1	52.9	58.6	55.7
Per Cent literates to total population(Females)	32.7	29.2	30.7	36.6
Per cent of literates to total population(Total)	44.1	41.3	44.9	46.2
Number of beds available % of total	100	44.7	16.8	38.3
Agriculture				
Per cent net sown area to total area	37.8	33.6	41.4	40.3
Per cent net area irrigated to net sown area	37.5	31.4	20.7	56.3
Area irrigated more than once(% of total)	100	30.0	13.0	56.8
Per Cent of irrigation pumps	100	59.8	21.3	18.8
Per cent of irrigated to total area	100	30.9	14.4	54.7
Average size of operational holdings(ha)	1.56	2.7	2.1	1.15
Per cent of distribution of holdings< 1.0ha	56.1	50.6	42.3	60.5
Per cent of distribution of holdings >10ha	1.3	1.5	2.6	0.5
Industry				
Number of factories(%)	100	54.2	16	29.7
Number of factory worker(%)	100	66.6	7.28	26.1
Total capital(%)	100	24.5	6.6	68.7
Capital/labor ratio	2.37	0.88	1.68	6.53

Large and medium factories number(%)	100	47.3	12.6	40
Large and medium factories investment(%)	100	53	4.8	42
Large and medium factories Employment(%)	100	55.4	7.5	37

Source: Various issues of AP State Statistical Abstracts compiled in Justice (Retd.) Srikrishna Report.

Annexure 3
Performance under certain important indicators in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	GSDP Growth (at 2004-05 prices)	%	11.18	12.02	6.88	4.53	9.66	7.82	5.29
2	Per Capita Income at current prices	Rs.	33135	39727	46345	51114	60703	68970	77277
3	Growth of Per Capita Income	%	16.10	19.89	16.66	10.29	18.76	13.62	12.04
4	Area under Food grains	Lakh Ha.	72.74	73.87	74.43	66.67	80.29	72.89	66.32
5	Production of Food grains	Lakh Tonnes	162.3	198.17	204.21	155.99	203.14	184.02	170.78
6	Irrigation Potential created	Lakh hecets.		3.62	2.31	0.70	0.49	0.51	-
7	Irrigation Potential Utilized	Lakh hecets.		2.282	1.24	0.55	0.41	0.41	-
8	Gross Area Irrigated	Lakh hecets.	60.69	62.85	67.41	57.65	71.53	67.85	-
9	Power Generated	MU	29241	31182	30997	29691	34749	39237	-
10	Houses constructed (WSHP)	Lakh Nos	5.74	8.81	13.67	7.52	5.35	5.25	-
11	Pensions distributed	Lakh Nos	34.1	47.90	67.20	65.08	66.33	68.30	-
12	IT Exports	Rs. Crore	18582	26122	32509	33482	35022	40646	-
13	IT Employment(cum .)	Lakh Nos	2E+05	2.39	2.52	2.64	2.79	3.19	-
14	Self help Groups	Lakh Nos	6.88	7.08	8.51	9.49	9.95	10.59	-
15	SHGs covered with Bank linkage	Lakh Nos	3.66	4.32	4.84	4.14	3.89	3.52	-
16	Enrolment in schools	Lakh Nos							-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Primary		55.13	71.74	71.08	71.37	71.25	70.85	-
	Upper Primary		32.46	26.13	25.35	24.78	25.26	26.06	-
16	Dropout rates (Primary)	%	27.04	18.79	15.65	15.80	17.43	15.60	-
17	Teacher-Pupil Ratio								-
	Primary		29	28	27	28	26	24	-
	Upper Primary		24	23	22	23	21	20	-

Annexure 4

Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices										
(Rs.Crore)										
Sl. No.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing									
1.1 A	Agriculture	31722	35812	39266	55173	63234	69684	85991	87097	93744
1.1 B	Livestock	14529	15851	16669	18872	22380	27592	31436	38440	44011
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3696	4081	4280	4602	4830	4928	6194	7814	8504
1.3	Fishing	6397	6769	7141	8128	9076	9691	11276	13279	16189
	Agriculture Sector	56344	62513	67356	86775	99520	111895	134897	146630	162449
2	Mining & Quarrying	6271	7594	12020	14990	13967	15592	17766	21178	23164
3	Manufacturing									
3.1	Registered	19256	20933	27144	31170	39664	40075	45016	52920	53224
3.2	Un-Registered	8075	8961	10080	11208	12100	13319	14564	17605	18127
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5762	6226	6698	8882	9054	10969	14842	16476	17649
5	Construction	15193	20025	25027	32467	42344	46406	57879	65945	76504
	Industry Sector	54557	63739	80969	98717	117129	126361	150067	174124	188668
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	30459	36095	44641	52952	58894	63014	72153	83516	94896
7	Transport, Storage & Communications									
7.1	Railways	2655	2695	3162	3531	3865	4318	4389	4755	5244
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	10804	12415	14597	17008	20914	24329	29803	36537	41016
7.3	Communications	4333	4721	4915	5503	6470	7942	9680	11347	15599
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services									

8.1	Banking & Insurance	10064	10750	12778	15572	19968	21684	27438	32471	40694
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	25204	29085	33656	41015	49001	56903	68287	80407	93668
9	Community, Social & Personal Services									
9.1	Public Administration	9535	9613	11267	12783	15589	18187	21739	24892	27638
9.2	Other Services	20758	24315	27694	30957	35415	42202	52539	60503	68625
	Services Sector	11381 2	12968 9	15271 0	17932 1	21011 6	23857 9	28602 8	33442 7	38738 0
	Gross State Domestic Product	22471 3	25594 1	30103 5	36481 3	42676 5	47683 5	57099 2	65518 1	73849 7
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.										
Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance										

Annexure 5

Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)

Sl. No.	Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)	2011-12 (FRE)	2012-13 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing								
1.1 A	Agriculture	12.89	9.64	40.51	14.61	10.20	23.40	1.29	7.63
1.1 B	Livestock	9.10	5.16	13.21	18.59	23.29	13.93	22.28	14.49
1.2	Forestry & Logging	10.41	4.89	7.52	4.95	2.03	25.69	26.15	8.82
1.3	Fishing	5.81	5.50	13.82	11.66	6.78	16.36	17.76	21.91
	Agriculture Sector	10.95	7.75	28.83	14.69	12.43	20.56	8.70	10.79
2	Mining & Quarrying	21.11	58.27	24.71	-6.83	11.63	13.94	19.21	9.38
3	Manufacturing								
3.1	Registered	8.71	29.67	14.83	27.25	1.04	12.33	17.56	0.57
3.2	Un-Registered	10.98	12.48	11.20	7.96	10.08	9.34	20.89	2.97
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	8.04	7.59	32.60	1.94	21.15	35.31	11.01	7.12
5	Construction	31.80	24.98	29.73	30.42	9.59	24.72	13.94	16.01
	Industry Sector	16.83	27.03	21.92	18.65	7.88	18.76	16.03	8.35
6	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	18.51	23.67	18.62	11.22	7.00	14.50	15.75	13.63
7	Transport, Storage & Communications								
7.1	Railways	1.50	17.34	11.65	9.46	11.72	1.65	8.32	10.29
7.2	Transport by Other means & Storage	14.92	17.58	16.51	22.97	16.33	22.50	22.60	12.26
7.3	Communications	8.94	4.13	11.96	17.57	22.75	21.88	17.22	37.47
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services								
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.81	18.87	21.86	28.23	8.59	26.54	18.34	25.32

8.2	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	15.40	15.71	21.87	19.47	16.13	20.01	17.75	16.49
9	Community, Social & Personal Services								
9.1	Public Administration	0.82	17.20	13.46	21.95	16.67	19.53	14.50	11.03
9.2	Other Services	17.13	13.90	11.79	14.40	19.16	24.50	15.16	13.42
	Services Sector	13.95	17.75	17.43	17.17	13.55	19.89	16.92	15.83
	Gross State Domestic Product	13.90	17.62	21.19	16.98	11.73	19.75	14.74	12.72

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad.

Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates, (FRE): First Revised Estimates, (A): Advance

Annexure 6

Gross District Domestic Product of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices

Sl.No.	District	(Rs.Crore)						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	6527	7059	8301	9860	12343	13291	16625
2	Nizambad	4869	5940	6558	7977	11428	10507	14534
3	Karimnagar	9090	11321	12782	14890	18253	19224	24956
4	Medak	8907	10613	13880	14716	18733	20744	26585
5	Hyderabad	16933	20524	25017	30038	35537	39564	48867
6	Rangareddy	13310	17378	21023	24917	31847	34069	43425
7	Mahabubnagar	7107	8880	9502	11880	14006	16593	20205
8	Nalgonda	7659	9047	10424	14737	18346	18634	21569
9	Warangal	7350	8531	9290	11233	13705	14441	18884
10	Khammam	8194	9042	10195	12204	15183	16439	19642
11	Srikakulam	5060	5571	6483	7615	8835	10427	11872
12	Vizianagaram	4989	5315	6125	7639	8887	10104	12235
13	Visakapatnam	19371	20497	24696	30570	30639	37274	43288
14	East Godavari	17290	16827	20209	24081	27446	31687	33810
15	West Godavari	12704	12792	14156	17473	18552	22711	26906
16	Krishna	14736	16003	18469	22391	26503	31808	35852
17	Guntur	11879	14374	16184	19125	22550	26441	29829
18	Prakasam	8508	9960	11801	13305	17496	19389	21801

19	S.P.S. Nellore	7613	8608	10216	11952	14451	16455	17363
20	Y.S.R	6288	7050	12449	14393	11912	13197	16305
21	Kurnool	7995	10171	10429	13636	16401	17560	21515
22	Anantapur	9286	10048	11253	15937	17714	18647	22625
23	Chittoor	9048	10390	11595	14241	15998	17628	22298
Andhra Pradesh		224713	255941	301035	364813	426765	476835	570992

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.
Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

Annexure 7

District Per Capita Income at Factor Cost at Current Prices								
Sl.No.	District	(in Rupees)						
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (TRE)	2010-11 (SRE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	22294	24013	27740	32577	40351	42491	53152
2	Nizambad	17742	21539	23457	28251	39755	36714	50742
3	Karimnagar	22249	27544	30570	35394	43503	44808	58002
4	Medak	27533	32351	41226	43667	54935	58986	76014
5	Hyderabad	36560	43411	52325	62020	73775	81741	99706
6	Rangareddy	29166	36776	42976	49931	63328	66867	84693
7	Mahabubnagar	17507	21845	23206	29007	33734	39338	47490
8	Nalgonda	20274	23753	26945	37200	46895	46899	53699
9	Warangal	19665	22495	24239	28959	35452	36843	47947
10	Khammam	27258	29745	33083	39142	48555	51333	61200
11	Srikakulam	17686	19214	22392	26283	30008	35061	39293
12	Vizianagaram	19885	21195	24410	30139	34838	39060	46769
13	Visakapatnam	41127	43629	52152	62708	64116	76350	88100
14	East Godavari	31411	30282	36236	42695	48238	55293	58186
15	West Godavari	29509	29602	32818	40145	42594	51410	60128
16	Krishna	30582	32999	37466	44900	52968	63002	70249
17	Guntur	23725	28584	31963	37491	43997	50965	56816
18	Prakasam	24635	28618	33608	37692	49221	54166	60161

19	SPS Nellore	24959	28076	33070	38218	46039	52219	54463
20	Y.S.R	21063	23293	39710	45783	38238	42046	51661
21	Kurnool	19765	24618	24983	32359	38237	40602	49353
22	Anantapur	22345	23739	26190	37113	40440	42082	50730
23	Chittoor	20962	23701	26146	31759	35639	38787	48645
Andhra Pradesh		25321	28539	33135	39727	46345	51114	60703

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Hyderabad and Central Statistics Office, New Delhi.
Note: (TRE): Third Revised Estimates, (SRE): Second Revised Estimates.

Annexure 8

State's Own Tax Revenue

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Tax/Revenue	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sales Tax	11041	12542	15467	19026	21852	23640	29145	34910	42041
2	State Excise	2093	2685	3437	4041	5753	5849	8265	9612	10500
3	Taxes on Motor Vehicles	1169	1356	1365	1604	1801	1995	2627	2986	3605
4	Stamps and Registration	1388	2013	2865	3086	2931	2639	3834	4385	4968
5	Land Revenue	34	69	114	144	130	222	171	141	47
6	Professional Tax	180	227	312	356	374	430	490	540	620
7	Electricity Duty	138	152	151	195	219	159	286	305	305
8	NALA	3	3	26	90	80	63	107	157	173

9	Other Taxes and Duties	210	160	189	252	218	179	215	247	313
Total		16255	19207	23926	28794	33358	35176	45140	53283	62572
-										

Source: Finance Department

Annexure 9

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue											
<i>(Rs. Crore)</i>											
Sl.No.	Non-Tax Revenue	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Mines and Minerals	874	1063	1321	1598	1685	1887	2065	2337	2733	
2	Forests	122	138	87	91	93	103	139	149	157	
3	Interest Receipts	131	102	217	231	186	203	191	341	324	
4	Education	69	69	140	61	112	55	238	675	879	
5	Medical and Health	29	41	34	67	48	71	68	109	115	
6	Contra Interest	1579	1938	2014	3294	3301	4649	5583	5938	6559	
7	Others	952	1340	2675	1722	4258	835	2436	2145	2097	
Total		3756	4691	6488	7064	9683	7803	10720	11694	12864	
Source: Finance Department											

Annexure 10

Resource Flows from the Centre to the State										
<i>(Rs. Crore)</i>										
Sl. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	Finance Commission	6473	7640	9972	12247	13065	14197	17055	20239	23187
a	Tax share (Devolution)	6059	6951	8866	11184	11802	12142	15237	17751	20271
b	Grants	415	689	1106	1063	1263	2055	1818	2488	2916
II	Planning Commission	3164	1946	2681	4692	4434	5119	5558	6676	8150
a	Normal Plan Assistance	1936	1154	2062	3313	3873	4163	3247	3911	5838
1	Grants	811	1154	2062	3313	3873	4163	3247	3911	5838
2	Loans	1125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b	Externally Aided Projects	1228	792	619	1379	561	956	2311	2765	2312
1	Grants	524	295	310	485	166	91	72	46	55
2	Loans	704	497	309	894	395	865*	2239	2719	2257
III	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	898	1385	1415	2144	1752	2029	2399	3369	4985
a	Grants	888	1370	1410	2135	1752	2029	2399	3369	4985

b	Loans	10	15	5	9	-	-	-	-	-
IV	Non-Plan Grants	44	494	58	104	961	1220	2365	1011	-
V	Non-Plan Loans	4878	4885	3997	190	-12	1016	2247	-1005	-1212
a	Small Savings (Net)	4875	4875	3997	184	-14	1016	2247	-1005	-1212
b	Others	3	10	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
Total		15458	16350	18123	19377	20200	23581	29624	30290	35110

Source: Finance Department

Note: *Excludes Rs.703.08 crores booked by the A.G.,A.P. both in receipts and expenditure side

Annexure 11

Composition of Total Expenditure							
<i>(Expenditure in Rs. Crore)</i>							
Year	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Outlay	Net lending (Loans & Advances)	Total Expenditure (*)	Shares in Total Expenditure		
					Revenue Expenditure	Capital outlay	Net lending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-02	24726	3091	751	28568	86.55	10.82	2.63
2002-03	26057	3796	775	30628	85.07	12.39	2.53
2003-04	29830	4251	238	34319	86.92	12.39	0.69
2004-05	31307	5414	220	36941	84.75	14.66	0.60
2005-06	34915	7662	574	43151	80.91	17.76	1.33
2006-07	41438	9904	435	51777	80.03	19.13	0.84
2007-08	53984	12774	2730	69488	77.69	18.38	3.93
2008-09	61854	10366	3044	75264	82.18	13.77	4.04
2009-10	63448	13793	1447	78688	80.63	17.53	1.84

2010-11	78534	11123	3142	92799	84.63	11.99	3.39
2011-12	90415	13722	4818	108955	82.98	12.59	4.42
2012-13 (RE)	107815	18737	4077	130629	82.54	14.34	3.12

Source: Finance Department

* Total Expenditure excludes public debt repayments and would differ with the figures in budgeted documents.

Annexure 12

Fiscal Deficit and Interest Payments				
<i>(Rs. Crore)</i>				
Year	Total Expenditure	Interest Payments	Revenue deficit/surplus	Fiscal Deficit
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	36941	7091	-2558	8192
2005-06	43151	7008	-64	8300
2006-07	51777	7280	2807	5643
2007-08	69488	7589	159	8787
2008-09	75264	8057	1004	12406
2009-10	78688	8914	1230	14010

2010-11	92799	9675	2462	11803
2011-12	108955	10561	3138	15402
2012-13 (RE)	130629	11977	1686	21129

Source: Finance Department

Annexure 13

Scheme of Financing for the Annual Plan 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 (BE)			
			(Rs. Crore)
Sl.No.	Items	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)
1	2	3	4
	State Government		
1	State Government's Own Funds (a to e)	18227.17	22988.47
a)	BCR - Balance from Current Revenues	17547.34	23095.29
b)	MCR - Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (excl. deductions for repayment of loans)	-203.31	-338.05
c)	Plan Grants from GOI (13th FC)	592.88	614.38
d)	ARM - Additional Resource Mobilization		
e)	Adjustment of Opening Balance	290.26	-383.15
2	State Government's Budgetary Borrowings (i - ii)	20838.49	24870.05
i)	Gross Borrowings (a to e)	30576.22	34605.55
a)	Gross Accretion State Provident Fund, insurance fund etc.	3714.05	4085.45
b)	Gross Small Savings		
c)	Gross Market Borrowings	22920.20	27728.60
d)	Gross Negotiated Loans	1438.05	1308.05
	i) LIC		
	ii) GIC		
	i) NABARD	1421.26	1300.95
	iv) REC		
	v) IDBI		
	ii) Others	16.79	7.10
	a) HUDCO		
	b) PFC		
	a) NCDC	16.79	7.10
e)	Bonds and Debentures		
	Water Resources Development Corpn.		
f)	Loan portion of NCA		
g)	Loans portion of ACA for EAPs		
e)	Loans for EAPs (Back to Back)	2257.35	2693.04
i)	Other Loans		
f)	Deposits and Reserve Funds (Net)	246.57	-1209.59
ii)	Repayments	9737.73	9735.50

	a) Repayment / Withdrawal of Provident Fund, insurance fund etc.	2371.66	2608.82
	b) Repayment of Small Savings	1212.10	1231.47
	c) Repayment of Market Borrowings	3401.71	2726.42
	d) Negotiated Loans	1121.59	1574.14
	e) Repayments of GOI Loans	873.56	1059.40
	f) Repayments - Others (Bonds etc.)	757.11	535.25
3	Central Assistance - Grants	5893.38	5096.77
A.	State Government's Resources (1+2+3)	44959.04	52955.29

Annexure 14

Allocation and Releases of Central Assistance to State Plan for the Annual Plan 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 (BE)			
			(Rs.Crore)
Sl.No.	Item	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)
1	2	3	4
A	Central Assistance - Grants		
a)	Normal Central Assistance, SPA and SCA		
1	Normal Central Assistance	703.56	773.92
2	One Time Addl. Central Assistance (OTACA)	90.00	
3	Special Plan Assistance (SPA)		
4	Special Central Assistance (SCA) - united		
	Total (a)	793.56	773.92
b)	Flagship ACA Schemes		
1	NSAP - National Social Assistance Programme, including Annapurna	461.28	461.28
2	BRGF (Backward Region Grant Fund)	389.77	389.77
2a	BRGF (IAP)	240.00	240.00
3	AIBP - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	1750.00	1000.00
4	JNNURM - Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	1211.00	1211.00
5	RKVY - Rashtriya Krushi Vikasa Yojana	650.00	650.00
	Total (b)	4702.05	3952.05
c)	Other ACA Schemes		
1	Hill Areas Development Programme/Western Ghat Development Program		
2	Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	63.53	63.53
3	Grants Under Proviso to Article 275 (1)	77.31	77.31
4	Border Areas Development Programme		
5	Control of Shifting Cultivation		
6	Roads and Bridges	196.09	196.09
7	National E-Governance Action Plan (NEGAP)		
8	North Eastern Council (NEC)		
9	Assistance from Central Pool of Resources for North East & Sikkim		

10	ACAs for EAP	55.00	28.03
11	ACA for E-Governance	5.84	5.84
	Total (c)	397.77	370.80
	Total of A: (a+b+c)	5893.38	5096.77
B.	Direct Transfer		
1	Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS)		
	Grand Total of A + B	5893.38	5096.77

AWARDS AND IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH**1. The Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal (KWDT)**

The KWDT adjudicated on the sharing of Krishna Water between the three riparian states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh based on 75% dependability. **The Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal - I** has allotted the total water available for distribution amongst the three states is 2060 TMC under scheme "A".

The following is the allocation for 3 states under Scheme A.

1	Maharashtra	560 TMC
2	Karnataka	700 TMC
3	Andhra Pradesh	800 TMC

Including regeneration, the total water available to Karnataka for utilisation is 734 TMC. Out of this, Upper Krishna Project has been allotted with 173 TMC of water for utilisation.

The Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal - II passed an award for sharing of Krishna Water on 30-12-2010. The allocations made by **Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal - II** at 65% dependability and for surplus flows among three riparian states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are under:

1	Maharashtra	81 TMC
2	Karnataka	177 TMC
3	Andhra Pradesh	190 TMC

Out of allocation of 177 TMC of water to the Karnataka State under KWDT - II, 130.90 TMC is the share of Upper Krishna Project Stage - III.

2. Bachawat Tribunal Award (Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT))

The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal (GWDT) headed by Justice Bachawat was constituted by the Government of India in April 1969. After considering the matter, the Tribunal gave its award in July, 1980

State	Flow	
	In TMC	In MCM

Andhra Pradesh	45	1274.4
Karnataka and Maharashtra	35	991.2
Total	80	2265.6

List of irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	Name of Project	Utilization of Water (Lakh Acre)	Ayacut (Hectre)	TMC	MCUM	Power (MW)
A - Existing MAJOR Irrigation Projects						
1.	Singur Project	11	311.44	—	—	Nil
2.	Manjeera Water Supply Scheme	2.97	84.09	—	—	Nil
3.	Nizam Sagar Project	58	1642.13	2.39	96761.13	Nil
4.	Siramasagar Project Stage-1 from Km.0/0 to Km.234/0	102.83	2911.38	6.82	276113.36	Nil
5.	Kadam Project	13.42	379.95	0.68	27530.36	Nil
6.	Kinnerasani Project	8.14	230.46	0.1	4048.58	Nil
7.	Machkund H.E. Scheme	2.8	79.28	—	—	180
8.	Balimela H.E. Scheme	4.2	118.91	—	—	60
9.	Upper Sileru H.E. Scheme	0.5	14.16	—	—	240
10.	Lower Sileru H.E. Scheme	1.17	33.13	—	—	460
11.	Godavari Delta Scheme	263.6	7463.19	10.1	408906.88	Nil
	Total	468.63	13268.12	20.09	813360.32	940
B - Ongoing MAJOR Irrigation projects						
1.	Sriramsagar Project Stage-I from Km. 234 to Km. 284	42.52	1203.85	2.86	115789.47	Nil

Sl. No	Name of Project	Utilization of Water (Lakh Acre)	Ayacut (Hectre)	TMC	MCUM	Power (MW)
2.	Sriramsagar project stage-II	26.25	743.2	4.4	178137.65	Nil
3.	Flood Flow Canal	20	566.25	2.2	89068.83	Nil
4.	Chagnadu L.I.Scheme	2.85	80.55	0.35	14170.04	Nil
	Total	91.62	2593.86	9.81	397165.99	Nil
C - Contemplated MAJOR Irrigation Projects						
1.	Nizamsagar L.I.Scheme	5.99	169.59	0.92	37246.96	Nil
2.	Lendi	2.38	67.38	0.22	8906.88	Nil
3.	Lower Penganga project	5.12	144.96	0.4	16194.33	Nil
4.	Pranahita L.I.Scheme	5.72	161.95	0.5	20242.91	Nil
5.	Yellampally barrage	63	1783.69	3.66	148178.14	Nil
6.	Ichampally project FRL + 95.00	85	2406.57	1.57	63562.75	350
7.	Godavari L.I.Scheme (Devadula)	50	1415.63	5	202429.15	Nil
8.	Singareddypaly H.E.Project	20	566.25	2	80971.66	200
9.a.	Dummugudem H.E.Project					350
9.b.	Dummugudem L.I.Scheme	5.26	148.92	0.91	36842.11	Nil
10.	Polavaram project	325	9201.59	7.19	291093.12	720
11.	Polavaram L.I.Scheme	4.69	132.79	0.39	15789.49	Nil
	Total	572.16	16199.32	22.76	921457.49	1620
D - Existing MEDIUM Irrigation Projects						
1.	Nalla vagu, Medak District	1.3	36.81	0.0447	1809.31	Nil

Sl. No	Name of Project	Utilization of Water (Lakh Acre)	Ayacut (Hectre)	TMC	MCUM	Power (MW)
2.	Ghanpur Anicut, Medak district	4.06	114.95	0.3001	12151.01	Nil
3.	Pocharam, Nizamabad district	3.9	110.42	0.1055	4271.26	Nil
4.	Koulasnala project, Nizamabad district	1.68	47.57	0.09	3643.72	Nil
5.	Ramadugu, Nizamabad district	1.17	33.13	0.066	2672.06	Nil
6.	Swarna Project, Adilabad district	1.83	51.81	0.089	3603.24	Nil
7.	Khanapur channel (Sadarmat), Adilabad district	4.13	116.93	0.069	2793.52	Nil
8.	Satnala, Adilabad district	2.05	58.04	0.24	9716.6	Nil
9.	Chelimela vaagu project (NTR Sagar), Adilabad dt.	0.58	16.42	0.06	2429.15	Nil
10.	Vattivagu, Stage-I, Adilabad district	1	28.31	0.097	3927.13	Nil
11.	Upper Manair project, Karimnagar District	4.44	125.71	0.131	5303.64	Nil
12.	Shanigaram, Karimnagar district	1.09	30.86	0.0757	3064.78	Nil
13.	Boggulavaagu, Karimnagar district	0.6	16.99	0.0515	2085.02	Nil

Sl. No	Name of Project	Utilization of Water (Lakh Acre)	Ayacut (Hectre)	TMC	MCUM	Power (MW)
14.	Shali vagu, Warangal district	0.65	18.4	0.0306	1238.87	Nil
15.	Lakhana varam lake, Warangal dt.	2.61	73.9	0.087	3522.27	Nil
16.	Malluru vagu, Warangal district	0.64	18.12	0.075	3036.44	Nil
17.	Ramappa lake, Warangal district	1.46	41.34	0.049	1983.81	Nil
18.	Mukka mamidi, Khammam district	0.36	10.19	0.033	1336.03	Nil
19.	Pedda vagu at Gummadipally, Khammam district	1.46	41.34	0.16	6477.73	Nil
20	Taliperu, Khammam district	4.27	120.89	0.247	10000	Nil
21.	Vatti vagu Stage-II, Adilabad district	1.97	55.78	0.148	5991.9	Nil
22.	Thorrigedda pumping scheme, E.G. District	2.41	68.23	0.138	5587.04	Nil
	Total	43.66	1236.13	2.3871	96644.53	
E - Ongoing MEDIUM Irrigation projects						
1.	Yerra vagu (P.P.Rao project), Adilabad district	1.07	30.29	0.11	4453.44	Nil
2.	Sudda vagu, Adilabad district	2.23	63	0.14	5668.02	Nil
3.	Gundla vagu project, Khammam	0.26	7.36	0.0258	1044.53	Nil

Sl. No	Name of Project	Utilization of Water (Lakh Acre)	Ayacut (Hectre)	TMC	MCUM	Power (MW)
	district					
4.	Kowada kalva, West Godavari Dt.	0.92	25.91	0.103	4170.04	Nil
5.	Surampalem (K.V.K. Reservoir), East Godavari Dt.	0.73	20.78	0.1548	6268.02	Nil
6.	Bhupathipalem reservoir, E.G.Dt.	1.68	47.59	0.121	4898.79	Nil
	Total	6.89	194.93	0.6546	26502.83	

F - Contemplated MEDIUM Irrigation Projects

1.	Pedda vagu at ADA (Komaram Bheem project), Adilabad district	6.13	173.56	0.245	9919.03	Nil
2.	Golla vaagu, Adilabad dt.	0.99	28.03	0.095	3846.15	Nil
3.	Rail vagu, Adilabad district	0.62	17.55	0.06	2429.15	Nil
4.	Pedda vagu (Nilwari Project), Adilabad district	1.18	33.41	0.13	5263.16	Nil
5.	Pedda vagu, Barkagudem, Adilabad district	0.583	16.51	0.1	4048.58	Nil
6.	Mathadivagu, Adilabad district	0.905	25.62	0.085	3441.3	Nil
7.	Peddavagu at Dasnapur, Adilabad	1.13	31.99	0.12	4858.3	Nil

Sl. No	Name of Project	Utilization of Water (Lakh Acre)	Ayacut (Hectre)	TMC	MCUM	Power (MW)
	district					
8.	Palem vagu, Khammam district	2.177	61.64	0.1013	4101.21	Nil
9.	Murredu vagu, Khammam district	0.854	24.18	0.063	2550.61	Nil
10.	Modi kunta vagu, Khammam district	3.267	92.5	0.136	5506.07	Nil
11.	Musurumilli, E.G.Dt.	2.5345	71.74	0.2264	9165.99	Nil
12.	Pedda vagu, Jagannathapur	5.816	164.67	0.15	6072.87	Nil
	Total	26.186	741.39	1.5117	61.202.43	

EXISTING POWER INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH**COAL BASED POWER PLANTS**

	Power Station	Operator	Location	District	State	Sector	Region	Unit Wise Capacity	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	<u>Dr Narla Tatarao TPS</u>	<u>APGENCO</u>	<u>Ibrahimpattanam</u>	<u>Krishna</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Southern</u>	6 x 210, 1 x 500	1760
2	<u>Rayalaseema Thermal Power Station</u>	<u>APGENCO</u>	<u>Cuddapah</u>	<u>Cuddapah</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Southern</u>	4 x 210	840
3	<u>Kakatiya Thermal Power Station</u>	<u>APGENCO</u>	<u>Chelapur</u>	<u>Warangal</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Southern</u>	1 x 500	500
5	<u>NTPC Ramagundam</u>	<u>NTPC</u>	<u>Jyothi Nagar</u>	<u>Karimnagar</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southern</u>	3 x 200, 4 x 500	2600
6	<u>Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant</u>	<u>NTPC</u>	<u>Simhadri</u>	<u>Visakhapatnam</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southern</u>	4 x 500	2000

HYDEL BASED POWER INSTALLATIONS

	Station	State	District	Operator	Generator Units	Capacity (MW)
1	<u>Srisailem Dam</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>		<u>APGENCO</u>	6 x 150, 7 x 110	1,670
2	<u>Nagarjunasagar</u>	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>		<u>APGENCO</u>	1 X 110, 7 X 100.8, 5 X 30	965

GAS BASED POWER PLANTS

	Power Station	Operator	Location	District	Sector	Region	Unit Wise Capacity	Installed Capacity (MW)
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	Power Station	Operator	Location	District	Sector	Region	Unit Wise Capacity	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	Jegurupadu Combined Cycle Power Plant - I	GVK	Jegurupadu	E Godavari	Private	Southern	2 x 46, 1 x 49, 1 x 75	216
2	APGPCL Plant - I	APGPCL	Vijjeswararam	W Godavari	Joint	Southern	2 x 33, 1 x 34	100
3	Kusalava power plant, GMK Formly	Triveni	Gollapallam	E Godavari	Private	Southern	2x1.1, 1x1	3.2
4	Spectrum Combined Cycle Power Plant	Spectrum		E Godavari	Private	Southern	2 x 46, 1 x 47, 1 x 70	209
5	Gautami Combined Cycle Power Plant	Mytas	Peddapuram	E Godavari	Private	Southern	2 x 145, 1 x 174	464
6	Konaseema Combined Cycle Power Plant	KGPL	Ravulapalem	E Godavari	Private	Southern	2 x 140, 1 x 165	445
7	Lanco Kondapalli Power Plant- I	Lanco	Kondapalli	Krishna	Private	Southern	2 x 119.57, 1 x 128.99	368.13
8	Lanco Kondapalli Power Plant- II	Lanco	Kondapalli	Krishna	Private	Southern	1 x 233, 1 x 133	366
9	Vemagiri Combined Cycle Power Plant	GMR	Vemagiri	E Godavari	Private	Southern	1 x 137, 1 x 233	370
10	Samarlakota Combined Cycle Power Plant	Reliance	Samarlakota	E Godavari	Private	Southern	1 x 140, 1 x 80	220

WIND BASED POWER INSTALLATIONS

	Power Plant	Producer	Location	State	Total Capacity (MW)
1	<u>Narmada[11]</u>	CLP Wind Farms (India) Private Ltd	Nallakonda	Andhra Pradesh	50
2	Puthlur RCI	Wescare (India) Ltd.	Puthlur	Andhra Pradesh	20
3	Hyderabad APSRTC	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corp.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10

Annexure 17

NUMBER OF ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

	DISTRICT	NO. OF ENGG. COLLEGES
1	Adilabad	5
2	Nizamabad	10
3	Karimnagar	19
4	Medak	23
5	Rangareddy	150
6	Mahbubnagar	10
7	Nalgonda	41
8	Warangal	30
9	Khammam	25
10	Hyderabad	27
	TELANAGANA	340
11	Srikakulam	10
12	Vizianagaram	16
13	Visakhapatnam	34
14	East Godavari	36
15	West Godavari	33
16	Krishna	39
17	Guntur	51
18	Prakasam	22
19	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	27
	COASTAL ANDHRA	268
20	Y.S.R. (Kadapa)	26

	DISTRICT	NO. OF ENGG. COLLEGES
21	Kurnool	21
22	Anantapur	18
23	Chittoor	37
	RAYALSEEMA	102
	TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH	710

LIST OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical College	No. of Seats to be filled up
1	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	200
2	Guntur Medical College, Guntur	200
3	Siddartha Medical College, Vijayawada	100
4	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	200
5	Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad	150
6	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	150
7	S.V. Medical College, Tirupathi	150
8	Government Medical College, Anantapur	100
9	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	150
10	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	150

LIST OF PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

S.No	Name of the Private Medical College	Total Seats
1	Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	150
2	Mamta Medical College, Khammam	100
3	Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpally, Nalgonda	100
4	Sri Venkata Sai Medical College, Mahaboobnagar	100
5	Narayana Medical College, Nellore	100
6	Alluri Seetha Ramaraju Academy of Medical Sciences, Eluru.	100
7	MNR Medical College, Fasalwadi, Sangareddy, Medak	100
8	Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Naganur Road, Karimnagar	150
9	Mediciti Institute of Medical Sciences, Ghanapur, Medchal, R.R.Dist	100
10	PES Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Kuppam, Chittoor	150
11	Katuri Medical College & Hospital, Chinakondurupadu, Guntur	100

12	Churches of South India Association, Medak Diocese, Dichpally, Nizamabad	100
13	GSL Educational Society, Rajahmundry	150
14	Siddhartha Academy of Geni & Tech Education Gannavaram	150
15	Sri. Rama Educational Society, Vizianagaram.	100
	Total ::	1750

Annexure 19

Poverty in Andhra Pradesh and All India						
Year	Andhra Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Percentage of People below Poverty Line						
1973-74	48.41	50.61	48.86	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	38.11	42.55	39.31	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	26.53	36.30	28.91	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	20.92	40.11	25.86	39.09	38.20	38.86
1993-94	15.92	38.33	22.19	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05	11.20	28.00	15.80	23.30	25.70	27.50
1993-94*	48.10	35.20	44.60	50.10	31.80	45.30
2004-05*	32.30	23.40	29.60	42.00	25.50	37.20
2009-10*	22.80	17.70	21.10	33.80	20.90	29.80
Number of People below Poverty Line						
(Lakh persons)						
1973-74	178.21	47.48	225.69	2612.90	600.46	3213.36
1977-78	149.13	48.41	197.54	2642.47	646.48	3288.95

1983	114.34	50.24	164.58	2519.57	709.40	3228.97
1987-88	96.38	64.05	160.43	2318.80	751.69	3070.49
1993-94	79.49	74.47	153.96	2440.31	763.37	3203.68
2004-05*	180.00	55.00	235.10	3258.10	814.1	4072.20
2009-10*	127.90	48.70	176.60	2782.10	764.7	3546.80

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi.

Note: * As per Tendulkar Committee report

Annexure 20

Unemployment Rates* on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status				
NSSO Round	Andhra Pradesh		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
50th Round (1993-94)	4	30	12	45
55th Round (19993-2000)	8	39	15	47
61st Round (2004-2005)	7	36	17	45
66th Round (2009-2010) - Key results	12	31	16	34

Source: National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi.
 Note: *Unemployment rate is number of unemployed based on Principal Status + Subsidiary Status (PS+SS) per 1000 population of labour force