



Andhra Pradesh

State Profile

2015-16



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F-19 to 22, D Block

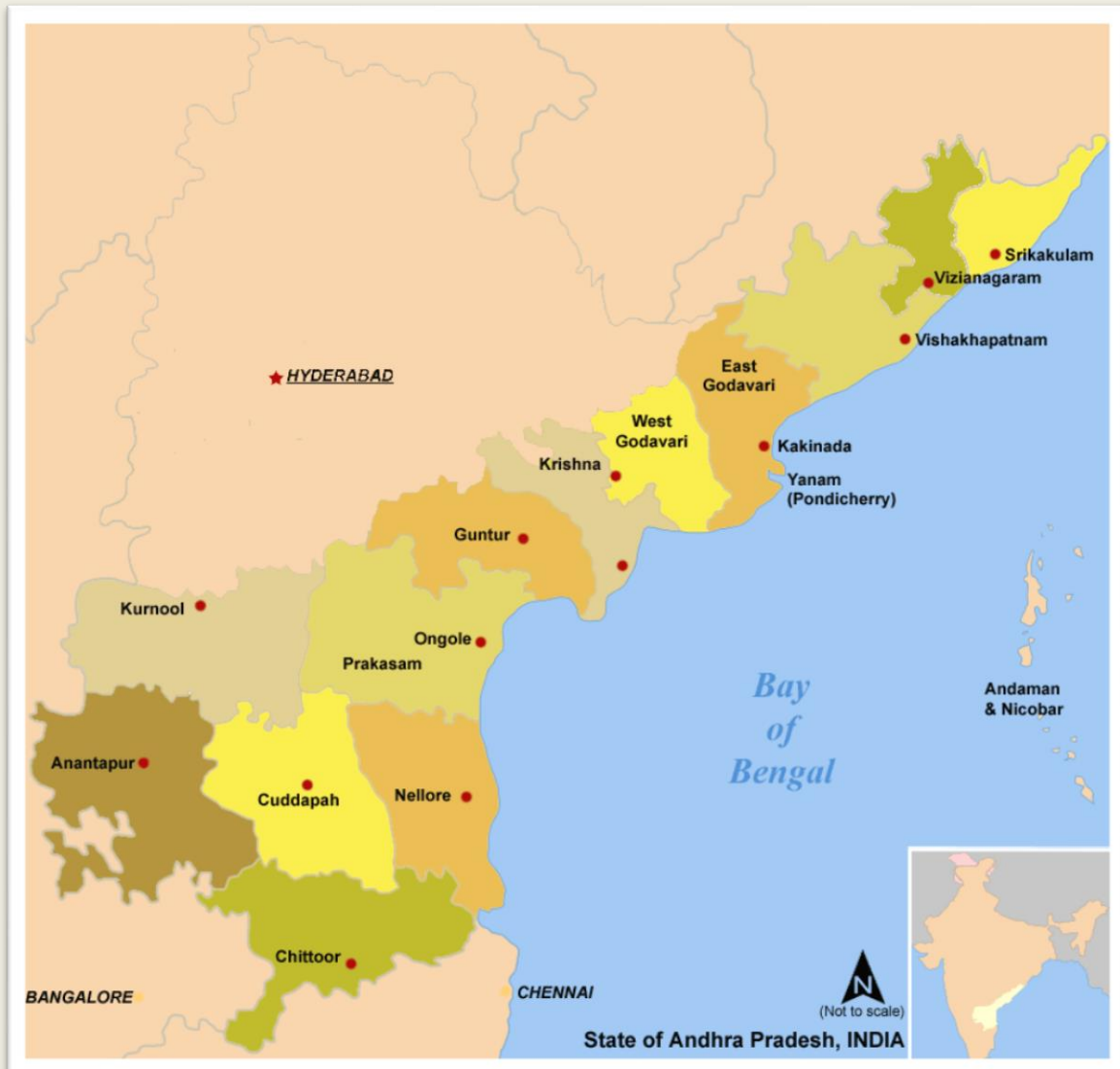
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Map of AP



Andhra Pradesh at a glance

S. No	Item	A P	All India	% AP to All India
	AP Location	Longitude 76 47 to 84 50		
	Area (in' 000 kms)	162.97	3287	4.96%
	No. of districts	13		
	No. of Mandals	670		
	No. of Revenue Divisions	49		
	No. of Gram Panchayats	12918		
	No. of villages	17363		
	No. of towns	195		
	Members of Parliament			
	Lok Sabha	25		
	Rajya Sabha	10		
	Members of Legislative Assembly	175		
	Members of Legislative Council	50		
	Demographic particulars (2011 Census)			
	Total Population	4.96 crores	121.06 crores	4.097
	Male population	2.483 crores	62.31 crores	3.98
	Female population	2.474 crores	58.75 crores	4.21
	Sex ratio (females per '000 males)	997	943	
	Urban population %	29.43	31.15	
	Rural population %	70.57	68.85	
	Density of population (persons per Sq. Km)	304	368	
	Literacy rate (Males)	74.77	80.89	
	Literacy rate (Females)	59.96	64.64	
	Total literacy rate	67.41	72.99	
	SC Population as % of total population	17.1	5.33	
	ST population as % of total population	16.63	8.61	
	% workers to total	46.51	39.79	
	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	62.23	54.60	
	Work participation rate male %	58.41	53.26	
	Work participation rate female %	34.56	25.51	
	% Main workers to total workers	83.72	75.23	
	% Marginal workers to total workers	16.82	24.77	
	Rainfall(2013-14)			
	Normal (in mm)			
	Coastal Andhra	1078.1		

Rayalseema	714.1	
Total AP	966.1	
Actual (in mm)		
Coastal Andhra	1126.7	
Rayalseema	691.1	
Total AP	962.5	
Agriculture (in March2014)		
Net area sown (as % to total geographical area)	41	43.06 (in 2010-11)
Gross cropped area (as % to total geographical area)	50.74	60.5
Gross irrigated area to total geographical area	50.39	
Percentage area under principal crops to total area sown (2014)		
Paddy	31.79	
Jowar	1.45	
Bajra	0.61	
Ragi	0.51	
Total cereals & millets	39.03	
Total pulses	13.64	
Total food crops	67.57	
Ground nut	14.47	
Sesamum	0.75	
Castor	0.60	
Coconut	1.27	
Cotton	8.32	
Tobacco	1.76	
Total non-food crops	32.43	
Out-turn of crops (in lakh tons)		2013
Rice	79.93	6.52
Jowar	2.65	7.69
Bajra	0.82	-
Maize	22.13	8.58
Ragi	0.43	2.67
Pulses	10.79	6.17
Ground nut	8.81	
Sunflower	0.68	
Coconut (in lakhs no's)	16100	
Chillies	6.02	
Turmeric	1.52	
Sugarcane (in terms of Gur)	12.03	
Mangoes	20.18	
Banana	18.88	
Cashew	0.37	

Onions	5.12		
Cotton(bales of 170 kg)	21.87		
Mesta	0.84		
Tobacco	2.76		
Rose	62.58		
Jasmine	108.54		
Marigold	110.20		
Kanakambara	22.28		
Livestock population (2012 census) in lakhs			
Cattle	47.42	1909	2.48
Buffaloes	64.64	1087	5.94
Sheep, goats and pigs	294.5	2124.5	13.86
Poultry	817.84	7292	11.21
Milk production (lakh Tonnes)	90.83		
Chicken production (,,)	2.97		
Other meat production (,,)	1.91		
Production of eggs (lakh nos)	127269		
Fisheries production (in lakh Tonnes)			
Inland fish	11.40		
Marine fish	3.73		
Marine shrimp	0.65		
Brackish water shrimp	0.88		
Fresh water prawns	1.03		
Total forest produce (Rs. in lakhs)	3898.37		
Mineral production			
Petroleum Crude (lakh tones)	2.74		
Natural gas (cu. Mm)	1143		
Iron ore (lakh tons)	9.4		
Manganese ore (,,)	3.66		
Asbestos (,,)	2.05		
Barytes (,,)	17.25		
Dolomite (,,)	23.97		
Limestone (,,)	351.93		
Mica (lakh tones)	0.51		
Quartz (,,)	7.73		
Silica sand (,,)	21.21		
Electricity Installed capacity	16717 MW		
Electricity generated (united AP)	88191 MW		
Power consumed (2013-14)			
LT	23167 MW		
HT	13514 HT		


Village electrification	100%		
Roads (kms)			
National highways	4303		
PWD Roads	41789		
Panchayat Roads	82150		
Commercial Banks			
Nationalized banks	3946		
Regional Banks	904		
Private sector/ foreign banks	628		
Factories (ASI 2011-12)			
Number of factories	11195		
Employees & workers (lakhs nos)	8.25		
Total output (Rs in crores)	167856		
Gross Value Added (,,)	38263		
No. of enterprises as per 6 th Economic Census (2013)	4237310	58470096	7.24%
% Contribution to GSDP/GDP 2014-15 , at current prices			
Agriculture sector	27.59	18.20	
Industrial Sector	20.62	24.77	
Services sector	51.79	57.03	

Source: Statistical Handbook, GoAP

The reorganized state of Andhra Pradesh was formed after the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 (or the Telangana Act) as a result of bifurcation of the erstwhile state of (united) Andhra Pradesh on 2nd June 2014. The new states – Telangana and residuary state of Andhra Pradesh are both Telugu speaking states. As per the Act, both the new states would have a common capital (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation area) for not more than 10 years. Both states would have a common Governor. The Act provides for ways of distribution of assets and liabilities, boundaries, and development package for the states. The Act also deals with division of state employees, police force, resources (water, energy, education institutes etc.) .



Boundaries	
East	Bay of Bengal
North –East	Odisha state
North	Chattisgarh State
West	Telangana and Karnataka states
South	Tamil Nadu State

Physical features	
Coastal plains	Coastal plains stretch from the foot of Eastern Ghats to the Bay of Bengal. Plains are narrow in the north, widest in the middle where Krishna and Godavari rivers form deltas. Coastal Plains are the most populous regions. Rivers deposit rich alluvium in the delta region.
Eastern Ghats 	Eastern Hills stretch to a width of more than 60 kms, northern section of chain of hills being wider than southern section. Mahendragiri is the highest peak rising to a height of 1500m. Southern chain of hills occurs in two series of ridges – outer ridge (Nallamala & Velikonda ranges) and inner ridge (Erramala, Sechalam and Palakonda). Districts covered are Visakhapatnam, East Godavari districts (Rampal Hills) , Vijayawada Hills, Palakonda ranges, Nellore Payan Ghats
Rayalseema Plateau	The Rayalseema Plateau is a vast tableland forming northward extension of the Karnatakak Plateau. The monotony of the plateau is broken by the narrow valleys of the Chitravati and Papaghni.

Rivers	Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Vamsadhara , are major rivers. Major, Medium and Minor rivers number around 40. Krishna – Godavari (KG) basin has huge deposits of Natural Gas. Country's biggest man made reservoir made by the famous masonry dam NagarjunSagar is built across Krishna river in Guntur district
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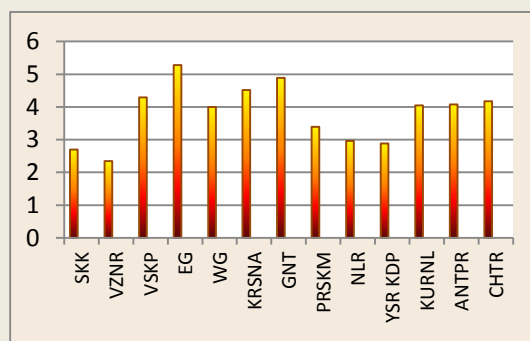
Districts

Coastal districts - Nine (Coastal region)	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore
Landlocked districts – Four (Rayalseema region)	Chittoor, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa, Anantapuram

Demography

Area	162975 Sq. kms , 8 th largest state in the country. 4.96% of country's area .Anantapuram is the largest district with 19100 Sq. kms , followed by Kurnool and Prakasam districts (17.7 and 17.6 Thousand Sq. kms respectively. Srikakulam is the smallest district with just 5800 sq kms followed by Vizianagaram(6500Sq Kms.)
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Population



District population: 2011 Census. No. of persons in millions

The State's population is 49577103 persons., constituting 4.097% of country's population. East Godavari is the most populous district with a population of 5.285 million persons, followed by Guntur (4.888 millions) and Krishna (4.517 millions). Vizianagaram is the least populous district with 2.344 millions.

Sex ratio

997 females per thousand males, second best in the country after Kerala. Vizianagaram has a ratio of 1019 females per thousand males, while the least ratio is in Kurnool, Anantapuram and Chittoor (977)

Urbanization

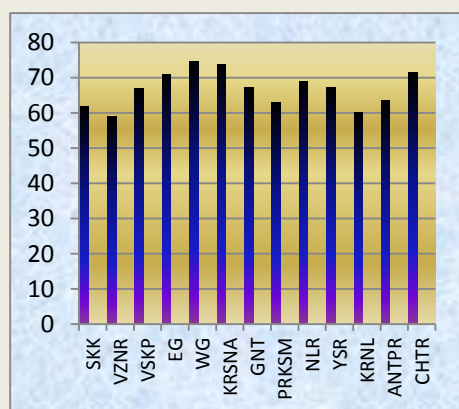
29.47 % of the state's population resides in Urban areas. Visakhapatnam district has the maximum percentage of urban population (47.45 %), followed by Krishna district (10.81%). Srikakulam district has the maximum percentage of rural population (83.84%) followed by Prakasam district (80.44 %) Decadal growth rate of urban population (2001 to 2011) was 33.35 %. Maximum growth rate in urban population was recorded by YSR Kadapa district (66.59%), followed by Srikakulam (56.72 %) . Negative growth rates in rural population were seen in Krishna, YSR Kadapa and Visakhapatnam districts.

Agriculture dependency

62.36% of the total working population in the district is dependent on agriculture. While only 14.47 % of total workers are cultivators, 47.89 % of total workers are agricultural labourers. West Godavari has the highest percentage of agricultural labourers(60.22%) while Chittoor has the highest percentage of cultivators (22.48 %). Only 2.87% of the total workers are in Household industry.

Major Cities and Towns

Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Tirupathi, Kakinada, Ongole, Kurnool, Anantapuram, &Eluru

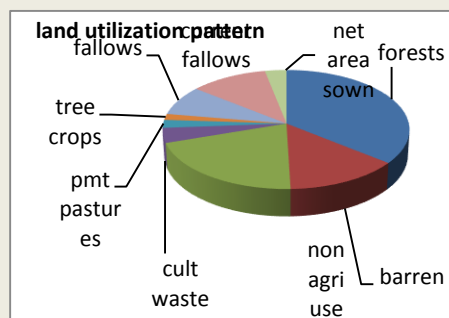
Literacy

literacy rate

West Godavari district is the most literate district in the state with a literacy rate of 74.32 (state average being 67.41). Vizianagaram is the least literate with a literacy rate of 58.89

Agriculture :

Land Utilization Pattern



Total Geographical area of the State is 1,60,20,400 Hectares. **Forests** constitute 21.8% of the area, Barren and uncultivable land makes 8.36% , cultivable waste land makes 2.44 % of total area, land put to non-agricultural use makes 12.37%, permanent pastures are 1.32% , land under tree crops is 0.1%, fallow lands make 11.7% and net area sown is 40.95%.

Cropping intensity is highest in East Godavari district at 1.66, followed by West Godavari district (1. 64) and Krishna (1.53). It is least in Anantapuram district (1.06) followed by Kurnool district (1.09)

Paddy is the most important crop grown in the district. It is grown over an area of 2.583 million Ha, with 16.28% of area in WG, 15.665% in EG district, 8.75% in Nellore dt. However, yield is highest in Nellore (4051 T per Ha) followed by Prakasam and Kurnool.

Maize is grown over 3.52 lakh Ha, with nearly 25% area in Guntur dt. WG, Kurnool, Anantapuram and Krishna have significant area under maize. EG has highest yield followed by Prakasam and Guntur districts.

Pulses are grown over 11.08 lakh Ha, with a production of 1.08lakh T. Kurnool is the highest producer of pulses, followed by Prakasam dt.

Ground nut is grown over 11.76 lakh Ha, with Anantapuram being the leading producer (35.5%), followed by Chittoor (19.9%) and Kurnool (19.34%). However yield is highest in Guntur (3413 T/Ha) followed by Nellore (2982T/Ha) and least in Anantapuram (only 430 T/Ha)

Sunflower is grown over 79950 Ha, with a production of 67978 T. YSR Kadapa is the largest producer of sunflower (32.33%). Rayalseema region produces 67% of the total sunflower crop.

Chilies are grown over 1.31 lakh Ha in the state, with a production of 6.01 lakh tones. 55% of this is produced in Guntur district alone.

Sugarcane is grown over 1.52 lakh Ha, with 24.7 %



of area in Visakhapatnam district. However, production of Gur (Jaggery) is highest in Chittoor district (2.57 lakh Tonnes, or 21.3% of total state production) Visakhapatnam district contributes to 17.5 %

Cotton is grown over 6.76 lakh Ha, with Kurnool having 30% of this area, and Guntur having 28.55%. Production (of bales of 170 kgs) was 21.88 in 2014. Kurnool, Guntur and Prakasam districts are the largest producers of cotton.

Prakasam and West Godavari are the largest producers of **Tobacco**. Prakasam district alone contributes to 60% of the State's total production.


AP is one of the leading producers of mango and banana in the country.

Horticulture



An area of 2.33 lakh Ha is estimated to be under **vegetable crop** in the state (2015-16 estimates). Production of vegetables is estimated to be 5.3 lakh tonnes. Tomato and onion are the most commonly grown vegetables. Onion production is estimated to be 8.95 lakh tonnes and tomato production is estimated to be 22.59 lakh tonnes. Brinjal, Beans, Green Chillies, Tapioca, potato, Bhendi and yam are also produced over significant area. Production of fruits is estimated to be 100.488 MT during 2015-16.

Mango (30.7 T) Sweet orange (12.33 T), **Banana** (34.66T), Papaya (9.353T). Other fruits grown in the state are lemon, guava, jackfruit, pineapple, pomegranate, sapota, watermelon and muskmelon. Palm Rosa and lemon grass are the aromatic plants grown in the state. Production of aromatic plants is estimated to be 8666 MTs, growing over an area of 320 Ha . Cashewnut (1.23lakh Ha), oilpalm (1.17lakhHa) and (1.04 lakh Ha) are the popular plantation crops. Production of these crops is in 2015-16 is estimated to be 1.01lakh tons, 20.73lakh tons and 14593lakh nuts respectively. Other plantation crops are coffee (57200Ha, production 22880 MT), Cocoa(22440 Ha, 15362 MT) and Arecanut (1300Ha, 1935T). Chillies are the most widely grown among spices. In 2015-16, Chillies are being grown in 1.427lakh Ha, with an estimated production of 7.63 MT. Turmeric, Blackpepper, coriander, tamarind, ginger, betelvine, and ajwain

	<p>are the other spices grown. Total spices production is expected to be 1.089 lakh tonnes.</p> <p>Marigold, Chrysanthemum, Jasmine, Rose and Crossandra are the popular flower varieties grown. Total area under flower crop in the state is 16561 Ha, with expected production of 1.35 lakh MT.</p>
Land holdings	<p>Total number of land holdings in the state are 76.21 lakhs , and average size of the holding is just 1.06 Ha. Average size of holding is highest in Anantapuram district (1.76 Ha). Size of holding is less than 1 Ha in most of the coastal districts.</p>
Irrigation 	<p>Canals are the major sources of irrigation in the state. AP has the largest canal irrigation system in the country. In 2014, 48.2 % of the total area irrigated was through canals, 37.6% by tube and bore wells and the rest through tanks and ponds. Jalayagnam project was initiated in United Andhra Pradesh to bring more land under irrigation. There are 29 major projects and 63 medium projects under various stages of completion in the state. 102.1lakh acres are planned to be irrigated through major projects, while 8.27 lakh acres are to be irrigated through medium projects. Interlinking of Godavari and Krishna rivers was undertaken in 2015. Polavaram project, after completion would have helped link the two rivers, but this was achieved earlier, through the 174 km long Polavaram right canal, which was to connect to the Polavaram project. The Polavaram right canal was connected to the Pattiseema Lift irrigation scheme, which lifts flood waters from Godavari when it flows over 15m height, and transports it over 4 kms to Polavaram right canal.</p>

Livestock and fisheries

Livestock



The 2012 Livestock Census reveals that the **cattle** population in the district is 47.42 lakh. Chittoor district has the largest cattle population (19.55%), followed by Srikakulam district (17.56%). **Buffalo** population stands at 64.64laks, with Guntur district having the largest buffalo population, followed by Prakasam district. **Sheep** population stands at 135.67 lakhs, with Anantapuram having 28.56% of the population. **Goat** population is 45.06 lakh with Anantapuram having the largest population.

The estimated **milk production** in 2013-14 in the state was 90.83 lakh Metric Tonnes. Prakasam district was the largest producer of milk (1050 MT, or 11.56%) , followed by Krishna, Guntur and Chittoor districts.

The estimated **meat production** in the state during the same period was 1.92Lakh Tonnes. Chittoor was the largest meat producer with 25,500 Tonnes, followed by Kurnool (24 000T) and Prakasam (21,370 T)

Poultry



A P has the second largest poultry population in the country (11.2% Of total) . **Poultry population** in the state was 817.85 lakhs. Poultry activity is mainly concentrated in the districts of West Godavari (21.28%), East Godavari (17.1%) , Chittoor (15.4%) and Krishna districts.

Egg production during the same period was 127269 lakh numbers. East Godavari is the largest producer of eggs (44537 lakh nos or 35%), followed by West Godavari (15.5%) , Krishna and Chittoor.

Fisheries

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a long coastline of 974kms , providing great scope for development of fisheries. The ocean backwaters and tanks and lakes also encourage inland fishing. Nine of the thirteen districts enjoy sea coast, and fishing is a



major economic activity in these districts. Fishing community in the state consists of 4.28 lakh persons (including marine and inland fishing). Marine fishing is concentrated in East Godavari, Nellore, Srikakulam and Krishna districts. The state produces marine shrimp, marine fish and fresh water shrimp and fishes.

Marine fish production was 3.73 lakh Tonnes, valued at Rs. 352291 Lakhs in 20114 (4.06 Lakh tones in 2014-15), while marine shrimp production was 64908Tonnes, valued at Rs. 198938 lakhs(69152 T in 2014-15). East Godavari (share of 21.55%), Visakhapatnam(20.5%) and Nellore(18.8%) are the major producers of marine fish and prawns (In 2014-15 production was 5.33 Lakh Tonnes and 5.48 lakh tonnes resp). Krishna district leads in inland fish and prawn production (5.12lakh T or 41.62%) of total inland fish and prawn production, followed by West Godavari district (39.3%). Brackish water prawn production is concentrated in West Godavari and Nellore districts.

Visakhapatnam and its surrounding region is a hub of sea food exporters.

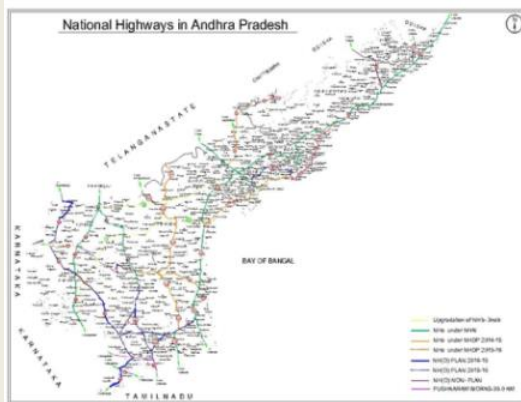
Mineral wealth



Andhra Pradesh is a leading producer of many minerals. It has 94% of deposits of barytes, 70% of corundum, 78% of Kyanite, 61% of ball clay, 42% of calcite, 41% of mica, 20% of limestone, 15% of dolomite and 26% of garnet deposits in the country. Manganese ore is mainly found in Nellore, Prakasam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts, while Graphite deposits are found in EG, WG, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Mica deposits are in Rayalseema region, Krishna, Nellore, and Visakhapatnam. YSR Kadapa region (Tumulapalli) region has been found to have rich Uranium deposits. Andhra Pradesh is a leader exporter of granite slabs and stones. Chimakurthy of Prakasam district and Color granite of Srikakulam district are famed for their quality. The shore areas of the state are rich in mineral ores such as Illmenite, Rutile, Leucosene, Zircon, Silliminite and Monazite. Copper is found in YSR Kadapa, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and Prakasam districts.

Infrastructure

Roadways

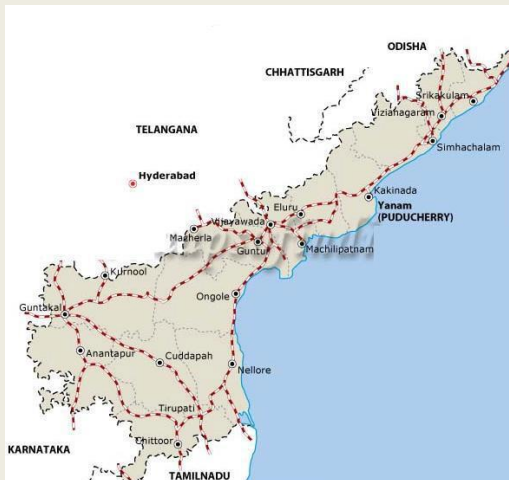


All parts of Andhra Pradesh are well connected by roads. The state has a total road length of 76896 kms, of which 4423kms are National Highways. 21 National Highways pass through the state. Among them are NH16(Calcutta, Vijayawada, Chennai Highway – 1024 kms), NH30 Jagdalpur Vijayawada road, NH 44, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore road, NH 65 Pune Hyderabad Machilipatnam road, NH 234 Mangalore VenkatgiriVillipuram road etc

Chittoor district has the maximum length of Highways (707kms), followed by Nellore (502 kms) and Anantapuram (486kms). The total road length in the state is 41788 kms(March 2014).

Through JanmabhoomiMaaVooru scheme, the state is trying to create a grid of roads connecting all habitations to Mandal HQrs. All seaports would be connected to nearest Highways through 4 lane roads to facilitate cargo movement. The road grid is to be made ready by 2019.

Rail network



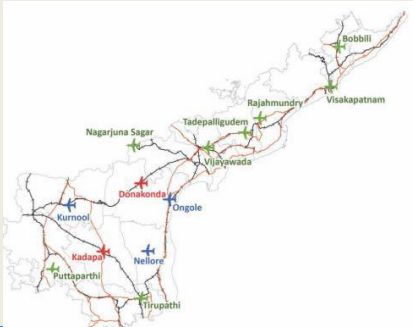
Andhra Pradesh is well connected by rail network to major cities in the country. Vijayawada is a very busy junction, connecting trains from the north to the south. Visakhapatnam is another major industrial city, with rail linkage to many major cities. The state is demanding for a separate railway zone with Visakhapatnam as its Head Quarters. The state is at present covered by three railway zones- The Southern Railway, the South Central Railway, and the East Coast Railway, with 121kms, 2660kms and 573km of railways respectively. There are a total of 444 railway stations.

Metro Rail projects are being developed in the cities of Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Guntur.

Airways

Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Bobbili, Nagarjunsagar, and Puttaparthi have airports.

The Visakhapatnam airport is an international airport,



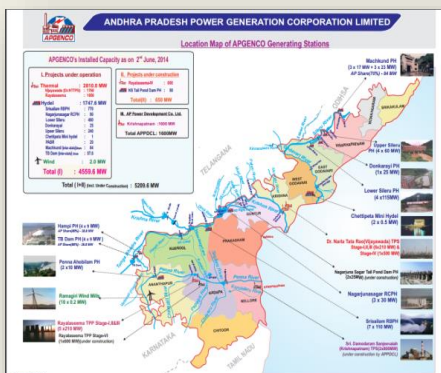
and is to be expanded. Gannavaram(Vijayawada) is also to be soon developed into a world class airport. Vizag airport operates international flights to Dubai.

Sea Ports



With its long coastline, AP has immense potential for development of ports . Visakhapatnam is already one of the major ports in the country, handling 55million tons of cargo(2014-15). Kakinada Port and Machilipatnam ports are the other operational ports in the state. Krishnapatnam port(Nellore dt.), Gangavaram port (Visakhapatnam dt.) and Rawa are operational minor ports, while Bhavanapadu(Srikakulam dt.), Kalingapatnam (Srikakulam dt.) , Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam dt.), Narsapur port(Guntur dt.), Vodarevu port (Prakasam dt.) and Mutyalammipalem (Visakhapatnam) are proposed ports. Exports from Visakhapatnam include rice, wheat, maize, soyabean meal, seafood, tobacco, iron ore, clinker, minerals, edible oils, chemicals, wood pulp etc.

Power



Source: APGENCO website

Andhra Pradesh has three Thermal Power plants and 10 Hydel Power Plants. The Thermal Plants are Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station at Ibrahimpattanam(Vijayawada),stages I, II, III and stage IV, and Rayalseema Thermal Power Station at Kadapa . The total installed capacity of these three Thermal Power Stations is 2810 MW. Total Hydro Installed capacity is 1747.6. Wind mills at Ramagiri have an installed capacity of 2 MW, taking the total installed capacity to 4559.6 MW. Gas based plants (APGPCL) have an installed capacity of 34.29MW. Private sector plants have an installed capacity of 2958.54 MW, while share of AP from Central sector is 1712.73 MW. Energy generated upto Jan2016 was 19703.55MW.

AP has a very good power grid .Transmission lines length is of 5.3 lakh kms. APTRANSCO has 6 400KV sub-stations, 71 220KV sub-stations and 169 sub-stations of 132KV. AP DISCOM has 2633 Nos of 33KV sub stations. APTransco served 15.6 million consumers of LT and 7835 HT consumers in 2014-15. AP is soon to become a power surplus state.

Telecommunications

Tele-density in Andhra Pradesh (combined AP) was 86.53 (Dec 2015), as compared to national average of 81.83. Wire line subscriber base was 1.64 lakhs while wireless subscribers were 74.5 million.

Source (TRAI bulletin).

Pilot project of the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) is operational in Parwada Mandal of Visakhapatnam of AP. The project aims at reaching all Gram Panchayats with Optical Fibre cable from Mandal HQrs. Power Grid Corporation Ltd is the executing agency.

The state had 59 Head Post offices, and 10279 other post offices, as in March 2014. It had 2487 Telephone exchanges and more than 10 lakh telephone connections.

Education infrastructure

College	Number	Students enrolled
Junior	3315	4.53 lakhs
Degree	268	2.24 lakhs
Training	380	0.41 lakhs
Engineering	359	1.64 lakhs
Pharmacy	126	0.11 lakhs
MBA	314	0.31 lakhs
MCA	184	0.134 ;lakhs
Polytechnic	263	0.734 lakhs
ITI	500	0.39 lakhs
Nursing		
Medical	23	0.325lakhs
Dental	14	1250
Alt medicine	8	340

AP has a good network of educational institutions. SarvaShikshaAbhiyaan – which provides free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 – is implemented in the state. The drop-out rates in the state upto class V was 3.2, while that upto class VII was 19.16, and upto class X was 26.83. Highest dropout rates are witnessed in Prakasam and Vizianagaram districts.

There are a total of 20 Universities in the state, including 2 Health sciences universities, a veterinary university, a horticulture university and two technological universities.

There a total of 359 (as in2014) engineering colleges in the state, with 1.64 lakh students. This means that more than 40000 engineers are being added to the job market every year. Apart from these, there are 314 MBA schools and 184 MCA colleges. Pharmacy colleges number 126 and Polytechnics number 263.The number of ITI colleges is 500. There are 23 medical colleges with 3250 students on roll.

An IIM has started functioning temporarily at Andhra University in Visakhapatnam, and an IIT and IISER is being started in the state.

Health Infrastructure

Vital statistics (2013 – for united AP)

Crude birth rate	17.4 per 1000 population
Crude death rate	7.3 per 1000 population
Infant mortality rate	39 per thousand live births
Maternal mortality rate	

Govt medical facilities (2014)

Dispensary/Hospital	Nos.
Primary Health Centres	1155
dispensaries	79
General hospitals	245
Hospitals for special treatment	19

Medical facilities in the state of AP have been improving with many corporate hospitals setting up a chain of hospitals in many towns and cities in the district. Major names are Apollo Hospitals, Care Hospitals, KIMS, etc. The private hospitals are also expected to invest in the new capital region, once it is formed.

Industrial Infrastructure & Policy

Industrial Estates



Andhra Pradesh has 236 Industrial Parks. The districts of Visakhapatnam, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor are industrially well developed. Visakhapatnam district has 38 parks, Srikakulam district under Visakhapatnam dist. has 8 parks, and Vizianagaram district has 4 parks. Vizag special Zone has 9 parks which include APSEZ, JN Pharma city, BARC Lands and Parwada Phase II.

East Godavari district has 25 parks including Incubation centre at Kakinada. West Godavari district has 5 Parks. Krishna district has 14 parks, while Guntur has 24 parks. Nellore district has 21 parks, while Prakasam district has 20 parks. Chittoor district has 32 parks, and Kadapa district has 22 Industrial Parks. Anantapuram district has 18 parks. There are a total of 47 SEZs in the state, of which 32 are notified, 5 have got in-principle approval and 10 are formal. Of these, 10 SEZs are APIIC ventures, while 3 are assisted by APIIC. Of the 32 estates, 11 are being developed by private developers. Notified SEZs are meant for IT & Enabled services, Biotech, Pharma, Leather, Building product, textiles & Apparels, s, etc. The area of the Parks range from 15 acres to 2500 acres. APIIC provides approved layouts, internal roads, water supply and power supply. A total of 1728 plots and 29 shed are vacant as in Feb 2016.



The development of three Industrial Corridors – Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CHIC) and Bengaluru-Hyderabad Industrial Corridor are bound to boost industrial and infrastructure development in the state, as all districts are covered by either one of the Industrial Corridors

Govt of AP has planned three industrial hubs in the Industrial Corridors – Visakhapatnam industrial hub between Bhogapuram and Kakinada, which envisages development of three airports and three seaports. The Amaravati Industrial hub, around the new capital

	<p>Amaravati, covering parts of Krishna and Guntur districts, will see development of two airports and two sea ports, and the Tricity (Tirupati-Nellore-Chittoor) Industrial Hub which will see the development of three airports and two seaports.</p> <p>The thrust areas identified in the industrial hubs are in the areas of ports & airports, roads & rail, Water grid, Energy, Tourism , Gas and Social infrastructure.</p> <p>To develop Industrial parks, AP Govt has created a land bank by identifying tracts of land for industrial use. It has an existing land bank of over 7 lakh acres, soon to expand to one million acres. Land would be given on 99 years lease. Development of Parks and clusters is done on a PPP basis. (Source: www.apiic.in), Investor Hand book, GoAP</p>
Govt of AP Policy initiatives for rapid industrialization	<p>The Industrial Development Policy 2015-20 of Govt of AP aims at increasing the contribution of manufacturing sector in the state to GSDP, from the present 9.95% (2014) to 15%, and total industries GSDP from 20.7% (2013-14) to 25% by 2020. It plans to attract investments to the tune of Rs 2 lakh crores, and create employment opportunities for an additional 1 million people.</p> <p>To achieve these objectives, the AP Govt has provided fiscal incentives in power, stamp duty, and tax reimbursements, capital incentives for adopting green measures and incentives for social inclusion and overall development. The key initiatives taken to achieve the objectives are facilitation of ease of doing business by simplification of procedures to start businesses, International desks to facilitate assistance to foreign investors, Incubation centres to promote startups, planned industrial development through industrial corridors.</p>
Thrust areas identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro and Food processing, • Life sciences (Incl. pharma, biotechnology and medical equipment) • Textile & Apparel • Electronics & IT • Mineral based industry • Automobiles & Auto components • Petroleum , Chemicals including fertilizers and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> petrochemicals Energy Aerospace and Defence Leather
Sector specific Policies of GoAP Source: Investor Handbook, GoAP	
MSME Sector	<p>Single window for all registrations, clearances</p> <p>Land reserved for MSMEs in Industrial Parks</p> <p>Each district to have a dedicated MSME Park</p> <p>Reimbursement of stamp duty, power cost, VAT/CST/SCST</p> <p>Seed capital assistance for first generation entrepreneurs</p> <p>MSME revival fund for sick MSMEs</p>
Food Processing Policy 2015-20	<p>Food Park in every district, and incentives for establishment of Food Parks,</p> <p>Power and Capital subsidy for cold chain units</p> <p>Quality certification and marketing initiatives to be reimbursed</p> <p>Promoting innovation and R&D</p> <p>Commodity based cluster development</p> <p>Grant for establishing NABL accredited testing labs,</p> <p>Exemption from APMC cess/fee</p>
Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing Policy 2015-20	<p>Capital subsidy for basic infrastructure development, new units</p> <p>Patent registration, quality certification – reimbursement of cost</p> <p>Development of Aerospace & Defence Parks, air cargo complex</p> <p>Exemption from Entry tax on Plant and Machinery and capital goods</p> <p>Thrust on skill development</p>
Electronics Policy 2014-20	<p>Establishment of Center of Excellence for fabules semiconductors,</p> <p>Electronics AP – to promote AP Electronics through Exhibitions, Road Shows, Web campaigns etc</p> <p>Exemption on electricity duty, reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fee.</p> <p>Capital investment subsidy</p> <p>Interest subsidy for 7 years</p>

Textile and Apparel Policy 2015-20	<p>Establishment of Textile Parks encouraged</p> <p>Skill development</p> <p>Interest subsidy, power tariff, reimbursement of stamp duty, capital subsidy on fixed assets et</p>
	<p>Thrust areas:</p> <p>Ginning & Pressing,</p> <p>Cotton spinning,</p> <p>Weaving, dyeing and processing,</p> <p>Knitting</p> <p>Garments/ made-ups,</p> <p>Machine carpeting</p> <p>Machine embroidery etc</p>
Biotechnology Policy 2015-20	<p>3 Mini Life science parks</p> <p>Life Sciences Knowledge centres on PPP model</p> <p>Power cost reimbursement, interest subsidy</p> <p>Technology Acquisition Fund for acquiring technology</p>
Tourism Policy 2015-20	<p>Focus on Theme based development of tourism projects</p> <p>And Destination based development through Hub and Spoke model</p> <p>Linkage infrastructure to be developed, waiver of land use conversion charges</p> <p>Reimbursement of registration /stamp duty for tourism infrastructure</p> <p>Investment subsidy for tourism related services</p>
Automobile & Auto Components policy 2015-20	<p>Provision of land to ancillary units at same rate as OEM(whenever Govt allocates land to IEM and upto a max of 50%ofland allocated to OEM) , reliable power supply</p> <p>Capital subsidy, reimbursement of patent & quality certification cost. Additional incentives for Mega Integrated Automobile projects.</p>
AP Innovation and Startup Policy 2014-2020	<p>GoAP aims to set up 100 Incubators to incubate 5000 companies, to develop 1 million sft of incubation space, to mobilize Rs.1000 Crores Venture Capital, to develop a Foster Innovation Centre and to create at least one billion dollar home-grown technology start up.</p>

Industrial Scenario in Andhra Pradesh

Large and Mega Industries in the state

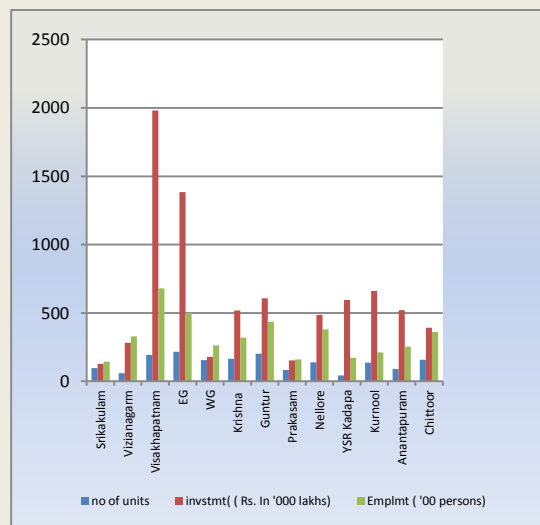


Figure 1 Large and Mega industries in AP (as on Nov 2014)

As per the socio-economic survey of AP 2014, there were 1742 Large and Mega projects in the state, involving an investment of Rs 78,860 crores, and providing employment to 4,21,222 persons (as in Nov 2014). Of these, 15 projects were established in 2014-15, with an investment of RS 1875 crores, and providing employment to 6814 persons

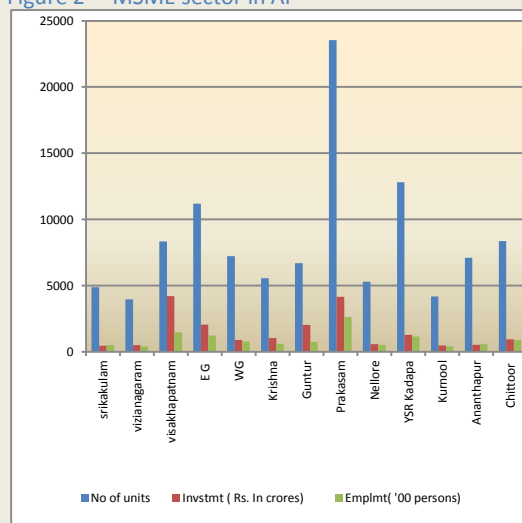
East Godavari has the largest number of Large and Mega projects (216) followed by Guntur (202) and Visakhapatnam (194). Visakhapatnam tops in investment in Large and Mega projects (Rs.19811 crores) followed by East Godavari (Rs. 13836 crores). Employment wise, Visakhapatnam tops the chart with 67979 persons, followed by East Godavari Dt (49873 persons)

Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Andhra Pradesh

(as in Nov 2014)

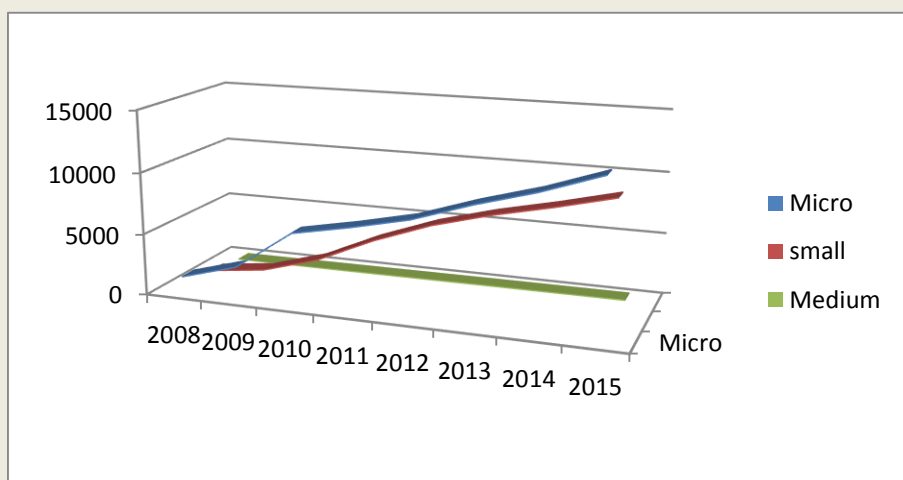
Source: Socio-Economic Survey of AP

Figure 2 MSME sector in AP

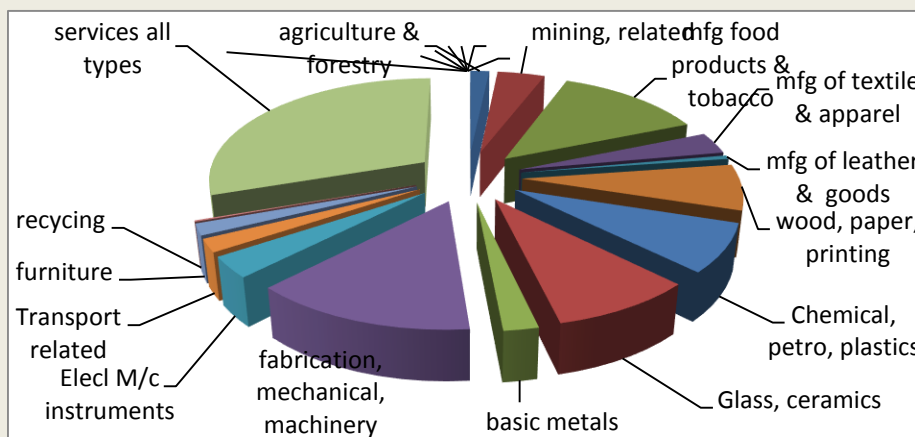


There were a total of 1,08,494 registered MSMEs in the state of AP, as in Nov 2014. The total investment was 19176.13 crores, and these units provided employment to 11,90,277 persons. Prakasam district had the maximum number of MSMEs (23548), followed by Kadapa district (12806) and East Godavari (11188). Vizianagaram had the least number of MSMEs (3970) followed by Kurnool (4174).

Investment wise, Visakhapatnam leads with Rs.4207.41 crores, followed by Prakasam with 4164.5 crores, and East Godavari with 2039.85 crores, implying that MSMEs in Visakhapatnam are much more capital intensive than other districts. Prakasam district is the largest employment provider in MSME sector with 2,62,081 persons followed by Visakhapatnam (1,47,622 persons) and EG (1,21,939).



Growth (in numbers) of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises since 2008



Product-wise categorization of new units set up during last eight years

MSME Clusters in the state

District/ location	Name of the cluster
Rayadurg, Anantapuram	Readymade garments, Madeups
Chitradurg, Anantapuram	Jeans, Garments
Nagari, Chittoor	Powerlooms
Ventimatla, Srikalahasti, Chittoor dist.	Brass Utensils
East Godavari	Rice mills
Rajahmundry, EG dist.	Graphite Crucibles
East Godavari	Coir Products
West Godavari	Refractories
Guntur	Powerlooms
Piduguralla, Guntur dist.	Lime calcinations
Macherla, Guntur dist.	Wooden furniture
Machilipatnam, Krishna	Gold plated imitation jewellery

Andhra Pradesh has many traditional and new industrial clusters. The rich agro base, long coast line and arts and crafts of the state have helped in growth of many MSME, Handloom and Handicrafts cluster. UNIDO has identified many clusters, and various agencies, like MoMSME (GoI), GoAP, APITCO, SIDBI, NABARD, Handicraft DC etc have been implementing Cluster Development Programmes in the state.

Vijayawada, Krishna dt.	Rice mills
Adoni, Kurnool dist.	Oil mills
Kurnool	Artificial diamonds
Bethamcherla, Kurnool	Polished slabs
Markapuram, Prakasam dt.	Slate products

The following MSME clusters have been taken up for development under MSE-CDP of the Govt of India.

Gol grants to clusters in AP

SL. No	Location of the Industrial Cluster	Type of cluster	No. of Acres	COST (Rs. In lakhs)	MSME (Gol) grant (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Makavaripalem-Visakhapatnam	Aluminum & General Engg. cluster	111.44	2771.70	800.00
2	Kopparthi – Kadapa	Engineering Cluster	87.48	2149.75	800.00
3	Gandrajupalli – Chittoor	Silk & Garments cluster	100.00	3985.31	800.00
4	Peddapuram – E.G Dist.	Traditional Food cluster	20.60	1026.22	800.00
5	Mangalagiri – Guntur Dist.	General Engg Park	51.83	2537.52	800.00
6	Machilipatnam – Krishna Dist	Upgradation of existing Imitation Jewellery park	43.00	1529.03	743.54
7	Palakollu – W.G. dist	Upgradation of existing Coir park	12.24	750.88	750.88
8	Palasa – Srikakulam Dist	Upgradation of existing Cashew park	31.61	656.58	656.58
TOTAL :			458.20	15406.99	6151.00

Clusters identified, land acquisition in progress

SL. No	Location of the Industrial Cluster	Type of cluster & Acres
1	Jangareddygudem- West Godavari Dist Bhimadolu- West Godavari Dist	Tobacco Fish processing
2	Agiripalli – Krishna Dist	Food processing
3	Nellore	Studded Jewellery
4	Piler – Chittoor Dist	Silk & Garment cluster
5	Raidurg – Anantapuram Dist	Garments cluster
6	Bethamcherla – Kurnool Dist	Slab polishing cluster

Additional clusters identified

SL. No	Location of the Industrial Cluster	Type of cluster & Acres
1	Bobbili – Vizianagaram District	Mango Jelly cluster – 50 Acres
2	Achutapuram-Visakhapatnam	Marine Min 100 acres Fine & Specialty chemicals cluster – 300 acres Petrochemicals – Plastic – 300 acres
3	Guntur	Spices Apache resumed land –
4	Prakasam Dist	Upgradation of existing BPSEZ infrastructure Facilities
5	Pulivendala – Cuddapah Dist Yerra guntla	Engineering cluster Engineering cluster

Handloom clusters in AP

As per the Handloom Census 2009-10, there were 3,55,838 handloom weavers in the state of Andhra Pradesh, with 1,24,714 handlooms. The share of AP to total number of weavers in the country is 8.21 %, while the share of handlooms in total country's number of looms is 5.4%.

DC(Handlooms) is implementing Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme in AP in one Mega cluster of Prakasam and Guntur districts which has a total of 25000 handlooms, and two big clusters at Madhavaram and Chirala which have 5000 looms

Famous handloom clusters in the state include Venkatagiri, Mangalagiri, Puttapaka, Uppada, etc.



Handicrafts in AP

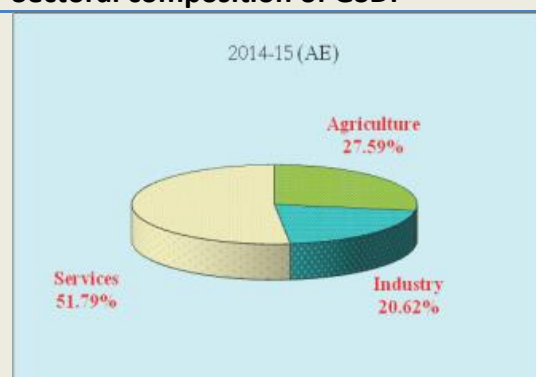
Kondapalli toys (Krishna district), Etikoppaka toys (Visakhapatnam district) Bobbili Veena (Vizianagaram dist), Budithi artware (Srikakulam) Butta Bommalu of East & West Godavari districts are the famous handicrafts of AP



State Economy

The GSDP of the state at constant (2004-05) prices for 2014-15 (Advance Estimates) was estimated at Rs.2,64,521 crores. The corresponding figure for 2013-14 was Rs.2,46,724, indicating a growth of 7.21%. The agricultural growth rate was 5.90%, Industrial growth rate was 5.25% and services growth rate was 8.48%

Sectoral composition of GSDP



Sectoral contribution to State GSDP (AE) 2014-15 at current prices

Source: State Economic Survey

Agricultural growth rate declined to 5.9% from the previous year's growth rate of 7.94 %. According to the Economic Survey 2014-15, within the Agriculture sector, the allied sectors like Livestock sector, Fisheries sector, Forestry etc recorded higher growth rates of 4.39%, 7.31% and 15.4% respectively when compared to only agriculture (0.56%). The structural shift is projected to be more pronounced in future. Horticulture is also estimated to have grown at a greater pace than agriculture

Industry has grown at a faster pace in 2014-15 (5.25%), compared to the previous growth rate of 1.02%. The growth rates of Registered manufacturing sector was 5.32%, unregistered manufacturing sector was 10.09% and construction was 4.9%. The unregistered manufacturing sector (industrial sector apart from Factories sector) comprise of the majority of micro and small enterprises have achieved a double-digit growth, almost twice that of registered manufacturing sector.

The services sector grew at 8.48% compared to 9.19% the previous year.

Per capita income

The Per Capital Income (PCI) of AP at current prices for 2014-15 increased to Rs. 90,517 from Rs. 81,397, recording a growth of 11.21 percent. PCI for the country was Rs. 88,533 at current prices (2014-15) (AE)

Visakhapatnam had the highest PCI at current prices (Rs1,24,162) followed by Krishna (1,04,897), and WG (Rs. 86,974). The least PCI was recorded by Srikakulam (Rs 7,174), followed by Vizianagaram (Rs.61,157) and Chittoor district (Rs. 64,671)

District wise Income levels

The District Domestic Product estimates the district income. The estimates for the year 2013-14 (at current prices) revealed that Visakhapatnam has the maximum Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) at Rs 65458 Crores, followed by Krishna district (Rs 55472 crores), and EG (Rs. 46643 crores). The least GDDP was recorded by Vizianagaram (Rs 16386 crores), Srikakulam (Rs. 17846 crores) and YSR Kadapa district (Rs. 23643 crores)

Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty figures available for united AP upto the year 2011-12 show that the percentage of people below Poverty line is constantly decreasing . From 29.9% in 2004-05 and 21.1% in 2009-10, it has decreased to 9.20% in 2011-12. Urban poverty percentage during 2011-12 was 10.96% while rural poverty was 5.81%

The All India percentage of people below the poverty line during 2004-05 was higher than AP at 37.2%, and 29.8% in 2009-10. In 2011-12 it stood at 21.92%

The rate of unemployment in united AP during 2009-10 (66th Round NSSO survey) for rural was 12, and for Urban was 31. During 2011-12(68th Round) the figures were 12 and 43 respectively, showing increase in urban unemployment.

(Unemployment rates are defined as number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force)

The corresponding figures at All India level for 2009-10 were 16 and 34 respectively. For 2011-12, unemployment rates in rural were 17 and Urban were 34.
