

Report presented to the
Committee for Consultations on the
Situation in Andhra Pradesh, Government
of India
(*'Justice Srikrishna Committee'*)

by



Lok Satta Party



*...towards Institutional Arrangements to
Address Regional Aspirations, Citizen-centered
Governance and Genuine Empowerment*

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Report By
The Lok Satta Party (LSP)

...towards Institutional Arrangements to Address Regional Aspirations, Citizen-Centered Governance and Genuine Empowerment

**Introduction to the Report
&
Summary of Key Recommendations**

The Government of India, on February 3rd 2010 constituted the Committee for Consultations on the Situation in Andhra Pradesh; this committee is generally referred to as ‘The Srikrishna Committee’ after its chairperson, Shri BN Srikrishna (retd. Justice of the Supreme Court of India). This Committee has invited views and suggestions from various quarters, including political parties, on various issues related to the subject matter.

Lok Satta Party is a registered political party under Section 29-A of the Representation of the People Act (1951) with the Election Commission of India (*vide* No. 56/152/2006/JSIII/320, dated 22nd December 2006). It is also registered with the AP State Election Commission *vide* Order No. 2411/SEC-L/2006 dated 26th December 2006. It is the leading advocate and change agent for ushering in fundamental electoral and political reforms so that a corruption-free and citizen-centered political and governance system is achieved in India.

Lok Satta Party presents this document to the ‘Srikrishna Committee’ as a part of its efforts to ensure that effective, practicable and acceptable solutions to the present situation in Andhra Pradesh are considered, analyzed, evaluated and implemented. This document gives an essential picture of the proximate and long-term causative factors (developmental as well as political) that resulted in the present situation. We would like to point out that in the interests of brevity and focus, a



conscious effort has been made by us not to regurgitate well-known and widely-available information, numerical data, opinions and arguments. We would also like to point out that such brevity is necessary given that public debate on this issue has been complicated by the injection of multi-dimensional arguments, some of which undoubtedly could be considered as extraneous and peripheral to the core issues.

More importantly, this document attempts to carefully present, discuss and recommend institutional arrangements for addressing the concerns and aspirations of Telangana and other backward regions in Andhra Pradesh. These proposals/recommendations have been developed in consultation with the citizens, domain experts, former and present public representatives, freedom fighters and leading and concerned citizens.

The institutional arrangements recommended by this report can and must be taken up on an immediate basis and implemented in a phased and time-bound manner by involving all concerned stake-holders. These arrangements can be taken up and implemented complementary to any efforts towards evolving a final settlement of the regional aspirations in Andhra Pradesh. These measures are proposed with the aim of ensuring genuine regional autonomy and providing functional governance avenues for equitable growth and harmonious economic development across all regions of the State.

To reiterate, these arrangements can be taken up and implemented in parallel to any efforts towards evolving a final settlement of the regional aspirations in the State.

Summary of Key Recommendations:

At the heart of the present crisis lie the genuine grievances of political disempowerment and the sense of lack of regional autonomy. The local governments in Andhra Pradesh lost dynamism because they didn't enjoy functional freedom, suffered from paucity of funds and bureaucracy was strengthened at their cost. Despite the passing of the 73rd and 74th amendments, real empowerment of the local governments has not taken place in Andhra Pradesh. A trend of over centralization of political power coupled with the abolishment of the empowered, constitutional forum of Andhra



Pradesh Regional Committee in 1973 has deepened the sense of political disempowerment and political alienation.

Lok Satta Party stresses genuine empowerment and citizen-centered governance as the need of the hour: poverty, backwardness, corruption, lack of opportunity and unemployment are caused by failed policies, mis-governance and the politics of plunder, leading to kleptocracy. Merely a change of the State's name or boundaries or capital will not alter anything unless fundamental governance reforms are ushered in. We need real local governance where people see the links between vote and outcomes, taxes and public services, and authority and accountability.

The following are proposed as institutional arrangements for addressing the concerns and aspirations of Telangana and other backward regions in Andhra Pradesh:

I. The Presidential Order (1975) issued under Article 371D(1) should be immediately amended by deleting Sec. 14(f) thereby bringing even the recruitment of police personnel in the Hyderabad City zone into the overall zonalization/localization framework of the Six Point Formula (SPF), with such safeguards that are necessary to protect the interests of the State.

II. Formation of Regional Councils in AP by restoring Article 371(1): They will function as a valuable, productive and powerful mode of genuine regional autonomy and political empowerment. An omnibus enabling constitutional provision for the formation of Regional Councils in AP and making institutional arrangements for the devolution of powers and autonomy to regional and local bodies at district and sub-district levels has to be enacted. Re-issuing of the expanded SRO 443-A with suitable amendments should also be accomplished.

III. Establishing elected and fully empowered District Councils and City/Metro governments - mandatory district-wise budgeting - *per capita* grants directly to local governments – strengthening the third tier of government in the Indian federal structure.

a. Creation of elected and fully empowered District Councils under the proposed omnibus enabling constitutional provision (see above).



b. Mandatory district-wise budgeting and evolving a mechanism to ensure financial and operational autonomy of the District Councils.

c. Direct transfer of funds to local governments with guaranteed *per capita* grants

d. Independent Ombudsman at the district level for accountability

IV. Effective, independent, credible mechanism for overseeing the full and effective implementation of Presidential Order (1975) and the SPF scheme.

V. Establishing the empowered Regional Development Committees (RDCs) having constitutional guarantees: (a) These RDCs will have real authority; a significant and specific share of the State's development budget corresponding to the region would be transferred to each RDC. They will oversee the functioning of local governments and these RDCs will have responsibility to fully and immediately implement the Presidential Order (1975). (b) A strong mechanism of accountability of RDCs to the State Legislature and Executive (i.e. State Government) must be institutionalized

VI. Resolving inter-regional differences over sharing of river waters and water use, as they figure prominently in the cause of development of Telangana and other backward regions of the State: Given the geographical extent and drainage patterns of the river basins in our State, the Government of India should include the addressing of regional requirements *within* AP in the terms-of-reference while establishing the statutory Water Disputes Tribunal(s) for the riparian states of the Krishna and Godavari river basins. The Government of India must constitute an Empowered Expert Committee-based mechanism to institutionalize permanent scientific and timely decision-making process on the manner of storage and sharing of river flows in various regions of the State, anticipation and mitigation of floods.

VII. Central package for boosting economic development along 'growth corridors' in AP: Identify and establish 'rapid growth corridors' covering the backward regions and grant a generous package for AP that would help establish 'education zones', 'agriculture green zones' and 'industrial zones' in these rapid growth corridors of AP.



PART A

I. Trends in Socioeconomic Development - Regional Disparities in Andhra Pradesh – Backwardness distributed across all regions:

In the context of regional demands in Andhra Pradesh, we need to carefully answer two questions based on evidence and logic.

- a) Has there been systematic and organized discrimination of any region in Andhra Pradesh since 1956?
- b) What are the long-term trends of economic growth, per capita income and social indicators among the various regions and districts of Andhra Pradesh?

In order to answer the first question we should make a broad assessment of budget allocations, sector-wise and district wise, and analyze the criteria for resource transfer from the national and state levels to district and sub-district levels. First, state-budget allocates most resources (other than salaries and fixed costs) for various programmes. The biggest of these programmes in Andhra Pradesh are the public distribution system, housing for the poor, pensions for the aged, widows and disabled, education grants and healthcare programmes. In addition, there are ad hoc programmes like loan waivers, interest subsidies, relief to victims of natural calamities etc.

In Andhra Pradesh, budget allocations show that the state resources have always been equitably deployed under various schemes. This would be largely true in any vibrant, democratic society. The legislators, local governments, local administration, and the media always ensure healthy competition for resource allocation, and any significant show of partisanship is simply unsustainable in a highly politicized environment. Out of the total population of around 8.4 crores in Andhra Pradesh, there are about 204 lakh white, Annapurna and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cards which ensure that about 85-90% of the population enjoys the benefit of subsidized food (Table 1). There are clearly vast leakages and corruption, not to speak of poor-targeting. But these are issues of poor governance, and not organized discrimination. The distribution of rations is based on standard scales across the state – for instance each white card family gets 4 kgs of rice per



capita at Rs 2 per kg. Similarly, housing for the poor has been taken up on a 'saturation coverage' basis, covering almost every eligible beneficiary in the state (Table 2). Educational expenditure in terms of building capital infrastructure and wages of teachers can be easily assessed based on the number of schools and teachers in each district / region (Table 3). A casual glance at statistics shows that these allocations are roughly proportionate to the population. In reality, as the indicator bases at the time of integration of Andhra Pradesh were some what different, the growth of infrastructure and teachers in Telangana has been faster.

This faster growth of educational infrastructure does not necessarily guarantee better outcomes. There is a historical asymmetry which had led to serious consequences for a generation or more. In the early years after independence, many local district board and Zilla Parishad leaders, with a record of participation in freedom struggle, rose to power in coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. Imbued by the idealism and principles of the national movement, they aggressively pursued expansion of school education. In the absence of private education, the local schools were patronized by all the local elites, and the quality of education was often impressive despite low expenditure and high levels of poverty. The local elites and farmers who had significant voice and influence had stakes in the quality of schools, and those with stakes had influence and power. With local governments truly effective, education flourished and that generation of children benefited immensely. But by 1980's provincialization of teachers in local schools, cessation of examinations as a tool of measuring success of children, slowly rising levels of prosperity, the rise of private sector education and the lure of English language have all driven many middle class children to private schools. State schools expanded even more rapidly during this phase, particularly in Telangana. But in general, public education declined grievously in relative terms. Therefore, the public investments have not necessarily yielded satisfactory outcomes over the past 30 years and the impact of failure of public education has been greater in regions and districts which were late starters on the educational bandwagon. The perception of relative backwardness of Telangana and a few other districts can be traced to this vital fact of unequal development of educational infrastructure in the period between 1950 and 1980.

The expenditure on scholarships and fee reimbursements, at Rs 2300 crore in the 2010-11 budget, is the highest in Andhra Pradesh, among all states of India. Here again the allocations are roughly



proportional to the population / aspirants of higher education in each district / region. Similarly, expenditure on Arogyasree (a health risk-pooling programme) is roughly proportionate to the population in the regions (Table 4). The health infrastructure and number of health personnel are comparable in all regions; though public health in general is in a serious state of disrepair all over Andhra Pradesh (Table 4).

The other criteria to be examined are the infrastructure and natural resource development indicators all over the state. A quick analysis of the total road length per 1000 sq km area / lakh of population indicates that infrastructure is comparable (Table 5)

The real bones of contention in Andhra Pradesh are establishment of irrigation and power projects. Power projects are based on resource availability and economic viability, and within reasonable limits, the location of a generating unit has no real impact on the utilization of power elsewhere in the state. Location of hydropower stations is necessarily based on impounding of water in a multi-purpose project, and cannot be equitably distributed due to obvious geographical constraints. Coal-based thermal projects are based usually at pit-heads near coal mines, or near the shore if dependent on imported coal, or major load centers if coal transport is available. Gas-based thermal projects are mostly located near gas fields or near a gas-grid. In Andhra Pradesh, there is no evidence of discrimination in the location of these projects. In terms of transmission and distribution infrastructure, the situation is similar across all of Andhra Pradesh. In fact, the per capita consumption of power in Telangana is nearly a fifth higher than in other regions (Table 6).

When it comes to irrigation, there are many concerns and apprehensions in all regions of Andhra Pradesh. In terms of old projects in the coastal belt, ayacut was developed and river waters in Godavari and Krishna were harnessed during British time. The topography, low altitude, flat terrain, annual flooding of major rivers and drains, the ease of harnessing river water in deltas a relatively low cost per acre and the higher water duty (area irrigated by one cusec of water) on account of long-standing, settled irrigated cultivation in alluvial soils have all given significant advantage to the four coastal districts which form the delta areas of the mighty Godavari and Krishna rivers. The globally accepted 'prior-use' principle in allocation of water also gave the coastal delta regions an advantage. Of the two major rivers in Andhra Pradesh, Godavari flows



mostly in a valley. The altitude of much of Telangana is between 300 to 2100 feet above the mean sea level (MSL), and Godavari at Pochampad is at 299.3 m (bed level) elevation; where the Pranahita tributary meets Godavari the elevation is only 95 m above MSL (figure 1). While in most years up to 3000 TMC of flood water flows into sea in Godavari river, it cannot be easily exploited except in the delta region. Krishna River which can be harnessed better on account of topography is fully exploited by the riparian states. Out of the 890 TMC of water allocated to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana gets 266.83 TMC share. In terms of the run off into Krishna River from the catchment area, the flows from Telangana into the river are estimated 263 TMC. Bachawat tribunal allocated up to 280 TMC of the waters in Krishna River to the projects irrigating in Telangana area. The delta region is allotted 300 TMC from Prakasam Barrage and the Right Canal of Nagarjunasagar Project. This allocation is based on topography and prior use. Thus, while the delta is benefiting disproportionate to its area of Catchment, Telangana has been allocated its due share by the Tribunal and projects are being developed to harness that water. (Table 7)

One of the keys to harnessing the river waters in the parched Rayalaseema and Telangana region lies in inter-basin river transfers. Godavari flood river water should be transferred to Krishna basin to the extent feasible. Unfortunately, most inflows into Godavari are from Kaleswaram in Karimnagar district where Pranahita joins Godavari, and in the downstream areas. But the confluence of Pranahita and Godavari, the river flows at 95 meters above MSL (bed level) whereas most of the Telangana is significantly above this elevation. This makes inter-basin transfer in upper reaches of Godavari exceedingly difficult and costly, and therefore not feasible or viable. Such feasibility exists in the delta area, where Godavari water, in addition to fulfilling the ayacut needs in Godavari delta, can be transferred by gravity to Krishna basin. If that is accomplished successfully, all water upstream of Nagarjunasagar project can be impounded at Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar and utilized for Rayalaseema and Telangana fully. Such innovative ideas are needed to ensure a more equitable, cost-effective distribution of river water. However, there is no real evidence of any deliberate discrimination in distribution of river waters or denial of due share to any region in A.P., except on grounds of topography and prior use.

The other major source of government funds is resource transfers by Government of India for various national programmes or centrally-sponsored schemes. These are mostly NREGA grants for



wage–employment to rural poor, the rural development schemes, educational programmes like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and the new Secondary Education Mission, healthcare programmes like National Rural Health Mission, funds for municipalities under National Urban Renewal Mission and other such programmes under Bharat Nirman or other development projects. In all these projects, either the beneficiaries are chosen based on poverty as criteria (beneficiary-oriented anti-poverty programmes), or population as criteria (education and health sectors), or using a self-selecting mechanism (the wage laborers seeking employment under NREGA). Therefore, based on the evidence there is no organized discrimination between regions (Table 8).

Backwardness

Trends of economic development, as evidenced by district wise GSDP growth rates, per-capita incomes, long term growth rates and other indicators of development are important secondary sources to identify the relative growth or backwardness of a region. Data from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (Government of AP) and relevant data from credible research reports (sources as listed in this document) reveal the following features:

- a) In literacy and educational infrastructure, all regions of Andhra Pradesh are similar in status and the improvement in Telangana has been far greater over a period, given the low base in 1956.
- b) In healthcare infrastructure there is equitable development in all regions and the current levels are roughly commensurate with the population.
- c) In terms of per capita income, 5 districts of Telangana – Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak, Karimnagar and Nalgonda enjoy a higher than average per capita income in Andhra Pradesh. In Coastal Andhra Pradesh, 5 districts – Visakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Prakasam have higher per capita income than the state average. In Rayalaseema only Cuddapah has a higher than state average per capita income (Table 9).
- d) In terms of medium – long term growth from 1995 – 2007, eight of the ten districts of Telangana have a consistently higher growth rate than the State average. They are Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahboobnagar and Warangal. Two other districts – Adilabad and Nizamabad – have a growth rate lower than that of the State. In coastal Andhra, three districts – Visakhapatnam, Krishna and



Prakasam have higher than state average growth. In Rayalaseema, only Cuddapah has higher growth than state average. Thus in the Rayalseema and Coastal Andhra regions, four(4) out of thirteen(13) districts are enjoying a long term high growth, and nine(9) districts are growing at rates below the state average.

- e) Districts which were once considered to be prosperous – Nizambad in Telangana and Guntur in Coastal Andhra – are lagging behind now. The changing nature of the economy, growth of non–farm sector, higher weightage to industry and services and declining share of Agriculture explain this trend. There seems to be a distinct correlation between urbanization and economic growth. Therefore, discourse based only on irrigation does not reveal the full picture as it exists today and is rapidly evolving.
- f) Among the districts of erstwhile Hyderabad state, ten are in Andhra Pradesh, three are in Karnataka and six are in Maharashtra. As Figure 2 shows, five of the ten districts in Andhra Pradesh enjoy higher per capita income than the state average. But in Karnataka, all three districts enjoy per capita income well below Karnataka state average; And in Maharashtra, all the six districts have lower per capita income than the state. This comparison between the trajectory of development of the districts of erstwhile Hyderabad State in the new Indian states shows that there is no discrimination in Andhra Pradesh against these districts and their development has been faster than the State’s average.



II. Political Disempowerment of Telangana– Unfulfilled Regional Aspirations - Enfeeblement of Local Governments - Centralization of Power – Authority delinked from Accountability:

At the heart of the present crisis over Telangana lies the genuine grievance of political disempowerment and the sense of lack of regional autonomy.

Enfeeblement of Local Governments directly contributed to the sense of disempowerment:

Lok Satta (in its *Report on Empowerment of Local Governments*) has documented the evolution and functioning of local governments in India in general, and AP in particular. The frequently articulated demands for regional autonomy, especially in the present context of Telangana-related issues, have to be seen and understood against this backdrop of enfeebled local governments in Andhra Pradesh and the concomitant progressive centralization of political power.

During the freedom struggle and immediately after our independence, the local governments (district boards and later panchayati raj institutions) were initially looked upon both as a testing ground for new leadership and a ladder for them to rise to the legislatures. In those days, the Chief Minister (CM)'s office was really the first among equals. The power was dispersed both horizontally and vertically, with the cabinet system functioning reasonably effectively where ministers had significant autonomy. The District Boards and the Zilla Parishads were powerful (especially by today's standards) and were led by strong, competent and effective leaders with credibility and standing.

But, like all ladders, this one also appeared as a threat to those who already climbed it. The new leadership in the States and the MLAs perceived local governments more as a threat to their local base than as an opportunity. It was against this background that, initially, a prohibition was introduced, whereby no MLA could hold an elected position in the local governments. There were periods in which some state governments took an enlightened view of local governments. But, in



most cases, the legislative club considered local government as, at worst, a threat, and, at best, a nuisance. Both the Union and States had/have, from time to time, tried to undermine the local governments. The course of events that led finally to the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments have to be seen against this political dynamics; in any case it was the then Union Government that drove this effort of constitutionally guaranteeing the existing of local governments; the State governments were forced to become reluctant partners.

However, Andhra Pradesh was one of the first States to constitute local governments through a legislative act in 1959. The late 1950s and early 1960s saw the rise of local governments in Andhra Pradesh, with all the three tiers functioning rather vibrantly. However, towards the late '60s, various measures taken by the government contributed to the weakening of the local governments. The constitution of District Development boards (DDBs), with District Collector as its Chairman, legitimized the supremacy of civil services over popularly elected bodies. A committee headed J. Vengal Rao suggested abolition of DDBs and also made the following pertinent observations on local governments, which are valid even today:

- Local governments have lost dynamism because of paucity of funds.
- Local governments are suffering from lack of functional freedom
- Strengthening of bureaucracy at the cost of local governments has weakened the latter.

Despite the passing of the 73rd and 74th amendments, real transfer of all mandated functions to the local governments has not taken place in Andhra Pradesh (our State in fact figures pretty low on the scale of functional empowerment of local governments (Fig. 3). For the best part, local governments in AP have only advisory and review powers. Apart from the reluctance to transfer subjects enumerated in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution, even in the limited transfer of functions, the GoAP has attempted, it did not transfer either the accompanying and necessary functionaries or finances to local governments. In general, the financial situation of local governments not just in AP but across India is precarious, with their own revenues forming only a minuscule portion of their finances; The local governments are forced to survive on meager handouts from the other tiers of governments (Fig. 4). Thus the local governments in AP are unable to fulfill their respective constitutional mandates. This has directly resulted in the present situation where the relationship between the following pairs has been fractured:



- Taxes and Services
- Authority and Accountability and
- Vote and Public Good

The reluctance of the State to part with power and the absence of a single focus on local governance at the district level has resulted in rendering the present model of local governments dysfunctional. The progressive and near-total enfeeblement of the local governments/district governments over the past 40 years correlated directly to the progressively increased concentration of power in the hands of whoever occupies the office of the Chief Minister in Andhra Pradesh.

This trend of over centralization of political power, when coupled with the fact that the CMs from Telangana collectively served for only around a decade since 1956, serves to highlight the sense of political disempowerment in the political leadership of the Telangana region. Additionally, the empowered Telangana Regional Committee was abolished in 1973, which until then had served as an effective, powerful and valuable Constitutional forum of genuine regional autonomy and political empowerment; the award of cabinet ministerial berths to Telangana representatives along with the ‘CM-or-Dy CM for Telangana’ too was not implemented as per the *Gentlemen’s Agreement*. Understandably, all these have deepened the sense of political disempowerment and political alienation.

III. 19th Century Politics over 21st Century Aspirations: Traditional Political Culture and Electoral system-induced dynamics contributed to this emotional upsurge

Over the past few months, the climate in the State has been vitiated by the pursuit of vote-banks and the arousing of primordial loyalties. Major parties, driven by the compulsions of their electoral politics in our First-Past-the-Post system, have cynically aroused passions and manipulated people and their emotions. And, the people are paying the price: suddenly, the State and the whole nation are in turmoil. Sadly, there are extremely uninformed, but very strong views on both sides. Instead of improving awareness on these issues and moderating extreme views and actions on all sides, the traditional parties’ leaderships have aroused passions and promoted envy and hatred in order to



convert people into vote banks. Hate speeches, fomenting divisions, and destruction of properties or rail rokos and rasta rokos have become all too familiar scenes. Politicians, on all sides, playing with fire have opened the Pandora's Box and have sown the seeds of discord in many pockets of India. A dangerous message has gone out: elections, constitutional process, reasoned and healthy public discourse are not important; indulge in rabble-rousing, promote violence and obstruction, and the government will yield. We see a combination of angst, political follies, ignorance, envy and primordial loyalties at play.

In addition, the casual and arbitrary approach of the Union Government especially during the initial stages of the crisis (last quarter of 2009), short-term vote bank politics of parties and shameless political duplicity have led to a wholly avoidable crisis, that has further undermined the eroding legitimacy of politics and parties.

People's concerns and anger about everything with our politics has been channelized in this direction. There is a perception the politically convenient slogans advanced by the traditional parties' leaders offer panaceas to all problems.

It is understandable that caste, religion, region, and language have a powerful hold over people from time to time. Instead of working towards remedying these undesirable trends, our political parties have actively distorted facts – for electoral gains, through these prisms of caste, class, region, religion, etc. to create or exacerbate animosities. The role of non-state actors, usage of language and depiction of local culture had contributed to perceived differences.

Role of our electoral system: In our first-past-the-post system (our election system in which even one vote majority gives the victory to a candidate), parties are desperate to get a few more votes to be in power. It is these short term political tactics which led to this crisis. Parties have very little to offer to genuinely improve education and healthcare, empower citizens and local governments, end corruption and come up with coherent strategies to end poverty. It is always tempting for these parties to be lured by the primordial loyalties of caste, region, religion and language which can be easily aroused, and converted into vote banks. The parties, their candidates and leaders all are caught in vicious cycles (Fig 5 and Fig 6). Unless this electoral system is changed to one where marginal votes do not play the deciding role, i.e. where voting is based on policies built on politics



of inclusion, the electoral systemic incentives are bound to remain the same. Therefore, we have to seriously consider moving to some kind of a proportionality-based electoral system where the marginal votes in a constituency do not play such a disproportionately deciding role.

We cannot use 19th century notions of divisive politics practiced in an unsuitable electoral system, in a 21st century world

IV. National, Long Term implications must be considered

On the issue of separate statehood for Telangana, we can decide either way provided all stakeholders are satisfied, national repercussions are addressed, and the real solution of district governments is implemented. Strong views are not necessary, as separation is neither a catastrophe, nor a panacea.

New Markers: In this case, AP is the first non-Hindi state witnessing demands for division despite a common language. It is important to have a national, tangible, universally acceptable marker to reorganize states. Language has been such a marker so far, and all non-Hindi states are formed on the basis of one language - one state. Now we need to carefully examine other markers before setting out to reorganize our states. Neither history nor geography nor development is sufficient as a marker. Also once language ceases to be a marker for state formation, we should decide what a rational criterion for the division of states is. Once these questions are addressed, solutions can be found. Any ad hoc approach in one part of the country will lead to escalating demands and a cascading effect elsewhere. Therefore a rational and deliberate approach based on consensus and long term interests is critical.

Capital City: To understand the tumult in Andhra Pradesh now, one should imagine what would happen in Tamil Nadu if a new state of North Tamil Nadu, along with Chennai, is carved out; or the consternation in Karnataka if South Karnataka with Bengaluru is carved out as a separate State. For the first time, sections of a region with a large capital city want to separate as a State. So far, every demand for a new State has been from far-flung areas away from the State capital. Hyderabad is not just another city. It is on par with Chennai and Bengaluru, and with 85 lakh people, accounts for over 25 per cent of the population of Telangana and a disproportionately large share of the economy of the state. Millions from all over the country and the various regions of AP have made it their



home. They are emotionally attached to the city, even if their ancestral family roots may be elsewhere. In such a situation, an all-too-casual approach to separate Statehood is calamitous. As Sanjay Baru pointed out recently, this issue has to be examined very seriously:

“Sanjaya Baru: Centre, states and India's metropolis

Politics of Mumbai and Hyderabad point to need for new urban strategy.

.....

....Asia's rapidly-rising cities are outpacing Indian cities in terms of urban infrastructure. Five decades ago, a city like Mumbai would have been on a par with Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai, and far ahead of Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and even Seoul. Today, none of India's cities can compete on any matrix with the major capitals and business centres of Asia.

There is the story of Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiao Bao's visit to Mumbai in 2005. He had been told that Mumbai was “India's Shanghai”. Looking out of his window as the plane landed, a bewildered Mr Wen asked an aide whether this was in fact Mumbai and wondered aloud, “Why do they call it India's Shanghai?”

The sorry state of our best cities is a commentary on many aspects of India's political economy and fiscal priorities. However, in recent years, there is recognition that we must reverse this, that cities are important and that there are huge positive externalities in urban development for employment generation and economic development.

Yet, the interests of a city rarely figure in the political calculations of most of India's political parties. Kolkata and Mumbai stand testimony to the decline of two great cities as a consequence of the misplaced priorities of successive governments in these states. New Delhi has been relatively spared because it is the national Capital and a large part of its administration has been delinked from state-level political pressures and priorities.

It is against this background that one must appreciate the rise of cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad, howsoever limited their rise may seem against the even more impressive rise of south-east Asian cities.

It is, therefore, shocking that no political party seems to have given any consideration to the issue of Hyderabad's future in the discussions on statehood for Telangana. What is worse, when the issue has finally been raised, some votaries of separatism have denounced these concerns on the grounds that they represent



the views of “vested interests” with investment in property. If those invested in a city do not worry about its future, who else will? Tourists?!

Given the importance of cities to our economy, especially of cosmopolitan, pan-Indian metropolitan centres — like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad — any policy on reorganisation of Indian states must include a strategy to deal with the future of metropolitan centres.

Urban development has an even greater significance for India given the rapid growth of India’s services sector and that sector’s role in the economy. India needs a twin-track approach to urbanisation — a policy for large towns (one million plus population) and another for major metros. Major metropolitan development cannot be left to state governments alone. Not only are the financial requirements of infrastructure development in such big cities beyond the reach of state governments, but the required social infrastructure cannot be created and protected by state or local governments alone. Most importantly, major metros cannot grow and develop on the basis of “sons-of-soil” employment and other policies.

By definition, India’s major metros will have to be multi-lingual (local language/s, English and Hindi) — for schooling and signage at least — Mumbai is, Chennai is not. They have to find ways of providing affordable housing both to the poor and the floating middle class. They have to have modern social and cultural amenities that globalised professionals now expect, be it in New York, Shanghai or Singapore.

What all this means is that India’s major metros must become Union Territories, even if they remain capitals of specific states. Delhi is the Capital of India and of the State of Delhi, but is a Union Territory that remains open to citizens from around the country and the world. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad — to begin with — must also become Union Territories, like Chandigarh, even as they remain the administrative and political capital of an existing or a new state or states.

This will delink the issue of states reorganisation from that of the growth of major metropolitan centres. This is the kind of “paradigm shift” in urban planning India needs for its big cities to grow and compete with their Asian counterparts. One day then Mumbai will grow up to become a Shanghai and a Hyderabad can aspire to compete with a Singapore.”

(extracted from Business Standard newspaper, December 21 2009, New Delhi)



Natural Resources: There are serious economic factors to be examined on the issue of carving out a separate State in Andhra Pradesh. Geography gives each region some advantages, while other regions get other advantages. By their very nature, every natural resource is not equally distributed. However, wisdom lies in ensuring that in each region or sub-region there is optimal and sustainable utilization of natural resources in order to maximize growth and public good.

This is the first time a land-locked region is seeking to separate from the coastal belt. Telangana is land-locked, and losing the coastal region would retard growth and opportunities for Telangana itself. Parts of the State are agriculturally well-developed and have resources and surpluses. For instance, the coastal region generates surplus revenues in the power sector, and is subsidising power for farmers in Telangana and Rayalaseema. A separate State will be burdened by an unviable power sector. This has to be seriously considered especially in light of the proposed large, unviable lift irrigation projects in Telangana— at a capital cost of Rs 3-4 lakh per acre and Rs 40,000 per year per acre maintenance cost. They will be a permanent drain on the economy of the Telangana region, undermining it without ensuring benefits. Water resources are always a bone of contention in a monsoon-fed country. Even in a relatively well-managed city of Mumbai, enjoying abundant rainfall on the West coast, water riots took a life recently. In a water-starved region, river water disputes will escalate, and sharing of Krishna and Godavari waters will be a nightmare. In the K-G basin off the Andhra coast, abundant natural gas reserves have recently been found, and are being tapped. Already, there is the challenge of sharing natural resources between the home State and the rest of India, and now Telangana will be further depleted.

The Indian nation is still in the making. Our leaders have to understand the fragility of the nation and should work towards finding a functional and acceptable compromise on demands for Statehood.

V. Lok Satta Party stresses Genuine Empowerment and Citizen-Centered Governance as the need of the hour:

Lok Satta has always held the considered view that poverty, backwardness, corruption, lack of opportunity and unemployment are endemic to many of the country's States and sub-regions. These are caused by failed policies, mis-governance and the politics of plunder, leading to kleptocracy.



Large parts of Telangana and Rayalaseema, most of north coastal Andhra Pradesh, upland areas of delta districts, and many families suffering discrimination by birth in every village — all of them are victims of terrible misgovernance and political failure. The perpetuation of poverty and under-development are largely the result of the plunder of local politicians and bureaucrats. Merely a change of the State's name or boundaries or capital will not alter anything unless fundamental governance reforms are ushered in.

We need a third tier of federalism with real local governance where people see the links between vote and outcomes, taxes and public services, and authority and accountability. We can and must actually create real governments in each district with real authority, real resources, and with accountability. Each district should have its own government where all simple jobs go to locals and the local government is guaranteed financial security and autonomy to take care of local problems. We must ensure that each child has real education, healthcare and skills to be able to stand up with dignity and self-reliance. This is the message that has to go all over India.

Also we need to create independent regional authorities which will enforce provisions relating to jobs. There are elegant solutions to ensure equity, balanced regional development and fulfillment of aspirations of all people. The real answer lies in empowering people directly through local governments and reordering our priorities as government, and executing policies effectively.

The need of the hour is to accelerate growth and promote equity and opportunities. What every sub-region of Andhra Pradesh, indeed every part of India, needs is empowerment of people, district governments and third-tier of federalism to help people fulfill their potential.



PART B

Interim Institutional Arrangements to Address Regional Aspirations in Andhra Pradesh *For Immediate Implementation*

The following are proposed as institutional arrangements for addressing the concerns and aspirations of Telangana and other backward regions in Andhra Pradesh. These measures are proposed with the aim of ensuring genuine regional autonomy and providing functional governance avenues for equitable growth and harmonious economic development across all regions of the State. These arrangements must be taken up on an immediate basis and implemented in a phased and time-bound manner by involving all concerned stake-holders.

It should be noted that these arrangements can be taken up and implemented complementary to any efforts towards evolving a final settlement of the regional aspirations in Andhra Pradesh.

I. Amending the *Presidential Order, 1975* issued under Clause (1) of Article 371D – removal of exemption under Sec. 14 (f):

The issue of preferential treatment to local candidates in matters of public employment has been playing a prominent part in the narrative of regional aspirations and growth opportunities in Andhra Pradesh. Articles 371D and 371E were inserted into the Constitution by the 32nd Constitution Amendment Act (1973), towards providing equitable employment and education opportunities, and career prospects for the people of different areas of Andhra Pradesh by ensuring preferential treatment to local candidates. In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 371D, the President of India issued the *Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres & Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order, 1975*, generally termed as the ‘Presidential Order’. *Inter*



alia, this Presidential Order created a detailed zonalization framework for giving preference to be given to local candidates in matters of public employment in State and local governments; this framework is directly based on the Six Point Formula (SPF). This Order also provided for exemptions to a limited number of, mostly State-level, government posts from this framework. These limited exemptions are covered by Sec. 14 of the Order.

Specifically, Section 14(f) exempts the posts of police officers recruited in the Hyderabad City region (as defined by Sec.3(b) of the *Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 F.*), from the Order's overall zonalization scheme of giving preference to local candidates. Following the Supreme Court of India's judgment on this matter (*PV Radha Krishna and ors. versus State of AP and ors.*) in October of 2009, this exemption under Sec. 14(f) has served as a proximate causative factor in precipitating the present and ongoing crisis: the judgment was perceived in some quarters that Hyderabad is effectively a "free zone" in *all* matters of public employment, i.e. completely exempt from the zonalization/localization scheme and therefore would result in the non-preference to local candidates in all matters of public employment. The focused judgment only underscored the validity and sanctity of the Presidential Order's zonalization scheme and addressed the limited exemption under Sec. 14(f), mentioned above. In fact, this nomenclatural phrase of "free zone" does not even appear anywhere in the Presidential Order.

However, since then, events had greatly overtaken facts of the matter and directly resulted in the crisis in the State. Prevalent perceptions and impressions in this regard have to be taken into consideration and appropriately addressed: specifically, that of Hyderabad being a "free zone". Therefore, it is imperative to address and remove the grounds for wider dissatisfaction stemming from the exemption given under Sec. 14(f), despite it being limited to a restricted and particular class of public employment posts. The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly (APLA) even passed a resolution in March 2010 requesting the Government of India to amend the Presidential Order by removing the exemption given under the Sec. 14(f) provision. The immediate next step to be taken is the actual implementation of this amendment to the Presidential Order, as per the resolution of the APLA, with such operational safeguards as are necessary in the interest of public order maintenance. For instance, the whole of the present Hyderabad city (now covered by Greater



Hyderabad Municipal Corporation) must be treated as one city and one police force for purposes of recruitment. Deployment of police personnel should be delinked from recruitment.

Recommendation:

The Presidential Order (1975) issued under Article 371D(1) should be immediately amended by deleting Sec. 14(f) thereby bringing even the recruitment of police personnel in the Hyderabad City zone into the overall zonalization/localization framework of the SPF. This would ensure that local candidates are given due preference (as envisaged by the SPF) even in the case of recruitment of police officers/personnel made under the *Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 F.*

II. Formation of Regional Councils in AP by restoring Article 371(1):

The Andhra Pradesh State was created under the scheme of States' reorganization in 1956, effected through the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956). This Act, *inter alia*, recognized the need for safeguarding the developmental needs, autonomy and aspirations of various regions of Andhra Pradesh (the Telangana region, specifically) and therefore provided for special provision for the State under Article 371 (Part XXI of the Constitution), whose relevant portion is reproduced below:

“ 371. *Special provision with respect to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay.* -

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh or Punjab, provide for the constitution and functions of regional committees of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order..... ”

Consequently, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) (cited above) of Article 371, the President of India issued an order with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh, known as *The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958* (commonly, the 'APRC Order, 1958'). This



Order was notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI as SRO 443-A, 1958 (February 1). The thrust of this APRC Order was as follows:

- MLAs representing constituencies within the Telangana region formed the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee (more commonly, the Telangana Regional Committee (TRC)) of Andhra Pradesh, with the CM and Speaker being exempt from this framework.
- All subject matters relating to the Telangana region came under the purview of this TRC. These subject matters were specified in the First Schedule of the APRC Order (1958) and covered the key subjects of local government, public health and hospitals, school education, regulation of admission to educational institutions in Telangana, agriculture and sale of agricultural land, markets, cooperative societies, economic planning and development within the framework formulated by the State Legislature and liquor prohibition.
- The TRC had significant powers to recommend legislative or executive action (so long as it did not involve any non-routine financial commitment and executive action was related to the overall policy; amended later in 1970, widening these powers of the TRC) on the above scheduled subject matters, for the Telangana region.
- Every non-money bill introduced in the State Assembly, addressing any of the scheduled subject matters for Telangana was to be referred to the TRC for its consideration and recommendations.
- The Governor was vested with the overall responsibility for ensuring the proper functioning of the TRC, under the provisions of the APRC Order (1958).

MS Rajalingam (freedom fighter and fmr. Cabinet Minister of the (erstwhile) Hyderabad State) in his *Draft Note* documented the evolution and functioning of the TRC into an effective platform for legislative action, policy review as well as administrative oversight. Indeed, as the *White Paper on Telangana Services* (prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, 1961) documents, the APRC *had* exercised its wide ranging powers over the scheduled matters of the APRC Order of 1958, sometimes its recommendations (especially in service matters) taking to task the policies and actions of the State Government itself. Overall, the functioning of this body represented effective legislative oversight over the executive, in matters related to the Telangana region thereby ensuring a significant degree of regional autonomy and political empowerment.



These powers of the TRC were subsequently further enhanced: on 21st August, 1969, the TRC adopted a motion to the effect that its powers and functions be suitably amended and expanded to bring in wider matters related to the principles and methods of recruitment for securing equitable and adequate opportunities for employment in government and quasi-government services in the Telangana region along with other related issues. On March 7th 1970, this 1958 Presidential Order on the TRC was reissued with several amendments, which resulted in a *substantial enhancement* of its powers, functions and responsibilities. BPR Vithal, in his paper on *Telangana Surpluses* documented these changes (Working Paper, 2002; p 3-5), the relevant portions of which are directly reproduced below:

“4. The following subjects were added to the First Schedule of the original order specifying the subjects falling within the purview of the TRC:

“Methods of recruitment and the principles to be followed in making appointments to subordinate services and posts (That is to say, services and posts appointments to which are not notified in the Official Gazette but including any service of Tahsildars.) under the State Government in the Telangana Region.”

“Securing provision of adequate employment opportunities to the people of the Telangana region in the State Government, Quasi Government institutions, statutory authorities and corporate bodies in the Telangana region”

5. The list of subjects falling within the purview of the Regional Committee was enlarged to also include University education in addition to the existing primary and secondary education, and medium and heavy industry in addition to the existing small scale industries.

6. The following item was substituted under item (9) of the first schedule i.e. matters in so far as they relate to the Telangana which come within the purview of the Regional Committee. “Development and economic planning within the plan allocations for the Telangana region as formulated by the State Legislature”

7. The Order also provided that “in the annual financial statement details regarding the receipts and expenditure in relation to the Telangana region and the rest of the State (RoS) shall be shown in separate columns for facility of reference and consideration by the Regional Committee.”

8. The Order also modified the earlier rule which had restricted the Regional Committee to matters not involving any financial commitment by introducing the words “is in conformity with



the overall financial arrangements contemplated in the annual budget or in the Five Year Plan pertaining to the Telangana region.”

9. The Government was to furnish periodic progress reports to the TRC which would submit its views to the Assembly. It was also provided that if the State Government was unable to accept any recommendation of the Regional Committee, the Chief Minister would first endeavor to arrive at an agreement by discussion with the Chairman of the Regional Committee and the matter would then be referred to the Governor if no such agreement was found possible. The Governor was to make an annual Report to the President so as to keep the Central Government informed about the working of the Regional Committee.”

Subsequently, however, the TRC was abolished. This was following the framing of the Six Point Formula and the enactment of the 32nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1973) wherein Article 371 was once again amended to the effect of deleting the special provision for Andhra Pradesh under Art. 371(1) as below:

“ 371. *Special provision with respect to the States of [...]*^a *Maharashtra and Gujarat.* –
[...]^b
(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order..... ”

^a. *The words “Andhra Pradesh” omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, sec. 2 (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).*

^b. *Clause (1) omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, sec. 2 (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).*

In the place of Article 371(1), articles 371D and 371E were inserted creating special provisions for Andhra Pradesh by giving effect to the SPF. Thereby, the Telangana Regional Committee which served from 1958 was replaced by defined constitutional provisions for equitable opportunities for people of different regions of the State in the matters of higher education and public employment.

BPR Vithal makes a strong case in favour of the continuation of the strengthened TRC, a constitutional body (formed under the then Article 371(1) of the Constitution), and also points out in his paper (Page 34 of his *Working Paper*, 2002) that this TRC provided the legal basis for showing Budget entries separately for Telangana and Andhra Region and also calculating the



revenues and expenditures of these regions. His paper suggests that the TRC, especially after its powers, functions and responsibilities were expanded in 1970, had served as a valuable, productive and powerful mode of genuine regional autonomy and political empowerment of the Telangana people's representatives: during the years it was in existence, it was exercising effective and meaningful control over public expenditure, in respect of items that fell within its purview by virtue of the statutory provisions. He commented, as early as in 1973, that the trends in political governance and decision making would render the setting up of separate Development Boards for the three regions as poor substitutes for the (by now abolished) Telangana Regional Committee nor would they serve any real purpose in the development of the backward regions. His words would prove quite prescient, especially given the degree of centralization of political and decision-making power at the State level in the Office of the Chief Minister - away from the grassroots, and the corresponding erosion of regional autonomy and the non-performance of the regional development boards, over the following decades.

Now, in the present context, the current crisis (persisting from the last quarter of 2009) has brought once again into the forefront, genuine and valid demands related to accelerated and harmonious development of backward regions of AP, regional political autonomy and regional empowerment in matters of governance including legislative action and executive oversight, at the level of the State Assembly.

Therefore, revival of Regional Committees in the form of constitutionally guaranteed, suitably strengthened and genuinely empowered Regional Councils compose a vital part of the solution to this facet of the current crisis in AP.

Recommendation(s):

Given the above, we propose that AP Regional Committees can be revived in the form of constitutionally guaranteed and greatly strengthened Regional Councils of AP Legislative Assembly, in the following manner:

a. Omnibus enabling Constitutional provision for the formation of Regional Councils in AP: The Article 371(1) that was deleted by the 32nd Constitutional Amendment needs to be reinstated, after suitable modifications, so that it serves as an omnibus enabling constitutional provision providing for the formation of Regional Councils for concerned regions of



Andhra Pradesh. Such a provision should provide for the President to make a suitable order, notwithstanding anything else in the Constitution or in any law or in any court ruling, for the formation of empowered Regional Council(s) in Andhra Pradesh. Only this would guarantee the necessary constitutional sanctity, guarantees and protection to these Regional Councils. Such Regional Councils of Legislative Assembly could be formed for Telangana and also for other regions of the State including Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra or even for sub-regions within them. This constitutional amendment should also provide for the President to make suitable institutional arrangements for the devolution of powers and autonomy to regional and local bodies and also, may, by order make such other arrangements as necessary to ensure fairness, equity, regional balance and harmonious development.

The text of the suggested constitutional amendment towards meeting the above objective is provided below (with the portions differing from the Article 371(1) (now deleted) shown underlined and highlighted):

Proposed Constitutional Amendment reinserting (a modified version of) Article 371(1):

“ 371. *Special provision with respect to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.*

–

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, **or any other law for the time being in force or any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority**, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh –

(a) provide for the constitution and functions of regional **councils** of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees.

(b) **make institutional arrangements for the devolution of powers and autonomy to regional and local bodies at district and sub-district levels and also, may, by order make such other arrangements as necessary to ensure fairness, equity, regional balance and harmonious development.**



(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution....”

(rest of the existing Article 371 remains the same)

Appendix A to this document gives a comparative table of the Article 371(1) providing for the formation of Regional Committees, the present status of this provision and the proposed constitutional amendment for the formation of Regional Councils of AP Legislative Assembly.

b. Re-issuing of the expanded SRO 443-A with suitable amendments: Following the reinstatement of the suitably-modified Article 371(1) providing for the formation of constitutionally guaranteed and empowered Regional Councils of AP Legislative Assembly, the 1958 Order SRO 443-A (as amended subsequently in 1970) too has to be revived after incorporating appropriate amendments and re-issued by the President of India.

The following key amendments have to be incorporated into the SRO 443-A so that suitably empowered and constitutionally guaranteed Regional Councils of AP Legislative Assembly are realized:

- The title and text of the Order should be suitably amended to reflect the formation of Regional Councils instead of Regional Committees and **that too for all regions concerned – Telangana, North Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, such number as may be required.**
- The role of Governor in ensuring the proper functioning of the Regional Councils could be clarified by specifying that the Governor here exercises functions in her/his discretion and not (necessarily) on the advice of the Council of Ministers (under Article 163(1) of Constitution).
- The list of scheduled matters (First Schedule, para 2(f) of the SRO 443-A) could be suitably amended to incorporate additional items and reflect current requirements, as desired, in addition to the expanded powers granted to it in 1970.

The original text of the SRO 443-A (The APRC Order, 1958) has been provided in *Appendix –B* of this document, along with the suggested amendments (as above) shown highlighted and in a tabular



format. Needless to say, these corrected suggested are in addition to the amendments made to the Order in 1970.

III. Establishing elected and fully empowered District Councils and City/Metro governments - Mandatory district-wise budgeting - *per capita* grants directly to local governments:

Empowered and integrated local governments encompassing the rural and urban areas would be the best long-term, permanent guarantors of justice, empowerment, autonomy and growth.

Despite the provisions of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, genuine empowerment of local governments in Andhra Pradesh remains an unfulfilled dream. As the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)'s Report on *Local Governance* (6th Report) pointed out, fully empowered, directly elected, transparent, accountable and accessible District Governments along with City and local governments will serve as the prime movers of growth especially most backward regions of Andhra Pradesh. The present model of local governments in Andhra Pradesh has failed to deliver services because of the reluctance of the State to part with power, and the absence of a single focus of local governance at the district level. In fact, there has been a progressive and near-total enfeeblement of the local governments/district governments over the past 40 years (correlated to the progressively increased concentration of power in the hands of whoever occupies the office of the Chief Minister) in Andhra Pradesh, despite the constitutional guarantees provided by the 73rd and 74th amendments; these guarantees were implemented only to the limited extent of creating various tiers of local governments without genuinely empowering them over funds, functions and functionaries.

The present situation in AP must therefore be utilized to strengthen the third tier of government in the Indian federal structure. Suitable mechanisms through Article 371 would give Government of India a unique opportunity to institutionalize district councils in the state. Such an effort would



address most cases of regional backwardness and disparities in development. More importantly, by transferring power to local communities at district and sub-district levels, the self esteem of the people is enhanced and tendencies towards violence and extremism will give way to constructive engagement and participatory development.

Recommendations:

a. Creation of Elected and Fully Empowered District Councils: The omnibus enabling provision under Article 371(1) proposed earlier in this Chapter should be employed to create a framework for directly elected and fully empowered District Council in every district of Andhra Pradesh. Likewise all cities will be governed by elected city/metropolitan governments.

The members of these District Councils are elected directly by the people of each district; provisions should be made for ensuring fair and guaranteed representation to backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes and women in these District Councils. The 'District Cabinet' i.e. Executive can be drawn from the directly elected District Council as well as domain experts drawn from outside.

These District and City Governments would not only be fully empowered to deal with all subjects under the 11th and 12th Schedules of our Constitution, but also would be devolved with the necessary resources and complete authority over the functionaries corresponding to these subjects (Fig 7). Additional subjects too could be devolved to these District Councils in Andhra Pradesh as per current requirements, under the aegis of the proposed omnibus enabling Constitutional provision, towards ensuring rapid economic growth especially in the districts of the backward regions of the State.

b. Mandatory District-wise Budgeting: The Andhra Pradesh State Government must mandatorily provide the district-wise breakup of its annual budget clearly indicating the allocations made and expenditures incurred with respect to each district (excepting large, multi-regional projects and programmes covering the State). Half of the State's Plan Expenditure must be allotted to the Districts.



To enable this, the State budget under each head should be divided into:

- 1) State wide and
- 2) District-wise categories

In the District category, the allocation for each district should be shown separately. This can be achieved by bringing together district allocations in the current State budget under various heads.

This District Budget can have amounts listed as being under:

- (i) the control of department for valid reasons based on principles decided upon
- (ii) schemes transferred to the District Councils for execution, but still government schemes and
- (iii) the category of fully devolved funds

Such a mechanism would significantly contribute towards the financial and operational autonomy of the District Councils proposed earlier. This can be operationalized by employing the omnibus enabling provision of the Constitution under Article 371(1), as described earlier. Earlier, the practice of region-wise allocations (drawn on district-wise figures) in the State budget was in vogue in Andhra Pradesh; this would therefore serve as a useful precedent (ref: BPR Vithal's *Working Paper* on Telangana Surpluses).

c. Direct transfer of Funds to Local Governments – Guaranteed *Per capita*

grants: Additionally, the State Government must devolve to each Village Panchayat and municipal government in all districts of AP, a specified annual grant on a *per capita* basis, which would be employed towards providing essential services and basic amenities. Initially, this grant could be pegged at Rs. 1000/- on a *per capita* basis, in all districts of Andhra Pradesh.

d. Independent Ombudsman for Accountability:

An independent and empowered ombudsman must be statutorily created for each District of Andhra Pradesh. The ombudsman must be a person of high repute, integrity and competence and should be given full autonomy to investigate corruption, recommend and take corrective action and impose penalties on elected or appointed public servants, including removal from office. Their scope must eventually include all local government functionaries (District Councils, city governments and panchayats). Any appeal on ombudsman's orders should lie only with the High Court.



The Sixth Report of the 2nd ARC on *Local Governance* noted the importance of ‘enhancing accountability of the local governments parallel to the process of enhancing their powers and authority. It proposed setting up of audit committees in the District Councils as well as a separate standing committee for local bodies in the State Legislature which would consider the reports of the C&AG, besides constituting a separate ombudsman for local bodies. These recommendations were echoed in the *Report* of the 13th Finance Commission (2010-1015) which emphasized the need for having ombudsman mechanism at the district government-level to ensure greater accountability. The NREG Act also envisages an ombudsman in every district to investigate complaints. This ombudsman system would also lend itself to be neatly integrated with the Lok Ayukta mechanism at the State level.

IV. Genuine autonomy and Citizen-centered governance through District Councils and City/Metropolitan Governments:

In this manner, fully empowered, financially strengthened and accountable District Councils along with the City/Metropolitan governments would serve as the prime movers for delivering citizen-centered governance at the local levels:

- **‘Real’ governments:** School education, healthcare, agriculture and allied services, creation of village and town infrastructure, employment generation and skill-training of youth, economic/social security for poor and disadvantaged, public distribution system, etc. would be delivered at the district level itself.
- City/Metropolitan governments would deliver critical services including safe drinking water to every home/residence, sanitation, drainage, roads, housing, implementation of various welfare schemes and measures and issuing of government certificates.
- **Safe Drinking Water:** Every village in each District and every Ward in each City/Metro would be installed with water treatment plants to supply purified drinking to all homes. In areas facing water quality issues (fluorosis, excess salinity, etc.), reverse osmosis/de-mineralization plants would be established. Local youth would be trained in the necessary skills and employed to operate these plants.



- **24-hour quality domestic power supply:** In the villages, the domestic feeders would be separated from the agricultural feeders to ensure that continuous, quality power supply is delivered to every home in all the villages of the State. Local distribution network too would be placed in the hands of the local citizens thereby ensuring additional employment to youth in maintaining and operating this network (close to 1 lakh jobs can be created by this step alone) and simultaneously ensuring greater accountability, improved customer care and significant reduction in line losses.
- **Healthcare:** Every district would have a substantially strengthened preventive, primary, secondary and tertiary public healthcare system. Additionally every district will have a super specialty hospital so that citizens need not travel outside of their respective districts to access quality, affordable and universal healthcare.
- **Domestic Sanitation:** Every home in every village would be provided with hygienic domestic toilet with septic tank
- **Roads and Public Transport:** All villages will be connected to their nearby towns with all-weather roads; every village would be guaranteed a bus service to enhance connectivity.
- **Agriculture:** Within each district, there should be a fully computerized 'Agriclinic' set up for every 3000 acres or so. These 'Agriclinic's would serve in the following manner:
 - Quality seeds, pesticides, agricultural instruments at affordable prices.
 - Provision to sell all agricultural produce at profitable price.
 - Farmers can access the agri-clinic round the clock for advice and services.
 - Latest market information.
 - Free Soil Testing.
 - Free veterinary services.

Additionally, the market yards would have to be radically reformed and democratized in order to fully and truly serve the farmers; agroprocessing industries will be ensured by the District Governments to enhance rural incomes.

- **In situ urbanization:** Within each district, 40-50 small towns should be built with infrastructure, marketing facilities, agro-processing and other industries along with necessary amenities to enhance quality of life and create about 5000 local jobs in each small town.
- **Citizen's Charters and RTI:** Mandatory Citizen Charters will be implemented in all public departments covering all services with compensation to the citizens in case of delay to ensure



accountability at the point-of-use level itself. All public offices at the District (and also at the lower tiers) and the City/Metropolitan government levels would also have to completely implement the Right to Information to enhance transparency and accountability in governance.

- **Policing and Justice Delivery:** Enhanced, accountable delivery of critical services such as policing and justice at the local government level itself through the institution of Local/District Police (with jurisdiction over routine law and order and traffic) and Gram Nyayalayas/Local Courts. In urban areas, Community Police would be established to ensure security in the residential areas.

V. Effective mechanism for overseeing the full and effective implementation of SPF Scheme and presidential order:

The failure of successive State governments of AP to fully and effectively implement the SPF scheme in matters of public employment, despite a plethora of provisions including constitutional/statutory provisions (Article 371D and the Presidential Order of 1975), regulatory provisions (the most prominent among them being the GO 610 of 1985), recommendations (in particular, that of the *Girglani Commission* and the House Committee on the Implementation of GO 610) and likewise.

In particular, the *One Man Commission Report on GO Ms 610 dated 30-12-1985 and the Presidential Order dated 18-10-1975* (i.e. the Girglani Commission Report) pointed out that the SPF scheme (as detailed in the Presidential Order of 1975) essentially provided a rather circumscribed protection to local candidates throughout the State *via* the zonalization-localization framework; however, even these restricted protections were not implemented properly which resulted in serious deviations and violations of the SPF Scheme. This has resulted in adversely affecting the rights, interests and opportunities of local candidates in *all* the districts and zones of the State. This Report painstakingly tabulated the various instances of deviations from and violations of the zonalization-localization scheme in various departments, classified them into 18 “Deviation Genres”, delineated them into 126 Findings and 35 sets of Remedial Measures. This



Report also concluded that a key cause of deviation from the Presidential Order's SPF scheme is the lack of a 'guiding machinery or a nodal agency'.

The situation has now reached a stage where the role, capacity to deliver as well as the intent/will of the AP State government has become suspect, all-round, in the matter of implementing the SPF Scheme and the GO 610 framework. The onus therefore rests on the Union Government to ensure the creation and effective functioning of the 'nodal agency' to oversee the immediate and complete implementation of the SPF scheme. In fact, there is a need to create such a mechanism for fair and speedy enforcement of the presidential order and to investigate complaints and ensure redress in all districts and regions of the state.

Recommendation:

The Presidential Order of 1975 made under the provisions of Article 371D(1) has to be suitably amended to give required powers to the Union Government to ensure the immediate, full and effective implementation of the SPF framework in matters related to public employment, and thereby rectify the longstanding deviations and violations of this framework. This amendment must also include provisions to allow the Union Government to create an overriding and concrete mechanism to oversee the phased and time-bound implementation of the SPF scheme. Meanwhile, an independent authority chaired by a High Court Judge should be created by the Government for overseeing the implementation of the Presidential Order. Once Regional Councils are established these responsibilities could be entrusted to them.

VI. Establishing empowered Regional Development

Committees having constitutional guarantees:

Recommendations:

- a. Regional Development Committees (RDCs) must be constituted under the proposed omnibus enabling provision of Article 371(1) of the Constitution for Telangana, North Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and certain upland (and backward) regions of the other coastal districts that would



require special attention. The RDCs should be immediately constituted with development economists, domain experts, civil society leaders, public representatives and officials.

- b. These RDCs will have real authority, a significant and specific share of the State's development budget corresponding to the region, which would be transferred to the RDC. They will also have the mandate to oversee the functioning of local governments in the districts of Andhra Pradesh (excepting metropolitan areas). These RDCs will also have the responsibility to fully and immediately implement the Presidential Order (1975) and the SPF. The RDCs will also have such other powers and responsibilities as may be required to function effectively to fulfill their mandate.
- c. A strong mechanism of accountability of RDCs to the State Legislature and Executive (i.e. State Government) must be institutionalized, so that arbitrary exercise of authority, abuse of office and corruption can be checked.

VII. Resolving inter-regional differences over sharing of river waters – water use related:

Recommendations:

- a. Inter-regional disparities in the sharing of river waters (including allocation, projects and utilization) figure prominently in the cause of development of Telangana and other backward regions of the State. Given the geographical extent and drainage patterns of the river basins in our State, the Government of India should include the addressing of regional requirements *within* AP in the terms-of-reference while establishing the statutory Water Disputes Tribunal(s) for the riparian states of the Krishna and Godavari river basins. This would greatly contribute towards resolving differences and disputes in the sharing of river waters and development of water resources in various regions of the State.
- b. Also, the recent floods in the Krishna basin (October 2009) have triggered conflicting inter-regional claims over river water management during floods. Therefore the Government of India must immediately constitute an Empowered Expert Committee-based mechanism to institutionalize permanent scientific and timely decision-making process on the manner of storage and sharing of river flows in various regions of the State, anticipation of riverine floods and mitigating floods



including advance depletion of reservoirs. Such a mechanism would be able to put into place, verifiable measures for real-time monitoring of rainfall-runoff patterns and river water levels at critical points and thereby take appropriate and timely decisions to mitigate future floods. This Expert Committee could be drawn from domain experts from the Central Water Commission (CWC), other concerned public agencies and academia, experts in disaster management and public officials drawn from the various regions of Andhra Pradesh along with those from the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

VIII. Central Package for boosting economic development along ‘growth corridors’ in AP:

Recommendation: The Union and the State Governments together must immediately identify and establish ‘rapid growth corridors’ covering the backward regions of the State. All-round growth in these corridors should be boosted by the GoI by granting a generous package for AP that would help establish ‘education zones’, ‘agriculture green zones’ and ‘industrial zones’ in these rapid growth corridors of AP. The implementation of this effort would like with the respective Regional Development Councils of AP.



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Table 1

Statement showing the district-wise ration cards

| Sl.No. | District | White | AAY | Annapurna | Pink | Total |
|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Srikakulam | 659180 | 56755 | 3101 | 58336 | 777372 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 547934 | 52903 | 3032 | 45080 | 648949 |
| 3 | Visakapatnam | 942425 | 78379 | 4265 | 212846 | 1237915 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 1119238 | 88373 | 4505 | 161043 | 1373159 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 873439 | 76868 | 3967 | 102535 | 1056809 |
| 6 | Krishna | 985110 | 71502 | 4079 | 163961 | 1224652 |
| 7 | Guntur | 1162930 | 86335 | 4505 | 149751 | 1403521 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 719482 | 66510 | 4105 | 85258 | 875355 |
| 9 | Nellore | 675443 | 58799 | 3417 | 107595 | 845254 |
| 10 | Kurnool | 888967 | 67168 | 3944 | 73705 | 1033784 |
| 11 | Anantapur | 959639 | 77082 | 3800 | 82463 | 1122984 |
| 12 | Kadapa | 682833 | 56594 | 3012 | 78076 | 820515 |
| 13 | Chittoor | 864410 | 79160 | 4217 | 130922 | 1078709 |
| 14 | Rangareddy | 953265 | 67790 | 4365 | 292314 | 1317734 |
| 15 | Hyderabad | 697753 | 31845 | 4466 | 542579 | 1276643 |
| 16 | Nizamabad | 525996 | 48665 | 3289 | 60094 | 638044 |
| 17 | Medak | 606714 | 59088 | 3976 | 64019 | 733797 |
| 18 | Mahabubnagar | 927444 | 78476 | 4660 | 67102 | 1077682 |
| 19 | Nalgonda | 835356 | 73680 | 4434 | 87162 | 1000632 |
| 20 | Warangal | 868828 | 72503 | 4660 | 96844 | 1042835 |
| 21 | Khammam | 613100 | 64237 | 4394 | 83072 | 764803 |
| 22 | Karimnagar | 918584 | 78228 | 4347 | 100220 | 1101379 |
| 23 | Adilabad | 577036 | 66860 | 4660 | 70221 | 718777 |
| | Total | 18605106 | 1557800 | 93200 | 2915198 | 23171304 |

Source: Outcome Budget 2009-10 of the Civil Supplies Administration, Government of Andhra Pradesh



Table 2: DETAILS OF HOUSES ALLOTTED UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES
UNDER INDIRAMMA PHASE – I PROGRAMME
(Source: Government of Andhra Pradesh)

| S.No | District | Urban | Rural | Flood Housing | Total |
|------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | including IAY | | |
| 1 | SRIKAKULAM | 5922 | 69096 | 1875 | 76893 |
| 2 | VIZIANAGARAM | 10362 | 67493 | 1755 | 79610 |
| 3 | VISAKHAPATNAM | 5134 | 102989 | 1789 | 109912 |
| 4 | EAST GODAVARI | 14558 | 83091 | 5230 | 102879 |
| 5 | WEST GODAVARI | 13641 | 81120 | 1095 | 95856 |
| 6 | KRISHNA | 6287 | 60519 | 0 | 66806 |
| 7 | GUNTUR | 5179 | 71723 | 0 | 76902 |
| 8 | PRAKASAM | 4956 | 77296 | 19 | 82271 |
| 9 | NELLORE | 12202 | 75486 | 0 | 87688 |
| 10 | CHITTOOR | 11704 | 92281 | 0 | 103985 |
| 11 | CUDDAPAH | 8457 | 103157 | 0 | 111614 |
| 12 | ANANTAPUR | 10093 | 123806 | 0 | 133899 |
| 13 | KURNOOL | 13711 | 95999 | 0 | 109710 |
| 14 | MAHABUBNAGAR | 3939 | 97428 | 0 | 101367 |
| 15 | RANGA REDDY | 5364 | 35816 | 151 | 41331 |
| 16 | HYDERABAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | MEDAK | 6943 | 61263 | 1979 | 70185 |
| 18 | NIZAMABAD | 7037 | 51378 | 5678 | 64093 |
| 19 | ADILABAD | 11575 | 80911 | 939 | 93425 |
| 20 | KARIMNAGAR | 10697 | 54766 | 127 | 65590 |
| 21 | WARANGAL | 10256 | 88487 | 2681 | 101424 |
| 22 | KHAMMAM | 7297 | 96830 | 1263 | 105390 |
| 23 | NALGONDA | 4306 | 89248 | 365 | 93919 |
| | Total | 189620 | 1760183 | 24946 | 1974749 |



Table 2 (cont.): DETAILS OF HOUSES ALLOTTED UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES UNDER INDIRAMMA PHASE-II PROGRAMME

| S. No | District | Urban | | Rural | |
|-------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | No of Municipalities | No of Houses | No of Panchayats | No of Houses |
| 1 | SRIKAKULAM | 42 | 7286 | 404 | 75631 |
| 2 | VIZIANAGARAM | 43 | 14660 | 323 | 114157 |
| 3 | VISAKHAPATNAM | 20 | 3405 | 347 | 114721 |
| 4 | EAST GODAVARI | 74 | 13559 | 352 | 148604 |
| 5 | WEST GODAVARI | 93 | 16872 | 297 | 95356 |
| 6 | KRISHNA | 52 | 8792 | 374 | 55679 |
| 7 | GUNTUR | 134 | 14183 | 358 | 87765 |
| 8 | PRAKASAM | 42 | 6555 | 380 | 73668 |
| 9 | NELLORE | 50 | 15722 | 370 | 97582 |
| 10 | CHITTOOR | 85 | 19692 | 534 | 125100 |
| 11 | CUDDAPAH | 80 | 12465 | 315 | 99943 |
| 12 | ANANTAPUR | 108 | 33015 | 363 | 181595 |
| 13 | KURNOOL | 63 | 12847 | 339 | 130107 |
| 14 | MAHABUBNAGAR | 40 | 6308 | 518 | 155936 |
| 15 | RANGA REDDY | 148 | 3344 | 248 | 28193 |
| 16 | HYDERABAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | MEDAK | 63 | 11548 | 341 | 92244 |
| 18 | NIZAMABAD | 57 | 10635 | 228 | 59177 |
| 19 | ADILABAD | 80 | 16765 | 347 | 102858 |
| 20 | KARIMNAGAR | 69 | 17540 | 451 | 77089 |
| 21 | WARANGAL | 30 | 11811 | 414 | 119207 |
| 22 | KHAMMAM | 68 | 13343 | 278 | 125804 |
| 23 | NALGONDA | 46 | 8982 | 456 | 131416 |
| | Total | 1487 | 279329 | 8037 | 2291832 |

(Source: Directly extracted from the website of AP State Housing Corporation Ltd)
(Url:<http://115.118.0.156/phase2/jsp/go34.jsp>)



Table 3
3.1 LITERATE POPULATION, DISTRICT-WISE, 2001 CENSUS

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Literates | | | Literacy Rate | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| | | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 7,31,778 | 4,85,881 | 12,17,659 | 67.2 | 43.7 | 55.3 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 6,05,038 | 3,92,444 | 9,97,482 | 62.4 | 39.9 | 51.1 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 11,71,082 | 8,31,234 | 20,02,316 | 69.7 | 50.1 | 60.0 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 15,04,676 | 13,03,052 | 28,07,728 | 70.0 | 60.9 | 65.5 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 13,08,598 | 11,50,224 | 24,58,822 | 78.0 | 69.0 | 73.5 |
| 6. | Krishna | 13,86,261 | 11,53,713 | 25,39,974 | 74.4 | 63.2 | 68.8 |
| 7. | Guntur | 14,07,402 | 10,48,563 | 24,55,965 | 71.2 | 53.7 | 62.5 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 9,38,482 | 5,93,644 | 15,32,126 | 69.4 | 45.1 | 57.4 |
| 9. | Nellore | 8,66,975 | 6,55,891 | 15,22,866 | 73.7 | 56.4 | 65.1 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 12,73,940 | 9,03,050 | 21,76,990 | 77.6 | 55.8 | 66.8 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 8,67,054 | 5,53,698 | 14,20,752 | 75.8 | 49.5 | 62.8 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 11,04,042 | 6,70,046 | 17,74,088 | 68.4 | 43.3 | 56.1 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 10,03,659 | 5,88,513 | 15,92,172 | 66.0 | 40.0 | 53.2 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 8,50,414 | 4,67,107 | 13,17,521 | 56.6 | 31.9 | 44.4 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 11,92,100 | 8,42,281 | 20,34,381 | 75.3 | 56.5 | 66.2 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 14,49,602 | 11,85,347 | 26,34,949 | 83.7 | 73.5 | 78.8 |
| 17. | Medak | 7,38,208 | 4,32,926 | 11,71,134 | 64.3 | 38.7 | 51.6 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 6,42,996 | 4,01,792 | 10,44,788 | 64.9 | 39.5 | 52.0 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 6,88,072 | 4,24,117 | 11,12,189 | 65.0 | 40.3 | 52.7 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 10,13,328 | 6,47,761 | 16,61,089 | 67.1 | 42.7 | 54.9 |
| 21. | Warangal | 9,73,527 | 6,22,218 | 15,95,745 | 68.9 | 45.1 | 57.1 |
| 22. | Khammam | 7,45,679 | 5,22,265 | 12,67,944 | 66.1 | 47.4 | 56.9 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 9,81,875 | 6,13,768 | 15,95,643 | 69.2 | 44.7 | 57.2 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,34,44,788 | 1,64,89,535 | 3,99,34,323 | 70.32 | 50.43 | 60.47 |

Note: Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 years.

Source: Final Totals, Census of India, 2001 issued by Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.



TABLE- 3.2
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | SRIKAKULAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 70 | 105 | 175 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | ii) State Government | 253 | 2,817 | 3,051 | 5,868 | 242 | 57 | 299 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,287 | 54,153 | 58,373 | 1,12,526 | 3,247 | 1,436 | 4,683 |
| | iv) Municipal | 63 | 2,779 | 3,165 | 5,944 | 60 | 51 | 111 |
| | v) Aided | 19 | 970 | 1,058 | 2,028 | 24 | 17 | 41 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 83 | 12,867 | 8,643 | 21,510 | 301 | 342 | 643 |
| | Total | 2,706 | 73,656 | 74,395 | 1,48,051 | 3,876 | 1,904 | 5,780 |
| 2. | VIZIANAGARAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 36 | 31 | 67 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | ii) State Government | 440 | 6,870 | 6,140 | 13,010 | 437 | 143 | 580 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,751 | 48,475 | 51,779 | 1,00,254 | 2,960 | 1,335 | 4,295 |
| | iv) Municipal | 103 | 4,376 | 5,044 | 9,420 | 173 | 118 | 291 |
| | v) Aided | 76 | 3,964 | 4,631 | 8,595 | 95 | 72 | 167 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 119 | 19,479 | 14,045 | 33,524 | 437 | 492 | 929 |
| | Total | 2,490 | 83,200 | 81,670 | 1,64,870 | 4,105 | 2,161 | 6,266 |
| 3. | VISAKHAPATNAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 2 | 90 | 93 | 183 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| | ii) State Government | 712 | 14,920 | 16,266 | 3,11,86 | 603 | 180 | 783 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,284 | 57,839 | 65,049 | 1,22,888 | 2,734 | 1,906 | 4,640 |
| | iv) Municipal | 117 | 7,988 | 9,192 | 17,180 | 125 | 190 | 315 |
| | v) Aided | 53 | 5,842 | 6,210 | 12,052 | 65 | 163 | 228 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 152 | 28,748 | 22,296 | 51,044 | 311 | 983 | 1,294 |
| | Total | 3,320 | 1,15,427 | 1,19,106 | 2,34,533 | 3,842 | 3,426 | 7,268 |
| 4. | EAST GODAVARI | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 83 | 95 | 178 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| | ii) State Government | 234 | 3,372 | 3,591 | 6,963 | 237 | 104 | 341 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,694 | 89,398 | 96,692 | 1,86,090 | 3,829 | 2,519 | 6,348 |
| | iv) Municipal | 228 | 12,384 | 13,238 | 25,622 | 237 | 257 | 494 |
| | v) Aided | 85 | 5,230 | 6,822 | 12,052 | 139 | 126 | 265 |



| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| vi) Un-aided | 291 | 45,581 | 35,441 | 81,022 | 734 | 1,342 | 2,076 |
| Total | 3,533 | 1,56,048 | 1,55,879 | 3,11,927 | 5,181 | 4,352 | 9,533 |

TABLE- 3.2 (Contd..)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| S1.No. | District/ Management | No.of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 5. | WEST GODAVARI | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 93 | 1,633 | 1,612 | 3,245 | 142 | 77 | 219 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,127 | 68,798 | 73,849 | 1,42,647 | 3,104 | 2,259 | 5,363 |
| | iv) Municipal | 163 | 7,121 | 8,279 | 15,400 | 133 | 220 | 353 |
| | v) Aided | 253 | 10,387 | 10,737 | 21,124 | 254 | 290 | 544 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 174 | 30,562 | 23,835 | 54,397 | 348 | 888 | 1,236 |
| | Total | 2,810 | 1,18,501 | 1,18,312 | 2,36,813 | 3,981 | 3,734 | 7,715 |
| 6. | KRISHNA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 2 | 190 | 227 | 417 | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| | ii) State Government | 5 | 296 | 167 | 463 | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,835 | 46,747 | 51,073 | 97,820 | 2,049 | 2,076 | 4,125 |
| | iv) Municipal | 130 | 8,440 | 9,863 | 18,303 | 95 | 207 | 302 |
| | v) Aided | 546 | 20,564 | 23,012 | 43,576 | 413 | 686 | 1,099 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 211 | 47,452 | 37,400 | 84,852 | 423 | 1,460 | 1,883 |
| | Total | 2,729 | 1,23,689 | 1,21,742 | 2,45,431 | 2,997 | 4,452 | 7,449 |
| 7. | GUNTUR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 47 | 831 | 1,143 | 1,974 | 50 | 24 | 74 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,419 | 70,093 | 76,420 | 1,46,513 | 3,426 | 2,941 | 6,367 |
| | iv) Municipal | 240 | 9,084 | 9,871 | 18,955 | 292 | 405 | 697 |
| | v) Aided | 251 | 15,405 | 15,857 | 31,262 | 326 | 382 | 708 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 88 | 18,872 | 13,752 | 32,624 | 171 | 562 | 733 |
| | Total | 3,045 | 1,14,285 | 1,17,043 | 2,31,328 | 4,265 | 4,314 | 8,579 |
| 8. | PRAKASAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 85 | 2,176 | 2,041 | 4,217 | 90 | 34 | 124 |



| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,658 | 71,844 | 77,505 | 1,49,349 | 3,948 | 2,294 | 6,242 |
| iv) Municipal | 44 | 1,478 | 1,595 | 3,073 | 38 | 47 | 85 |
| v) Aided | 167 | 11,654 | 11,557 | 23,211 | 404 | 155 | 559 |
| vi) Un-aided | 117 | 17,943 | 12,407 | 30,350 | 341 | 495 | 836 |
| Total | 3,071 | 1,05,095 | 1,05,105 | 2,10,200 | 4,821 | 3,025 | 7,846 |

TABLE- 3.2 (Contd.)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 9. | NELLORE | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 2 | 57 | 60 | 117 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| | ii) State Government | 27 | 544 | 764 | 1,308 | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,658 | 52,269 | 54,595 | 1,06,864 | 3,277 | 1,919 | 5,196 |
| | iv) Municipal | 82 | 4,062 | 4,280 | 8,342 | 65 | 81 | 146 |
| | v) Aided | 76 | 3,986 | 4,947 | 8,933 | 91 | 109 | 200 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 137 | 18,649 | 14,592 | 33,241 | 325 | 598 | 923 |
| | Total | 2,982 | 79,567 | 79,238 | 1,58,805 | 3,778 | 2,729 | 6,507 |
| 10. | CHITTOOR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 52 | 1,145 | 1,358 | 2,503 | 46 | 43 | 89 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 4,064 | 83,809 | 90,148 | 1,73,957 | 4,790 | 2,954 | 7,744 |
| | iv) Municipal | 107 | 5,877 | 6,335 | 12,212 | 84 | 146 | 230 |
| | v) Aided | 35 | 1,854 | 1,975 | 3,829 | 36 | 48 | 84 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 288 | 52,671 | 39,590 | 92,261 | 688 | 1,552 | 2,240 |
| | Total | 4,546 | 1,45,356 | 1,39,406 | 2,84,762 | 5,644 | 4,743 | 10,387 |
| 11. | KADAPA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 13 | 386 | 610 | 996 | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,839 | 51,613 | 59,683 | 1,11,296 | 3,784 | 2,099 | 5,883 |
| | iv) Municipal | 65 | 2,718 | 3,433 | 6,151 | 77 | 110 | 187 |
| | v) Aided | 81 | 4,040 | 4,160 | 8,200 | 147 | 94 | 241 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 305 | 50,044 | 36,612 | 86,656 | 978 | 1,093 | 2,071 |
| | Total | 3,303 | 1,08,801 | 1,04,498 | 2,13,299 | 5,006 | 3,422 | 8,428 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. | ANANTAPUR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 3 | 238 | 229 | 467 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| | ii) State Government | 7 | 230 | 591 | 821 | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,707 | 66,281 | 71,889 | 1,38,170 | 3,579 | 2,000 | 5,579 |
| | iv) Municipal | 179 | 8,078 | 9,505 | 17,583 | 137 | 188 | 325 |
| | v) Aided | 35 | 2,466 | 2,988 | 5,454 | 31 | 41 | 72 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 219 | 34,794 | 26,207 | 61,001 | 598 | 855 | 1,453 |
| | Total | 3,150 | 1,12,087 | 1,11,409 | 2,23,496 | 4,365 | 3,107 | 7,472 |

TABLE- 3.2 (Contd...)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No.of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 13. | KURNOOL | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 72 | 2,564 | 3,296 | 5,860 | 83 | 73 | 156 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,640 | 78,660 | 83,953 | 1,62,613 | 2,642 | 1,789 | 4,431 |
| | iv) Municipal | 112 | 5,895 | 7,438 | 13,333 | 130 | 206 | 336 |
| | v) Aided | 104 | 9,503 | 9,810 | 19,313 | 231 | 153 | 384 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 229 | 48,085 | 32,405 | 80,490 | 593 | 1,381 | 1,974 |
| | Total | 2,157 | 1,44,707 | 1,36,902 | 2,81,609 | 3,679 | 3,602 | 7,281 |
| 14. | MAHBUBNAGAR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 146 | 4,811 | 6,322 | 11,133 | 196 | 202 | 398 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,564 | 88,423 | 94,839 | 1,83,262 | 3,474 | 1,970 | 5,444 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 27 | 3,376 | 3,078 | 6,454 | 80 | 68 | 148 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 286 | 47,053 | 31,777 | 78,830 | 891 | 1,477 | 2,368 |
| | Total | 3,023 | 1,43,663 | 1,36,016 | 2,79,679 | 4,641 | 3,717 | 8,358 |
| 15. | RANGA REDDY | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 40 |
| | ii) State Government | 47 | 1,689 | 2,833 | 4,522 | 43 | 58 | 101 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,702 | 72,552 | 82,458 | 1,55,010 | 1,872 | 1,791 | 3,663 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 23 | 3,355 | 3,179 | 6,534 | 21 | 96 | 117 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 751 | 1,56,239 | 1,30,921 | 2,87,160 | 1,164 | 5,828 | 6,992 |
| | Total | 2,524 | 2,33,835 | 2,19,391 | 4,53,226 | 3,118 | 7,795 | 10,913 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. | HYDERABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 3 | 441 | 536 | 977 | 13 | 27 | 40 |
| | ii) State Government | 636 | 35,901 | 43,723 | 79,624 | 576 | 2,069 | 2,645 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 161 | 14,761 | 27,633 | 42,394 | 61 | 729 | 790 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 726 | 1,41,261 | 1,25,100 | 2,66,361 | 730 | 5,514 | 6,244 |
| | Total | 1,526 | 1,92,364 | 1,96,992 | 3,89,356 | 1,380 | 8,339 | 9,719 |

TABLE- 3.2 (Contd.)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| S1.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 17. | MEDAK | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 76 | 2,944 | 4,264 | 7,208 | 106 | 110 | 216 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,971 | 69,932 | 74,599 | 1,44,531 | 2,830 | 1,694 | 4,524 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 6 | 898 | 617 | 1,515 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 191 | 34,299 | 26,854 | 61,153 | 517 | 846 | 1,363 |
| | Total | 2,244 | 1,08,073 | 1,06,334 | 2,14,407 | 3,464 | 2,664 | 6,128 |
| 18. | NIZAMABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 96 | 5,057 | 6,577 | 11,634 | 143 | 145 | 288 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,484 | 47,728 | 52,153 | 99,881 | 2,253 | 1,345 | 3,598 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 22 | 3,307 | 4,501 | 7,808 | 50 | 83 | 133 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 244 | 43,625 | 31,439 | 75,064 | 766 | 1,388 | 2,154 |
| | Total | 1,846 | 99,717 | 94,670 | 1,94,387 | 3,212 | 2,961 | 6,173 |
| 19. | ADILABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 123 | 78 | 201 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| | ii) State Government | 1,021 | 19,848 | 21,260 | 41,108 | 1,088 | 258 | 1,346 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,003 | 52,905 | 56,597 | 1,09,502 | 2,732 | 1,153 | 3,885 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 17 | 1,490 | 1,665 | 3,155 | 38 | 40 | 78 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | vi) Un-aided | 266 | 43,698 | 32,692 | 76,390 | 798 | 1,238 | 2,036 |
| | Total | 3,308 | 1,18,064 | 1,12,292 | 2,30,356 | 4,661 | 2,692 | 7,353 |
| 20. | KARIMNAGAR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 81 | 3,099 | 4,116 | 7,215 | 92 | 153 | 245 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,103 | 57,485 | 65,727 | 1,23,212 | 3,014 | 1,753 | 4,767 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 20 | 3,938 | 2,915 | 6,853 | 58 | 83 | 141 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 510 | 70,902 | 57,786 | 1,28,688 | 1,490 | 2,365 | 3,855 |
| | Total | 2,714 | 1,35,424 | 1,30,544 | 2,65,968 | 4,654 | 4,354 | 9,008 |

TABLE-3.2 (Concl..)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| S1.No. | District/ Management | No.of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 21. | WARANGAL | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 3 | 385 | 356 | 741 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| | ii) State Government | 326 | 8,330 | 9,430 | 17,760 | 566 | 290 | 856 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,147 | 60,442 | 68,568 | 1,29,010 | 3,533 | 1,670 | 5,203 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 50 | 3,553 | 5,124 | 8,677 | 112 | 144 | 256 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 484 | 70,846 | 52,471 | 1,23,317 | 1,615 | 1,833 | 3,448 |
| | Total | 3,010 | 1,43,556 | 1,35,949 | 2,79,505 | 5,837 | 3,951 | 9,788 |
| 22. | KHAMMAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 474 | 10,684 | 10,767 | 21,451 | 643 | 295 | 938 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 1,954 | 48,364 | 51,525 | 99,889 | 2,455 | 1,550 | 4,005 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 54 | 4,814 | 5,489 | 10,303 | 61 | 156 | 217 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 161 | 22,665 | 18,211 | 40,876 | 504 | 777 | 1,281 |
| | Total | 2,643 | 86,527 | 85,992 | 1,72,519 | 3,663 | 2,778 | 6,441 |
| 23. | NALGONDA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 117 | 2,741 | 4,063 | 6,804 | 168 | 142 | 310 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,418 | 72,061 | 78,280 | 1,50,341 | 3,703 | 2,008 | 5,711 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



LOK SATTA PARTY

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| v) Aided | 51 | 5,882 | 7,136 | 13,018 | 104 | 101 | 205 |
| vi) Un-aided | 343 | 53,152 | 38,203 | 91,355 | 1,341 | 1,238 | 2,579 |
| Total | 2,929 | 1,33,836 | 1,27,682 | 2,61,518 | 5,316 | 3,489 | 8,805 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | |
| i) Central Government | 20 | 1713 | 1,810 | 3,523 | 81 | 105 | 186 |
| ii) State Government | 5,060 | 1,32,888 | 1,53,985 | 2,86,873 | 5,608 | 4,522 | 10,130 |
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 50,309 | 14,09,871 | 15,35,754 | 29,45,625 | 69,235 | 42,461 | 1,11,696 |
| iv) Municipal | 1,633 | 80,280 | 91,238 | 1,71,518 | 1,646 | 2,226 | 3,872 |
| v) Aided | 2,212 | 1,41,239 | 1,65,101 | 3,06,340 | 2,852 | 3,850 | 6,702 |
| vi) Un-aided | 6,375 | 11,09,487 | 8,62,679 | 19,72,166 | 16,064 | 34,547 | 5,0611 |
| Total | 65,609 | 28,75,478 | 28,10,567 | 56,86,045 | 95,486 | 87,711 | 1,83,197 |

Source: Commissioner and Directorate of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.



TABLE-3.3

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | SRIKAKULAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 22 | 2,321 | 1,587 | 3,908 | 133 | 15 | 148 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 546 | 28,872 | 32,204 | 61,076 | 1,963 | 803 | 2,766 |
| | iv) Municipal | 8 | 344 | 452 | 796 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| | v) Aided | 5 | 374 | 500 | 874 | 20 | 7 | 27 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 231 | 27,331 | 18,042 | 45,373 | 1,260 | 875 | 2,135 |
| | Total | 812 | 59,242 | 52,785 | 1,12,027 | 3,394 | 1,706 | 5,100 |
| 2. | VIZIANAGARAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 26 | 2,646 | 1,112 | 3,758 | 107 | 15 | 122 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 2,216 | 14,974 | 16,038 | 31,012 | 946 | 368 | 1,314 |
| | iv) Municipal | 1 | 80 | 83 | 163 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | v) Aided | 3 | 273 | 291 | 564 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 189 | 19,074 | 13,895 | 32,969 | 858 | 721 | 1,579 |
| | Total | 435 | 37,047 | 31,419 | 68,466 | 1,921 | 1,108 | 3,029 |
| 3. | VISAKHAPATNAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 82 | 7,399 | 3,464 | 10,863 | 214 | 33 | 247 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 304 | 17,173 | 19,523 | 36,696 | 781 | 544 | 1,325 |
| | iv) Municipal | 4 | 563 | 809 | 1,372 | 10 | 19 | 29 |
| | v) Aided | 11 | 1,237 | 2,560 | 3,797 | 42 | 63 | 105 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 194 | 28,505 | 21,145 | 49,650 | 776 | 997 | 1,773 |
| | Total | 595 | 54,877 | 47,501 | 1,02,378 | 1,823 | 1,656 | 3,479 |
| 4. | EAST GODAVARI | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 37 | 1895 | 1871 | 3766 | 172 | 35 | 207 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 307 | 21,658 | 24,262 | 45,920 | 987 | 555 | 1,542 |
| | iv) Municipal | 12 | 1,069 | 1,043 | 2,112 | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| | v) Aided | 34 | 3,164 | 3,237 | 6,401 | 96 | 116 | 212 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 233 | 27,125 | 21,456 | 48,581 | 829 | 1,115 | 1,944 |
| | Total | 623 | 54,911 | 51,869 | 1,06,780 | 2,102 | 1,842 | 3,944 |
| 5. | WEST GODAVARI | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 5 | 240 | 210 | 450 | 18 | 10 | 28 |



| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 231 | 16,867 | 18,074 | 34,941 | 758 | 542 | 1,300 |
| iv) Municipal | 17 | 1,583 | 1,722 | 3,305 | 27 | 44 | 71 |
| v) Aided | 14 | 1,558 | 1,398 | 2,956 | 46 | 38 | 84 |
| vi) Un-aided | 190 | 24,636 | 19,916 | 44,552 | 691 | 908 | 1,599 |
| Total | 457 | 44,884 | 41,320 | 86,204 | 1,540 | 1,542 | 3,082 |

TABLE- 3.3 (Contd..)

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 6. | KRISHNA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 452 | 22,423 | 24,521 | 46,944 | 1,246 | 1,262 | 2,508 |
| | iv) Municipal | 5 | 430 | 438 | 868 | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| | v) Aided | 69 | 7,405 | 8,090 | 15,495 | 125 | 254 | 379 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 222 | 28,680 | 22,430 | 51,110 | 702 | 1,218 | 1,920 |
| | Total | 748 | 58,938 | 55,479 | 1,14,417 | 2,076 | 2,753 | 4,829 |
| 7. | GUNTUR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 2 | 484 | 361 | 845 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 343 | 22,298 | 23,810 | 46,108 | 911 | 789 | 1,700 |
| | iv) Municipal | 30 | 2,394 | 2,609 | 5,003 | 77 | 76 | 153 |
| | v) Aided | 40 | 4,515 | 4,233 | 8,748 | 109 | 125 | 234 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 58 | 10,311 | 7,307 | 17,618 | 235 | 270 | 505 |
| | Total | 473 | 40,002 | 38,320 | 78,322 | 1,338 | 1,261 | 2,599 |
| 8. | PRAKASAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 2 | 108 | 79 | 187 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 374 | 20,766 | 23,233 | 43,999 | 1,366 | 758 | 2,124 |
| | iv) Municipal | 4 | 478 | 508 | 986 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| | v) Aided | 33 | 4,797 | 4,900 | 9,697 | 154 | 49 | 203 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 95 | 14,287 | 10,071 | 24,358 | 493 | 396 | 889 |
| | Total | 508 | 40,436 | 38,791 | 79,227 | 2,033 | 1,213 | 3,246 |
| 9. | NELLORE | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 1 | 88 | 56 | 144 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 486 | 19,893 | 21,147 | 41,040 | 1,494 | 843 | 2,337 |
| | iv) Municipal | 2 | 364 | 235 | 599 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| | v) Aided | 26 | 2,650 | 2,804 | 5,454 | 83 | 66 | 149 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 123 | 14,572 | 11,597 | 26,169 | 526 | 461 | 987 |
| | Total | 638 | 37,567 | 35,839 | 73,406 | 2,107 | 1,380 | 3,487 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10. | CHITTOOR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 5 | 388 | 206 | 594 | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 489 | 21,380 | 23,179 | 44,559 | 1,251 | 772 | 2,023 |
| | iv) Municipal | 25 | 2,429 | 2,745 | 5,174 | 36 | 69 | 105 |
| | v) Aided | 6 | 679 | 805 | 1,484 | 11 | 18 | 29 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 316 | 39,647 | 29,520 | 69,167 | 1,336 | 1,547 | 2,883 |
| | Total | 841 | 64,523 | 56,455 | 1,20,978 | 2,650 | 2,415 | 5,065 |

TABLE- 3.3 (Contd..)

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 11. | KADAPA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 298 | 10,623 | 13,363 | 23,986 | 884 | 468 | 1,352 |
| | iv) Municipal | 3 | 198 | 233 | 431 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| | v) Aided | 29 | 3,691 | 3,626 | 7,317 | 113 | 68 | 181 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 193 | 24,461 | 17,993 | 42,454 | 976 | 566 | 1,542 |
| | Total | 524 | 38,973 | 35,225 | 74,198 | 1,978 | 1,110 | 3,088 |
| 12. | ANANTAPUR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 3 | 221 | 130 | 351 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 620 | 37,012 | 39,910 | 76,922 | 1,899 | 1,088 | 2,987 |
| | iv) Municipal | 41 | 4,326 | 5,267 | 9,593 | 65 | 83 | 148 |
| | v) Aided | 2 | 206 | 189 | 395 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 270 | 32,745 | 23,741 | 56,486 | 1,377 | 768 | 2,145 |
| | Total | 936 | 74,510 | 69,237 | 1,43,747 | 3,347 | 1,951 | 5,298 |
| 13. | KURNOOL | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 5 | 391 | 418 | 809 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 519 | 46,921 | 47,968 | 94,889 | 1,500 | 828 | 2,328 |
| | iv) Municipal | 12 | 821 | 1,626 | 2,447 | 13 | 40 | 53 |
| | v) Aided | 27 | 3,665 | 4,122 | 7,787 | 106 | 55 | 161 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 266 | 39,157 | 27,767 | 66,924 | 1,374 | 1,183 | 2,557 |
| | Total | 829 | 90,955 | 81,901 | 1,72,856 | 3,004 | 2,114 | 5,118 |
| 14. | MAHABUBNAGAR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 14 | 1,270 | 1,042 | 2,312 | 35 | 19 | 54 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 613 | 47,866 | 50,561 | 98,427 | 1,831 | 1,011 | 2,842 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 10 | 976 | 772 | 1,748 | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 233 | 33,942 | 22,263 | 56,205 | 1,284 | 976 | 2,260 |
| | Total | 870 | 84,054 | 74,638 | 1,58,692 | 3,185 | 2,033 | 5,218 |
| 15. | RANGAREDDY | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 12 | 1,204 | 1,073 | 2,277 | 31 | 27 | 58 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad. | 268 | 19,754 | 22,608 | 42,362 | 766 | 604 | 1,370 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 15 | 1,558 | 1,715 | 3,273 | 13 | 88 | 101 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 481 | 69,475 | 60,916 | 1,30,391 | 1,482 | 3,287 | 4,769 |
| | Total | 776 | 91,991 | 86,312 | 1,78,303 | 2,292 | 4,006 | 6,298 |

TABLE- 3.3 (Contd..)

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 16. | HYDERABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 5 | 291 | 306 | 597 | 5 | 23 | 28 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 48 | 4,412 | 4,551 | 8,963 | 38 | 198 | 236 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 329 | 46,580 | 42,347 | 88,927 | 548 | 2,239 | 2,787 |
| | Total | 382 | 51,283 | 47,204 | 98,487 | 591 | 2,460 | 3,051 |
| 17. | MEDAK | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 6 | 680 | 451 | 1,131 | 28 | 22 | 50 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 414 | 28,578 | 30,434 | 59,012 | 1,222 | 612 | 1,834 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 1 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 175 | 21,148 | 16,322 | 37,470 | 952 | 574 | 1,526 |
| | Total | 596 | 50,436 | 47,235 | 97,671 | 2,205 | 1,209 | 3,414 |
| 18. | NIZAMABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 21 | 1,951 | 1,463 | 3,414 | 63 | 51 | 114 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 241 | 13,593 | 16,047 | 29,640 | 805 | 450 | 1,255 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 10 | 918 | 1,157 | 2,075 | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 238 | 29,466 | 23,160 | 52,626 | 1,349 | 1,046 | 2,395 |
| | Total | 510 | 45,928 | 41,827 | 87,755 | 2,251 | 1,568 | 3,819 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 19. | ADILABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 67 | 5,290 | 3,680 | 8,970 | 321 | 44 | 365 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 409 | 23,644 | 25,696 | 49,340 | 1,225 | 447 | 1,672 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 3 | 309 | 296 | 605 | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 224 | 28,631 | 22,147 | 50,778 | 1,090 | 823 | 1,913 |
| | Total | 703 | 57,874 | 51,819 | 1,09,693 | 2,647 | 1,324 | 3,971 |
| 20. | KARIMNAGAR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 6 | 418 | 297 | 715 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 386 | 21,664 | 25,595 | 47,259 | 1,383 | 705 | 2,088 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 5 | 359 | 411 | 770 | 13 | 21 | 34 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 496 | 55,241 | 45,209 | 1,00,450 | 2,344 | 1,855 | 4,199 |
| | Total | 893 | 77,682 | 71,512 | 1,49,194 | 3,749 | 2,583 | 6,332 |

TABLE- 3.3 (Concld..)

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| S1.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 21. | WARANGAL | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 14 | 513 | 1,448 | 1,961 | 42 | 30 | 72 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 309 | 18,858 | 21,227 | 40,085 | 1,204 | 571 | 1,775 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 31 | 1,703 | 1,612 | 3,315 | 126 | 77 | 203 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 281 | 31,979 | 25,802 | 57,781 | 1,545 | 836 | 2,381 |
| | Total | 635 | 53,053 | 50,089 | 1,03,142 | 2,917 | 1,514 | 4,431 |
| 22. | KHAMMAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 24 | 1,855 | 1,449 | 3,304 | 101 | 13 | 114 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 477 | 24,832 | 25,617 | 50,449 | 1,254 | 637 | 1,891 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 2 | 211 | 224 | 435 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 135 | 14,124 | 10,928 | 25,052 | 648 | 575 | 1,223 |
| | Total | 638 | 41,022 | 38,218 | 79,240 | 2,006 | 1,229 | 3,235 |
| 23. | NALGONDA | | | | | | | |



LOK SATTA PARTY

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ii) State Government | 12 | 1,217 | 1,400 | 2,617 | 28 | 10 | 38 |
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 288 | 19,261 | 21,254 | 40,515 | 994 | 529 | 1,523 |
| iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| v) Aided | 9 | 1,383 | 1,345 | 2,728 | 12 | 39 | 51 |
| vi) Un-aided | 211 | 30,420 | 20,735 | 51,155 | 1,161 | 756 | 1,917 |
| Total | 520 | 52,281 | 44,734 | 97,015 | 2,195 | 1,334 | 3,529 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | |
| i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ii) State Government | 372 | 30,870 | 22,113 | 52,983 | 1,354 | 383 | 1,737 |
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 8,590 | 5,18,910 | 5,66,271 | 10,85,181 | 26,670 | 15,186 | 41,856 |
| iv) Municipal | 164 | 15,079 | 17,770 | 32,849 | 290 | 397 | 687 |
| v) Aided | 433 | 46,073 | 48,866 | 94,939 | 1,201 | 1,353 | 2,554 |
| vi) Un-aided | 5,383 | 6,91,537 | 5,34,709 | 12,26,246 | 23,836 | 23,992 | 47,828 |
| Total | 14,942 | 13,02,469 | 11,89,729 | 24,92,198 | 53,351 | 41,311 | 94,662 |

Source: Commissioner and Directorate of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.



TABLE- 3.4
HIGH SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | SRIKAKULAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 124 | 170 | 294 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | ii) State Government | 73 | 16,687 | 16,227 | 32,914 | 705 | 300 | 1,005 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 316 | 44,093 | 44,886 | 88,979 | 1,766 | 543 | 2,309 |
| | iv) Municipal | 14 | 2,034 | 3,319 | 5,353 | 85 | 41 | 126 |
| | v) Aided | 2 | 263 | 323 | 586 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 78 | 16,262 | 10,278 | 26,540 | 590 | 294 | 884 |
| | Total | 484 | 79,463 | 75,203 | 1,54,666 | 3,157 | 1,187 | 4,344 |
| 2. | VIZIANAGARAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 114 | 124 | 238 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | ii) State Government | 62 | 9,876 | 12,275 | 22,151 | 349 | 210 | 559 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 214 | 37,549 | 35,451 | 73,000 | 1470 | 508 | 1,978 |
| | iv) Municipal | 10 | 2,253 | 2,701 | 4,954 | 85 | 71 | 156 |
| | v) Aided | 15 | 3,931 | 4,754 | 8,685 | 65 | 48 | 113 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 102 | 17,873 | 11,423 | 29,296 | 752 | 318 | 1,070 |
| | Total | 404 | 71,596 | 66,728 | 1,38,324 | 2,723 | 1,158 | 3,881 |
| 3. | VISAKHAPATNAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 194 | 157 | 351 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| | ii) State Government | 125 | 24,312 | 25,109 | 49,421 | 784 | 337 | 1,121 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 246 | 44,787 | 45,766 | 90,553 | 1,017 | 708 | 1,725 |
| | iv) Municipal | 27 | 6,283 | 7,624 | 13,907 | 136 | 155 | 291 |
| | v) Aided | 27 | 8,055 | 8,064 | 16,119 | 159 | 179 | 338 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 180 | 41,057 | 33,746 | 74,803 | 1,088 | 1,548 | 2,636 |
| | Total | 606 | 1,24,688 | 1,20,466 | 2,45,154 | 3,187 | 2,934 | 6,121 |
| 4. | EAST GODAVARI | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 137 | 152 | 289 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| | ii) State Government | 70 | 16,032 | 18,221 | 34,253 | 533 | 397 | 930 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 449 | 82,169 | 93,752 | 1,75,921 | 2,939 | 1,675 | 4,614 |
| | iv) Municipal | 47 | 9,583 | 11,054 | 20,637 | 289 | 223 | 512 |
| | v) Aided | 51 | 8,809 | 9,464 | 18,273 | 278 | 256 | 534 |



| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| vi) Un-aided | 240 | 35,682 | 28,143 | 63,825 | 1,367 | 1,007 | 2,374 |
| Total | 858 | 1,52,412 | 1,60,786 | 3,13,198 | 5,413 | 3,563 | 8,976 |

TABLE-3.4 (Contd..)

HIGH SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| S1.No. | District/ Management | No.of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 5. | WEST GODAVARI | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 50 | 7,211 | 9,286 | 16,497 | 305 | 259 | 564 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 329 | 63,893 | 70,262 | 1,34,155 | 2,340 | 1,451 | 3,791 |
| | iv) Municipal | 34 | 6,126 | 7,851 | 13,977 | 210 | 168 | 378 |
| | v) Aided | 45 | 9,414 | 9,398 | 18,812 | 258 | 240 | 498 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 178 | 29,418 | 22,073 | 51,491 | 1109 | 821 | 1,930 |
| | Total | 636 | 1,16,062 | 1,18,870 | 2,34,932 | 4,222 | 2,939 | 7,161 |
| 6. | KRISHNA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 3 | 568 | 621 | 1,189 | 32 | 24 | 56 |
| | ii) State Government | 30 | 4,607 | 7,888 | 12,495 | 213 | 227 | 440 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 308 | 53,056 | 52,562 | 1,05,618 | 2,060 | 1,820 | 3,880 |
| | iv) Municipal | 41 | 7,260 | 8,728 | 15,988 | 259 | 298 | 557 |
| | v) Aided | 71 | 12,511 | 15,441 | 27,952 | 297 | 475 | 772 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 219 | 49,842 | 37,056 | 86,898 | 1,295 | 1,410 | 2,705 |
| | Total | 672 | 1,27,844 | 1,22,296 | 2,50,140 | 4,156 | 4,254 | 8,410 |
| 7. | GUNTUR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 332 | 304 | 636 | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| | ii) State Government | 44 | 5,007 | 7,386 | 12,393 | 217 | 282 | 499 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 313 | 52,183 | 51,250 | 1,03,433 | 1,912 | 1,226 | 3,138 |
| | iv) Municipal | 27 | 6,237 | 6,746 | 12,983 | 182 | 214 | 396 |
| | v) Aided | 96 | 18,626 | 19,680 | 38,306 | 503 | 472 | 975 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 129 | 32,354 | 25,350 | 57,704 | 774 | 773 | 1,547 |
| | Total | 610 | 1,14,739 | 1,10,716 | 2,25,455 | 3,610 | 2,978 | 6,588 |
| 8. | PRAKASAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 132 | 113 | 245 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | ii) State Government | 60 | 8,515 | 11,821 | 20,336 | 353 | 279 | 632 |



| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 299 | 37,617 | 37,442 | 75,059 | 1,878 | 839 | 2,717 |
| iv) Municipal | 7 | 1,228 | 1,586 | 2,814 | 76 | 55 | 131 |
| v) Aided | 56 | 8,738 | 6,881 | 15,619 | 325 | 145 | 470 |
| vi) Un-aided | 180 | 32,145 | 21,601 | 53,746 | 1,230 | 531 | 1,761 |
| Total | 603 | 88,375 | 79,444 | 1,67,819 | 3,867 | 1,849 | 5,716 |

TABLE- 3.4 (Contd.)

HIGH SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No.of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 9. | NELLORE | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 6 | 1,226 | 1,029 | 2,255 | 56 | 21 | 77 |
| | ii) State Government | 37 | 8,527 | 7,878 | 16,405 | 286 | 229 | 515 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 302 | 36,767 | 39,297 | 76,064 | 1,937 | 1,269 | 3,206 |
| | iv) Municipal | 20 | 3,355 | 4,183 | 7,538 | 106 | 90 | 196 |
| | v) Aided | 24 | 4,974 | 4,998 | 9,972 | 139 | 116 | 255 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 143 | 24,788 | 18,495 | 43,283 | 857 | 584 | 1,441 |
| | Total | 532 | 79,637 | 75,880 | 1,55,517 | 3,381 | 2,309 | 5,690 |
| 10. | CHITTOOR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 192 | 152 | 344 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| | ii) State Government | 58 | 12,738 | 13,618 | 26,356 | 406 | 382 | 788 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 506 | 70,810 | 72,927 | 1,43,737 | 2,721 | 1,591 | 4,312 |
| | iv) Municipal | 23 | 6,108 | 6,199 | 12,307 | 96 | 133 | 229 |
| | v) Aided | 24 | 4,140 | 4,759 | 8,899 | 116 | 90 | 206 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 286 | 43,924 | 31,454 | 75,378 | 1,961 | 1,204 | 3,165 |
| | Total | 898 | 1,37,912 | 1,29,109 | 2,67,021 | 5,307 | 3,406 | 8,713 |
| 11. | KADAPA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 52 | 5,269 | 9,964 | 15,233 | 256 | 272 | 528 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 295 | 30,949 | 36,131 | 67,080 | 1,798 | 894 | 2,692 |
| | iv) Municipal | 15 | 2,726 | 3,742 | 6,468 | 99 | 68 | 167 |
| | v) Aided | 43 | 6,682 | 6,112 | 12,794 | 294 | 146 | 440 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 291 | 47,697 | 33,085 | 80,782 | 1,954 | 762 | 2,716 |
| | Total | 696 | 93,323 | 89,034 | 1,82,357 | 4,401 | 2,142 | 6,543 |
| 12. | ANANTAPUR | | | | | | | |



| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| i) Central Government | 5 | 783 | 792 | 1,575 | 49 | 25 | 74 |
| ii) State Government | 54 | 13,368 | 12,259 | 25,627 | 363 | 306 | 669 |
| iii) Mandal Parishad | 375 | 64,148 | 68,264 | 1,32,412 | 1,895 | 946 | 2,841 |
| iv) Municipal | 28 | 7,342 | 8,909 | 16,251 | 168 | 158 | 326 |
| v) Aided | 17 | 2,281 | 3,417 | 5,698 | 72 | 62 | 134 |
| vi) Un-aided | 171 | 26,629 | 18,887 | 45,516 | 1,064 | 633 | 1,697 |
| Total | 650 | 1,14,551 | 1,12,528 | 2,27,079 | 3,611 | 2,130 | 5,741 |

TABLE- 3.4 (Contd..)

HIGH SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 13. | KURNOOL | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 63 | 13,386 | 14,869 | 28,255 | 393 | 422 | 815 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 264 | 58,592 | 49,132 | 1,07,724 | 1,473 | 885 | 2,358 |
| | iv) Municipal | 13 | 4,860 | 4,281 | 9,141 | 102 | 75 | 177 |
| | v) Aided | 48 | 9,579 | 9,395 | 18,974 | 274 | 159 | 433 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 210 | 42,271 | 26,278 | 68,549 | 1,416 | 886 | 2,302 |
| | Total | 598 | 1,28,688 | 1,03,955 | 2,32,643 | 3,658 | 2,427 | 6,085 |
| 14. | MAHBUBNAGAR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 77 | 13,819 | 14,809 | 28,628 | 453 | 365 | 818 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 475 | 78,647 | 67,823 | 1,46,470 | 2,417 | 1,083 | 3,500 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 21 | 3,121 | 2,838 | 5,959 | 94 | 72 | 166 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 262 | 34,816 | 22,285 | 57,101 | 1,661 | 836 | 2,497 |
| | Total | 835 | 1,30,403 | 1,07,755 | 2,38,158 | 4,625 | 2,356 | 6,981 |
| 15. | RANGA REDDY | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 4 | 1,155 | 1,430 | 2,585 | 34 | 101 | 135 |
| | ii) State Government | 38 | 4,571 | 7,993 | 12,564 | 159 | 242 | 401 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 398 | 63,971 | 66,594 | 1,30,565 | 1,625 | 1,174 | 2,799 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 18 | 2,399 | 3,309 | 5,708 | 47 | 87 | 134 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| | vi) Un-aided | 773 | 1,26,087 | 1,01,024 | 2,27,111 | 3,189 | 5,580 | 8,769 |
| | Total | 1,231 | 1,98,183 | 1,80,350 | 3,78,533 | 5,054 | 7,184 | 12,238 |
| 16. | HYDERABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 3 | 714 | 848 | 1,562 | 33 | 54 | 87 |
| | ii) State Government | 184 | 17,837 | 29,240 | 47,077 | 707 | 1,672 | 2,379 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 139 | 13,445 | 26,542 | 39,987 | 251 | 957 | 1,208 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 764 | 1,33,926 | 1,21,079 | 2,55,005 | 2,236 | 6,361 | 8,597 |
| | Total | 1,090 | 1,65,922 | 1,77,709 | 3,43,631 | 3,227 | 9,044 | 12,271 |

TABLE- 3.4 (Contd.)

HIGH SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl.No. | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 17. | MEDAK | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 59 | 11,659 | 10,853 | 22,512 | 368 | 266 | 634 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 464 | 63,915 | 65,903 | 1,29,818 | 2,280 | 1,020 | 3,300 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 4 | 684 | 817 | 1,501 | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 187 | 31,169 | 22,567 | 53,736 | 1,180 | 840 | 2,020 |
| | Total | 714 | 1,07,427 | 1,00,140 | 2,07,567 | 3,845 | 2,145 | 5,990 |
| 18. | NIZAMABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 58 | 7,927 | 11,477 | 19,404 | 288 | 200 | 488 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 399 | 51,678 | 53,612 | 1,05,290 | 2,013 | 794 | 2,807 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 20 | 3,208 | 5,071 | 8,279 | 89 | 93 | 182 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 203 | 32,590 | 21,418 | 54,008 | 1,339 | 680 | 2,019 |
| | Total | 680 | 95,403 | 91,578 | 1,86,981 | 3,729 | 1,767 | 5,496 |
| 19. | ADILABAD | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 248 | 133 | 381 | 15 | 4 | 19 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| | ii) State Government | 130 | 19,729 | 22,063 | 41,792 | 898 | 314 | 1,212 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 325 | 44,750 | 44,868 | 89,618 | 1,643 | 533 | 2,176 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 13 | 2,102 | 2,002 | 4,104 | 90 | 69 | 159 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 246 | 33,069 | 25,574 | 58,643 | 1,425 | 570 | 1,995 |
| | Total | 715 | 99,898 | 94,640 | 1,94,538 | 4,071 | 1,490 | 5,561 |
| 20. | KARIMNAGAR | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 72 | 10,011 | 12,260 | 22,271 | 387 | 280 | 667 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 583 | 72,193 | 85,609 | 1,57,802 | 3,497 | 1,366 | 4,863 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 21 | 4,339 | 3,532 | 7,871 | 130 | 100 | 230 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 510 | 64,094 | 49,304 | 1,13,398 | 3,274 | 1,370 | 4,644 |
| | Total | 1,186 | 1,50,637 | 1,50,705 | 3,01,342 | 7,288 | 3,116 | 10,404 |

TABLE- 3.4 (Concl..)

HIGH SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl. No | District/ Management | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 21. | WARANGAL | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 3 | 333 | 345 | 678 | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| | ii) State Government | 112 | 14,604 | 19,460 | 34,064 | 775 | 488 | 1,263 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 448 | 59,710 | 65,063 | 1,24,773 | 2,888 | 1,185 | 4,073 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 32 | 2,785 | 5,668 | 8,453 | 156 | 171 | 327 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 473 | 63,709 | 44,201 | 1,07,910 | 3,016 | 1,233 | 4,249 |
| | Total | 1,068 | 1,41,141 | 1,34,737 | 2,75,878 | 6,862 | 3,090 | 9,952 |
| 22. | KHAMMAM | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 1 | 252 | 220 | 472 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| | ii) State Government | 117 | 22,606 | 23,795 | 46,401 | 786 | 440 | 1,226 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 306 | 41,443 | 44,183 | 85,626 | 1,621 | 859 | 2,480 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 26 | 4,366 | 6,050 | 10,416 | 113 | 212 | 325 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 155 | 27,075 | 20,488 | 47,563 | 1,003 | 715 | 1,718 |



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| | Total | 605 | 95,742 | 94,736 | 1,90,478 | 3,531 | 2,226 | 5,757 |
| 23. | NALGONDA | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii) State Government | 68 | 7,399 | 12,209 | 19,608 | 351 | 329 | 680 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 541 | 71,209 | 72,925 | 1,44,134 | 2,972 | 1,118 | 4,090 |
| | iv) Municipal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | v) Aided | 28 | 4,628 | 5,309 | 9,937 | 113 | 129 | 242 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 368 | 50,527 | 34,345 | 84,872 | 2,652 | 876 | 3,528 |
| | Total | 1,005 | 1,33,763 | 1,24,788 | 2,58,551 | 6,088 | 2,452 | 8,540 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | |
| | i) Central Government | 33 | 6,504 | 6,590 | 13,094 | 307 | 274 | 581 |
| | ii) State Government | 1,693 | 2,75,697 | 3,30,960 | 6,06,657 | 10,335 | 8,498 | 18,833 |
| | iii) Mandal Parishad | 8155 | 12,24,129 | 12,63,702 | 24,87,831 | 46,162 | 23,487 | 69,649 |
| | iv) Municipal | 306 | 65,395 | 76,923 | 1,42,318 | 1,893 | 1,749 | 3,642 |
| | v) Aided | 841 | 1,39,080 | 1,63,824 | 3,02,904 | 3,884 | 4,306 | 8,190 |
| | vi) Un-aided | 6,348 | 10,37,004 | 7,80,154 | 18,17,158 | 36,432 | 29,832 | 66,264 |
| | Total | 17,376 | 27,47,809 | 26,22,153 | 53,69,962 | 99,013 | 68,146 | 1,67,159 |

Source: Commissioner and Directorate of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.



TABLE- 3.5
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl. No. | District/ Management | No. of Institutions | | | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | SRIKAKULAM | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 550 | 378 | 928 | 29 | 4 | 33 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 550 | 378 | 928 | 29 | 4 | 33 |
| 2. | VIZIANAGARAM | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 812 | 163 | 975 | 45 | 6 | 51 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 812 | 163 | 975 | 45 | 6 | 51 |
| 3. | VISAKHAPATNAM | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 9 | 0 | 9 | 6,156 | 5,582 | 11,738 | 190 | 216 | 406 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5,305 | 4,223 | 9,528 | 69 | 290 | 359 |
| | Total | 14 | 0 | 14 | 11,461 | 9,805 | 21,266 | 259 | 506 | 765 |
| 4. | EAST GODAVARI | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 365 | 219 | 584 | 31 | 14 | 45 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 1 | 0 | 1 | 78 | 69 | 147 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| | Total | 3 | 0 | 3 | 443 | 288 | 731 | 36 | 17 | 53 |
| 5. | WEST GODAVARI | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 401 | 280 | 681 | 19 | 16 | 35 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1,201 | 825 | 2,026 | 43 | 53 | 96 |
| | Total | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1,602 | 1,105 | 2,707 | 62 | 69 | 131 |
| 6. | KRISHNA | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 973 | 751 | 1,724 | 44 | 17 | 61 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,190 | 3,608 | 4,798 | 55 | 95 | 150 |
| | Total | 6 | 0 | 6 | 2,163 | 4,359 | 6,522 | 99 | 112 | 211 |
| 7. | GUNTUR | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 592 | 394 | 986 | 33 | 14 | 47 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 1 | 0 | 1 | 173 | 144 | 317 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| | Total | 3 | 0 | 3 | 765 | 538 | 1,303 | 39 | 22 | 61 |
| 8. | PRAKASAM | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 292 | 146 | 438 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 292 | 146 | 438 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| 9. | NELLORE | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 2 | 0 | 2 | 492 | 185 | 677 | 12 | 22 | 34 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 492 | 185 | 677 | 12 | 22 | 34 |



TABLE-3.5 (Contd..)
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE,2008-09

| Sl. No. | District/ Management | No. of Institutions | | | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 10. | CHITTOOR | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 987 | 785 | 1,772 | 43 | 28 | 71 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 2 | 0 | 2 | 382 | 266 | 648 | 49 | 35 | 84 |
| | Total | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1,369 | 1,051 | 2,420 | 92 | 63 | 155 |
| 11. | KADAPA | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 415 | 246 | 661 | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 415 | 246 | 661 | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| 12. | ANANTAPUR | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 577 | 329 | 906 | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 1 | 0 | 1 | 291 | 179 | 470 | 22 | 42 | 64 |
| | Total | 3 | 0 | 3 | 868 | 508 | 1,376 | 45 | 53 | 98 |
| 13. | KURNOOL | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 695 | 528 | 1,223 | 35 | 15 | 50 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 695 | 528 | 1,223 | 35 | 15 | 50 |
| 14. | MAHBUBNAGAR | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 266 | 149 | 415 | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 266 | 149 | 415 | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| 15. | RANGA REDDY | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 12 | 0 | 12 | 7,127 | 6,415 | 13,542 | 142 | 290 | 432 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 12 | 0 | 12 | 11,863 | 8,870 | 20,733 | 195 | 543 | 738 |
| | Total | 24 | 0 | 24 | 18,990 | 15,285 | 34,275 | 337 | 833 | 1,170 |
| 16. | HYDERABAD | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 6 | 0 | 6 | 5,928 | 4,690 | 10,618 | 88 | 217 | 305 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 9 | 0 | 9 | 6,953 | 9,814 | 16,767 | 158 | 460 | 618 |
| | Total | 15 | 0 | 15 | 12,881 | 14,504 | 27,385 | 246 | 677 | 923 |
| 17. | MEDAK | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 851 | 636 | 1,487 | 33 | 25 | 58 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 1 | 0 | 1 | 327 | 82 | 409 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| | Total | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,178 | 718 | 1,896 | 38 | 30 | 68 |
| 18. | NIZAMABAD | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 258 | 134 | 392 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 258 | 134 | 392 | 12 | 5 | 17 |



TABLE- 3.5 (Concl..)
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl. No. | District/ Management | No. of Institutions | | | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 19. | ADILABAD | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | KARIMNAGAR | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 594 | 454 | 1,048 | 26 | 17 | 43 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 594 | 454 | 1,048 | 26 | 17 | 43 |
| 21. | WARANGAL | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 282 | 164 | 446 | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 1 | 282 | 164 | 446 | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| 22. | KHAMMAM | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 900 | 771 | 1,671 | 41 | 47 | 88 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 1 | 0 | 1 | 428 | 361 | 789 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| | Total | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1,328 | 1,132 | 2,460 | 50 | 56 | 106 |
| 23. | NALGONDA | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 288 | 141 | 429 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 1 | 0 | 1 | 528 | 454 | 982 | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| | Total | 2 | 0 | 2 | 816 | 595 | 1,411 | 31 | 28 | 59 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Central Govt. | 59 | 0 | 59 | 29,309 | 23,355 | 52,664 | 930 | 968 | 1,898 |
| | ii. Pvt. Unaided | 41 | 0 | 41 | 29,211 | 29,080 | 58,291 | 642 | 1,587 | 2,229 |
| | Total | 100 | 0 | 100 | 58,520 | 52,435 | 1,10,955 | 1,572 | 2,555 | 4,127 |

Source: Commissioner and Directorate of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.



TABLE- 3.6

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN CLASSES I-V, VI-VII AND VIII-X, 2008-09

| Sl. No. | District | Classes (I-V) (6-10 years) | | | Classes (VI-VII) (11-12 years) | | | Classes (VIII-X) (13 -15 years) | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 92.97 | 89.88 | 91.42 | 77.62 | 72.86 | 75.23 | 63.02 | 60.77 | 61.90 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 96.50 | 93.13 | 94.82 | 76.45 | 72.04 | 74.25 | 61.59 | 55.86 | 58.74 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 86.01 | 88.08 | 87.03 | 73.06 | 71.61 | 72.34 | 60.58 | 59.64 | 60.12 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 78.64 | 80.50 | 79.56 | 68.94 | 72.81 | 70.86 | 57.55 | 62.31 | 59.90 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 79.10 | 79.93 | 79.51 | 69.57 | 70.88 | 70.22 | 57.06 | 60.39 | 58.70 |
| 6. | Krishna | 77.55 | 79.55 | 78.53 | 69.24 | 69.77 | 69.50 | 57.31 | 57.33 | 57.32 |
| 7. | Guntur | 64.93 | 67.94 | 66.42 | 57.65 | 57.80 | 57.72 | 46.15 | 46.03 | 46.09 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 90.27 | 93.70 | 91.95 | 68.01 | 66.23 | 67.14 | 54.04 | 49.54 | 51.85 |
| 9. | Nellore | 82.11 | 83.37 | 82.73 | 69.92 | 69.14 | 69.54 | 56.11 | 55.38 | 55.75 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 88.87 | 87.73 | 88.31 | 80.58 | 78.14 | 79.38 | 72.25 | 69.09 | 70.70 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 102.19 | 101.85 | 102.02 | 80.23 | 80.80 | 80.51 | 68.33 | 66.76 | 67.56 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 89.11 | 92.35 | 90.69 | 75.07 | 78.22 | 76.60 | 62.84 | 64.92 | 63.85 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 114.40 | 114.76 | 114.57 | 89.46 | 80.36 | 85.02 | 68.85 | 56.67 | 62.93 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 112.81 | 111.79 | 112.31 | 84.08 | 76.53 | 80.38 | 73.55 | 61.75 | 67.79 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 147.63 | 149.76 | 148.66 | 123.71 | 121.72 | 122.75 | 100.87 | 99.17 | 100.05 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 112.33 | 123.91 | 117.88 | 95.80 | 110.05 | 102.64 | 73.18 | 87.44 | 79.99 |
| 17. | Medak | 108.16 | 109.71 | 108.92 | 89.48 | 88.86 | 89.18 | 76.39 | 73.90 | 75.17 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 107.30 | 102.38 | 104.83 | 93.61 | 90.48 | 92.04 | 78.58 | 74.98 | 76.78 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 122.06 | 119.52 | 120.81 | 91.54 | 88.66 | 90.12 | 79.47 | 77.35 | 78.42 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 100.05 | 97.97 | 99.02 | 94.94 | 94.57 | 94.76 | 85.56 | 88.38 | 86.96 |
| 21. | Warangal | 103.30 | 104.26 | 103.77 | 91.44 | 90.46 | 90.96 | 83.81 | 83.14 | 83.48 |
| 22. | Khammam | 94.35 | 96.13 | 95.22 | 82.85 | 83.70 | 83.27 | 71.89 | 73.87 | 72.86 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 99.80 | 100.36 | 100.07 | 86.61 | 85.16 | 85.91 | 79.95 | 77.38 | 78.70 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 96.61 | 97.54 | 97.07 | 81.51 | 80.86 | 81.19 | 68.43 | 67.52 | 67.99 |

Source: Commissioner and Director of School Education, Andhra Pradesh



TABLE- 3.7
DROPOUT RATES IN CLASSES I-V, I-VII AND I-X((ALL), 2008-09

| Sl. No. | District | Classes (I-V) | | | Classes (I-VII) | | | Classes (I-X) | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.57 | 22.84 | 21.69 | 55.16 | 58.17 | 56.66 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 9.21 | 9.35 | 9.28 | 35.65 | 36.61 | 36.12 | 55.12 | 61.16 | 58.16 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 3.33 | 5.61 | 4.48 | 33.43 | 36.48 | 34.97 | 50.65 | 54.71 | 52.68 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 3.04 | 0.00 | 1.20 | 24.74 | 18.20 | 21.52 | 56.76 | 53.71 | 55.26 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.41 | 16.81 | 17.62 | 47.09 | 44.34 | 45.72 |
| 6. | Krishna | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.00 | 15.29 | 14.15 | 49.90 | 51.26 | 50.58 |
| 7. | Guntur | 19.54 | 17.55 | 18.55 | 38.66 | 40.03 | 39.35 | 61.92 | 64.72 | 63.32 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 17.25 | 15.45 | 16.36 | 42.19 | 45.77 | 43.98 | 67.25 | 72.57 | 69.88 |
| 9. | Nellore | 11.79 | 9.47 | 10.65 | 31.35 | 31.49 | 31.42 | 52.75 | 55.65 | 54.19 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 8.22 | 6.59 | 7.42 | 16.03 | 16.00 | 16.01 | 37.87 | 43.06 | 40.44 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 15.20 | 9.67 | 12.56 | 32.62 | 30.30 | 31.49 | 50.11 | 53.66 | 51.86 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 14.46 | 10.83 | 12.69 | 26.91 | 26.27 | 26.59 | 57.36 | 58.57 | 57.97 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 16.93 | 22.39 | 19.63 | 39.20 | 48.08 | 43.63 | 63.13 | 70.90 | 66.92 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 37.23 | 39.47 | 38.32 | 52.69 | 58.64 | 55.66 | 76.29 | 79.60 | 77.85 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 16.57 | 17.10 | 16.83 | 28.50 | 28.43 | 28.46 | 53.72 | 53.86 | 53.78 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 10.48 | 5.43 | 7.97 | 29.14 | 23.51 | 26.36 | 27.43 | 21.16 | 24.30 |
| 17. | Medak | 36.59 | 35.81 | 36.21 | 50.73 | 51.98 | 51.35 | 72.30 | 73.10 | 72.69 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 16.48 | 14.34 | 15.45 | 41.78 | 41.80 | 41.79 | 68.21 | 67.87 | 68.05 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 17.75 | 17.49 | 17.62 | 40.33 | 41.24 | 40.78 | 71.01 | 72.21 | 71.61 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 15.77 | 13.69 | 14.76 | 30.39 | 29.73 | 30.06 | 57.79 | 54.09 | 56.01 |
| 21. | Warangal | 33.93 | 33.33 | 33.64 | 45.63 | 46.70 | 46.16 | 68.95 | 70.42 | 69.68 |
| 22. | Khammam | 10.09 | 8.12 | 9.12 | 28.04 | 28.96 | 28.50 | 62.78 | 62.70 | 62.74 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 31.77 | 31.49 | 31.63 | 40.81 | 43.79 | 42.29 | 66.54 | 67.77 | 67.14 |



LOK SATTA PARTY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 16.14 | 15.15 | 15.65 | 34.39 | 35.41 | 34.89 | 60.12 | 61.38 | 60.73 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Source: Commissioner and Director of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.

**3.8 DISTRICT INSTITUTES OF EDUCATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGES, 2007-08**

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Institutes | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 1 | 127 | 75 | 202 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 1 | 127 | 73 | 200 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 125 | 74 | 199 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1 | 119 | 81 | 200 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1 | 148 | 151 | 299 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| 6. | Krishna | 1 | 101 | 105 | 206 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1 | 158 | 142 | 300 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1 | 108 | 92 | 200 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| 9. | Nellore | 1 | 184 | 116 | 300 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 1 | 164 | 134 | 298 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 1 | 155 | 137 | 292 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 1 | 105 | 95 | 200 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 1 | 144 | 153 | 297 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 1 | 153 | 148 | 301 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 1 | 124 | 174 | 298 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 1 | 134 | 165 | 299 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 17. | Medak | 1 | 160 | 142 | 302 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 1 | 148 | 149 | 297 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 1 | 133 | 166 | 299 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 1 | 125 | 170 | 295 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| 21. | Warangal | 1 | 129 | 168 | 297 | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| 22. | Khammam | 1 | 121 | 76 | 197 | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 1 | 114 | 85 | 199 | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| ANDHRA RADESH | | 23 | 3,106 | 2,871 | 5,977 | 265 | 69 | 334 |

Source: Commissioner and Directorate of School Education, Andhra Pradesh.

**3.9 JUNIOR COLLEGES, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09**

| Sl. No. | District | No. of Colleges | | | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 116 | 8 | 124 | 22,853 | 17,241 | 40,094 | 1,100 | 176 | 1,276 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 106 | 11 | 117 | 17,694 | 15,216 | 32,910 | 954 | 184 | 1,138 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 196 | 18 | 214 | 43,859 | 33,827 | 77,686 | 1,371 | 514 | 1,885 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 235 | 23 | 258 | 37,448 | 35,982 | 73,430 | 1,743 | 536 | 2,279 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 171 | 18 | 189 | 26,419 | 26,267 | 52,686 | 1,207 | 459 | 1,666 |
| 6. | Krishna | 199 | 21 | 220 | 57,410 | 45,573 | 1,02,983 | 1,830 | 755 | 2,585 |
| 7. | Guntur | 213 | 30 | 243 | 44,196 | 33,915 | 78,111 | 1,841 | 741 | 2,582 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 132 | 17 | 149 | 25,911 | 16,907 | 42,818 | 1,281 | 279 | 1,560 |
| 9. | Nellore | 141 | 15 | 156 | 29,868 | 21,983 | 51,851 | 1,181 | 427 | 1,608 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 179 | 21 | 200 | 43,043 | 34,079 | 77,122 | 1,589 | 544 | 2,133 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 138 | 15 | 153 | 22,657 | 19,004 | 41,661 | 1,243 | 252 | 1,495 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 114 | 23 | 137 | 30,159 | 24,170 | 54,329 | 1,156 | 363 | 1,519 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 137 | 17 | 154 | 29,825 | 19,969 | 49,794 | 1,308 | 335 | 1,643 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 161 | 15 | 176 | 28,509 | 19,689 | 48,198 | 1,194 | 304 | 1,498 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 292 | 26 | 318 | 77,032 | 57,779 | 1,34,811 | 2,005 | 1,018 | 3,023 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 265 | 75 | 340 | 62,834 | 56,019 | 1,18,853 | 1,309 | 1,437 | 2,746 |
| 17. | Medak | 115 | 6 | 121 | 23,414 | 17,064 | 40,478 | 1,028 | 192 | 1,220 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 84 | 18 | 102 | 23,209 | 20,054 | 43,263 | 1,038 | 225 | 1,263 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 110 | 21 | 131 | 22,539 | 19,856 | 42,395 | 1,077 | 239 | 1,316 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 178 | 26 | 204 | 39,081 | 37,785 | 76,866 | 1,656 | 302 | 1,958 |
| 21. | Warangal | 187 | 26 | 213 | 43,222 | 35,032 | 78,254 | 1,744 | 427 | 2,171 |
| 22. | Khammam | 151 | 14 | 165 | 28,804 | 24,608 | 53,412 | 1,347 | 404 | 1,751 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 159 | 21 | 180 | 28,519 | 22,643 | 51,162 | 1,658 | 239 | 1,897 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 3,779 | 485 | 4,264 | 8,08,505 | 6,54,662 | 14,63,167 | 31,860 | 10,352 | 42,212 |

Source: Directorate of Intermediate Education, Andhra Pradesh.



3.10 DEGREE COLLEGES, UNIVERSITY-WISE, 2008-09

| Sl. No. | Name of the University | Management | Colleges (Co.Edn) | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------|--------|----------|-------|
| | | | No. of Insti - tutions | Scholars | | Teachers | |
| | | | | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Andhra University | Government | 45 | 20,389 | 9,432 | 531 | 121 |
| | | Private-aided | 27 | 28,928 | 12,693 | 944 | 295 |
| | | TOTAL | 72 | 49,317 | 22,125 | 1,475 | 416 |
| 2 | Nagarjuna University | Government | 18 | 5,424 | 2,614 | 170 | 33 |
| | | Private-aided | 51 | 35,558 | 14,527 | 1,468 | 547 |
| | | TOTAL | 69 | 40,982 | 17,141 | 1,638 | 580 |
| 3. | Sri Venkateswara University | Government | 31 | 13,874 | 5,707 | 403 | 98 |
| | | Private-aided | 19 | 13,642 | 4,676 | 692 | 115 |
| | | TOTAL | 50 | 27,516 | 10,383 | 1,095 | 213 |
| 4. | Sri Krishna Devaraya University | Government | 24 | 16,056 | 5,808 | 426 | 102 |
| | | Private-aided | 11 | 10,121 | 5,045 | 313 | 60 |
| | | TOTAL | 35 | 26,177 | 10,853 | 739 | 162 |
| 5. | Osmania University | Government | 47 | 25,292 | 12,028 | 725 | 197 |
| | | Private-aided | 35 | 21,463 | 6,696 | 583 | 363 |
| | | TOTAL | 82 | 46,755 | 18,724 | 1,308 | 560 |
| 6. | Kakatiya University | Government | 42 | 24,523 | 10,979 | 536 | 150 |
| | | Private-aided | 5 | 5,506 | 2,221 | 130 | 40 |
| | | TOTAL | 47 | 30,029 | 13,200 | 666 | 190 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | Government | 207 | 1,05,558 | 46,568 | 2,791 | 701 |
| | | Private-aided | 148 | 1,15,218 | 45,858 | 4,130 | 1,420 |
| | | TOTAL | 355 | 2,20,776 | 92,426 | 6,921 | 2,121 |

**3.11 NUMBER OF SCHOLARS COURSE-WISE AND UNIVERSITY-WISE, 2008-09**

| Sl. No. | Name of the University | B.A. | | B.Sc | | B.Com | | Total Graduates | |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|----------|
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Andhra University | 10,383 | 8,681 | 18,056 | 13,321 | 11,601 | 7,044 | 40,040 | 29,046 |
| 2. | Nagarjuna University | 5,209 | 3,758 | 13,558 | 10,019 | 10,977 | 5,616 | 29,744 | 19,393 |
| 3. | Sri Venkateshwara University | 5,959 | 5,403 | 10,843 | 8,829 | 8,142 | 5,024 | 24,944 | 19,256 |
| 4. | Sri Krishnadevaraya University | 6,420 | 4,440 | 10,109 | 6,291 | 8,022 | 3,151 | 24,551 | 13,882 |
| 5. | Osmania University | 10,881 | 9,229 | 16,282 | 15,663 | 17,260 | 11,132 | 44,423 | 36,024 |
| 6. | Kakatiya University | 10,365 | 7,365 | 9,618 | 8,909 | 7,551 | 5,748 | 27,534 | 22,022 |
| TOTAL | | 49,217 | 38,876 | 78,466 | 63,032 | 63,553 | 37,715 | 1,91,236 | 1,39,623 |

**3.12 NUMBER OF SCHOLARS COURSE-WISE AND UNIVERSITY-WISE, 2008-09**

| Sl. No. | M.A.. | | M.Sc | | M.Com. | | MCA | | MBA | | Total Post Graduates | |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|----------------------|--------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| (1) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) |
| 1 | 2,939 | 2,416 | 3,951 | 5,147 | 374 | 130 | 2,006 | 746 | 1,603 | 790 | 10,873 | 9,229 |
| 2 | 988 | 869 | 3,909 | 3,458 | 321 | 465 | 4,393 | 3,260 | 2,352 | 1,528 | 11,963 | 9,580 |
| 3 | 780 | 277 | 2,406 | 1,338 | 146 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,332 | 1,668 |
| 4 | 218 | 145 | 312 | 388 | 32 | 53 | 108 | 66 | 304 | 176 | 974 | 828 |
| 5 | 1,880 | 797 | 6,612 | 4,243 | 1,568 | 983 | 7,020 | 3,848 | 5,914 | 3,072 | 22,994 | 12,943 |
| 6 | 3,301 | 1,424 | 4,714 | 2,324 | 1,406 | 694 | 2,650 | 1,310 | 4,753 | 2,346 | 16,824 | 8,098 |
| A.P | 10,106 | 5,928 | 21,904 | 16,898 | 3,847 | 2,378 | 16,177 | 9,230 | 14,926 | 7,912 | 66,960 | 42,346 |

**3.13 GOVERNMENT HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS, DISTRICT-WISE.**

| Sl. No. | District | Hostels for School Students | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | |
| | | No. of Institutions | Strength | No. of Institutions | Strength |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 63 | 7,300 | 63 | 6,855 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 62 | 6,028 | 62 | 5,896 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 86 | 8,445 | 86 | 8,597 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 122 | 13,696 | 122 | 13,350 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 154 | 14,951 | 154 | 15,209 |
| 6. | Krishna | 164 | 14,201 | 164 | 14,563 |
| 7. | Guntur | 95 | 9,864 | 95 | 9,885 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 117 | 12,000 | 117 | 11,296 |
| 9. | Nellore | 152 | 14,328 | 152 | 14,550 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 128 | 12,750 | 128 | 11,390 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 148 | 14,320 | 148 | 13,295 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 126 | 12,219 | 126 | 12,273 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 102 | 14,772 | 102 | 13,340 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 102 | 10,463 | 102 | 15,776 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 67 | 9,044 | 67 | 6,826 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 21 | 12,182 | 21 | 1,673 |
| 17. | Medak | 90 | 5,758 | 90 | 10,337 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 67 | 7,204 | 67 | 6,631 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 78 | 9,236 | 78 | 10,300 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 104 | 2,000 | 105 | 10,645 |
| 21. | Warangal | 99 | 15,923 | 99 | 15,306 |
| 22. | Khammam | 84 | 6,884 | 84 | 9,481 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 125 | 14,456 | 126 | 15,939 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,356 | 2,48,024 | 2,358 | 2,53,413 |



3.14 GOVERNMENT HOSTELS AND ASHRAM SCHOOLS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, DISTRICT-WISE,

| Sl. No. | District/ Project | Hostels | | | | Ashram Schools | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | No. | | Strength | | No. | | Strength | |
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 9 | 9 | 1,288 | 1,332 | 41 | 41 | 11,001 | 7,068 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 17 | 17 | 2,120 | 1,925 | 55 | 55 | 12,732 | 21,210 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 13 | 13 | 2,767 | 2,763 | 102 | 102 | 33,454 | 31,060 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 19 | 19 | 2,780 | 2,670 | 58 | 58 | 11,874 | 11,669 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 18 | 18 | 2,403 | 1,407 | 33 | 33 | 3,964 | 8,659 |
| 6. | Krishna | 19 | 19 | 2,372 | 2,910 | 1 | 1 | 101 | 2,899 |
| 7. | Guntur | 32 | 32 | 6,510 | 3,968 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 22 | 22 | 2,720 | 2,674 | 3 | 3 | 221 | 205 |
| 9. | Nellore | 24 | 24 | 2,199 | 2,258 | 1 | 1 | 133 | 133 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 16 | 16 | 1,531 | 1,788 | 1 | 1 | 141 | 210 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 10 | 10 | 1,227 | 1,413 | 1 | 1 | 110 | 148 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 17 | 17 | 2,500 | 3,239 | 1 | 1 | 125 | 0 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 10 | 10 | 1,340 | 1,319 | 3 | 3 | 491 | 395 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 21 | 21 | 4,969 | 4,865 | 5 | 5 | 1,103 | 1,231 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 12 | 12 | 2,467 | 2,445 | 4 | 4 | 958 | 1,016 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 7 | 7 | 724 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Medak | 16 | 16 | 2,148 | 2,152 | 4 | 4 | 340 | 242 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 13 | 13 | 2,509 | 1,468 | 3 | 3 | 731 | 415 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 11 | 11 | 2,026 | 1,977 | 112 | 112 | 23,725 | 25,360 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 15 | 15 | 1,431 | 1,403 | 11 | 11 | 1,474 | 1,474 |
| 21. | Warangal | 40 | 40 | 11,389 | 10,577 | 39 | 39 | 9,211 | 8,300 |
| 22. | Khammam | 45 | 45 | 10,226 | 7,693 | 74 | 74 | 25,541 | 26,603 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 36 | 36 | 11,956 | 12,760 | 11 | 11 | 2,913 | 3,162 |
| 24. | Srisailem Project | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 4,758 | 4,654 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 442 | 442 | 81,602 | 75,479 | 599 | 599 | 1,45,101 | 1,56,113 |

Source: Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh.

**4.1: GOVERNMENT MEDICAL FACILITIES - ALLOPATHIC, DISTRICT-WISE**

(As on 31.3.2009)

| Sl. No. | District | No. of General Hospitals | Hospitals for Special Treatment | | | | | | Allied Hospitals | Total Hospitals (3+9+10) |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | T.B. | Eye, ENT & Dental | Mental | I.D.C.D and Cancer | Women & Child Welfare | Total | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 21 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 17 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 35 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 29 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 18 |
| 6. | Krishna | 13 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 23 |
| 7. | Guntur | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 23 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 18 |
| 9. | Nellore | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 23 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 24 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 21 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 23 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 25 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 23 |
| 17. | Medak | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 17 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 20 |
| 21. | Warangal | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 18 |
| 22. | Khammam | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 17 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 22 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 269 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 41 | 171 | 481 |



Table 4.2:

Aarogyashri Health Care Trust (As on April-5-2010)

| S.No | Districts | Medical Camps | People Screened | Cases Registered | Out Patients | In Patients | Pre Authorizations | Surgeries / Therapies | Amount Claimed |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mahabubnagar | 983 | 150753 | 64122 | 23066 | 27392 | 23631 | 23136 | 70.35 |
| 2 | Srikakulam | 901 | 147011 | 57072 | 26645 | 25202 | 23434 | 23082 | 64.47 |
| 3 | Ananthapur | 1038 | 165170 | 63083 | 34181 | 21886 | 19189 | 18785 | 62.63 |
| PHASE 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Rangareddy | 832 | 121744 | 108099 | 35234 | 37244 | 32469 | 31867 | 92.7 |
| 5 | Nalgonda | 935 | 124181 | 90052 | 34446 | 30712 | 26928 | 26517 | 75.93 |
| 6 | Chittoor | 938 | 198776 | 93004 | 42567 | 23295 | 19801 | 19541 | 59.78 |
| 7 | West Godavari | 883 | 172284 | 141774 | 73281 | 40966 | 36890 | 36536 | 111.85 |
| 8 | East Godavari | 854 | 167144 | 143659 | 63473 | 47568 | 41997 | 41490 | 126.68 |
| PHASE 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Medak | 726 | 126309 | 49929 | 15661 | 18820 | 15919 | 15664 | 47.07 |
| 10 | Karimnagar | 562 | 106886 | 89738 | 39365 | 32561 | 28647 | 28293 | 77.01 |
| 11 | Prakasham | 593 | 110471 | 101924 | 52870 | 30257 | 26399 | 26102 | 80.37 |
| 12 | Nellore | 572 | 96906 | 100510 | 46395 | 31600 | 27529 | 27201 | 76.98 |
| 13 | Kadapa | 614 | 118533 | 50906 | 20445 | 18309 | 15796 | 15532 | 50.48 |
| PHASE 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Adilabad | 782 | 116905 | 27752 | 9563 | 10908 | 9553 | 9416 | 27.98 |
| 15 | Kurnool | 761 | 97896 | 49398 | 21130 | 21195 | 17655 | 17440 | 53.64 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 554 | 124704 | 92142 | 26104 | 34723 | 29474 | 28912 | 83.43 |
| 17 | Vishakapatnam | 661 | 123218 | 77317 | 42986 | 29534 | 25763 | 25380 | 72.08 |
| 18 | Vizianagaram | 614 | 99575 | 46534 | 26295 | 18138 | 16041 | 15819 | 43.72 |
| PHASE 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Nizamabad | 800 | 151194 | 38737 | 17561 | 13894 | 11953 | 11747 | 35.14 |
| 20 | Warangal | 658 | 143150 | 105060 | 40633 | 34447 | 30291 | 29902 | 81.62 |
| 21 | Khammam | 780 | 125163 | 62606 | 31829 | 18565 | 16208 | 16005 | 47.16 |
| 22 | Guntur | 593 | 119483 | 187199 | 121859 | 46969 | 40317 | 39933 | 122.89 |
| 23 | Krishna | 555 | 93078 | 136579 | 77861 | 45611 | 40715 | 40399 | 120.28 |

Source:<http://www.aarogyasri.org/ASRI/common/Districts.jsp>



Table 5:

| S.No | District | Population (persons) | Total length of Roads (km) | Road length/ Lakh Population |
|------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Srikakulam | 2,537,593.00 | 5,946.00 | 234.32 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 2,249,254.00 | 4,901.00 | 217.89 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 3,832,336.00 | 7,577.00 | 197.71 |
| 4 | East godavari | 4,901,420.00 | 8,974.00 | 183.09 |
| 5 | West godavari | 3,803,517.00 | 7,505.00 | 197.32 |
| 6 | Krishna | 4,187,841.00 | 7,587.00 | 181.17 |
| 7 | Guntur | 4,465,144.00 | 9,828.00 | 220.10 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 3,059,423.00 | 11,107.00 | 363.04 |
| 9 | Nellore | 2,668,564.00 | 9,245.00 | 346.44 |
| 10 | Chittoor | 3,745,875.00 | 12,246.00 | 326.92 |
| 11 | Kadapa | 2,601,797.00 | 9,634.00 | 370.28 |
| 12 | Anantapur | 3,640,478.00 | 10,797.00 | 296.58 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 3,529,494.00 | 9,522.00 | 269.78 |
| 14 | Mahabubnagar | 3,513,934.00 | 12,859.00 | 365.94 |
| 15 | Ranga reddy | 3,575,064.00 | 6,287.00 | 175.86 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 3,829,753.00 | 209.00 | 5.46 |
| 17 | Medak | 2,670,097.00 | 7,604.00 | 284.78 |
| 18 | Nizamabad | 2,345,685.00 | 6,301.00 | 268.62 |
| 19 | Adilabad | 2,488,003.00 | 9,218.00 | 370.50 |
| 20 | Karimnagar | 3,491,822.00 | 9,706.00 | 277.96 |
| 21 | Warangal | 3,246,004.00 | 9,492.00 | 292.42 |
| 22 | Khammam | 2,578,927.00 | 9,458.00 | 366.74 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 3,247,982.00 | 12,362.00 | 380.61 |
| | Total | 76,210,007.00 | 198,365.00 | 260.29 |



**Table 6:
6.1 DISTRICT WISE PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY (UTILITY ONLY)
(In kWh)**

| Sl. No. | District | 2007-08 | | | | 2008-09 (Provi) | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Domestic | Agricul- tural | Industrial (including cottage & H.T) | All Categories | Domestic | Agricul- tural | Industrial (including cottage & H.T) | All Categories |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | 4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 85 | 20 | 117 | 284 | 93 | 25 | 110 | 295 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 81 | 29 | 287 | 454 | 91 | 34 | 280 | 465 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 159 | 22 | 233 | 586 | 177 | 24 | 269 | 659 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 140 | 67 | 113 | 388 | 153 | 80 | 110 | 418 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 143 | 218 | 147 | 582 | 154 | 245 | 153 | 630 |
| 6. | Krishna | 165 | 65 | 116 | 402 | 209 | 58 | 152 | 494 |
| 7. | Guntur | 145 | 59 | 231 | 483 | 153 | 58 | 236 | 499 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 100 | 170 | 318 | 418 | 105 | 164 | 119 | 427 |
| 9. | Nellore | 141 | 158 | 230 | 577 | 148 | 137 | 208 | 573 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 97 | 250 | 132 | 593 | 112 | 258 | 163 | 650 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 93 | 277 | 164 | 577 | 99 | 352 | 125 | 633 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 74 | 279 | 173 | 571 | 79 | 323 | 218 | 669 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 83 | 116 | 130 | 375 | 92 | 101 | 171 | 415 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 40 | 364 | 208 | 651 | 45 | 428 | 249 | 769 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 278 | 176 | 509 | 1,140 | 326 | 194 | 527 | 1285 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 424 | 0 | 176 | 992 | 453 | 0 | 190 | 1057 |
| 17. | Medak | 76 | 516 | 618 | 1,252 | 89 | 460 | 690 | 1292 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 101 | 505 | 29 | 709 | 111 | 545 | 41 | 754 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 100 | 153 | 183 | 498 | 93 | 166 | 214 | 560 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 104 | 206 | 77 | 568 | 110 | 253 | 94 | 665 |
| 21. | Warangal | 96 | 334 | 46 | 557 | 107 | 362 | 59 | 616 |
| 22. | Khammam | 123 | 113 | 103 | 420 | 119 | 124 | 115 | 463 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 65 | 410 | 387 | 986 | 73 | 476 | 437 | 1,126 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH (Including Captive Generation) <i>Source: A.P. Transco. Ltd., Hyderabad.</i> | | 126 | 178 | 181 | 703 | 140 | 195 | 255 | 746 |

**6.2 POWER CONSUMPTION, CATEGORY-WISE, DISTRICT-WISE 2008-09(Prov) (In Million units)**

| Sl. No | District | Low Tension | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | Domestic | Non-Domestic | Industrial | Cottage Industries | Agriculture | Public Lighting | General Purpose | Temporary | Total Low Tension |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 235.69 | 39.33 | 35.63 | 0.14 | 61.90 | 34.22 | 3.04 | 0.57 | 410.53 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 203.25 | 36.72 | 26.44 | 0.06 | 75.60 | 14.73 | 2.65 | 0.04 | 359.49 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 671.17 | 176.93 | 48.27 | 0.30 | 91.17 | 48.56 | 7.00 | 0.00 | 1,043.40 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 747.87 | 147.75 | 127.08 | 0.82 | 363.92 | 56.07 | 9.84 | 0.10 | 1,453.46 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 586.26 | 107.72 | 158.93 | 0.40 | 915.83 | 71.22 | 6.97 | 0.00 | 1,847.34 |
| 6. | Krishna | 862.56 | 207.76 | 141.53 | 1.19 | 252.20 | 84.90 | 9.28 | 0.00 | 1,559.42 |
| 7. | Guntur | 728.86 | 156.14 | 183.75 | 0.26 | 267.19 | 69.10 | 7.92 | 0.00 | 1,413.22 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 341.34 | 76.98 | 112.58 | 0.40 | 576.56 | 42.36 | 3.71 | 0.00 | 1,153.93 |
| 9. | Nellore | 431.04 | 93.75 | 127.64 | 0.67 | 449.59 | 66.57 | 8.00 | 0.02 | 1,177.28 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 431.15 | 114.64 | 82.62 | 18.63 | 1,096.62 | 112.27 | 8.23 | 0.06 | 1,864.22 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 267.64 | 65.12 | 60.24 | 3.21 | 989.51 | 67.77 | 4.97 | 0.00 | 1,458.46 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 309.19 | 69.90 | 98.67 | 3.80 | 1,257.34 | 75.01 | 8.28 | 0.28 | 1,822.47 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 347.85 | 79.63 | 109.50 | 0.37 | 383.06 | 57.50 | 8.72 | 0.19 | 986.80 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 169.23 | 52.84 | 46.91 | 0.25 | 1,606.33 | 94.80 | 3.69 | 0.02 | 1,974.07 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 1,271.55 | 307.71 | 470.08 | 3.52 | 755.88 | 141.07 | 8.25 | 1.97 | 2,960.03 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 1,868.35 | 851.11 | 181.55 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 109.95 | 18.16 | 0.77 | 3,030.07 |
| 17. | Medak | 253.89 | 54.09 | 104.22 | 0.36 | 1,317.33 | 65.09 | 3.71 | 0.21 | 1,798.89 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 259.60 | 54.44 | 47.42 | 0.45 | 1,210.19 | 75.81 | 3.97 | 0.00 | 1,651.90 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 231.72 | 42.07 | 34.42 | 0.76 | 408.83 | 55.44 | 3.32 | 0.01 | 776.56 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 380.84 | 71.24 | 81.37 | 3.22 | 875.05 | 68.52 | 3.84 | 0.00 | 1,484.08 |
| 21. | Warangal | 347.24 | 86.33 | 65.06 | 1.45 | 1,135.16 | 72.91 | 5.53 | 0.00 | 1,713.69 |
| 22. | Khammam | 306.18 | 64.70 | 78.15 | 0.40 | 313.75 | 48.70 | 5.77 | 0.00 | 817.65 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 253.39 | 64.23 | 90.83 | 6.97 | 1,651.01 | 64.44 | 4.50 | 0.01 | 2,135.38 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | 11,505.85 | 3,021.13 | 2,512.89 | 47.84 | 16,054.03 | 1,596.99 | 149.36 | 4.25 | 34,892.30 |

**7.1 DISTRICT-WISE ANNUAL AVERAGE RAINFALL (In Millimeters)**

| Sl. No. | District | Normal | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | |
|----------------|---------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | Actual | % of Devia-tion | Actual | % of Devia-tion | Actual | % of Devia-tion |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 1,161.6 | 1,233.5 | 6 | 1,335.9 | 15 | 825.2 | -29 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 1,130.7 | 1,285.7 | 14 | 1,304.7 | 15 | 906.6 | -20 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1,202.3 | 1,127.0 | -7 | 1,420.1 | 18 | 837.9 | -30 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,217.7 | 1,167.1 | -4 | 1,404.6 | 15 | 1,035.1 | -15 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1,153.0 | 969.3 | -16 | 1,191.6 | 3 | 1,140.4 | -1 |
| 6. | Krishna | 1,033.5 | 1,054.9 | 2 | 1,141.8 | 10 | 1,187.7 | 15 |
| 7. | Guntur | 853.0 | 713.7 | -16 | 1,103.8 | 29 | 883.3 | 4 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 871.5 | 709.2 | -19 | 1,021.1 | 17 | 763.3 | -12 |
| 9. | Nellore | 1,080.4 | 852.5 | -21 | 1,371.4 | 27 | 959.4 | -11 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 933.9 | 719.2 | -23 | 1,130.4 | 21 | 876.4 | -6 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 699.6 | 514.1 | -27 | 1,032.0 | 48 | 654.4 | -6 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 552.3 | 406.9 | -26 | 816.0 | 48 | 680.6 | 23 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 670.5 | 543.1 | -19 | 1,081.3 | 61 | 582.3 | -13 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 603.9 | 484.2 | -20 | 844.9 | 40 | 457.6 | -24 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 781.1 | 631.0 | -19 | 913.8 | 17 | 762.9 | -2 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 779.3 | 743.9 | -5 | 952.8 | 22 | 972.3 | 25 |
| 17. | Medak | 873.0 | 734.7 | -16 | 807.3 | -8 | 708.4 | -19 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 1,035.5 | 961.2 | -7 | 962.5 | -7 | 840.5 | -19 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 1,157.4 | 1,139.2 | -2 | 909.6 | -21 | 886.7 | -23 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 968.4 | 1,072.3 | 11 | 892.9 | -8 | 784.5 | -19 |
| 21. | Warangal | 993.6 | 1,020.0 | 3 | 1,107.7 | 11 | 1,031.4 | 4 |
| 22. | Khammam | 1,124.0 | 1,071.9 | -4 | 1,271.2 | 13 | 1,326.9 | 18 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 752.6 | 546.5 | -27 | 817.4 | 9 | 686.1 | -9 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 940.4 | 856.8 | -9 | 1,079.8 | 15 | 847.3 | -10 |

**7.2 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09 (In Hectares)**

| Sl. No. | District | Net Area Irrigated by | | | | | | Area Irrigated more than once | Gross Area Irrigated |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Tanks | Canals | Tube-wells | Dug Wells | Other Sources | Total | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Adilabad | 38,622 | 8,425 | 8,010 | 24,594 | 197 | 79,848 | 39,095 | 1,18,943 |
| 2. | Nizamabad | 12,739 | 30,634 | 1,35,754 | 5,006 | 5,312 | 1,89,445 | 1,40,676 | 3,30,121 |
| 3. | Karimnagar | 27,952 | 58,952 | 38,444 | 2,66,680 | 1,999 | 3,94,027 | 1,79,228 | 5,73,255 |
| 4. | Medak | 14,242 | 2,084 | 1,10,146 | 13,423 | 3,839 | 1,43,734 | 73,723 | 2,17,457 |
| 5. | Hyderabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Ranga Reddy | 1,737 | 646 | 44,479 | 7,548 | 1,908 | 56,318 | 17,415 | 73,733 |
| 7. | Mahbubnagar | 3,350 | 28,964 | 1,59,468 | 12,645 | 7,571 | 2,11,998 | 59,718 | 2,71,716 |
| 8. | Nalgonda | 17,604 | 76,748 | 1,31,753 | 38,814 | 11,521 | 2,76,440 | 1,59,090 | 4,35,530 |
| 9. | Warangal | 72,671 | 3,354 | 63,964 | 1,66,270 | 5,930 | 3,12,189 | 1,32,756 | 4,44,945 |
| 10. | Khammam | 49,102 | 63,772 | 38,419 | 44,857 | 22,241 | 2,18,391 | 36,911 | 2,55,302 |
| 11. | Srikakulam | 68,736 | 1,06,120 | 7,997 | 12,427 | 1,953 | 1,97,233 | 14,271 | 2,11,504 |
| 12. | Vizianagaram | 84,279 | 37,467 | 12,169 | 4,842 | 4,251 | 1,43,008 | 33,698 | 1,76,706 |
| 13. | Visakhapatna | 27,498 | 42,285 | 10,243 | 6,108 | 21,290 | 1,07,424 | 32,779 | 1,40,203 |
| 14. | East Godavari | 32,368 | 1,79,291 | 64,773 | 138 | 11,530 | 2,88,100 | 2,15,028 | 5,03,128 |
| 15. | West Godavari | 22,643 | 1,90,221 | 1,46,343 | 6,347 | 8,528 | 3,74,082 | 2,75,581 | 6,49,663 |
| 16. | Krishna | 25,993 | 2,27,186 | 53,628 | 7,692 | 13,528 | 3,28,027 | 1,60,402 | 4,88,429 |
| 17. | Guntur | 4,909 | 3,06,223 | 59,656 | 6,012 | 18,470 | 3,95,270 | 1,20,898 | 5,16,168 |
| 18. | Prakasam | 20,764 | 73,944 | 96,267 | 7,609 | 18,007 | 2,16,591 | 12,009 | 2,28,600 |
| 19. | Nellore | 77,109 | 93,253 | 61,558 | 14,113 | 9,351 | 2,55,384 | 70,999 | 3,26,383 |
| 20. | Kadapa | 7,223 | 27,042 | 1,19,910 | 4,862 | 642 | 1,59,679 | 32,574 | 1,92,253 |
| 21. | Kurnool | 8,878 | 91,587 | 69,043 | 28,201 | 10,079 | 2,07,788 | 45,561 | 2,53,349 |
| 22. | Anantapur | 7,391 | 20,965 | 80,093 | 8,056 | 1,658 | 1,18,163 | 27,440 | 1,45,603 |
| 23. | Chittoor | 21,999 | 284 | 97,936 | 26,871 | 22 | 1,47,112 | 40,459 | 1,87,571 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 6,47,809 | 16,69,447 | 16,10,053 | 7,13,115 | 1,79,827 | 48,20,251 | 19,20,311 | 67,40,562 |

**7.3 AREA OF CROPS IRRIGATED, DISTRICT-WISE, 2008-09 (Area in Hectares)**

| Sl. No. | District | Food Crops | | | | | | | Total Cereals and Millets (Cl.3 to 9) |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Rice | Wheat | Jowar | Bajra | Maize | Ragi | Total Small Millets | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | Adilabad | 66,357 | 7,180 | 0 | 0 | 13,662 | 0 | 0 | 87,199 |
| 2. | Nizamabad | 1,89,668 | 1,304 | 17 | 7,008 | 38,683 | 0 | 0 | 2,36,680 |
| 3. | Karimnagar | 3,35,957 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 1,04,464 | 0 | 0 | 4,40,439 |
| 4. | Medak | 1,23,159 | 2,256 | 256 | 0 | 4,519 | 0 | 0 | 1,30,190 |
| 5. | Hyderabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Ranga Reddy | 32,100 | 1,037 | 11 | 0 | 625 | 65 | 0 | 33,838 |
| 7. | Mahbubnagar | 1,40,311 | 39 | 390 | 101 | 4,293 | 283 | 0 | 1,45,417 |
| 8. | Nalgonda | 3,61,812 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 3,61,983 |
| 9. | Warangal | 2,22,645 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 44,909 | 0 | 0 | 2,67,639 |
| 10. | Khammam | 1,60,154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,875 | 0 | 0 | 1,82,029 |
| 11. | Srikakulam | 1,75,495 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,884 | 883 | 0 | 1,78,262 |
| 12. | Vizianagaram | 1,22,381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,789 | 586 | 0 | 1,30,756 |
| 13. | Visakhapatnam | 76,215 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1,649 | 374 | 0 | 78,246 |
| 14. | East Godavari | 4,00,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,203 | 0 | 0 | 4,06,991 |
| 15. | West Godavari | 4,47,017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46,953 | 0 | 0 | 4,93,970 |
| 16. | Krishna | 3,94,527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,496 | 0 | 0 | 4,22,023 |
| 17. | Guntur | 3,32,847 | 0 | 499 | 0 | 69,160 | 0 | 0 | 4,02,506 |
| 18. | Prakasam | 1,31,206 | 0 | 1,607 | 3,759 | 3,671 | 1,390 | 0 | 1,41,633 |
| 19. | Nellore | 2,56,167 | 0 | 6 | 448 | 659 | 243 | 0 | 2,57,523 |
| 20. | Kadapa | 65,066 | 50 | 1,337 | 2,375 | 1,995 | 134 | 102 | 71,059 |
| 21. | Kurnool | 1,11,263 | 229 | 18,465 | 344 | 11,309 | 0 | 113 | 1,41,723 |
| 22. | Anantapur | 48,708 | 151 | 2,842 | 470 | 7,152 | 1,614 | 0 | 60,937 |
| 23. | Chittoor | 55,142 | 0 | 1 | 1,039 | 1,537 | 1,973 | 0 | 59,692 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 42,48,985 | 12,260 | 25,524 | 15,548 | 4,20,658 | 7,545 | 215 | 47,30,735 |

**7.4 NET AREA SOWN AND NET AREA IRRIGATED IN DIFFERENT
SIZE CLASS OF HOLDINGS, DISTRICT-WISE, 2000-01**

| Sl. No. | District | Size Class of Holdings (in Hectares) | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Below 1.0 | | 1.0 - 2.0 | | 2.0 - 3.0 | |
| | | Net Area Sown | Net Area Irrigated | Net Area Sown | Net Area Irrigated | Net Area Sown | Net Area Irrigated |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 1,39,680 | 89,349 | 94,230 | 58,663 | 44,620 | 28,458 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 1,12,787 | 52,913 | 89,046 | 37,287 | 47,626 | 20,344 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1,22,738 | 50,884 | 90,611 | 29,285 | 52,287 | 12,857 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,88,194 | 1,28,175 | 1,18,295 | 70,372 | 65,353 | 33,972 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1,60,503 | 1,44,256 | 1,23,401 | 1,04,706 | 73,301 | 60,637 |
| 6. | Krishna | 1,68,391 | 1,30,282 | 1,43,583 | 1,00,154 | 82,041 | 54,481 |
| 7. | Guntur | 2,11,236 | 1,36,887 | 1,82,457 | 1,02,639 | 1,04,022 | 54,908 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1,25,886 | 44,616 | 1,67,265 | 48,461 | 1,17,233 | 33,640 |
| 9. | Nellore | 90,828 | 80,230 | 88,588 | 71,183 | 50,210 | 39,065 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 1,24,507 | 55,077 | 1,37,446 | 57,649 | 73,946 | 31,119 |
| 11. | Kadapa | 69,020 | 36,552 | 1,11,466 | 39,486 | 81,106 | 25,286 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 1,00,746 | 15,070 | 2,52,823 | 27,740 | 2,40,092 | 24,739 |
| 13. | Kurnool | 1,04,784 | 27,304 | 1,91,966 | 35,951 | 1,68,482 | 29,025 |
| 14. | Mahbubnagar | 1,26,897 | 21,635 | 2,10,007 | 31,583 | 1,66,496 | 25,931 |
| 15. | Ranga Reddy | 47,328 | 9,811 | 73,651 | 13,418 | 51,860 | 10,495 |
| 16. | Hyderabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Medak | 1,15,825 | 37,416 | 1,38,250 | 42,469 | 74,653 | 23,104 |
| 18. | Nizamabad | 91,641 | 70,816 | 98,823 | 72,771 | 49,990 | 33,726 |
| 19. | Adilabad | 81,464 | 33,378 | 1,35,328 | 32,335 | 1,28,026 | 21,497 |
| 20. | Karimnagar | 1,28,268 | 89,199 | 1,34,333 | 95,205 | 75,793 | 54,451 |
| 21. | Warangal | 1,22,813 | 72,588 | 1,32,392 | 78,609 | 81,685 | 48,676 |
| 22. | Khammam | 92,918 | 46,066 | 1,14,734 | 50,331 | 88,592 | 36,941 |
| 23. | Nalgonda | 1,08,115 | 46,987 | 1,57,125 | 58,559 | 1,09,762 | 39,830 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 26,34,572 | 14,19,489 | 29,85,820 | 12,58,858 | 20,27,176 | 7,43,182 |



Table 8:

NREGA OutComes (Financial) for the financial year Upto Month

| S.No | States | Financial Outcomes | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | Central Release (Rs. In lakhs) | Total Funds Available including O.B (Rs. In lakhs) | Total Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs) | % Age of Expenditure Against Total Available Fund | Expenditure on Wages (Rs. In lakhs) | % Age of Expenditure on Wages | Expenditure on Material (Rs. In lakhs) | % Age of Expenditure on Material | Administrative Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs) | % Age of Administrative Expenditure |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | ADILABAD | 0 | 17748.94 | 16604 | 93.55 | 14749 | 88.83 | 869 | 5.23 | 909 | 5.47 |
| 2 | ANANTAPUR | 0 | 24830.13 | 23437 | 94.39 | 19486 | 83.14 | 2636 | 11.25 | 1181 | 5.04 |
| 3 | CHITTOOR | 0 | 19742.23 | 19789 | 100.24 | 16083 | 81.27 | 2728 | 13.79 | 904 | 4.57 |
| 4 | CUDDAPAH | 0 | 18573.8 | 17821 | 95.95 | 14035 | 78.76 | 3007 | 16.87 | 758 | 4.25 |
| 5 | KARIMNAGAR | 0 | 21312.3 | 21635 | 101.51 | 17708 | 81.85 | 2651 | 12.25 | 1162 | 5.37 |
| 6 | KHAMMAM | 0 | 19103.62 | 18254 | 95.55 | 14958 | 81.94 | 2413 | 13.22 | 778 | 4.26 |
| 7 | MAHBUBNAGAR | 0 | 22089.42 | 22357 | 101.21 | 18123 | 81.06 | 3331 | 14.9 | 864 | 3.86 |
| 8 | MEDAK | 0 | 18241.91 | 16555 | 90.75 | 13448 | 81.23 | 2218 | 13.4 | 794 | 4.8 |
| 9 | NALGONDA | 0 | 21583.81 | 19048 | 88.25 | 16514 | 86.7 | 1536 | 8.06 | 911 | 4.78 |
| 10 | NIZAMABAD | 0 | 22754.87 | 14568 | 64.02 | 13258 | 91.01 | 648 | 4.45 | 568 | 3.9 |
| 11 | RANGAREDDI | 0 | 11795.21 | 10306 | 87.37 | 8365 | 81.17 | 1000 | 9.7 | 875 | 8.49 |
| 12 | VIZIANAGARAM | 0 | 23253.2 | 20642 | 88.77 | 17876 | 86.6 | 2026 | 9.81 | 661 | 3.2 |
| 13 | WARANGAL | 0 | 20411.67 | 19844 | 97.22 | 14887 | 75.02 | 4038 | 20.35 | 794 | 4 |
| 14 | EAST GODAVARI | 0 | 17076.54 | 15275 | 89.45 | 13231 | 86.62 | 1244 | 8.14 | 746 | 4.88 |
| 15 | GUNTUR | 0 | 5389.4 | 2512 | 46.61 | 1695 | 67.48 | 401 | 15.96 | 406 | 16.16 |
| 16 | KURNOOL | 0 | 21220.97 | 19405 | 91.44 | 18008 | 92.8 | 613 | 3.16 | 767 | 3.95 |
| 17 | NELLORE | 0 | 16136.38 | 10126 | 62.75 | 7889 | 77.91 | 1650 | 16.29 | 571 | 5.64 |
| 18 | PRAKASAM | 0 | 16249.44 | 16491 | 101.49 | 13486 | 81.78 | 2172 | 13.17 | 793 | 4.81 |
| 19 | SRIKAKULAM | 0 | 18804.67 | 18033 | 95.9 | 15827 | 87.77 | 1384 | 7.67 | 775 | 4.3 |
| 20 | KRISHNA | 0 | 5559.17 | 3613 | 64.99 | 2976 | 82.37 | 252 | 6.97 | 382 | 10.57 |
| 21 | VISAKHAPATANAM | 0 | 25935.81 | 16278 | 62.76 | 15261 | 93.75 | 386 | 2.37 | 612 | 3.76 |
| 22 | WEST GODAVARI | 0 | 8757.08 | 5698 | 65.07 | 4953 | 86.93 | 277 | 4.86 | 462 | 8.11 |
| | Grand Total | 0 | 396570.57 | 348291 | 87.83 | 292816 | 84.07 | 37480 | 10.76 | 16673 | 4.79 |

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in/>



Table 9 (The 6 data sets below)

GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICE FROM 1993-94 TO 2006-07

| Sl. No. | District | Percentage Change over previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Annual Growth |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 13.57 | 1.93 | 4.07 | -3.04 | 9.40 | 4.72 | 13.56 | 1.96 | 2.22 | 11.48 | 9.64 | 0.70 | 15.36 | 6.58 |
| 2 | Vizayanagaram | 5.05 | 10.63 | -1.87 | -6.51 | 12.58 | -1.29 | 3.76 | 9.88 | -0.91 | 11.00 | 16.48 | 1.54 | 15.21 | 5.81 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 22.42 | 9.49 | 0.93 | -8.85 | 34.28 | -9.45 | 18.09 | 4.53 | 14.88 | 13.74 | 12.99 | 1.49 | 10.88 | 9.65 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 5.56 | 8.34 | -3.99 | -6.53 | 29.15 | 8.02 | 1.65 | 6.51 | 4.67 | 10.96 | 6.12 | 1.91 | 11.55 | 6.46 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 11.26 | -0.43 | -1.09 | 7.60 | 9.55 | 9.62 | 3.80 | -1.27 | 7.59 | 13.84 | 8.98 | -3.52 | 9.40 | 5.79 |
| 6 | Krishna | 11.21 | -0.18 | 11.48 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 17.49 | 2.96 | 5.99 | 5.68 | -2.78 | 13.73 | 14.51 | 10.61 | 7.01 |
| 7 | Guntur | 2.16 | 6.84 | 8.83 | 0.76 | -3.88 | 6.40 | 6.77 | 7.74 | -8.63 | 12.14 | 6.99 | 7.67 | 8.77 | 4.81 |
| 8 | Prakasam | -4.25 | -2.56 | 17.88 | -5.83 | 14.55 | -1.72 | 15.67 | 0.83 | -1.84 | 9.97 | 26.02 | 5.23 | 14.21 | 6.80 |
| 9 | Nellore | -0.59 | 1.17 | 11.98 | -1.07 | 5.09 | 2.53 | 5.16 | 7.88 | 5.96 | -1.43 | 13.14 | 3.20 | 13.17 | 5.09 |
| 10 | Chittoor | -1.70 | 9.40 | 5.60 | 2.22 | 6.99 | -8.63 | 15.34 | 7.33 | -2.83 | 9.40 | 10.31 | -2.24 | 10.32 | 4.73 |
| 11 | Kadapa | -10.92 | 13.51 | 6.28 | -7.38 | 10.88 | 7.55 | 10.98 | -6.96 | 2.43 | 10.08 | 11.62 | 0.71 | 14.92 | 4.90 |
| 12 | Anantapur | -9.16 | 32.48 | -11.33 | -11.15 | 37.44 | -15.95 | 37.41 | -11.86 | 0.03 | 6.19 | 29.50 | -8.88 | 6.93 | 5.82 |
| 13 | Kurnool | -5.71 | 18.95 | -0.24 | -2.41 | 9.98 | -8.38 | 13.85 | 6.77 | -1.26 | 8.91 | 3.63 | 23.93 | 1.22 | 5.33 |
| 14 | Mahaboobnagar | 11.51 | 5.76 | 4.90 | -4.15 | 15.13 | 0.61 | 15.26 | 7.79 | 4.21 | 4.38 | 5.61 | 32.23 | 5.20 | 8.34 |
| 15 | Ranga Reddy | 7.27 | 3.63 | 2.50 | 10.83 | 7.04 | 13.49 | 1.47 | 9.25 | 6.40 | 7.89 | 6.76 | 26.30 | 18.26 | 9.32 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 8.49 | 3.19 | 10.76 | 9.67 | 4.25 | 33.70 | 6.35 | 7.97 | 9.39 | 7.58 | 3.09 | 17.58 | 13.31 | 10.41 |
| 17 | Medak | 3.89 | 8.89 | 11.23 | 9.51 | -4.60 | 28.92 | -8.08 | 5.56 | -1.06 | 16.71 | 2.78 | 8.58 | 13.05 | 7.34 |
| 18 | Nizamabad | 7.17 | -1.03 | 12.91 | -5.32 | 18.78 | -2.26 | 13.02 | -0.67 | 1.57 | -0.20 | 3.75 | 22.64 | 11.61 | 6.30 |
| 19 | Adilabad | -0.96 | -5.75 | 10.89 | -8.93 | 16.80 | 7.28 | 8.07 | 12.47 | -2.62 | 16.65 | -5.00 | 19.27 | 15.80 | 6.46 |
| 20 | Karimnagar | 7.72 | 7.79 | 14.76 | -4.72 | 8.92 | 10.26 | 0.28 | 1.67 | 2.40 | 12.68 | -6.71 | 32.65 | 10.15 | 7.53 |
| 21 | Warangal | 11.47 | -1.22 | 13.52 | -10.69 | 33.52 | -2.87 | 17.66 | -0.76 | -3.86 | 16.67 | -2.03 | 18.93 | 8.05 | 7.57 |
| 22 | Khammam | 11.67 | -2.33 | 13.86 | -5.78 | 21.13 | 0.30 | 6.15 | 7.77 | 2.90 | 11.15 | 4.51 | 9.26 | 10.27 | 6.99 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 12.87 | -0.90 | 17.99 | -4.06 | 12.43 | 1.21 | 5.65 | 2.90 | -2.65 | 9.82 | 11.25 | 20.07 | 9.39 | 7.38 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 5.29 | 5.71 | 6.19 | -1.73 | 12.17 | 5.15 | 8.16 | 4.22 | 2.73 | 9.35 | 8.15 | 10.24 | 11.16 | 6.68 |



GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT FACTOR COST BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

(Rs.Lakhs)

| GDDP Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | District | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (R) | 2007-08 (P) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 215291 | 244502 | 249218 | 259364 | 251492 | 275143 | 288130 | 327196 | 333608 | 341017 | 380179 | 416816 | 419716 | 478202 | 522395 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 222549 | 233794 | 258644 | 253811 | 237296 | 267142 | 263685 | 273593 | 300634 | 297888 | 330670 | 385170 | 391108 | 441452 | 469093 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 528065 | 646453 | 707795 | 714354 | 651143 | 874355 | 791736 | 934990 | 977366 | 1122750 | 1277007 | 1442853 | 1464393 | 1616437 | 1726831 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 664047 | 700999 | 759471 | 729156 | 681510 | 880150 | 950767 | 966492 | 1029374 | 1077468 | 1195533 | 1268667 | 1292960 | 1436372 | 1530180 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 522552 | 581393 | 578874 | 572562 | 616070 | 674895 | 739800 | 767940 | 758159 | 815723 | 928580 | 1011947 | 976369 | 1061638 | 1199723 |
| 6 | Krishna | 590060 | 656206 | 655002 | 730187 | 731929 | 733316 | 861547 | 887078 | 940185 | 993566 | 965897 | 1098536 | 1257988 | 1380259 | 1503054 |
| 7 | Guntur | 645847 | 659796 | 704934 | 767192 | 773012 | 742990 | 790562 | 844046 | 909367 | 830896 | 931754 | 996915 | 1073334 | 1158384 | 1249711 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 386273 | 369873 | 360407 | 424836 | 400085 | 458283 | 450411 | 520969 | 525302 | 516696 | 568218 | 716047 | 753517 | 849115 | 902004 |
| 9 | Nellore | 381077 | 378815 | 383255 | 429183 | 424600 | 446207 | 457515 | 481117 | 519019 | 549976 | 542120 | 613354 | 632953 | 715462 | 773194 |
| ANDHRA REGION | | 4155761 | 4471831 | 4657599 | 4880645 | 4767139 | 5352481 | 5594154 | 6003420 | 6293013 | 6545981 | 7119957 | 7950304 | 8262337 | 9137320 | 9876185 |
| 10 | CHITTOOR | 475488 | 467421 | 511370 | 539984 | 551953 | 590529 | 539557 | 622334 | 667935 | 649028 | 710034 | 783221 | 765674 | 833962 | 928208 |
| 11 | KADAPA | 322021 | 286866 | 325636 | 346087 | 320558 | 355432 | 382276 | 424248 | 394737 | 404310 | 445084 | 496797 | 500328 | 839633 | 1003526 |
| 12 | ANANTHAPUR | 451457 | 410091 | 543292 | 481715 | 428010 | 562569 | 472859 | 649770 | 572690 | 572886 | 608364 | 787857 | 717859 | 751170 | 983384 |
| 13 | KURNOOL | 413374 | 389764 | 463619 | 462500 | 451344 | 496408 | 454810 | 517812 | 552865 | 545911 | 594570 | 616166 | 763636 | 756654 | 896060 |
| RAYALASEEMA REGION | | 1662340 | 1554142 | 1843917 | 1830285 | 1751865 | 2004938 | 1849502 | 2214165 | 2188227 | 2172134 | 2358052 | 2684042 | 2747496 | 3181419 | 3811179 |
| 14 | MAHABOONAGAR | 276410 | 308225 | 325979 | 341961 | 327777 | 377379 | 379676 | 437617 | 471705 | 491571 | 513112 | 541891 | 716544 | 730358 | 843207 |
| 15 | RANGA REDDY | 486708 | 522110 | 541070 | 554607 | 614665 | 657939 | 746697 | 757674 | 827761 | 880738 | 950203 | 1014484 | 1281340 | 1485695 | 1582734 |
| 16 | HYDERABAD | 486112 | 527399 | 544222 | 602782 | 661046 | 689130 | 921340 | 979819 | 1057958 | 1157247 | 1244988 | 1283405 | 1509042 | 1709874 | 1889541 |
| 17 | MEDAK | 394275 | 409607 | 446014 | 496080 | 543236 | 518259 | 668138 | 614182 | 648342 | 641496 | 748709 | 769543 | 835580 | 932574 | 1046751 |
| 18 | NIZAMABAD | 241302 | 258600 | 255928 | 288967 | 273603 | 324994 | 317641 | 359001 | 356605 | 362197 | 361471 | 375023 | 459917 | 499642 | 557054 |
| 19 | ADILABAD | 293233 | 290418 | 273717 | 303512 | 276396 | 322817 | 346328 | 374269 | 420940 | 409929 | 478185 | 454280 | 541806 | 603347 | 663772 |
| 20 | KARIMNAGAR | 424365 | 457144 | 492737 | 565467 | 538784 | 586821 | 647023 | 648853 | 659697 | 675513 | 761140 | 710096 | 941926 | 1022043 | 1086537 |
| 21 | WARANGAL | 292676 | 326253 | 322287 | 365846 | 326727 | 436255 | 423743 | 498586 | 494811 | 475717 | 555004 | 543735 | 646652 | 688368 | 768161 |
| 22 | KHAMMAM | 348029 | 388648 | 379593 | 432200 | 407240 | 493278 | 494770 | 525199 | 566022 | 582408 | 647374 | 676591 | 739219 | 801516 | 873352 |
| 23 | NALGONDA | 340574 | 384392 | 380948 | 449473 | 431211 | 484820 | 490701 | 518413 | 533448 | 519316 | 570324 | 634480 | 761820 | 821811 | 938758 |
| TELANGANA REGION | | 3583684 | 3872794 | 3962494 | 4400895 | 4400686 | 4891692 | 5436057 | 5713613 | 6037288 | 6196132 | 6830510 | 7003528 | 8433845 | 9295228 | 10249868 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | 9401785 | 9898767 | 10464010 | 11111825 | 10919690 | 12249111 | 12879712 | 13931198 | 14518528 | 14914248 | 16308519 | 17637874 | 19443678 | 21613967 | 23937231 |



LOK SATTA PARTY

NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT CURRENT PRICES FROM 1993-1994 TO 2007-08

(Rs.Lakhs)

| Sl.No | District | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (R) | 2007-08 (P) |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 125108 | 158212 | 176560 | 201354 | 209703 | 242036 | 262945 | 310259 | 330944 | 344734 | 406604 | 461308 | 468182 | 546153 | 646028 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 128556 | 151301 | 185726 | 195023 | 192179 | 227129 | 245414 | 266290 | 299541 | 308629 | 355191 | 439536 | 446534 | 517997 | 592456 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 298901 | 404212 | 492905 | 539453 | 509840 | 713765 | 701314 | 856914 | 931976 | 1075467 | 1311048 | 1550617 | 1620519 | 1853645 | 2128376 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 381393 | 448623 | 548207 | 556006 | 563157 | 791149 | 860790 | 909365 | 999532 | 1112758 | 1262940 | 1401122 | 1446168 | 1650909 | 1852830 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 309453 | 377813 | 418363 | 438521 | 509249 | 615011 | 681047 | 741762 | 750534 | 851768 | 1006506 | 1091240 | 1080709 | 1212903 | 1461568 |
| 6 | Krishna | 339321 | 430211 | 469226 | 548490 | 620924 | 668238 | 787600 | 857373 | 949521 | 1063684 | 1050094 | 1196244 | 1387336 | 1580875 | 1840203 |
| 7 | Guntur | 376761 | 461928 | 523223 | 604672 | 657860 | 694710 | 730657 | 814460 | 916730 | 863678 | 1013299 | 1104150 | 1191150 | 1339945 | 1505445 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 224627 | 248367 | 268747 | 337122 | 338339 | 427809 | 416801 | 504363 | 541211 | 538212 | 619278 | 782933 | 857167 | 1012161 | 1145926 |
| 9 | Nellore | 220065 | 246369 | 280751 | 328653 | 352634 | 393976 | 416637 | 466186 | 545039 | 604554 | 625312 | 663684 | 731627 | 883989 | 973717 |
| ANDHRA REGION | | 2404184 | 2927036 | 3363708 | 3749295 | 3953884 | 4773822 | 5103205 | 5726972 | 6265029 | 6763483 | 7650271 | 8690835 | 9229391 | 10598578 | 12146548 |
| 10 | Chittoor | 274814 | 301336 | 359829 | 414103 | 453522 | 516493 | 492840 | 596063 | 637781 | 642734 | 734798 | 846995 | 836362 | 942505 | 1135159 |
| 11 | Kadapa | 185052 | 185698 | 231638 | 265930 | 265443 | 319371 | 345705 | 401796 | 399480 | 431177 | 477583 | 566010 | 560797 | 1157114 | 1296261 |
| 12 | Ananthapur | 261757 | 269409 | 388116 | 383149 | 351294 | 475712 | 430033 | 574661 | 555749 | 576171 | 647884 | 856599 | 825362 | 900457 | 1261072 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 239876 | 253109 | 332878 | 354985 | 372755 | 433018 | 420281 | 492582 | 539151 | 552902 | 633234 | 680118 | 862189 | 889510 | 1136185 |
| RAYALASEEMA REGION | | 961499 | 1009552 | 1312460 | 1418167 | 1443013 | 1744595 | 1688860 | 2065103 | 2132161 | 2202984 | 2493499 | 2949723 | 3084711 | 3889587 | 4828677 |
| 14 | Mahaboobnagar | 159101 | 197990 | 231912 | 263058 | 265490 | 329738 | 348264 | 415063 | 466871 | 493093 | 540044 | 575093 | 789739 | 819833 | 1054356 |
| 15 | Ranga Reddy | 274194 | 327436 | 377440 | 421051 | 480410 | 556681 | 656695 | 696332 | 792039 | 858410 | 978644 | 1058159 | 1374626 | 1606992 | 1863424 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 272486 | 328265 | 384285 | 434610 | 514667 | 589849 | 787404 | 873067 | 993132 | 1142131 | 1281909 | 1349429 | 1591123 | 1886583 | 2207630 |
| 17 | Medak | 219383 | 260552 | 304383 | 377995 | 415429 | 434001 | 573667 | 545233 | 610161 | 621786 | 766362 | 812244 | 904636 | 1012687 | 1224857 |
| 18 | Nizamabad | 138050 | 167680 | 184131 | 227215 | 226290 | 294740 | 287995 | 334896 | 347752 | 360160 | 376296 | 398470 | 491701 | 547098 | 663501 |
| 19 | Adilabad | 164107 | 185952 | 190839 | 220953 | 226291 | 290155 | 316979 | 351875 | 403283 | 407923 | 499079 | 481455 | 591443 | 657413 | 798938 |
| 20 | Karimnagar | 236020 | 295723 | 341077 | 414279 | 452348 | 532489 | 588812 | 612573 | 652703 | 679981 | 794482 | 759613 | 1020582 | 1108465 | 1272910 |
| 21 | Warangal | 168415 | 224840 | 236087 | 283828 | 264716 | 389026 | 387896 | 466768 | 474346 | 474977 | 585059 | 577666 | 692779 | 763751 | 920598 |
| 22 | Khammam | 188306 | 253278 | 269229 | 316048 | 333803 | 444992 | 453264 | 496689 | 552001 | 577503 | 676622 | 701303 | 803967 | 883224 | 1040223 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 194152 | 248366 | 265706 | 343775 | 346445 | 423619 | 442984 | 491011 | 526473 | 519442 | 596858 | 666754 | 853306 | 947764 | 1188123 |
| TELANGANA REGION | | 2014214 | 2490081 | 2785088 | 3302813 | 3525888 | 4285288 | 4843960 | 5283508 | 5818761 | 6135405 | 7097355 | 7380186 | 9113902 | 10233811 | 12234561 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | 5379897 | 6426670 | 7461257 | 8470275 | 8922785 | 10803705 | 11636025 | 13075582 | 14215951 | 15101872 | 17241126 | 19020744 | 21428004 | 24721976 | 29209786 |

R: Revised , P:Provisional



LOK SATTA PARTY

NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES FROM 1999-2K TO 2007-08

(Rs.Lakhs)

| SI.No. | District | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (R) | 2007-08 (P) |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 198361 | 224610 | 229231 | 236837 | 234483 | 258431 | 262945 | 298061 | 307209 | 311859 | 350835 | 380572 | 381262 | 435759 | 476243 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 203341 | 215669 | 237909 | 243108 | 218905 | 243070 | 245414 | 254747 | 277328 | 275767 | 305492 | 352106 | 357088 | 404138 | 429815 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 469606 | 574881 | 630817 | 643147 | 578256 | 756099 | 701314 | 823609 | 859381 | 974869 | 1112224 | 1237315 | 1265074 | 1393576 | 1487969 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 603070 | 636642 | 694663 | 667743 | 624992 | 801460 | 860790 | 884202 | 934835 | 977339 | 1094182 | 1151064 | 1168063 | 1295503 | 1378995 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 496070 | 539026 | 537004 | 534466 | 567815 | 632397 | 681047 | 708165 | 700748 | 751000 | 857688 | 908622 | 875346 | 959455 | 1082409 |
| 6 | Krishna | 540192 | 602873 | 600832 | 667139 | 675217 | 671796 | 787600 | 811145 | 860490 | 910086 | 877587 | 985224 | 1123427 | 1232793 | 1343892 |
| 7 | Guntur | 600079 | 611942 | 655516 | 716824 | 713768 | 688357 | 730657 | 775797 | 848769 | 769302 | 868822 | 921471 | 988152 | 1067315 | 1149471 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 357413 | 343008 | 332169 | 394067 | 357327 | 418490 | 416801 | 480677 | 489498 | 474762 | 526572 | 658345 | 691395 | 779421 | 827290 |
| 9 | Nellore | 351520 | 348697 | 351797 | 393854 | 389679 | 408456 | 416637 | 439455 | 476083 | 502869 | 494679 | 555280 | 570985 | 646846 | 699350 |
| ANDHRA REGION | | 3819652 | 4097347 | 4269938 | 4497184 | 4360442 | 4878556 | 5103205 | 5475856 | 5754341 | 5947854 | 6488082 | 7149998 | 7420792 | 8214804 | 8875434 |
| 10 | Chittoor | 433146 | 425209 | 467219 | 495626 | 496923 | 536010 | 492840 | 572891 | 607385 | 592971 | 643447 | 715590 | 694718 | 756520 | 840451 |
| 11 | Kadapa | 294452 | 260810 | 295623 | 316029 | 288894 | 325574 | 345705 | 384995 | 363164 | 370149 | 408369 | 455999 | 457138 | 750878 | 913394 |
| 12 | Ananthapur | 413402 | 372399 | 499273 | 439760 | 384783 | 520304 | 430033 | 596317 | 524371 | 521706 | 555625 | 723372 | 654719 | 682972 | 901374 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 382044 | 356880 | 426275 | 425870 | 409473 | 458813 | 420281 | 481841 | 517768 | 507852 | 556034 | 572324 | 707064 | 698976 | 829863 |
| RAYALASEEMA REGION | | 1523044 | 1415298 | 1688391 | 1677285 | 1580073 | 1840701 | 1688860 | 2036044 | 2012688 | 1992679 | 2163476 | 2467285 | 2513640 | 2889347 | 3485082 |
| 14 | Mahaboobnagar | 249821 | 277882 | 296554 | 314204 | 296234 | 338186 | 348264 | 403107 | 438162 | 452967 | 475751 | 489312 | 653601 | 664552 | 772943 |
| 15 | Ranga Reddy | 425020 | 460513 | 480646 | 500670 | 538591 | 583974 | 656695 | 663593 | 731514 | 777766 | 846137 | 887032 | 1110667 | 1293211 | 1373381 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 426431 | 466666 | 482640 | 530522 | 587336 | 612525 | 787404 | 843417 | 922355 | 1009265 | 1097531 | 1125131 | 1308110 | 1507676 | 1666425 |
| 17 | Medak | 338753 | 356748 | 390604 | 446006 | 468012 | 449805 | 573667 | 529790 | 564759 | 566343 | 659542 | 679476 | 727329 | 809429 | 908619 |
| 18 | Nizamabad | 217227 | 234432 | 231928 | 264256 | 245629 | 295020 | 287995 | 323319 | 322465 | 319074 | 324761 | 335042 | 416167 | 450620 | 501912 |
| 19 | Adilabad | 262677 | 259556 | 245003 | 269235 | 249345 | 297384 | 316979 | 336403 | 382506 | 373216 | 437464 | 413988 | 496412 | 551730 | 606234 |
| 20 | Karimnagar | 379291 | 411740 | 444922 | 508206 | 487298 | 537976 | 588812 | 588313 | 597828 | 612790 | 693145 | 642387 | 860775 | 930137 | 987417 |
| 21 | Warangal | 267163 | 299664 | 293861 | 337358 | 294731 | 399588 | 387896 | 457986 | 453034 | 430950 | 507551 | 495356 | 589123 | 627787 | 698847 |
| 22 | Khammam | 304199 | 347961 | 338042 | 386896 | 365123 | 443804 | 453264 | 475645 | 511118 | 523828 | 586715 | 614972 | 676668 | 730733 | 796870 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 305910 | 346376 | 341911 | 411676 | 380742 | 432599 | 442984 | 469990 | 484187 | 468120 | 514813 | 571396 | 689672 | 739742 | 847266 |
| TELANGANA REGION | | 3176494 | 3461539 | 3546112 | 3969031 | 3913042 | 4390860 | 4843960 | 5091563 | 5407928 | 5534319 | 6143409 | 6254092 | 7528524 | 8305617 | 9159915 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | 8519190 | 8974184 | 9504441 | 10143500 | 9853557 | 11110118 | 11636025 | 12603463 | 13174957 | 13474852 | 14794967 | 15871374 | 17462956 | 19409768 | 21520431 |

R: Revised , P:Provisional



LOK SATTA PARTY

PER CAPITA INCOME OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT FACTOR COST BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rupees)

| Sl.No. | District | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2k | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (R) | 2007-08 (P) |
|--------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 5206 | 6511 | 7194 | 8134 | 8410 | 9652 | 10394 | 12224 | 13017 | 13421 | 15724 | 17728 | 17887 | 20752 | 24298 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 5920 | 6908 | 8417 | 8786 | 8618 | 10153 | 10903 | 11821 | 13309 | 13608 | 15597 | 19229 | 19471 | 22521 | 25498 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 8647 | 11488 | 13781 | 14856 | 13850 | 19156 | 18536 | 22427 | 24193 | 27455 | 33031 | 38571 | 39815 | 44999 | 51146 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 8138 | 9478 | 11482 | 11561 | 11641 | 16282 | 17583 | 18537 | 20367 | 22472 | 25367 | 28003 | 28771 | 32706 | 36335 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 8521 | 10299 | 11304 | 11760 | 13574 | 16318 | 17932 | 19487 | 19706 | 22160 | 26040 | 28087 | 27684 | 30933 | 36898 |
| 6 | Krishna | 8784 | 10974 | 11809 | 13638 | 15275 | 16289 | 18964 | 20504 | 22590 | 24961 | 24392 | 27517 | 31615 | 35703 | 41139 |
| 7 | Guntur | 8873 | 10764 | 12078 | 13846 | 14965 | 15723 | 16401 | 18231 | 20498 | 19125 | 22301 | 24162 | 25928 | 29023 | 32277 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 7836 | 8555 | 9153 | 11367 | 11310 | 14201 | 13695 | 16493 | 17644 | 17342 | 19794 | 24833 | 26991 | 31651 | 35472 |
| 9 | Nellore | 8841 | 9768 | 10998 | 12739 | 13543 | 15016 | 15709 | 17483 | 20365 | 22313 | 22880 | 24083 | 26341 | 31587 | 34442 |
| | Andhra | 8064 | 9699 | 11026 | 12173 | 12734 | 15274 | 16169 | 18068 | 19713 | 21044 | 23622 | 26641 | 28098 | 32057 | 36368 |
| 10 | Chittoor | 8040 | 8674 | 10205 | 11586 | 12536 | 14127 | 13296 | 15948 | 16952 | 16826 | 19013 | 21672 | 21170 | 23609 | 28147 |
| 11 | Kadapa | 7787 | 7690 | 9452 | 10707 | 10560 | 12573 | 13425 | 15476 | 15288 | 16254 | 17797 | 20860 | 20448 | 41757 | 46305 |
| 12 | Ananthapur | 7852 | 7956 | 11298 | 11008 | 9976 | 13373 | 11929 | 15817 | 15203 | 15530 | 17270 | 22589 | 21541 | 23267 | 32255 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 7634 | 7900 | 10203 | 10699 | 11062 | 12674 | 12093 | 14010 | 15184 | 15285 | 17247 | 18257 | 22820 | 23222 | 29362 |
| | Rayalaseema | 7836 | 8090 | 10355 | 11031 | 11081 | 13246 | 12639 | 15316 | 15698 | 15964 | 17847 | 20862 | 21567 | 26892 | 33047 |
| 14 | Mahaboobnagar | 4940 | 6053 | 6989 | 7826 | 7807 | 9600 | 10007 | 11835 | 13232 | 13772 | 14918 | 15718 | 21366 | 21962 | 27959 |
| 15 | Ranga Reddy | 9753 | 11235 | 12509 | 13496 | 14914 | 16763 | 19122 | 19713 | 21837 | 22852 | 25245 | 26462 | 33338 | 37810 | 43400 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 8144 | 9598 | 11006 | 12209 | 14200 | 16010 | 20959 | 22914 | 25743 | 28990 | 31975 | 33092 | 38375 | 44767 | 51856 |
| 17 | Medak | 9166 | 10687 | 12270 | 14997 | 16245 | 16752 | 21789 | 20490 | 22724 | 22754 | 27654 | 28914 | 31781 | 35123 | 42052 |
| 18 | Nizamabad | 6460 | 7719 | 8350 | 10162 | 9997 | 12881 | 12411 | 14310 | 14759 | 15051 | 15623 | 16269 | 19856 | 21858 | 26241 |
| 19 | Adilabad | 7444 | 8268 | 8327 | 9474 | 9548 | 12066 | 12951 | 14202 | 16106 | 15983 | 19252 | 18294 | 22144 | 24262 | 29187 |
| 20 | Karimnagar | 7412 | 9137 | 10382 | 12439 | 13417 | 15627 | 17043 | 17583 | 18610 | 19093 | 22049 | 20845 | 27703 | 29773 | 33844 |
| 21 | Warangal | 5696 | 7481 | 7737 | 9175 | 8452 | 12287 | 12081 | 14414 | 14547 | 14343 | 17459 | 17042 | 20213 | 22047 | 26306 |
| 22 | Khammam | 8081 | 10681 | 11171 | 12920 | 13464 | 17737 | 17796 | 19315 | 21297 | 21915 | 25347 | 25944 | 29384 | 31903 | 37194 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 6508 | 8200 | 8650 | 11050 | 11011 | 13334 | 13765 | 15145 | 16145 | 15703 | 17850 | 19735 | 25007 | 27510 | 34138 |
| | Telangana | 7307 | 8859 | 9730 | 11346 | 11925 | 14292 | 15880 | 17118 | 18662 | 19312 | 22002 | 22541 | 27436 | 30373 | 35943 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 7724 | 9082 | 10391 | 11640 | 12117 | 14519 | 15427 | 17195 | 18573 | 19434 | 21931 | 23925 | 26662 | 30439 | 35600 |

R: Revised Estimates, P: Provisional



LOK SATTA PARTY

PER CAPITA INCOME OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT FACTOR COST BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

(Rupees)

| Sl.No. | District | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2k | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 (R) | 2007-08 (P) |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 8254 | 9243 | 9340 | 9567 | 9404 | 10306 | 10394 | 11743 | 12083 | 12141 | 13567 | 14626 | 14566 | 16557 | 17912 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 9364 | 9847 | 10782 | 10952 | 9816 | 10866 | 10903 | 11309 | 12322 | 12159 | 13414 | 15404 | 15571 | 17571 | 18498 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 13585 | 16339 | 17637 | 17712 | 15709 | 20292 | 18536 | 21555 | 22309 | 24886 | 28021 | 30778 | 31082 | 33831 | 35757 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 12868 | 13451 | 14550 | 13884 | 12919 | 16494 | 17583 | 18024 | 19049 | 19737 | 21978 | 23005 | 23238 | 25665 | 27043 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 13659 | 14693 | 14509 | 14333 | 15135 | 16780 | 17932 | 18604 | 18399 | 19538 | 22190 | 23387 | 22423 | 24470 | 27326 |
| 6 | Krishna | 13983 | 15378 | 15122 | 16588 | 16611 | 16376 | 18964 | 19398 | 20472 | 21356 | 20385 | 22663 | 25601 | 27841 | 30044 |
| 7 | Guntur | 14133 | 14260 | 15132 | 16415 | 16237 | 15579 | 16401 | 17366 | 18978 | 17035 | 19121 | 20165 | 21509 | 23118 | 24645 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 12468 | 11815 | 11313 | 13287 | 11945 | 13891 | 13695 | 15719 | 15958 | 15298 | 16831 | 20882 | 21771 | 24373 | 25608 |
| 9 | Nellore | 14122 | 13825 | 13782 | 15266 | 14966 | 15568 | 15709 | 16480 | 17789 | 18560 | 18100 | 20150 | 20557 | 23114 | 24737 |
| | Andhra | 12811 | 13578 | 13997 | 14602 | 14043 | 15609 | 16169 | 17275 | 18106 | 18506 | 20033 | 21918 | 22592 | 24847 | 26574 |
| 10 | Chittoor | 12671 | 12240 | 13251 | 13867 | 13736 | 14661 | 13296 | 15328 | 16144 | 15523 | 16650 | 18310 | 17585 | 18950 | 20840 |
| 11 | Kadapa | 12391 | 10801 | 12063 | 12724 | 11492 | 12817 | 13425 | 14829 | 13898 | 13953 | 15218 | 16805 | 16668 | 27097 | 32629 |
| 12 | Ananthapur | 12402 | 10998 | 14534 | 12635 | 10927 | 14626 | 11929 | 16413 | 14344 | 14062 | 14810 | 19076 | 17087 | 17647 | 23055 |
| 13 | Kurnool | 12159 | 11139 | 13066 | 12835 | 12152 | 13429 | 12093 | 13705 | 14581 | 14040 | 15144 | 15363 | 18715 | 18248 | 21446 |
| | Rayalaseema | 12413 | 11342 | 13321 | 13046 | 12133 | 13976 | 12639 | 15101 | 14819 | 14440 | 15485 | 17450 | 17574 | 19976 | 23851 |
| 14 | Mahaboobnagar | 7757 | 8495 | 8937 | 9347 | 8711 | 9846 | 10007 | 11494 | 12418 | 12652 | 13142 | 13374 | 17682 | 17802 | 20496 |
| 15 | Ranga Reddy | 15118 | 15801 | 15929 | 16048 | 16720 | 17585 | 19122 | 18786 | 20168 | 20705 | 21827 | 22182 | 26936 | 30427 | 31986 |
| 16 | Hyderabad | 12745 | 13645 | 13823 | 14903 | 16206 | 16626 | 20959 | 22135 | 23908 | 25617 | 27376 | 27591 | 31550 | 35776 | 39145 |
| 17 | Medak | 14153 | 14632 | 15746 | 17695 | 18301 | 17362 | 21789 | 19909 | 21033 | 20725 | 23800 | 24188 | 25552 | 28074 | 31195 |
| 18 | Nizamabad | 10165 | 10792 | 10517 | 11819 | 10851 | 12893 | 12411 | 13816 | 13685 | 13334 | 13412 | 13680 | 16806 | 18004 | 19850 |
| 19 | Adilabad | 11916 | 11540 | 10690 | 11544 | 10521 | 12367 | 12951 | 13578 | 15276 | 14623 | 16876 | 15730 | 18586 | 20362 | 22148 |
| 20 | Karimnagar | 11911 | 12722 | 13543 | 15259 | 14454 | 15788 | 17043 | 16886 | 17045 | 17207 | 19237 | 17628 | 23365 | 24983 | 26254 |
| 21 | Warangal | 9036 | 9971 | 9631 | 10905 | 9410 | 12620 | 12081 | 14142 | 13894 | 13014 | 15146 | 14614 | 17189 | 18122 | 19970 |
| 22 | Khammam | 13054 | 14674 | 14027 | 15817 | 14727 | 17689 | 17796 | 18497 | 19719 | 19878 | 21979 | 22751 | 24731 | 26395 | 28493 |
| 23 | Nalgonda | 10255 | 11435 | 11131 | 13233 | 12101 | 13617 | 13765 | 14496 | 14849 | 14151 | 15396 | 16913 | 20211 | 21472 | 24344 |
| | Telangana | 11523 | 12316 | 12389 | 13634 | 13235 | 14644 | 15880 | 16496 | 17345 | 17420 | 19045 | 19102 | 22663 | 24650 | 26911 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 12231 | 12682 | 13236 | 13940 | 13381 | 14931 | 15427 | 16574 | 17213 | 17340 | 18819 | 19963 | 21728 | 23898 | 26229 |



Appendix A
(ref. Item II, Recommendation a. of Part B)

| <p style="text-align: center;">Relevant portion of the (now deleted) Constitutional provision (following the 7th Constitution Amendment Act, 1956)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Relevant portion of the <i>existing</i> Constitutional provision (following the 32nd Constitution Amendment Act, 1973)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Relevant portion of the amendment proposed in this document, to the existing Constitutional provision (2010)</p> |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Article: “ 371. Special provision with respect to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay. – (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh or Punjab, provide for the constitution and functions of regional committees of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees. (2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution....”</p> | <p>Article: “ 371. Special provision with respect to the States of [...] ^a Maharashtra and Gujarat. – [...] ^b (2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may....”</p> <p>----- <i>a. The words “Andhra Pradesh” omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, sec. 2 (w.e.f. 1-7-1974)</i> <i>b. Clause (1) omitted by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, sec. 2 (w.e.f. 1-7-1974)</i></p> | <p>Article: “ 371. Special provision with respect to the States of <u>Andhra Pradesh</u>, Maharashtra and Gujarat. – (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution <u>or any other law for the time being in force or any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority</u>, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh – (a) provide for the constitution and functions of regional <u>councils</u> of the Legislative Assembly of the State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of the regional committees. (b) <u>make institutional arrangements for the devolution of powers and autonomy to regional and local bodies at district and sub-district levels and also, may, by order make such other arrangements as necessary to ensure fairness, equity, regional balance and harmonious development.</u> (2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution....”</p> |



Appendix B
(ref. Item II, Recommendation b. of Part B)

Note: The changes suggested in this table aim to convey the thrust of the relevant recommendation(s) made in this document. These changes must also be reconciled with the text of the "expanded" Order issued on 7th March 1970, which amended the original order SRO-443A issued in 1958.

| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined>) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY (Part--II --Section 3) PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- No.49--A New Delhi, Saturday, February, 1958/MAGHA 12, 1879 -----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MINISTRY OF HOME AFFATRS NOTIFICATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">New Delhi, 2, the 1st Feb.1958</p> <p>S.R.O. 443-A:-- The following Order made by the President is published for general information:--</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE ANDHRA PRADESH REGIONAL <u>COMMTTTEE</u> ORDER, 1958</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 371 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes, with respect to the state of Andhra Pradesh, the following order, namely :--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. (1) This Order may be called the Andhra Pradesh Regional <u>Committee</u> Order, 1958. (2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1958.2. In this Order,<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) "Assembly" means the Legislative Assembly of | <p><i>Title must be modified to reflect REGIONAL COUNCILS in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</i></p> <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCILS in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</i></p> |



| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|--|--|
| <p>the State;</p> <p>b) “Chief Minister” means the Chief Minister of the State;</p> <p>c) “Minister” means a Minister of the State and includes a Deputy Minister of the State;</p> <p>d) “<u>Regional Committee</u>” means the regional <u>committee</u> constituted by paragraph 3 of this Order;</p> <p>e) “Schedule” means a Schedule appended to this Order;</p> <p>f) “Scheduled matters” means the matters specified in the first Schedule;</p> <p>g) “State” means the State of Andhra Pradesh;</p> <p>h) “<u>Telangana region</u>” means the territories specified in clauses (a) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the States Reorganization Act, 1956.</p> <p>3. (1) <u>There shall be a regional committee of the Assembly for the Telangana region consisting of the members of the Assembly who for the time being represent the constituencies within that region:</u></p> <p>Provided that the Chief Minister and the Speaker shall not be members of the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>(2) Every Minister shall have the right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of the regional <u>committee</u>, but shall not by virtue of such right, be entitled to vote at any meeting of the regional <u>committee</u> if he is not a member thereof .</p> <p>4. All scheduled matters insofar as they are related to <u>Telangana region</u> shall be within the purview of the regional <u>committee</u> to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order.</p> <p>5. Every Bill affecting the <u>Telangana region</u> which not a Money bill and contains mainly provisions dealing with any of the scheduled matters shall, upon introduction in the Assembly, be referred to the regional <u>committee</u> for consider and report to the Assembly.</p> <p>6. Any Bill referred to the regional committee under paragraph 5 may, if so recommended by it, be</p> | <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCILS in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</i></p> <p><i>Definition of other regions of Andhra Pradesh too must be included, as per requirements.</i></p> <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCIL in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE; and for all desired regions of AP State including Telangana region.</i></p> <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCILS in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</i></p> <p>--same as before--</p> <p><i>Other regions of Andhra Pradesh too must be included.</i></p> <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCILS in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</i></p> |



| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|--|---|
| <p>passed by the Assembly with such variations as may be necessary in its application to the <u>Telangana region</u>.</p> <p>7. The regional <u>committee</u> shall have power to consider and pass resolutions recommending to the State Government any legislative or executive action, affecting the <u>Telangana region</u> with respect to any scheduled matters, so however, that the executive action relates to general questions of policy and the Legislative or executive action does not involve any finance commitment other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character.</p> <p>8. The modifications directed in the Second Schedule shall be made in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules and shall not in any way be affected by any amendments that may hereafter be made in the said Rules by the Assembly under Article 208 of the Constitution.</p> <p>9. The modifications directed in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Andhra Pradesh Government Business Rules and shall not in any way be affected by any amendments that may hereafter be made in the said Rules by the Governor under clause (3) of Article 166 of the Constitution.</p> <p>10. The <u>Governor</u> shall have special responsibility for securing the proper functioning of the regional committee in accordance with the provisions of this Order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIRST SCHEDULE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(See paragraph 2 (f))</p> <p>1. Local self – government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards and other local authorities for the purpose of local self government or village administration.</p> | <p><i>Other regions of Andhra Pradesh too must be included.</i></p> <p>REGIONAL COUNCILS in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--same as earlier--</p> <p><i>It could be clarified in this paragraph that the Governor here exercises functions in her/his discretion and not (necessarily) on the advice of the Council of Ministers, (under Article 163(1))</i></p> |



| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|---|---|
| <p>2. Public health and sanitation; local hospitals and dispensaries.</p> <p>3. Primary and secondary education.</p> <p>4. Regulation of admissions to the educational institutions in the Telangana region.</p> <p>5. Prohibition of the consumption, except for medical purposes, of intoxicating liquors and of drugs which are injurious health.</p> <p>6. Sale of agricultural land.</p> <p>7. Cottage and small – scale industries.</p> <p>8. Agriculture, cooperative societies, markets</p> <p>9. Development and economic planning within the frame work of the general development plans and policies formulated by the state Legislature.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECOND SCHEDULE (See paragraph 8)</p> <p>The following modifications shall be made in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Rules, namely:-</p> <p>1. In Rule 2 - -</p> <p>(i) after clause (k), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :-</p> <p>“(k1). “regional Bill” means a <u>Bill affecting the Telangana Region</u> which is not a Money bill and contains mainly provisions dealing with scheduled matters;</p> <p>(k2). ‘<u>regional committee</u>’ means the regional committee constituted by paragraph 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order, 1958.”</p> <p>(ii) after clause (m), the following clause shall be</p> | <p></p> <p><i>Other regions of Andhra Pradesh too must be included.</i></p> <p>REGIONAL COUNCIL in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--same as before--</p> |



| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|---|--|
| <p>inserted, namely :-</p> <p>“(mm) ‘scheduled matters’ means the matters specified in the first schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Regional <u>Committee</u> Order, 1958,”;</p> <p>(iii) after clause (o), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :--</p> <p>“(p) ‘<u>Telangana region</u>’ means the territories specified in clause (a) to (g) of sub-section () of section 3 of the States Reorganization Act. 1956”.</p> <p>2. After Rule 128, the following shall be inserted, namely :</p> <p>“(dd) – Regional Bill.</p> <p>128A. SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING REGIONAL BILLS:-- Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 104 to 128, the provisions hereinafter made in relation to Regional Bills shall apply to all such Bills; and if any question arises whether a Bill is a regional Bill or not, the question shall be referred a to the Governor and a certificate issued by him in this behalf shall be final.</p> <p>128B. MOTION FOR INTRODUCTION OF REGIONAL BILLS:-- When a regional Bill in introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in-charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:--</p> <p>a) That it be referred to the <u>regional committee</u> or b) That it be circulated for purposes of eliciting opinion there on by a date specified in the motion;</p> <p>Provided that no such motion as aforesaid shall be made by any member other than the member in-charge except by way of amendment to the motion made by the member-in-charge.</p> <p>128C. DISCUSSION ON PRINCIPLE OF REGIONAL BILL :- (1) On the date on which one of the motions referred to in Rule 128-B is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion there of is postponed, the principle of the Bill and</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier--</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier--</p> |



| <p>Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A <i>(with portions to be amended shown underlined)</i></p> | <p>Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s)</p> |
|--|--|
| <p>its general provisions may be discussed, but the details shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.</p> <p>(2) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion there on is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and the opinions are received there on, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, may move that the Bill be referred to the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>120D. PROCEDURE BEFORE REGIONAL <u>COMMITTEE</u> :- When a Bill has been referred to the regional <u>committee</u>, the regional <u>committee</u> shall follow the procedure laid down in Chapter XVIII—A.</p> <p>128E. PROCEDURE AFTER PRESENTATION OF REPORT :- (1) After the presentation of the report of the regional <u>committee</u> on a Bill, the member-in-charge may move that the Bill as reported by the regional <u>committee</u> be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Provided that any member of the Assembly may object to its being taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for seven days and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into consideration.</p> <p>(2) When the member-in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the regional committee be taken into consideration any member may move, as an amendment, that Bill be recommitted to the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>128F. SCOPE OF DEBATE ON REPORT OF REGIONAL COMMITTEE The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the regional <u>committee</u> be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the regional <u>committee</u> and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.</p> <p>128G. RESTRICTIONS ON AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL IN CERTAIN CASES :- A member of the regional <u>committee</u> who signs its report without a minute of dissent shall not move an amendment to the Bill when it is under consideration in the Assembly.</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier--</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> |



| <p>Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A <i>(with portions to be amended shown underlined)</i></p> | <p>Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s)</p> |
|--|---|
| <p>3. After Rule 152, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:--</p> <p>“152-A. ”SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING REGIONAL BILLS.</p> <p>(1) When a Bill as reported by the regional <u>committee</u> is not passed by the Assembly in the form in which it has been reported but passed in a form which, in the opinion of the Speaker, is substantially different from that as reported by the regional <u>committee</u>, or is rejected by the Assembly Speaker shall submit to the Governor :-</p> <p>(a) in any case where the Bill has been passed by the Assembly in a substantially different form, the Bill as passed by the Assembly together with the Bill as reported by the Regional <u>Committee</u>;</p> <p>(b) in any case where the Bill is rejected by the Assembly, the Bill as reported by the Regional <u>Committee</u>.</p> <p>(2) The Governor shall, as soon as possible after the submissions him of the Bill, return the Bill to the Assembly with a message recommending either that the Bill be withdrawn of that it be passed in the form in which it has been reported by the regional <u>committee</u> or in the form in which it has been passed by the Assembly and the message received from the Governor shall be reported by the speaker to the Assembly and accordingly, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn, or as the case may be, be deemed to have been passed by the Assembly in the form recommended by the Governor.”</p> <p>4. After Chapter XVIII, the following new Chapter shall be inserted, namely:--</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER XVIII – A Regional <u>Committee</u>.</p> <p>164.A. CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN : The regional <u>committee</u> she as soon as may be, elect two members of the <u>committee</u> to be respectively Chairman and Vice – Chairman thereof and, of ten the office of the Chairman or the Vice- Chairman becomes vacant the regional <u>committee</u> shall elect another member to be Chairman or Vice – Chairman, as the case may be.</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> |



| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|--|--|
| <p>164.B. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN : (1) The chairman of a regional <u>committee</u> shall be elected by the member of the regional <u>committee</u> from among themselves on such date as the Governor may fix for the purpose and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of this date.</p> <p>(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of a motion proposing the name of another member for the office of the Chairman, and the proposal shall be seconded by another member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name has been proposed that he is willing to serve as Chairman if elected: Provided that a member shall not propose his own name, or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.</p> <p>(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business may, when called, move the motion or withdraw the notion, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.</p> <p>(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting the later motions, declare elected the member proposed in the motion.</p> <p>(5) Before the election of the Chairman, the Governor shall appoint a member of the regional <u>committee</u>, who does not intend to contest the election, to preside at the meeting.</p> <p>(6) The procedure for the election of the Vice-Chairman shall be the same as that in respect of the Chairman except that the date for the election shall be fixed by the Chairman and the Chairman shall preside at the meeting.</p> <p>164.C. VACATION AND RESIGNATION OF AND REMOVAL FROM, THE OFFICES OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE- CHAIRMAN : A member holding office as Chairman of Vice-Chairman of the regional <u>committee</u>—</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> |



| Text of the Pre-existing SRO 443-A (with portions to be amended shown underlined) | Suggested amendments towards the restoration/formation of Regional Council(s) |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly ;</p> <p>(b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Chairman to the Vice-Chairman, and if such member is the Vice-Chairman, to the Chairman, resign his office; and</p> <p>(c) may be removed by a resolution of the regional committee passed by a majority of all the then member of the <u>Committee</u>.</p> <p>164.D. POWERS OF THE VICE CHAIRMAN OR OTHER PERSON TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF, OR TO ACT AS, CHAIRMAN: (1) While the office of chairman is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Vice-Chairman, or if the office of Vice-Chairman is also vacant, by such member of the region <u>committee</u> as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.</p> <p>(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the regional <u>committee</u>, the Vice-Chairman, or if he is also absent, such other person as may be elected by the regional <u>committee</u>, shall act as Chairman for that meeting.</p> <p>(3) The Vice-Chairman or any other member competent to preside over a meeting of the regional <u>committee</u> under these rules, shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Chairman when so presiding.</p> <p>164E. CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN NOT TO PRESIDE WHILE A RESOLUTION FOR HIS REMOVAL FROM OFFICE IS UNDER CONSIDERATION :</p> <p>(1) At any meeting of the regional committee, while any resolution for the removal of the Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Chairman or while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Vice-Chairman, shall not though he is present, preside, and the provisions of sub-rule shall not, though he is present, preside and the provisions of sub-rule (2) of Rule 164. D. shall apply in relation to every such meeting as they apply in relation to a meeting from which the Chairman, or as the case may be, the Vice-Chairman, is absent.</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> |



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| <p>(2) In any such case, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, as the case may be, shall be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution but not in the case equality of votes.</p> <p>164F. QUORUM : (1) In order to constitute a meeting of the regional <u>committee</u>, the quorum shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members, the fraction, if any, being ignored.</p> <p>(2) If at any time fixed for any meeting of the regional <u>committee</u>, or if at any time during any such meeting, there is no quorum, the Chairman shall either suspend the meeting until there is a quorum or adjourn the meeting to some further day.</p> <p>164. G. SITTINGS OF REGIONAL <u>COMMITTEE</u> : The sittings of the regional committee shall be held in private and within the precincts of the Assembly building on such day and at such time as the Chairman may fix.</p> <p>164.H. VOTING : (1) All questions at any sitting of the regional committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.</p> <p>(2) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman or the person acting as such shall have a second or casting vote.</p> <p>164.I. POWER TO APPOINT SUB-COMMITTEES (1) The regional <u>committee</u> may appoint one or more sub-committees to examine any matters that may be referred to the said sub-committee or sub- committees.</p> <p>(2) The order of reference to a sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>164.J. REPORT BY REGIONAL <u>COMMITTEE</u> : (1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to the regional committee, the regional <u>committee</u> shall meet, from time to time, in accordance with Rule 164G to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the Assembly:</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> |



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| <p>Provided that the Assembly may, at any time on a motion being made, extend the time for the making of the report to date to be specified in the motion.</p> <p>(2) The report of the regional <u>committee</u> shall ordinarily be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the <u>committee</u>:</p> <p>Provided that if the Chairman is absent or is not readily available, the report shall be signed by the Vice-Chairman or, in his absence, by any other member specially chosen for the purpose by the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>(3) Any member of the regional <u>committee</u> may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report.</p> <p>(4) A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the regional <u>committee</u> nor cast aspersions on the <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>(5) If, in the opinion of the Chairman, a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, he may border such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent.</p> <p>164K. PRESENTATION OF REPORT : (1) The report of the regional <u>committee</u> on a Bill, together with minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the Assembly by the Chairman thereof or in his absence, by any member of the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p>(2) In presenting the report, the chairman or his absence the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of facts but there shall be no debate at this stage.</p> <p>164-L. PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF REPORTS : The Secretary shall cause every report of the regional <u>committee</u> together with the minutes of dissent, if any, to be printed and a copy there of shall be made available for the use of every member of the Assembly.</p> <p>164M. POWER TO RECOMMEND LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ACTION: The regional <u>committee</u> shall have the power to consider and pass resolutions recommending</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCIL</i> in place of <i>REGIONAL COMMITTEE</i>; and for all desired regions of AP State including <i>Telangana region</i>.</p> |



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| <p>to the State Government any, legislative or executive action affecting the <u>Telangana region</u> with respect to scheduled matters, so however that, the executive action relates to general questions, of policy and the legislative or executive action does not involve any financial commitment other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character.</p> <p>164.N. PROCEEDINGS OF REGIONAL <u>COMMITTEE</u>: The Rules of procedure regarding debate and amendments in the regional <u>committee</u> shall be the same as those of the Assembly in these respects.</p> <p>164O. POWER OF REGIONAL <u>COMMITTEE</u> TO REGULATE ITS PROCEDURE AND THAT OF ITS SUB-COMMITTEES : The regional <u>committee</u> shall have power to make bye – laws not inconsistent with these Rules, to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of its sub-committees.</p> <p>164. P. Chapter XIX NOT TO APPLY TO REGIONAL <u>COMMITTEE</u>: The provisions of Chapter XIX relating to the Committees of the Assembly shall not apply to the regional <u>committee</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIRD SCHEDULE (See paragraph 9)</p> <p>The following modifications shall be made in the Andhra Pradesh Government Business Rules, namely:-</p> <p>In the said Rules –</p> <p>(i) in rule 2, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :-</p> <p>“(bb) ‘regional <u>committee</u>’ and ‘scheduled matters’ shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Andhra Pradesh Regional <u>Committee</u> Order, 1958;”;</p> <p>(ii) after rule 8, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :-</p> <p>“8-A. The Council shall normally give effect to the recommendations of the regional <u>committee</u> made under paragraph 7 of the Andhra Pradesh Regional <u>Committee</u></p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> <p><i>REGIONAL COUNCIL in place of REGIONAL COMMITTEE; and for all desired regions of AP State including Telangana region.</i></p> |

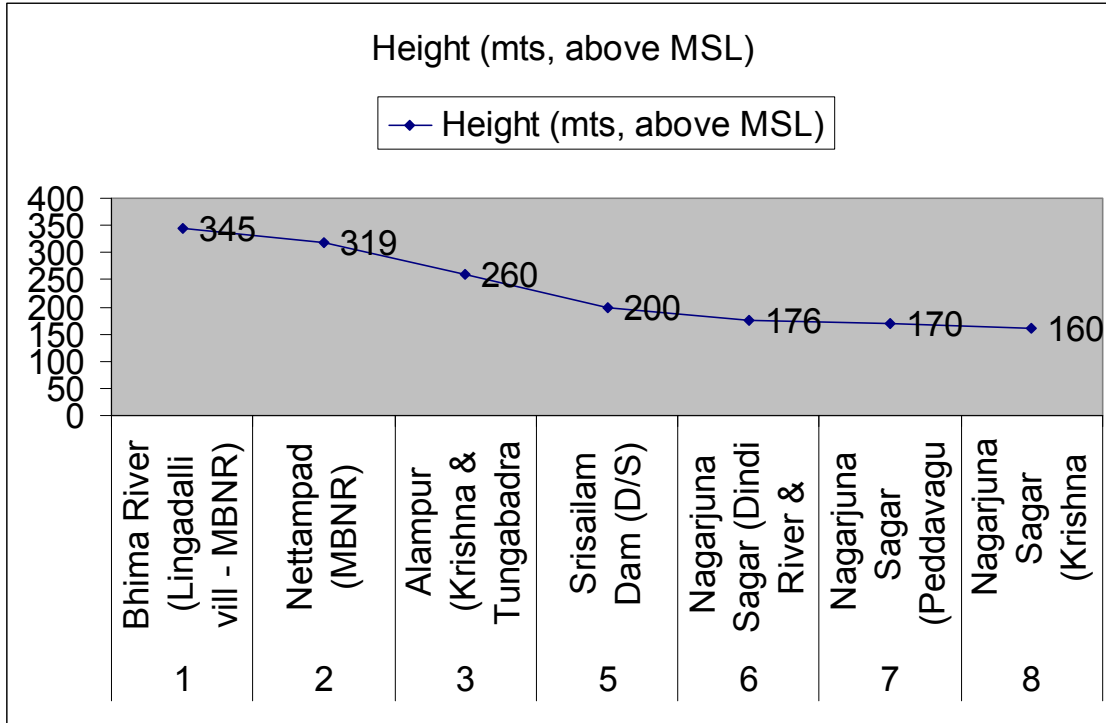


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| <p>Order, 1958, in regard to any legislative or executive action affecting the <u>Telangana region</u> with respect to scheduled matters, but if the Council is of the opinion that it would not be expedient to give effect to any such recommendation or that the regional <u>committee</u> was not competent to make any such recommendation, the matter shall be referred by the Chief Minister to the Governor whose decision thereon shall be final and binding on the Council and action shall be taken accordingly.”;</p> <p>(iii) in the First Schedule, in the entries under the heading ‘General Administration Department, State Subjects, after the entries relating to ‘Raj bhavan’, the following shall be inserted, namely:-</p> <p>“All matters relating to the regional committee constituted under paragraph 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Regional <u>Committee</u> Order, 1958, including resolutions passed by it”;</p> <p>(iv) in the Second Schedule, entry 27 shall be re-numbered as entry 28 and the following entry shall be inserted as entry 27, namely :-</p> <p>“27.All matters relating to the regional committee, including resolutions passed by it.</p> | <p>--same as in the case earlier—</p> |



Figures

Figure 1:
Krishna River – Telangana



Godavari River – Telangana:

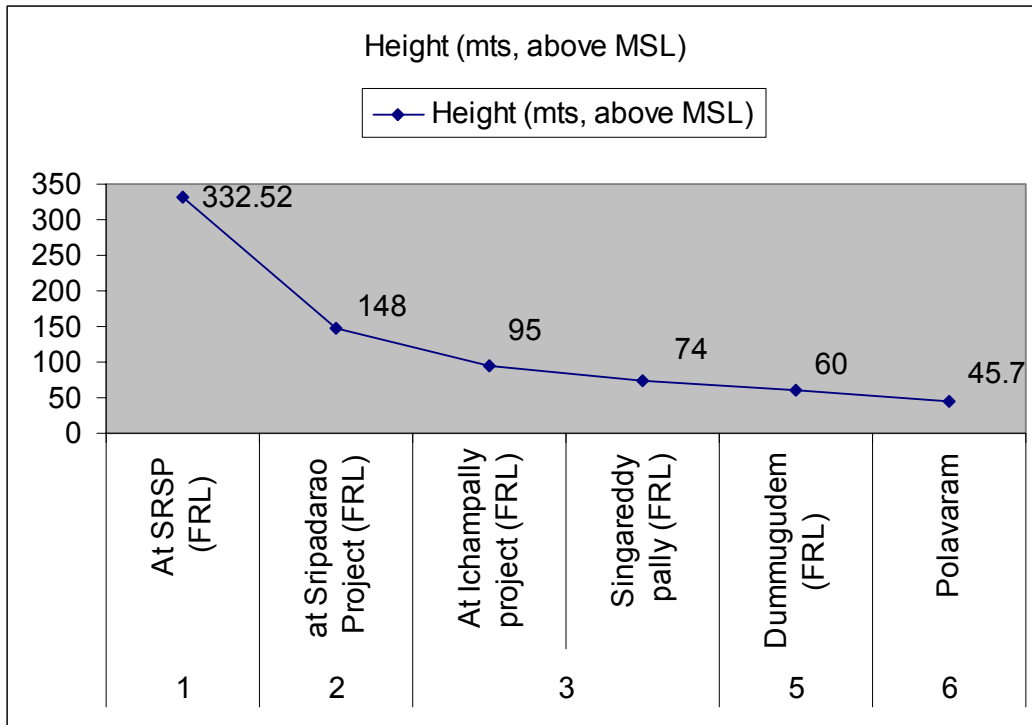
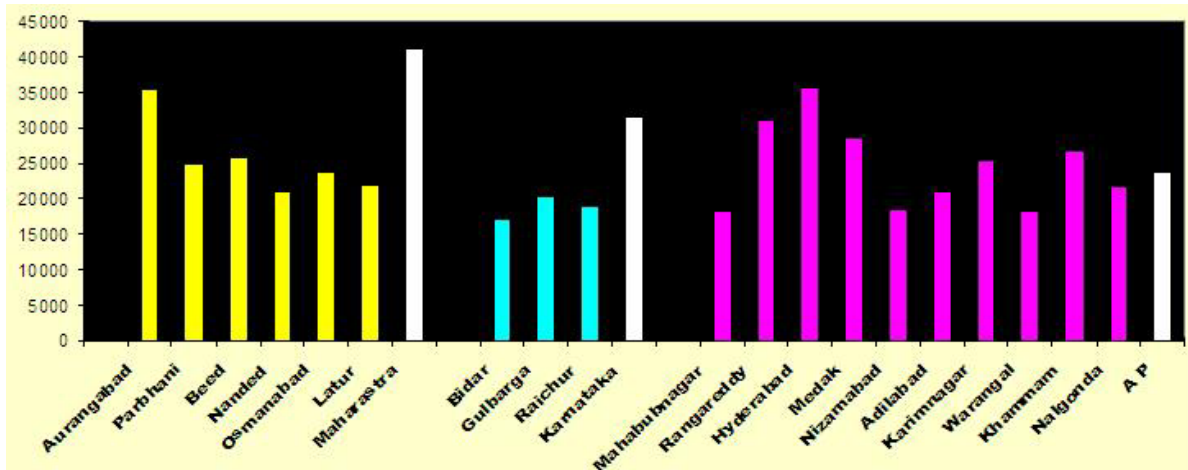




Figure 2:

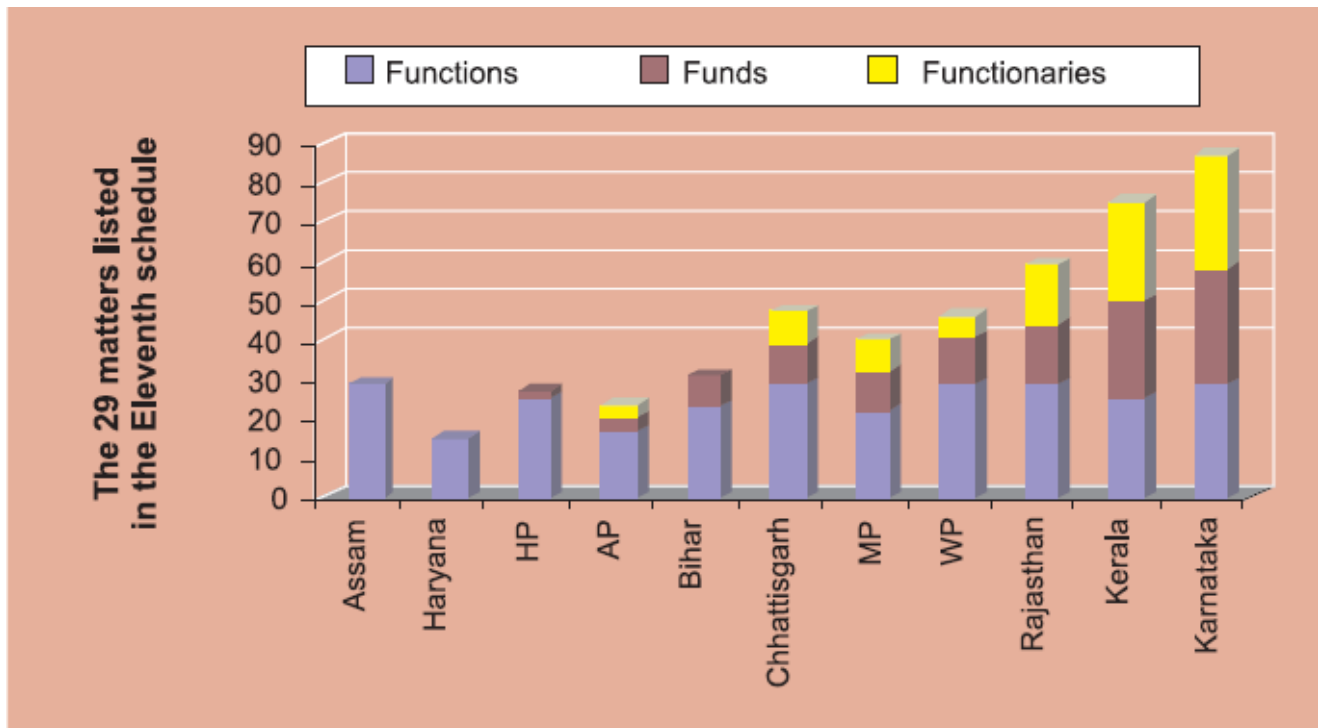


In 1956, the erstwhile Hyderabad State was divided into three Parts: 8 districts of Telangana and merged with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh, 5 Marathi-speaking districts were merged with Maharashtra and three Kannada-speaking districts merged with what later became Karnataka.

As on 2006-07, the per capita income of five districts in Telangana is higher than the AP State's average. In contrast, all districts drawn from the Hyderabad State and merged into the neighboring two States, have lower incomes than their respective State averages.



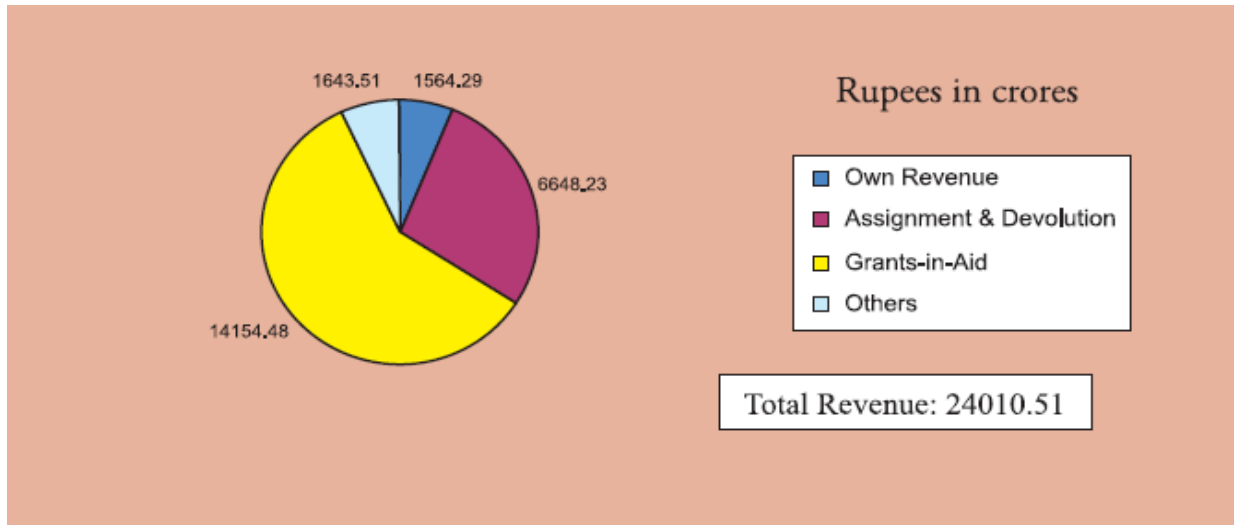
Figure. 3 Comparative position of the devolution of functions to local governments in States : AP ranks rather low



Extracted from the 2nd ARC's 6th Report on *Local Governance*



Figure. 4: All India Revenue of Panchayati Raj Institutions (2002-03) – weak financial position of local governments



Extracted from the 2nd ARC's 6th Report on *Local Governance*



Figure 5:

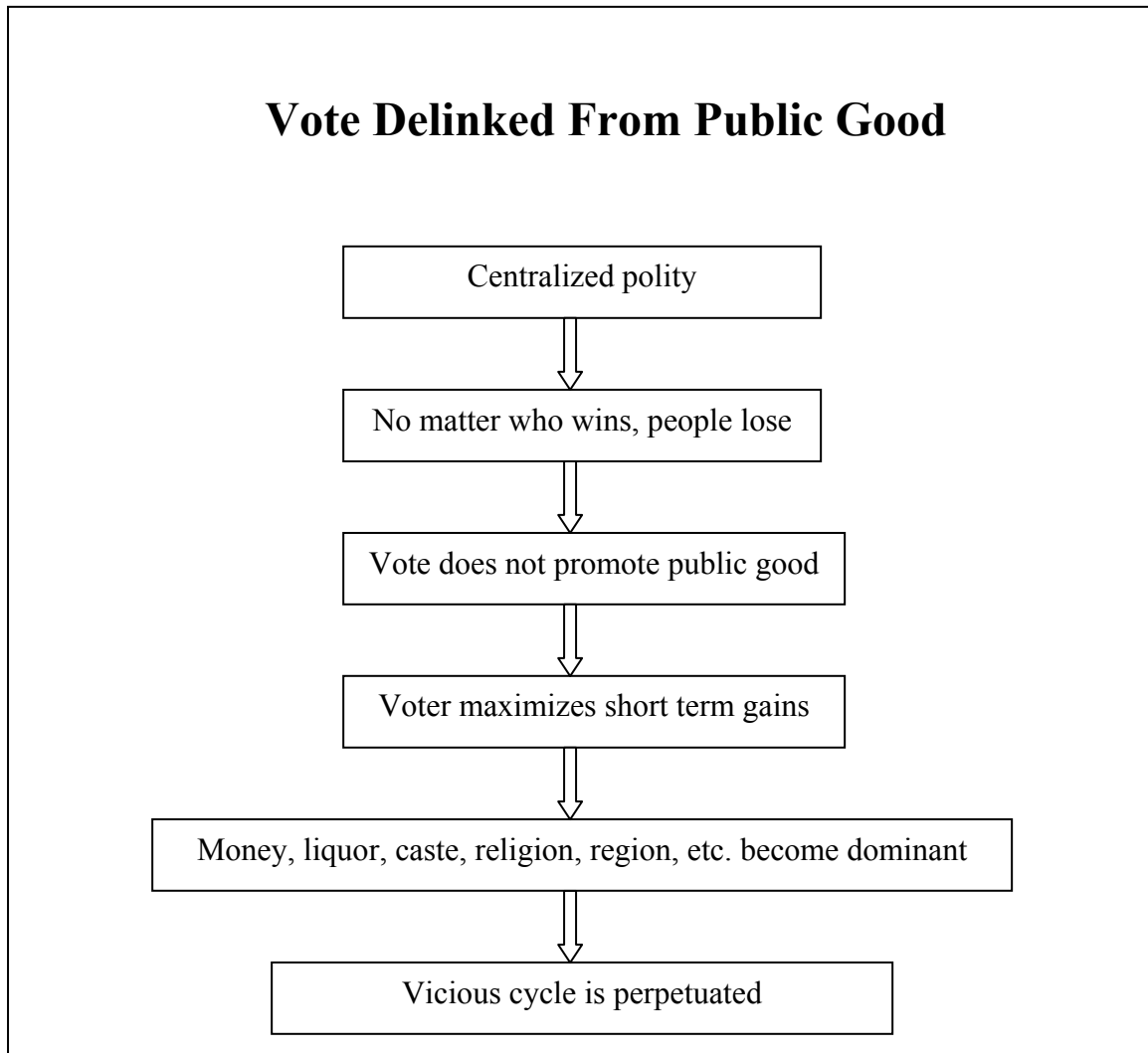




Figure 6:

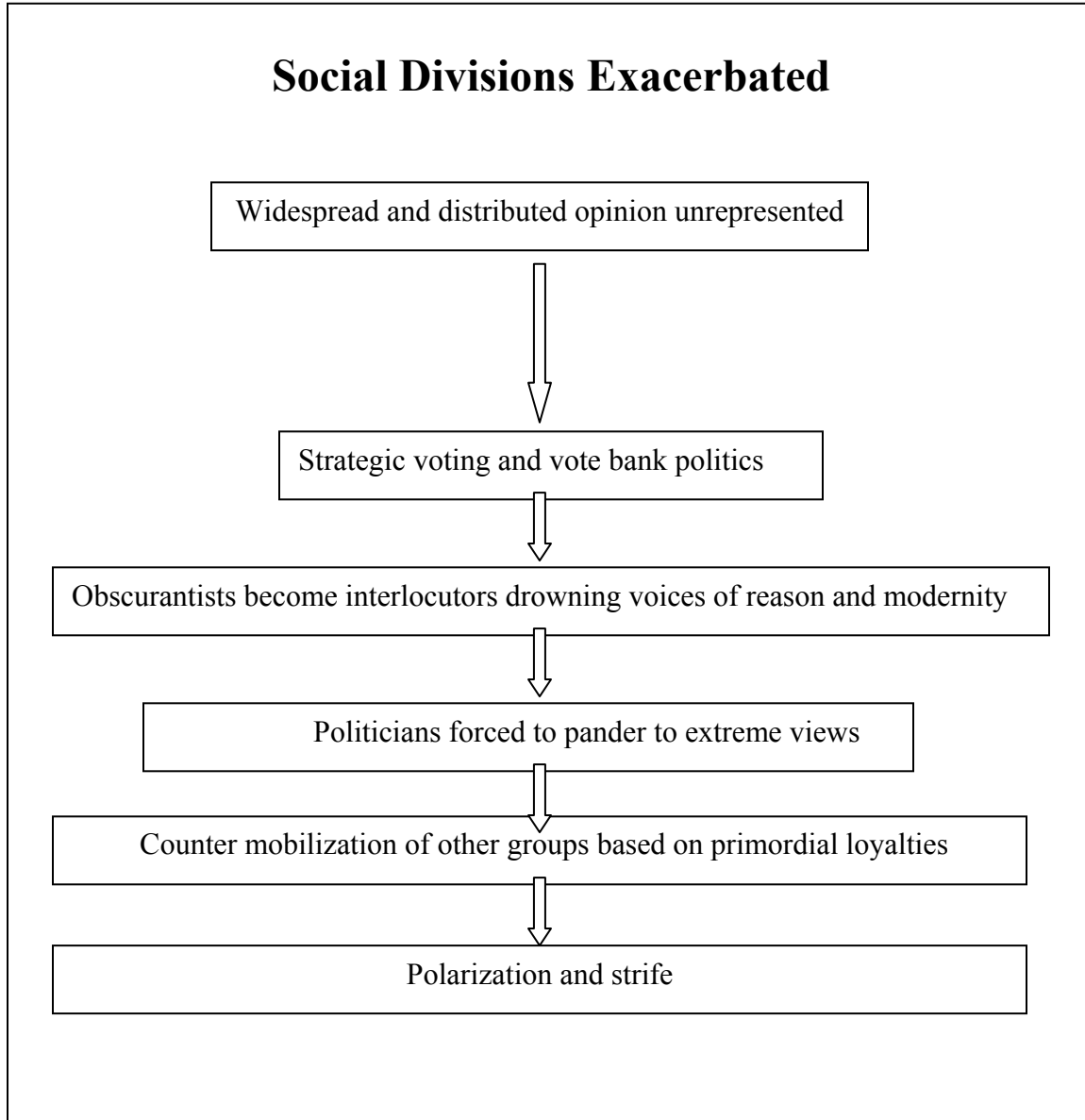




Figure 7: Proposed institutional mechanism of directly elected and fully empowered District Councils for genuine empowerment and citizen-centered governance in AP

