

ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025–26

Chapter 1: General Overview & Allied Sectors

1. Geographic, Demographic & Socio-Economic Profile

Geographic Profile

- **Area:** 1,62,970 sq. km, ranking as the **8th largest state** in India.
- **Districts:** 28 districts.
- **Coastline:** 1,053.07 km, the **3rd longest coastline** in India.
- **Climate:** Tropical.

Population Profile

- **Population (2011 Census):** 4.96 crore (495.77 lakh), making it the **10th largest state by population**.
- **Share in India's Population:** 4.09%.
- **Population Growth:** The *population more than doubled in five decades*, growing from 233 lakh in 1961 to 495.77 lakh in 2011.

Population Density

- **Andhra Pradesh:** **304 persons per sq km.**
- **National Average:** **382 persons per sq km.**
- **Observation:** AP's population density is notably lower than the national average.

Sex Ratio

- **2001:** 983.
- **2011:** 997.
- **National Average (2011):** 943.
- **Observation:** Andhra Pradesh maintains a significantly better sex ratio than the national average.

Literacy

- **Overall Literacy:** Improved from **62.07%** in 2001 to **67.35%** in 2011.

- **Female Literacy:** Improved from **52.72%** in 2001 to **59.96%** in 2011.
- **National Literacy (2011):** 72.98%.
- **Observation:** While overall literacy has increased by over 37 percentage points since 1981 and female literacy has seen significant growth, the state's literacy rate remains below the national average.

Land Utilisation Pattern

- **Net Area Sown:** 59.14 lakh hectares (36.29% share) – **This is the largest land use category in the state.**
- **Forests:** 36.88 lakh hectares (22.63%).
- **Current Fallow Land:** 23.80 lakh hectares (14.60%).
- **Non-Agricultural Uses:** 21.01 lakh hectares (12.89%).
- **Other Fallow, Cultivable Waste, Grazing etc.:** 16.45 lakh hectares (10.09%).
- **Barren & Uncultivable Land:** 13.35 lakh hectares (8.19%).
- **Miscellaneous Tree Crops & Groves:** 1.54 lakh hectares (0.94%).

2. District Reorganisation

Evolution of Districts

- **2014:** 13 districts.
- **2022:** 26 districts.
- **2025:** **28 districts.**
- **Newly Created Districts (2025):** **Polavaram and Markapuram.**

Impact of Reorganisation The creation of new districts has significantly altered demographic metrics, including population distribution, density, urbanisation, literacy, and sex ratios across the state.

Key Demographic Indicators After Reorganisation

- **Highest Population:** **SPSR Nellore (24.17 lakh).**
- **Lowest Population:** **Polavaram (3.49 lakh).**
- **Highest Urbanisation:** **Visakhapatnam (89.69% urban population).**
- **Lowest Urbanisation:** **Polavaram (2.84%).**

- Highest Population Density: Visakhapatnam (1,870 persons per sq km).
- Lowest Population Density: Polavaram (54 persons per sq km).
- Highest Sex Ratio: Polavaram (1,051 females per 1,000 males).
- Lowest Sex Ratio: Markapuram (962).
- State Average Sex Ratio: 997.
- Highest Literacy: Visakhapatnam (79.05%).
- Lowest Literacy: Alluri Sitarama Raju (44.67%).

3. Swarna Andhra @2047 Vision

Objective and Launch

- **Vision:** To transform Andhra Pradesh into a Wealthy, Healthy, and Happy State by 2047, marking the centenary of India's Independence.
- **Launch Date:** 13 December 2024.
- **Foundation Year:** 2025–26 (the first full year of implementation).
- **Formulation:** Prepared through extensive public consultations, citizen and student participation, community organisations, and grassroots inputs.

Padi Sutralu (Ten Guiding Principles) The vision is anchored on ten mission-oriented priorities:

1. Poverty Elimination
2. Population & Human Resource Development
3. Skill Development
4. Water Security
5. Agri-Tech
6. Logistics
7. Energy Efficiency
8. Product Quality
9. Environmental Cleanliness
10. Deep Technology Adoption

Economic and Investment Targets

- **GSDP Targets:** ₹15.91 lakh crore (2024–25), projected to reach ₹29.29 lakh crore by 2028–29, and ₹308.11 lakh crore by 2047–48.
- **Investment Pattern:** Driven largely by Private Investment (77%) alongside Public Investment (23%).

Administrative Mechanism and Regional Planning

- **Governance:** The government has established Vision Action Plan Units, a KPI Monitoring Framework, Capacity Building Programmes, and Departmental Coordination Mechanisms to ensure evidence-based governance and accountability.
- **Economic Regions:** *The state is divided into three economic regions: Visakhapatnam Economic Region (VER), Amaravati Economic Region, and Tirupati Economic Region.*
- **Visakhapatnam Economic Region:** Prepared with NITI Aayog's assistance under the City and Regional Growth Hubs Initiative, projecting an economy of USD 750–800 Billion by 2047.

4. Macro Economic Aggregates (2025–26 First Advance Estimates)

Gross State Domestic Product

- **GSDP at Current Prices:** ₹17.62 lakh crore.
- **GSDP Growth Rate:** 10.75%.

Sector-wise Growth

- **Agriculture & Allied:** 10.14%.
- **Industry:** 9.15%.
- **Services:** 10.67%.

Sub-sector Growth Highlights

- **Agriculture:** *Fishing & Aquaculture leads* with 17.69% growth, followed by Horticulture (8.26%) and Livestock (5.15%).
- **Industry:** *Construction leads* with 14.18% growth, followed by Mining (7.88%) and Manufacturing (7.03%).
- **Services:** *Communications leads* with 15.13% growth, followed by Banking & Insurance (13.59%), Trade & Hotels (12.41%), and Real Estate (11.99%).

Per Capita Income

- **Andhra Pradesh:** ₹2,94,507.
- **National Average (India):** ₹2,19,575.
- **Observation:** *Andhra Pradesh's per capita income is substantially higher than the national average.*

5. Public Finance (2025–26 Revised Estimates)

Revenue Receipts

- **Own Tax Revenue:** ₹98,025 crore.
- **Own Non-Tax Revenue:** ₹14,324 crore.
- **Central Transfers:** ₹1,04,493 crore.

Expenditure, Debt, and Deficits

- **Total Expenditure:** ₹2,49,134 crore (FY 2024–25) increasing to ₹2,77,519 crore (FY 2025–26 RE).
- **Total Debt:** ₹5,68,623 crore (FY 2024–25) increasing to ₹6,35,177 crore (FY 2025–26 RE).
- **Revenue Deficit:** Expected to decline from ₹60,285 crore (FY 2024–25) to ₹41,118 crore (FY 2025–26 RE).
- **Fiscal Deficit:** Projected to decline marginally from ₹81,362 crore (FY 2024–25) to ₹80,567 crore (FY 2025–26 RE).

6. Prices, Wages & Public Distribution System (PDS)

Price Monitoring

- **Nodal Agency:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) monitors essential commodities to protect consumer interests and prevent abnormal price rises.
- **Commodities Monitored:** Initially tracked 8 items (Rice, Pulses, Edible oils, Spices, Onions). Groundnut Oil and Palm Oil were added in February 2025.
- **Price Trends (April–December 2025):** Prices increased for Rice (II Sort), Sunflower Oil, and Tamarind, while decreasing for Redgram Dal, Red Chillies, and Onions. Despite some reductions, the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI) indicates an increase in the cost of living.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

- **Coverage:** 29,796 Fair Price Shops, 1.48 crore ration card holders, and 4.35 crore beneficiaries.
- **Commodities Supplied:** Fortified Rice, Ragi, Jowar, Sugar, and Wheat Atta are provided free or at highly subsidized prices.
- **Rice Allocation:** 2.36 lakh Metric Tonnes allocated monthly for 2025–26.
- **Digital Reforms:** 98% of ration cards are Aadhaar-linked. The state utilizes biometric authentication and real-time stock tracking to prevent duplicate beneficiaries, reduce grain diversion, and ensure targeted delivery.

Deepam-2 Scheme

- **Objective:** Promotes clean cooking fuel by providing three free LPG cylinders every year to eligible families.
- **Performance (April–December 2025):** Covered 1.84 crore beneficiaries with ₹1,554.06 crore in subsidies released.
- **Importance:** Reduces dependence on firewood, improves women's health, curbs indoor air pollution, and protects forest cover.

7. Agriculture & Allied Activities

Agriculture

- **Cultivated Area:** 59.14 lakh hectares (36.29% of the geographical area).
- **Rainfall (June–December 2025):** 896.8 mm, which is 4.2% above normal, ensuring better irrigation and crop growth.
- **Food Grain Performance (2nd Advance Estimates 2025–26):** Area increased by 15.11% to 42.74 lakh hectares; Production surged by 17.03% to 190.29 lakh tonnes.
- **Paddy Performance:** Cultivation area increased by 18.83%, with production reaching 146.09 lakh tonnes.

Farmer Welfare and Credit

- **Annadatha Sukhibhava – PM Kisan:** 46.86 lakh farmer families benefited with ₹6,309 crore released across 2 instalments.
- **Agricultural Credit:** ₹2,96,764 crore disbursed under the Annual Credit Plan, achieving 97% of the target.

- **Tenant Farmers:** **8.24 lakh** active Crop Cultivator Rights Cards (CCRCs) issued, enabling ₹3,768 crore in loans for institutional credit and scheme benefits.
- **Crop Insurance:** 10.63 lakh farmers covered across 11.81 lakh hectares.

Natural Farming and Mechanisation

- **APCNF (AP Community Managed Natural Farming):** 10.20 lakh farmers are practicing across 4.89 lakh hectares, promoting sustainable, chemical-free, and climate-resilient farming.
- **Farm Mechanisation:** 38,610 machinery units distributed and 239 Custom Hiring Centres supported to reduce labour shortages and cultivation costs.
- **Soil Health Management:** 6 lakh soil samples collected and 5.52 lakh tested to ensure balanced fertilizer use and nutrient management.

Horticulture

- **Performance:** 46.43 lakh acres area with 406.38 lakh MT production.
- **National Position:** **Andhra Pradesh ranks 1st as the largest fruit producer in India, holding a 15.6% national share.**
- **Initiatives:** Rayalaseema is being developed as a dedicated Horticulture Hub. Focus crops include **Banana, Oil Palm, Cashew, Coconut, and Araku Coffee**, supported by schemes like MIDH, RKVY, NMEO–Oilseeds, and APMIP.

Animal Husbandry

- **National Rankings:** **1st in Egg production** (2,739 crore eggs), 4th in Meat (11.37 lakh MT), and 7th in Milk (139.46 lakh MT).
- **Infrastructure:** Services are delivered through 10,606 Rythu Seva Kendras, veterinary hospitals, and mobile veterinary units.
- **Trends:** *The 2019 Livestock Census indicates an increase in both poultry and sheep populations.*

Fisheries

- **Contribution:** Produces nearly **29% of India's total fish production**, making it the leading fisheries state.
- **Fish Production (up to December 2025):** **47.28 lakh tonnes**, achieving 72% of the annual target.
- **Focus Areas:** Fisher welfare, aquaculture development, infrastructure creation, and modern fishing practices.

Forests

- **Forest Cover:** 30,084.96 sq km, accounting for 23.59% of the state's total area.
- **Programmes:** Nagar Van Yojana, Vanamahotsavam, CAMPA Afforestation, and the Great Green Wall of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Social Forestry:** 6.13 crore seedlings planted.

Sericulture

- **National Position:** **2nd largest producer of raw silk in India.**
- **Production (up to December 2025):** 56,473 MT of cocoons and 7,800 MT of raw silk.

8. Agriculture Marketing

Storage Infrastructure

- **Total Godowns:** 1,052 with a total storage capacity of 9.65 lakh MT.
- **Operational Godowns:** 643 with an operational capacity of 5.92 lakh MT.
- **Importance:** Adequate storage prevents distress sales, reduces post-harvest losses, and improves price realization for farmers.

Agricultural Market Committees (AMCs)

- **Revenue Collection:** ₹429.77 crore collected as market fees up to December 2025.

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

- **Overview:** A pan-India electronic trading platform integrating APMCs to enable transparent, competitive, and online trading, reducing the role of middlemen.
- **Performance in AP:** 33 markets are enabled on e-NAM.
- **Registrations:** 183 farmers, 104 traders, 25 commission agents, and 39 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are registered.
- **Trade Statistics:** Facilitated a trade volume of 9.88 lakh MT with a total trade value of ₹5,054.86 crore.

9. INDUSTRIES

Andhra Pradesh: A Fast Emerging Industrial Powerhouse

Andhra Pradesh is rapidly emerging as one of India's most attractive industrial destinations. This growth is driven by its strategic geographical location, long coastline, abundant natural resources, strong agricultural base, reliable power supply, investor-friendly governance, structural reforms, and global investment outreach.

Factors Driving Industrial Growth

- **Natural Advantages:** The state boasts the 3rd longest coastline in India, rich mineral resources, large agricultural production, excellent port connectivity, and a wide availability of skilled manpower.
- **Governance Reforms:** The government has adopted an investor-centric approach, focusing on Ease of Doing Business reforms, Single Window Clearance mechanisms, faster approvals, and policy-driven industrial growth.
- **Global Investment Promotion:** To attract capital, Andhra Pradesh organized targeted investment missions to South Korea, France, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the United Kingdom (UK).

CII Partnership Summit 2025 The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Partnership Summit 2025 played a significant role in boosting domestic investment, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), industrial partnerships, technology collaboration, and employment opportunities within the state.

Progressive Industrial Policy Framework

The state has introduced several progressive policies to create a globally competitive industrial ecosystem.

Major Industrial Policies

- Industrial Development Policy 4.0
- MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy
- Food Processing Policy
- Textile & Garments Policy (2024–29)

Major Incentives Offered These policies provide a comprehensive support system for industries, including:

- Investment Subsidies and SGST Reimbursement.

- Power Cost Reimbursement and Technology Upgradation Support.
- Land-related Incentives.
- Special Packages for Mega and Ultra-Mega Projects.

MSMEs: Engine of Inclusive Growth

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are crucial for employment generation, entrepreneurship, rural industrialisation, balanced regional development, and innovation in Andhra Pradesh.

MSME Performance (April–December 2025)

- **New MSMEs Established:** 1.16 lakh.
- **Total Investment:** ₹4,647 crore.
- **Employment Generated:** 4.55 lakh persons.

Government Support to MSMEs The government actively promotes the MSME sector through financial incentives, working capital support, technology adoption, skill development, market linkage support, digitalization, and modernization initiatives.

Industrial Corridors and Infrastructure

Industrial corridors are being developed to strengthen infrastructure and integrate Andhra Pradesh seamlessly with global value chains.

Three Major Industrial Corridors

- **Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)**
- **Chennai–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)**
- **Hyderabad–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)**

Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)

- **Support and Funding:** Supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with financial assistance of USD 840 million.
- **Major Infrastructure Projects:** Development of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), industrial water supply, internal roads, power substations, external connectivity, and industrial parks.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) APIIC plays a pivotal role in industrial land development, creating industrial parks and estates, infrastructure creation, and overall investment facilitation across the state.

Exports & Commerce

Andhra Pradesh is a leading export-oriented state, ranking as the **6th Largest Exporting State** in India.

Export Performance (FY 2024–25)

- **Commodities Exported:** 824 different commodities.
- **Export Destinations:** Products exported to 194 countries.

Export Promotion Initiatives

- **AP Export Promotion Policy:** Aims to increase exports, improve logistics, diversify the export basket, and promote district-level exports.
- **District as Export Hub Initiative:** Focuses on district-specific products, enhancing export competitiveness, branding, value addition, and securing global market access. Major export promotion districts include Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, and Guntur.
- **Major Export Products:** Marine products, pharmaceuticals, food products, textiles, and engineering goods.

Mining & Mineral Resources

Andhra Pradesh possesses abundant mineral wealth that strongly supports its industrial growth.

Mineral Leases and Revenue

- **Major Mineral Leases:** 169.
- **Quarry Leases:** Over 4,200.
- **Mineral Revenue:** The state generated **₹2,707 crore in mineral revenue** up to January 2026.

Modern Mining Strategy and Technology The state emphasizes scientific exploration, transparent mineral auctions, the development of mineral-based industrial clusters, sustainable mining, and value addition. To achieve this, modern technologies such as Drones, Artificial Intelligence (AI), real-time monitoring, and GIS-based surveillance are being deployed.

Handlooms & Textiles

The state has a rich handloom tradition complemented by a rapidly growing textile manufacturing sector.

Welfare Measures for Weavers The government supports weavers through free power supply, enhanced Thrift Fund contributions, GST reimbursement, pension schemes, and comprehensive social security measures.

National-Level Initiatives

- Promotion of handloom clusters and GI Tag registration.
- Marketing support and the establishment of the **PM Ekta Mall** at Visakhapatnam.

Textile & Garments Policy (2024–29)

- **Objectives:** To attract large-scale investments, increase textile exports, promote modern manufacturing, improve competitiveness, and enhance skill development.
- **Employment Target:** The policy aims to generate more than 2 lakh jobs in the sector.

Vision for Industrial Development

The state aims to build a future-ready industrial ecosystem based on sustainability, digitalization, innovation, competitiveness, inclusive growth, and export-led development. This industrial development is directly aligned with the goals of the **Swarna Andhra @2047 Vision**, focusing on high economic growth, employment generation, industrial diversification, regional balanced development, and global competitiveness.

10. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic infrastructure forms the backbone of Andhra Pradesh's development by supporting agriculture, industry, services, trade, and regional connectivity. The major components include Irrigation & Water Resources, Power & Clean Energy, Roads & Transport, Ports & Logistics, Airports, Tourism Infrastructure, Digital Infrastructure, and Banking & Financial Infrastructure.

Irrigation & Integrated Water Management

Irrigation Potential Created

- **Major Irrigation:** 67.23 lakh acres.
- **Medium Irrigation:** 5.59 lakh acres.
- **Minor Irrigation:** 25.60 lakh acres.
- **APSIDC Projects:** 8.32 lakh acres.
- **Total Irrigation Potential:** **106.74 lakh acres.**

Lift Irrigation and Smart Water Management

- **Lift Irrigation Schemes:** The state operates **1,002 lift irrigation schemes**.
- **Smart Water Management:** The government utilizes **APWRIMS (AP Water Resources Information & Management System)**, telemetry systems, and real-time water monitoring. This ensures scientific water management, efficient reservoir monitoring, optimized irrigation scheduling, and effective flood management.

Polavaram Irrigation Project

- **Overall Progress (December 2025):** The overall project stands at 60.8% completion. Head Works is at 81.61%, Left Main Canal (LMC) at 73.40%, and Right Main Canal (RMC) at 92.79%.
- **Expenditure Incurred:** ₹25,700.47 crore.
- **Benefits Post-Completion:** It will provide irrigation to 7.20 lakh acres, generate 960 MW of hydropower, divert 80 TMC of Godavari water to the Krishna Basin, and supply 23.44 TMC of drinking water to Visakhapatnam.

Other Major Irrigation Projects

- **Handri Neeva Sujala Sravanthi (HNSS):** Seasonal utilization is 24.20 TMC, with Phase-II canal lining nearing completion.
- **Veligonda Project:** 71.5% complete, with expected completion by 2026–27.
- **Vamsadhara Phase-II:** 93.5% complete, with expected completion by June 2026.
- **Delta Modernisation:** Focuses on canal rehabilitation, improving irrigation efficiency, and water conservation.

Groundwater Status and Monitoring

- **Availability and Extraction:** Total groundwater availability is 25,063 MCM, while extraction stands at 7,884 MCM.
- **Stage of Development:** Overall development is at 31.5%. In command areas, it is 23.5%, and in non-command areas, it is 40.7%.
- **Monitoring:** 748 basins are monitored, and 7,023 recharge structures have been identified.

Power & Clean Energy

Installed Capacity and Infrastructure

- **Total Capacity:** The installed and contracted power capacity is **21,297 MW**. Up to November 2025, 53,758.84 Million Units (MU) of electricity were handled.

- **Transmission Network:** The state has 376 EHT substations, a transmission network of 33,379.72 ckm, and a distribution network of 7,06,149.56 km.
- **Efficiency:** Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses are currently at a highly efficient 9.25%.

Power Welfare Schemes

- **Free Power to Farmers:** **9 hours** of daytime free power is provided to 22.36 lakh agriculture pump sets. Aqua farmers receive electricity at a highly subsidized tariff of **₹1.50 per unit**.
- **BPL SC/ST Households:** 20.79 lakh households receive free electricity up to 200 units per month.

Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Policy

- **Installed Renewable Capacity:** **Solar (5,614.52 MW), Wind (4,397.67 MW), and Others (627.56 MW),** totaling **10,639.75 MW.**
- **Integrated Clean Energy Policy–2024:** Aims to achieve a renewable capacity of more than **160 GW**, attract ₹10 lakh crore in investment, create 7.5 lakh jobs, and achieve Net Zero by 2047. The Green Hydrogen Valley initiative targets a hydrogen production cost of ₹160–170 per kg.
- **Major Schemes:** PM Surya Ghar focuses on rooftop solar and Virtual Net Metering (VNM) with a special focus on SC/ST households. PM-KUSUM aims at the solarisation of 2.93 lakh agricultural pump sets.
- **Infrastructure Strengthening:** Supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), KfW Green Energy Corridor, and the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Under RDSS, ₹15,083.14 crore has been sanctioned for smart metering, grid modernization, and infrastructure upgradation.

Roads, Highways & Public Transport

Road Network

- **R&B Roads:** The Roads & Buildings department maintains **45,433 km** of roads.
- **National Highways:** The total **NH length** is **8,744 km**. Under National Highway Development, 93 projects spanning 2,065 km are underway with an investment of ₹45,633 crore. Out of this, 392 km were completed in 2025–26.
- **Rural Roads:** The state has **79,452 km** of **rural roads**, with 1,148 km completed between April and December 2025. Under PMGSY, more than 99% of habitations have been connected.

Road Safety and Public Transport

- **Road Safety Fund:** A ₹105 crore fund is utilized for road safety audits, black spot removal, and EPC safety packages.
- **APSRTC Fleet:** Operates 10,998 buses across 129 depots.
- **Stree Shakti Scheme:** Has facilitated 33.32 crore free journeys for women, achieving a 92% occupancy ratio on these routes (overall occupancy ratio is 76%).
- **Electric Buses:** 750 e-buses have been sanctioned, along with ₹237 crore for the development of e-depots. The accident rate stands at a low 0.06 accidents per lakh km.

Ports, Logistics & Fisheries

Operational Non-Major Ports

- **Ports:** Krishnapatnam, Gangavaram, Kakinada Deep Water Port, Kakinada Anchorage, and Rawa.
- **Cargo Handled:** 80.82 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) up to November 2025, generating ₹252.21 crore in government revenue.
- **Port-wise Cargo:** Krishnapatnam handled 41.09 MMT, Gangavaram handled 24.39 MMT, and Kakinada Deep Water handled 12.93 MMT.

Greenfield Ports

- **Ports and Progress:** Ramayapatnam (74.34%), Mulapeta (61.91%), Machilipatnam (48.35%), and Kakinada Gateway (32.35%).
- **Phase-I:** Requires an investment of ~₹16,000 crore to add 145 MTPA capacity by 2030.
- **Phase-II (Up to 2047):** Requires an investment of ~₹18,000 crore to reach a target capacity of 300 MTPA.

Fisheries Infrastructure

- **Fishing Harbours:** Juvvaladinne (97.98% complete), Uppada (84.29%), Nizampatnam (81.61%), and Machilipatnam (71.45%). Additionally, six Fish Landing Centres are under construction.

Airports & Regional Connectivity

Operational Airports

- The state has **6 operational airports**.

- **International Airports:** Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, and Tirupati.
- **Domestic Airports:** Rajahmundry, Kadapa, and Orvakal.

Bhogapuram International Airport

- **Land Acquired:** 2,703 acres.
- **Milestones:** The first validation flight took place on 4 January 2026, with commercial operations targeted for June 2026. It is being developed under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Tourism Infrastructure

Tourism Policy 2024–29

- **Major Features:** Grants industry status to tourism, provides single desk clearances, adopts a hub-and-spoke model, and promotes private investment.
- **Seven Tourism Anchor Hubs:** Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Araku, Rajahmundry, Amaravati, Srisailem, and Gandikota.
- **Tourism Circuits:** More than **25 thematic circuits** have been developed, including 2 Buddhist, 10 Temple, 5 Beach, 4 River Cruise, 3 Eco-Tourism, 2 Sea Cruise, and 1 Seaplane circuit.
- **Blue Flag Beach:** Rushikonda Beach has been awarded the prestigious Blue Flag certification.

Digital, Telecom & Banking Infrastructure

Digital Governance and Telecom

- **Platforms:** APSDWAN, APSDC, and APWRIMS are used for e-governance, digital service delivery, and water resource management.
- **APTS:** Conducted 279 security audits and achieved 172 certifications. It is a CERT-In empanelled agency.
- **Telecom:** The state has 358 BSNL exchanges, 46.05 lakh mobile connections, and 430 public telephones.

Banking and Postal Network

- **Bank Branches:** 8,555 branches operating across the state.
- **Deposits and Credit:** Total deposits stand at ₹6,08,834 crore, while total credit is ₹9,58,277 crore.

- **Credit-Deposit (CD) Ratio:** The state's CD ratio is a robust 157.4%, with several districts exceeding 200%, indicating very strong credit flow and financial inclusion.
- **Postal Network:** 10,660 post offices continue to provide crucial last-mile financial and communication services.

11. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Introduction to Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure refers to the institutions, services, and welfare systems that improve human development, quality of life, social equity, and economic productivity. The major pillars of social infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh include Social Welfare, Education, Health, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Livelihood & Employment, Women Empowerment, Urban Welfare, Tribal Development, and Capital Region Development.

Flagship Welfare Programmes

The Government has introduced several targeted welfare schemes to provide financial security, improve access to basic services, and reduce household vulnerability.

Major Welfare Schemes

- **Talliki Vandanam:** Provides ₹15,000 per child per year to the mother for children studying in government or private schools.
- **Auto Driver Sevalo:** Provides ₹15,000 assistance for owners of self-owned auto vehicles.
- **Marine Fishing Ban Relief:** Provides ₹20,000 assistance to fishermen during the seasonal fishing ban.
- **NTR Bharosa Pension:** Provides social security pensions for eligible beneficiaries.
- **Stree Shakti:** Offers free bus travel for women.
- **Annadata Sukhibhava:** Provides direct financial assistance to farmers.
- **Deepam Scheme:** Provides three free LPG cylinders annually to eligible households.

Importance of Welfare Schemes These programmes are designed to reduce poverty, improve household income, enhance women's empowerment, strengthen social security, improve educational outcomes, and increase financial inclusion across the state.

Anna Canteens

Anna Canteens provide affordable food support specifically targeted at the urban poor.

- **Infrastructure:** There are 204 Anna Canteens operating across 123 Urban Local Bodies.
- **Beneficiaries:** The canteens serve the urban poor, daily wage workers, migrant labourers, and economically weaker sections.
- **Objectives:** The primary goals are to provide affordable nutritious food, ensure food security, and effectively reduce urban hunger.

Education

The Government focuses on both access to and the quality of education to harness Andhra Pradesh's demographic dividend.

Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) Improvements

- **Upper Primary Schools:** The TPR has significantly improved from 21:1 to 15:1.
- **High Schools:** The TPR has drastically improved from 25:1 to 10:1.
- **Significance:** These improved ratios lead to better classroom interaction, individual attention for students, improved learning outcomes, and overall higher education quality.

Value Education Introduced for students in Classes VI to X, this initiative aims to foster responsible citizenship, cultural awareness, ethical values, social responsibility, and holistic personality development.

Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL) The State implemented TaRL to strengthen foundational learning among students.

- **Learning Outcomes:** Language skills improved from 21% to 47%, and Mathematics skills improved from **20% to 50%**.
- **Coverage:** The programme covers over 36,000 schools and has benefited 9.2 lakh students.

Out-of-School Children A statewide door-to-door survey conducted in 2025 identified 1.60 lakh out-of-school children. Remarkably, 100% of these children have been successfully mainstreamed back into formal education.

Health

The State has strengthened both preventive and curative healthcare systems to ensure comprehensive medical coverage for its citizens.

Universal NCD-CD Screening This is a massive population-based screening programme covering Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Communicable Diseases (CDs).

- **Coverage:** Over 1.31 crore citizens have been screened.

- **Outcomes:** The programme ensures early diagnosis, timely treatment, and necessary follow-up care for the population.

NTR Vaidya Seva This is the major health insurance programme of Andhra Pradesh, providing financial protection and cashless treatment.

- **Performance (June–December 2025):** 11.36 lakh patients benefited from the scheme, and ₹2,723 crore in claims were settled.

Water, Sanitation & Environment

The state is heavily investing in urban sanitation and environmental protection to improve public health and quality of life.

Sewage Treatment

- **Existing Capacity:** 702.90 MLD (Million Litres per Day).
- **New Infrastructure:** 148 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are under construction, and 179 more are proposed.
- **Future Capacity:** Once completed, the capacity will increase to 2,112.39 MLD, ensuring scientific wastewater treatment and pollution reduction.

Solid Waste Management

- **Door-to-Door Collection:** 100% coverage has been achieved in more than 94% of wards.
- **Source Segregation:** Successfully achieved in nearly 50% of wards.

Environmental Measures

- The state has implemented a strict ban on single-use plastics to protect the environment.

Drinking Water

The government is working towards ensuring safe and adequate drinking water for all rural households.

Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs)

- **Coverage:** Out of 95.44 lakh rural households, 71.32 lakh households have been covered, achieving a 74.72% coverage rate.
- **Target:** The state aims to achieve universal rural tap water coverage by 2028.
- **Benefits:** This initiative ensures safe drinking water, reduces water-borne diseases, and significantly improves health outcomes and quality of life.

Livelihood & Employment

MGNREGS Performance

- **National Rank:** Andhra Pradesh ranked **3rd in India** for employment generation under MGNREGS during 2025–26.
- **Employment Generated:** 1,635 lakh person-days.
- **Women Participation:** Women account for more than **60%** of the workforce under this scheme.
- **Significance:** The scheme ensures rural employment, income security, women empowerment, and the creation of durable rural assets.

Women Empowerment

Self Help Group (SHG) women in the state are increasingly being connected with modern economic avenues.

- **Integration:** SHG women are being linked with e-commerce platforms, gig economy platforms, and digital markets.
- **Benefits:** This integration leads to income diversification, financial inclusion, the promotion of entrepreneurship, and digital empowerment among women.

Tribal Development

Special livelihood initiatives are being implemented in tribal areas to ensure sustainable economic growth.

Coffee Plantation Programme

- **Area Covered:** **1 lakh acres** in Araku Valley and surrounding tribal regions.
- **Objectives:** The programme aims to achieve higher farmer income, promote value addition, successfully brand Araku Coffee globally, and ensure sustainable livelihoods for tribal communities.

Capital Region Development

Amaravati Development The State is accelerating the development of Amaravati to serve as the administrative capital, an economic growth engine, and a premier investment destination.

- **Investment Promotion:** During the CII Partnership Summit, the State secured major investment commitments expected to generate significant employment opportunities.

- **Financial Support:** Infrastructure development is being supported by multilateral and national financial institutions.
- **Expected Outcomes:** The development is expected to drive employment generation, infrastructure creation, balanced regional development, private investment, and overall economic growth.

Social Infrastructure & Swarna Andhra 2047

The Government's social infrastructure strategy aims to create healthy citizens, an educated workforce, skilled youth, inclusive development, an improved quality of life, sustainable livelihoods, and social justice. These objectives directly support and form the foundation of the Swarna Andhra Vision 2047.

12. POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT

Overview

The Government of Andhra Pradesh maintains a strong focus on poverty reduction, employment generation, skill development, human capital enhancement, inclusive economic growth, and institutional capacity building. These areas form the core of the state's strategy to ensure equitable development.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Understanding MPI The **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** measures poverty beyond mere income by considering multiple deprivations that households face in their daily lives. It evaluates three broad dimensions:

- **Health:** Nutrition and child mortality.
- **Education:** Years of schooling and school attendance.
- **Standard of Living:** Access to drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing, cooking fuel, and assets.

Andhra Pradesh's MPI Performance

- **MPI Score (2015–16):** 0.053.
- **MPI Score (2019–21):** 0.025.
- **Observation:** The MPI score has declined significantly by more than half, indicating substantial and rapid improvement in reducing multidimensional poverty across the state.

Headcount Poverty Ratio (2023)

- **Andhra Pradesh:** 6.06%.
- **National Average (India):** 14.96%.
- **Key Point:** Andhra Pradesh's poverty ratio is remarkably low and well below the national average, reflecting the success of state-specific welfare and development interventions.

Rural–Urban Poverty Dynamics

- **Rural Poverty Ratio:** 7.71%.
- **Urban Poverty Ratio:** 2.20%.
- **Observation:** As expected, rural poverty is higher than urban poverty. Urban areas benefit from comparatively better living standards, infrastructure, and access to essential services.

Employment & Unemployment

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for 2023–24 LFPR represents the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.

- **Overall LFPR:** 47.5%.
- **Gender-wise:** Male LFPR is 59.5%, while Female LFPR is 35.8%.
- **Rural–Urban:** Rural LFPR is higher at 50.1% compared to the Urban LFPR of 41.3%.

Work Participation Rate (WPR) for 2023–24 WPR represents the percentage of the working-age population that is actually employed.

- **Overall WPR:** 45.6%.
- **Gender-wise:** Male WPR is 57.0%, and Female WPR is 34.5%.

Employment Structure (Sector-wise Distribution)

- **Agriculture:** 45.6% (Remains the largest employer in the state).
- **Services:** 31.6% (The second-largest source of employment).
- **Manufacturing & Industry:** 22.8%.
- **Construction:** 12.3%.

Unemployment Rate (2023–24)

- **Overall Unemployment:** 4.1%.
- **Rural vs. Urban:** Rural unemployment is lower at 3.4%, while urban unemployment is higher at 5.9%.

- **Youth Unemployment (15–29 years):** Stands at 17.5%, highlighting a major policy challenge that requires focused skill development and job creation.
- **Gender-wise:** Female unemployment is higher at 6.9% compared to male unemployment at 4.3%.

Informal Employment

- **Rural Informal Employment:** 62.3%.
- **Urban Informal Employment:** 45.6%.
- **Significance:** A large share of the workforce is engaged in the informal sector. This highlights the critical need for extending social security, formalizing the economy, enhancing skill development, and ensuring better labour protection.

Employment & Skill Development

The Government has set an ambitious target to create 20 lakh employment opportunities over a five-year period.

Skill Development Performance (FY 2025–26)

- **Candidates Trained/Enrolled:** 2,58,416.
- **Candidates Placed:** 78,669.
- **Loan Beneficiaries:** 31,326 individuals supported with loans to start their own ventures.
- **Objectives:** The primary goals are to improve youth employability, promote entrepreneurship, enhance overall workforce skills, and increase private-sector employment.

Zero Poverty P4 Initiative

Concept and Implementation P4 stands for Public–Private–People Partnership for Poverty Eradication. It is a first-of-its-kind voluntary collaborative model designed to eliminate poverty at the grassroots level. The initiative is implemented by the Swarna Andhra P4 Foundation (SAPF), which operates under the Planning Department.

The P4 Model

- **Margadarsis:** Economically prosperous citizens who voluntarily come forward to support and guide vulnerable families.
- **Bangaru Kutumbam:** Economically vulnerable families who receive direct support, mentorship, and resources from the Margadarsis.

Core Objectives The initiative aims to achieve total poverty eradication through active community participation, fostering a sense of social responsibility, creating sustainable livelihoods, and ensuring the economic empowerment of poor households.

Capacity Building

Learning State Initiative The government is deeply focused on improving governance, administrative efficiency, the skills of public servants, and overall institutional capacity to deliver better public services.

iGOT Karmayogi Performance Andhra Pradesh has emerged as the **top-performing state** in India on the iGOT Karmayogi Digital Learning Platform, which is dedicated to the continuous capacity building of government employees.

- **Courses Available:** 4,290.
- **Total Enrolments:** Over 1 crore.
- **Course Completions:** Over 80 lakh.
- **Importance:** This massive digital learning uptake ensures continuous learning, better governance, improved public service delivery, and a highly skilled administrative machinery.

Link with Swarna Andhra Vision 2047

The strategies and data presented in this chapter directly support the overarching goals of the Swarna Andhra Vision 2047. By focusing on aggressive poverty reduction, massive employment generation, human capital development, advanced skill enhancement, inclusive growth, and strong institutional governance, the state is laying a robust foundation for its long-term vision.

13. DATA-DRIVEN GOVERNANCE

Introduction to Data-Driven Governance

Data-Driven Governance refers to the systematic use of data, digital technologies, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and real-time information systems to improve governance, policy formulation, service delivery, transparency, and decision-making.

Core Objectives The primary objectives of adopting a data-driven approach include improving public service delivery, enhancing transparency and accountability, enabling evidence-based policymaking, strengthening citizen-centric governance, improving disaster preparedness, and monitoring development outcomes in real time.

Key Components in Andhra Pradesh

The State has integrated several advanced technologies into its governance framework to create a robust digital ecosystem. The key components include Artificial Intelligence (AI), Blockchain Technology, Real-Time Governance, WhatsApp Governance, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), Climate Intelligence Systems, and Digital Verification Platforms.

Mana Mitra: WhatsApp Governance

Mana Mitra is Andhra Pradesh's innovative WhatsApp-based governance platform, which allows citizens to access government services through a highly familiar and accessible digital interface.

- **Services Available:** Currently, 865 government services are available on the Mana Mitra platform.
- **Benefits:** The platform provides a single digital interface for easy citizen access, ensures faster service delivery, promotes paperless governance, significantly reduces physical visits to government offices, and improves overall citizen engagement.

Real Time Governance Society (RTGS)

The Real Time Governance Society (RTGS) serves as the State's nodal agency for real-time monitoring, data analytics, Artificial Intelligence applications, disaster management, and comprehensive governance support.

- **AI-Enabled Unified Search Platform:** During 2025–26, RTGS operationalized a Unified AI-enabled Search Platform.
- **Purpose and Utility:** This platform provides quick access to official government information, supports high-level decision-making, improves administrative efficiency, and assists various government departments in streamlining their daily operations.

AP Digi Verify: Blockchain-Based Authentication

AP Digi Verify is a cutting-edge Blockchain-based certificate verification platform designed to ensure the absolute authenticity of official documents.

- **Technology and Objectives:** Utilizing Blockchain Technology, the platform aims to prevent certificate fraud, eliminate manual verification delays, ensure tamper-proof authentication, and enable secure digital verification.
- **Performance:** Over 9.85 crore certificate records have been successfully integrated into the system.

- **Benefits:** It ensures secure authentication, brings transparency to the verification process, enables faster processing, reduces fraud, and creates highly trusted digital records.

RTGS Support to Major Initiatives

RTGS provides crucial digital, analytical, and monitoring support to several flagship state initiatives. This includes providing the technological backbone for the Zero Poverty P4 mission, the AWARE 2.0 climate platform, and the comprehensive monitoring framework for the Swarna Andhra Vision.

AWARE 2.0: Climate Intelligence Platform

AWARE 2.0 stands for Andhra Pradesh Weather and Early Warning Research & Resilience Ecosystem. It is the State's advanced early warning and climate resilience platform.

- **Purpose:** It integrates scientific and observational data to improve disaster management, weather forecasting, climate resilience, agriculture advisories, reservoir management, and pollution monitoring.
- **Data Sources:** Information is aggregated from national and international agencies, scientific institutions, ground-level weather observations, and satellite data.
- **Operational Use Cases:** The platform currently supports 42 operational use cases across major areas such as disaster management, agriculture, weather forecasting, pollution monitoring, and reservoir management.
- **Cyclone Management:** AWARE 2.0 played a critical and highly effective role during the management of cyclones Montha and Ditwa. It provided early warnings, ensured disaster preparedness, enabled faster response times, reduced disaster losses, and improved coordination among various departments.

KPI-Based Governance

The progress of the Swarna Andhra @2047 Vision is continuously and rigorously monitored through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

- **Objectives:** KPIs are used to measure departmental performance, track the implementation of the Vision, compare regional progress, enable evidence-based governance, and improve overall accountability.
- **Importance:** This data-driven monitoring system helps the Government identify performance gaps, improve policy implementation, monitor actual ground outcomes, and ensure the highly efficient utilization of state resources.

Features and Link with Swarna Andhra 2047

The Andhra Pradesh model of data-driven governance emphasizes real-time monitoring, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, digital public services, citizen participation, transparency, accountability, and data-based decision-making.

Link with the Vision Data-driven governance directly supports the Swarna Andhra Vision 2047 by improving the overall quality of governance, enhancing public trust in the system, increasing administrative efficiency, delivering highly citizen-centric services, and supporting sustainable, long-term development.

